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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: MADANG

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1954

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: MADANG PROVINCE
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 10 : 1953-54 NUMBER OF REPORTS: ~~10~~ 11.

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1953-54	12	J.W. WORCESTER	P.O	RAO, BRERI, ANOR, MOME C.D, MIDDLE RAMU		24.8.53 - 18.9.53
[2] 2 " "	13-33	B.F. GRIFFIN	P.O	ATEMBLE, AMAIMON, JOSEPH STAAL, NORTH OF RAMU RIVER	MAP.	6.7.53 - 16.8.53
[3] 3 " "	34-66	D.L. PARSONS	CP.O	BOGADJIM, URIGINI, KESAWAI, DAMPU, KAIGULAN, SUMAU,		6.7.53 - 19.12.53
[ ]				GARIA, IGOL, SOP, BAGASIN, GIRAUWA, GOGOL, & AMELE.		
[4] 4 " "	67-90	J.H. FRANLEY	P.O	ADELBERT RANGE - ATITAU - KOSILANTA - UTU AREA	MAP	10.8.53 - 14.11.53.
[5] 5 " "	91-103	J.W. WORCESTER	P.O	ASAI VALLEY & SCHRADER RANGES	MAP	3.2.54 - 23.2.54
[6] 6 " "	104-140	J.R. MCALPINE	P.O	URUGINA - KESAWAI - BURDI AREAS.	MAP.	13.1.54 - 12.3.54
[7] 7 " "	141-182	B.F. GRIFFIN.	P.O	ATITAU, WANUMA, SILUWA, & AVISAN C. SUB. DIV.	MAP.	27.10.53 - 19.2.54
[8] 8 " "	183-227	C.R. JOHNSON	CPO	GOGOL VALLEY		1.7.53 - 21.2.54
[9] 9 " "	228-245	J. WORCESTER	P.O	SIMBAI, TAUGUR, AUNJA VALLEYS - BISMARCK & SCHRADER RAN	MAP	[illegible]
[10] 9A " "	246-279	B.F. GRIFFIN	P.O	ADELBERTS - YABEN - SARUGA - PARA & UTU C.D	MAP	12.4.54 - 4.8.54
[11] 10 " "	280-296	A.P. JANSEN-MUIR	CPO	RAO - MOME C.D. SUB-DIV & MIDDLE RAMU.		31.5.54 - 20.6.54
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MADANG DISTRICT

MADANG SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1953/54

Reports 2-53-54
3 " "

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. Mad 1 of 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by J.W.Worcester, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Rao, Breri, Anor, & Aiome census sub-divisions, Middle Ramu.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J.Walsh, C.P.O.

Natives 7

Duration—From 24 / 8 /1953 to 18 / 9 /1953

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services - / 5 /1952

Medical ... / /19 ???

Map Reference Army Strat Series No. 1634, Ramu.

Objects of Patrol Census revision, & rputine native administration.

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DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ NIL

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... ... £ NIL

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ... ... £ NIL

.....

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30-10-139

3rd November, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District. MADANG

Subject: MADANG Patrol Report No.1 of 1953/1954.

The unpleasant nature of the Ramu Valley as far as patrolling is concerned is well appreciated at this Headquarters, but Mr. Worcester is obviously not deterred in his enthusiasm to do something for these people.

2. The natives of this area were sophisticated to a degree by the activities of a recruiter, Mr. J. Young, who, before the last war, in addition to making himself a comfortable living, inadvertently did quite a useful Administrative job.

3. Unless these people can obtain some economic outlet, it is going to be quite difficult to find a substitute for the entitlement of inter-group funding. The Lower Ramu is a navigable waterway so that short feeder roads only are necessary. A pre-war survey revealed that a Middle Ramu/Bogia road was an impossibility with the funds at our disposal.

4. Will you request the officer to mark the route taken by his party on the Patrol Map in future, as it makes it considerably easier to follow the narrative of the Report.

(A.R. Edwards)
Acting Director, DDA & NA.

30/10/53

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WBG/FJE

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
30 OCT 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

M. 30/6.

District Office,
MADANG. 27th October, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Madang No. 1 of 1953-54.
J.W. Worcester, Patrol Officer.

Forwarded herewith is the above noted report.

Native Affairs:

It appears that a considerable amount of work by the Officer-in-Charge of the area is necessary to shake these people out of their lethargy.

Health and Hygiene:

The establishment of a Native Hospital in charge of a European Medical Assistant at AIOME would do much towards improving the health of natives in this area.

Natural Resources:

The timber, mineral and Agricultural resources of the Ramu Valley are tremendous, but it is felt that the time to exploit these is rapidly approaching.

It is considered however that co-operative sawmills for the native population should be forgotten until a careful study of the failure of such ventures elsewhere has been made.

Murders - Romkin Villagers:

A special patrol is being arranged to deal with lawlessness of North Guam area and will be commenced not later than mid-October, 1953.

I disagree with Mr. Worcester's inference that Mr. Walsh is now fit to carry out a patrol on his own, particularly in the AIOME area.

After another patrol with a senior officer Mr. Walsh may probably carry out a solo patrol in a fully controlled area.

S. Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Aiome Patrol Post,
MADANG, T.N.G.

21st September, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
District of Madang,
MADANG, T.N.G.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1953/54, RAO, ANOR, AND BRERI LINGUISTIC SUB-DIVISIONS, MIDDLE RAMU.

OFFICER CONDUCTIONG PATROL — J.W.Worcester, Patrol Officer.
J.Walsh, Cadet Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

L/Cpl.	Patut	Reg. No.	3272	RPNGC.
Const.	Saipili	"	7486	"
"	Maium	"	7170	"
"	Mani	"	7511	"
"	Gum	"	3252	"
"	Munsingan	"	7479	"
"	Basau	"	7759	"

DURATION OF PATROL.

From 24th August, 1953, to 18th September, 1953.
A total of 26 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

Routine administration and census revision.

MAP REFERENCE. Army Strat. Series, No. 1634 Ramu.

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INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled comprises the Sputh-West corner of the Madang District, bounded to the west by the Sepik District border, and to the south by the Schrader ranges.

The Ramu, Keram, and Sogeram rivers alternately drain and flood the terrain according to the season. There are few hills, and the whole area is densely timbered.

The peoples of the area, of whom the Rao people form the vast majority, have been under Government influence for a number of years, and are quite peaceable. They are however still quite primitive, and lack material wealth.

Patrolling is unpleasant, and there is no incentive to linger in the area any longer than is necessary.

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DIARY.

Monday, 24th Aug.	Departed Aiome 10.00 am, arrived Atemble noon, canoed to Atiapi down Ramu, arriving 3.00 pm. Census revised & inspections completed, departed per canoe for Suguvi, arriving 6.00 pm. Slept night.
Tuesday, 25th.	Census & inspections of Suguvi, Irarapi, Uliavamgupi, Ivagripi, and Vavapi. Departed per canoe for Jitibu, arriving 5.30 pm.
Wednesday, 26th.	Census, etc, Jitibu, & proceeded to Annanberg. Revised census for Rebu, Nambabu and Buro. Slept.
Thursday, 27th.	Canoed to Sabu, Nodabu, & Vimvitobu. Census revised & inspections carried out each village. Small line from Pungambu appeared at Vimvitobu & census revised there. Proceeded to Watabu & spent night there.
Friday, 28th.	Census etc, Watabu & proceeded to Indobu, thence to Grengabu. Slept.
Saturday, 29th.	Revised census for Grengabu & proceeded to Gorabu. Census, inspections etc carried out & spent night there.
Sunday, 30th.	Moved to Sutubu. Rested.
Monday, 31st.	Census revised for Sutubu & on to Korbunka. Census etc carried out here, & moved on to Misinki. Slept night.
Tuesday, 1st Sept.	Visited hamlets of nearby Romkin peoples, viz. Diam, Diamun, Simangi, & Jukin. Most of people absent. Enquired into alleged killing of 4 Guam natives some months previously. Returned to Misinki & slept night. Some Romkin natives visited patrol.
Wednesday, 2nd.	Walked upstream to Grengabu, 8 hours. Slept.
Thursday, 3rd.	Returned to Annanberg, 3½ hrs.
Friday, 4th.	Mr. Walsh inspected nearby villages, Buro, Rebu, and Nambabu. Self returned to Aiome to issue rations etc to personnel at Aiome. Annanberg-Aiome 9 hours.
Saturday, 5th.	Rested.
Sunday, 6th.	Returned Annanberg.
Monday, 7th.	Proceeded on foot to Wobu. Revised census etc, slept night.
Tuesday, 8th.	On to Litibu. Completed work here & slept.
Wednesday, 9th.	Proceeded to Longitabu. Completed census etc, & proceeded to Wabesa.
Thursday, 10th.	Returned to Annanberg in response to letter from District Commissioner re missing aircraft, 6 hrs. Returned to Siogol, 2 hrs. Slept night.

DIARY
(continued)

Friday, 11th.	Completed census & inspections, Siogoi & Wabesa. Proceeded to Kika, & slept.
Saturday, 12th.	Census, etc, of Kika, & on to Brokoto. Completed census here, & slept night.
Sunday, 13th.	Proceeded to Numari, completed census etc & on to Mui. Slept night.
Monday, 14th.	Returned to Wabesa.
Tuesday, 15th.	By canoe to Guasingi. Census etc attended to, and proceeded downstream to Nalisa. Work completed here & slept night.
Wednesday, 16th.	On to Baregu & Bombera, completed work at thse villages & slept.
Thursday, 17th.	Returned to Annaberg, censusing Damfu & Nabringi en route. 9 hrs walk.
Friday, 18th.	Returned Aiome, censusing Rororopi & Sirinibu en route.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A. Housing & villages.

The populace had had ample warning of the patrols visit, and in most villages, a genuine attempt to improve the sites was noticeable. However, many villages are still poor, and the owners of sub-standard dwellings were given three months to renew same or else ! The standard of housing deteriorates as one gets further from Aiome. In all cases, however, village sites were clean, and the surrounding bush well cut.

The annual inundation of almost every village requires all houses to be built well off the ground. The house design is quite good, but generally poorly executed.

Building materials are in super abundant supply, and there is no excuse for the lack of good living quarters.

Cooking is done inside on earth hearths, and a fire is kept going all night to discourage the myriads of mosquitoes.

The erection of a new house is a major operation to these people, as they do not co-operate in building ventures. Each persons house is his own responsibility, and so a considerable period elapses between the start and completion of a dwelling. In each village several houses were seen in various stages of construction.

In the villages of the Breri language group, 'long' houses (haus tambarans) for the single men were noted. These structures are built considerably higher off the ground than the other houses, on 10' to 12' stumps. They are about 60 feet long and 15 to 20 feet wide. The native insist that all the unsavoury practises which have given these houses a bad name in the past, have been discontinued. This, however, is open to doubt, as this was only the second patrol to visit the area, and their Rao neighbours still regard them as semi wild. Mission influence has not yet reached these people.

In all, although some effort has been made to improve housing standards, there is still a great deal of room for improvement.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.
(continued)

B. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The quality of the village officials leaves a great deal to be desired, but having regard to the quality of the material available, few changes for the better could be made. It is easily seen that any enthusiasm which officials may have at one time had for their task would be soon dampened by the attitude of the people. Scant respect is paid to any requests by the officials for the expenditure of effort on public works, unless, of course, there happens to be a patrol in the vicinity. When a Luluai or Tultul becomes too pressing in his demands for a bit of work, the reluctant villager merely packs up his few belongings, loads them on his various wives, and moves off to another village where the officials are not so zealous. The favourite haven for emigrants of this nature was Numari, which was beginning to look like a bandit hideout, or anarchist settlement. Prompt action was taken to rectify this state of affairs.

The authority of Village Officials was stressed in every community, and dire consequences were predicted for those flouting this legal authority. The responsibilities of the officials were also brought home to them, with the promise that any shortcomings on their part would not be overlooked.

Medical Tultuls are few and far between, which is perhaps just as well, as those seen practising could only delay the recovery, or hasten the demise, of any patient foolish enough to consult them. Their only value is in the capacity of directing the sick to Aid posts, and escorting them to see that they get there.

Exceptions to the general poor quality of V.O.s were seen in the luluais of Sabu, Jitibu, and Litibu. These natives each have initiative and drive, and given the support of their people, and the backing of Administration officials, could do much th improve conditions generally.

C. GENERAL.

The attitude of the middle Ramu people towards life is , to say the least, extremely apathetic. The dominating desire in their life seems to be to acquire enough wives to do sufficient work to keep body and soul together, whilst they sit in the sun and swat mosquitoes. This occupation is a full time occupation for most of the year.

There is little evidence of any artistic or cultural pursuits to be seen, and those that were seen, such as carvings on canoes or paddles, were poorly executed.

The opressive climate, prevalence of malaria, and almost unalleviated diet of poorly processed sago, are no doubt the reasons for their listlessness.

A very large proportion of the labour potential is absent working, and this is reflected in the state of the villages, birthrate, and other aspects of village life. This aspect will be dealt with more fully later in the report.

Immorality is fairly high, but all disputes are settled amicably without recourse to outside arbiters. In fact only one dispute, concerning the untimely death of a pig was brought before the patrol.

The natives have little with which to trade or sell, and there are of course no avenues of employment near their homes. So the only material goods that the y are able to obtain are those brought back by returning labourers. In any case, there are no trade stores within a weeks travel in any direction, save a spasmodically operating one run by the Catholic Mission at Annanberg. Air freight on cargo to this store makes prices prohibitive, and sales per month could be counted on one hand.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Census figures revealed that 33% of total deaths were those of children under 13.

Births registered since the last census revision in April, 1952, were 59 males and 70 females, a total of 129. Deaths for the same period totalled 118. Thus the total natural increase over the last eighteen months amounted to 11. The grand total of peoples in the area is 4710.

Pregnant females number 50.

Aid posts serving the area are situated at Aiome, and one in the Angoram sub-division serves the peoples on the lower reaches of the Keram. Lower Ramu natives go to Bogia. The whole area is grossly under equipped with medical facilities. Except for a medical patrol to a few Villages on the Ramu banks in late '51, no medical patrols have operated in the area since the war.

In view of threats made prior to the patrol re neglected sick found in villages, the majority of the ailing had already departed for the posts mentioned above when the patrol arrived. A few cases of yaws and minor sores were despatched for treatment.

Latrines were in evidence in all villages, but inspection showed that they were merely ornaments or fowlhouses. In view of their siting, right in the centre of the villages, it is perhaps just as well that they arent used.

Sporadic outbreaks of dysentry accounted for a number of the deaths recorded.

Addresses were given to all natives on the need and advantages of efficient sanitation, and it is hoped that some improvement will be shown in this direction.

Only two medical tultuis hold office in the area, but their lack, I feel, is not to be lamented. One of the officials had had a month's training at Angoram native hospital, and was unable to tell the difference between aspirin & quinine.

In my opinion the area would best be served by stationing a competent Native Medical Orderly at Annanberg, which is within easy reach of all villages in the area patrolled.

A good deal of malnutrition, particularly amongst children, was noticed. This is only to be expected when the diet consists wholly of sago. Adults are generally well boned, and could be excellent physical specimens, given adequate food. Recently returned labourers demonstrated this, with their fine physical condition, freedom from the prevalent skin ailments, and general air of well being.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Gardening is an almost unknown art in this area. No gardens were seen, and when questioned, the natives state that their old gardens are worked out, and new ones have not been commenced yet. This is a stock answer given to a patrol to avoid any unpleasant repercussions. Common fruits such as pawpaws, bananas and pineapples are conspicuous by their absence, as are European type vegetables. A few spindly coconuts are present in each village, but not nearly sufficient for the peoples' needs.

As stated earlier, sago forms the staple diet. The supply of this food is unlimited, but the processing is not done very painstakingly, and the finished product is not of good quality.

At certain seasons fish supplements this diet. Fish baskets are employed to snare them, but the most productive method is to fence off a shallow lagoon, after which the women line up along the fence with nets similar to large landing nets. The men then drive the fish down the lagoon to where the women net them. This method can only be practiwed at extremely low water, perhaps a month or two each year.

Pigs are present in fair quantities, but of a poor type. The usual native fowls are seen, plus afew excellent Australian roosters brought back by returning labourers.

It may be said that as a whole, the people are perpetually hungry.

EDUCATION.

The Roman Catholic Mission, under the care of Fr. Cohill, situated at Annanberg, provides a means of elementary education for the youth of the region. Attendances from nearby villages are excellent, and a few catechists carry on in the outlying villages.

Half a dozen promising students have been enrolled at the Madang District school, and are progressing very well.

The Church of England Mission has recently been established in the Aiome area, with four Papuan teachers. A school has been started near the Govt. station, and the Aiome children are being instructed in English. Attendance is excellent.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All roads were well cleaned and in as good a condition as can be expected when it is realised that they are traversed by canoe during the rainy season.

Bridges are of a temporary nature, usually trees felled across the ditch or creek as the case may be. Most of these are washed away annually.

There seems no hope of ever building all weather vehicular roads in the area. Drainage is impossible.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The excellent stands of timber throughout the region is the one apparent asset that these people possess. Kwila, Garamut, Tauan, and many other species unknown to me but reputed to be durable hardwoods by the natives, abound. It is common to see trees over 200 feet high and over 6 feet diameter at the bole. In certain spots 10 to 12 millable trees to the acre were noted. The terrain is flat, and logs could be winched without difficulty to the Ramu.

The Ramu is navigable at all seasons by small draft barges, and during the rainy seasons, by vessels of 7' to 8' draft, at least as far as Atemble, and probably a good deal further.

A co-operatively run saw mill could be of great benefit to the natives, and could supply first quality timber to the whole of the Madang district without difficulty.

LABOUR.

A high proportion of Rao and Anor natives are absent from their villages in employment. The Aiome and Breri groups present a much more satisfactory picture. The figures are given below.

	Absent working	Total Labour Potential	Total males in village.
RAO	316	531	705
ANOR	92	186	193
AIOME	19	105	172
BRERI	18	91	115

The active males left in the villages (Rao & Anor) is barely sufficient to carry on normal village life. The labour potential figures include a number of natives not fit for hard work, and when this is taken into account, the percentage of absentees is alarmingly high.

Any further recruiting could cause serious hardship for the aged and the womenfolk, and all villagers were advised to think twice before entering into agreements until some of their compatriots had returned home.

In the case of the Breri people, who are still relatively 'bushy', a term of employment for the young men would possibly be a good thing, in acquainting them with the ways of the white man.

One reason advanced for the large numbers absent working was that Rao & Anor natives had been used as carriers for the initial patrols into the Schrader ranges, and rather than face the

LABOUR.
(continued)

prospect of being called upon again for such arduous exercise, they departed rapidly from the area to find employment elsewhere. Various village officials questioned said that this reason was correct, as the Ramus had a horror of the cold, hard work, and uncivilised mountain men.

CENSUS REVISION.

A considerable number of new names were included in the census, and it is thought that all natives in the area are now presenting themselves to patrols.

These new names account for the increase in totals over the previous census, the natural increase being negligible.

Migrations noted were mainly caused by natives becoming tired of village officials nagging to get a little work done, and departing to more serene and easy going localities. All and sundry were advised of the futility of this subterfuge, as from now on, conditions were going to be equally unpleasantin all villages for the indolent.

Few marriages were recorded, mainly because all the eligible males are absent working.

Census figures are compared below.

AIOME

Total	52/53	349
"	53/54	423
Births		Nil
Deaths		4
Pregnant		Nil

A total of 78 new names registered.

ANOR

Total	52/53	557
"	53/54	683
Births		10
Deaths		13
Pregnant		7

One village included in this group previously not listed.
Population 106. 23 new names registered.

BRERI

Total	52/53	154
"	53/54	419
Births		13
Deaths		5
Pregnant		7

Initial census carried out 2 villages, Korbunka & Misiuki.
New names registered 257 (205 in above villages).

RAO

Total	52/53	3307
"	53/54	3329
Births		309
Deaths		97
Pregnant		34

These figures disclose an increase of 477 over the last census compiled eighteen months ago.

The villages of Numari, Moi, Bombera and Nagru are clinging to the notion that they are in the Angoram sub-district. They are in the Rao linguistic group, of whom there are none in the Angoram area, and are definitely inside the Aiome territorial boundaries. They have been told by a previous patrol that they are not in the Sepik district, but still persist in the idea, mainly because patrols from Angoram, naturally, do not molest them or stir them from their sloth. The situation has now been clarified once and for all.

MURDERS, ROMKIN VILLAGERS.

Reports had previously been received at Aiome that natives from the Romkin group had murdered four Guam natives, in March or April this year. Villagers of Sutubu and Misinki, which are situated on the border of Romkin territory stated that they had heard of the incident, and the Tultul of Sutubu said that in company with a catechist from Grengabu he had visited Romkin and had seen what he thought were heads being smoked in a pile of brushwood. On noticing this, he and the catechist departed hurriedly without enquiring further.

At a later date, the Luluai of Romkin, with some of his henchmen, visited Misinki and told the Luluai of that village that visitors to Romkin werent welcome, and that the 'Kiap' and his police would get a punch on the nose if he dared intrude. Thereupon the Romkin Luluai dealt his brother official a blow on the head with an axe and departed. Luckily, the blow was not fatal, though the Luluai still bears a large scar on his scalp.

On hearing this, it was decided to pay Romkin a visit and investigate. The first hamlet of the Romkins is an hour from Misinki, but on arrival, about 7.30 am, only a very aged man, unable to speak pidgin was found. The 'haus Tambaran' was inspected, but no gruesome exhibits found. From there we proceeded to the next hamlet and found a few natives in residence. They proved to be recently returned ex-labourers, and swore that they had been absent when the killings took place. However, they gave us the details.

It appears that the Luluai of Romkin, resident at Simangi hamlet, was responsible for the killings. The reason given was that some wandering Guam natives had come across his wife in the bush, and had severely burned her by tipping lime all over her. Some time later four Guam natives were captured and taken to Simangi. A singsing was held, and at its conclusion, the unfortunate Guams were parted from their heads. The bodies and heads were then thrown in the river, not smoked, as previously stated.

Some of the natives were then despatched to bring in the natives from the surrounding bush, where they were fishing and hunting. This move was without success, as after waiting several hours, nobody turned up. The remaining natives were told that a patrol would visit them in the near future, and to clean roads and build a rest house etc. This they agreed to do.

The Luluai and his brethren responsible for the killings had departed for the bush some weeks ago, and their present whereabouts was unknown. As the patrol was not equipped to track him down, the matter was left in abeyance for the nonce, and the patrol returned to Misinki.

Later that evening, a group of Romkin natives visited the patrol and avowed their friendly intentions and freedom from complicity in the affair. They were also told of the patrols intention to return shortly, and departed happily with some small gifts.

It is intended to commence a patrol of the Guam area, starting from Romkin, within the next month, and on that occasion, the matter will be investigated thoroughly, and efforts made to apprehend the guilty ones.

The Luluai of Romkin was appointed by Mr. G.Taylor, in late 1951, and his patrol was given a friendly reception on that occasion. This is the first time that the group has been visited since then. No census figures have been compiled for the group.

CONCLUSION.

The whole area patrolled has a great deal of room for improvement, but continuous, and at times unpleasant patrolling will be necessary to bring it about. This is the third patrol only since the war, but it is hoped that frequent and regular visits in the future will show the natives that they have not been forgotten, and spur them on to better their lot.

Cadet Patrol Officer Walsh, on his first patrol, assisted considerably, and proved himself a keen and capable officer. He should now be capable of carrying out patrols on his own without difficulty.

Worcester
.....P.O.

Police personnel accompanying patrol.

L/Cpl Patut	Reg. No.	3272.	In charge of detachment. An experienced, level headed policeman. Maintains ~~discipline~~ dicipline at all times.
Const. Saipili,	"	7486	An average constable. Not much initiative.
" Maium	"	7170	Not over energetic, & inclined to philander. Needs supervision.
" Mani	"	7511	Intelligent, but sullen & moody. Could be an excellent policeman.
" Gum	"	3252	Experienced and steady. A reliable constable.
" Munsingan	"	7479	Energetic & has initiative. Should do well in the force.
" Besau	"	7759	An average constable.

Gonsalez

..... P.OL

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
Rice lbs	224	224						
Sugar "	25	25						
Meat tins	96	70						26
Tobacco stks	300	69		50		20		61
Salt lbs	112	10		50		50		12
Matches bxs	36	21			9			
Soap lbs	10	4						6
Kerosene gls	4	2						2
Tea lbs	3	3						

Govt. Print.—3963/4.52.

DS30-10-142

Cleared
3/7/69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of M A D A N G Report No. 2 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by B.F.Griffin, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled ATEMBLE-AMAIMON-JOSEPHSTAAL area North of RAMU River

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5 RP&NGC

Duration—From 6/7/1953 to 16/8/1953

Number of Days Forty-two

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NMO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/2/1952

Medical .... -/-/19-

Map Reference 4-mile Strat Series - Ramu and Bogia Sheets

Objects of Patrol Census - Inspection - Routine Administration.

Pleasant Life Natives 1/2

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £ NIL

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £ NIL

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £ NIL

DS 30-I0-I42

24th Nov,1953.

The District Commissioner,
MADANG

Patrol Report No.2/53-54.

The well set out a d neat Patrol Report from Mr. Patrol Officer B.F.Griffen, together with its excellent sketch map has been received, with thanks.

It is evident on reading the Report that Mr. Griffen has carried out useful and competent work while on his Patrol.

It is mainly by consistent and painstaking field work that progress can be made in areas such as the one covered on this Patrol. It is hoped that the start made in rice growing and now peanut growing, will lead to considerable expansion in these activities among the people of the Atemble-Amaimon-Josephstaal area.

Your remarks regarding a European Medical Assistant and a Government School at AIOME will be inter alia transmitted to the Heads of the Departments concerned.

(A.A.Roberts),
Director.DDS&NA.

30/10/142

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

M.30/6

District Office,
MADANG.

14th November, 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
17 NOV 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 2. of 1953-54 - MADANG
B.F. Griffin - Patrol Officer.

Forwarded in triplicate herewith.

It is a matter for regret that this report has not been forwarded previously.

I recently visited AIOME and JOSEPHSTAAL and after reading this patrol report, suggest that the maintenance of a native hospital and at least a European Medical Assistant at AIOME is becoming essential.

A Government School also would be an advantage.

Mr. Griffin's report is well set out and comprehensive and all matters requiring attention have been taken care of.

As a matter of interest a recent patrol sent into the GUAM area has returned and according to reports, all is well there, but Mr. Blaikie's Patrol Report should soon be on its way in.

Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AIOME Patrol Post,
Madang Central Sub-district,
M A D A N G

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 53/54

PREAMBLE : Report of a patrol through the AIEMBLE - AMAIMON - JOSEPHSTAAL area north of the RAMU River.

OBJECTS of PATROL : Census and inspection and routine administration.

PERSONNEL of PATROL : B.F.Griffin, Patrol Officer.

R.P.& N.G.C.:

No. 3442 L/Cpl WARUS
No. 7763 Const APE
No. 7510 " UKELIO
No. 7515 " TOMLI
No. 7706 " BEMBE

PERIOD of PATROL : From Monday, July 6, 1953
To Sunday, ~~Sunday~~ August 16, 1953.

NUMBER of DAYS : Forty-two.

LAST DDS PATROL : February/March, 1952.

MAP REFERENCE : 4-mile Strat. Series - Bogia

No. of 53/54

PATROL DIARY

Introduction:

The patrol was to take in villages on the north side of the RAMU River, on a route through ATEMBLE then east to AMAIMON and up to JOSEPHSTAAL; from JOSEPHSTAAL to return down to ATEMBLE.

The area had been fully patrolled by Mr K.Fitzgerald, P/O, in February/March, 1952, from ANNANBERG Patrol Post; and since then some of the villages near JOSEPHSTAAL had received visits between May and July, 1953, from Mr J.Frawley, P/O, from ATITAU Patrol Post.

Monday, July 6 , 1953

1020 left AIOME Patrol Post. 1210 arrived RAMU crossing; all across by 1250 and on to ATEMBLE village, where spent night. Returned carriers to AIOME and engaged new men here. Sent some rice and meat direct to JOSEPHSTAAL dump.

Tuesday, July 7

0750 left ATEMBLE and walked along a good, hilly road to AKURUMGUNT, arriving at 0820. Checked census and inspected village, etc. At 1100 left AKURUMGUNT along good, hilly road to AGILIMUP, arriving 1145. Census, etc.

Wednesday, July 8

0800 left AGILIMUP along good, hilly road to WUSIARUK, the new village of people formerly of GIRINGIRI, now abandoned, arriving 0900. Census, etc.

Thursday, July 9

0750 left WUSIARUK along cleaned, hilly road to AWANANGIRI, arriving 1005. Census, etc. A few minor complaints settled on the spot.

Friday, July 10

Remained at AWANANGIRI. Lined and censused village of ITARANKU.

Saturday, July 11

0750 left AWANANGIRI along cleaned road, though heavy after rain, to URANGERE, ~~arriving~~, arriving 1010. Census, etc.

Sunday, July 12

0750 left URANGERE along good, hilly road to EMERUM, arriving 0905. Census, etc.

Monday, July 13

0810 left EMERUM for MANGE. Walked about a mile along "Road Madang" then turned-off on road leading N-E to MANGE. Hilly and heavy. At 0915 waded across WANANG River (tributary of the IAPON) and at 0935 arrived MANGE. Census, etc. of MANGE and KINGU.

Tuesday, July 14

Lined and censused SAMBAKUA and returned to EMERUM.

Wednesday, July 15, 1953

0730 left EMERUM along fair road, hilly at times, to SINIAP, arriving 0945. Census, etc.

Thursday, July 16

0740 left SINIAP along hilly road to SUMASARU, arriving 0940. Census, etc.

Friday, July 17

0745 left SUMASARU. Descended steeply from SUMASARU to WANANG River (now nearly dry) at 0820 and went on by hilly road in fair condition until passing at 1010 through KORUMPAILI, a hamlet of GALISAKAN. Crossed a number of small streams and at 1130 arrived GALISAKAN. Census, etc.

Saturday, July 18

0745 left GALISAKAN along hilly road to IAPON River (waded) at 0805. Continued on to KARAMASARIK, arriving 0830. Census, etc.

Sunday, July 19

0745 left KARAMASARIK; at 0845 passed former site of KARAMASARIK (abandoned); at 0950 passed through hamlet of KUAPTEGERI of KARAMASARIK and at 1025 arrived WABUSARIK. Travelling now through less heavily timbered country - bamboo stands extensive. Census, etc. of WABUSARIK.

Monday, July 20

0750 left WABUSARIK. Fair road with many streams (low enough at present to be waded) leading to TEBINSARIK, arriving 1015.

Tuesday, July 21

0800 left TEBINSARIK along good but heavy (after rain) road. Flat enough early, but becoming hilly nearer AMAIMON. At 0930 arrived AMAIMON. Census, etc.

Wednesday, July 22

0750 left AMAIMON. Through alternating bush and kunai along fair, clean but hilly road. At 1100 struck GOGOL River on our right and followed roughly its course from there to KAMAMBU, arriving 1350 at KAMAMBU. Local schoolchildren sang us into the village to the strains of "God Save the Queen". Census, etc.

Thursday, July 23

0745 left KAMAMBU along clean, hilly road to SILEIBI, arriving at 0925. Census, etc.

Friday, July 24

0740 left SILEIBI; at 0800 waded NUMGEM River then mainly level walking to SARIME River, waded at 0850. Continued on to MUSITA, arriving 0920. Census, etc.

Saturday, July 25

First settled certain matters relating to census of MUSITA, and at 0815 left MUSITA. At 0845 waded NAMAGAR River and at 0935 SAWAIA River. Followed very hilly road to KUMBUNA, arriving 1045. Checked census and sent police to bring in a number of absentees. Little co-operation from Lulual.

Sunday and Monday, July 26 and 27

Remained at KUMBUNA and continued search for absentees, without success.

Tuesday, July 28

0820 left KUMBUNA. Followed hilly road to OMOSA River, waded at 0910 and continued on to MAUMIAKU, arriving at 0950. Census, etc.

Wednesday, July 29

0750 left MAUMIAKU. Followed hilly road to PANGAM River, waded at 0845, and continued on to MAVUNDI, arriving at 0920. Census, etc.

Thursday, July 30

0745 left MAVUNDI. Followed undulating road along ridges through alternating bush and kunai to AMJAIBIBU, arriving 0930. Census, etc. Sent 2 policemen back to KUMBUNA to arrest any absentees who may have come in since the patrol had left their village.

Friday, July 31

0750 left AMJAIBIBU by good road, following ridges. Passed mouth of track leading off to KISALA, and at 0830 arrived KATIATI. Census.

Saturday, August 1

0800 left KATIATI. Good, hilly road to ANGASA, arriving 0840. Census, etc.

Sunday, August 2

0800 left ANGASA. Followed hilly road to USIMBUGOR, arriving 0900. Census, etc.

Monday, August 3

0800 left Usimbugor. 0820 passed mouth of branch road to TUMBUNDUV. Continued on to Josephstaal Mission, where met by Fr Noss. Settled in Rest House and sent out for surrounding villagers to come in to Josephstaal to cut airstrip.

Tuesday, August 4

Remained at Josephstaal, supervising grass-cutting on 'strip. Inspected Medical Aid Post - no complaints from N.M.O. in-charge. Investigated alleged case of threatening behaviour and sorcery - case dismissed (see Summary).

Wednesday, August, 5

0945 left JOSEPHSTAAL. 1020 passed through USIMBUGOR and continued on to KUNDEGENDE, arriving 1105. Census, etc.

Thursday, August 6

0745 left KUNDEGENDE. At 0800 waded AINGRO River and followed hilly road to KIMBUGOR, arriving 0830. Census, etc.
1100 left KIMBUGOR and followed hilly road through bush and kunai to TURAGERE, arriving 1215. Census, etc.

Friday, August 7

0750 left TURAGERE on undulating road. Followed on left of KOMDAGARA River some distance (flows into Ramu) and crossed it at 0810. At 0830 passed hamlet TAPAKAIVUVU of KAIBUGU and at 0920 arrived KAIBUGU. Census, etc. Number of absentees sought by patrol, not found.
1100 left KAIBUGU along road through undulating kunai to MARANGAT, arriving 1135. Village deserted this morning by Luluai and people - see Comments under "Native Affairs" in Summary.

Saturday, August 8, 1953

0810 left MARANGAT and followed easy road to TEVARI, arriving at 0840. Census, etc.
1100 left TEVARI. Came immediately onto SOGERAM River; crossed in canoes and continued on to AIUNGAT, arriving 1200. Census, etc.

Sunday, August 9

0800 left AIUNGAT. 0810 crossed ARAMKIN Creek and at 0850 arrived PARAPASAM. Census, etc. of PARAPASAM and IPONGADOR.
Advice received from AIOME of need for recruits for road work. Sent two policemen to spread the word along route already covered by patrol after setting the ~~XXXXXX~~ desirable maximum in the light of labour figures so far obtained.

Monday, August 10

0750 left PARAPASAM. Followed undulating-hilly road to ASTANGU, arriving 0830. Census, etc.;and recruiting.
1135 left ASTANGU. Undulating road to PASIKAM, arriving 1200. Census, etc. and recruiting.

Tuesday, August 11

0800 left PASIKAM. Down to ANIGUM Creek and up to IRIVAS, arriving 0815. Census, etc. and recruiting.
1100 left IRIVAS. Hilly road to NABINJ at 1120. Census, etc.

Wednesday, August 12

0800 left NABINJ. Steeply down and then up to LONGOR at 0815. Census, etc. of LONGOR and KAVAMPRANG.
1100 left LONGOR, Steeply down and then up to AWOM at 1115.

Thursday, August 13

Remained at AWOM. Census, etc. and recruiting at AWOM, ASAPI and IPANGARAPI.

Friday, August 14

0800 left AWOM. Hilly road to ISOWAK at 0830. Census, etc.
1000 left ISOWAK and went by hilly and heavy road to IGUAM, arriving 1100. Continued on to ATEMBLE Mission and in afternoon returned to IGUAM for census, etc.

Saturday, August 15

1330 left ATEMBLE Mission. Proceeded to ATEMBLE village, arriving 1400 for census, etc.

Sunday, August 16

Returned to AIOME Patrol Post.

No. [illegible] of 53/54

P A T R O L S U M M A R Y

C E N S U S

The object of the patrol was primarily census revision.

Census figures given in this report were collected during the patrol (July/August) except those for six (6) villages (USIMBUGOR, AMJAIBIBUP, KATIATI, AGRIMBUGOR, SIMRA, ANGASA) in the JOSEPHSTAAL area, which were censused from ATITAU by Mr Frawley in May/June, 1953. Those May/June figures have been included in this report.

Total population censused (including absentees):	4454.
Births since census of 1952 :	94.
Deaths since census of 1952 :	142.

What would appear to be a substantial increase in population is accounted for by the recording of the names of 230 natives who had evaded census checks by previous patrols.

N A T I V E L A B O U R

Census figures show a total male (16-45 yrs) labour potential of 1439; of whom 349 (i.e. 24.3%) are absent at work.

Immediately following the patrol 180 natives were selected for essential road work in MADANG. Thus, the number of men absent at work from villages at the end of August was 529 - i.e. 36.8% of the total male (16-45 yrs) labour potential.

Of the absentee workers, 63 are employed under Agreement outside the MADANG District.

V I L L A G E S

Villages in the area are in fair shape, though none is outstanding.

Among the largest are AWANANGIRI, KIMBUGOR, PARAPASAM and PASIKAM, all with populations around the 200 mark. In contrast with these are a number of villages with populations of less than 40 - SIMIAP, KINGU, SAMBAKUA, IPANGARAPI, ARURUMGUNT, AGILIMUP and LONGOR.

Through the efforts of earlier patrols these people have been persuaded to settle in villages on the main routes; though it is likely that these villages are more-than-half deserted for the greater part of the year when there are no patrols in the area.

One heartening impression gained was that the people on the RAMU side of the ADELBERTS, between JOSEPHSTAAL and AMAIMON, after a rather unsettled existence, seem to have been sorted out

and reasonably settled. In addition to the occasional patrol from AIOME, these villages receive their share of attention from ATITAU.

Housing: Throughout the area , the people live one family group to a house, with one large house for the single men.
Living-sleeping quarters are of two three types:
(i) Built on stumps 2-4 feet high - sago-leaf roof, pungal or plaited bamboo walls, black palm floor.

(ii)Same as type (i), except for kunai roof.

(iii)Restricted to WABUSARIK: Kunai roof, bamboo-pole walls, earth floor or palm floor on stumps.

Detached earth-floor kitchens are shared by 2 or 3 families.

Types (i) and (ii) cannot be said to be localised. A mixture of both types is found right throughout the area; both types can be found in the one village.
Type (iii) is restricted to WABUSARIK, an area of heavy bamboo stands with little good building timber.

Rest Houses and Barracks: In practically every village. Some that were in poor condition are to be repaired or re-built. the village people themselves elected to do this.

Travelling Times: Contained in Appendix to this report.

V I L L A G E O F F I C I A L S

Generally of average ability and doing an average job.

Possibly the best Luluai in the area is MANGARE of AWANANGIRI. This man has a lot of common-sense and good control of his village. Most important of all, he co-operates effectively.

Other Luluais with some ability are GENDO of KARAMASARIK, TAU of SILEIBI, and ANDUPA of KATIATI.

Recommended Dismissal: It is recommended that Luluai SIAKA of KUMBUNA be dismissed. Present Tultul SURU is recommended for the position of Luluai of KUMBUNA.
SIAKA has given trouble to every patrol through the area and on this occasion caused a lot of inconvenience by not assembling his people for census; nor did he give any assistance in the patrol's attempts to round the people up for census.
This recommendation for dismissal of SIAKA will be made the subject of a separate memo.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

These people grow sweet potato, taro, yams, bananas, melons, pawpaws, pineapples and sugarcane. Food at present is in fair supply.
There are few pigs in the villages east from ATEMBLE, though as many as a dozen in the one village in the JOSEPHSTAAL area.
There are not many fowls in the villages; those that are

Summary cont.
Agriculture & Livestock cont.

there were repeatedly offered for sale at 10/- to 15/- each.

Distribution of Peanuts

Supplies of peanuts for planting were taken on patrol and distributed to villages. The method of planting and harvesting them was explained to the people. Peanuts have grown well on the station at AIOME, and they should do well in the villages with proper tending.

Cultivation of Rice

Certain villages in the area have planted small areas of rice and have had small yields from them. The rice was obtained from ANNANBERG Patrol Post in 1952 and from Dept of Agriculture, MADANG. Further issues were made in the course of this patrol.

The villages of KATIATI, KIMBUGOR, TURAGERE and others on the road down from JOSEPHSTAAL to ATEMBIE all have small areas of perhaps half an acre under cultivation and from them have had small crops of rice which they will replant.

The village of KAMAMBU in May, 1952, received 12 lbs of MEKEO rice from Dept of Agriculture, MADANG, and from that seed have harvested about 40 lbs. On advice from Dept of Agriculture they will replant it all.

There is no huller in the villages, but the people were told they might have use of the hand huller at AIOME until the size of their rice crops justifies the purchase by one of a huller of their own.

The cultivation of rice would be well worth encouraging among these people, who have so far taken little part in progressive movements in this District.

ROADS & BRIDGES

Roads in the area were generally satisfactory, varying from 6 feet to 20 feet in width and, for the greater part, cut and cleaned. At present, they are strictly foot roads and are not intended for motor vehicles.

The work of putting in motor roads along the route followed by the patrol would be difficult and would present many problems. For one thing, the abruptly hilly nature of the country would set quite a task for any car. Cutting a road round the hills would take you down into the lower lying areas which are liable to be flooded in the wet season. From the look of the area generally - many small streams, numerous sago swamps, catwalks along grass roads - and from the information of people with an all-year-round knowledge of the area, it is obvious that large parts of the country are under water during the wet; so that an all-weather road would be an expensive project requiring considerable maintenance. To follow the ridges would be an obvious solution if it were not for the fact that miles of the ridges are razor-backed; on both sides of a 1-or 2-foot path on top of these ridges the land falls away steeply, often almost perpendicularly.

These observations on motor roads apply to the whole of the route followed by the patrol, and particularly to the road from JOSEPHSTAAL south to ATEMBIE and the RAMU.

M A G I S T E R I A L

A number of minor disputes were settled during the patrol but no serious breaches of the law were found or reported. On

Summary cont.
Magisterial cont.

occasions it was found necessary to reprimand people for their tardiness in co-operating with the patrol; but this was mainly due to the ineffectiveness or indifference of their village officials.

No cases were heard in M.C.N.A.

N A T I V E A F F A I R S

The situation on the whole appears normal throughout this area. The patrol was received quietly, not always enthusiastically, in all villages.

Certain villages presented a problem or two to this patrol or to earlier ones in this area, and these are dealt with below.

KAMALBU: Apparently a village of unrest a couple of years ago. On 15.4.1951, Mr T.W.Ellis reported a "Manifestation of cargo cult has become very apparent in this village". At the time of my visit to KAMALBU (22.7.1953) matters appeared to have returned to normality - gardens producing well, roads clean, new gardens in preparation, and a seemingly healthy spirit and atmosphere about the place. This village, as mentioned under heading of "Agriculture and Livestock", is doing best of them all in the matter of growing rice; they were advised to keep at it.

The patrol received a particularly enthusiastic welcome here; as we walked into the village a choir of native children sang "God Save the Queen" - this, the inspiration of I-know-not-whom, the preparation of the resident native mission teacher, and the backing and urging of an anxious-to-atone Luluai. The people were congratulated and commended for their loyalty and good intentions.

A Lutheran native mission teacher conducts a school here, mainly for the younger children. He said he gets his share of co-operation from the people. On the night the patrol spent in KAMAMBU, this teacher conducted a well-attended prayer-meeting.

Since April, 1951, when unrest and evidence of cargo-cult were found here, KAMAMBU has been visited three times by patrols: in March, 1952, by Mr K. Fitzgerald, P/O; in April, 1952, by Mr R. Bell, P/O; and in July, 1953, by this patrol. The situation on all three occasions has been reported as normal.

SILEIBI: Village of the combined populations of former hamlet KORUTA (and/or KARITA) of 23.11.1952, when instructions were given by P/O T.W.Ellis for abandonment of KORUTA and settlement of people at SILEIBI. A check on housing and gardens was made, and the present set-up would seem to indicate the resignation of the people to the idea of permanent settlement here at SILEIBI.

It is a good site for a village, and is on the main JOSEPHSTAAL road, between KAMAMBU and MUSITA.

MUSITA: Village of combined populations of YANGIGRE and MUNI; [illegible] accordance with instructions from P/O Ellis on 24.11.51. People of YANGUSAR have also settled in here. These people had given trouble over a number of years - refusing to settle, refusing to appear for census, poor housing, poor roads, etc.; they had been considered an unco-operative lot. The position on this visit was mainly satisfactory, though the young Luluai (MUNI) complained that he had some difficulty in making the people do their share of road-cleaning. The Luluai was given the backing that he badly needs before the assembled villagers, who were told that, in future, a like attitude on their part would be severely dealt with.

Summary cont.
Native Affairs cont.

KUMBUNA : The number of absentees from census line-up here caused quite some inconvenience to the patrol. This was mainly due to the indifference of Lului SIAKA, whose dismissal was recommended. (See under "Village Officials".) The patrol spent three days in this village, during which an earnest search was made of the surrounding area and visits paid to nearby hamlets, without finding the absentees. The lack of success in this respect is regretted, as quite an issue was made of this absenteeism.

In other ways, the village situation was satisfactory; roads were clean, village clean, etc.

AMJAIBIBU: A new village on the main road. Formerly these people were part of KATIATI. Now they have their own village, own officials and own census book. The village was first censused in May, 1953, by P/O Frawley from ATITAU. It is a fair-sized village (population 98), well-kept. Situated between KATIATI and MAVUNDI.

KATIATI: Considerably reduced from 278 people to 170 with recognition of AMJAIBIBU and its separate book.

SIMBA: In March, 1952, SIMBA had combined with ANGASA to form a big village on the main JOSEPHSTAAL road, with a population of 98, between KATIATI and UBIMBUGOR. By the time of P/O Bell's visit in December, 1952, ANGASA and SIMBA had split-up, SIMBA having returned to its old site on the side road from KUMBUNA to JOSEPHSTAAL, between TINTIGINEI (TENDEGENAI) and KISILA, and there SIMBA is now, with its own officials and a population of 59. SIMBA visited from ATITAU in December, 1952 and May, 1953.

MARANGAT: This village had been completely deserted about 5 hours before the patrol's arrival. Information on this desertion was obtained from a number of MARANGAT schoolboys, who attend school at TEVARI. It was claimed by the schoolboys that the people of MARANGAT had prepared for census (obvious from the condition of the village and roads - both clean) and had taken fright at the last minute when a few of the village people said they intended hiding from the patrol. It was claimed that the people had gone in two directions: west into the bush, and east across the SOGERAM River. A search of the area found no trace of either party. If the information of the schoolboys is reliable, the desertion of the village by the people might be regarded as an act of panic by the many and an act of defiance by the few.

Reported ring-leaders in this desertion are:
(At TAMAIBRAM, a bush hamlet near the SOGERAM): MUGUNAI of MARANGAT (an aged man) and ANSANAI of KAIBUGU (also an aged man).

My lack of success in finding these people is regretted, but the information is submitted for future patrols in the area.

M I S S I O N S & E D U C A T I O N

The two missions operating in the area patrolled are the Lutheran and the Roman Catholic. Both Missions provide education and medical treatment for the natives.

(i) Lutheran Mission: Operating through native catechists in AMAIMON and KAMAMBU. These villages are the most easterly in the area, and the mission work being done there is supervised from the Lutheran Mission in MADANG.

(a) AMAIMON: School conducted under the direction of one native teacher. This teacher was absent at the time of the patrol's visit to the village, and no information was available as to number of pupils, subjects, etc.

(b) KAMAMBU: School conducted by two native teachers. Enthusiasm and attentance at school were said by the teachers to be fair. The teacher claims 26 pupils: 13 boys and 13 girls.

(ii) Roman Catholic: Mission activities directed from ATEMBLE and JOSEPHSTAAL.

(a) JOSEPHSTAAL: A big school, under Father Noss.

No. of pupils: 96 (56 boys (40 girls.

No. of teachers: 3 (Fr. Noss. (2 natives.

Subjects taught: Reading, writing, arithmetic, and singing.

School taught in Pidgin.

Also from JOSEPHSTAAL schools have been set up in :

KATIATI: 2 native teachers and 100 pupils.

KIMBUGOR: 2 native teachers and 70 pupils.

(These figures supplied by Fr Noss)

(b) ATEMBLE: A smaller concern than JOSEPHSTAAL, and apparently not very successful to date.

School conducted by Father Wenzki.

No figures available.

The Roman Catholic Mission has complete coverage of villages on the BOGIA road from JOSEPHSTAAL down to ATEMBLE, with catechists in every village. The R.C.Mission also has catechists in the villages on the JOSEPHSTAAL-AMAIMON road as far down as MAVUNDI, and in villages east and north of JOSEPHSTAAL into the ATITAU area.

Catechists and teachers are said to be contacted by either Fr Noss or Fr Wenzki at least once every two months.

MEDICAL, SANITATION & HYGIENE

N.M.O. ARIKENGI accompanied the patrol and carried out inspections in all villages. The N.M.O.'s conduct and work appeared satisfactory.

i. Medical: All children needing ~~###~~ treatment were sent to the nearest Aid Posts - AIOME, ATITAU, JOSEPHSTAAL or one of the Mission Posts in the area. Adults were advised to do the same. Parents and guardians were reminded of their obligation to take sick children to an Aid Post for treatment.

Figures from the examinations are given below:

	Scabies	Yaws	T.U.	V.D.	Sundry complaint and injuries,etc
Male children	7	31	7	-	5
Female children	6	29	4	-	4
Male adults	3	6	5	6	2
Female adults	3	6	4	3	4
	19	72	20	9	15

ii. Sanitation & Hygiene: The standard is fair.

Inspections were made of all village latrines, and, where necessary, some were destroyed under supervision and the others erected. Talks were given on the risks and dangers of dysentery.

Water supplies were inspected and were found to be generally satisfactory.

Aid Posts in the Area

a. AIOME: Wards, 2 N.M.O.s at AIOME Patrol Post.

b. JOSEPHSTAAL: Staffed by N.M.A. from BOGIA. Premises were clean at time of visit.
No. of patients: 80
No complaints from patients or N.M.A. at time of visit.

c. ATITAU: Convenient for people living on the JOSEPHSTAAL - AMAIMON road.

d. MUSAK: Convenient for people living east of ATEMBIE to AMAIMON.

Incidence of Venereal Disease:

N.M.O. ARIKENGI reported finding 6 cases of V.D. among males and 3 among females during the patrol. These wree brought to AIOME for forwarding to MADANG. It is suggested that a V.D. survey in the area by an EMA would be worthwhile.

G E N E R A L

i. Airstrips

Airstrips were inspected at JOSEPHSTAAL and ATEMBLE during the patrol.

JOSEPHSTAAL 'strip was badly in need of cutting, so all men were called in from surrounding villages and set to cutting the grass. There were in all perhaps 300-400 men working on the strip under supervision during the patrol's stay at JOSEPHSTAAL, and the strip was in good condition when the patrol moved on.

The men were mainly from the villages south of JOSEPHSTAAL. It is suggested that ARO BOGIA might be asked to instruct men from the villages north of JOSEPHSTAAL to report regularly at JOSEPHSTAAL to assist in the work of maintaining the strip.

Instructions were given during the patrol to men in villages south of JOSEPHSTAAL to cut the grass on the strip every Monday until further notice.

Natives from ATITAU area assist in this work.

To assist in this work, it is suggested that a number of sariffs might be distributed among these men, or that the sariffs be issued and kept at JOSEPHSTAAL. It is believed that sariffs were issued some years ago; but these have since been broken, mislaid or otherwise disposed of. A responsible Luluai could be given charge of the sariffs.

ATEMBLE 'strip is a private 'strip and is maintained at the expense of Fr WENZKI of ATEMBLE R.C.Mission. ATEMBLE 'strip is only about 5 minutes' flying time from the 'strip at AIOME Patrol Post.

Nil

ii. War Medals

War Medals owing to natives in the area were carried for distribution. Three of these medals were issued and the remainder returned to AIOME as their owners were absent at work.

iii. Game

This is a fair area for game, especially pigeons. Some cassowary and pig were found, but not in great numbers.

Food

When carriers are changed from village to village, local food supplies are sufficient to meet their needs. At this time of year, most villages can feed a carrying-line of up to 30 for one night. A larger line or a longer stay might impose a strain on local food resources.

iv. Trade

Trading throughout this patrol was done mostly with salt and tobacco, to the people's satisfaction.

(B.F.Griffin)
Patrol Officer

TRAVELLING TIMES

The route followed by the patrol is covered entirely on foot. Only two river crossings need be made in canoes: the RAMU at ATEMBLE and the SOGERAM at TEVARI. At this time of year all other rivers can be comfortably waded.

Times given are for dry-season walking at carriers' pace. Wet-season times would be considerably slower due to heavy roads and time taken to cross rivers.

From	To	Time
AIOME	ATEMBLE	1 hr 50 min.
ATEMBLE	AKURUMGUNT	30 min.
AKURUMGUNT	AGILIMUP	45 min.
AGILIMUP	WUSIARUK	1 hr -
WUSIARUK	AWANANGIRI	2 hr 15 min.
AWANANGIRI	URANGERE	2 hr 20 min.
URANGERE	EMERUM	1 hr 15 min.
EMERUM	MANGE	1 hr 25 min.
EMERUM	SINIAP	2 hr 15 min.
SINIAP	SUMASARU	2 hr -
SUMASARU	GALISAKAN	3 hr 45 min.
GALISAKAN	IAPON River	- 20 min.
IAPON River	KARAMASARIK	- 25 min.
KARAMASARIK	WABUSARIK	2 hr 40 min.
WABUSARIK	TEBINSARIK	2 hr 25 min.
TEBINSARIK	AMAIMON	1 hr 30 min.
AMAIMON	KAMAMBU	6 hr -
KAMAMBU	SILEIBI	1 hr 40 min.
SILEIBI	MUSITA	1 hr 40 min.
MUSITA	KUMBUNA	2 hr 25 min.
KUMBUNA	MAUMIAKU	1 hr 30 min.
MAUMIAKU	MAVUNDI	1 hr 30 min.
MAVUNDI	AMJAIBIBU	1 hr 45 min.
AMJAIBIBU	KATIATI	- 40 min.
KATIATI	ANGASA	- 40 min.
ANGASA	USIMBUGOR	1 hr -
USIMBUGOR	JOSEPHSTAAL	- 40 min.
USIMBUGOR	KUNDEGENDE	- 45 min.

Travelling Times cont.

From	To	Time
KUNDEGENDE	KIMBUGOR	- hr 45 min.
KIMBUGOR	TURAGERE	1 hr 15 min.
TURAGERE	KAIBUGU	1 hr 30 min.
KAIBUGU	MARANGAT	- 35 min.
MARANGAT	TEVARI	- 40 min.
TEVARI	AIUNGAT	1 hr -
AIUNGAT	PARAPASAM	- 50 min.
PARAPASAM	ASTANGU	- 40 min.
ASTANGU	PASIKAM	- 25 min.
PASIKAM	IRIVAS	- 15 min.
IRIVAS	NABINJ	- 20 min.
NABINJ	LONGOR	- 15 min.
LONGOR	AWOM	- 15 min.
AWOM	ISOWAK	- 30 min.
ISOWWK	IGUAM	1 hr -
IGUAM	ATEMBLE	- 30 min.

Report on Members of R.P.& N.W.C. Accompanying Patrol

No. 3442 L/Cpl WARUS: An experienced patrol policeman. Capable and reliable. Fair command. Good worker. Conduct and discipline satisfactory.

No. 7510 Const. UKELIO. A good worker. Ability average. Little initiative, but can be relied on to work independently at a set task. Conduct and discipline satisfactory.

No. 7515 Const. TOMLI: Inclined to be lazy if not pushed. Enthusiasm often wanting. Ability average. No initiative. Conduct and discipline satisfactory.

No. 7706 Const. BEMBE: Promising type with ability above average. Some initiative. Good command. Conduct and discipline satisfactory.

No. 7763 Const. APE: Ability above average, but always ready to dodge work on any pretext. Conduct and discipline generally satisfactory.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
Rice lb	448	260	118	—	—	—		70
Meat lb	72	60	12	—	—	—		—
Matches doz	6	4	—	—	2	—		—
Margarine lb	6	6	—	—	—	—		—
Marmite Jar	6	6	—	—	—	—		—
Salt lb	90	10	—	60	20	—		—
Soap lb	7	6	1	—	—	—		—
Tobacco lb	15	5	—	5	—	—		5
Sugar lb	20	20	—	—	—	—		—
Razor Blades only	200	—	—	80	100	—		20
Knives (small) ..	15	—	—	—	5	—		10
Tinnies (small) .	18	—	—	4	4	—		10
Beads lb	1	—	—	—	1	—		—
303 ammun.	60	—	—	—	—	—	20	40
S.G. Cartridges.	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
Kerosene gall	8	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Vulvai Caps. only	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4

303 Ammunition — 20 rounds — Practice firing
Kerosene — 4 gallons — general use
Vulvai Caps — 2 only — Village Officials

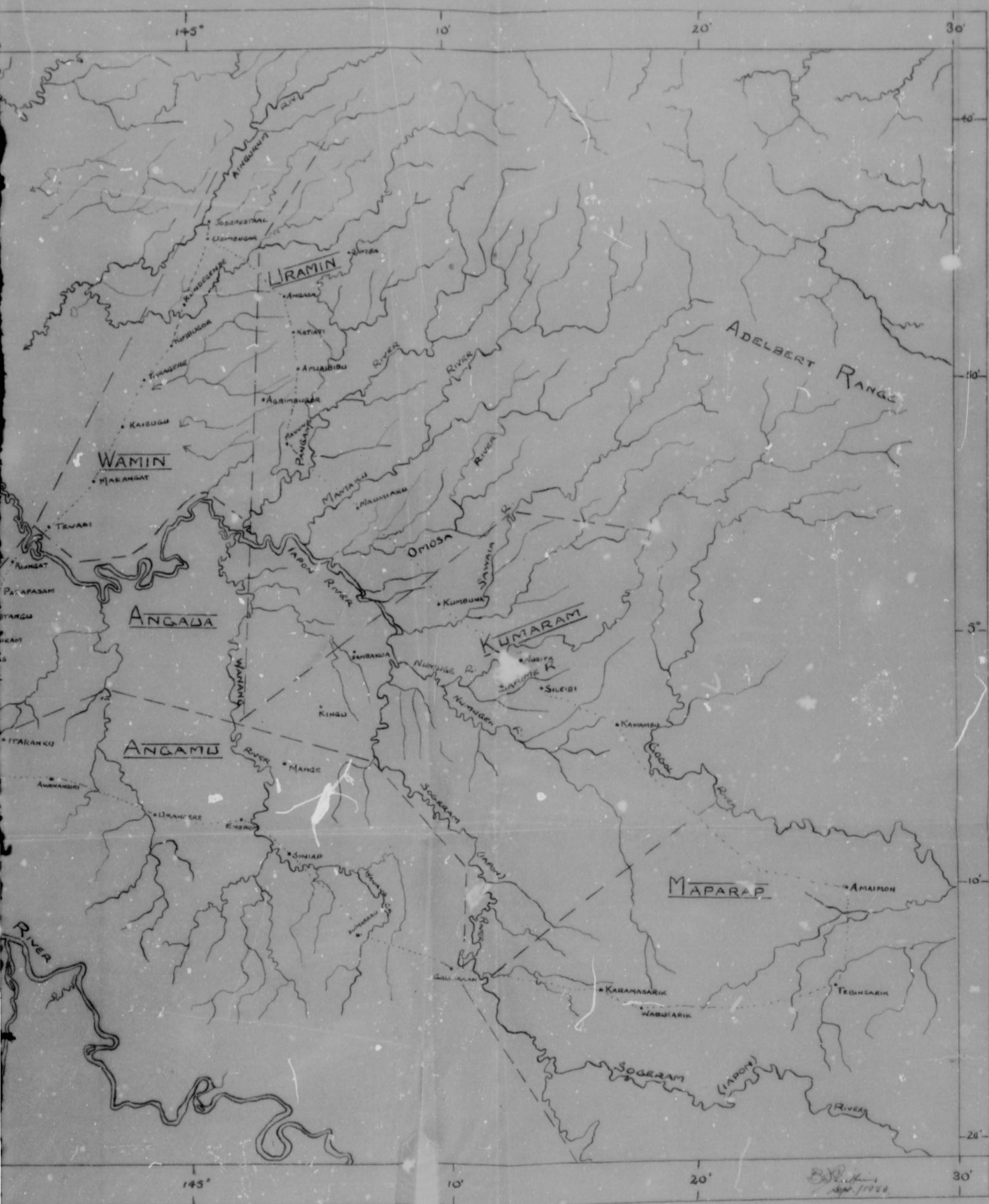
Govt. Print.—4974/8.53.

To accompany Patrol Report No of 53/54 - Aiome
Showing Atemble - Amaimon - Josephstaal Areas of Middle Ramu

From 4-mile Strat Series - Ramu & Bogia Sheets

53/54 - Giome

...rers of Middle Ramu



Indicates Sub-Division Boundaries - (Census)

Indicates Route of Patrol

Cleared
on
5/7/54

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No 3 OF 1953-1954

Patrol Conducted by D.E. PARSONS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled COASTAL & INLAND BOGADJIM, URIGINI-KESAWAI, DUMPU-KANGULAN, SUMAU-GARIA, IGOI-SOP, BAGASIN-GRAUWA, TRANS-GOGOL, & AMELE (PART) SUB-DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives FOUR

Duration—From 6/7/1953 to 19/10/1953

Number of Days 106

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19.....

Medical ..../...../19.....

Map Reference 4 MILES TO 1 INCH - MADANG.

Objects of Patrol

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25/11/1953

Elliott-Smith
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £.....

DS 30-10-144

4th Dec, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
NADANG

Patrol Report - Nadang- No.3/53-54.

The Report of Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer, D.E.Parson's extensive Patrol through eight sub-divisions of Nadang Central Sub-District, is acknowledged, with thanks.

The Report indicates that Mr. Parsons has carried out his work on this Patrol in a thorough-going manner and that here is a Junior Officer of distinct promise.

It is obvious that there is need for much more painstaking and effective field work in most of these areas and it is most gratifying to read that you intend to maintain a much more intensive system of patrols.

It is only by the regular patrolling of native areas that real progress can be achieved, that interest in sound ideas can be sustained and wrong-headed notions exposed and ~~re~~ eradicated.

Economic progress can quickly follow in areas serviced by a vehicular road which renders the marketing of surplus edible products less burdensome, if the advantage is followed up.

There again, a proper balance is necessary, subsistence crops will be of primary importance to these people for a long time to come and should not be neglected owing to over-concentration on producing things to sell.

A copy will be sent to Mr. Parsons and the sketch-map will be sunprinted.

A A R
(A.A. Roberts)
Director. RD&NA.

P/A 18/

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

No. 3 of I953 - I954 ---------- MADANG DISTRICT.

CONDUCTED BY D. E. PARSONS Cadet Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
R.P. & N.G.Constabulary.
Reg. No. 5096 B L/Cpl. UMI
Reg. No. 5II2 Const. LARI
Reg. No. 7697 Const. MANE

AREA PATROLLED — Coastal and Inland Bogadjim, Urigina-Kesawai, Dumpu-Kaigulan, Sumau-Garia, Igoi-Sop, Bagasin-Girauwa, Trans-Gogol, and Amele (part) Sub-Divisions of MADANG Central Sub-District.

DURATION OF PATROL — 6th. July to I9th. October, ... I06 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA — D.D.S.& N.A.....
October I952,
I95I (Amele)
I95I (Part Dumpu-Kaigulan).

P.H.D.....
April I948 (Partial Only).

OBJECTS OF PATROL — Census revision.
Investigation Cargo Cult.
Survey of Hansen's Disease.

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Walking Times .....Page I
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Agriculture and Livestock .....Page I2
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APPENDICES .....

Appendix "A".
Report on Members of the R.P.& N.G.Constabulary.

Appendix "B".
Recommended Appointments - Village Officials.

Appendix "C", Parts I & 2.
Medical and Hansen's Disease.

INTRODUCTION : This patrol covered the greater portion of the Madang Central Sub-Division. The area covered, to the West, South, and South-West of Madang, consists mainly of low but rough mountains between the Adelbert and Finisterre Ranges with a coastal plain (Portion of Inland Bogadjim is included in this) and the Ramu river flats. The native population ranges from the relatively sophisticated type of Amele to the unsophisticated peoples of the Ramu.

WALKING TIMES :

N.B. Times for dry season without carriers. For times with carriers add 20% to all times over 30 minutes.

YABOB-ORD 30 Mins.
ORD -BILIBIL 70 Mins.
BILIBIL -BAHAUL IO Mins.
BAHAUL -UMUIN 20 Mins.
UMUIN -MALAGA I Hr.55 Mins.
(Incl.Gogol crossing)
MALAGA -DOGIA 40 Mins.
DOGIA -BALAMA 20 Mins.
BALAMA -ERIMA 45 Mins.
ERIMA -BOM 40 Mins.
BOM -LALU 35 Mins.
LALU -MALE 20 Mins.
MALE -KALIKU 35 Mins.
KALIKU -BONGU 30 Mins.
KALIKU -BURAM 40 Mins.
MALE -REREAU 40 Mins.
REREAU -JILIM 60 Mins.

BOM -BAU-AK 60 Mins.
BAU-AK -AIYAU 2 Hr.
AIYAU -YAULA 2 Hr.30 Mins.
YAULA -MABALUKU 25 Mins.
MABALUKU -ASUI 20 Mins.
ASUI -KULUBU 30 Mins.
KULUBU -TUMBU 30 Mins.
TUMBU -KULEL I0 Mins.
TUMBU -ALIBU I Hr.25 Mins.
ALIBU -WENGE I7 Mins.
WENGE -JIMJAM 25 Mins.

MABULUKU -YOKOPI 2Hr.30 Mins.
YOKOPI -SAIPA I Hr,30 Mins.
SAIPA -PAIPA I HR.
YOKOPI -MATELOI 3 Hr.5 Mins.
MATELOI -KOBA 35 Mins.
KOBA -SAUSI 2HR.
SAUSI -ONGGORU I Hr.
SAUSI -KOROPA I Hr.I5 Mins.
KOROPA -KESAWAI 2Hr.
KESAWAI -BEIBI 3Hr.30 Mins.
BEIBI -DUMPU I Hr.
DUMPU -SANKIAN 2 Hr.
SANKIAN -KAIGULAN I Hr.
KAIGULAN -BUMBU I Hr.
BUMBU -BOPIRUMPUN I Hr.30 Mins.

SAUSI -YAGUMBU 50 Mins.
YAGUMBU -URIGINA 50 Mins.
URIGINA -URIA 45 Mins.
URIA -SANA I Hr.25Mins.
SANA -KESA 55 Mins.
KESA -RAINBANA 2Hr.5 Mins.
RAINBANA -WIAI 35 Mins.
WIAI -URIGINA 2 Hr.50 Mins.
URIGINA -DANARU I Hr.I5 Mins.
DANARU -USINO I Hr.3C Mins.
USINO -OBSAU 2 Hr.
OBSAU -MERIOI 2 Hr.
MERIOI -ENAM I Hr. 40 Mins.
ENAM -Eweiwa IO Mins.
EWEIWA -PUKISAK I Hr. IO Mins.
EWEIWA -TOTOPA 35 Mins.
EWEIWA -URIA 35 Mins.
URIA -NUGU 30 Mins.

GAL -ARAR 30 Mins.
ARAR -MATEPI 30 Mins.
MATEPI -AUTOBAK 45 Mins.

NUGU -BIRIBIRI 40 Mins.
NUGU -AMASU 40 Mins.
AMASU -ANMINIK I5 Mins.
ANMINIK -NEGIRI I Hr.30 Mins.
NEGIRI -BAGASIN I Hr.IO Mins.
BAGASIN -BAMESOS 45 Mins.
BAMESOS -YAL 55 Mins.
YAL -BAGASIN I Hr.45 Mins.
BAGASIN -KONOGUR MISSION 50 Mins.
MISSION -ORLSOP 5 Mins.
ORLSOP -BAISOP 30 Mins.
BAISOP-GASUAL I Hr.
GASUAL -IAGI 45 Mins.
GASUAL -KULAU I Hr. I5 Mins.
GASUAL -OWORU 45 Mins.
OWORU -SANAWAI 30 Mins.
SANAWAI -EUNIME 45 Mins.
EUNIME -IPINOLO 35 Mins.
EIUNIME -DEINI IO Mins.
DEINI -BEIRE 25 Mins.
BEIRE -ARIMORI 45 Mins.
ARIMORI -KEPSAU 20 Mins.
KEPSAU -DUNUBA I Hr,I5 Mins.
DUNUBA -IGOI 20 Mins.
IGOI -GARALIGUT 3 Hr. I5 Mins.
GARALIGUT -SEPU I Hr.39 Mins.
SEPU -BANAM 3 Hr.30 Mins.
BANAM -MUSAK 2 Hr.I5 Mins.
MUSAK -WABINSARIK 2 Hr.I5 Mins.
WABINSARIK -TEBINSARIK 2Hr.45 Mins.
TEBINSARIK -BAISARIK 2 Hr.30 Mins.
BAISARIK-BEMAR I Hr.
BEMAR -JOBTO 2 Hr.
JOBTO -BAIMARI 35 Mins.
BAIMARI -SIHAN 30 Mins.
SIHAN -WAGUM I Hr.I5 Mins.
WAGUM -BAHAUL BAU 30 Mins.
BAU -UMUN 30 Mins.
UMUN -DALAM 30 Mins.
DALAM -BARUM 2 Hr.I5.
BARUM -MAIRO 20 Mins.
MAIRO -OUBA I5 Mins.

BARUM -BURU 35 Mins.
BURU -TADABU 30 Mins.
TADABU -BURO 50 Mins.
TADABU -ATO I Hr.
ATO -WUIA I Hr.
WUIA -ERIMA I Hr.I5 Mins.
ORD -WAGOG 20 Mins
WAGOG -HUDINI IO Mins.
HUDINI -GO 7 Mins.
GO -BANUP I5 Mins.
BANUP - OHURU 20 Mins.
OHURU -SEIN 20 Mins.
SEIN -AGURU I Hr.
AGURU -HAIYA 40 Mins.
HAIYA -YELSO 20 Mins.
AMELE -OMURU 45 Mins.
OHU -DOLONU 55 Mins.
DOLONU -EFU 30 Mins.
EFU -FULUMU 40 Mins.
FULUMU -BAMEHAL 23 Mins.
FULUMU -BAUK I5 Mins.

MAWAN -WANIF I Hr.55 Mins.
WANIF -LAGAHA 35 Mins.
WANIF -MEGENAM 35 Mins.
MEGENAM -GAL I Hr.

DIARY :

6/7/53. Left Madang by truck to Yabob turnoff arriving 4.00 pm. Walked to BILIBIL crossing the Gum River and passing through ORD on the way. Camped BILIBIL.

7/7/63 Census revised at BILIBIL, walked to ORD, revised census and returned BILIBIL, then on to BAHAUL and UMUIN.

8/7/53 UMUIN census revised then walked to MALAGA, inspected village and took census. Gogol river crossing took 45 minutes as only one canoe was available. Revised census at ~~BALAMA and~~ DOGIA and BALAMA. Slept BALAMA.

9/7/53 To ERIMA. Revised census and inspected village. Discussed land claims with natives - none recorded. On to BOM (BOGATTI No.I) Census revised. Camped BOM.

10/7/53 To LALU (BOGATTI No.2) and MALE. REREAU and JILIM villages censused at MALE.

11/7/53 Patrol on to KALIKU. KALIKU census revised and inspected and BURAM village census revised. To BONGU village, which was inspected and census checked. Visited Lutheran Station near BONGU.

12/7/53 Sunday. Mr. R. Webb, A.D.O. Saidor on patrol arrived Bongu Mission.

13/7/53 In company with Mr. Webb, questioned suspected leaders of Cargo Cult activities, then returned to KALIKU and walked up to BURAM to inspect village. Returned ~~KALIKU~~ and followed track inland to REREAU. Camped. MALE

14/7/53 Inspected REREAU. Cargo sent to MALE, Self and L/Cpl. UME to JILIM. Discovered "gold-morters" and endeavoured to obtain information about them from natives, Returned to the coast and on to BOM. Patrol camped here.

15/7/53 Walked to BAU-AK composite village. Census revised for BAU-AK, BUAI, and ADJUAI. Village Officials given talk re their powers and responsibilities.

16/7/53 Followed Iowaro River up to AIYAU composite village. Revised census for AIYAU, QUATO, BALAIA, and YABIB. Returned BAU-AK. Camped.

17/7/53 Left BAU-AK for JimJem, then WENGE, and ALIBU. Advice received from District Commissioner Madang to proceed BONGU to accompany Dr. Braun of the Lutheran Mission on a survey of Hansen's Disease in the area.

18/7/53 Proceeded BONGU. Administration workboat transported personnel and cargo to Bau Plantation. Slept Bau.

19/7/53 Sunday. Doctor Braun and self proceeded BIBI village per workboat. Camped BIBI.

20/7/53 Revised census at BIBI. Medical examination carried out by Dr. Braun. To KOMISANGIR and then MINDIVI.

21/7/53 Left MINDAVI. Medical examination carried out KUL. Visited Bau plantation for lunch. On to MARAKUM.

22/7/53 To YAGALUM. YANGALUM, SONGGUM, and SEKWANAM examined. Walked to Bongu. Camped Bongu.

23/7/53 Checked BONGU. Walked inland to BANG (Saidor Sub-District. BANG natives examined. Returned Bongu.

DIARY : (Contd.)

24/7/53. Left Bongu for KALIKU. KALIKU and BUAM lined and inspected. To MALE . RERSAU and JILIM villagers also inspected here. To LALU, camped overnight.

25/7/53 Medical inspection of LALU, BOM villages. Walked to Dusi Plantation. Stayed overnight here.

26/7/53 Sunday - observed.

27/7/53 BAU-AK, BUAI, ADJUAI villages checked. Walked to JIMJAM for inspection there, returned Dusi Plantation.

28/7/53 To AIYAU. Lined and checked all villages of the composite. Camped a t AIYAU.

29/7/53 Climbed mountain ridge to old YAULA site, then down to new YAULA and on to MABULUKU. MABULUKU, YAULA, and DAUMOINA villages inspected, census revised, and medically examined by Dr. Braun.

30/7/53 Left MABULUKU for ASUI, KULUBU, and TUMBU. KULEL village lined at TUMBU. Slept TUMBU.

31/7/53 Walked to ALIBU, then on to WENGE and through JIMJAM and BOM to ERIMA; medically checked all villages.

1/8/53 Lined ERIMA, then on to BALAMA, DOGIA, and MAIAGA. Dr. Braun returned to Yagaum Hospital. Self returned BOM.

2/8/53 Sunday. observed BOM.

3/8/53 Remained at BOM. Disputes heard and settled. Administration matters discussed.

4/8/53 Patrol to TUMBU. Met Mr. J. Roberts of the Dept. of Agriculture en route Gusap with a line of donkeys. TUMBU overnight.

5/8/53 LEFT TUMBU for MABULUKU via KULUBU and ASUI. Arrived mid-afternoon but advised not to proceed till morning by local natives. Stayed MABULUKU.

6/8/53 Walked up Minjim River bed to DAUMOINA "camp", then up mountain to YOKOPI new village site, on to SAIPA. Census revised and villages inspected on the way.

7/8/53 PAIPA lined. Back to DAUMOINA turnoff, across river and along ridge to MATELOI, down Nuru River to KOBA.

8/8/53 Lined KOBA, MATELOI, KESA, SANA, and BIRI. Walked down the river to SAUSI.

9/8/53 Sunday.- observed SAUSI.

10/8/53 Lined and inspected ONGGORU. Census revised at SAUSI of YUNAPA village, three other villages of SAUSI composite medically inspected. To KOROPA where the KOROPA composite was checked and village inspected.

11/8/53 Village Officials questioned regarding alleged Cargo Cult activities. Patrol on to KESAWAI. Camped.

12/8/53 Patrol left early for BEBEI. Lined BEBEI and ABIKA on arrival, inspected village and proceeded DUMPU.

13/8/53 Lined DUMPU, on to SANKIAN and KAIGULAN. Slept KAIGULAN.

DIARY : (Contd.)

14/8/53	Walked to BUMBU after lining KAIGULAN. Village clean-up organised BUMBU. Village census revised. On to BOPIRUMPUN. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon and night. Camped BOPIRUMPUN.
15/8/53	BOPIRUMPUN village inspected and census revised. Patrol returned to SANKIAN via BUMBU and KAIGULAN.
16/8/53	Sunday - observed SANKIAN.
17/8/53	Returned to EREI, checked on work previously allotted.
18/8/53	Cargo away early for KESAWAI. Lunched at KESAWAI, then walked on to KOROPA. Camped KOROPA.
19/8/53	Left KOROPA for SAUSI, via KARIGEI Aid Post. Aid Post inspected. Walked from SAUSI in light rain to YAGUMBU and from there to URIGINA I.
20/8/53	Lined YAGUMBU and AI-AMBI villages, then URIGINA I and 2, and KORIGINA. Afternoon spent inspecting URIGINA villages.
21/8/53	Followed the Erei river up to URIA, then through old URIA site to SANA, INSPECTING and REVISING census in both villages. Left SANA in the afternoon and walked to KESA. Stayed overnight KESA.
22/8/53	Followed bush track around a ridge to RAINBANA. Track rough and leeches plentiful. Census revised at RAINBANA then on to NIAI. Returned to URIGINA by following the Ela river down and then following main track from URIA. Last stage of walk done by lamp-light. Arrived 8.10 p.m.
23/8/53	Sunday- observed URIGINA.
24/8/53	Left URIGINA a nd proceeded DAMARU, then to USINO, then on to OBSAU. Slept OBSAU.
25/8/53	Remained OBSAU. Work done on cleaning up village, and repairs to rest-house, latrines etc.
26/8/53	Lined IGIRUE then followed path along the ridges to MERIOI. Met Mr. M.V.Neal C.P.O. on a road inspection patrol. Lined MERIOI and BEIRE for MEDICAL inspection. Camped MERIOI.
27/8/53	DEINI medically inspected. Walked to SUMAU via ENAM. Census revised for EWEIWA and SUMAU.
28/8/53	Lined ENAM, PUKISAK, YANIBA. PUKISAK and YANIBA villages inspected. Slept SUMAU.
29/8/53	Visited TOTOPA village and revised census. Returned SUMAU and on to URIA, then to NUGU. TABABU village census revised then NUGU. Patrol camped NUGU.
30/8/53	Sunday- observed NUGU.
31/8/53	BIRIBIRI lined then BOINI, on to AMASU, and then to ANMINIK and INOMTOP. Camped ANMINIK.
1/9/53	Left ANMINIK and proceeded to NEGIRI. Census revised for MORU, AIGUT, GASUA, and AUPIU and villages inspected . Walked to BAGASIN.
2/9/53	Heavy rain fell early morning. BORKWA and BAGASIN Villages inspected. Remained BAGASIN overnight.

DIARY : (Contd.)

3/9/53 Left BAGASIN and walked to BAMESOS. BAUKAS and GARINAM lined for census revision as well as BAMESOS. To YAL, where census was revised for YAL and SAKWARI villages. Slept YAL.

4/9/53 Followed river up to BAGASIN village. Met Mr. Neal returning from road inspection. To KONOGUR Mission, and then across WIAPON river to ALSOP village.

5/9/53 IPINOLA people arrived ALSOP for census as their road was not in good condition. Sent back to rectify this. Followed Waipon down to BAISOP. census revised and village inspected. Walked to GASUAL .

6/9/53 Sunday- observed GASUAL.

7/9/53 Walked to IAGI in the morning, returned GASUAL, and walked to KULAU in the afternoon. Census revised both villages. Returned GASUAL late afternoon.

8/9/53 Census revised at GASUAL and some time spent hearing disputes. Walked to OWORU, a good village, and medical inspection was carried out. Left OWORU for Sanawai. Camped SANAWAI.

9/9/53 At SANAWAI. Sanitation of village renewed, housing repaired.

10/9/53 Visited EI-UNIMEI, then IPINOLA, returned EI-UNIMEI and then on to ARIMOLI. Camped ARIMOLI.

11/9/53 Walked to KEPSAU. Village inspected and census revised. To DUNUBA and then on to IGOI. Census revised for DUNUBA, at IGOI.

12/9/53 BIL and IGOI village census revised. Work organised on Aid Post to complete construction ward.

13/9/53 Sunday- observed IGOI. Rained late afternoon and evening.

14/9/53 Walked to new GARALIGUT site. Village inspected and census revised. Work organised on GARALIGUT Aid Post. Remained overnight.

15/9/53 Proceeded SEPU, on the Ramu River. Village census revised and inspection carried out. To BANAM., a rough track for the first 1½ hours. Camped BANAM.

16/9/53 Left BANAM and walked to MUSAK. Lined MUSAK and KIKERAI for census revision and medical inspection and inspected village. Slept MUSAK.

17/9/53 Patrol on to WABINSARIK, then to TEBINSARIK in the afternoon.

18/9/53 Walked to BAISARIK. Village inspected and census revised. To BEMAR then JOBTO, rest house in bad state so continued on to BEMARI. BAIMARI village in bad state, slept here.

19/9/53 Left BAIMARI and walked to SIHAN, inspected village, then on to WAGUM , and UMUN village and road camp via BAHO village.

20/9/53 Sunday- observed UMUN.

21/9/53 At UMUN road camp, BAHO village censused and inspected during the afternoon.

22/9/53 Census revised for UMUN and DARRUM villages. Walked to DARRUM and inspected village, then on to, BARUM, crossing Gogol River en route.

DIARY : (Contd.)

23/9/53 Left BARUM and walked to MAIRO. MAIRO census revised and work cleaning up village allotted. Proceeded to OUBA. Census work held up for a short time due to a heavy fall of rain. GOMORU lined at OUBA and village inspected by Constable from patrol. Returned BARUM.

24/9/53 Inspected BARUM Aid Post, then walked to BURU and census was revised for BURU and ATU villages and inspection made. On to TADABU, village censused and then DERING. Slept TADABU.

25/9/53 Walked to BUROA village, census and inspection carried out, one diseased dog destroyed, returned to TADABU. Left TADABU for GONO. Slept GONO.

26/9/53 Patrol to ATO. ATO, BAURI, and DUDUELLA villages censused, then BAURI and DUDUELLA villages (living on the one site) inspected. On to WUIA, then down to the coast again to ERIMA. Checked on work previously allotted.

27/9/53 Sunday - observed.

28/9/53 Dispute heard at ERIMA. Patrol to BILIBIL. Gogol River swollen by overnight rain. Camped BILIBIL.

29/9/53 Left BILIBIL for ORD, then followed track up to WAGOG on the Madang-Amele road. Census revised and inspection carried out. Back to KESUP, then on to HUDINI village. Camped HUDINI.

30/9/53 Census revised at HUDINI and then at SO nearby. Talk given to local village Officials re powers and responsibilities. Remained overnight HUDINI.

1/10/53 Patrol to BANUP. Housing in a bad state marked for repairs. To OHURU and then SEIN off the main road, returning to the road at AGURU. Camped AGURU.

2/10/53 Walked to HAIYA via HILU hamlet of Yelso village. Census revised and inspection made of HAIYA and its hamlet YAHIL. To YELSO for census this village and HILU. Returned to AGURU and checked census for this village.

3/10/53 Followed motor road to AIYAP, SA, and AIHA, then left the road to go to MIRHANAK, then on to AMELE via SUA. Work on sanitation begun at MIRHANAK.

4/10/53 Sunday- observed Amele.

5/10/53 Walked to OMURU via a hamlet of SA. Minor disputes settled. Returned AMELE and medical inspection and inspection of village carried out during afternoon.

6/10/53 Patrol to MOILSEHU, SUA and OHU. Camped OHU.

7/10/53 Remained OHU. Book work and housing dispute. Village Officials from GAL area reported.

8/10/53 To DOLONU and then EFU, census revision and inspection of both villages, then on to FULUMU. Camped FULUMU.

9/10/53 Self and police to BAMAHAL, village censused then returned to FULUMU and on to BAUK. Returned again to FULUMU and followed path down to the motor road and on to Wabiton River road camp (Mr. R.Johnson,C.P.O.)

10/10/53 Walked along motor road to BAFALU and GUMAN villages. Census revised here. Returned Wabiton River.

DIARY : (Contd.)

II/IO/53	Sunday- Wabiton River.
I2/IO/53	Settled local disputes, obtained rations for police. Overnight at Wabiton River.
I3/IO/53	Left road camp and walked to BERIN. BERIN and WAGUMA villages censused and inspected, then on to OUFAN village, returning to the Gogol River at MAWAN composite village.
I4/IO/53	MAWAN natives medically examined and village inspected. Wrote up patrol notes. Slept MAWAN.
I5/IO/53	Left MAWAN and walked up along the ridge to WANIF, a breakaway from the GAL composite, then on to LAGAHA, back to WANIF and on to MEGENAM. Census revised at MEGENAM then to GAL, arriving late afternoon.
I6/IO/53	Census revised for LARAPI, SANAPI, and GAL (one site) in the morning. Walked up to BIRIMAI for census and village check, then returned to GAL and inspected the Aid Post.
I7/IO/53	Followed road to Utu and revised census in ARAR, MATEPI and AUTOBAK villages. Returned GAL.
I8/IO/53	Sunday -observed GAL. Message received from District Commissioner Madang to return Madang immediately. (Received 6 p.m.)
I9/IO/53	Returned Madang via KOROK, KAURIS, SILIBOB, and FORAN villages. Reported tothe District Commissioner. Patrol Completed.

CENSUS :

Census was revised in some I30 villages , and shows that the ~~Bagasin~~ Bagasin Sub-Division has reached the one third limit for the number of able bodied males absent from the villages. Complete returns, including census figures obtained by a previous patrol this year, are shown for the Bogadjim Inland and Coastal, Urigina-Kesawai, Dumpu-Kaigulan, Sumau-Garia, Igoi-Sop, Bagasin-Girauwa, and Trans-Gogol subdivisions. The writer was called to Madang before the Amele sub-division could be completed.

Inspection of the figures for the eight sub-divisions completed shows that the number of births since the last census check have been 438, and the number of deaths 382, a very slight increase in population. The majority of deaths occurred among aged people, although almost 20% of the total deaths were in the 0 - I year class. The main causes of these deaths appear to be malaria and malnutrition.

Migrations are mainly due to marriages outside the census sub-divisions, although in a few cases they were due to disagreements between the families concerned and their village Officials.

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

BOGADJIM, INLAND & COASTAL.

These two census sub-divisions are in the area where YALI's influence was felt most, and the natives here have still not completely realized the foolishness of his teachings. Cargo Cult has been in this area for so long now that the native population have come to accept it, and consequently extreme Administration displeasure, as part of their everyday life. The natives have an apathetic attitude, especially to anything that has been introduced by Europeans. Every European is regarded with suspicion not because of any personal feelings he may have, but because he is in the plot to keep the "Cargo" hidden from them, or so they believe.

It is interesting to note that the Lutheran missionary at BONGU, Mr. P. Shulz, was told that the natives, who could not at first understand why Americans appeared to be part of the plot too, later explained this away by saying that every American, before he comes to the Territory, goes first to Australia where he is made to swear a solemn oath that he will not divulge the secret of the "Cargo".

Pre-war there was a missionary stationed at BONGU who the natives believed was going to help them, but he returned to America, for no other reason, the natives believe, than that he was a person who might help them gain the "Cargo", and as such had to be removed. When this missionary left the Bongu beach in a boat for the last time, he took off his hat, and threw it in the water. It sank immediately, like a stone. This was regarded as a sign that all their suppositions concerning the reason he was leaving them were indeed true. For this and other reasons (See notes on Education.) the natives have abandoned all hope of help from the missions, but not entirely from the Administration. The mission representatives have been in the area some years, but as the Administration Officers are constantly changing they believe that there is a possibility that some day there may be one who will be for instead of against them - a faint hope, but the more fervent followers of cultism are clinging to it.

A meeting was held at ERIMA village some months ago by some of the more influential natives, including Lulualis and Tultuls, who were on their way to attend the Coronation celebrations at Madang. This meeting discussed the possible reasons why the long sought-after "Cargo" had not arrived, and amongst them was a theory which said that the main reason was that there was too much trouble being caused in their villages through illicit relationships between men and women who were not husband and wife. This displeased their deities who refused to send the "Cargo". After much discussion it was agreed that something should be done to rectify this state of affairs. The remedy suggested was that though the illicit relationships need not necessarily cease, in future no-one was to complain about them, thereby bringing to an end all those fueds which spring up from what the natives term "Trabel-Lilong-meri"!

In spite of the above beliefs which are still held by many, activities associated with cultism are becoming less-frequent and it is felt that there has been some improvement in the native situation since the last patrol's visit a year ago. Many natives do not really believe in the "Cargo" myth, but through fear of those who do, and who are more powerful, and also through being unwilling to be caught on the losing side they do not express an opinion either way.

Bearing in mind these things it is not surprising that missions are receiving little co-operation in either their evangelistic or educational work, that natives working for Dual Plantation on a "piece-work" basis, in a position to earn good money, have had to be dismissed for extremely irregular attendance at work, or that the response to an attempt by the Administration to interest these natives in rice growing, seed rice having been issued by the last

NATIVE AFFAIRS - BOGADJIM INLAND & COASTAL (Contd.)

Patrol to the area, has proved very disappointing.

URIGINA-KESAWAI & DUMPU-KAIGULAN :

While previously there has been some trouble over cult activities in the DUMPU-KAIGULAN area at BEBEI, and in the URIGINA-KESEWAI area at KOROPA, no positive proof was found of this being carried on recently, this in spite of allegations by BOGADJIM Village Officials that MARU, Luluai of KOROPA, and NAIKO, Luluai of ASAS, both of whom had been previously connected with Cargo Cult activities, were the leaders of both the coastal and Ramu Valley movements. A former trouble maker from BEBEI has now found employment outside the district, and for the present all is quiet there. The presence of a native Constable stationed at KESEWAI to supervise work on the Highlands road has had a sobering effect upon those with "Cargo" leanings.

The two most southerly villages of the DUMPU-KAIGULAN sub-division, BUMBU and BOPIRUMPUN, had not been visited by an Officer of District Services for over two years. BUMBU village was only in fair condition, but BOPIRUMPUN was quite good, the Village Officials being keen and anxious to please. This village is the last in the Madang District before the Madang - Lae border is reached. KAIGULAN village too with a number of ex-members of the Constabulary backing up the Officials in village work, shows promise, and with the opening up of the motor transport road through the area this corner of the Madang District should develop rapidly.

BAGASIN-GIRAUWA & SUMAU-KARIA :

These two subdivisions are for the most part mountain areas, and the natives appear to have more energy than those of the lowlands lands. Disputes over women and pigs were common in the SUMAU area, but as there is an Officer stationed at YAL, Mr. M.V. Neal C.P.O., on road work, very few disputes were handled by the patrol in Bagasin, these being settled as they arise by Mr. Neal.

While at SUMAU, a case of alleged incest was reported, and those concerned were sent to Madang for Court action. At ALSOP there was a complaint that a girl had had relations with her cousin, who had been adopted for some time by her father. The girl was pregnant. While from the European viewpoint this would not be considered as incest, it was quite obvious that from the native point of view it was, and regarded as a very serious matter so that the girls father had absolutely forbidden the two to marry. The girl is too much afraid of her father to disobey him, and there , for the present, the matter rests.

Local feeling was very strong in both of the above cases, illustrating the abhorrence of forbidden inter-family relationships in the area. Village Officials and other influential natives asked that an example be made of these people from SUMAU, as a warning to others that incest will not be tolerated. The two natives concerned are at present awaiting trial.

IGOI-SOP & KRANG-GOGOL :

Villages in the above areas are more scattered than in either the BAGASIN or SUMAU subdivisions, and the natives are more easy going and less ambitious than those of the mountains. Minor disputes only were reported and settled. There is no sign in these two areas of any interest in the Cargo Cult activities of Bogadjim. These natives have not yet fully accepted the principle of living together in villages, with the result that the villages are occupied only when an Officer is in the area. The rest of the year is spent in garden-houses. Village Officials complained about this practice, and used it constantly as an excuse for the neglected state of their villages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - AMBUM :

Economic progress is apparent here where many villages are along, or close to, either the Madang- Highlands or Madang- Sea roads. The planting of cash crops by natives, both collectively as members of rural progress societies, and also individually, is firmly established. Certain groups are still, however, reluctant to accept the changed pattern of life, and as a result, villages have been split into two factions, one eager to plant cash crops, give their children a chance to receive some education, and usually loyal mission followers who are living, or planning to live, in villages close to the road where possible, the other living in "garden-houses" in the bush in primitive conditions, resentful of any attempt to change their mode of living.

The old composite village at GAL has broken up to a large extent, there now being only three villages groups there, GAL I, GAL 2, and SANUPI whereas at the time of the last patrol in this area, two years ago, there were six. ARAR, BIRIMAI, and WANIF have now established separate villages, WANIF village is a particularly pleasant village owing to the efforts of the very energetic Tultul there.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS :

Villages: Bogadjim Inland Inland and Coastal.

With one or two exceptions these villages were fair. ERIMA and BORAM villages were both very poor, and six houses were condemned as unfit for habitation in each of these villages. MARAGA is the best laid-out village in this area, with buildings well spaced and of a good type.

Dumpu-Kaigulan and Origina-Kesewai.

The standard of housing is generally poorer here, as some villages on the Ramu flats are short of building materials. SAUSI village has improved since the last patrol, but there were still a number of ~~villages~~ houses which had to be condemned, the tendency being to build low humpies on the ground which are insanitary , in many cases housing pigs, fowls, cats and dogs besides their human occupants.

SANKIAN village , between Dumpu and Kaigulan was found to be overgrown with weeds, the people, including the aged Tultul, living in houses near their gardens. A clean-up was organised and when the patrol returned from Bopirumpun the village was in a more satisfactory state.

BOPIRUMPUN villagers have made use of scrap sheet metal left behind by the Army during the war to make semi-permanent walls for their homes. As the eaves of the roofs extend very low over the walls, the appearance of these houses is not as bad as might be expected.

Sumau-Karia and Bagasin-Girauwa.

In the mountains the ridges on which the villages are built are very narrow across the top, and it is because of this that many places are strung out for upwards of half a mile along the ridge. The area of level ground required to build compact, well laid out villages just is not available, and therefore due allowance had to be made when inspecting these villages. In spite of this many villages were below standard, perhaps the worst being MERIOI, the only building in good condition there being the rest-house. All other houses were of the "humpy- on-the-ground" variety.

Igoi-Sop and Trans-Gogol.

The two Native Medical Assistants and a Native Hygiene Assistant stationed in the Igoi-Sop subdivision have helped to raise the standard of living conditions considerably. In GARAIGOT and SEPO housed are now of a good type and village hygiene is excellent.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS :

Igoi-Sop and Trans-Gogol. (Continued)
Villages in the Trans-Gogol subdivision are in a bad state, especially Jobto and Baimari. Baimari needs to be completely rebuilt, as all housing is unsatisfactory. The adult population here, as in all areas close to the Madang-Highlands motor road route, is working alternate weeks on the road, one line working on gardens while the other is away on roadwork, the two lines changed each week. The natives claim that they do not have time to work on their houses under this arrangement, as being the "time-Hungry", garden work takes all their time. There is a certain amount of truth in this, however with the advent of the wet season, food will soon be plentiful, and villages should then be rebuilt as far as this is necessary.

Amele.
Minor changes only are required in villages sited along the motor road, as these are in fair to good condition. It has been suggested to the Paramount Luluai that any villages shifting their sites to the road build on one side of it only if possible, with access roads allowing motortransport to enter and leave the village when necessary, though through traffic keeps to the main road. This is a practice which has been suggested by town planners for villages in British West Africa, for reasons of road safety and health, and although it was offered in this instance as a suggestion only, when the road to the Highlands is open and being used constantly it may well be necessary to adopt something of this sort as standard practice.

In the bush villages were only fair, with plenty of room for improvement, both in village layout and in housing. The writer was recalled to Madang after approximately half of this subdivision had been patrolled, and villages along the Madang-Sek road were consequently not inspected.

General remarks on villages.

In all subdivisions it was repeatedly necessary to emphasise that when houses are abandoned they should be completely dismantled, unwanted materials taken to a safe place and burnt, and any timber still useable neatly stacked, also that old latrines must be filled in and the materials above ground burnt. Even villages that were excellent in all other respects often were marred by having the skeleton of an old house left standing alongside the other houses.

Village hygiene was poor generally throughout the area. Latrines were found to be inadequate, badly constructed, or unused in nearly every village; pits for the disposal of refuse were practically non existant. Immediate steps were taken to rectify this. One village, MIRHANAK in Amele, had no latrines whatsoever, and all natives were put to work for two days before a satisfactory number of latrines had been built.

A Native Hygiene Assistant is stationed at GARALIGUT, the only one in the area covered by the patrol. He is doing excellent work. If an N.H.A. could be stationed in each census subdivision the standard of village hygiene would improve considerably.

Credit was given where villages were found in good condition, and these villages pointed out to Village Officials nearby as a standard at which to aim, in an endeavour to stimulate civic pride. The most satisfactory villages seen were JIMJAM in Bobadjim, GARALIGUT IN Igoi-Sop, BARUM in Bagasin, and AMELE and WANIF in the Amele subdistrict.

There is a tendency to build large "haus-bois" where all the men of the village live, the women and children having separate accommodation. In Bogadjim these "haus-bois" are enclosed with

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Contd.)

little or no ventilation, and as they are also suspected of being used for the performance of "Cargo rites", the Luluais concerned were told to open up the ends of the building more, providing reasonable ventilation and also helping to break down the air of secrecy surrounding them.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK :

The staple diet of most of the area covered by the patrol is taro, with yams, mamies, bananas, and a certain amount of Chinese taro and tapioca. Sweet potato is grown only in small quantities as any plantad is rooted out by wild pigs before it can be collected.

Coconuts grow in all areas except for a section inland from Bogatti along the Minjim River and some villages on the Ramu flats, namely SAUSI and KESAWAI, but is not a major article of diet. KOROPA and BEBEI have a few coconuts only. The lack of coconuts along the Minjim River is said to be due to the ravages of the coconut beetles, which, the writer observed, have destroyed many trees on Dumi Plantation.

Pawpaws are grown in small quantities in most places, and pineapples in some. Sago flourishes in the swampy areas along the Bogadjim coast at the river mouths, and on the Ramu flats in the Igoi-Sop subdivision. Sugar cane of good quality is cultivated in the Sumau-Karis, Igoi-Sop, and Bagasin-Girauwa. At the time of the patrol the annual "time hungry" had begun, and most of these native foods, especially taro, were scarce.

Cucumbers and corn have been accepted into the natives normal diet, and while the patrol was in Bagasin some villages were existing almost entirely on these two vegetables, with snake beans and a very small quantity of root vegetables. Other European vegetables grown include tomatoes, shallots, pumpkins, and water mellons.

Rice, peanuts, and sweet potato are being grown by the Amele Rural Progress Society, and rice and sweet potato by other Societies in the Amele area. Unfortunately the current rice crop has failed everywhere due to the very dry season, but ground is being prepared for planting on an enlarged scale when the wet season begins. Villages in the Trans-Gogol, Bagasin, and Sumau subdivisions have small crops of rice planted. Seed rice was issued in late 1952 by Mr. J. Healy C.P.O. in the Bogadjim and Urigina-Kesawai areas. Only about half the villages went to the trouble to clear a patch for planting, and what rice did come up was neglected and consequently failed to produce a good crop. Very little interest is being taken in rice at present, the general feeling being that they should wait 'till the road is completed, when cartage will not be such a problem.

In all areas except Dumpu-Kaigulan the standard of village pigs is being improved by breeding from introduced European breeds obtained in the first place from the Department of Agriculture in Madang. This is producing a heavier, more docile strain which is greatly valued by the natives. Wild pigs are hunted in the Dumpu-Kaigulan area and especially on the south side of the Ramu, are very plentiful.

Fowls were seen in all villages, and ducks in some, but neither were plentiful. Cassowaries are occassionally found in the bush when young, and kept in the villages till they reach maturity, when they are killed and eaten.

Two donkeys have been bought by a GAL (Amele area) native for use as pack animals to carry rice to Madang. When seen these were in good condition and apparently well looked-after.

MEDICAL and HEALTH.

The area covered by the patrol is served by five Administration Aid Posts (Plus one at BIBI on the Rai Coast.) and two Lutheran Mission Stations, at Bongu and at Konogur. The following is the state of the Aid Posts as inspected.

KARIGEI : No wards. these having been burnt as unhygienic and not replaced.
No bandages or serviceable dishes. The only dishes seen were pitted with rust.
Lint left open to collect dust.
N.M.A. states that he has had to buy a hypodermic-syringe as the Public Health Department could not supply one when he last reported at Madang for supplies. This syringe was in a dirty state.

IGOI : Fair condition, N.M.A. keen.
Work was done on completing a ward here while the patrol was in IGOI.

GARALIGUT: N.M.A. and N.H.A. here. Both keen and as a result very few sores and no bad hygiene was seen in this village. More co-operation is necessary from local natives, however. Ward was repaired while patrol was in the village.

BARUM : Two Native Medical Assistants are stationed here. A new building will be erected to replace the present rather rough one. More co-operation needed.

BURU : One of the two N.M.A's from here is assisting at Mr. Johnson's road camp at Wabiton River. The Aid Post was in good order, and the ward was clean and tidy, with room for a possible eighteen patients.

The writer accompanied Dr. Braun of the Lutheran Mission, Madang, on a survey of Hansen's Disease in the upper Rai Coast and Bogadjim areas. The incidence of the disease here was sufficiently high to warrant a carefull check also of natives along the Ramu and in the Mountains, and as the doctor was only able to inspect and take slides from the coastal areas, the writer has prepared a list of suspects from those villages not seen by Dr. Braun. All natives listed were told to report to Dr. Braun at Yagaum hospital for examination, but owing to fear of the disease it is probable that many have not presented themselves. The list is appended.

The disease is quickly recognised by natives in this area and attempts were made to conceal its signs wherever they were found. Fortunately, the majority of the natives listed by the doctor as suspects were not advanced cases of the disease nor contagious forms of it.

The value of medical treatment for Yaws is recognised by natives in this area, and they present themselves voluntarily for treatment, but scabies and tropical ulcers were often found untreated.

Not enough pains are taken by native parents to see that children who are sent off to an Aid Post for treatment really arrives there, this is true especially where a series of injections is necessary, as in the treatment of yaws.

Elephantiasis is common along the coast, but few cases were seen on the other side of the coastal ranges.

Enlarged spleens in children were common, and it is believed that the majority of deaths up to the age of one year are caused by maleria.

Medical Tultuls were few and far between and those that were seen were not working and had no medical supplies.

RIVERS, ROADS, and BRIDGES:

The whole area covered by the patrol is laced with permanent streams fed from the watersheds of the Finisterre or Adelbert ranges. The current "dry" season, which at the time of writing is nearly finished, has been more severe than is usual, having an adverse affect upon native crops, particularly on the Ramu flats, The tributaries of the Ramu were very low, to give an example, quoting from the Allied Geographical Sections handbook on the Middle Ramu :-

"Faria River ..... Fordable by man, not normally by M.T." At the time the patrol crossed this river returning from the Dumpu-Kaigulan area the water was approximately fourteen feet across and eight inches deep in the middle. The state of the other tributaries crossing the Ramu flats was as follows :-

Mosia River	Dry.
Ivia River	Dry.
Mene River	Width 8 feet, Depth Midstream 8 in.
Yokia River	Bare trickle.
Karia River	" " .
Evapia River	Width 20 ft. Depth Midstream I ft.

KAIGULAN village, on the northern bank of the Ramu, has been shifted three times since the war due to dangerous erosion of the Ramu bank during flood. The present site is only a little better than the previous two and it is possible that the village will have to be shifted again during the next few years.

Coastal rivers were generally easy to cross, but a short fall of rain in the mountains brings the rivers down very quickly. During the patrol the Iowaro River was crossed at its mouth late one afternoon, the depth then being one foot in midstream. After a short but heavy fall of rain during the night, the river was recrossed with difficulty, the depth being nearly five feet, with a very strong current. On its upper reaches this river has undercut the steep bluffs along which the Japanese motor road to Dumpu ran, and stretches have slid down into the river. The present road from BAU-AK to AIYAU includes nearly an hours walk along the river bed, and local natives say it is unuseable during the wet season. Instructions have been given for a new track to be cut along the south bank which will still entail crossing the river but will obviate walking along the river bed.

The motor road being built to connect Madang with the Highlands is trafficable to light vehicles as far as the junction of ofthe Wabiton and Gogol rivers, but work on it is being carried out by village labour all the way to Dumpu. The section between SANAWAI and DUMPU which was in use during the war is still in good condition with culverts and drains already in position and will require only a relatively small amount of work to be made ready for use again. Brdges would be necessary for an all weather road, but timber for these is scarce. In the dry season the rivers would be fordable.

The Japanese road from Bogadjim to Dumpu has been almost entirely obliterated by landslides and rock falls. Very short sections only are apparent and the greater part is unuseable even for foot traffic. The section of the road from Madang to Bogadjim has not been so badly affected, and is in repairable condition, but the Gusika and Gogol rivers needsto be bridged, and both the Palpa and Iowaro rivers would be difficult to ford during the wet season.

Native communication roads between roads villages though rather rough in some cases were generally adequate. It was necessary to remind Village Officials of their responsibility for having roads cleared regularly in some cases. Certain villages thought that work on the motor road absolved them from the need to maintain foot roads, but they were informed that this was not correct, and instructed to repair their foot tracks immediately. Simple log foot bridges also needed repairs in most cases.

EDUCATION :

The present attitude to education is not promising. In all these areas the natives originally thought that by following the mission teachings they would get the "Cargo", and when this did not happen, they decided that it had been wrong to give up their own beliefs in favour of those of the white man. They now believe that if the "Cargo" is to arrive it will come through the efforts of their own deities, not those of the God of the Christians. Because of these beliefs, though the need for and advantages of education are realised, in its present only available form (through the missions) it is not acceptable to them , as attendance at a mission school involves some pretence , at least, of acceptance of these Christian beliefs. The number of natives attending Administration schools from the patrol area is negligable. A new native school is nearing completion in Madang,however, and when it opens next year there should be no shortage of natives keen to attend.

As during the greater part of the patrol schoolchildren were on holidays and teachers away from the villages it was impossible to obtain figures showing the numbers attending village schools. The position is clear, however, when the low figures for natives absent from the village at school, especially from certain areas, e.g. Inland Bogadjim, are seen in the census returns. The Lutheran mission continues to work for the re-establishment of former village schools which have closed, and over a period of time some results may be expected.

MISSIONS :

Except for a small section in the north of the Amele Sub-Division where both the Lutheran and Catholic Missions operate, the Lutheran Mission is the main religious body in the area. It has three mission stations, at Bongu on the Bogadjim coast, at Konogur in the Bagasin area, and at Amele. The influence of the two first named missions is not very great and the Christianity found in the villages is more professed than practical. Amele mission being closer to Madang and so to general Eupopean influence, is more successful.

ANTHROPOLOGY :

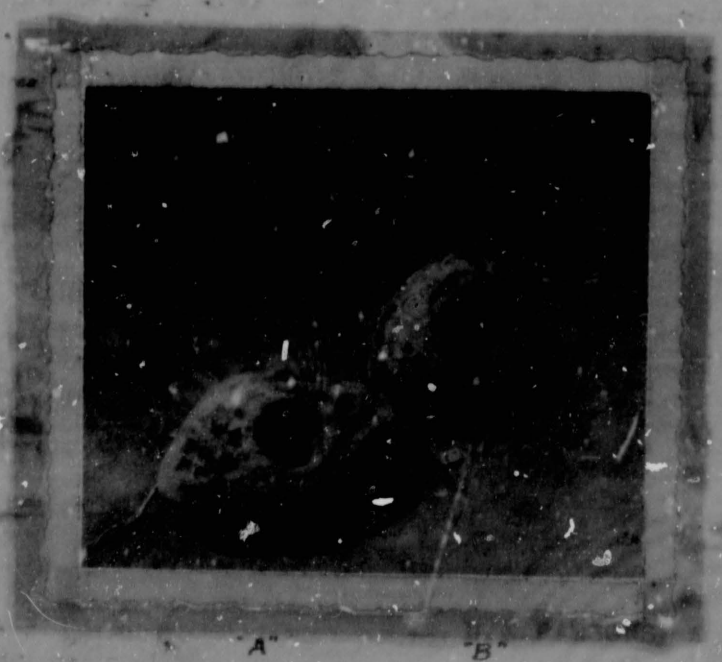
"Gold Mortars"

At JILIM, a village a short distance from the Bogadjim coast, the writer found two roughly carved stones each with a circular central depression and of a general type similar to others

DIMENSIONS (Approx.only)

"A" Inches.
27½ long
I8½ wide
I0 deep

"B"
22 long
I9½ wide
I4 deep.



"A" "B"

ANTHROPOLOGY : (Contd.)

found previously in the Ramu river area of the Madang District. Local European opinion has it that these stones are "gold mortars" left behind in New Guinea by a race which lived here before ever the present Melanesians arrived on the island.

JILIM village was built on its present site, on land belonging to REREAU village, before the discovery of these two stones, which were uncovered , in the centre of the village, when rain washed away the layer of earth concealing them. They have rested in their original positions for about six years, but previous Officers of the Department did not see them as they were largely hidden by a clump of Bananas and weeds around them.

The Luluai of REREAU states that had he known that the stones were hidden in the ground, he would not have allowed JILIM to be built around them.

Village Officials from both villages can give no facts or theories concerning the origin of these two stones, and say that the old men of the villages who might have known something are now all dead, and did not see the stones while they were alive.

.....

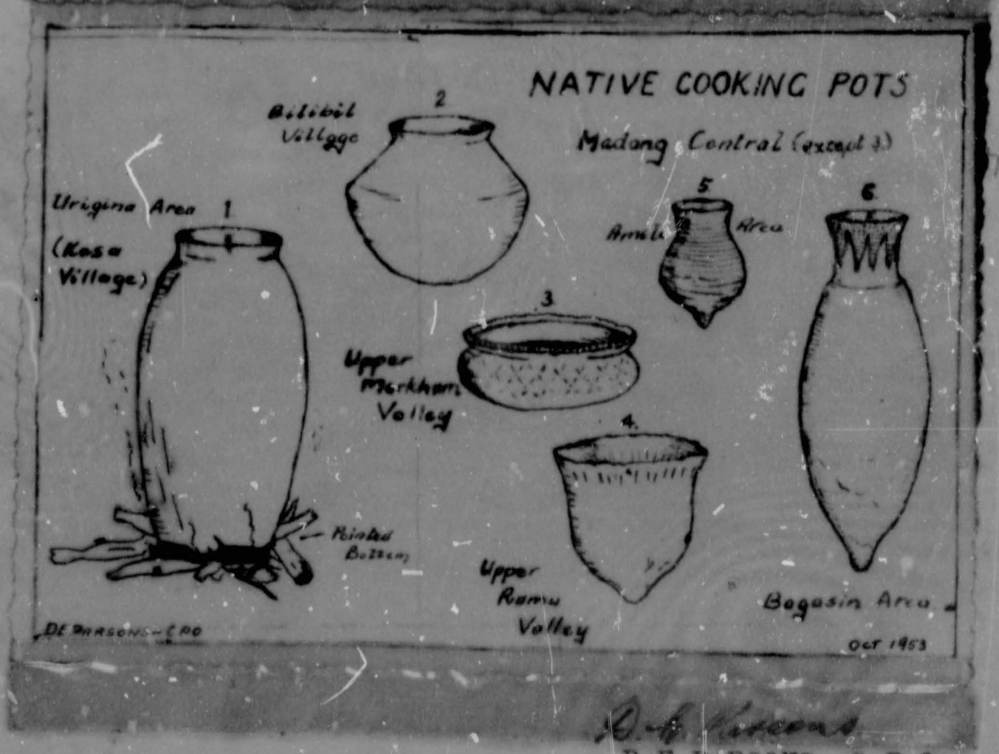
Cooking pots:"Saucepans".

Clay"saucepans" are still being made and used for domestic and trade purposes in the Madang Central area. At BILIBIL on the coast it saucepan making is a full time job for several of the women of the village and prices ranging from five shillings to one pound are paid for these pots by natives from the Amele area down to the Rai coast. Although the BILIBIL natives are acknowledged to be the makers of the best pots in the area patrolled there is a certain amount of suspicion rife that the present day trend is to quantity and not quality, as the pots made today last only about six months whereas in the "old days" the pots lasted for years.

BOPIRUMPUN village makes a crude form of cooking pot (Fig.4) but natives from the upper Ramu prefer to trade grass-net bags "bilums" for the superior type pot made in the upper Markham valley.(Fig.3)

Saucepans are also made in the Urigina, Bagasin, and Amele areas, each area having a distinctive type.(Figs,1,5,&6)

At BILIBIL the "saucepans", are made by the women, but inall the other areas the work is done by the men of the village.



D.E.PARSONS C.P.O.

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No. 5096 B L/Cpl UMI	An experienced N.C.O. with a wide knowledge of the country between Madang and the Ramu R. Conduct and discipline good.
Reg. No. 5II2 Constable LARI	A very keen policeman, though is inclined to be quick tempered with village natives. Conduct fair, discipline good.
Reg. No. 7697 Constable MANE	Needs more experience. Conduct and discipline good.

D. E. Parsons.

D.E.PARSONS
Cadet Patrol Officer.
5/II/53.

APPENDIX ""B".

RECCOMMENDED APPOINTMENTS - VILLAGE OFFICIALS :

VILLAGE.	APPOINTMENT.	REASON.
BAMESOS	AIMAL as LULUAI	Previous Luluai KASMARA deceased.
DUMUBA	EIWA as LULUAI	Previous Luluai RENIMA has left the village.
BUROA	KAMAU as LULUAI	Previous Luluai BAU wishes to resign due to old age.

D.E. Parsons

D.E.PARSONS
Cadet Patrol Officer.
5/II/53.

APPENDIX "C"I.

MEDICAL: RESULTS of MEDICAL EXAMINATION of UPPER RAI COAST(SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT),and COASTAL and INLAND BOGADJIM NATIVES. DR. BREUN, Lutheran Mission Madang in charge.

VILLAGE.	Hansen's (Suspect)	Hansen's +	Elephantiasis	Hydrocele	Lymphadenitis	Tropical Ulcers.	Scabies	Yaws	Other Complaints.
Saidor SubDistrict									
Upper Rai Coast.									
BIBI	2	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMISANGIR	2	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	2 Pregnant women anaemic.
KUL	-	-	2	2	5	4	-	-	I Neuro-fibro-matosis.
MARAGUM	-	-	2	2	7	-	-	-	High incidence spleens.
YANGALAM	2	-	2	2	7	I	-	4	*Spleens 6.
SONGGUM	2	2	-	2	4	3	-	2	" I. Incurable cancer of cheek I
RIMBA	-	I	4	2	6	-	3	-	" 7,Hernia I.
SEKWANAM	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	2	" 6.
ARAWUM	I	-	2	2	5	2	-	-	" 4,Hernia I.
KAIEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BANG	2	-	6	4	5	-	5	2	" 2,Hernia (Umb.) I.
Madang Central, Inland and Coastal Bogadjim.									
BONGU	-	-	I	I	4	5	2	8	" 4,Hernia I,Displ.hip I.
KALIKU	-	-	-	-	2	3	I	2	" 2.
BURAM	3	3	I	-	-	3	3	5	Otitis Media I.
MAIE	I	5	5	-	2	3	-	I	-
JILIM	-	2	I	I	I	2	3	4	" 5.
REREAU	-	2	2	I	-	I	I	3	-
LALU	2	I	3	2	2	I	6	2	" 2,Tumor I,Hernia I, Blind I.
BONGU	2	I	2	6	7	7	II	18	" 7. 1 Anaemic I.
BAU-AK	-	5	9	3	5	3	2	II	" I,Otitis Media I.
BUAI	-	I	6	2	-	-	8	IO	-
ADJUAI	I	5	I	-	I	3	I	2	-
JIMJAM	I	7	I	-	I	-	3	3	" I.
AIYAU	-	3	5	-	4	4	IO	4	Pig bite I.
BALAIA	2	2	-	-	3	I	I	2	" I, Otitis Media I.
KWATO	-	2	I	-	-	3	4	I	-
YABIE	-	I	I	I	-	-	3	6	" I, Otitis Media I.
YAULA	-	-	I	-	-	4	5	5	" 2,Hernia I,Axillary Abscess I.
DAUMOINA	I	3	3	I	3	I	5	2	" I,Axillary abscess 2.
MABALUKU	-	4	4	4	2	I	4	2	" 5, abscess I.
ASUI	-	-	2	2	5	I	3	-	" 3.
KULUBU	2	-	2	-	4	-	5	-	" I, Otitis Media I.
TUMBU	-	-	2	I	2	2	I	4	" 2.
KULEL	I	-	-	2	4	I	II	-	" 6.
ALIBU	-	I	2	-	5	2	I	I	" 4,Inguinal hernia I.
WENGE	-	I	I	-	I	-	3	2	" I,Otitis I.
BALAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-.
DOGUA	-	-	-	-	I	I	2	2	-.
MAIAGA	-	-	-	I	3	2	2	2	-.

* Spleens. No of children only.

D.B. Parsons.

D.B.PARSONS
Cadet Patrol Officer.
5/II/53.

APPENDIX "C"2.

HANSEN'S DISEASE (Suspects Only).

From Inland Bogadjim, Urigina-Kesawai, Dumpu-Kaigulan, Sumau-Garia, Igbi-Sop, Bagasin-Girauwa, Trans-Gogol, and Amele Sub-Divisions.

N.B. Not yet examined by a doctor.

VILLAGE	NAME.	
PAIPA	KOGERU	(F/C)
ASAS	YEMAS	(A/F)
"	YOWEN	(F/C)
KOROPA	KERIBI	(M/C)
"	KERIVIN	(A/F)*
"	MEDOBU	(A/F)
"	YONA	(F/C)
KESAWAI	MANI	(A/F)
"	YOMA	(A/F)
KAIKOVU	ONAI	(M/A)
YAGUMBU	TUDAS	(A/F)
URIGINA I.	FAVAIMA	(A/F)
BANARU	KAMUGARU	(F/C)
GSINO	GIROMAS	(A/F)
"	ITABIGAL	(A/M)*
"	SAMBA	(A/M)
OBSAU	IRIBONA	(A/M) ++
"	OSIAS	(A/F)
"	UBIAS	(A/F)
"	MASAUA	(F/C)
"	WARMARAS	(F/C)
"	WIALOLO	(A/M)
"	MAMAS	(F/C)
"	SANANOA	(M/C)
MERIOI	ASELENAK	(A/M)
"	BILASIBA	(A/F)
BEIRE	IRIROS	(F/C)
EWEIWA	ONIMAIPA	(A/M)
PUKISAK	SUNUMEI	(A/F)
URIA	TINOM	(M/C)
ANMINIK	KOWAR	(A/F)
AIGUT	KURAMA	(A/F)
ENSARU	JUNIAS	(A/F)
BAISOP	ESUAIP	(A/M)
KULAU	DOUSA	(M/C)
"	SUNDE	(M/C)
"	MUKOS	(F/C)
"	KARAGULIME	(A/F)
APO	GISOLI	(M/C)
DUDUELLA	PITALI	(F/C)
AMELE	BOIJAL	(A/M)
MAWAN	NEBOB	(A/M)

* Aged - Unfit to travel for medical examination.

++ Husband and wife.

D.E.Parsons

D.E.PARSONS
Cadet Patrol Officer
5/II/53.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1953

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adult		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
COASTAL	BOGADJIM																																						
MALAGA	8.7.53	1	1															1				1				2				6	24	3	19	-	16	1·7	18	12	25	27	82
DOGIA	8.7.53	2	1																											4	8	1	10	-	9	1·3	12	6	11	11	40
BALAMA	8.7.53	2					1																							3	13	4	12	2	11	2·4	12	10	15	14	51
ERIMA	9.7.53		2		1		1							2		1	1	1	1		4		3			2			5	30	7	17	-	12	2·4	19	17	22	18	95
WUIA	26.9.53		3											1					2	4	1								3	31	7	23	3	21	1·6	18	22	32	30	103
BOM	9.7.53	2	3	1	1							1						1		18	1					3			24	68	30	59	4	56	2·6	61	63	58	66	270
LALU	10.7.53	5	2				1	1				2	2	1				1	7	1						11	2	20	53	21	49	-	47	2·7	48	38	45	49	201
MALE	10.7.53	1				1											2		2	1									6	18	6	15	3	10	2·2	13	12	19	15	62
KALIKU	11.7.53		1			1													6										7	12	6	8	2	5	2·8	17	10	9	10	52
KUCU	11.7.53	2	3									3	1						14	1						14		21	48	29	54	7	54	2·4	43	62	47	62	215
TOTAL		21	16	-	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	1	5	3	4	52	11	4	-	-	-	-	32	2	99	305	114	260	21	244		261	252	345	302	1194
INLAND	BOGADJIM																																						
BAURI	26.9.53	2	1															4	4	4		3								1	14	6	10	-	9	2·0	11	9	12	12	51
DUDUELL	26.9.53	2	1											1	1			1			2		1							1	12	4	7	-	5	2·0	5	12	10	9	39
ATO	26.9.53	1												1	1						3		1							5	17	7	15	1	11	1·6	12	14	16	18	64
REREAU	11.7.53		3				1							1			1	2		2	7									10	37	6	22	2	14	1·9	26	17	33	24	107
TUUM	11.7.53		1											1			2				7									13	24	11	24	2	20	2·0	24	27	20	27	105
BURAM	11.7.53		2											1							7									7	31	11	18	-	16	2·0	16	25	26	18	92
BAUAK	14.7.53	1	1			1							1	1	2		1				7									8	49	14	31	4	23	2·1	40	26	50	39	162

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students												
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females					Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
ADJUAI	15.7.53	1															1	2		2	7		2						11	18	3	16	1	1	1.8	20	6	10	16	61
BUAI	15.7.53	1	3	1		1												2	1		8		2						9	33	6	23	2	17	1.5	19	17	30	32	108
YABIE	16.7.53	1																			4	1							5	11	3	7	-	5	1.8	9	8	8	9	39
KWATO	16.7.53	1	1											2			1				13	6	1						14	30	15	31	1	24	1.6	24	24	24	31	123
AIYAU	16.7.53	2	2			1									2				1		14	1	9						17	39	14	31	1	29	2.2	34	33	21	35	141
BALAIA	16.7.53	2	2														2				6		3						6	15	6	15	-	10	1.3	11	15	9	17	61
YAULA	29.7.53	1	1																1	1	6	2	5						14	21	13	12	-	7	2.2	13	18	18	14	76
DAUMEINA	29.7.53														1			2			4	4							4	20	2	16	-	11	1.3	11	6	20	15	60
NABULUKU	29.7.53	3	1											1			2	3		2	7								7	20	8	16	-	15	1.5	18	13	21	24	83
ASUI	30.7.53	1	2			1								1			2	1	1		6								11	15	7	16	1	14	1.6	17	11	14	19	67
KULUBU	30.7.53													1				1		2	2								8	20	5	13	1	12	2.6	12	12	22	17	65
KULEH	30.7.53		2											1							1		2						9	14	10	12	-	10	2.4	13	21	18	14	69
TUMBU	30.7.53		1			1												1			2		1						8	14	3	11	3	10	2.6	15	13	15	14	60
ALIBU	17.7.53			1										1							9								8	27	2	19	3	18	1.4	17	6	22	24	78
WENGE	17.7.53																		1	2	3								4	12	6	9	2	9	1.8	10	13	12	10	48
JAMJAM	17.7.53		1															1			3								5	20	4	15	1	13	2.0	14	16	21	17	71
YOKOPI	6.8.53														1		1	4			2								4	8	2	8	-	6	1.0	5	5	8	9	29
SAIFA	6.8.53	1	1	1										1			1	2		1	9								15	54	7	35	3	32	1.2	25	19	52	43	150

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students														
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
PAIPA	7.8.53	1	1										1	1							9						4	1	9	34	8	34	-	26	14	21	22	29	40	126
TOTAL URIGINA-KESAWAI		27	28	3	-	3	3						2	10	13		12	24	9	16	152	14	30				4	1	213	609	184	466	28	385	-	442	408	541	549	2141
KESAWAI	30.4.53	1	4		1										1				1		4		3						12	28	8	28	-	28	1.6	28	22	35	49	134
KASUNUM	28.4.53						2								1								1						4	7	4	6	-	6	1.4	7	9	11	13	41
KAIKONU	28.4.53	1															1												5	11	2	9	-	8	1.2	8	3	14	14	39
KOROPA	27.4.53				1														1				3						7	8	4	12	-	10	1.4	12	7	11	19	52
ASAS	27.4.53			1													1				5	1	7	1					11	39	10	38	1	37	1.9	18	18	41	42	133
BUNOGUNA	27.4.53	1															1				2	1	1						2	9	2	8	-	8	1.8	5	4	11	13	37
ISARIBA	27.4.53	1	1														1				1		3						8	23	8	22	-	21		12	19	25	25	85
SAUSI	25.4.53	1	2									1					1												7	28	8	20	1	19	1.8	17	15	32	26	91
KETUBA	25.4.53	1															1				3	2							3	15	6	15	2	14	1.1	9	11	14	18	57
YONAPA	10.8.53																		1	1	3	1							4	9	3	12	-	7	1.8	10	8	12	13	47
KORONA	24.4.53				1																1	1	2						6	12	1	17	1	10	1.6	11	1	13	13	41
YAGUMBU	25.4.53								1			1									2								18	25	6	22	1	22	2.0	30	1	30	27	106
AI-AMBU	25.4.53	3		2													1	1			1	1							3	17	6	20	2	20	1.1	12	14	23	28	79
URIGINA I	25.4.53	1	1		1	2						1					1				5	2	2						10	36	14	31	-	29	1.5	19	28	38	37	131
URIGINA II	25.4.53																5												9	16	4	14	1	14	1.3	15	7	17	19	63
URIA	20.8.53		1																1	1	17	4	2						13	33	8	25	1	21	2.0	19	17	20	29	108

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
KORUNA	20.3.53	2	1														1	2			6	2							11	13	6	17	1	16	1.9	21	13	16	18	78
BIRI	2.3.53		2											1							5	2							12	18	10	19	2	14	2.2	20	17	14	19	81
SANA	"		1			1																							5	16	5	14	-	12	1.6	12	11	14	17	59
KESA	"	4												1	1		1	4		3	8									20	30	21	35	2	24	2.7	44	40	37	49	178
ONCG.ORU	10.3.53	2	1															1	1	3	4									17	38	16	33	1	36	2.4	36	24	43	40	147
KOBA	9.3.53																	1		1	1									4	13	3	13	-	13	2.0	10	7	15	15	45
MATELOI	"	2	3			1	1		1								4		1	1	3		1							11	20	7	16	1	15	2.4	16	13	23	21	77
RAINRANA	22.3.53							1				1						1	1	2	4		1							13	25	9	22	2	22	2.3	20	15	23	25	91
WIAI	"	1	1														14	10		1	5		1							16	36	10	31	3	29	1.5	28	21	37	36	129
TOTAL		21	16	3	1	5	5	1	2	-	1	-	-	5	4		28	25	5	15	80	17	25	1						231	530	181	473	22	454		439	364	578	580	2126
DUMPU - KAIGULAN																																							
BEBEI	23.4.53		1			2	2														2	1	11						3	6	7	13	3	13	1.4	10	10	21	71
ABIKAL	"																				3								9	17	7	11	1	12	1.2	11	9	19	15	59
DUMPU	"	3	2	1		1	1	1						2					1	1			6						10	27	6	25	2	24		25	14	35	37	117
SANKIAN	13.3.53	6	2			1			1					3	1		3	4			11	2					1		8	41	7	30	-	32	3.5	27	14	42	39	136
KAIGULAN	14.3.53	7	5					3		1	1		1	3				1	3	5	7	1	7			1	1			14	43	7	30	-	34	3.4	32	22	45	41	154
BOMBU	"	2	3					1	2					2	1			2		1	3		6	1			4	1	2	34	5	24	2	27	3.3	9	17	24	26	91
BOPIRUMAN	15.3.53	2	2					3	1	1				5	2				1	1			6				2		11	24	9	29	-	32	3.3	21	18	19	34	110
TOTAL		20	15	1	-	4	3	5	4	2	1	-	1	13	6	-	3	7	8	8	23	4	26	1	-	-	8	1	58	189	48	167	9	179		135	103	204	222	764

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission					Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing ages		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
1401-50F																																						
DANARU	24.4.53		1																										13	23	5	14	1	21	1·6	11	16	25	25	83
USINO	2.5.53	2	1			1		1						1	1					1	6	2	2						12	34	7	32	1	32	1·8	32	30	40	40	152
MERIOI	4.5.53	3	2	1		1		1						2					1	1	7					2			18	40	16	36	1	35	1·9	41	37	49	49	185
OBSAU	24.4.53		1		1		2										4	3		1		1							13	39	7	28	1	31	1·4	30	19	41	37	128
EI-UNIMEI	23.4.53	1	3		1	1	2							1	2		5	6			5		12						26	71	22	66	-	66	2·0	54	67	82	85	310
BEIRE	4.5.53		2				1							1			1					5		5			4		13	28	13	28	2	29	2·1	29	31	33	44	151
ARIMORI	11.9.53		2												1		2	2	4		6	1							11	33	15	34	-	37	2·3	33	35	38	42	155
KEPSAU	11.9.53	4					1	1						1	1		2	3	4	3	10	1	3			2			17	43	16	31	2	36	2·5	48	38	43	42	187
DUNUBA	11.9.53		1						1					1					4	8	4		6	2		4			12	36	10	24	1	26	2·1	27	27	25	32	127
BIL	12.9.53	1															1	2		3			2						8	22	4	12	-	14	1·9	17	21	25	19	74
1401	12.9.53	2	2											1	2			1	4	5	14	1	6			2			19	46	17	32	1	35	2·1	42	34	39	42	180
GARALIGUT	14.9.53	1	1														1	3	5	7	17	4	4	1					9	44	9	29	1	29	1·6	25	21	29	30	131
SEPU	15.9.53																14	13		1	3								5	25	4	20	-	17	1·0	9	8	29	24	73
BANAM	15.9.53																6	7	3	1	2		1						6	16	2	13	-	12	1·0	11	4	18	19	55
MUSAK	16.9.53	2															2	4	1	5	7		2						1	25	2	18	-	19	1·6	14	9	21	22	75
KIKEREI	16.9.53	1	2															1			4								9	16	3	12	1	13	2·0	13	9	13	13	52
DEINE	4.5.53													2	1					1	7		6			3			6	20	12	26	1	26	2·3	24	27	25	34	126
		17	16	1	2	3	6	2	2					10	8		36	45	26	37	97	9	50	3	-	-	17	-	203	538	166	460	13	478	-	471	423	515	537	2244

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				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students														
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
BAGASIN-GIRAUWA.																																							
AMASLI	31.8.53	5	3						1					4	2			2	4	2	11	3	7				1		17	25	7	38	4	39	1·6	35	22	42	50	171
ANMINIK	"	1												1	1			1		3	11		5				1	1	12	35	3	29	2	31	1·9	24	16	[illegible]	35	118
INOMTOP	"	1	1						2					2	3			2	3	3	5	1	2				4	3	14	30	11	20	-	20	2·9	27	23	32	26	116
NEGIRI	1953	9	6		1			2	2		1				6		1	1	1	2	13	6	5				1		22	66	16	53	2	52	1·8	53	49	66	60	253
MORU	"		2						1						1			1			5								2	13	-	11	1	12	1·6	6	10	12	16	49
AIGUT	"	2	4						1					5					2	2	5	4	4						5	25	5	21	1	21	1·5	20	16	23	28	100
GASUA	"	3	2								1			2	3			2			5	1	7						6	30	3	25	3	28	1·6	17	11	25	28	94
AUPIU	2.9.53	1	1											1			1	1			3	2	5						8	26	5	18	-	17	1·9	18	17	18	19	82
BAGASIN	"	1	2											1				1	1	2	10		6				1		13	38	11	27	1	27	1·8	28	31	32	33	141
BORKWA	"	2	1														6	3	1		6	1							7	23	10	19	2	18	2·4	17	25	23	22	94
BAMESOS	6.5.53	2	1			1								1			2			3	6	1	8				2	1	12	28	8	25	-	25	2·5	27	23	32	32	132
GARINAM	3.9.53	1				1								1	1				2		5	1	1				3	1	9	21	6	18	-	18	2·1	19	14	19	19	82
BAUKAS	"																				3	1	3						1	8	6	7	-	7	2·0	4	9	6	8	34
JAL	"													1							2		4				4		3	11	3	16	1	15	3·7	18	11	9	18	66
SAKWARI	7.5.53	4	1			1								2					1	1	1	1					5		2	7	3	12	1	12	2·3	18	10	13	17	66
ORLSOP	20.4.53		3	1										2	3			1	2	5	8	4	1						8	24	8	28	1	24	1·8	14	18	23	30	98
ULILAI	"	4	6											1			1	7		3	20	9	3				5	2	10	28	11	31	1	28	2·6	37	27	30	40	173
ENSARU	"	3	3		1		2	1			1			3	2			1			3	1	2						12	20	4	34	3	25	1·5	25	14	34	37	110

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS													MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work				Students										Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
BAGASIN-GIRAUWA (cont'd)																																						
SAI	21.4.53	9	2	1			1							4			1	3	7	16	9	2	3					13	38	16	41	2	39	–	35	29	40	50	168
BAISOP	20.4.53	5	2	1				2						2	4		1	2		1	4	2	2	2			2		17	30	17	37	2	27	2·1	34	23	35	38	140
IAGI	7.9.53	2	2											1	1		1	5	1	2	3	1	2				1		13	32	9	26	3	27	1·9	22	22	34	31	116
KULAU	7.9.53	1	1														13	10	1	–	1	–	1				3	2	4	27	8	20	3	18	1·7	12	13	26	26	84
GASUAL	8.9.53	4	3											1	3			1	1	5	3	1	1	1			4	1	11	30	11	28	2	26	2·0	21	24	26	30	112
OWORU	22.4.53	2	6	1					2	1	1			2	3			2	1	1	14	2	5				13	11	25	43 48	15	49	2	48	2·1	51	34	48	63	241
SANAWAI	22.4.53	9	5				1							3	3		3	6		3	20	4	3				6	2	23	40	9	34	5	31	2·6	51	36	41	55	218
MEIRO	23.9.53	2	2						3					2	3	1		1			3		1		2				7	27	5	17	1	20	1·5	18	10	24	23	86
OUBA	23.9.53	3	3							1				6	4						2	5	1	3		1			12	35	8	27	2	28	1·7	26	21	34	31	122
GOMORU	23.9.53	2	2					1	1					4	3	1	2	2		2	1	1	6						16	41	8	32	3	33	1·8	29	17	46	38	138
BARUM	24.9.53	3	2					1						3	1			2		3	1			1					9	34	5	24	3	24	1·5	18	17	36	28	101
BURU	24.9.53	2	2												3			3	1	1	4	1	2				1		6	22 28	4	19	1	19	1·5	14	13	20	25	80
ATU	24.9.53	2	2											2							1		2						4	17	5	12	–	12	1·4	11	9	18	16	57
TADABU	24.9.53	1	2															2		1	2		5						2	16	5	13	1	13	1·6	12	11	16	14	60
DERING	24.9.53	1	4		1			1			1									3	3		2				1		2	23	8	16	2	17	2·0	18	17	21	19	81
BURDA	25.9.53	2	3					2	1					2	1			1	1		2	2		2					4	17	3	18	–	19	1·8	15	9	20	21	69
GONO	25.9.53	6	4			1		1		1					1					2			7		15	6			11	4	14	47	15	32	–	30	3·1	35	33	25	26	162
		95	83	5	2	5	2	10	17	4	1	–		59	52	1	33	65	28	68	205	49	119	9	4	–	65	25	345	405	277	877	55	852	–	829	486	971	1052	4020

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				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission												Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
SOMAU-GARIA.																																							
SOMAU	27.8.53	3	4		1			1	1					3	2			1		1	11		4						29	49	11	50	3	55	2·4	50	40	39	61	211
EWEIWA	27.8.53		1				2		2				1	1						1	7		1						8	41	22	35	-	38	2·0	28	36	44	47	163
ENAM	28.8.53	1												3	1					1	7	1	3						5	31	6	24	2	24	1·6	22	19	29	34	115
PURISAK	28.8.53														1		3	5			4		2						15	34	4	36	1	24	2·3	26	16	33	34	115
YANIBA	28.8.53	1	1	1											2			2	2	1	3	2	3						17	30	12	26	-	27	2·3	31	25	30	33	127
TOTORA	29.8.53	4						1		1		1					1		5	8	4		11						25	63	24	49	-	52	1·7	46	45	62	67	234
URIA	29.8.53	2		1				1						1	1		1	5		4	8	1	5						13	46	11	36	3	38	1·8	32	25	42	47	160
TAPABU	29.8.53	2	2	1										1	1						12	2	3						11	44	13	44	1	45	1·3	27	26 27	34	47	151
NUGU	29.8.53		4											2	2		1		3	5	1	2							16	36	9	35	1	35	1·5	28	22	35	49	142
BOINI	31.8.53	2	2					1						1			1	2		1	2		13						19	48	20	42	1	42	2·0	43	36	42	56	192
BIRIBIRI	31.8.53	1				1								1	1			2			2		3	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	6	20	3	19	0·9	13	8	22	22	70
		16	14	3	1	3	2	2	5	-	-	1	1	14	11		6	18	7	20	65	7	50						165	441	138	387	15	399		345	298	442	508	1680
TRANS-GOGOL																																							
BAISARIK	13.9.53	2												2	2		1				10	2				2	3		13	31	14	22	-	17	2·0	24	26	21	19	107
BEMAL	18.9.53	5	4							1											10	1	3	2		1	1		19	31	8	22	2	22	2·6	38	20	26	25	127
JOBTO	10.5.53	2										1					3	2			14	*	3			2	2		13	27	8	22	1	24	2·0	24	19	26	26	108
WAGUMA	19.9.53	2															7	3	1	1	3		1						8	26	7	16	1	18	1·6	16	16	35	31	102
BAIMARI	9.5.53		1											1			1	1	8	9	4		7	1					3	10	2	12	-	11	1·7	13	6	14	13	56
SIHAN	9.5.53													1	1		2	2			20		1		1				1	6	25 2	*	18	1	18	2·1	12	10	35	26	94

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				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
OLPAN	10.5.53	2	3						1						3		5	6		1			3						3	19	3	17	-	17	1·9	12	13	24	24	76
BERIN	16.5.53	1	5			1			2				1		1			1	2	1	1		2	2					12	25	7	23	4	23	1·8	19	20	23	25	91
USU	18.4.53	1	3		1	1													3	2	6	2	1							4	12	2	9	1	1	1·6	16	17	16	16	65
TOTAL		15	16	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	3	4	-	19	15	14	10	46	5	21	5	1	-	5	1	31	20	51	16	6	15		16	13	22	19	77
FEMALE																																							
WAGUK	29.9.53	2	1															2					2						5	2	1	6	-	5	1·6	11	5	15	11	44
KESUP	29.9.53	4	4												1		2	1			3		5						9	22	6	18	-	17	2·5	24	14	21	24	91
HUDINI	30.9.53	4	3					1						1					1	1	4		2		4		~~3~~ 1		-	20	4	16	2	15	2·2	14	15	17	20	72
SA	30.9.53	1	3					1						1	1		3	2	1	-	7		3						5	25	18	16	-	11	3·0	23	24	28	17	99
BANUP	1.10.53	13	7											2	1		2	5	1	1	16		2		1		2	1	16	48	20	37	-	34	2·7	57	3	35	47	193
OHURU	1.10.53	7	2					1						1			2	1	1	2	4	1	1		7		4	1	8	26	9	21	-	20	2·5	24	22	20	23	110
SEIN	1.10.53	2															1			2	11	1					1	2	7	23	8	15	1	15	2·4	9	15	14	16	69
ACURU	2.10.53	7	8					1									5	1			11		7		1		4	1	16	35	11	22	-	15	2·9	30	32	33	29	142
HAIYA	2.10.53	4	4											1	1		11	7		1	11	1	1				1	2	9	26	7	24	1	17	1·7	30	14	23	24	91
YELCO	2.10.53	12	6		1									1			2	4	-	1	10	1	3				7	3	19	47	11	39	-	32	2·2	40	43	49	44	176
AIYAP	3.10.53	5	4															2		1	6		2				1	2	12	30	9	21	-	23	2·1	30	29	26	31	127
SA	3.10.53	10	4					1						2			2	2		3	4	1	4				3	2	11	32	10	21	1	25	2·0	29	24	32	31	151
AIHA	3.10.53	4	4					1						3			1	3		1	11								4	20	3	14	2	14	2·5	21	16	14	17	69
MIRHANAK	3.10.53	1	2											2	1		1	2			8		5						3	17	1	12	-	9	1·6	12	11	12	15	50
		80	80	1		4	1	2						11	8						93	5	31	2	19												

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YEAR 1953

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-11 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students															
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child less than age 1		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
OMURU	5.10.53	0	4																	1	10		4					1		12	33	8	31	1	29	2·1	31	21	27	37	131
MOILSEHU	6.10.53	-	4						1	1				2	1			2			4		1					4	1	9	24	5	14	-	13	3·1	13	14	20	19	76
SUA	6.10.53	5	2									1			1		6	10			1		2						1	11	19	8	18	-	15	3·0	18	18	19	20	74
OHU	6.10.53	3	10									1		3	2		2	2	5	4	7	2	15						1	16	50	10	35	-	32	2·9	40	27	35	44	178
GAL	14.10.53													1	2		1			1			2							5	17	3	16	1	11	0·8	7	5	19	26	57
FULUMU	8.10.53	8	10					1		1				1	2		1	3	2	15	1	3						1		16	48	11	35	1	32	2·7	40	38	29	48	179
BAMAHAL	9.10.53	9	2					1						1	3			5	5	9	2	3								12	27	6	18	1	20	3·0	38	21	22	25	118
BAUK	9.10.53	5	3											3	2		1	1	8	3	13	3	2							11	26	10	25	-	22	2·6	35	22	22	31	127
WANIF	15.10.53	2	3								1		1				2	1	3	4	13	4								8	23	4	19	2	14	1·7	18	13	13	18	79
LAGAHA	15.10.53	1	3						1				1	1				1	1		8	2	1		2					9	21	8	14	-	10	3·8	18	17	13	15	76
MEGENAM	15.10.53																		1	2	3		10							12	29	12	19	1	19	2·3	22	18	25	24	102
BIRIMAI	16.10.53													1				1		1	9	3								7	18	3	6	-	12	0·9	8	4	14	4	52
AUTOBAK	17.10.53												4							2	3		1					4	6	2	15	4	16	2	16	2·8	10	16	13	17	70
MATEPI	17.10.53	3	4														3				12		3							3	22	9	21	1	18	3·5	15	18	13	25	86
ARAR	17.10.53	1	1																		1									2	15	1	15	-	11	1·0	9	4	17	18	49

CENSUS SUBDIVISION NOT COMPLETED

at

30/10/1954

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
1 - DEC 1953

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/13

District Office,
Madang.

25th November, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1953-1954 BY D.E. PARSONS, C.P.O.

Mr. Parsons has presented a very well set out Patrol Report filled with useful information. He has recently left for Rabaul on transfer and I was very sorry to see him go.

His remarks with regard to the natives' attitude towards Europeans is very apt and he is obviously a very observant person. I like too his observation about the fact that Administration Officers change so frequently and they are always hoping one day there will be one who will come and be on their side ~~and~~ instead of against them. This has a deeper meaning than even Mr. Parsons realised and is borne out by their treatment of me during my recent tour of the No. 1 Rai Coast.

It is my intention that a much more intensive system of patrols be maintained in that area while I remain at Madang. I think therein lies the answer with regard to their belief in the 'Cargo Cult' and of the easy acquisition of the things they need. This has been met by consistent propaganda of the fact that only things come to people who work for them, that the very essence of acquisition lies in the ability to work and work hard but it needs more than a once or twice a year reiteration.

His comments with regard to Education too is perhaps purely local. From my personal observation in the District of Madang, the first cry from the natives is for education, for schools and people to teach them English.

His observation of the Native Medical Orderly at KARIGEI indicates the need for patrols by E.M.A's, but, of course, it is not possible without adequate staff and I do not think his remarks are meant as a criticism.

His comments on the MADANG-GOGOL-DUMPU Road too are interesting, and it would be a pity to see the project lapse for the want of funds. Everywhere along the route the local people are doing their share to assist getting it through, but unlike the Highlands, the population is far from dense and so we can rely upon them only for a limited effort.

Elliott-Smith

(S. Elliott-Smith)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG (ATITAN) Report No. 4 OF 53/54

Patrol Conducted by S. N. FRAWLEY P.O.

Area Patrolled INLAND FALL ADELBERT RANGE : ATITAN - KOSILANTA - UTU AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 10/8/1953 to 14/11/1953

Number of Days 97

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol EXTENSION GOVT. INFLUENCE : SEARCH FOR POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITE : CENSUS : ROUTINE

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

30-10-1948

19th Dec, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No.4/53-54. ATITAU.

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer J.W. Frawley's extensive Patrol of the AITIAU, KOSILANTA and UTU areas has been received with thanks.

Mr. Frawley has submitted a neat and well set out account of his activities and observations while on this Patrol and has evidently carried out much painstaking work to effect improvements as he went along. A perusal of the report on native policemen accompanying the Patrol indicates he had a good even detachment to help him in his work.

Native Medical Orderly DIWAU will probably hear more regarding giving N.A.B. injections diluted with the 'milk' of young coconuts (page 20). This practice was apparently originated by the Japanese, during the war, but is not allowed by the Public Health Department, especially when administered by a Native Medical Orderly.

The incidence of patrolling in your District in recent months, is most gratifying and only one District so far this year, has managed more, that is the Eastern Highlands District. The staff position in some of the completely settled Districts is, however, not strong at present.

Sound and effective field work is among the most valuable contributions we can make towards progress in the Territory and the more of it the better.

PS.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director, DDS & NA.

30/10/148

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
14 DEC 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/13

District Office,
Madang.

9th December, 1953.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1953/1954 - ATITAU
BY J.W. FRAWLEY, P.O.

.....

Submitted in triplicate, please.

A well presented report covering a period of 97 days of activities conducted from the ATITAU Patrol Post. It calls for no particular comment and reveals only affairs satisfactory in all phases.

It is a pity an airstrip site cannot be found.

Mr. Patrol Officer Griffin relieved Mr. Frawley as Officer-in-Charge on 2nd November, 1953.

Elliott-Smith

(S. Elliott-Smith)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
ATITAU.

30th November, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

P/R MADANG NO. OF 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted By	J.W. Frawley, P.O.
Area Patrolled	Inland Fall Adelbert Range Atitau - Kosilanta - Utu Area.
Duration Of Patrol	From 10th August, 1953, to 14th November, 1953. A total of 97 days.
Patrol Accompanied By	11 R.P.& N.G.C. 40 - 3000arriers. 1 Interpreter.
Objects of Patrol	Extension of Government Influence. Search for possible Airstrip Site. Revision of Census. Routine Administration.
Last Patrol to Area	Mr. R.S. Bell, P.O., November, 1952, to March, 1953.
Map References	Ramu, Kar Kar and Madang 4 miles to 1 inch series.

Introduction.

Once again the patrol made use of the m.v. " Lakanai" to transport stores, personal effects and personnel from Madang to Bunabun. From there, the patrol faces a four day march into Atitau over broken country.

The carrying of three month's stores from Bunabun to Atitau is proving to be quite a costly undertaking and so the search for a suitable airstrip site, within a day from the station, goes on.

Atitau Patrol Post received two visits from missionaries - the first in late August by a party of Lutheran Missionaries looking over the area for a station site and the second by Father Sary of Utu furthering his knowledge of the area.

Revison of census and general administration was carried out in all villages visited. The patrol was routine and except for a slight outbreak of cargo cult at Utu, nothing unusual came to the notice of the patrol.

Once again, daily rain was the rule and in many cases this was responsible for retarding the patrol. Of the patrol personnel, it is the carriers who experience the greatest difficulty in traversing roads covered in several inches of mud and water.

Patrol Diary.

Monday 10th August,1953.

Preparations for departure were completed; stores, gear and personnel moved per m.v. Lakanai and proceeded to Dylup Plantation arriving 1930hours. Stayed overnight with Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright.

Tuesday 11th August.

Departed Dylup at 0930hrs. and arrived at Bunabun 1230hrs. Unloading completed at 1500hrs. and the Lakanai returned to Madang.

Wednesday 12th August.

Approximately 70 carriers had assembled - many more had assembled a week earlier, but as the patrol had been detained, they had returned to their villages.

Loads were allocated and the line departed escorted by Consts. AINGUEN and PLALGET.

Thursday 13th August.

Carriers began arriving in ones and twos

from about 0700hrs. Police and self at work preparing cargo in suitable loads.

1300hrs. Departed Bunabun and, after a brief visit to the Lutheran Mission Station, moved on to Reinduk (Luluai KURURU) arriving 1540hrs.

Friday 14th August.

Deptd. Reinduk at 0800hrs, arrived Makinian 1135hrs. Carriers arrived in late afternoon.

Saturday 15th August.

Patrol departed Makinian 0745hrs. and proceeded to Mabet (Luluai IRAM) 1140hrs. Last carriers in at 1430hrs.

Sunday 16th August.

From Mabet the patrol proceeded via Atitau village to Atitau Post at 1010hrs.

Const. DUMOI who had been in charge of the station during the writer's absence, had nothing special to report.

Monday 17th August.
to
Wednesday 26th August.

Station radio set was connected up but contact was not established with Madang. Police were engaged on building repairs; labour were at work in the station gardens. All the cargo arrived up from the coast and temporary carriers were paid off.

Thursday 27th August.

At 1245hrs., three members of the Lutheran Mission arrived. The members - the Revs. A. Mild, J. Sievert and J. Hoffman - are on a tour of the Wanuma area in search of a suitable site for a Mission station.

Friday 28th August.

With the advice of Rev. Mild, a minor fault in

the station transmitter was rectified. The transmitter was then tested and found to be satisfactory.

Saturday 29th August.

The Mission party deptd. Atitau 0820 hrs. bound for Wanuma.

At 0830hrs. Radio contact was established with Madang.

Sunday 30th August.

Observed as Sunday.

Monday 31st August.

Preparation of stores completed and the patrol deptd. 1220hrs. arriving KOWAT 1530hrs. Village deserted and repeated calls were not answered.

Tuesday 1st September.

Patrol remained at KOWAT in an endeavour to contact the group. This venture was unsuccessful. It was later found that the people were visiting the Mission party in their camp below WANUMA.

Wednesday 2nd. September.

Patrol proceeded from KOWAT to WANUMA and made camp. During the afternoon a visit was received from a large group comprising YABSAUs, MUNIMATAMANs and WANUMAs. The latter seem almost prepared to settle down. A visit was also received from a group of WABRIATAUs who had recently completed a new village on a ridgetop south east of WANUMA.

Thursday 3rd. September.

Departed WANUMA 0830hrs. and descended to

a former WANUMA hamlet of BOROMATAU in which were encamped the Lutheran Mission party, which had now grown to four members by the addition of the Rev. Shetler of Amele.

The party had agreed it was a suitable site and were busy engaged in marking out an area for which they intend to apply as lease. Many of the native owners were present and upon being consulted, stated they were only too happy to sell the land provided it meant a missionary was going to settle there. In preparation for a future survey, the writer walked around the proposed boundaries.

Friday 4th September.

Mission party departed 0800hrs. for MUSITA. Patrol deptd. 0830hrs. and proceeded to WABRIATAU via WANUMA. Village deserted but a few people including the luluai presented themselves in the evening. The luluai was re issued with his book which he had abandoned several months earlier. Names were called over but census figures were not extracted.

Saturday 5th September.

Broke camp, deptd. WABRIATAU and moved toMAGILAN(LuluaiPANIO) at 1200hrs. [redacted] al administration. PANIO had but recently returned fr[redacted] Madang where he learnt a smattering of pidgin and general government policy.

Sunday 6th September.

Departed at 0720hrs. and proceeded to GULKUBRANA (Luluai MUNAGALI) 0940hrs. Continued on at 1045hrs. to KOMIARUM (Luluai KWANDILIHI) arriving 1200hrs. Both villages were censused and inspected.

At 1240hrs. Continued on to Kosilanta Post.

Monday 7th September.

Police and carriers at work repairing the buildings on the station. Village Officials from surrounding villages reported and were advised of patrol's schedule.

Tuesday 8th September.

Deptd. Kosilanta Post and proceeded through Kosilanta(Luluai MARUWARI) Illebeguma (Luluai UNDA) and reached Illemamkutu (Luluai KARAMILA). Census and general inspections carried out.

Wednesday 9th September.

Proceeded through Yarawata (Luluai MENKA) to Ukuriguma (Luluai ATAKOWRA). Censused and inspected both villages.

Thursday 10th September.

Visited Kagi (Luluai TAGO) then made camp at WAMAS(Luluai NAMOKAI). Census and inspections carried out.

Friday 11th September.

From Wamas, the patrol moved to Soli (T.T. VANEI). The luluai and line fromSamosa visited patrol at Soli so census was held there.

Saturday 12th September.

Broke camp and proceeded through Amilasawa hamlet, Murupi (Luluai BAIMU) and reached Bai (Luluai SUMIA). All villages census and general administration.

Sunday 13th September.

Proceeded to Sevoi (T.T. INO) then to Saruga. Revision of census and routine administration. Visited Father Narvak, Priest-in-charge of Saruga Mission.

Monday 14th September.

Proceeded on horseback (thanks to Father Narvak) to Bagupi T.T. KASON) to Nake (Luluai LEIVAN) to Itapi (LuluaiALOI) and to Manep (Luluai IKUTIM). Census and general administration all villages. Returned to Itapi and made camp.

Tuesday 15th September.

Proceeded back through Silahala (Luluai MAWATUP) - census, inspections - to Saruga. Thence through Sevoi to Mugunarambo (Luluai EMBANGA). Census and inspection. Visited Maritambu. Census and general administration.

Wednesday 16th September.

To Musivanga (Luluai KIMARA), to Simuku (Luluai SOGINDAU) and then on to Utu (Luluai)MANIKORA) Made camp. Census and inspections all villages.

Visited Father Sary at the Mission Station.

Thursday 17th September.

Census and inspection Guteb.

Indications of Cargo Cult were noticed at Utu and, as it was believed Mr. Ellis, A.D.O. Madang was scheduled to visit Umun on Friday, it was decided to proceed there for discussion on the matter.

Friday 18th September.

Departed Utu and proceeded to Umun Road Camp through Mavan and Wabiton.

Had an interview with Mr. Ellis.

Sat., Sun. ~~20-21st~~ 19. 20th September.

At Umun.

Monday 21st September.

Proceeded to Mavan and made camp. Four villages - Mavan(Luluai EIB), Gumalu (Luluai LEVAL), Baimak (Luluai SAGAR) and Lowo (Luluai NAL) - have combined on this site. General routine administration carried out. No census - done a short time previously by Mr. M.V. Neal, C.P.O.

Tuesday 22nd September.

Proceeded to Larik (Luluai KEL), to Silaul (Luluai WAPURA), to Asikan (Luluai SELIAB). Census and inspections. Continued on to Utu.

Wednesday 23rd September.

to

Sunday 5th October.

In the Utu - Malolo (Luluai MAPITU) area. Supervision of cleaning of roads, villages, repair of houses, the cleaning of approximately 30 acres of land in preparation for the cultivation of rice.

Monday 5th October.

Broke camp and proceeded to Oronga (Luluai YARIVOKORA). Census and inspection.

Tuesday 6th October.

Climbed up to Parawen (Luluai BABAGAI). Census and inspections.

Wednesday 7th October.

Crossed to Ebanan (Luluai GONGO) then continued on to Tarina (Luluai LAGONDERA).

Census and general administration of both villages.

Thursday 8th October.

Proceeded to Illima (Luluai YAGUBASEI) Census and general administration. Moved to Kosilanta.

Friday 9th October.

At Kosilanta. Const. DINAS to Atisau for additional stores.

Saturday 10th October.

To Magila (Luluai IDABURA) then to Ikarinagra (LuluaiKUBANGI). Census and inspections.

Sunday 11th October.

To Boborana (Luluai UMAGA). Census and inspections.

Monday 12th October.

Returned to Ikarinagra then continued to Magila Kumali (Luluai KARINAGABU). Census and inspections.

Tuesday 13th October.

To Kamambu (Luluai ANGO). Inspections and general administration. No census - done two months earlier.

Wednesday 14th October.

Proceeded to Sileibi (Luluai TAU) and on to Musita (Luluai MUNI). General administration carried out.

Thursday 15th October.

Inspected several previously proposed potential airstrip sites and found them unsuitable.

Friday 16th October.

Proceeded to Arimetau II. Village deserted and repeated calls had no effect.

Saturday 17th October.

Passed through several small deserted

hamlets then through Megiranu I and on to Atitau Patrol Post.

Sunday 18th October.

Observed as Sunday.

Monday 19th October.

to

Monday 2nd October. November

Police were engaged in carrying out repairs to station buildings. Carriers (labour) were extending station gardens. Notification received 27th October that Mr. B.F. Griffin was to relieve the writer. Mr. Griffin, P.O. arrived 2nd Nov.

Tuesday 3rd November.

to

Saturday 7th November.

At Atitau awaiting carriers for the writer's personal effects. All the available manpower were absent at the coast transporting Mr. Griffin's gear and patrol stores.

Sunday 8th November.

Proceeded to Mabet.

Monday 9th November.

Proceeded to Makinian.

Tuesday 10th November.

Proceeded to Reinduk.

Wednesday 11th November.

Reached the coast at Bunabun. Runner despatched to Dylup Plantation with radio message requesting water transport.

Thursday, Friday 12-13th November.

At Bunabun.

Saturday 14th November.

M.V. Lakanai arrived 0815hrs. Embarked, deptd. and proceeded to Madang arriving 1910hrs. Reported to the District Commissioner by telephone.

Native Situation.

For the purposes of discussion, areas visited by the patrol will be classified as follows: The Wanuma area, the Kosilanta area, the Saruga area, the Utu area and the Musita area. The Wanuma and Musita areas have been visited previously by the writer on the last patrol. The other areas were last visited by Mr. R.S. Bell, P.O. November, 1952 - March, 1953.

Late in August, a party of Lutheran Missionaries passed through Atitau en route the Wanuma area. Their idea was to locate a suitable site for the opening of a Mission station in the Adelberts. In this, apparently they were successful. It will be discussed under the heading Mission Activity. The Mission party preceded the patrol into Wanuma and had gathered quite a few of the local inhabitants around them before the patrol's arrival. Later as the patrol was passing through Kowat and Yabsau ground, no locals were seen. The patrol then spent a day trying to find the Kowats before finding that almost of them had accompanied the missionaries to Wanuma.

Both Kowat and Yabsau villages were in a state of neglect at the time of the visit. Later, after the writer's return from the Utu area, they were contacted again and it was reported that new housing in both villages is well under way.

At Wanuma, many of the innabitants came with food for the patrol. This was a novel experience for the writer as the only method of contacting these people to date was to chase and catch them. Perhaps it was the presence of the Mission party two hours down the ridge which calmed their apparent fear of patrols. Their next door neighbours, the

Wabriataus, under the guidance of Luluai UMAGA of Boborana, have constructed a new village, complete with rest house and barracks, on a ridge about an hour and a half from Wanuma. The village book that Luluai MANUMI-ABU had abandoned several months earlier was re issued and instructions given.

At the former Wanuma hamlet of Boromatau, the Mission inspected a plot of ground in which they are interested as a potential station site. The writer joined the group there to examine the land and also to gauge the native reaction to the Mission's proposed settlement. All were delighted at the prospect and were more than willing to make available the required land. The Wanuma people are by no means settled as yet - they still vanish into the scrub immediately after the patrol's departure, but definite progress is being made and future patrols should be be able to assist this progress.

The Kosilanta area has settled down very well. After the initial contact patrol, records show that very little trouble has arisen in the area. The line up for revision of census was practically one hundred percent except where men were absent at work. Roads were cleaned and well graded, villages were tidy and houses were in good repair. In general, the villages between Kosilanta Post and Kamambu, that is, Magila, Magila-Kumali and Ikarinagra were not quite as advanced as others in the area, but they are not to be faulted.

Both the Luthoran and the Catholic Missions have catechists stationed in the area and these must be given some of the credit for the peaceful state of affairs which exists there today.

The Saruga area through to Manep was a pleasure to visit. Villages and housing were good and the graded

roads were excellent. The two best villages in the area were Saruga and Nake. The area is under the influence of the Catholic Mission and has been for many years. A priest is stationed at Saruga and catechists are at strategic points of the district.

Natives of the area are very keen on cash crops, many of them walking out to the coast each week to participate in rice projects. A project is now under way at Itapi, however, the acreage under cultivation at present is not very large. The people were advised to increase their acreage then contact the Agricultural Officer and the Co operative Officer in Madang. It is felt that a Rural Progress Society would not have much future in this particular area as the only means of transporting produce would be by packhorse.

The Utu area was most unsatisfactory. At Utu itself indications of cargo cult were seen. The village had been neglected as had the houses and roads. Charges were not preferred against anyone, but the patrol later spent several (two) weeks in the area supervising the cleaning of village and roads, the repair and reconstruction of housesand the pulling down of houses used in the cargo cult. The patrol then supervised the clearing and preparation of approximately 30 acres of land for the cultivation of rice.

Villages of Mugunarambo and Maritambu had not done much in the way of roadwork or village maintenance since the last patrol and they were put to work to straighten things out before the patrol departed. Parawen and Ebanan were by far the best villages for tidiness and housing. Their roads were much superior to those of any other village.

Some marital problems were brought to the

patrol for settlement and also some disputes over pigs. No crimes were reported to the patrol in this area.

There were a large number of absentees - many of the men engaging in employment in Madang and many are at work on the Madang-Goroka Road. Most of the people are pleased at the prospect of the road as it means a large vehicle would have access almost right up to where they are planting rice.

The Catholic Mission operates in the area. There is a priest at Utu and he has several catechists to assist him.

The Musita area strictly speaking, comes into the Aiome Sub District but as the patrol passes through it so often general administration is always carried out. Census was not revised (though names were checked) because figures had been extracted by a patrol from Aiome only a couple of months earlier.

These villages always appear to be untidy. Houses are, invariably, in need of repair and the general impression is one of lack of interest on the part of the inhabitants. In each case, the people were put to work to tidy things up and a talk, calculated to arouse their dormant interest, was given. Roads were well kept.

These people have many dealings with the natives of the Adelberts and some are quite friendly. They often provide the patrol with interpreters and gobetweens.

With the exception of those places mentioned as being slack in civic obligations, the areas visited show no retrogression and even a definite improvement in the native situation. There was no mention of any trouble

between neighbouring groups or even of any internal friction in any of the individual groups. No reports of any crimes were received by the patrol.

Roads and Bridges.

The worst roads in the area were immediately adjacent to Wanuma. Even these were in reasonable condition considering the lenght of time since any serious work was done on them. Roads near Arimetau were quite poor but as contact was not established in the brief time the patrol was in the area, little could be done to rectify this. After the patrol's return to the station, T.T. Nawak of Kamambu, the patrol's interpreter and go between, was sent down to Arimetau to aid the people in the task of "putting their house in order" before the next visit.

The remainder of roads in the district were better than average. Those of Parawen and Kagi were excellent examples of road grading. Due credit was given to the village officials and people responsible. Other village officials were advised to inspect those roads and then use them as a model for improving their own.

The sections of the Madang - Josephstaal road traversed by the patrol were in good condition and speedy movement was the order of the day. A short two weeks after the patrol left the area, the rain started in earnest and progress would have been much slower. This road traverses flat and low lying ground, so in the rainy season it is not unusual for it to be covered with several inches of mud and water.

In general, when consideration is given to the ruggedness of the terrain and the consistency of the climatic conditions (constant rain), the Adelberts, or the people living therein are most fortunate in regard to both the extensiveness and the quality of the road network.

Airstrips.

As mentioned in patrol report No. 17-52/53, one or two potential sites were to be further inspected in order to ascertain their suitability. Prior instruction had been given and several patches had been cleaned for the writer's inspection. An additional day was spent at Musita in order that the inspections might be done.

A total of three sites were inspected, but, unfortunately, none was suitable. Hope should not be lost, as in the writer's opinion there is still a good chance of finding a site in the Musita area. If it is at all practicable, the ideal location for a strip is in the Musita area since it would then serve the new Lutheran Mission station at Boromatau as well as the Government station at Atitau.

Resthouses and Barracks.

Thanks to the policy, initiated by Mr. R.S. Bell, D.O., of building resthouse framework in all villages, the patrol had no need to use tents in the areas visited. One or two villages are without resthouses or barracks but their proximity to other villages or to the Kosilanta Post obviates the necessity.

Resthouses at Magila, Utu and Mugunarambo were in urgent need of repair and as far as possible

the repairs were carried out in the patrol's presence. All others were in a satisfactory condition.

Carriers.

Once again, the carry into Atitau from the coast necessitated the employment of several hundred carriers. This proves to be a very costly method of transporting stores. It is essential, therefore that the search for a suitable airstrip site goes on. Particularly since the proposed Lutheran Mission station at Boromatau would also utilise any such strip.

The permanent carry line numbered forty (40). These were selected from volunteers amongst the several hundred coastal natives who brought the stores from Bunabun.

Although every possible use is made of local manpower, it is still necessary to use outside carriers to avoid being left with a quantity of stores and no means of transportation. Locals are not yet sufficiently reliable to be taken on strength for a period of three to four months.

Mission Activity.

Two Missions are engaged in their various activities in the areas visited. They are the Lutheran Mission operating from Bunabun and the Catholic Mission with stations at Saruga and Utu. The Missions also maintain catechists in a number of villages.

Late in August, a party of three Lutheran Missionaries passed through Atitau bound for the Wanuma area with the intention of finding a location suitable

for a Mission station. At Wanuma, they were joined by a fourth member, the Rev. Shetler of Amele. The other three members of the party were Rev. A. Mild, Rev. J. Sievert, and Rev. J. Hoffman. The party spent several days in the area and found a site which pleased them. The writer joined them at Boromatau in order to assist them if possible, to look over the land and to ascertain the native reaction. As events moved along it became evident the local natives were keen to have the Mission commence activities and were more than willing to sell the land.

Should the lease be approved and the Mission open a station, the writer feels sure that it will be beneficial to the whole of the Adelbert Range.

Just before the writer's return to Madang, Atitau received a visit from Father Sary, Priest in Charge of Utu. A great deal of Father Sary's time is spent in visiting his parishioners in various parts of his district. As a result he has little time to take an active part in the teaching of school. This activity is in the hands of catechists in several villages around the district. Father Narvak at Saruga does similar work.

Throughout the years, it is obvious, that these two Missions have played a large part in the peaceful settlement of the Adelbert Range area. Both Missions have started to extend their activities and this will aid further progress in the area.

Census.

Census was revised in all villages visited and figures for these are submitted herewith. Exceptions are several villages on the Madang Josephstaal road which had been censused by patrols from Aiome and Umun;

also some of the villages in the Wanuma area where the situation has not completely settled.

The number of new names being added is falling off and in many villages no new names at all were added. This indicates that at last a full and accurate census record is being achieved.

The number of births and pregnancies is a trifle disappointing. To the present, most of the increases have been to new names rather than a rising birth rate. Once full records are available then some value will be obtainable from comparison of the statistics. At present, incomplete as they are, a great deal of guesswork is involved.

Appendix 'A'

Health.

The patrol was accompanied throughout by N.MO. DIWAU. Once again, it was decided that the wisest course was to take the N.M.O. along instead of leaving behind at the staion. It is still strongly recommended that an additional orderly be made available to the Atiau area in order that the necessary medical attention may be given to all those requiring it.

The majority of cases treated once again were for tropical ulcers and yaws. As the patrol was out of stock of distilled water, water from young coconuts had to be used for injections.

The usual incidence of sipoma and scabies were seen in young children and babies. The appropriate treatments were given.

Colds and pulmonary troubles were still in evidence.

There was very little malaria encountered even amongst the carriers. This contrasts with the last patrol in which every carrier had at least one attack.

Sanitation is still unknown, but no insistence was placed on the construction of latrines this time, except in the villages along the Madang Josephstaal road.

N.M.O. DIWAU carried out his duties in an efficient and cheerful manner.

Appendix 'B'

Report on the R.P.& N.G.C.

Reg. No. 3594 L/Cpl. SARA.

Appearance, conduct and discipline very good. SARA is an excellent patrol N.C.O.

Reg. No. 3692 Const. WAUWAVI.

Appearance, conduct and discipline very good. A most reliable constable.

Reg. No. 6425 Const. SASU.

Appearance, conduct and discipline good. An average constable.

Reg. No. 7458 Const. AINGUEN.

Appearance, conduct and discipline good. Above average in intelligence.

Reg. No. 7774 Const DARUF.

Appearance, conduct and discipline good. His value improves as he gains experience.

Reg. No. 7723 Const. WALUM

Appearance, conduct and discipline good.

Reg. No. 7517 Const. PLALGET.

Appearance, conduct and discipline good. He is always cheerful and efficient.

Const. MASANU Reg. No. 5144.

Appearance good. Conduct and discipline fair.

Reg. No.7730 Const KAMO

Appearance, conduct and discipline good.

Reg. No. 6789 Const. DUMOI

Appearance, conduct and discipline very good.

Reg. No. 6733 Const. DINAS.

Appearance, conduct and discipline very good.

J Strawley PO

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		AT WORK Inside District		AT WORK Outside District		STUDENTS Govt.		STUDENTS Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number Child bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
Magilan	5/9						1										1				1				2				6	36	4	19	-	17	2.5	23	16	35	21	98
Komiarum	6/9																	1	1				2						10	27	3	14	-	14	3.1	19	12	23	15	71
Gulkubrana	6/9					1											1													21	2	8	1	8	2	4	7	24	9	44
Kosilanta	8/9	1	1															1		1			5						5	15	3	14	-	14	2.9	16	11	14	16	62
Illebeguma	8/9		1																				2						4	13	5	10	-	10	2.5	13	7	14	11	47
Illemamkutu		1																1											4	19	4	12	-	12	1.6	8	7	20	13	48
Yarawata	9/9																			2			2						1	12	1	9	-	9	3.9	10	11	11	10	44
Ukuriguma	9/9	2												2									2						12	22	2	22	-	22	3.5	35	10	22	24	93
Kagi	10/9	1	1																				3						3	1	7	6	-	6	3	10	6	4	7	30
Wamas	10/9	2	3														5	3	3	2			11	1					17	28	4	19	-	19	2.7	35	17	22	20	106
Soli	11/9		1											1									4	1					8	13	7	13	2	13	3	11	10	9	16	51
Samosa	11/9		1														3	1					2						8	15	5	12	-	12	2.5	13	8	16	13	52
Murupi	12/9													1	1			1	1	1			1						3	6	2	5	-	5	3.5	3	4	6	5	19
Bel	12/9	2	3				1							3									10						21	36	10	27	1	27	3.5	32	27	36	36	151
SEVOI	13/9																3	2					2	2					2	5	-	7	-	7	2	3	1	9	3	25
SARVEA	13/9													1			2	2			4	2	5	1					5	31	4	28	-	28	2.5	8	12	26	35	93
		9	11			2	2							7	2		15	12	3	7	5	2	51	5	2				107	209	60	223	4	223		253	166	291	259	1034

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—12		Over 13			In		Out		AT WORK Inside District		AT WORK Outside District		STUDENTS Govt.		STUDENTS Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	Totals b/f																																						
Bagupi	14/9	1												1			2	1					6	3					1	14	3	9	-	9	1.7	4	2	11	7	33
Nake	14/9	1												1					2	2			12	3					4	23	1	19	-	19	2	10	1	15	17	58
Itapi	14/9	1	1							1	1			2	2			3		1			27	10					11	34	7	30	2	30	2	14	13	20	24	108
Manep	14/9													1									14	9					3	14	3	10	-	10	2	4	2	6	8	43
Silahala	15/9		1											2									12						7	27	3	26	2	26	2.5	13	9	20	21	75
Mugunarambo	15/9		1															1		3			8						9	27	6	20	-	20	2	18	17	18	23	84
Maritambu	15/9																2	2					11	2					7	29	9	18	1	18	2.5	12	19	22	22	88
Dawa	15/9																	1		1			13	6					11	34	9	23	1	23	3	13	15	29	19	95
Musivanga	16/9																2	1	3	1			10	1					1	27	4	13	-	13	1	3	5	18	12	49
Simuku	16/9	1												1			3	1	1	1			1	1					1	5	-	4	-	4	1	4	1	4	3	14
Guteb	17/9	3	1					1	2											3			6						2	28	5	18	-	18	2.5	9	13	23	21	72
Utu	17/9		1							1				1						1	4		22						17	53	13	46	1	46	2.8	26	23	37	43	155
Berik	22/9													1	3		1	3											3	10	2	8	2	8	1.3	10	8	16	10	44
Asikan	22/9		1											1				1					5						8	16	5	17	2	17	2	23	10	11	18	67
Silaul	22/9	1	2					2	1					2			1	1		1	2		5						11	31	10	20	1	20	1.5	19	18	25	22	91
Malolo	1/10	2								1							3	1		1			5						2	21	2	16	-	16	1.5	5	4	18	17	49
Oronga	5/10	1	1											1					1				9						6	36	6	22	1	22	2.5	10	15	28	24	86
Parawen	6/10				1										2								2						7	12	2	10	1	10	2.5	12	10	11	10	45
	c/f	21	20		3	2	3	3	3	1				18	12		29	25	10	22	11	2	219	40	2				220	707	133	554	13	554		442	251	623	380	2310

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
Totals b/f																																							
Goanan	7/10		1			1								1			1						5						3	14	-	9	1	9	2.5	11	8	10	9	43
Perina	7/10	1																					3						2	15	5	17	-	17	2.5	9	9	12	17	50
Illima	8/10	1	1					1									2	1											5	14	4	10	21	10	2	9	10	14	11	44
Kagila	10/10		2											1															3	20	5	16	2	16	2	20	18	24	19	81
Karinagra	10/10		1																										3	15	4	10	1	10	2.5	13	6	16	13	43
Oborana	11/10													1			1		1										10	24	2	6	-	6	2.1	20	9	26	7	62
Kagila Kumali	12/10	1				1								1															7	10	1	11	1	11	1.5	12	2	10	12	36
TOTALS		24	25			5	2	4	3	3	1			21	13		32	30	11	22	11	2	227	40	2				253	359	174	633	24	633		556	413	135	608	2671

KOSILANTA AREA
MADANG - ATITAU PATROL REPORT NO
ATITAU
MABET
MAKINIAN
OBEROM
KOWAT
GULKURANA
SILEIBI
SAMOSA
SOLI
MURUM
SIMULU
UCU

KOSILANTA AREA
MADANG - ATITAU PATROL REPORT NO. 53/54
4 MILES TO 1 INCH
BUNKBUN
SOBEROM
MAKINIAN
MABET
ATITAU
KOWAT
MAWLAN
WABKIATAU
GULKUBANA
KOMIARUM
KOLILANTA
ARAWATA
MAWLA
IKARINAGRA
UKURKUMA
KAGI
SAMOSA
SOLI
AMILASAWA
HURUPI
MANGP
SARUGA
NAKE
SIMULU
MALOLO
UCU
ASIAN
BARIK
UMAN
BADANG

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. 5 OF 53/54

Patrol Conducted by J. WORCESTER P.O.

Area Patrolled ASAI VALLEY & SCHRADER RANGES.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans G.P. JENSEN-MUIR C.P.O.

Natives.....

Duration—From 3 / V /19 54 to 23 / V /19 54

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 .....

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

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opula

	MIGR	
Females in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

D830-10-155

29th March, 1954

The District Commissioner,
MADANG

Patrol Report MADANG - No.5/53-54-ASAI Valley.

The Report of Mr.J.W.Worcester, Patrol Officer, of his Patrol of the Asai valley is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Worcester, accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer Jensen-Muir, has compiled a most readable and interesting Report of their observations and activities on this useful Patrol. The map is being copied and four prints will be sent to you at an early date.

Considering that the first exploratory Patrol penetrated this area only a little over a year ago, the present outlook seems most promising and considerable progress has been made with these people in a comparatively short time. Each patrol, provided it is well planned and executed should see more and more of these people making themselves available for contact and enabling the right men to be selected as village officials for each group.

There comes a time however when a determined stand or determined action has to be taken against individual wrong-doers, in the work of bringing a new area under control. Calculating the stage when this becomes necessary is important, as to take action prematurely might seriously set back much careful exploratory and contacting work, whereas introduced at the right stage generally helps to bring the area under control more rapidly. A strong patrol party, of course, is necessary for that type of work.

If Constable MANI (s e Report on Police) does not improve he should be exchanged with another native policeman from the Madang detachment.

(R.A.Roberts),
Director,DDS NA.

General File

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
25 MAR 1954

26/10/155-

WBG.MN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
22 MAR 1954
23
PORT MORESBY

MEMORANDUM FOR :

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/6

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

District Office,
MADANG.

20th March, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT NO.5 MADANG 1953-54.
ASAI VALLEY - J.W. WORCESTER, PATROL OFFICER.

Except for the alleged murder reported, an excellent state of affairs appears to exist among these recently contacted people.

Mr. Worcester will be instructed to definite action regarding the apprehension of the natives responsible for the killing.

It is intended that the Asai Valley, Simbai Valley and Tangur Valley will receive considerable attention from patrols during the next six (6) months.

(W.B. Giles)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Aiome Patrol Post,
MADANG, T.N.G.

27th February, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
District of Madang,
M A D A N G, T.N.G.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1953/54, ASAI VALLEY, SCHRADER RANGES, CONDUCTED BY J.W.WORCESTER, PATROL OFFICER.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL. J.Worcester, P.O.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING. C. Jensen-Muir, C.P.O.

W/Cpl	Patut	Reg. No. 3272	RPNGC
L/Cpl	Warus	" 3442	"
Const.	Ape	7763	
"	Mansingan	7479	
	Nani	7511	(part)
	Bembe	7706	
	Maium	7170	
	Womarngo	7670	

N.M.A. Arikengi.

DURATION OF PATROL. From 3/2/54 to 23/2/54.
A total of 21 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. Compilation of census figures, and extension of Administration influence.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The area visited contains one of the larger pockets of population in the Schrader Ranges. The terrain is rugged, and for the most part heavily timbered. Grass covered ridges are plentiful, particularly towards the head of the valley.

The bulk of the population is situated between the altitudes of 2,500' and 3,500', and appears to move around a good deal. There are no villages, the people living in family groups in the gardens.

The Asai River gains access to the Ramu Valley through a narrow gorge a few miles south of Aiome patrol post. It is a typical fast flowing mountain stream of medium proportions. Farther upstream, the valley widens considerably, and numerous tributaries flow down their own smaller valleys to join the Asai. The AIAU is the principal tributary. The valley is surrounded by ridges 5-7,000 feet high, with some lower passes leading to the Simbai valley.

This patrol was the second thorough visit to the valley, and the natives seemed to be settling down to Administration control satisfactorily. No hostile natives were encountered.

DAIRY.

Wednesday, 3rd Feb.	Departed Aiome 11. am . Arrived Apenam 12.30. Ascended foothills to Mambaga, arriving 3.30 Pm. Altitude 15008. Good view Ramu valley. Slept.
Thursday, 4th.	Left Mambasa 8.00 am. Proceeded south over 4,ooo' ridge to Mondongoi, in Asai valley. 4½ hours carry. Alt. 1700'. Completed census & slept.
Friday, 5th.	10 carriers returned Aiome. Departed 8.00 am. for Iuwam, arriving 1.00 pm. Roads poor. Heavy rain in afternoon. Alt. 2,000ft. Slept.
Saturday, 6th.	Compiled census figures, & rested. Further rain in pm. View of Manam Is. & Ramu valley in am.
Sunday, 7th.	Departed 8.00 am for Aigram, arriving 12.30. Roads poor. Attempted census, but too many absent. Forceful instructions given for full attendance on morrow.
Monday, 8th.	Census completed, talks & instructions given. Slept.
Tuesday, 9th.	Departed 8.00 for Giringiri, arriving 11.45. Roads fair. Natives very co-operative. Revised census, gave talks etc. Alt. 2,100'. Slept.
Wednesday, 10th.	6 carriers returned Aiome with police escort. Departed for Tinam 9.00 am. Arrived 1.00. Roads poor. An unruly bunch. Revised census & slept. Alt. 2,500'.
Thursday, 11th.	8.30 am. left Tinam for Kandum, arriving 1.00 pm. Heavy rain. Road terrible. Made camp in quagmire. Alt. 3,200'. Slept.
Friday, 12th.	Further heavy rain. No locals appeared for census. Remained at camp.
Saturday, 13th.	Climbed ridge to NNE, dividing Simbai & Asai valleys. Alt. 4,300ft Gained view of upper Simbai valley. Noted pass on far side of Simbai, about 5,000', reputedly leading to Kon valley. Returned to Kandum, & completed census in pm.
Sunday, 14th.	Left Kandum 8.00 & arrived Kurumde 11.00. Alt. 3,200'. Roads poor. Some difficulty in getting people to attend for census. Very little food available. Slept.
Monday, 15th.	Departed Kurumde 7.45 am, arrived Muriki 12.15. Worst road to date. Nobody to greet patrol. Altitude 3,500'. Slept.

DIARY. (cont.)

Tuesday, 16th.	About 60 locals appeared. Luluai in hiding. A recent local killing appears to be reason for timidity. Census completed, & solid pep talk & warnings handed out. No action taken to apprehend those involved as it was thought any attempt almost certain to be abortive, & would succeed only in stirring natives up further. Selected 5 young natives as trainees for Madang.
Wednesday 17th.	Remained at Muriki, trading etc.
Thursday, 18th.	Set off for Yambolen, 8.00 am. 3 hours carry. Heavy rain curtailed census taking. Slept.
Friday, 19th.	Completed census. Gave talks etc. Selected 2 trainees. Slept. Alt. 2,400'.
Saturday, 20th.	Departed 8.00 for Gumbendl, arriving 12.00. Heavy rain again washed out census taking. Half the carrier line & some police have 'flu. L/Cpl. fell down slippery track & severely bruised back. Alt. 2,350ft.
Sunday, 21st.	Departed Gumbendl 8.00. Arrived at camp site in garden 1.00 pm. Very few natives in area. Slept.
Monday, 22nd.	Departed 8.00 am for Golmants, arriving 1.00 pm. Alt. 2,400'. Usual afternoon rain hindered census. Natives co-operative. Whole of patrol easily housed in one large 'haus sing-sing). Alt. 2,400'.
Tuesday, 23rd.	Left Golmante 8.00 am, arriving back at Aiome 3.30 pm.

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NATIVE SITUATION.

For the most part, the reception afforded the patrol was a good one. There were no untoward incidents, or hostility of any nature.

No bows & arrows or spears were seen at any stage, although nearly every adult male carried a razor sharp tomahawk or knife in his belt. This is part of the 'national costume', without which no man is complete.

A large number of women and children were seen , and family groups tend to be quite large. Women, particularly the older ones, have a good deal to say, and I would say, command a good share of attention. This is understandable, as there are no villages. The people live in family groups, in or near the gardens, which are widely scattered. It is unusual to see more than two or three houses in proximity.

The 'village' groups are of loose structure, being composed of a number of small units headed by elders, and bound by family ties. The composite group is headed by one or two 'big men' who direct affairs when dealing with other groups or outside agencies. These are the fighting chiefs of days gone by (we hope).

No community projects of any nature were noted, and individual effort seems to be the order of the day.

In each group, a central grassy ridge was selected, and a rude rest house constructed. These consisted of a kunai roof, without walls, and no floor. However as a first attempt they weren't too bad, particularly when the standards of architecture and construction of their own dwellings is taken into consideration. It is hoped that there will be some little improvement by the time of the next patrol.

The natives are well supplied with steel tools, particularly tomahawks. By far the most popular trade items are beads. Tambu shell, matches, razor blades and mirrors are also popular. Salt is also accepted, but not as popular as other items. For the purchase of a pig, only green small shell is considered. The shell is closely scrutinised, and only top quality is accepted.
The native trade with Ramu valley natives, using native tobacco and bows & arrows as trade mediums. They are canny bargainers, and on occasions travel long distances, as much as 4-5 days journey.
All groups were encouraged to visit Aiome Patrol Post frequently.

One language is common to the whole Asai valley, with some minor variations at the opposite extremes of the valley. The languages of the various groups in the Simbai valley are also similar, and a good deal of inter visiting takes place.

The groups at the lower end of the valley, naturally, are more advanced than those from the remoter areas, and proved most co-operative. Giringiri in particular impressed, The influential men from here have seen the Anglican Mission school operating at Aiome, and approached the patrol with a view to obtaining the same service for their own community. A commendable, but rather premature ambition!

Only one instance of internal unrest came to the notice of the patrol, at Muriki, near the headwaters of the Asai.
A death had been attributed to sorcery, and the Luluai gathered his henchmen and disposed of the alleged sorcerer in no uncertain manner. The Luluai took to the hills together with his aides when the patrol advanced. In view of the obvious futility of trying to apprehend them, at the risk of stirring up the already timid and apprehensive villagers, no action was taken. The villagers were warned that any similar occurrences would result in disaster for the perpetrators. Five youths were selected for a visit to Madang. The patrol stayed three days at Muriki, & the villagers were assured that regular visits would be the order of things for the future.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The staple diet of the area is sweet potato, supplemented by taro, sugar cane, pitpit, and leafy greens such as 'tulip'. Gardens are extensive and generally well fenced. They are usually sited on precipitous slopes. In fertile areas no cultivation of the soil is practised, but in sections where there is a high content of shale & gravel in the soil, the ground is well broken up and turned over.

Garden areas are adequate for the maintenance of the people, but at this time there was little surplus for the patrol. In some areas all that was forthcoming was sugar cane and pitpit.

A few pawpaws were noted in the lower villages, but generally speaking there are no European type fruit or vegetables grown in the area.

The altitude is sufficient for potatoes, cabbages etc. to do well, & some seeds were distributed by the previous patrol. No produce was forthcoming on this occasion, however. Seeds will be amongst the nearer villages when available, where a check can be kept on their progress.

Natives were also encouraged to visit Aiome & collect pawpaw seeds & pineapple shoots. Peanuts too will be issued.

Pigs are plentiful, and a strain of imported breed has crept into the headwaters of the valley, probably from the Western Highlands. Pigs are often blinded to prevent them ravaging gardens. A few fowls were heard cackling in the distance, but none were seen.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Roads are fair to the nearer villages, but deteriorate rapidly once in the valley proper. No attempt has been made at improvements except near the rest house sites. Exceptions to this are Mondongoi, which has cut & cleared a considerable length of track, and Giringiri, which has done likewise to a lesser extent. Bridges are non-existent, but most streams are easily fordable, & present no obstacle.

Greatly improved routes of communication are a first necessity to the development of the area, both for the comfort and convenience of patrols, and to encourage freer intercourse within the group itself, and with outside influences, particularly Aiome Patrol Post. The present tracks meander about aimlessly, and by no means make the best use of land contours.

Instructions were given to all groups to immediately improve roads, and a limited number of implements were distributed to facilitate the work.

TERRAIN.

The valley is about 16 miles long, & fairly narrow. The sides are steep to, and intersected by the smaller valleys of tributaries. All watercourses are fast flowing, and cataracts are plentiful. Flat ground is at a premium, in fact it is hard to find a flat stretch big enough to pitch a tent on.

There is a fair area of grass covered ridges, but the major portion of the valley is heavily timbered.

The ridges surrounding the valley rise to 6-7,000 feet, With Mt. Aiome flanking the northwestern side of the valley. There are several passes at lower altitudes, leading to the Simbai valley. It seems unlikely that any European development could ever take place in the valley, due to the broken nature of the terrain. There is no possibility of an airstrip ever being established.

HEALTH.

The area is non malarial. Few mosquitoes of any kind were noted, although in certain spots small sandfly like insects are a nuisance.

A good deal of skin ailments were noted, and yaws are quite common. Ordinary sores, on the other hand, are few.

With a fair proportion of the population still not turning up for census, it is hard to form an accurate picture of the general health of the group, as sickness was often offered as an excuse for non attendance for census revision.

Of those seen, however, most appeared well fed, and in good health.

The build of those people is lighter and shorter than the average Mamu native, but they are by no means pygmies. Skin colouring varies from light to dark brown. There are no really black complexions in the area. Body hair is not pronounced, although most elders run to a straggly beard.

No NAB injections were given, as it was considered that a full course of injections given at Aiome Aid Post would be much more effective than single 'shoots' handed out haphazardly without hope of a follow up. Consequently all yaws sufferers were directed to attend the Post for treatment.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As far as can be judged at this stage, village officials selected by the previous patrol seem to be as good a selection as available. The Luluais of Giringiri, Moudongoi, and Tamholen, and the Tultul of Mambasa are especially co-operative and willing to assist the Administration.

As yet, their peoples are still a little independent, and the Village Officials will no doubt have quite a task in getting their co-operation in civic improvements.

At all times the authority of the village officials was stressed, and the responsibilities of the officials to the Administration was brought home to them.

CENSUS REVISION.

An endeavour was made to compile as full a census as possible, on order to have a basis from which to estimate accurately the total population of the valley. Several new village books were issued, and now each group in the area has a book. The total number of names recorded to date is 1449, and I consider comprises at least 50% of the populace. This would indicate a total population of not over 3,000, or perhaps a few more if scattered natives on the Northern fall of the Schraders are included.

The actual task of census revision is a wearing one, and numerous migrations complicate affairs. It should be noted that at least 200 migrations out were noted, but with only a few dozen inward migrations as a balance. About half an entire group took off from their traditional ground, and established a new community many miles away, on the Northern slopes of Mt. Aiome. This group has not yet been visited since the move, and have not been included in the census figures. It is estimated to be about 70 strong.

All village books were in good order bar one, which had fallen apart, and had been neatly sewn together, although sadly out of order and with several pages missing.

HOUSING.

Because of the scattered nature of the population, only a small portion of the houses were seen.

There are two distinct types, the first and superior design consisting of a circular construction, walled with smooth bark held in position with stakes, and thatched with wild bamboo leaves. The walls are about four feet high, and the roof height varying with the size of the house. The average diameter of such a house is about fifteen feet, although much larger ones are constructed for 'singsing' purposes. As mentioned earlied, the one at Golmante easily housed all patrol personnel. The diameter of this house was at least 35 feet, and about 25 feet high at the apex.

The second type is an oblong structure, walled with horizontal sticks, and with a low gable thatch of pandanus leaves. Two thirds of the house is walled in, the remaining portion forming a verandah. The overall height of such a dwelling rarely exceeds 8 feet.

Kunai, although plentiful in most areas is not used as thatching material, except in rest houses, where it is the universal material.

Taken all round, there is ample scope for improvement in the design and construction of residences over the whole area.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

There are no rigid rules concerning marriage, the matter being left to the parents, and to the prospective couple themselves. There is no 'marking' of children at an early age. A typical payment for a bride consists of a knife, tomahawk, green snail shell, and other trinkets, varying according to the desirability of the bride.

Once a couple is married, they stay that way. Divorce is most uncommon, & any troubles are ironed out by hubby beating his wife up.

Whilst illicit sex relations do take place, they are frowned upon. Should a husband or a relative of a single girl discover an adulterer or a lover respectively, there is certain to be bloodshed over the matter, as payment of 'heartbalm' in the form of material goods, is unknown.

In all, morals are fairly strict for a native community.

Ownership of land is invested in the males, and inheritance is carried on through male children. When a couple marry, the bride comes to live at the man's place, but should he die, she returns to her own area, leaving the children behind if they are old enough, and taking any young children with her. There is no necessity for a mans family to exchange a female in marriage, in return for the man's bride.

There are no cemeteries in the accepted sense. On a persons death, a platform is built in a portion of bush set aside for the purpose, and the corpse is placed upon it, and is allowed to decompose in the open.

Native arts & crafts are limited to the construction of bows and arrows, and the weaving of a few armbands for personal adornment. String bags are also woven by the women, & used as carrialls. The workmanship in either is not outstanding.

Bows and arrows are neatly made, and a good proportion of arrows are neatly marked. These weapons are in demand amongst the natives of the Ramu valley, and the Asai valley is the armament factory for a considerable area.

The bark turban, distinctive to the natives of the Schraders, shows signs of losing popularity, at least amongst the younger generation. Those natives who have visited the outside world have discarded them, and have no intention of restoring them. It seems probable that in ten years time they will be a curiosity.

SUMMARY.

It appears that the natives of the area are settling down reasonably well to Administration influence. Considering that the first exploratory patrol to the area was carried out little over a year ago, progress has been quite rapid. Credit is reflected on the efforts of P.O. [illegible]. Jordan, who carried out the initial patrol.

There is now a sprinkling of pidgin speaking natives throughout the valley, a product of the 'trainee' system, under which selected natives are sent to Madang for a few months, where they pick up pidgin, become acquainted with the ways of the white man, and gain confidence in the Administration. On their return to their homes, they render great assistance to patrols as ambassadors, interpreters, guides and spokesmen. All trainees who visit Madang do so voluntarily.

Local natives were introduced to the chore of cargo carrying, being entrusted with tentage and other lighter paraphernalia of the entourage. They proved a little difficult to get organised, but once under way, turned out to be most satisfactory. It will no doubt be some time before a patrol can rely on them for village to village carrying, but a step has been taken in the right direction.

Some attention was paid to compiling an accurate map of the valley, a copy of which is attached to the report. It is thought that it is more nearly accurate than existing sketch maps, although it should be noted that the scale is approximate only, it not being possible to measure a base line to obtain an accurate scale.

Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. J. Jensen-Muir, on his first patrol, showed interest and initiative, and was of much assistance in all aspects of the work, particularly in mapping and census revision.

Worcester

.....

Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No.	3272	L/Cpl Patut.	Steady and experienced. An asset.
"	3442	" Warus.	Capable & industrious. Respected by police & natives alike.
"	7763	Const. Ape	Hardworking & cheerful. A good policeman.
	7479	" Munsingun	Shows initiative. Works well.
	7511	" Mavi	Inclined to indolence & insubordination. His type not required. Was returned to Aiome as carrier escort early in patrol.
	7706	" Bembe	An average constable.
	7170	" Maium	Quiet, & not over industrious.
	7670	" Wamarngo	A good worker, but inclined to be a stand over man.
		" Bonai	Never about when work to be done. Has brains but doesn't use them.

J. Worcester
..... P.O.

Simbai Valley

Simbai Valley

Kwk Kwk Is
65° Magnetic
Peak Heak

Pass To
Simbai Valley

Mt Aiome
7485

ASAI VALLEY

Scale 1" = 1 mile

Drawn by G. P. Jentsen-Muir 1·3·54

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG. Report No. 6 OF 53/54

Patrol Conducted by J.R. Mc ALPINE P.O.

Area Patrolled URUGINA, KESANAI AND BUNDI AREAS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 13/1/1954 to 30/3/1954

Number of Days 77

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

.....

.....

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DS30-10-158

13th May, 1954

The District Commissioner,
MADANG.

Patrol Report MADANG. No.6/53-54.
J.R.McAlpine. Patrol Officer.

The Report of Mr.J.R.McAlpine's long Patrol through the URUGINA-KESAWAI and BUNDI areas, is acknowledged.

Much of this area has suffered from lack of regular patrolling and it is evident that Mr. McAlpine has worked very hard to effect necessary improvements and settle disputes or unrest where he found these.

Considering he commenced a further lengthy Patrol four days later the completion of his comprehensive and detailed Report was most creditable. It is noted however, it was not forwarded here until very nearly a month later.

It would appear most desirable to have a Patrol Post at BUNDI or some other suitable place in that corner of the District, but staff strength no doubt precludes such a movement at the present time.

P/A

Mr. McAlpine was able, towards the end of his Patrol, to re-visit some of the least satisfactory villages of the URUGINA-KESAWAI and noted that considerable improvement had occurred. If this area is to be brought to a satisfactory standard and remain so, regular patrolling must be carried out through it and your idea for mounting a follow-up Patrol within a few months, would be most appropriate.

note
17/5/54

(A.A.Roberts),
Director.DDS&NA.

30/10/158

WBG.MN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
Madaba
RECEIVED
11 MAY 1954

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/16

MEMORANDUM FOR :

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

District Office,
Madang,
5th May, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT MADANG CENTRAL NO.6 -
MR. J.R. MCALPINE, PATROL OFFICER.

The abovementioned Report is submitted herewith in triplicate.

The area covered was well overdue for patrolling and the necessary follow-up patrol is going to be difficult to arrange with existing staff.

Mr. McAlpine has given a full and interesting coverage of a lengthy patrol. It should be noted to his credit that his report was completed on 8/4/54, and he commenced another 80 to 90-day patrol on 12th April, 1954.

The wisdom and economy of flying a patrol to Dumpu for its commencement is known and this procedure was adopted in sending out the recent patrol of the Southern fall of the Finnesteres .

Mr. McAlpine was sent through the reasonably sophisticated villages between Madang and Dumpu with the definite object of reassuring the people there that,despite long intervals between patrols to particular areas, District Services' Officers are fully occupied in their major role of patrolling,and to note any signs of unrest.

Native Affairs.

The problem of effective control over borderline territory is one that applies in many parts of the Territory and it is beyond doubt that the only way in which they can be effectively administered is by placing of Posts in the area under the control of the coastal District. That control should remain with the coastal District ~~and~~ is justified by the fact that the Highland Districts have enough population to deal with as it is. In addition, the Post would be supplied from the coast with most of the necessary finance and stores work being handled from there, irrespective of which District had the nominal control of the Post.

It is obvious that something must be done about this area and that it just cannot be neglected because of lack of staff. The only solution,with staff as it is, is to spread our Patrol potential more thinly than has been done in the past. What is meant by this is not that there will be more days spent on patrol, as it is considered that the field staff is working at its maximum in this respect at the present time (with the exception of the A.D.O's at this Headquarters whose duties up to the present have confined their activities to the vicinity of the town and the road projects), but that more patrols and greater ground will have to be covered by Patrol Officers within the same period. This will mean that the individual standard of each patrol will be slightly reduced, but the general standard over the District will be improved.

Efforts will be made to carry out a follow-up patrol of this area within the next few months.

Roads.

The question of re-routing the section of the road referred to by Mr. McAlpine has already received consideration, as it was known

that this year the PEKEI River had broken its banks and that there was an area of about six miles where the water now knee deep. Mr. Johnson, C.P.O., will be leaving soon on a survey of the area running back down through the Custodian's land in the Gogol. This will provide an access road into this area and by keeping to the higher ground in this area will by-pass the PEKEI and ARACK Rivers and also the low lying land in between.

Supervision of the route has in the past been a bit lax on account of a number of minor matters which have made it necessary for Mr. Johnson, C.P.O., to make visits to Madang and to remain in the Gogol, and these have prevented him from getting out on progress inspections on the rest of the route. It is hoped that the way is now clear to allow for these inspections to be made at regular intervals.

(W.B. Giles)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MADANG CENTRAL PATROL REPORT NO. 6.

OF 1953/54.

Officer Conducting Patrol: J.R.McAlpine P.O.

AREA Patrolled: Urugina-Kesawai, Vua and Bundi Sub-Divisions of Madang Central Sub-District.

Objects of Patrol: Inspection of road route of Madang Gusap road and of work being done on that road.
Survey possible route to Highlands via Bundi area for motor traffic.
Routine Administration, Census Revision Bundi and Vua sub-divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by:

Const.	Kongio	Reg. No.	7489
"	OFGENDO	" "	8510
"	Bohi	" "	8160
"	Bakanglie	" "	7609
"	Bambien	" "	7786
"	Wawe	" "	8284
"	WAWUNGEI	" "	8267.

Duration of Patrol: From wednesday 23th January to Tuesday 30th March inclusive.
77 days.

District Office,
MADANG.
5th April, 1954.

John J. McAlpine

John McAlpine P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

PATROL DIARY.

January.

Wednesday 13th: Departed from MADANG by truck 1100 hrs. Arrived UMUN road Camp 1430 hrs. Remained night.

Thursday 14th: At UMUN arranging for hire of carriers and supervising construction of rafts to cross the flooded GOGOL River.

Friday 15th: Departed UMUN 0800 hrs. Arrived YOBTO 1400 hrs. passing through villages of SIHAN and BEMARI.

Saturday 16th: Departed YOBTO for BAISARIK 0800 hrs. in search of carriers. Returned to YOBTO 1600 hrs. and departed for YAL. Arrived 1730 hrs.

Sunday 17th: Day observed at YAL.

Monday 18th: Departed YAL 0800 hrs. Passed through BAISSES and BEGSEIN arrived at GOGOGONAL Lutheran Mission station 1400 hrs.

Tuesday 19th: Departed GOGOGONAL 0830 hrs. Arrived BIGE 1600 hrs. passing through SANAWAI and MARIOI.

Wednesday 20th: Departed BIGE 0800 hrs. Arrived and inspected DANARU 1130 hrs. Departed DANARU 1330 hrs and arrived URUGINA 1445 hrs. Road from BIGE to URUGINA almost completely impassable owing to PEKEI River breaking its banks. During night Rest House at URUGINA collapsed.

Thursday 21st: Departed URUGINA 0830 hrs. Arrived SAUSI 1400. after passing through YAGUMBU. Some time was spent in both villages supervising cleaning and rebuilding.

Friday 22nd: Departed SAUSI 1000 hrs after lining and addressing village. Arrived KOROPA 1200 hrs. Visited old Village of ASAS during afternoon to check on village movement.

Saturday 23rd: Departed SAUSI/KOROPA 0900 hrs. Arrived new site of ASAS village 1000 hrs. Issued instruction regarding work on road and village hygiene. Departed ASAS and arrived KESAWAI 1300 hrs. Lined and inspected village during afternoon.

Sunday 24th: Day observed at KESAWAI.

Monday 25th: Departed KESAWAI 0700 hrs. and arrived DUMPU 1230 hrs. walking via old army road. Later inspected village and airstrip. Police supervised construction of a new Rest House erected near edge of airstrip.

Tuesday 26th: Returned to KESAWAI from DUMPU 1200 hrs. Despatched police to make necessary arrangements to cross RAMU River on following day.

Wednesday 27th: Departed KESAWAI 0800 and crossed RAMU River. Rafts constructed previously found to be dangerous and unsuitable. All cargo unpacked and carried in small lots over river. During crossing one bag of rice, two cases of meat and alarm clock lost in flood. One Highland carrier was washed away but rescued by police and revived after ½ hours artificial respiration.

Patrol Diary Cont'd

Thursday 28th: Departed KORIGEI over the Ramu, 0745 hrs. and followed the MAREA River upstream to WEISA area. Arrived WEISA "camp" 1000 hrs. After collecting inhabitants from the bush revised census and addressed village. Later departed for ALLIVENTI but was unable to reach the village owing to rising flood in the Marea River which would have blocked off return road. Returned KORIGEI 1530 hrs and revised census of that village and WAIMERIBA.

Friday 29th: Departed KORIGEI 0700 hrs. for FOU. Arrived near mouth of MAREA River 0900 hrs. During night river flooded and impossible to ford or cross by raft. Large tree was cut two miles upstream which half spanned river. Completed crossing with cargo 1830 hrs. Pitched camp on opposite bank.

Saturday30th: Departed MAREA River 0530 hrs and arrived at FOU 1000 hrs. Village deserted and obviously abandoned. Despatched police to find inhabitants and remained night.

Sunday 31st: Day observed at FOU. During afternoon half the population arrived and the census was revised. Remainder of village in mountains near GOROKA.

FEBRUARY.

Monday 1st Departed FOU 0715 hrs. for KEMPENKOBRIA. Arrived 1130 hrs. and revised census. Remained night.

Tuesday 2nd: Departed KEMPENKOBRIA 0715 hrs. Arrived KEMPENI and pitched camp 1630 hrs. Road up the ranges to this area non existent.

Wednesday 3rd: Day spent collecting KEMPENI natives from surrounding hills. Supervised construction of a rest house at KEMPENI and revised census during afternoon. During day a party with this officer while searching the bush had two arrows fired at it by two old men.

Thursday 4th: Departed KEMPENI 0700 hrs. to travel to KAMBOBARI. The TAUIA River could not safely be crossed and at 1600 hrs the patrol returned to KEMPENI. Owing to incessant heavy rain no second attempt was made to cross this river.

Friday 5th: Departed KEMPENI 0700 hrs. Arrived KEMPENKOBRIA 1330 hrs. over a newly made roads and bridges. Depparted KEMPENKOBRIA 1400 hrs and arrived FOU 1645 in torrential rain.

Saturday 6th: Departed FOU 0800 hrs. and crossed new suspension bridge over lower TAUIA River. Arrived at WAU 1030 hrs. Despatched Police during afternoon to collect KAUSI natives who were staying on opposite bank of RAMU. Revised census and lined village at dusk.

Sunday 7th: Departed WAU 0800 hrs and arrived TOMO 1300 hrs. Bad road leaves Ramu flats and climbs approx. 5000' to TOMO. Revised census during afternoon.

Monday 8th: Departed TOMO 0730 hrs in heavy rain and arrived BIUM 1500 hrs. Road appallingly precipitous and boggy, little else than a vertical swamp.

Tuesday 9th: Revised census of BIUM and inspected new village of OMKWISI close by. Issued a new village book to OMKWISI. Heavy rain during afternoon and remained BIUM.

Wednesday 10th: Departed BIUM 0830 hrs. Arrived Bundi 1030 hrs.

Patrol Diary Cont'd

Wednesday 10th: Departed BIUM 0830 hrs. arrived BUNDI 1030 hrs. Excellent road. Revised census of BUNDI durinf morning and afternoon.

Thursday 11th: Departed BUNDI 0900 hrs. Arrived MENDI 1130 hrs. Excellent road. Spent afternoon hearing complaints.

Friday 12th: Revised census MENDI. Issued new village registers to new villages of BUNDIKARA and KORINOGO. Extra rations arrived by chartered mission plane at BUNDI Airstrip. Despatched police to collect same. During afternoon heard reports of unrest in GEGARU area. Decided to go there immediately.

Saturday 13th: Departed MENDI 0800 hrs. Arrived new village of KORINOGO 1000 hrs. Inspected site and departed 1030 hrs. arriving at KORINSOGERA 1230, the new site for GOGANGABU village. Departed 1245 and arrived YANDERA 1330 hrs. During afternoon heard complaints.

Sunday 14th: Day observed. Visited Mr. W. Babbington, prospector, at his camp site near YANDERA.

Monday 15th: Lined and revised census of large villages of YANDERA and GOGANGABU. during morning and afternoon.

Tuesday 16th: Departed YANDERA 0830 hrs. and arrived GEGARU rest house 1030 hrs. This being the rest house of the villages of MOKINANGI, GEGARU and KARAMUKI (toal pop. 970) During afternoon heard numerous court cases.

Wednesday 17th: Lined and revised census of combined villages at GEGARU. This took 7½ hours.

Thursday 18th: Heard numerous court cases and carried out an investigation into disturbances concerning village officials in KARAMUKI and surrounding villages. During night Rest House caught fire in dubious circumstances but non damage done.

Friday 19th: Deaparted GEGARU 1100 hrs. after investigating fire. Arrived MARUM 1630 hrs. Road very rough but being improved.

Saturday 20th: Lined MARUM 0800 hrs. Later visited nearby new village of KINDAROPA and issued new book. Heard court case during afternoon. All police ill with influenza which they attribute to local Sangguma.

Sunday 21st: Day observed.

Monday 22nd: Departed MARUM 0800 hrs. Arrived GUIEBE 1215 hrs. Road fair. Heard number of complaints and court cases during afternoon.

Tuesday 23rd: Revised census GUIEBE. Heavy rain during afternoon.

Wednesday 24th: Departed GUIEBE 0900 hrs. Arrived BOGAE 1200 hrs. One female court witness swept away in BAI-A River but rescued by police downstream with only minor injuries.

Thursday 25th: Revised census BOGAE and heard numerous complaints during afternoon. Construction of Aid Post commenced.

Friday 26th: Further supervision of construction of Aid-Post

Patrol Diary.Cont'd

Saturday 27th: Departed BOGAE 0830 hrs. and arrived EMEGARI 1030 hrs. Village lined and census revised.

Sunday 28th: Day observed.

JANUARY

Monday 1st: Departed EMEGARI 0800 hrs. and arrived MENDI 1000 hrs. Departed MENDI after inspecting work on new aid-post 1030 hrs. Arrived BUNDI 1300 hrs.

Tuesday 2nd: Remained BUNDI settling land dispute.

Wednesday 3rd: Departed BUNDI 0830 hrs and arrived BONONI 1330 hrs. Road excellent but village undoubtedly coldest existing. Approx height 7500 feet.

Thursday 4th: BONONI lined and census revised. Numerous complaints heard and settled.

Friday 5th : Departed BONONI 0830 hrs and travelled up into range over the IWAM Pass - bitterly cold- Turned off pass and returned to inspect new village site of BUNDIKARA. Arrived 1200 hrs.

Saturday 6th: Departed BUNDIKARA 0800 hrs. and arrived BUNDI 1200 hrs. Spent two hours constructing bridge over GUAGU River.

Sunday 7th: Day observed at BUNDI.

Monday 8th: Departed BUNDI 0830 hrs. and arrived GUAGU River 0900 hrs. Two bridges washed away during night. Constructed new bridge and crossed river 1115 hrs. Arrived MENDI 1215 hrs. Heavy rain remained night.

Tuesday 9th: Departed MENDI 0815 hrs. Arrived EMEGARI 1000 hrs. Departed EMEGARI 1045 hrs. and arrived BOGAE 1245 hrs. en route to MADANG.

Wednesday 10th: Two murders reported at GEGGARU. Departed BOGAE 0715 to investigate. Remained at GEGARU during night.

Thursday 11th: Returned BOGAE 1430 hrs.

Friday 12th: Departed BOGAE 0700 hrs. passed through nearby village of TEGINA 0730 hrs. prior to crossing BAI-A River. Constructed bridge and departed for FAITA. Arrived FAITA 1600 hours over very rough and greasy track. Supervised commencement of construction of a rest house half way along route.

Saturday 13th: Lined and revised census of villages of FAITA and SAUSI.

Sunday 14th: Day observed at FAITA. Old airsttip inspected.

Monday 15th: Departed FAITA 0700 hrs. Arrived WUSINO 1400 hrs. including four hours crossing RAMU by raft and canoe. One upset caused by floating log but no damage done.

Tuesday 16th: Remained day at WUSINO supervising work in cleaning village reconstructing houses and inspecting Madang-Gusap road route.

Patrol Diary Cont'd

Wednesday 17th: Departed WUSINO 0830 hrs. Arrived DANARU 1100 hrs. Re-inspected village and decided to detour back to SAUSI to check on instructions issued on the outward trip. Departed DANARU 1115 hrs. Arrived URUGINA 1315 hrs.

Thursday 18th: Departed URUGINA 0830 hrs. Arrived YAGUMBU 1000 hrs. Inspected village and departed 1045 hrs. Arrived SAUSI 1200 hrs. Heavy rain during afternoon. Remained SAUSI.

Friday 19th: Departed SAUSI after inspecting village and arrived back URUGINA 1130 hrs. During Afternoon held a meeting of all village officials in the area.

Saturday 20th: Departed URUGINA 0800 hrs. and arrived BIGE via DANARU 1330 hrs. Road completely under water over whole length owing to PEKEI River having broken banks.

Sunday 21st: Day observed at BIGE.

Monday 22nd: Departed BIGE 0830 hrs. and arrived MERIOI 1400 hrs. Including three hours detour to inspect road route.

Tuesday 23rd: Departed MERIOI 0830 hrs. Arrived KINDAROPA via SANAWAI 1330 hrs. Inspected road route and slept BEGESIN mission.

Wednesday 24th: Departed KINDAROPA 0800 hrs. passing through BEGESIN, BAMESOS and YAL. Arrived YOBTO 1630 hrs.

Thursday 25th: Departed YOBTO 0630 hrs. and walked to BAISARIK to pay outstanding War Damage Claims. Returned YOBTO via BEMAR 1630 hrs.

Friday 26th: Departed YOBTO 0830 hrs. Arrived WAGUM via BEMARI and SIHAN. 1200 hrs. GOGOL River could not be crossed owing to heavy flooding.

Saturday 27th: Departed WAGUM 0800 hrs and arrived UMUN after rafting GOGOL River at 1100 hrs.

Sunday 28th: Day observed at UMUN.

Monday 29th: Sent letter to Madang to arrange transport into MADANG. Worked on Patrol Report.

Tuesday 30th: Departed UMUN by truck and arrived in Madang late Afternoon.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Urugina-Kesawai.

The chief purpose of the patrol's visit to Urugina-Kesawai area was to report on the motor road and to organise the people for road clearing work. However, because of its most unsatisfactory nature, short reference must be made to the native situation in this area.

Villages were found to be ramshackle, neglected and filthy. Main roads were so overgrown as to be practically impassable, little or no work having been done on them in the last six months at least. The people were found to be listless, apathetic, and completely indifferent to the patrol's presence in the area - less than thirty percent of most villagers even deigning to put in an appearance until called for.

From entries in the village books it was found that instructions to clear villages and roads were issued on the three previous patrols in the area. Ample notice was given of the intended visit of this patrol but no attempt at all had been made to carry out these instructions. In all villages instructions were given for the immediate cleaning of villages and roads and for reconstruction of the most dilapidated houses. (seex Housing and Sanitation). Where possible this work was carried out directly under the patrols supervision. A number of people who had repeatedly ignored specific instructions, given to them personally on previous patrols and by this patrol, were gaoled for six weeks.

This state of affairs is indicative of the cavalier attitude of these people to the Administration generally. At times and in places the attitude ceases to be cavalier and reverts to direct contempt. When direct supervision was given to cleaning of villages some of the people became quite surly, a common charecteristic throughout the area.

A potentially dangerous rumour that was spreading throughout the region was quickly and firmly scotched. The rumour was that on completion of the new motor road from MADANG the Administration intended to provide free cargo for all by means of truck. An immediate investigation assured that the rumour was only in its early stages and that none of the undesirable effects obviously patent in such a rumour had occurred.

All villages were addressed on the falsity of the above rumour, the appalling condition of thier villages and of the urgent need to repair same. They were also addressed on the need for work on the motor road, of its purpose, and of the beneficial effects that the RAMU people would derive from such a direct link with Madang.

On the return of the patrol to Madang, two months later, the patrol detoured to check again on the native situation and on various instructions issued previously. A meeting of all Village Officials was called (see Road Report). The improvement in villages and roads was quite astounding and very gratifying. The attitude of the people also appeared to be more respectful, superficially at least. However only time will tell whether this change of front is only a temporary expedient to rid themselves of the patrol or the first step in a necessary improvement in the native situation in the Urugina-Kesawai area.

VUA Sub-Division.

In the area to the east of BUNDI and bounded by the RAMU and Eastern Highlands border, known as the VUA sub-division, the native situation is most varied and extremely interesting. It ranges from the fairly sophisticated people of the RAMU flats to a group of people, the ASABI, who as yet have not been contacted. In between these two groups lie a mountain people, the YEIKORA, who are an offshoot of the ASARO River valley people in the Eastern Highlands District. This latter group have received only one previous visit in 1952.

The people of the RAMU flats live in the villages of WAU and KORIGEI-WAIMERIBA. They are actually a breakaway group from the Urugina-Kesawai area and still maintain the closest relations with the people on the opposite bank of the river. Most noticeably however they do not possess any of the displeasing characteristics of thier neighbours. These people are friendly, co-operative and quite generous.

At present they are suffering from a quite appreciable population decline. This decline is attributed by the inhabitants to ASABI Sangguma in much the same manner as the Urugina-Kesawai area attributes any unpleasant facts or disturbances to these same mountain people. Further comment will be made on these people later.

Although only one hours walk from KORIGEI the villages of WEISA and ALLIVETTI. are still extremely primitive. The people live scattered throughout the bush in small humpies. As quite a large portion of thier time is spent in hunting there is little desire to form a village group. Although the people were encouraged to amalgamate in this way the matter was not pressed. At the moment and probably for the next few years this would be an unsettling and perhaps disastrous step, should force of any degree be employed in an amalgation. Particularly is this so in view of the fact that these people are primarily hunters with only small gardens and hence with little or no previous experience of combined village life. The village of ALLIVETTI could not be visited owing to impassable flooding of the MAREA River. As yet there is no road to either of these villages, bar walking up the river, and instructions were given for the immediate clearing of a track.

The village of FOU was found to be deserted and abandoned. Some time was spent searching the bush for these people but only about sixty percent of them could be found.or contacted. This was the third patrol to the village. Those people found stated that the population had returned back to the mountains after a sweeping attack of malaria had made considerable inroads into the population. When the patrol departed for KEMPENKOBRIA, further up the ranges, a new village site was found and some of the people of FOU were in the process of settling there.

The inhabitants of the villages in the ranges to the rear of FOU are an isolated group detached from the ASARO River people of the Eastern Highlands District. They are known locally as the YEIKORA. This was the second Administration visit to the area consisting chiefly of the villages of KEMPENI, KEMPENKOBRIA and KAMBOBARI. The latter village could not safely be visited owing to the flooded TAUIA River.

Vua Sub-Division Cont'd

The people are still quite primitive, stone adzes still being quite common, and few if any have been to work or even left thier own area for visiting reasons. A number of natives travelled from this area to Madang, at thier own request to learn pidgin. A large number also departed en route to GOROKA seeking employment in that region after the patrol had departed. The return of these two groups to thier villages should considerably advance present primitive conditions both materially and socially. The people although remarkably shy are pleasant, good humoured and very co-operative. When the patrol entered the region no main road existed. Withing three days the people had constructed, without any prompting, a road over this extremely rugged terrain cutting the inward walking time of two days (14 hrs.) to 1 day (9 hrs.). This even though the people have few axes and no other steel implements.

To the east of these villages lies the area known local as the ASABI. Every possible ill has been attributed to these people. The DUMPU area accuses them of killing thier females by snake Sangguma, KORIGEI holds them responsible for ruinous raids on thier gardens and Sangguma. The people near KEMPENI made numerous complaints of assault concerning the ASABI. The general practice appears to be to attribute to the ASABI all matters unpleasant not otherwise explainable. Many of these accusations are undoubtedly unfounded. However it is evident that there is distinct ill feeling and quite a considerable amount of fear caused by these people through out the area.

The ASABI area has not yet been contacted by the Administration and as the people are extremely insular little definite information could be gathered concerning the area. It does appear that the area has a population of about 500 but this is only the vaguest approximation. Names of the chief villages in the area are SABI, GENARI, KAMMA and KIOSA. There are two approaches to the area, one from WEISA and the other from KEMPENKOBRIA. The former probably being the easiest and the most direct. Possibly another road leads into the region from BENA BENA. Both this patrol and previous patrols to this area have skirted the ASABI area, mostly because of lack of time or rations. Should this area be visited in the future it is strongly suggested that the patrol commence from DUMPU by plane or alternatively that the patrol leave Madang and not be required to visit the IWAM section of the BUNDI. Otherwise a patrol leaving Madang to visit this whole area would be away some 3½ months.

One minor incident occurred concerning the ASABI people. The patrol departed from KEMPENKOBRIA for KEMPENI and made a detour on the way to avoid a landslided track. During the detour the patrol came unexpectedly on two old men sitting by a river. They jumped up, yelled out and fired two spears at the front of the patrol. They then dashed off into the bush but were quickly caught by police. They were taken to the village of KEMPENI where it was found that they were two ASABI. As the throwing of spears was obviously only a reaction from fright and considering thier advanced age both men were released with a few presents and told to convey the good intentions of the Administration towards thier people.

Vua Sub-Division Cont'd

The village of BIUM does not exist as a composite group but is the name given to the Rest House site. During the year this village has split into two opposing factions. The more progressive element attempted to gather the people in from the hills and build a settled village. When this attempt failed they left BIUM and constructed a new village of thier own at OMKWISI. This has resulted in BIUM now being the most backward village in the area. Those left have no interest in the Administration or its intentions. They live scattered throughout the area and will not come in to clean roads or Rest Houses. This laziness naturally arouses the ire of the more civic minded OMKWISI and these people requested that punitive measures be taken by this patrol against BIUM. The BIUM people were lined and the advantages arising from settled village life were pointed out but they remained quite unimpressed. Time seems to be the only solution to this matter.

Generally the whole of the VUA is far less advanced than thier neighbours in the IWAM. This is due to the remoteness of the area and the complete lack of any European contact apart from Patrol Visits. The local missions which could do a great deal with and for these people are apparently not interested in the area. A few of the villages were contacted pre-war but mostly initial contact has been made during and after the war. The people are eager and willing for both further contact and outside employment. The next few years should see a large difference in the degree of sophistication of these people particularly since they have commenced leaving the area for contract and other work.

BUNDI Sub-Division.

The BUNDI area was first visited by Government patrols about 1934. These patrols mostly passed straight through the region en route to the Highlands over the IWAM Pass. In the same year a Roman Catholic Mission station was opened at GUIEBE and later moved to BUNDI. At the outbreak of the war the situation was that patrols could travel safely in the area but inter village feuding had not as yet ceased. Two patrols made during the war virtually put an end to major village fights and from then on only small squabbles and occaisonal outbreaks of individual violence marred the scene. During 1940 an airstrip was constructed by the Roman Catholic mission at BUNDI and the mission had established itself, materially at least, in all the villages in the area.

On the arrival of the patrol it quickly became evident that for some reason considerable unrest was prevalent throughout the area. The patrol proceeded immediately to investigate the cause of the trouble in those villages most disturbed. The centre of the disturbance was located in the villages of YANDERA, GEGARU and MARUM, these villages possessing a total population of approximately 1800 people.

The cause of the unrest was twofold. Firstly a general objection on the part of a group of people in GEGARU village to an alleged unwarranted interference by Luluai GENI of YANDERA, and a small group of his supporters, in their domestic affairs. ~~Secondly~~ Secondly an accidental death arising from this alleged interfence.

BUNDI Sub-Division cont'd

The story is rather long and involved but nevertheless it is recorded here both as an explanation of events that followed and as a future reference should the trouble arise again.

During December, 1953, the Luluai of GEGARU, OGUNU, was absent from his village with other village officials visiting the CHIMBU area. During thier absence a female native, TOM, of GEGARU allegedly killed the only remaining village official, a Tul-Tul by sorcery. On hearing this, and in the absence of any other competent persons, Luluai GENI of YANDERA with Tul-Tul YOGA of KINDAROPA decided to intervene in the matter. In early January, 1954, they brought the female TOM and six other natives who had later assaulted her to Madang for court action. As no witnesses were brought in a court case could not be held. The people were told to return to thier village and await the arrival of this patrol. The patrol left Madang a few days later with the specific purpose of investigating the matter.

Unfortunately during the return trip to BUNDI five of those concerned fell ill and one male died, probably from malaria. To further involve matters neither GENI or YOGA sent word to the deceased's relations about his death. They quite unconcernedly buried him near SEPU on the RAMU River. For this they were suspected of murder by the dead man's relations.

When they arrived back in thier own areaboth GENI and YOGA were accused of unwarranted interference in affairs outside thier own village and suspected of murder. Fortunately for GENI he did not pass through the village of GEGARU on his way home but reported the matter to the patrol which was by this time in the Ramu Valley. He then returned home by a circuitous route. On his return he found that Tul-Tul YOGA had had his house burnt down, his gardens destroyed and had been the subject of a number of minor assaults.

Later the matter became more complicated and developed a more serious aspect. This was due wholly to the standing of GENI and YOGA in the native community of this area. The people of this village of GEGARU or rather a hamlet of it KARAMUKI were ropable over the action taken by these two. Both are extremely strong and reliable village officials. It would probably be no understatement to attribute in large degree the maintenance and spreading of law and order in this area to them and particularly to GENI. At all events the people look on them as the strongest government representatives in the region.

In accord with this they apparently decided that the best revenge could be taken on GENI by a return to the old ways (in this case not so very old) which he had been largely instrumental in usurping. A general reversion from Administration policies resulted. The patrol arrived on the scene only two weeks after these events so luckily little harm was done and the rot was quickly cured. However the opportunity was taken by many natives to settle many old scores. As a result when this patrol arrived thiry-six people were imprisoned for assaults which had occurred only one or two weeks previously. No doubt numerous others occurred which were not reported. The patrol itself was shown scant respect until suitable remedial action had been taken. On two occaisions roads were barricaded against the patrol's progress and attendances at census revisions were at first very limited.

BUNDI Sub-Division Cont'd

On another occasion the rest house at GEGARU caught fire at ten o'clock at night in circumstances that were dubious to say the least. No damage was done owing to the alertness of the watch and his quick action in quenching the fire.

By far the worst aspect of the affair was the prevalence of village officials as leading participants in the assaults on GENI and his supporters. The remainder of the village officials were completely ineffective and it was GENI himself who finally righted matters even though he was the chief target for the affair. But of this more shall be mentioned later.

These disturbances occurred only in the YANDERA-GEGARU area and the responsibility lay mostly with a small group of people of KARAMUKI, a hamlet of GEGARU (population approx. 300). The remainder of the BUNDI area was unaffected and only slightly interested in the affair. In fairness it must be stated that the people of GEGARU are the most backward and primitive inhabitants of the region and that the majority of them were only incidentally involved in the affair. Some from MOKINANGI hamlet of GEGARU disapproved of and resisted the trouble makers from the start and to them is due the credit for a quick conclusion to the strife.

Action was taken against the ringleaders who were gaoled or if elderly fined. General talks were given to all concerned and the patrol remained in the area 6 days with another short one day visit when the patrol was leaving the area.

The opportunity was taken by all and sundry to bring out all thier dirty linen, past and present, in public. This resulted in a considerable time being spent in each village settling all disputes finally. This is considered time well spent and it was obvious when the patrol departed that the situation was considerably more peaceful as a result of the settlement of these disputes.

On the short return visit to the area three weeks later, mentioned above, the villages concerned had settled down well and amicable relations between the previous factions had been established. The whole affair was considered to be settled and Administration prestige restored. The patrol then returned to Madang.

The almost immediate arrival of the patrol on the scene during this affair quite astonished the people. The fact that this was partly accidental was not mentioned. It is felt that this unexpected promptness played an important part in the easy and ready restoration of Administration prestige mentioned above. It very forcibly demonstrated to the people the constant alertness and rapid action that would be taken by the Administration in matters of this kind.

Village Officials.

The chaotic state of affairs amongst village officials warrants inclusion in the native situation section of this report because of its debilitating effect on that situation.

The ineffectiveness and in cases anti-administration attitude of most of the village officials in the BUNDI sub-division was all too obviously apparent .

BUNDI Sub-Division cont'd

As has been stated previously those showing a hostile attitude towrds the Administration were suspended of thier duties pending later confirmation for dismissal. Those guilty of offences and gaoled were also relieved of thier positions until the matter was gone into by the District Commissioner.

Respect for village officials is very limited, what there is being due to fear of the officials influence with visiting officers in court cases and suchlike. With few exceptions no officials have any ability to control the natives in thier villages or organise them into working groups on "Government day". Only a few outstanding officials are carrying out thier jobs effectively and these tend to control the whole of the area and not only thier own particular villages.

This situation is not wholly the fault of the village officials or of the people of thier villages. The fault partly and accidentally lies with the Administration. It has been caused by lack of constant and adequate policing of officials new to the job and also by an accidental triple appointing of village officials that occurred when the area was passed over from the Central Highlands District to Madang District.

Basically the trouble is a "super-abundance" of village officials. As an example it is suffice to quote the village of GEGARU (population 970) in which 33 village officials were counted. Most when asked had little idea of what thier duties entailed and in some cases officials did not know to which village book they belonged. Few only can speak pidgin even though there is ample talent to choose from in this direction. This top-heavy and inefficient village officialdom is general in all villages throughout the area.

It appears to be generally accepted idea that possession of a "hat" relieves the holder of all responsibility for personal work in village, garden or otherwise. It also imparts the authority to order people to do any type of menial personal tasks for the official.

The authority of village officials is considered to be hereditary and father passes on the position, with hat, to the son or in some cases to brothers or nephews. At its worst the position of village official can be purchased, being a particularly valuable commodity in bride price payments.

When all these factors are considered it is little wonder that respect for village officials is infinitesimal and that thier powers over people are much abused.

The large numbers of village officials are due in part to the hereditary "notion" mentioned above. Chiefly however they are due to a quadruple appointing of officials. These appointments occurred in four separate stages. They are:-

1. Pre-war appointments, most of which havenow been "inherited" by other people.

2. War time appointments of Boss-Boys, by far the most numerous groups

3. Post war appointments from KUNDIAWA when the area was included in that sub-district.

4. Post war appointments from MADANG since BUNDI has been included in MADANG District.

BUNDI Sub-Division.cont'd

To endeavour to overcome this confused state of affairs a number of redundant officials were suspended if they were found to be abusing thier positions. These suspensions were enntered in the village books pending confirmation of dismissal from District Commissioner. Unless good reason was found nobody was removed from office for "redundancy" only. It was considered that a large pruning on these grounds at this juncture would have adversely affected prestige of village officials in the area by making it appear that the position was one of no particular importance and insecure tenure. The latter depending on the whims of visiting officers.

There remains however still far too many and far too ineffectual village officials and it is suggested that the next patrol to the region should be given permission to drastically cut down the numbers of village officials. In all villages village officials were addressed on thier responsibilities and attitudes to other villagers.

Village Groupings.

As can be seen from a glance at the Village Population Registers attached the villages in this area have large populations. Nearly all are above 300 and quite a few have over 600 inhabitants. One village GEGARU has a population of 970. Although these population figures are high they are no indication of the size of the village concerned.

It appears that for the first post war census in this area the division into villages was necessarily somewhat arbitrary, no actual villages existing. This resulted in groups of people being combined in village books who had no desire or the necessary ties to build and live together on the one village site.

The people are now at last starting to move into settled village life. It was found on this patrol that a number of groups had broken away from thier "census" village and had constructed new villages on thier own ground. (for details see Village Movements). All these were issued with new separate village books. A number of other groups requested permission to likewise build elsewhere this year. As most of the people concernaad lived scattered in the bush anyway this was readily agreed to.

It is considered with this breaking down of large books into smaller actual villages that Administration influence will become a little more personal and more effectively reach individual people. Thier responsibilities in upkeep of rest house, village and roads will increase. These responsibilities will result in a greater awareness of the Administration and of its purposes, a condition completely absent from bush dwellers. At present some people descend from the hills once every census, perhaps. They then return and are not seen or heard of till the next census either by village natives or the Administration.

The whole process of grouping people into villages is progressing well with the motivation for this movement coming from the people themselves. Little has to be done in this respect by the Administration except issue new Village Registers to the new villages. People still living in the bush are only a very small minority and pressure is being brought to bear on them by thier own relations to join the village group.

A number of old books were replaced during this census owing

to

BUNDI Sub-Division. cont'd

to heavy migration alterations rendering the books illegible. However due to lack of sufficient new books being taken on patrol some others will have to be replaced next visit.

Females

Sorcery, particularly Sangguma, is extremely prevalent in the area. Exercise of Sangguma and other major sorcery is the sole perogative of the female sex . Males only practice minor magic. (see anthropology). This naturally results in an unusual amount of power residing amongst the women of the community. They are quite irresponsible of this power and from what could be observed it is the women that are the prime cause of most of the troubles occurring in the area. One of the most striking features of these villages is the domineering and loud-mouthed attitude of the females. Quite a number of them were warned against interfering with bad influence in village affairs concerning Administration matters, particularly with regard to this patrol. One female was gaoled for inveterate practicing of Sangguma and four others were imprisoned for a particularly vicious and needless assault on a sick woman in direct defiance of a village official's orders.

It is obvious from these remarks that future patrols visiting the area would do well to regard female delinquency in the severest manner. They apparently realise that visiting officers and other magistrates on stations are loathe to gaol women and they take advantage of this fact to the full.

New Patrol Post.

In general, with the exception of the YANDERA-GEGARU area, which it is hoped,will only be a temporary disturbance, these people are pleasant and co-operative. Thier attitude to the patrol was extremely friendly and generous. They themselves are a patently happy and well contented people being amply provided with food and pigs. Cargo, even bags of salt, are invariable carried at the double accompanied by much excellent singing.

Thier co-operativeness is evidenced by the construction of a three ward aid post at BOGAE in one and a half days. All the surrounding villages coming voluntarily to give thier help with the building. After coming from the RAI Coast area the difference in attitude stunned this officer.

As final evidence of thier desire for progress a deputation of village officials and leading men came to the patrol as it was leaving the area to travel to Madang. They requested that a permament Patrol Post be set up at BUNDI or alternatively that they be returned to the KUNDIAWA Sub-District. They asked that this request would be referred to the District Commissioner, Madang. They gave the following reasons for the request:-

1. That the largeness of the population (approx 7000) warranted such a post.

2. That owing to the remotness of the area from Madang that no progress would be made in improving the lot of the people by patrol visits only.

3. That the BUNDI was too far from Madang (10-14 days walk) for the rapid or efficient settling of disputes by Officers at Madang.

BUNDI Sub-Division cont'd

4. That alternatively very few native inhabitants of the BUNDI would risk malaria, Ramu sorcery or could travel such a long distance to have thier disputes settled at Madang.

5. That the area was cut off from the Highlands whan attached to Madang District and could not participate in the overall development of that area to which the BUNDI is tied geographically and socially, and conversely, that the area was cut off from Madang, both by the RAMU River and distance and could not participate in normal development of that area.

The deputation further stated that if possible they would prefer to be returned to KUNDIAWAX Sub-District. only two days walk away, if nothing could be done in the way of establishing a Patrol Post in thier area.

The deputation was told that the whole matter would be referred to the District Commissioner, Madang, for his consideration.

It may be pointed out here that the present recorded population of the area is 6638 (1953/54 census) with quite a large number of people within two days walk of BUNDI as yet uncontacted. Total approximate population of the area would probably be about 7500. Further to this the village of BUNDI, with its airstrip is only two to three days walk from DUMPU and two days walk from OBSAU. If it were thought possible to open a Patrol Post in the area some three to four thousand more natives in the Upper RAMU could far more suitably be controlled from such a station.

Although it is realised that the opening of new patrol posts is dependant on available staff, finance, and general policy it is considered that serious consideration could be given to this suggestion. Particularly in view of the fact that the people are to all intents and purposes divorced from Madang District generally in all matters except general administration. Thier problems are as different as the people themselves.from and it is felt, that, as the natives of the area stated, no real progress can be made until a post is set up in thier area to deal specifically with these people.

VILLAGE MOVEMENTS.

Since the last visit to this area in November, 1952, there has been a considerable re-orientation of village sites. The matter has been referred to previously in the Native Affairs section and the following is merely a list of the changes that have taken place.

1. The village of MENDI has had two groups break away from it. The first BUNDIKARA is between MENDI and BUNDI but further up the GUAGU River. The second group, KORINOGO, is two hours walk from MENDI further up into the Ranges. In both these new villages the rest house and police quarters have been completed but at present provision of housing per head of population is far from adequate. Instructions to build more houses were issued at both sites.

Village Movements Cont'd

2. The village of GOGANGABU has split into two. The new group, KORINSOGERA, is two hours further on from KORINOGO and ½ hour from YANDERA. The site is well situated and the rest house and police quarters have been completed. As yet there seems to be some doubt as to who in GOGANGABU is to live at the new site. In view of this a new village register was not issued this census pending finalisation of the movement.

3. The village of KARAMUKI-GEGARU has had a small group break away from it to form a new village of KINDAROPA. It is some 4 hours walk from GEGARU and ½ an hour from MARUM. The site is actually on ground owned by MARUM but the latter seemed pleased to have a few more people in what is,for this area, a lightly populated region. A new village register was issued but the figures which had been previously recorded at GEGARU were not recorded this census.

4. The village of BONONI wished to leave thier old site and move to KORINOGO. This was not allowed as it would have raised KORINOGO's population to over 600 and the amount of space available at KORINOGO site is adequate for a population of approximately 200 only. The BONONI people then decided to shift to a site named GONAMAGI. This request was granted. The present site of the village is over 7000' and is most unsuitable owing to its incessant rain and Arctic temperatures.

5. The village of FOU had moved or rather dissolved into the surrounding bush with one group forming a small hamlet ½ hours walk up the range from the old rest house. Orders were given for immediate reassembling and rebuilding on any site suitable.

6. The village of BIUM, or rather the rest house site, had one group break away and form a new village at OMKWISI,20 minutes walk upstream from BIUM. The village was complete with school, Church, rest house and police quarters. A quite progressive people much in contrast to thier mother village of BIUM.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Most of the villages in the BUNDI area are between 4000' to 7000' in altitude. Although the area is situated in the BISMARCK ranges the mountain valleys are not precipitous and nearly all the ground is available for cultivation. This factor combined with good quality soil and a fairly dense population has resulted in intensive agriculture particularly in and around the IMBRUM River valley and its tributaries.

The staple and basic crop of these people is Sweet Potato (Kau-Kau) which provides about 75% of the daily diet. Amongst the people who live on the RAMU flats pumpkin also plays a large part in the diet. All other crops are only minor. They consist chiefly od sugar-cane, cooking bananas and chinese cabbage. A few pineapples and some corn are grown.

Of European vegetables very little is grown. Only the villages of BONONI and YANDERA grow potatoes, the former also cultivating excellent passionfruit. One or two other villages grow cabbage but apart from this no other European vegetables are grown. Lack of interest in this direction is due to absence of any market to make the effort worthwhile linked with apparent lack of taste by the natives for those few crops already raised.

Agriculture and Livestock cont'd

With regards livestock pigs are numerous in all villages. They are all large and the inordinate care lavished on them assures well kept condition. The amount of poultry is small, only about 20 or 30 birds being seen in the biggest villages. One village TOMO raises Cassowaries in captivity for additional meat supplies. About 15 birds were present in the enclosure erected for them when seen on this patrol. However the people stated that as the cassowaries ate more in bananas and kau-kau than they were worth the raising of these birds would finish this year.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The BUNDI area is composed of two separate groups of people, Bundi village itself being the common boundary of the two groups. Those to the east of BUNDI speak a language known as YEIKRORO, a linguistic group which extends into the ASARO River valley of the Eastern Highland District. The area to the west of BUNDI and including it speak a language known as GENDEGA, but the people are known as the IWAM. This language is bounded by the Ramu fall of the Bismarck Ranges but it is mutually understandable with the language of the Chimbu area, only a short walk away.

Evidence tends to confirm the impression that originally the Bundi area was unpopulated. The present inhabitants arriving as a result of population pressure and physical violence from the Chimbu and Asaro valleys. Ties between these people and thier Highland neighbours are still very strong, inter-marriage and family visiting being frequent and common. On the other hand with thier far closer neighbours in the Ramu valley there is virtually no contact. The little there is only occurring since the area came back into Madang District for Administrative purposes.

Sangguma in the IWAM.

The most striking feature amongst the Iwamx people is the domination of the men by the women. The males state however that due to the ban on the practice of sorcery and sangguma this situation is now being reversed.

The dominance of the female is undoubtedly due to thier monopoly of the powers of Magic and Sangguma. The latter, Sangguma, can only be practiced by women, men having no powers in this direction at all. Similarly in the working of magic or sorcery the effectiveness of the male is strictly subordinate to that of the opposite sex.

Sangguma is still widely practiced in this area despite the influence of the Administration and the vicious punishment inflicted on those who practice it by the men of the village. In this case the retribution is far more reprehensible than the crime.

Should a woman desire to kill someone by Sangguma (usually only men are killed by this method) the process is quite simple and involves none of the actual physical contact or violence usually associated with Sangguma cult. The woman goes into the bush by herself, undresses, and breaks a twig off a fir tree. She places one end of the twig in her womb and later plants it in the ground near the fir tree. This process makes her invisible. Neither the victim nor any other living creature, except lizards, can now see her until she returns to the fir tree.

Anthropology cont'd

The woman now sets off to meet the victim. On doing so, preferably in his house, she trembles violently and her skin becomes cold. Now, either one of two things can occur. Either a lizard leaves her stomach by way of her womb or far less frequently a small child comes from her brain and out of her mouth. Strangely the victim can see the lizard but not the small child. In the next instant the lizard or small child runs over and touches or bites the victim. The victim can tell when this has occurred by feeling what can best be described as "pins and needles" in the spot that has been touched. Next the lizard or child scuttles back inside the woman and she departs back to the fir tree. Here she takes the twig from the ground, replaces the opposite end to that first used in her womb , and regains visibility. A little time later, usually the victim supposedly dies.

Unless the natives in the area assume they can tell the difference between a Sangguma lizard and a common lizard it is difficult to see how death can result. There is no physical contact with snakes, birds or man usually found in other regions that practice this cult and the female in practicing the Sangguma keeps the whole matter a secret. Hence the victim cannot hear by word of mouth of his predicament and die later from suggestion. The only distinguishing characteristic of death by Sangguma is said to be a lingering sickness of about two weeks withhigh fevers before the victim dies.

The practice seems to be that anybody who dies with the above symptoms is assumed to be dead from Sangguma. The relations of the deceased then cast thier minds back over the life of the victim for the last few months of his life. Did he have a fight or an argument with any female?. If so they go and confront the female with an accusation of Sangguma. If guilty her skin will be cold, like the lizard hiding inside her, and her coarse.

The guilty sorcerer is then taken and spread-eagled upside down on two crossed poles, which are then planted in the ground. A dead lizard is then found and stiffened by forcing the long twig of a fir tree up and underneath its backbone. This is then inserted in the woman's womb by force and left to rot there. The sorcerer is left on display in this fashion for a few days and invariably dies in the process. This method of retaliation against Sangguma practicers is only now dying out.

Another rather vicious practice common in the area is the live burial of sick people. When a person is in the very last stages of sickness he is taken and strapped to a cane stretcher and carried to a grave. If this carrying does not kill the person concerned he is blithely lowered into the grave still breathing and covered with topsoil. When asked the reason for this practice the natives stated that they did it so as to avoid an actual death in a house, for when this occurrs the whole house and its possessions has to be razed to the ground by native custom.

A number of people have been gaoled at KUNDIAWA in recent years for this practice and two unsubstantiated cases of the same practice were brought to the notice of this patrol. Naturally a ban was placed on any further happenings of this kind.

CENSUS

During this census revision the villages of KAMBOBARI and ALLIVETTI could not be reached owing to flooded streams being quite impassable. The totals of these two villages are included in the 1953/54 census as 1952/53 figures.

Over the period since the last patrol there has been an increase in the population of 231. Rising from 6638 in 1952/53 to 6867 in 1953/54, This increase has included 252 births and 230 deaths, not including those of KAMBOBARI and ALLIVETTI. The increase is due mostly to inward migrations from the CHIMBU area and New Names.

A number of new books were issued to new villages during this patrol and these have already been listed in the village movements se ction of this report. The books of KORIGEI and WAIMERIBA were burnt together in a fire at KORIGEI village. These were replaced. There is still a need to replace some of the village books in the IWAM area. These have been rendered useless by the constant large scale migrations from village to village constantly occurring in this area.

The population in the region is extremely dense and at the moment the area is being fully utilised. There is little room for population expansion except into the ANDALARUM area. to the west of BUNDI.

N.B. The census figures attached to this report are only fairly accurate. Owing to large inter village migrations mentioned above duplication of names causes quite a large error. The people seemed to be under the impression that if they shifted thier position then they must line both at the old village and the new without having thier names crossed off the old books. In one case one man and his family were found to be recorded in four different village books. All villages were addressed on the purposes of census and the procedure to be adopted. It is to. be hoped that this matter can be finally cleared up on the next patrol to the area.

HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Urugina-Kesawai Area.

Housing and sanitation in this area has already been the subject of adverse comment in the Native Situation section of this report. With few exceptions all the villages inspected were in a disgraceful condition. Dilapidated, insanitary houses; dirty, little-used lavatories were general. Flies and other insects interested in garbage were legion.

The centres of most villages appeared to have been converted by the inhabitants from meeting places to refuse dumps--pigs, fouls and mangy dogs being allowed to roam at will through rubbish and houses. In light of these conditions the fairly high incidence of bad sores and other sickness throughout the area is scarsely surprising.

The rot had even extended to the rest houses. The URUGINA rest house collapsed during the night when the weight of five police reporting progress in cleaning the village was added to that of patrol cargo and this officer. None of the persons concerned wieghing over 11 stone.

Housing and Sanitation cont'd

Measures taken to improve this situation have been mentioned previously.

Bundi Area.

Housing and sanitation is as good in this area as it is bad on the opposite bank of the Ramu.

Generally roofs of houses are of Kunai or bamboo leaf, floors where not earthen are of bamboo. The walls of the better houses consist of double layers of woven pit-pit with a thick central lining of split timber. In lesser homes one or sometimes two of these layers are omitted. Pit-pit is employed in preference to bamboo, its greater flexibility allowing a closer and hence more windproof weft.

Some village officials wanted to convert all thier houses into above ground, bamboo floor types. Although this type of house has a much neater appearance and is cleaner than the earthen floor type they are much more susceptible to fire and cold. As fires have to be kept burning all night, even in low earthen floor houses, in this area, the officials were told to tread warily and not rush into a change of this nature. They were advised to try a few experimental houses at first. If these turn out to be as cold as the rest houses in the area, even with fires, there is little possibility that the idea will spread. Pneumonia is common enough in the region at present without the people moving into inadequately windproofed houses.

All villages were found to be spotlessly clean, most having flower gardens, hedges and well cut grass surrounding them.

Sanitary arrangements in all villages were found to be adequate and well maintained but the people as yet do not appear to make over much use of them. Talks on hygiene were given in all villages concerned.

The only cause for complaint, ie, the presence of too many garden houses and not enough village houses has already been referred to in the Native Affairs section.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND HEALTH.

The general health of the people in the BUNDI area remained to be quite satisfactory. The last medical patrol to the area was in September, 1948. The only really disturbing disease seen was malaria, which together with severe colds caused considerable genuine absenteeism from the census check taken during this patrol. Malaria was the suspected cause of death of six people during the six xxxxxx weeks the patrol was in the area.

Malaria effects these people disastrously. On contracting it, usually on infrequent visits to the Ramu, they go away and hide in the bush until they recover or die. Survival from this lack of treatment, care and food is purely due to good luck and not good management.

However the people, especially close to Bundi village proper, are now begining to appreciate the value of medicine and thier aid-posts. The practice of the sick running into the bush is now confined mostly to the villages on the periphery of this area.

Medical Services and Health.cont'd

The Bundi bas two aid-posts at MENDI and BOGAE. The Mendi aid-post was only in the initial stages of construction when visited, the N.M.A.'s house only having been built. The choice of site of this aid post has been most fortunate as it is a village with a populationof 600. Within 2 hours walk from MENDI in different villages of EMEGARI, BUNDI ARA and KORINOGO have a combined population of approximately 700. The aid post will thus serve 1300 people in its near vicinity.

The aid-post at BOGAE which has been open for a short while was found to be most efficiently run by its N.M.A. He suggested that as only one ward had been constructed the nearby villages rec eiving medical attention might be requested to build separate wards at BOGAE. This was agreed to and the actual construction was supervised by this patrol. The aid post now has three wards, one for each of the villages of BOGAE, GUIEBE and EMEGARI.

While at MENDI both N.M.A.s requested permission to send seriously ill patients to KUNDIAWA rather than MADANG. The reasons given were:-

1. Kundiawa is only two days walk away while Madang is anything between 10 to 14 days assuming the Ramu can be crossed at all.

2. That the people would not carry the sick to Madang for fear of contracting malaria themselves.

3.. That as the people are Chimbu's they prefer to go to KUNDIAWA for treatment and be amongst thier own.

In view of the above reasons, all of which can be vouchsafed for by this officer, the request was granted pending the return of the patrol when the matter would be referred to P.H.D. Madang for decision.

The aid-post at KOROPA in the Ramu valley was also visited. It was found to be in fair order and literrally bursting with patients, mostly with tropical ulcers.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads in the URUGINA-KESAWAI area are the subject of a special appendix attached to this report.

On the southern Ramu Flats in the BUNDI area roads are flat, wide and excellent; patches however being extremely boggy in the wet season.

Once the flats are left and the BISMARCK range entered the roads are of two types. Those to the east of BUNDI are appalling. For the most part they are non-existent. Where they do exist mud, leeches, fallen logs, moss forests and greasy precipitous grades make speeds of better than 1 m.p.h. impossible. The roads to WEISA and ALLIVETTI from KORIGEI consist of the floor of the MAREA covered by four feet of water. These people were instructed to have a land road completed by the next visit. Similiar instructions were given to the people of BIUM, TOMO, KEMPENKOBRIA and KEMPENI. The latter two villages by constructing two bridges and clearing some of the road before the patrol left thier area reduced

Roads and Bridges cont'd

the walking time from FOU to KEMPENI from 1½ days to 1 day.

The roads to the west of BUNDI are as excellent as the former area bad. These people, with what must have been a considerable amount of labour, have constructed roads which in many places would be quite passable to vehicular traffic. Although the roads cross valleys and mountains only essential climbing is done. Routes for the most parts follow contours of the land and descend into valleys by gradual grades and numerous hairpin bends. The roads for the most part have been cut straight out of cliff or mountain sides. Although wasaways are rather frequent they are usually quickly repaired. The dense population and considerable travelling done bythese peopleare the main reasons for the good condition of roads. Only one section, from GEGARU to MARUM, was not in good order, this being due to the construction of a new road on a different route between the two villages. If theses people put as much effort into other ventures as they do into thier roads it augers well for thier future progress.

Bridging was found to be satisfactory and plentiful. Temporary bridges over the GUAGU river at MENDI and over the BAIA River at BOGAE are to be replaced by permament structures. The villagex of KORIGEI was requested to construct raftes for the MAREA river crossing. The crossing in the wet season being too swift and deep for wading and too wide for bridging.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

The main mission in the BUNDI area is the Roman Catholic Mission cared for by Father A. JAWORSKI stationed at BUNDI. Father Jaworski replaced the previous incumbent, Father Jiscke in July, 1953.

The Lutheran Mission under Reverend G.Reitz of BEGESIN also have some influence in the area, mainly at BUNDI and BUNDIKARA where schools are run by native teachers.

At Bundi village and in the IMBRUM River Valley villages of MENDI, EMEGARI and BOGAE-GUIEBE the influence of the mission is quite considerable, most of the people being baptised and sending thier children regularly to school. Further into the BISMARCK ranges however in the villages in the GEGARU area, mission influence is at present only superficial although schools have been opened up in the region.

The villages to the east of BUNDI in the YEIKORO area are as yet untouched by mission influence and similarly hardly touched by Government influence.

List of Village School Attendance figures is attached in an appendix.

CONCLUSION.

The native situation in the BUNDI, despite some disturbances previously mentioned, is most encouraging. The people are determined on progress whether aided by the Administration in the form of a new Patrol Post or not. It is considered that serious thought should be given to the suggestion of opening a new station in the area to serve the BUNDI and UPPER RAMU or alternatively, but far less satisfactorily, to return the region to KUNDIAWA. Should either of these suggestions be impossible it is imperative that the region, because of its remoteness, be visited regularly at least twice a year.

John T. Alpine P.O

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Appendix A

MADANG GUSAP ROAD REPORT.

Constructional progress and clearing of the Madang Gusap road in the area patrolled was found to vary very considerably from place to place. With the exception of OBSAU village progress made seemed to be directly proportional to the amount of Police or European supervision supplied.

Except for a few miles over the Ramu Gogai Divide the route was completely inspected as far as Dumpu. Police reports were gathered on the condition of the remaining Dumpu Gusap section.

It was found that where no outside supervision had been given that little, save token clearing, had been done. Pattic ularly was this found to be so in the long stretch Wusino and Koropa. In this section only short distances had been cleared near each village. This having been done approximately six months ago under police and European supervision. The villages concerned stated that they were unable to clear ground due to lack of implements. It was readily pointed out that they only had to travel to the store at OBSAU village, a few hours distant, and collect same. A fact which they had obviously known for months.

Much of the road that had previously been well cleared had become heavily overgrown. In the sections near OBSAU and YAL and also that near YAGUMBU, undergrowth consisting mostly of Pit Pit , kunai and young trees had risen in parts to over 15' in height. The people in these villages were told to keep this heavy secondary growth in check by cutting the grass completely from time to time, even at the expense of slowing down the main clearing work.

What little had been done the WUSINO KOROPA section demonstrated that the task of clearing in this region will be slow and laborious. The section passes through very heavily timbered country. The trees can be felled rapidly but the numerous stumps left are so large and bulky that it is often a matter of a day's work to remove one stump. This task is made no easier by the present boogy nature of the terrain. Bearing in mind the monumental and famed laziness of these people it would be advisable to have some constant outside attention given to this area.

Passing mention should be made in this report of the work done by natives of OBSAU village on thier section of the road. This section is quite lengthy and includes the descent from the mountains dividing the GOGOL and RAMU river valleys. To have nearly completed this difficult heavily wooded sedtion and for secondary growth to have risen to 15' already demonstrates the willingness which they must have applied to the work originally. This even tough little outside supervision was given. The people concerned were thanked and thier example set before thier more indolent neighbours.

The section between DUMPU and KESAWAI is quite adequately provided for by the old army road. A minimum of work will restore this road to excellent order. Although only of one way traffic width there is ample room for slow passing. The road has a river gravel surface in its boggier sections and a rammed earth surface in the drier lengths. The camber of the road and its adequate drains should provide goo all weather usage. Withis well banked curves and long straight sections there is little reason for this road not to be in the 50 m.p.h. class. Work to be done on the road consists mostly of kunai cutting and in a few small sections the removal of young trees. Due to washaways three small bridges and a number of fords will habe to be rebuilt.

One of the main disadvantages of the area near DUMPU is the total lack of suitable building materials for bridges etc. Few trees exist and of those that do none are above 15' in height.

The people of DUMPU were clearing the road by pulling the kunai from the roadx by its roots. Some were digging them out by shovel . With the heavy rains of the wet season this was destroying the road surface. They were instructed to cease using shovels for this work and to pull the roots out by hand only. They were further instructed to wait until at least the heaviest rains had passed before proceeding with this work and to concentrate now on clearing the gutters.

Two ex police constables had taken over the task of directing the clearing of KAIGULIN GUSAP section of the road. They reported that they had not reopened the old road but had cut a completely new one nearer the Ramu River. They stated that the work was almost completed and had been carried out by natives of NAHO RAWA area of Saidor sub district. This section of the road was not inspected.

In general considering the amount of work done the number of implements issued has been sufficient. However if the rate of work is to increased more axes and spades will need to be supplied. The people from KESAWAI to GUSAP have been making do with war surplus tools found in the bush. They will be in need of sarifs and spades for forming the new road they have cut. Instructions were given for a more equitable distribution of the tools held at OBSAU. Here 66 shovels, 32 spades, axes and picks were found to be rusting in the store still fastened by thier spring steel holders. Only a few of the axes were actually in use. A list of the actual number of axes etc held by each village is enclosed in in the sectional report attached.

ROAD [redacted]UTE OBSERVATIONS

The proposed road route was inspected during heavy wet season rain and was seen at its worst. With two exceptions the road appeared to be well routed in that it avoided low lying swampy and boggy ground as well as the larger river courses.

Although heavy rain fell each night the majority was found to be reasonably dry by 9a.m. the next morning. One exception was that between OBSAU and the ARACK River near URUGINA. In this section great lengths of road were found to be under swiftly running water of anything up to 5' in depth. The soil underneath this was extremely boggy and loose. The natives stated that although this was a wet season occurrence the ground never completely dried out or became firm even in the dry season. Under present conditions this section could not possibly be made suitable for all weather usage except by considerable and expensive draining works. It is firmly considered that this section of the road should be rerouted. A possible alternative route was sought near the original route but it was found that the whole s surrounding area suffers from the same defect. Short of rerouting the road through the Ramu foothills of the RAMU GOGOL divide little else can be done.

A possible alternative, although only seen from a distance, would be up the ARACK River from URUGINA and over a low saddle into the NURU River which connects with the GOGOL valley. However this would need to be surveyed for full confirmation.

The other exception referred to previously is the short section of road between BAGASIN and MERIOI. The route as it now stands leaves the UAIPON River and climbes the highest mountain in the region, Mount URAI. It then follows and extremely narrow ridge to MERIOI. This ridge being prone to frequent land slides is quite unsuitable for the formation of a permanent road. The route from MERIOI follows a firm slowly descending spur to OBSAU. The route between OBSAU and URUGINA previously commented on also possesses two large rivers, the PEKEI and ARACK, neither of which could be forded by vehicular traffic during the wet season. The alternative route mentioned before through the NURU River valley completely bypasses these obstacles. However should this alternative be unsuitable the climb over Mount URAI and down to MERIOI can be avoided by rerouting the road a little to the west of this area through the village of KULAU. This village is situated on a low wide ridge which traverses almost the complete length of the RAMU GOGOL divide and emerged quite close to OBSAU.

The remiinder of the route between URUGINA and DUMPU has no major obstacles.

CONCLUSION.

On the return of the patrol to Madang a detour was made from WUSINO to SAUSI to check on the completion of certain instructions concerning housing that were issued on the outward journey two months previously. The opportunity was taken of calling a meeting of all village officials in the area to discuss work and other matters relating to the Madang Gusap road.

The meeting was held at URUGINA on the 18/3/54 and over one hundred village officials attended. Firstly a general talk was given on the purposes of the road and of the ultimate benefits that these people could hope to derive from it. It was pointed out that the road was now open in the Highlands and towards Madang — that only the Ramu and its hill sections held up completion of the road.

Later in the meeting particular methods of work were discussed. The people were told to work out roster systems whereby work on the clearing of the road would be continuous and not highly intermittent or non existent as at present. The officials from the hill villages were also asked to organise thier populations into these rosters.

The officials asked, when comments were called for, for axes to be distributed for the work. To date none of the villages between OBSAU and KOROPA, the longest section, have been issued with any equipment. They further requested that if possible provision of axes be replaced in part at least by cross cut saws. The officials were informed that these requests would be passed onto A.D.O. Madang and suitable action taken should these requests be approved.

The request for saws is particularly sensible. The area to be cleared is dense rain forest which abounds in tress two to four feet thick. Obviously the use of axes on trees of this kind is both slow and laborious. Even a few saws would speed and ease work considerably.

The general impression gained at this meetingwas one of resolution by the village officials to apply themselves to this work of clearing the road. However judging from comments in the Village Books these people have a history of frm frequent resolutions to do better whichware never observed. With these newer resolutions only time will tell.

It is still felt that either regular and constant visits by patrols to the area or alternatively direct police or European supervision offers the only certainty of regular and efficient road work in this area.

SECTIONAL REPORT.

A short report on the work done by each village on thier section of the route. Equipment already issued is listed in brackets.

YOBTO: The work in this section although progressing slowly due to lack of sufficient labour and shortage of food is being carried out efficiently under police supervision.

YAL: The section from YOBTO to YAL is now almost completely cleared and is already becoming overgrown. The YAL population are now concentrating on the YOBTO section. No work has been done inland from YAL. The police camp formerly at YAL has been shifted to YOBTO bringing it closer to the work being done. Two police were stationed in the village at January 15.

GOGOL RAMU DIVIDE: None of the villages have done any work in this section except MERIOI. They were previously instructed to work at YAL but since that camp has been abandoned all have returned to thier villages. Nobody in this section seems quite to know exactly the route the road is to take. No instructions were given pending settling of the road route.

OBSAU: Excellent work done here has been referred to previously. (66shovels, 32 spades, 12 axes, 16 picks, sarifs.)

WUSINO:T Till now these people have been working with OBSAU. however they now intend to combine with the village of DANARU in clearing its section. (no equipment)

DANARU: No work done at all . (no equipment)

URUGINA: About two miles cleared near the village but no work done since last August. (no equipment).

YAGUMBU: Quite a considerable amount of clearing accomplished. About two thirds of this section being cleared. (no equipment)

SAUSI: Only a mile cleared near the village and this not well cleared (5 axes)

KOKOPA: A negligible half mile cleared. A police camp has just been erected at this village and a constable installed on Januarry 22. The village of ASAS has moved from the hills to help these people but were still in the process of erecting new houses when visited. (22 axes).

KESAWAI: This lengthy section of road completed except for extraction of some large stumps and the need for widening in a few places. A start had been made on digging drains.

DUMPU to GUSAP: Previously referred to.

John R. Alpine RO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX B

ROUTE SURVEY RAMU HIGHLANDS. Via Bundi Area

Instructions were given at the commencement of this patrol to search for a possible motor route from the Ramu Valley to the Highlands. The advantages of such a road are obvious from a glance at the map attached. Such a route would directly link Madang to Goroka or Kundiawa cutting anything up to 100 milesx of the present intended route.

Unfortunately the survey made was far from exhaustive and more suitable routes other than those about to be mentioned may exist. The patrol was made in the wet season when the area concerned was almost constantly cloud bound. Hence little else but the track actually travelled over could be observed.

The major obstacle in any route crossing the Bismarck Ranges in this region is not the actual crossing, for which long flat ridges are ample . but in the initial ascent from the floor of the Ramu valley to the first of these ridges. There did appear however to be two feasible routes.

1. The first, which was inspected over its whole length within the Madang District boundaries would depart from the Ramu valley at either FAITA or at the mouth of the IMBRUM river valley. Here it would ascend to the long inland ridge whose northern extremity is at MENDI village and which reaches into the Eastern Highlands District. Both of the two ascent routes mentioned possess at least one major river valley obstacle. The first from FAITA was inspected on foot and has the advantage of an easy grade onto the first mountain of the range. Construction of a road to cross from this mountain near TEGINA over the BAIA and IMBRUM rivers to MENDI would be difficult, but the distance is only short and no doubt a one way road could be built. The other possible approach route leaves the Ramu valley and travels up the IMBRUM river valley direct to MENDI. Although this route has a slightly steeper grade it is more direct and has none of river difficulties of the first suggestion. This routs however was only observed from BUNDI airstrip and was not inspected closely. It may prove on closer inspection to be quite unsuitable.

2. Once the ridge to the top of MENDI is reached the route goes directly inland for a number of miles over a wide flat ridge top. The ridge was inspected as far as the Madang Border only (near BONONI) A missionary who had travelled over the remainder of the track stated that if it was possible to construct a road from the Ramu to BONONI it would be quite simple to construct the rest of it. The "rest of it" being from BONONI to KEGLSUGL and down the CHIMBU valley to KUNDIAWA.

2. The other possible route mentioned was not inspected (except near the Ramu) as it is mostly in the Eastern Highlands District, possesses notracks and no people. Only ar aerial survey or a separate patrol could confirm the feasibility of this route. From what could be seen of the route from the ground ie. from valley formations etc., it appeared quite promising.

This route would leave the Ramu at KORIGEI then go direct over flat ground to WEISA. The route then turns in a south easterly direction and enters behind the first ridges of the Bismarck Range by turning and leaeing up to a long valley. The valley leads up directly to the north west foot of Mt. Bismarck then appears to turn in a southerly direction. Should this route prove possibleit would come out in the plains directly behind Mt. Bismarck thus providing a direct link with GOROKA.

As stated previously other routes may exist but judging from the precipitous and rocky nature of the topmost range of the Bismarcks any other route would have to make its crossing of the peaks over one of the two routes indicated. Either by Mt. Bismarck to reach GOROKA or over the IWAM pass to KUNDIAWA. The two alternatives mentioned are the most direct approaches to these two breaks in the range. Any other routes would necessarily be of greater length but may be possible easier to construct or have a more advantageous grade.

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J.McAlpine P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX C

ATTENDANCE VILLAGE MISSION SCHOOLS

Bundi Area,
Madang District.
March, 1954.

VILLAGE	Mission.	Boys	Girls	Totals
YANDARA	Roman Catholic	2	18	20
GOGANBAGU	" "	30	30	60
KAINSOGERA	" "	12	4	16
GEGARU	" "	32	50	82
MARUM	" "	30	27	57
BAUWI	" "	22	9	31
GUIERE	" "	17	7	24
BOGAE	" "	16	4	20
TEGINA	" "	24	10	34
OMKWISI	" "	8	6	14
BIUM	" "	10	11	21
BONONI	" "	56	40	96
BUNDIKARA	Lutheran	10	10	20

John McAlpine

J. McAlpine P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX E

R.P.&N.G.C. PERSONNEL REPORT.

Report on members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary during Madang Central Patrol No. of 1953/54.

Const.	KONGIO	Reg. No. 7489.	A highly efficient and intelligent constable. A most pleasing manner. Should make an excellent N.C.O.
Const.	OFGENDO	Reg. No. 8510.	His first patrol. Becomes surly when corrected. Toofond of his fists with unsophisticated natives.
Const.	BOHI	Reg. No. 8160.	His first patrol.Quiet and business4 like at all times. A hard worker and very reliable.
Const.	BAKANGLIK	Reg. No. 7609.	A hard working reliable constable but not over burdnned with iniative.
Const.	BAMBIEN	Reg. No. 7786.	Intelligent and quick. Excellent in bush work.
Const.	WAWI	Reg. No. 8284	First patrol. Reliable but somewhat lost with sophisticated natives.
Const.	WAWUNGEI	Reg. No. 8267	First patrol. Over fond of his fists but quite conscientous and reliable.

John McAlpine

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J.McAlpine P.O.

N
OBSAU
TO MADANG
ARAOS R
DANARU
URUGINA
WUSINO
FAIFA
100
1000
3000
BAI-A R
NOPU R
RAMU R
1500
1400
1000
500
5000
IMBRUM R
MENDI BUNDI
VUA
MARIA R
MT. WILHELM
BONONI
5000
WAM PASS 10,000
TAUIA R.
CHIMBU R.
ASARO R
To GOROKA
MT OITO
MADANG - HIGHLANDS ROAD
PROPOSED ROUTE VIA BUNDI
ROUTE PROPOSED
MADANG - GUSAP ROAD ROUTE
SPOT HEIGHTS APPROX ONLY
1953/54

MADANG CENTARL PATROL

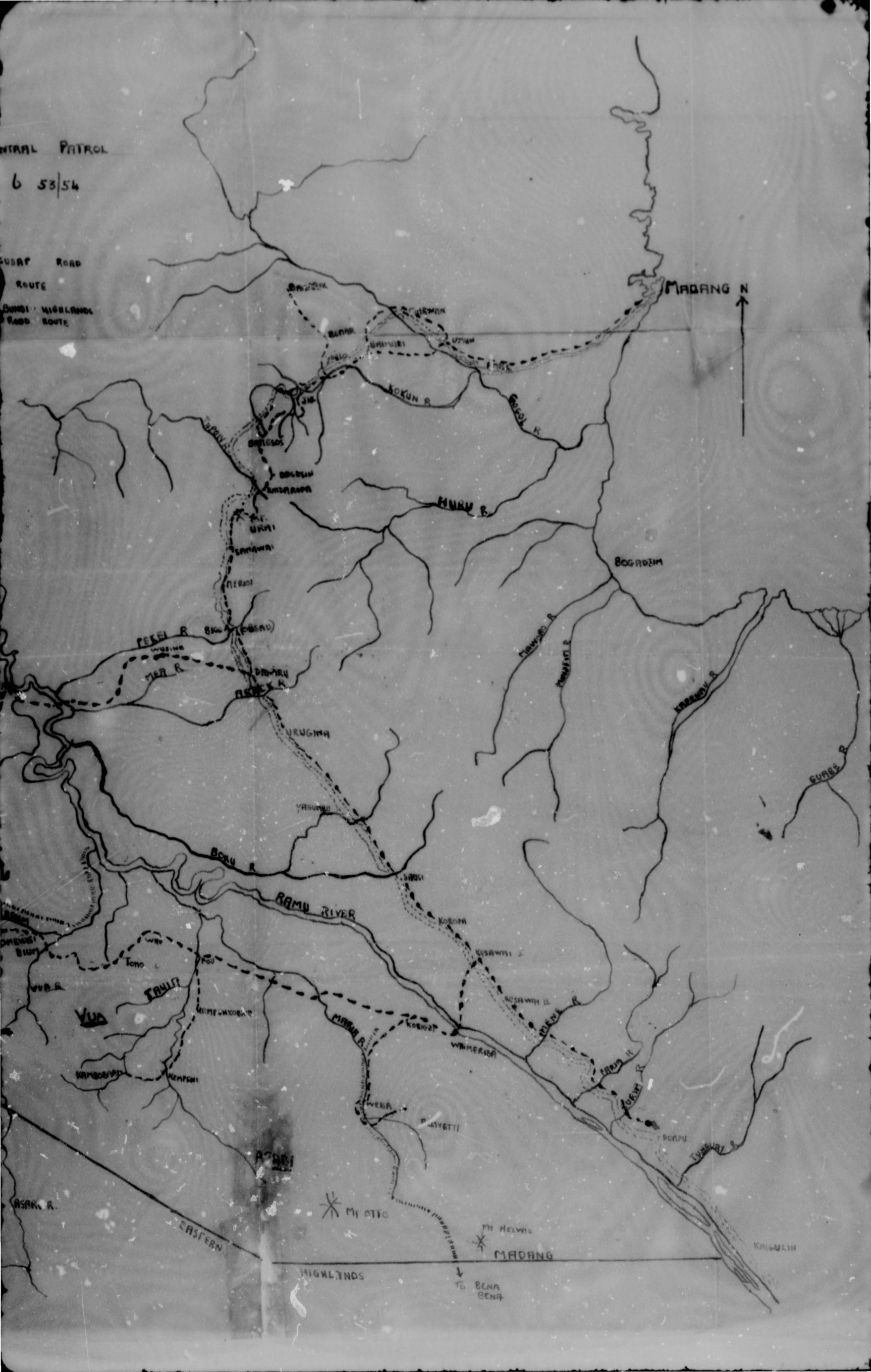
REPORT 6 53/54

SCALE 4 Miles = 1"

MADANG - GUSAP ROAD

PATROL ROUTE

PROPOSED BUNDI - HIGHLANDS ROAD



NTRAL PATROL
6 53/54
USAF ROAD
ROUTE
BUNDI HIGHLANDS
ROAD ROUTE
MADANG N
KOKUN R
HURU R
BOGADJIM
PEKEI R
MEA R
URUGINA
BOKU R
RAMU RIVER
KOROPA
KESAWAI I
KESAWAI II
MENE R
MARIA R
WAIMERIBA
WEISA
DUAPU
TUNGUAT R
KAIGULIN
MT OTTO
MT HELWIG
MADANG
EASTERN
HIGHLANDS
TO BENA BENA
ASARI R.
VUA R
VUA
TAULA
KAMBOBARI
KEMPENI

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of M A D A N G Report No 7 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by R.F.GRIFFIN, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled ATITAU Area - WANUMA, SILUWA , and AVISAN Census Sub-Divs.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 6-10 RPANGC ; 1 NMO

Duration—From 27/10/19 53 to 19/2/19 54

Number of Days 116

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? NMO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 8-10 19 53 In part

Medical ..../...../19..... NIL

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol Census Revision ; Road Development ;
Consolidation of Govt. Influence ; General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

DS30-10-59

13th May, 1954

The District Commissioner,
MADANG

Patrol Report No.7/53-54 -

The above Report submitted by Mr.D.F.Griffen, Patrol Officer, after his Patrol through the MANUNA, AVISAN and SILUWA Census sub-divisions in the ATTTAU area, is acknowledged.

It is considered that Mr. Griffen has carried out thorough-going and impressive field work while on this Patrol and has prepared a well set-out and neatly typed Report full of detailed information on observations made and statistics compiled.

The reception and co-operation given the Patrol party would seem encouraging considering it is only three years since initial contact was made with many of these people.

The provision of more rest houses and the improving of communicating roads in these areas, should help greatly in the work of bringing these people under firm and lasting control.

While there is an Officer in charge at ATTTAU Patrol Post, it should be possible to carry out the frequent patrols necessary to accomplish this aim.

(A.A.Roberts),
Director.DTS.NA.

Note
Moved 17/5/54 (P/A) P/A

30/10/157

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WJJ.MN

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
Madang
RECEIVED
11 MAY 1954

In Reply Please Quote

MEMORANDUM FOR :

No. M.30/14.

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

District Office,
Madang.

30th April, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT NO.7 of 1953/54:
ATITAU AREA BY B.F. GRIFFIN, PATROL OFFICER.

The abovementioned Report is forwarded in triplicate.

This is an interesting and well prepared Report by Mr. Griffin which shows that he has quickly made himself acquainted with the problems of the area and has commenced in an energetic and thorough manner to try and do something about them.

His minute presentation of local affairs should prove of immense value to following officers, such being the primary purpose of a Report.

Census Sub-Divisions.

The amendments as suggested have the approval of this Headquarters and the final segregation of the whole area into sub-divisions, in accordance with Circular Instruction No.142 of 1952, is anxiously awaited. It is felt that the divisions as made in the past have in some cases been too small with, for example, less than two hundred people making up a census division. It is considered that unnecessary fragmentation results in wasted effort in maintaining separate records with no benefit accruing to the people so segregated. If Mr. Griffin continues with his Patrol programme this will be soon finalised.

The census analysis submitted in Appendix A and B are in the main considered superfluous seeing that village population Registers have also been prepared. This officer will be instructed to avoid a repetition.

Station Supplies.

The policy of endeavouring to make patrol posts practically self-supporting is being vigorously pushed in this District. In addition, the supplying of this Post by air-drop, using D.C.3's. is receiving serious consideration and the Officer-in-Charge will be requested to have a suitable area of 100' x 500' (D.C.A. requirements) cleared in the vicinity of the Patrol Post for this purpose. The cost of supplying will compare more favourably than with the present system. Also to be considered is the effect on the coastal population, who at the present have to provide the carriers to carry the supplies into the mountains. It is felt that the continuance of this practice can result in nothing but harm and satisfactory alternatives become a necessity.

(W.B. Giles)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ATITAU Patrol Post.
MADANG District.

PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 53/54

PREAMBLE : Report of a patrol through the WANUMA, AVISAN and SIIUWA Census Sub-Divisions of the ATITAU Area, ADELBERT Range.

OBJECTS of PATROL : Census revision.
Road development.
Consolidation of Govt. influence.
General Administration.

PERSONNEL of PATROL : B.F.GRIFFIN, Patrol Officer.

R.P.& N.G.C.:

No. 3594 L/Cpl SARA.
No. 3692 Const WAUWAVI.
No. 7730 " KAWO.
No. 6733 " DUAS
No. 7458 " LINGUEN.
No. 7723 " WALAM.
No. 7774 " DARUE.
No. 5144 " HASANU.
No. 6789 " DUMOI.
No. 6425 " SASU.

N.M.O. DIWAU.

PERIOD of PATROL : From November 27, 1953
To February 19, 1954

NUMBER of DAYS : 116

LAST D.D.S. PATROL : August-October, 1953 (in part).

MAP REFERENCE :

No. of 53/54

PATROL DIARY

INTRODUCTION

This report covers a period from October, 1953 to February, 1954 spent in the ATITAU (ADELBERT Range) area.

Activities described herein include the patrol's beginning fro m Madang, its movement through the AVISAN, SILUWA and WANUMA Census Sub-divisions of the ADELBERTS, its activities on and about ATITAU Patrol Post, and its return to MADANG in February, 1954.

Most of the groups contacted had been visited within the past 12 months by patrols operating from ATITAU.

Tuesday, October 27, 1953

1130 left MADANG in workboat "LAKANAI" for BUNABUN thence ATITAU. 1600 at SERANG. Slept.

Wednesday, October 28

0730 left SERANG in "LAKANAI", 1000 arrived BUNABUN. Unloaded and at 1200 sent "LAKANAI" back to MADANG for rest of cargo. Sent ~~xxx~~ out for carriers.

Thursday, October 29

At BUNABUN, awaiting carriers.

Friday, October 30

BUNABUN to REINDUK - 3.hrs 30 min.

0750 left BUNABUN with approx. 60 carriers for ATITAU. Crossed FURUK River a number of times and arrived REINDUK 1100. Carriers a long way behind, arriving throughout afternoon.

Saturday, October 31

REINDUK to SOHEROM - 2 hrs 30 min.
SOHEROM to MAKINIAN - 3 hrs 30 min.

0700 left REINDUK and climbed via SOHEROM to MAKINIAN arriving 1400.

Sunday, November 1

MAKINIAN to MABET - 6 hrs.

0650 left MAKINIAN, down to cross the IMBIDEM River at 0740, up and over the ridge and down to the PARUMAREK River at 0945, crossed ridge and down to the AKUMAI River at 1115 and then made a long climb by graded road to MABET, arriving 1300.

Monday, November 2

MABET to ATITAU Village - 2 hrs.
ATITAU Vill. to ATITAU PP- 1 hr.

0700 left MABET and moved on to ATITAU Village thence to ATITAU Patrol Post, arriving 1020. Met by P/O J. Frawley.

Tuesday, November 3 to Monday, November 9, 1953

Relieved Mr Frawley as OIC ATITAU on November 2. Remained the next week together on the station, checking-in stores and supplies, discussing matters relating to administration in the area, and awaiting carriers for Mr Frawley's return to MADANG.

Tuesday, Nov. 10 to Sunday, Nov. 15

Mr Frawley departed ATITAU Nov. 10 for MADANG via coast. Self remained on station, checking-in balance of cargo, paying-off carriers, getting gardens under way, getting acquainted with local natives and preparing for patrol.

Monday, November 16 — ATITAU to SELAUSEI — 2 hrs 30 min.

0845 left ATITAU and headed south by rough road into valley. Crossed a few small streams and followed track 'til it petered-out about 1000. Cut a track to the GUTERUMURU (headwater of MAMAGAL R.) and followed it up to SELAUSEI village. Set up camp in village and sent out the luluai to bring in his people for census.

Tuesday, November 17 — At SELAUSEI

In and around village, checking census, advising on road-work, talking on Administration's aims, etc. Treatments to sick.

Wednesday, November 18 — SELAUSEI to ARIMETAU I — 1 hr 15 min.

0730 left SELAUSEI, headed south up a ridge, down along two ridge tracks and on to ARIMETAU I, atop a long, roughly N-S ridge. Census, etc.

Thursday, November 19 — ARIMETAU I to WANUMA Camp — 2 hrs 30 min.

0715 left ARIMETAU I. Short way S-W along ridge then almost perpendicular descent by WANUMA-cleaned track to TSIBUGOR River at 0800, ARIMETAU-WANUMA boundary. Climbed out of valley by WANUMA-cleaned steep track to the WANUMA Camp, arriving 1000. Met by 3 or 4 old men of the group who agreed to bring in some more of their people in the afternoon. Luluai of MUNIMATAMAN also reported in. Camp houses poor - work begun on repairing and replacing them with help of WANUMA natives.

Friday, November 20 — At WANUMA Camp.

Supervised erection of barracks. Assiatance given by certain natives while others began work on construction of their own houses about 100 yards further along the ridge. Two police and part of cargo-line back to station for balance of supplies.

Saturday, November 21 — WANUMA Camp to MUNIMATAMAN — 30 min.; MUNIMATAMAN to WANUMA Camp — 30 min.

Work resumed on barracks and WANUMA village houses. Leaving Cpl SARA in charge camp, departed camp 1015 for MUNIMATAMAN, following ridge then climbing track; new village site on

Saturday, November 21 cont.

site on/
ridge N-E of WANUMA Camp, on WANUMA-YABSAU road. Spent the day here, checking census looking over the place, etc. Census line unsatisfactory; told luluai to bring in rest of people for further check in few days. Returned to WANUMA Camp in afternoon.

Very heavy night rain, with sounds of landslides from direction of MUNIMATAMAN.

Sunday, November 22

WANUMA Camp to MUNIMATAMAN	30 min.
MUNIMATAMAN to YABSAU	1 hr 30 min.

Left Cpl SARA in charge of camp with instructions to continue building. Set-off at 0745 with 3 police and carriers for YABSAU. Passed evidence of last night's extensive landslides. Passed through MUNIMATAMAN and followed down along a ridge then up and along mountainside, picked-up a ridge road and followed it N-E into YABSAU, arriving 0945. Rough, cleaned track throughout.

Checked census in afternoon, gave usual talk and medical treatments. Bought a pig and gave exhibition slaughter with rifle, marred somewhat by the failure to fire of the first three rounds used.

Monday, November 23

YABSAU to KOWAT	30 min.
KOWAT to YABSAU	30 min.

Left YABSAU, followed a ridge then climbed to KOWAT, E→N-E of YABSAU. Checked census, etc. and returned to YABSAU.

Tuesday, November 24 — YABSAU to WANUMA Camp via MUNIMATAMAN

Left YABSAU 0730 and returned to WANUMA Camp. An effective census check of the MUNIMATAMAN group was made en route.

Wednesday, November 25 — At WANUMA Camp

Barracks completed and census checked. WANUMA people continued to build their houses on the camp ridge. Village Officials of groups further on coming into camp throughout day.

Thursday, November 26

WANUMA Camp to WABRIATAU	1 hr 30 min.

Left 3 police and part of line at camp to continue building. 0745 left camp, walking S-W. Passed mouth of road leading off to BOROMUTAU. Continued along ridge and at 0810 came to new village site of section of WANUMA group (MAGIN's line). Looked over houses and site. Continued on and in 15 mins passed mouth of road to MAGILAN (and KOSILANTA). Followed ridges to WABRIATAU (South of WANUMA Camp). Luluai waiting with fair line and luluai of IKAMINAGRA (KOSILANTA area). Checked census, etc.

Friday, November 27

WABRIATAU
TO
WANUMA Camp — 1 HR 30 min.
WANUMA Camp
to
BOROMUTAU — 1 hr 45 min.

0645 left WABRIATAU and returned to near WANUMA Camp, where remainder of cargo line and police escort picked-up at 0815. Short talk with WANUMA people then started for BOROMUTAU. South down along a poor ridge track, washed-away in part by landslides. 0930 passed 4-house abandoned hamlet of WANUMA group, swung S-W and followed track into BOROMUTAU, W½S-W of WANUMA camp, arr. 1015. Checked census, etc.

Saturday, November 28 — At BOROMUTAU

Remained BOROMUTAU, supervising cleaning of WANUMA and SENGRU SENGERU sections of road and of the village. Police and carriers erecting Rest House and Barracks frameworks. A native of SENGRU SENGERU reported in to lead us to new site of his group.

Sunday, November 29

BOROMUTAU
to
(New) SENGRU SENGERU — 1 hr 45 min.
(New) SENGRU SENGERU
to
MUSITA — 2 hr 45 min.

0705 left BOROMUTAU, following a S-W ridge. 0750 left old road (leading-off S by E, BOROMUTAU boundary) and followed new road W by S to new site of SENGRU SENGERU at 0850. Tultul advised that all people awaiting patrol at MUSITA. Continued S-W, crossed BUM River (tributary of NAMAGAI) and at 1030 passed mouth of old S.SENGERU road, coming in from east. From 1045 on crossed a number of small streams, picked up a good road and followed it to MUSITA, arriving 1210. Road fair-good throughout and easy wlaking into plains country.

Monday, November 30 — At MUSITA

Lined MUSITA and SENGRU SENGERU groups and checked census. Village clean-up and treatments to sick. Village Officials of KUMBUNA, KAMAMBU and SILEIBI reported in. Sent to KUMBUNA for food.

Tuesday, December 1

MUSITA
to
ARIMETAU I — 5 hrs.

Settled a few minor complaints and at 1020 left MUSITA; headed generally north for ARIMETAU II along good road, undulating to ridgy, heading back into range. 1210 passed bush hut of MUSITA group and at 1250 the MUSITA-ARIMETAU boundary. Crossed a number of small streams and then headed down at 1415 into steep-sided valley to Upper NAMAGAI River. Bridged and crossed by 1600. Climbed steep side out of valley and swung W and N along ridge to ARIMETAU II. Last in by 1700.

Wednesday, December 2 — At ARIMETAU II

Census checked, treatments to sick, house-building by village people with instruction in its finer points by police and carriers.

Thursday, December 3

ARIMETAU II
to
MEGIRANU II — 1 hr 50 min.

0730 left ARIMETAU II and followed ridge generally north to MEGIRANU II, arriving 0920. Few people in village. Got the rest in late in afternoon and checked census.

Friday, December 4

MEGIRANU II
to
MEGIRANU I — 1 hr 40 min.
to
ATITAU P.P. — 1 hr 40 min.

0715 left MEGIRANU II, climbed along ridge track N-E then N to MEGIRANSAU, hamlet of 4 houses, at 0815. Brought people on to MEGIRANU I, 40 minutes further on, a village of 9 houses, where all were lined and census checked.
1300 walked N-E out of village, followed road up and over mountain and along ridge to ATITAU Patrol Post, arriving 1440.

Saturday, Dec. 5 - Wednesday, Dec. 9 — At ATITAU.

Organising clearing of extra garden area, replacement of certain station buildings, interviewing visiting natives, etc.

Thursday, December 10

ATITAU P.P.
to
ATITAU Village — 1 hr
to
WANAMBRE — 1 hr 15 min.

0915 left ATITAU P.P. and walked to ATITAU village. Checked census, inspected village, etc.
1200 left ATITAU village, following a good ridge road N and W for 30 minutes, then turned off and followed N and E down steep graded road to WANAMBRE, arr. 1315. Census, etc. Road cleaning under supervision.

Friday, December 11

WANAMBRE
to
KATEKAT — 3 hrs 15 min.
to
YERIA — 1 hr 45 min.

Left WANAMBRE 0800, walking east for about 30 minutes along ridge then by steep graded road down to KETUBEN River (headwater of DIBUI - TIMPER), crossing at 0915. Steep climb out of valley by rough graded road, through former site of KATEKAT at 1030 and on up to KATEKAT village at 1115. Spelled and sheltered from rain. 1300 left KATEKAT, S-E down ridge spur to ABULN River, crossing 1340. Climbed from river to ridge and followed ridge track N and E down through YERIA gardens and on to YERIA. Census, etc.

Saturday, December 12

YERIA
to
WANAMBRE vis KATEKAT

0730 left YERIA and walked back to KATEKAT. Lined group for interim census check and inspected village. 1100 moved from KATEKAT back to WANAMBRE, arriving 1415.

Sunday, December 13

WNAMBRE
to
ATITAU P.P. via ATITAU Village.
Returned from WANAMBRE to Station.

Monday, Dec. 14 to Tuesday, Dec. 29

On station, continuing work on gardens, erection of new married police quarters, general station improvement. Occasional visits to nearby villages and numerous visits from village natives.

from village natives./

Arranged Christmas celebrations, attended by natives of the area. Sent word through JOSEPHSTAAL area of forthcoming census patrol.

Wednesday, December 30 — ATITAU P.P. TO MEGIRANU I — 1 hr 40 min.

1400 left station and walked to MEGIRANU I, arriving 1550. Slept here and collected Tultul and interpreters to take the patrol on.

Thursday, December 31 — MEGIRANU I to KOGUMAM — 2 hr 50 min.

0700 left MEGIRANU I and dropped to KAIPOK River, crossing at 0750. At 0810 followed steep spur up from river to KOGUMAM, arriving 0950. A newly settled group. Drew up initial census, issued book, appointed headman as luluai on trial. Gave him the usual marks of office.

Friday, January 1, 1954 — KOGUMAM to UTERUKUM — 1 hr 15 min.

0730 left KOGUMAM and climbed to ridge top. Followed west some distance then down to small stream at 0815. Climbed from here to UTERUKUM, on ridge top, at 0815. Census, etc.

Saturday, January 2 — UTERUKUM to EVECHI — 2 hrs 30 min.

0730 left UTERUKUM by steep track leading down to SENEN River at 0800 and climbed out of valley by steep road to ridge top at 0915. Followed ridge track generally north to EVECHI, arr. 1000. Census, etc.

Sunday, January 3 — EVECHI to ABASAKUR — 4 hrs 45 min.

0700 left EVECHI, N-W along overgrown track. Down to IKELAKOT Creek and up out of valley. Passed HENANGABE turn-off at 0750. West along ridge then north and down to MARIKAN River. Up and over ridge and steep down to MUNIPURI River at 1030. Very steep climb on poor track through abandoned ABASAKUR II to ridge top at 1130 then north along ridge to ABASAKUR I at 1145.

Very few people about. Made camp and set about getting the people in for a census check.

Monday, January 4 — At ABASAKUR

Still a sizable minority of absentees, living in scattered garden-places throughout the valley, towards MUTUVAL and KUKURMASAK. Enough had been coaxed in by late afternoon for aneffective census check.

Tuesday, January 5 — ABASAKUR to MUTUVAL — 3 hrs 15 min.

Had further talks with men of ABASAKUR concerning their timely decision to settle on a new site. At 0930 headed south out of ABASAKUR, following poor ridge track. Swung S-W down valley side to a fair stream at 1130. Followed stream west for 10 minutes then climbed to MUTUVAL, arriving 1245. Sent out word for people to come in. Camped.

Wednesday, January 6 — MUTUVAL to KUKURMASAK — 2 hrs

Checked MUTUVAL census and at 0930 broke camp nd followed overgrown track N and W down to river at 1030. Followed the river for 5 minutes then climbed overgrown track to KUKURMASAK, arriving 1130. Village dilapidated. Made camp and set about getting the people in for census and village cleanup.

Thursday, January 7 — KUKURMASAK to AVARTARMUR to KUKURMASAK — 2 hrs

Marked-off carriers and police to erect Rest House and Barracks frameworks and to supervise village-and road-work. 0800 left with some police and walked ½ø by ridges with a few climbs (no road) to contact a new group, AVARTARMUR. Reached the group at 1000 at their 4-house site and drew-up initial census. Issued Book and marks of office to headman to act as luluai. Talked on Administration policy and gave treatments to sick. Returned to KUKURMASAK at 1500 and checked census.

Friday, January 8 — KUKURMASAK to SISILIKA — 3 hrs 30 min.

0715 left KUKURMASAK and headed west down to river, crossing at 0750. Climbed by overgrown track to ridge top at 0825, down to TUMUNGGIVIVIRI River at 0905 and climbed N and W to ridge top at 1025. Followed up this ridge to village of SISILIKA at 1045. Checked census, etc.

Saturday, January 9 — SISILIKA to KANGERANGATEI — 6 hrs 30 min.

0730 left SISILIKA and headed N and E on overgrown track. 0910 passed MESEKUR turn-off and at 0920 a creek marking SISILIKA boundary. Crossed a few small streams then followed ridge then headed N-W down to AINGRU River and followed it down generally north from 1105 'til 1155, then climbed N and W out of valley to ridge top at 1300 and followed track along ridge to pick-up the big MESEKUR road, following this N and W to KANGERANGATEI at 1400. Census, etc. Vill. Officials of MOISIAMANOT, BOGIA Sub-District, reported in.

Sunday, January 10 — KANGERANGATEI to SAMBANGA SAVENDA — 5 hrs 30 min.

0720 left KANGERANGATEI and headed W along good ridge road and down to small KENAKENAPAT River at 0750, then up and along good road descending gradually S to IANDEM River at 0840. Track petered-out here; followed a pad S and W until 1120 when pad became a wide road. Climbed through gardens at 1215 and on to SAMBANGA SAVENDA at 1250. Day's travel had been generally a descent from ranges to plains.

Monday, January 11 — At SAMBANGA SAVENDA

Census checked. Tried unsuccessfully to make contact with a small group north of here (the ORUMBENDI), but they are scattered far and wide, as far as YAKIBA, in BOGIA Sub-District.

Tuesday, January 12 — SAMBANGA SAVENDA to BANGANGSAV — 2 hrs

0600 sent police party ahead to JOSEPHSTAAL to call-in local natives for strip-cutting.
0730 left SAMBANGA SAVENDA and walked S and W to the AUNREN River at 0830, climbed to ridge and on to BANGANGSAV at 0930. Census, etc. and supervised roadwork.

Wednesday, January 13 — BANGANGSAV to ARIMBUGOR — 2 hrs; to JOSEPHSTAAL — 40 min.

0730 left BANGANGSAV by ridge track. 0840 through abandoned hamlet ARIVUKOR and on to ARIMBUGOR at 0930. Road undulating. Census, etc.
1100 left ARIMBUGOR and on to JOSEPHSTAAL at 1140. Set-up at Rest House. A fair line already cutting 'strip and area around Aid Post. Sent police out for more natives to assist in strip-cutting. In afternoon visited Fr Moss at Mission.

Thursday, January 14 — At JOSEPHSTAAL

Work continued on 'Strip grass-cutting, drain-cleaning and cleaning around Aid Post. Roads cleaned and area prepared for garden. Addressed assembled Village Officials on their obligation to maintain 'strip and roads.

Friday, January 15 — JOSTAAL Rest House to Mission (30 min) to USIMBUGOR (40 mn) to ANGASA (1.10) to KATIATI (40 min.) to AMJAIBIBU(40 mn to MAVUNDI (1 .45).

Left JOSEPHSTAAL 0730 and proceeded to MAVUNDI, stopping briefly at villages en route. Ordered roadwork in certain cases, to be checked in about a fortnight when patrol will return to area north of here.

Saturday, January 16 — MAVUNDI to MAUMIAKU (1.40) to KUMBUNA (1.40) to MUSITA (2.40)

0730 left MAVUNDI and prodeeded to MUSITA, stopping briefly at villages en route. Arrived MUSITA 1530 and took on local native as interpreter to assist (if necessary) in investigating reported fighting at MEGIRANU village.

Sunday, January 17 — MUSITA to ARIMETAU II — 5 hrs

Left MUSITA 0730 in heavy rain for MEGIRANU II. Arrived ARIMETAU II 1230 and particularly heavy rain continued so abandoned idea of pushing on to MEGIRANU today. Interim census check of ARIMETAU II and talk to assembled natives, stressing that they are on no account to become involved in any incidents at MEGIRANU.

Monday, January 18 — ARIMETAU II to MEGIRANU II (1.50) to MEGIRANU I (1.40) to Station (1.40)

0645 left ARIMETAU II and proceeded to MEGIRANU II to investigate report of fighting. Arrived MEGIRANU II at 0830 and found village deserted. Stayed awhile then moved on to MEGIRANU I where the luluai and a number of village men, after over an hour's questioning and persuasion, gave their version of the fighting in MEGIRANU II. Told this group to stay out of any incidents and ordered luluai and tultul of MEGIRANU I to contact luluai of MEGIRANU II and bring him to the station. Continued on to station arriving 1540.

No. of 53/54
DIARY cont.

Tuesday, Jan. 19 to Thursday, Jan. 21

On Station, dispatching official to MADANG, inquiring into fighting in MEGIRANU II village (dealt with in Summary of this report), settling-in new trainees and selecting others for repatriation, continuing work on station gardens and buildings, and engaging fresh carriers.

Friday, January 22

Station to MEGIRANU I — 1 hr 40 min.

Completed preparations in forenoon for further patrolling towards JOSEPHSTAAL and at 1300 left Station and proceeded to MEGIRANU I to camp.

~~Thursday,~~ Saturday, January 23

MEGIRANU I to KOGUMAM — 2 hr 50 min.
KOGUMAM to UTERUKUM — 1 hr 15 min.

0730 left MEGIRANU I for NAMOPUNDA. Down to KAIPOK R. and followed improved road to KOGUMAM. Continued on to UTERUKUM; arr. 1330.

Sunday, January 24

UTERUKUM to NAMOPUNDA — 3 hrs

Sent policeman along top road through ABASAKUR, etc. to check on progress since visit of 3 weeks ago; to rejoin patrol at ISINSIBI.

0730 left UTERUKUM and headed S and W down steep track to stream at 0815, then along valley side to cross another stream at 0900 and climbed very steep track to NAMOPUNDA at 1030. Census, etc.

Monday, January 25

NAMOPUNDA to POROSA'E (MOPOVO'E) — 1.15

0745 left NAMOPUNDA and headed generally West along fair track following hillsides and ridges, over a few small streams to MOPOVO'E, assembly point of POROSA'E group, at 0900. People had prepared for the patrol then run off at its approach. They came in gradually in answer to calls from NAMOPUNDA guides and interpreters, enabling census check, etc. in afternoon.

Tuesday, January 26

At POROSA'E

Weatherbound at POROSA'E by steady, heavy rain which continued from night on through afternoon. In late afternoon looked over suggested village site. Supervised road work during breaks.

Wednesday, January 27

POROSA'E to TUWAMATE — 5 hrs.

0730 left POROSA'E for TUWAMATE. Followed road generally west along ridge 'til it petered-out after 30 min. Headed down to MANAVORO River, crossed at 1000, then out of the valley to ridge by 1040, following pad west and down to TAVIR River at 1115. Climbed out of valley and along ridge pad to TUWAMATE at 1230. Luluai here with a small line; sent to bring in the rest.

Thursday, January 28

At TUWAMATE

No. of 53/54
DIARY cont.

Thursday, January 28 At TUWAMATE

Checked census of TUWAMATE. Supervised road-cleaning to KAUNGAVA and ISINSIBI. Erected Rest House and Barracks frames, cleaned-up village.

Friday, January 29

TUWAMATE to KAUNGAVA	1 hr 30 min
to TUWAMATE	1 hr 30 min

Road- and village cleaning to continue under supervision. 0800 left TUWAMATE with one policeman and interpreters and followed ridge to KAUNGAVA, arr. 0930. Checked census and lokked over village site. Arranged for purchase of food and returned to TUWAMATE in afternoon.

Saturday, Janury 30

TUWAMATE to ISINSIBI	7 hrs 30 min.

0730 left TUWAMATE and followed tracks generally west to river crossing at 0840, climbed to ridge top and through two bus house site of ITUMA'ATAMA group at 0920. Cut along and down to stream at 1040, climbed from valley, gaining ridge at 1130. Followed up this ridge and at 1230 reached small garden hamlet. Down to river, crossed at 1330, cut a track up a steep spur to ridge top at 1430 and followed ridge to ISINSIBI at 1500.

Sunday, January 31 At ISINSIBI

Checked census. Roadwork under supervision. Looked-over proposed new site on ISINSIBI-MAKARATAMA road. Luluais of SISILIKA and MAKARATAMA and ex-trainees of surrounding villages reported.

Monday, February 1

ISINSIBI to MAKARATAMA	1 hr 40 min.

0730 left ~~ridge~~ ISINSIBI and followed ridge road down to IAMBARA River at 0830. Climbed spur to MAKARATAMA at 0910. Census, etc. and roadwork.

Tuesday, February 2

MAKARATAMA to IABARANGA	3 hrs 50 min.

0740 left MAKARATAMA and followed ridge road down to SUNGALA River at 0810. Headed up steep spur and gained ridge top at 0900. Followed ridge, passing hamlet and gardens of MURANJIMIGU (IABARANGA group), then dropped to lower ridge, followed it 'til 1000 then began steep descent to ARUVAT River at 1015. Headed up spur to ridge top at 1100 and followed road to IABARANGA at 1130. Census, etc.

Wednesday, February 3

IABARANGA to TINTIGINEI	3 hrs 45 min.

0745 left IABARANGA and followed down a road towards the plains. 0920 crossed tributary of ARUVAT River and at 1000 the TOMAINBU River. Waded downstream for 30 minutes then followed road to KASIVU River, crossing at 1045. Crossed number of small streams and climbed low ridge to TINTIGINEI at 1130. Census, etc.

No. of 53/54
DIARY cont.

Thursday, February 4

TINTIGINEI to TUMBUNDUWI	1 hr 30 min
TUMBUNDUWI to TINTIGINEI	1 hr 30 min

0900 left TINTIGINEI and followed down undulating road to KURAIVU River at 0940. Mainly fla t walking from here to TUMBUNDUWI, arr. 1030. Census, etc. and supervised road-work. Afternoon, returned to TINTIGINEI. Sent police party and carriers to pick-up stores dumped at JOSEPHSTAAL on first leg of patrol a fortnight ago.

Friday, February 5

TINTIGINEI to SIMBA	1 hr 10 min.

Sent policemnn to check on roadwork ordered on main J'STAAL-AMAIMON-MADANG road 3 weeks ago, to return independently to ATITAU.

0740 left TINTIGINEI and followed undulating road to TOMAINBU River and on to AINGRJ River 0820, and on to SIMBA, arr. 0850. Census, etc.

Met here by man of KOKOPOGOSA, an uncontacted bush group to the north. Talked with him and advised him of our intention to visit his group for initial contact and census tomorrow.

Saturday, February 6

SIMBA to KOKOPOGOSA	2 hrs
KOKOPOGOSA to KISALA	2 hrs 45 min.

Cargo with ploice direct to KISALA.

0745 with 3 police, guides and interpreters, left SIMBA and followed a pad generally north, crossed the ARUVAT and TOMAINBU Rivers, and went on to the gardens of the KOKOPOGOSA group in the foothills, arr. 0945. Compiled initial census, issued book, marked headman as lulusi on trial and gave him the usual marks of office. Talked on Administration policy and gave advice on roads, etc. Permanent village to be made near this garden - decision of the group. 1100 left KOKOPOGOSA gardens, re-crossed TOMAINBU and ARUVAT Rivers and followed pad on to pick-up the SIMBA-KISALA road at 1300. Followed this road, crossing the SINGALA River at 1320 and continued on to KISALA, arr. 1345. Census, etc.

Received mail from D.C. MADANG, containing instruction to proceed to MADANG on completion of this leg of the patrol.

Sunday, February 7

KISALA to IABTANGU	2 hrs 15 min.

0745 left KISALA and followed cleaned, undulating road. 0900 passed KISALA mark, 0910 crossed IAMBARA River and on to IABTANGU at 1000. Census, etc.

Monday, February 8

IABTANGU to SANGARUP	1 hrs
SANGARUP to AMBINIGARI	55 min.

0730 left Iabtangu and followed undulating road to PANGAN River at 0810 and on to SANGARUP at 0830. Census, etc.

1100 left SANGARUP and followed undulating road, crossing a few creeks, to AMBINIGARI at 1155. Census, etc.

No. of 53/54
DIARY cont.

Tuesday, February 9 — AMBINIGARI to MUNIBEI — 5 hrs 30 min.

0730 left AMBINIGARI, to be taken by guide to MUNIBEI. Cut along a pad in generally easterly directionon flat, cross-OMOSA River at 0840 and reaching MUKIANGGU River at 1000. Walked upriver for 20 minutes then cut in north and east and began a gradual climb. Continued cutting along faint pad to MUNIBEI, arr. 1300. Reception good. Camped and arranged for a few of the locals to guide us tomorrow to KUMBUMBA, of which this small place is a hamlet.

Wednesday, February 10 — MUNIBEI to KUMBUMBA — 4 hrs 30 min.

0745 left MUNIBEI and cut along a pad N and E, following a ~~pad~~ ridge most of the way up to abandoned KUMBUMBA house at 1050 (pad leading off to MANOPUMBA). Continued on and at 1200 came on a house of the KUMBUMBA group; this proved to be the house of the luluai of the group, who hadn't been sighted in over 18 months. Left small gifts of tobacco and salt in the house and moved on 15 minutes east along the ridge to a 2-house clearing and made camp. Had guides calling and searching in the valley. Late afternoon, the luluai came into camp with his wife and children and the gifts he had found in his house. After a lot of talk he produced only 2 men of his group for a census check. Did not press him but gave him the usual talk on Administration policy, etc. and urged a better show next time

Thursday, February 11 — KUMBUMBA to PITCHILEI — 1 hr

0745 left KUMBUMBA and followed ridge east and north to PITCHILEI, a new village, arr. 0845. Census, etc.

Friday, February 12 — PITCHILEI to KOGUMAN — 45 min; KOGUMAN to MEGIRANU I — 2 hrs 50 min

0745 left PITCHILEI, climbed steep spur to ridge and followed ridge N and E around to KOGUMAN, arr. 0830. Stayed awhile then continued on to MEGIRANU I at 1230. Census check and supervised roadwork in afternoon.

Saturday, February 13 — MEGIRANU I to ATITAU P.P. — 1 hr 40 min.

0730 left MEGIRANU I and went on to Station.

Sunday and Monday, February 14 and 15

At ATITAU, making arrangements to proceed to MADANG. Engaging new carriers and arronging for carrier relays and P.N.F. along road.

Tuesday, February 16 — ATITAU P.P. to ATITAU Vill. (1.00) to MABET (2.00) to MAKINIAN (5.30)

Marking Const. WAUWAVI i/c station with 2 police, left Station at 0830 and proceeded to MAKINIAN via villages, for MADANG. Arrived MAKINIAN 1700.

No. of 53/54
DIARY cont.

Wednesday, February 17 — MAKINIAN to SOBEPOM (2 hrs) to REINDUK (2.30) to BUNABUN (3.30).

0730 left MAKINIAN and walked down to BUNABUN on the beach via villages. Arrived BUNABUN 1500.

Thursday, February 18 — BUNABUN to SERANG via coastal villages.

Cargo ahead by coast road to SERANG. 1100 left BUNABUN by push-bike to SERANG, arriving 1800. Collected mail, from MV "KORO" at anchor at SERANG and arranged with Master to dump stores for ATITAU at BUNABUN tomorrow. Contacted Manager of DYLUP Plantation and arranged for patrol party to proceed with gear to MADANG tomorrow by "Christopher".

Friday, February 19 — SERANG via DYLUP to MADANG

0630 left SERANG and walked to DYLUP Plantation, arr. 0715. Paid-off line and boarded the DYLUP pinnace. Left DYLUP 0845 and arrived MADANG 1330. Reported to District Commissioner.

P/R of 53/54

S U M M A R Y

C E N S U S

Introduction: The patrol covered and checked census in three complete census sub-divisions: WANUMA (15) , AVISAN (16) and SILUWA (14) - a total of 45 villages.

These three sub-divisions were last completely censused by Mr Bell on Patrol of 52/53 (late '52-early'53), when V.P.R.s were submitted.

Since then, a patrol (Mr Frawley's No. 17 of 52/53) checked census in parts of these sub-divisions. It is believed that no V.P.R.s were submitted with Report No. 17. Accordingly, V.P.R.s are submitted herewith containing census figures from P/R 17 of 52/53.

The composition of the sub-divisions has been altered in some respects since the census check of 1952-53. Details of these alterations are given herein.

Village Population Registers are enclosed.

i. WANUMA Sub-Division

The patrol covered all villages in the WANUMA census sub-division and census figures for the whole of this sub-division are submitted on V.P.R.s, enclosed.

This sub-division is a geographical division, bounded east and west by the HUMUGEN and SAWAIA Rivers, south by MUSITA village on the MADANG-JOSEPHSTAAL road, and extending north to ATITAU and YERIA villages. This sub-division, determined by Mr Bell (see his P/R 27 of January-May/1952), was last fully censused in September-October, 1952.

The sub-division contains 15 villages, grouped on a geographical basis and all having the one dialect (IAMBUTCHIA), with the exception of MUSITA village which, with certain other villages on the MADANG-JOSEPHSTAAL road, shares the K'M'RETIA dialect.

Since the census check of 1952, the set-up of the sub-division has been changed in three respects:

(i) The village of PITCHILEI has been excluded from WANUMA ~~sub~~ sub-division and will in future be included in the AVISAN sub-division of westerly villages. This action has been taken because the PITCHILEI group lives beyond the west boundary (the upper SAWAIA R.) and speaks the same dialect as, and is closely allied with, other AVISAN sub-division villages.

(ii) The village of YERIA has been brought into the WANUMA census sub-division. This action has been taken because the YERIA group shares the one dialect (IAMBUTCHIA) spoken by all villages but one in this sub-division; and the group is closely allied with other WANUMA sub-division villages. Originally, this group with ATITAU village lived in the (geographical) heart of this lately determined sub-division.

As YERIA and PITCHILAEI are villages of approximately the same size (popln about 70), the inclusion of the one and the exclusion of the other since the census check of 1952 need not greatly much distort the picture given by a comparison of 1952 and 1953 figures.

(iii) From the village of MEGIRANU I in WANUMA census sub-division a total of 74 names were removed to set-up the new village KOGUMAM in the AVISAN census sub-division.

WANUMA Sub-Division census figures are discussed and compared in Appendix A (1).

ii. AVISAN Sub-Division

The patrol covered all villages in the AVISAN census sub-division and figures are submitted on V.P.R.s enclosed.

This is a geographical division, bounded on the west by the PANGAM River and on the east by the SAWAIA River. The sub-division contains 16 villages and a number of dialects.

Since the census check of 1952, the set-up of the sub-division has been changed in certain respects:

(i) The village of PITCHILEI (popln 62) has been brought into this AVISAN sub-division from WANUMA sub-division (cf. comments under heading "WANUMA Sub-Division).

(ii) The establishment and inclusion of KOGUMAM village (pop.96) made up of 74 emigrants from MEGIRANU I in WANUMA sub-division and a number of formerly uncensused bush natives. This KOGUMAM group had lined in 1952 at MEGIRANU I for census, but live west of the SAWAIA River.

Census was drawn-up and a book issued to this group.

(iii) The establishment of AVARTARMUR village (pop.43), made up of emigrants from ABASAKUR and a number of formerly uncensused bush natives. Census drawn up and a book issued.

(iv) Removal of SISILIKA village (pop. 80) from AVISAN sub-division and its inclusion in SILUWA sub-division.

(v) Inclusion of ITUMA'ATAMA village figures in KUKURMASAK census figures. (See further comments on "Villages").

AVISAN Sub-Division census figures are discussed and compared in Appendix A (2).

iii. SILUWA Sub-Division

The patrol covered all villages in the SILUWA census sub-division and figures are submitted on V.P.R.s enclosed.

This is a geographical division, extending from PANGAM River west to JOSEPHSTAAL. The sub-division contains 14 villages and a number of dialects.

Since the census check of 1952, the set-up of the sub-division has been altered in certain respects:

(i) The village of SISILIKA (pop. 80) has been brought in from AVISAN sub-division. The village lies west of the PANGAM R. and has associations with SILUWA sub-division villages; and it is more conveniently patrolled with SILUWA sub-division villages.

(ii) Establishment of KOKOPOGOSA village (pop. 30), made up of formerly uncensused bush natives north of SIMBA. Book issued.

SILUWA Sub-Division figures are discussed and compared in Appendix A (3).

NATIVE LABOUR

The three sub-divisions covered have not been much touched by recruiting , with the exception of some villages towards JOSEPHSTAAL Mission from which workers have been taken for SEK, on the Coast.

Among the less sophisticated natives there is no marked desire to offer for work far away from home; though, following the patrol through their area, a half-dozen or so men of the MEGIRANU area came along to the station and said they would like to try workingin MADANG for money - a new sentiment in the people of that area.

This desire to see and work in MADANG will be satisfied. As the men concerned (from ATITAU and MEGIRANU) have never before ventured beyond their mountains here, are not pidgin-speakers and are still quite unsophisticated, they will first be taken on at ATITAU station, given a grounding in pidgin and a chance to see what is wanted of them in the way of work. After a short time they should be ready to be taken to MADANG and placed in employment.

This idea of going out and working in the towns will be encouraged; it should help a lot in bringing along these people from their present unsophisticated state.

Practically the only paid work done to date by the men in the area has been occasional porterage for patrols.

Labour figures are discussed in Appendix "B" of this report.

ROADS

The programme of road development is going along fairly well and will continue to be pushed.

The Range can be followed roughly along its crest by already existing tracks, and this route is roughly paralleled on the inland fall by a flats road from AMAIMON through KAMAMBU, MUSITA and villages up to JOSEPHSTAAL (Mission and Airstrip).

The aim is ultimately to have a good Range-length road, with laterals leading across the Range from the inland fall to main beach-heads at ULINGAN, BUNABUN and SERANG.

(i) To ULINGAN: The patrol used the road from JOSEPHSTAAL to KANGERANGATEI via villages. This road is generally quite fair and in parts (on the KANGERANGATEI stretch) very good. It was worked-on under supervision during the patrol and will be further improved. The stretch from KANGERANGATEI down to ULINGAN on the coast will be looked over by the next patrol in the area.

(ii) To SERANG: A route exists from KAMAMBU (on the flats) up through KOSILANTA via villages to the coast at SERANG. A second routs leads in from UTU via villages to KOSILANTA and on down to SERANG. These routes will be further developed by patrols in the area.

(iii) To BUNABUN: From MUSITA (2 roads) via villages through ATITAU Patrol Post and down to the coast at BUNABUN. This

at BUMABUN. This/ road at present is fair, following ridges and ridge spurs wherever possible. It is graded in parts; this work of grading will continue under supervision.

From MUSITA there are two roads to ATITAU Patrol Post:

(a) From MUSITA leading east and west through WANUMA and villages to the Station.

(b) From MUSITA leading roughly north through ARIMETAU and MEGIRANU to the Station.

The second road (b) appears the better bet of the two for use as a main supply route. There are a few river crossings that will need to be improved, but with guidance and tools the people should be able to improve on the quite fair job they have already done and make this into a reasonably easy, graded, all-weather.

Natives in the area are electing to settle in groups on these main roads and this tendency is being encouraged. The concentration of villages on these main roads (supply routes), with the resultant ready availability of men as carriers, will obviate many difficulties in the transport of supplies, mobility of patrols and inter-tribal relations.

The task of road development in this mountainous area is a formidable one, but can be confidently undertaken with the co-operation of the people and a good supply of tools and equipment: hoes, spades, sariffs, etc. Further supplies of these tools will be sought first opportunity in MADANG .

NATIVE SITUATION and VILLAGES GENERALLY

Of the three sub-divisions covered, it is the WANUMA area which has given most trouble in the past and shown reluctance to settle under Government administration.

Initial contact was made in the WANUMA area in 1951 and, since then, patrols have gone into the area from the old KOSILANTA Post and from ATITAU; some groups, in the past two years, having been visited as many as three and four times and other groups only once.

Movements towards settlement and acceptance of control have been begun and as often abandoned, sometimes for no apparent reason and at other times from fear of punishment for implication in the odd killing here and there. Now the people appear to be settling down (again), and it is to be hoped they will keep at it. Firm handling and frequent patrolling in the area should help in this regard.

The patrol was always tolerantly , and at times enthusiastically, received and the extent of co-operation gratifying. Contact was effective and the extra day spent with certain groups often resulted in an almost full line of recorded names at census revision, with the addition of a total of 320 new names (formerly census evaders and a few uncontacted groups).

On the following pages villages are considered individually and commented on where necessary.

Situation & Villages

WANUMA Sub-Division Villages

WANUMA village group, generally in the habit of shunning patrols, came in en masse, 130 natives in all. In the absence of their luluai (BURU- ORO), for some time now in MADANG, the group is divided and being controlled by two of the headmen: MARIGUNINANU and MAGINDAGENU. The laregr of the sections (about 80 natives), controlled by MARIGUNINANU, is building on the WANUMA base camp ridge, and the other section (about 50 natives) on a site about 20 minutes' walk south of the camp. Relations with this group were good, and in all 52 names added to the census; still there are many yet to come out of the bush.

The WANUMA people are a strong group and have had the reputation of being among the badmen of the area. They say now that they intend to reform; they were advised to do so. At present they are missing quite a number of their men, in gaol in MADANG for raiding. Good signs are that they have lately been doing a fair job of work on their roads; a number of men offered, and were accepted, as carriers for a few days; the group gave valuable assistance to the patrol party engaged in the erection of base camp barracks; and no incidents have been reported in their area of late.

WABRIATAU is at present not a very promising group, though the influence felt here of certain settled KOSILANTA villages may help. In March, 1953, the luluai and other natives fired arrows at members of a patrol in the area investigating a killing, but the group seems quiet again now. The Lutheran Mission at BUNABUN has proposed setting-up a station in the BOROMUTAU area near here, and local natives are said to enthuse at the idea.

BOROMUTAU is a small breakaway group from the main WANUMA group, with whom their relationship generally is apparently fair enough, though in late '52 or early '53 four people of BOROMUTAU (man, wife and 2 children) were murdered in their gardens by certain WANUMA and WABRIATAU natives. The incident was investigated early in 1953 and a number of WANUMA and WABRIATAU natives sent to MADANG. These BOROMUTAU people have, since then, kept pretty much to themselves, in bush houses, having abandoned their late 1952 road settlement of 6 houses. Now they state their intention of returning to the road site, with assurance of frequent visits from Government patrols. Their relationship with the majority of the WANUMA people is apparently satisfactory again now. The site considered by the Lutheran Mission is adjacent to this village.

SENGRU SENGERU : A small group (23), rather forlorn, yet clinging to their separate identity. Their luluai MAGIN was murdered in 1953 by WANUMA and WABRIATAU natives (some now doing time in MADANG) and these people are still wary of certain factions among the WANUMA and WABRIATAU natives. This S. SENGERU group has abandoned its old site and moved further south and west from their neighbours to a new road site. They are being managed by the son of the late luluai. It is doubtful if this group will ever be strong numerically. Encouragement and the assurance of protection, if necessary, will need to be given to SENGRU SENGERU. They are friendly with BOROMUTAU, ARIMETAU II and MUSITA.

MUSITA : Improvement evident generally in housing, roads, etc. since July '53 visit from AIOME and October '53 visit from ATITAU. This group is the most sophisticated in the WANUMA Sub-division; Government influence has been longest and most often felt here, and the village is on the main JOSEPHSTAAL - MADANG road.

ARIMETAU II: On the way to settling down. The people have wisely abandoned an idea they had of splitting-up and building

Situation & Villages

and building/

a second village midway between here and MUSITA, in order to shorten the (at present) 4½-hours walk. If held together on this present site, the group may amount to something.

MEGIRANU II : This group assembled on an unsuitable (too small) ridge site. This ground belongs to the PITCHILEI group and the MEGIRANUs are reluctant to make gardens nearby as it is not their ground. They intend to abandon this present site and build on new ground further back (south) along the ridge (main road) on MEGIRANU ground; a start has been made on the clearing of the site and the erection of houses, and new gardens are to be made on ground adjacent to the village. It will be animprovement on the present position - gardens distant on their own ground from this village on foreign ground.

MEGIRANU I : A large group (146 recorded), consisting of the main village and the hamlet of KEMERAGOT (MEGIRANSAU), 40 minutes back along the road. The recorded population of 146 is made up of the main village (popln 70) and hamlet (popln 76). Formerly included in MEGIRANU I census fogures was the KOGUMOGIRUVAU group from beyond the SAWAIA River, who had once (1952) lined at MEGIRANU I and were taken into the MEGIRANU I census. The patrol later contacted this group in December, drew up a census and issued book and hat to the headman of the group. The group totals 96 and is known as KOGUMAM, and is included in AVISAN Census Sub-Division.

For the rest, the village of MEGIRANU I and its hamlet MEGIRANSAU (KEMERAGOT) are backward, considering their nearness (1½ hrs) to the station. They give little trouble and, for that matter, little help.

ATITAU : An hour's walk from the station. Lutheran native catechist in the village.

MERIA : A strong group (recorded population 74) who live on the fringe of this geographically determined sub-division, with a reputation and inclination for violence without valour. Now they claim to have seen the light. Likely to top 100 and more when census is complete.

MUNUMATAMAN : A group half-an-hour from the WANUMA base camp. Have done nothing (reported) wrong during the past 12 months. Collecting on a good ridge site and maintaining their roads.

Villages of SELAUSEI, ARUMETAU I and KOWAT seem to be settling fairly well.

A V I S A N Sub-Division Villages

KOGUMAM : A new village, initially censused this patrol. Majority are emigrants from MUGIRANU I, though they have always lived apart. A good collection of 10 finished houses and 3 part-finished. Almost due west of ATITAU Patrol Post, from which the village is clearly visible.

ABASAKUR II : Living in scattered gardens. Assembled for census at ABASAKUR I where the people suggested that ABASAKUR I be abandoned by both groups (a cold and windy spot, with a record of too many deaths and many problems in the building and maintenance of roads), and that ABASAKUR II settle as a group on a site on ~~the valley side, beyond th...~~

on a site on/
the valley side, beyond the river, north-east of the present site of ABASAKUR I. It would be a good move.

ABASAKUR I: To abandon present site (cold, windy, open) and build across the valley, due north of here. To cut a road to join with the road from ABASAKUR's proposed new site and back to EVECHI. Also to link by road with AVARTATMUR, who will take the road on to KUKURMASAK.

AVARTATMUR : Initially censused this patrol. Known also as CHENGUMU, the group is made up of some who formerly lined at ABASAKUR, and drifted back to the bush, and a number of bush natives. Visited the site and drew up census, gave luluai's marks of office to a headman, and appointed as tultul on probation an ex-trainee of '51. This is a good site north-east of KUKURMASAK and west (across the river) of the present site of ABASAKUR. Gardens adjacent and good. Four houses erected and advice given on roads - to link with KUKURMASAK and ABASAKUR I's new site.

NAMOPUNDA : Still scattered most of the time. These people have an alliance with KUMBUMBA, with whom they joined in raiding the small hamlet IABAWATA, near AMBINIGARI, in 1952. Quiet since then.

POROSA'E : Group name POROSA'E, place name MOPOVO'E. Living mostly scattered through the bush. After much coaxing from guides and interpreters, a fair line came in for census check. This one-house site (1¼-hour's walk west of NAMOPUNDA) is too small to allow for much house-building. It was put to the people that they might care to clear and settle on a larger site, and they all indicated a ridge site about a ½-mile west across from here.

TUWAMATE : An unsettled group, like most other groups in their vicinity. Time will be spent in this area in an effort to contact other groups not yet effectively contacted. The same remarks apply to KAUNGAVA, KUKURMASAK.

MUTUVAL : Village of 3 houses, not much used. Luluai expressed intention of stepping-up work on house-building and road-cleaning. Movement ~~here~~ between this group and TUWAMATE and KUKURMASAK.

EVECHI, UTERUKUM, AMBINIGARI and SANGARUP : Fairly well settled groups, doing satisfactory work on roads and in maintaining their villages.

PITCHILEI : Good, new village of 8 houses. Good site between KUMBUMBA and KOGUMAM. Roads cut and place clean. Mainly through efforts of a young man, IMBARA, holding the position of Tultul.

KUMBUMBA and MUNIBEI : First contact since April 1952. Initial contact had been made by Mr T.W.Ellis in October, 1951. The main KUMBUMBA group lives scattered all over their valley and has three houses on the main ridge (running E-W), spread over a ½-mile. The KUMBUMBA main group made a poor line (only 6 people, mostly the luluai's family) at census check. Efforts to contact more were not successful. The luluai was promised a return visit within a few months after agreeing to put in some work on his roads and village. Across the valley from this main KUMBUMBA group live the POROSA'E and NAMOPUNDA people, neither of whom is well settled.

The KUMBUMBA hamlet of MUNIBEI is about 4½ hours' walk (present time, no road) from the KUMBUMBA houses. The hamlet is small, with a total recorded population of 14 (3 families and a few single men. They are a quiet crowd and co-operated well with the patrol. In MUNIBEI hamlet is a female native MIETAMBAM (formerly of MUSITA) who can interpret at KUMBUMBA and MUNIBEI through the MUSITA dialect.

S I L U W A Sub-Division Villages

SISILIKA : Well on the way towards settling. Hamlet of PUUMBU abandoned and all settling here. A number still in the bush. Very slight influence felt from JOSEPHSTAAL Mission.

KANGERANGATEI : The makings of a good village. Within one year the recorded population has risen from 32 to 65. The people themselves are a promising lot, with a good young Tultul, and they are influenced for good by the people of MOISIAMANOT (BOGIA Sub-District), nearby. They are doing excellent roadwork and are deserving of rewards in the form of seeds, etc. The hamlet of IDITAUWAN has been taken into the census of village MOISIAMANOT.

SAMBANGA SAVENDA : A small group (effective popln 40-50) doing good work on roads and in settling down. Mission influence slight.

BANGANGSAV : Formerly called MANGARATAMA. Making fair progress though roadwork slipping until the advent of this patrol; bush living still much the vogue. Will need to be kept up to the mark.

ARIMBUGOR : Only 40 minutes from JOSEPHSTAAL Mission and a number of repatriated labourers from SEK on the Coast, yet the situation is unsatisfactory. The luluai needs backing. Little work of any kind had been done for some time before the advent of this patrol. During the patrol's stay in the village, considerable work was done on roads under supervision. The village was again inspected a few weeks later when the patrol returned tothe area, and considerable improvement was evident.

ISINSIBI : To build on a new site about 5 minutes further along the road to MAKARATAMA. Nearby group, called the IAMAMUKs, not ever contacted. It is hoped to contact them on a patrol through this area in a few months. There have been occasional squabbles between the ISINSIBI and IAMAMUK groups.

MAKARATAMA : Group name MAKARATAMA; alternative name KAU'UVE (including the former hamlet PUNSARABU). Good influence felt here from some good types of former trainees in IABARANGA village.

IABARANGA : A fair settlement of 7 houses. Hamlet MURANJIMIGU on road to MAKARATAMA.

TUMBUNDUWI and TINTIGINEI : Well-kept villages not far from JOSEPHSTAAL Mission. Labour forces depleted by the enrolment of pupils at the Mission school and the recruiting of workers for SEK and JOSEPHSTAAL. But the numbers absent are not too great, and no action is recommended in this matter.

KIGALA : A village that is likely to slip back unless given a lot of attention. The Village Officials need a lot of backing. Three men (YIKUMBURUMI, UNDUNBI and INAMANZ) seem to cause more than their share of trouble in the village; efforts made to take these men on this patrol were not successful but another attempt will be made. On the occasion of the patrol's visit they had gone into hiding in the bush.

IABTANGU : A small group, including former TIMBINGARA residents. Inclined to be listless, except on the occasion of a patrol's visit.

SIMBA : A good settled group, with a number of children attending the Mission (R.C.) catechist's school at KATIATI. This group wants to move to its own ground on the main road between KATIATI and ANGASA. Their present site is on TINTIGINEI ground. The move should be a success, as the people have agreedto set up a good village on the site before leaving this present spot.

Villages cont.

S I D U W A Sub-Division Villages (cont.)

KOKOPOGOSA : Newly contacted group (popln at present 30), initially censused this patrol. Group name: KOKOPOGOSA; Garden name: KUNDUGINI Ground name for proposed village site: KOSOROGUNA.

The group is north of SIMBA (across the TONAINEU and ARUVAT Rivers), about 2 hours' walk. IABARANGA lies east and TINTIGINEI south-west. Headman SANGGAMARA appointed luluai on trial, given book and marks of office. Instructions given to cut a road to meet up with the IABARANGA-TINTIGINEI road.

The village should be best visited from TINTIGINEI ; the group is closely allied with SIMBA and TINTIGINEI.

VILLAGE HOUSING

Information on the types of housing found in the area has been given in reports by earlier patrols.

The standard of housing is generally satisfactory, though the extent of house-building is not great, and the number of houses on any one so-called village site is generally inadequate for the group's population. The less sophisticated are still living scattered through the valleys most of the time. That is reasonable enough, since the people want to be near their gardens; still, any move on the part of the people to come together and settle in decent numbers as a solid group and have their gardens near these settlements will be given every encouragement.

Rest Houses and Barracks : In most villages there are Rest Houses and Barracks. However, the roofs (often of inferior bamboo leaf) are not good, and it is essential to carry a fly.

In a number of villages where Rest Houses did not exist before, frameworks were erected by patrol personnel with the aid of village people; the walling and roofing will be done by village natives.

In the course of this work, advice and example was given by police and carriers on improved house-building technique.

ALLIANCES AND INCLINATIONS

In respect of the WANUMA Sub-Division villages, information on alliances was sought of guide and interpreter NAWAK. This information is given below. It is not suggested that the "teams" are rigid; it would be a mistake to over-estimate the extent of friendship within each group, and equally a mistake to over-estimate the extent of animosity between and among groups; it should be borne in mind that alliances exist between villages in this sub-division and others outside it; and it must be remembered that the present barriers to inter-group friendship will continue to fall with the consolidation of Government influence in the area and the roads, etc. that will go with this consolidation.

The information below appears consistent with observations made from a check on migration and inter-village marriage figures.

Alliances appear to be as under:

i. SELAUSEI , ARIMETAU I, YABSAU , and KOWAT (doubtful) .
ii. MEGIRANU I , MEGIRANU II, MEGIRANBAU (with an uneasy friendship between SELAUSEI and MEGIRANU I).
iii. ATITAU , YABSAU , KOWAT , MUNIMATANAN , YERIA.
iv. BOROMUTAU , SENGRU SENGERU , ARIMETAU II.
v. WANUMA, WATRIATAU , MUNIMATANAN.
with village MUSITA divided between groups (iv) and (v).

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Agriculture - Area :

The subject of agriculture in the area has been well covered in earlier reports. Main items in diet are taro, sweet potato and yams, bolstered by pumpkin, pawpaw, pit-pit, sugarcane, bananas, cucumber, mangoes, pandanus and leaf greens.

Hillside gardening in this high rainfall area faces the problem of soil erosion; erosion is extensive and the life-time of a garden short. The people themselves do nothing to combat soil erosion except, in a few cases, by laying trees across the hillside. Advice will be sought of the Department of Agriculture on practical methods of erosion control that might be introduced in this area.

Agriculture - Station:

Experience has shown that practically anything will grow well in tended gardens on the station. Stocks of seeds are exhausted now, and more will be requisitioned for, for planting at ATITAU and for distribution.

Station gardens are being enlarged; an area of hillside and flat covering in all about 4-5 acres at present is being cleared for planting with yam, taro and sweet potato. The transport of supplies from MADANG to ATITAU is a long and expensive job and it is essential that extensive gardens be developed to enable the station to be at least partly self-supporting.

Rice: It is believed that hill rice was once tried with some success at the old KOSILANTA Post. Supplies of seed will be sought in MADANG first opportunity, and a rice-growing project got under way at ATITAU. Village natives can be brought in to help and, with the experience gained at ATITAU, they should later be in a position to make a success of rice-growing on their own behalf.

Livestock

Pigs are found in fair numbers in the villages and, very occasionally towards the flats, poultry.

Game: This is a fair area for game - mainly pig, with cassowary, tree kangaroo, opossums too. Towards the flats goura pigeon are plentiful.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Luluais in the area are doing a fair job on the whole. They were coached in their duties and obligations and encouraged to pay regular visits to ATITAU Station.

In a few cases new appointments are recommended:

SELAUSEL Village: ARAGIABU to be recommended as luluai to replace former luluai BURIS - died 1953.

YABSAU Village : AIASIARU to be recommended as luluai to replace former luluai MUNAGWANI'AM - died 1953.

MEGIRANU I Vill.: IGUNI.ARESI to be recommended as Tultul.

AVARTARMUR Vill.: GIRA to be recommended as luluai - new appointment.

KARENJI to be recommended as Tultul - new appointment.

KANGERANGATEI : IANNOGARI to be recommended as Tultul - new appointment.

BANGANGSAV Vill.: MANSAMA to be recommended as Tultul - new appointment.

KOKOPOGOSA Vill.: SANGGAMARA to be recommended as luluai - new appointment.

Recommendations for these appointments will be made in separate memoranda through [illegible] to the District Commissioner, MADANG.

Luluai BURU-GOO of WANUMA village is at present in MADANG, undergoing a course of instruction in pidgin and being made familiar with the ways of the Administration. His performance on his return to WANUMA will be watched with interest.

Recommendations are yet withheld in the cases of villages KOGUMAM, SENGRU SENGERU and ARIMETAU II. Natives TSIMBU, NAGUMIABU and AREGI are acting-luluais in these villages. Recommendations for for their appointments may be made later, depending on their performance between this and the next visit of a patrol.

M A G I S T E R I A L

No serious breaches of the law were uncovered during the patrol and no cases were heard in C.N.A. A number of minor disputes were settled out of court.

The trouble mentioned earlier at MEGIRANU II involved three men and a woman in the village. On investigation, it was found that the fighting had occurred only within the group and no natives had come in from other groups. The quarrelling followed an accusation of sorcery, a few spears were thrown and minor injuries sustained.

An attempt to enlist the aid of local natives in settling the matter was successful. The luluai of MEGIRANU II answered a summons to the station and, with the help of other

of other/

village natives, brought in to the station the men involved in the incident, who had gone into hiding in the bush.

The three men involved were each held one month on the station, working with station labourers, and at the end of the month were returned to their village.

MEGIRANU II is a quite unsophisticated and by no means settled group and, all factors considered, it is thought that the disciplining fitted the wrongdoing.

The natives were again addressed on the Administration's attitude towards fighting and unrest, and they were warned that any further incidents of this nature would lead to more severe punishment of those responsible.

G E N E R A L

i. Voluntary Trainees:

It has been the custom in the area to call for youths from villages to volunteer for a period of training in pidgin and the ways of the Administration. This practice, which has had good results, was continued and a number of youths elected to come to MADANG and ATITAU for a period of training. It was especially encouraged in villages from no trainees had previously been obtained. Most of the trainees will put in a few months at ATITAU first, and some will later be taken to MADANG. Relatives of the youths selected were urged to pay visits to the station.

ii. Guides and Interpreters:

Best guide and interpreter for a patrol in the WANUMA Sub-Division is NAWAK, Tultul of KAMAMBU village. He understands the dialects spoken, is well-known to the people and has worked well with patrols for some years. He is a useful man on patrols even outside his own area.

Male native KIAPA of MUSITA village is another handy man in this area (WANUMA Sub-Division), as he speaks the language and is related by marriage to a number of the groups. He is particularly well received by the edgy WANUMA group.

Luluai IRAU of MABET village is an interpreter in the AVISAN and SILUWA Sub-Divisions, though in certain villages only.

Luluai of SANGARUP village can interpret in a number of villages on the main road and in the foothills about SANGARUP.

In addition, some help can be had from repatriated trainees.

iii. Carriers :

Owing to the uncertainty of making effective contact with the ADELBERT natives, it has been customary and necessary in the past to take a permanent carrier line of coastal natives into this area; the drain on supplies is thus heavy.

During this patrol a number of local natives were employed on short 'carries' and did well enough. To dispense altogether with coastal carriers at this stage would be to put oneself out on a limb; but it is hoped that, from now on, local natives will be more willing and available to bear their share of carrying for patrols..

iv. Trade :

Most popular item is steel. Most often used (and readily accepted) item in small transactions is salt. Beads, blades and tobacco go over well.

v. Airstrip : Only 'strip in the area is the emergency 'strip at JOSEPHSTAAL Mission, about 2-3 days walk from ATITAU Patrol Post. At the time of the patrol's visit, this 'strip was covered in long grass, but still serviceable. All natives in the area were brought in, and the 'strip was cut and blocked drains cleaned.

Assembled hatmen were reminded of their obligation in this matter of 'strip maintenance.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION

The area sees little of European Missionaries at present, though the influence of two (Lutheran and Roman Catholic) is felt in some parts.

The area to the west of ATITAU Patrol Post is worked by the R.C. Mission at JOSEPHSTAAL; the Mission has teachers in villages north of its station and south along the main J'STAAL-AMAIMON-MADANG road as far down as MAUMIAKU. In villages south of MAUMAKU (from KUMBUNA down) on this road, the Lutheran Mission holds sway. The Lutheran Mission also works in from the coast at BUNABUN as far as (at present) ATITAU village.

JOSEPHSTAAL Mission - R.C.

Mission, airstrip and school. Conducted by Fr Noss.

At JOSEPHSTAAL Mission, school is held on five ½-days per week, and is attended by native children from surrounding villages, mostly day-pupils.

Latest attendance figures were about 50 boys and about 40 girls attending fairly regularly.

Teachers are Fr Noss and 2 native teachers.

Subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic and singing.

Teaching is done in pidgin.

In KATIATI village on the main road south-west of the Mission, a school has been opened, is run by 1 native teacher and has 20+30 pupils from KATIATI and nearby villages.

In MAVUNDI village a teacher has been placed by the R.C. Mission, and it is planned to open a school there for natives of MAVUNDI and MAUMIAKU and other interested villages.

LUTHERAN Mission

The Lutheran Mission at BUNABUN on the coast has placed native catechists in WANAMBRE and ATITAU villages, and a teacher at WANAMBRE. The WANAMBRE teacher holds school in the village and it is fairly attended. The ATITAU catechist (a married KARKAR native) conducts church services in the village but has not yet started teaching school.

The Mission is considering moving right into the ATITAU area. Messrs SIEVERT and MILD came across from BUNABUN in September, 1953, and inspected some ground adjacent to BOROMUTAU village as a likely ~~village/site~~ mission site. A lease of about 2 hectares has been applied for by the Mission. The area will be surveyed and the native owners of the lamd contacted first opportunity.

Local natives are said to be enthusiastic at the prospect of a Mission in their area.

D.C.

MEDICAL and HEALTH

The patrol was accompanied throughout by Native Medical Orderly DIWAU, who gave examinations and treatments in all villages.

The incidence of scabies, yaws and T.U.s was not excessively high. Pneumonia is probably responsible for quite a few deaths, especially among the older people in the higher mountain villages.

A complaint, taken to be a growth in the throat and neck, was seen at times as large as a small football. The complaint seems to be confined to adults, and as many as five and six cases were seen in the one village. No treatment in such cases was attempted during the patrol, but efforts will be made to have an affected person proceed to MADANG for treatment for this growth in the near future. The removal of such an obvious complaint would have a very good effect on the natives in the area.

Natives in the area can receive treatment for their complaints at the Aid Post run at ATITAU Patrol Post, at BUNABUN Mission, at JOSEPHSTAAL Mission, and from Medical Tultuls resident in certain of the villages on the inland fall.

In addition, a Government Aid Post is conducted at JOSEPHSTAAL by a P.H.D. native controlled from BOGIA. At the time of the patrol's visit to JOSEPHSTAAL, this Post was looking very shabby: buildings were in only fair shape, roads were overgrown with grass and drains blocked. The whole area was cleaned under supervision and a plot of ground cleared for the planting of gardens.

No complaints were received from the native assistant in charge or from local natives in any matters relating to the JOSEPHSTAAL Aid Post.

N.M.O. DIWAU : Performance during the patrol was satisfactory. He was keen and appears capable.

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APPENDIX A (1)

WANUMA Sub-Division Census

	Labour Potential				TOTALS (excl.absentees)				Grand Totals
	MALE		FEM.		CHILD		ADULT		
	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	Male plus Female
Nov.'52 -Jan.'53	85	344	53	211	257	180	399	261	1099
Mid-1953	85	329	56	200	248	180	405	257	1094
Latest Figs: Dec.'53/ Feb.'54	87	231	56	170	244	173	419	298	1134

Thus, since Sept./Oct. '52 check, Grand Total Increase recorded is(1134-1099) = 35

Since 1952:

Births recorded mid-'53 : M/2 plus F/3 = 5
Births recorded Nov./Dec. '53 : M/19 " F/13 = 32

Thus, Total Births recorded since 1952 : M/21 " F/16 = 37

Since 1952:

Deaths recorded mid-'53 : M/3 plus F/4 = 7
Deaths recorded Nov./Dec. '53 : M/26 " F/16 = 42

Thus, Total Deaths recorded since 1952 : M/29 " F/20 = 49

Thus, Birth-Death Ratio recorded over approx. 12-month period is 37 : 49

No. of pregnancies recorded at Nov./Dec. '53 check - 12

No. of women of child-bearing age recorded - 214

Within the sub-division the patrol recorded a total of 138 new names (M/69 plus F/69)(formerly census evaders).

WANUMA Sub-Division total figures would have been larger had it not been for the emigration of 74 (M/45 and F/29) from this sub-division (MEGIRANU I) to the AVISAM sub-division (KOGUMAM).

1300 would be a safe estimate of the WANUMA Sub-Division's actual total population.

APPENDIX A (2)

AVISAN Sub-Division Census

	Labour Potential MALE 10-16	16-45	FEM. 10-16	16-45	TOTALS (excl.absentees) CHILD M	F	ADULT M	F	Grand Totals Male plus Female
Nov.'52 -Jan.'53	74	269	37	211	223	160	298	240	927
Mid-1953	73	262	34	212	221	152	289	233	907
Latest Figs: Dec.'53-Feb.'54	90	238	61	188	179	154	402	302	1039

Thus, since Nov. '52 - Jan. '53 check, Grand Total increase recorded is (1039-927) = 112

Since 1952:

Births recorded mid-'53	: M/6 plus F/4	= 10
Births recorded Dec.'53-Feb.'54	: M/9 " F/6	= 15
Thus, Total Births recorded since 1952	: M/15 " F/10	= 25

Since 1952:

Deaths recorded mid-'53	: M/7 plus F/7	= 14
Deaths recorded Dec.'53-Feb.'54	: M/7 " F/5	= 12
Thus, Total Deaths recorded since 1952	: M/14 " F/12	= 26

Thus, Birth-Death Ratio recorded over approx. 12-month period is 25 : 26

No. of Pregnancies recorded at Dec.'53-Feb.'54 Check - 2

No. of women of childbearing age recorded - 234

Within the sub-division the patrol recorded a total of 89 new names (M/41 plus F/48)(formerly census evaders).

1200-1300 would be a fair estimate of the AVISAN Sub-Division's actual total population.

APPENDIX A (3)

SILUWA Sub-Division Census

	Labour Potential				TOTALS (excl. absentees)				Grand Totals
	MALE		FEM.		CHILD		ADULT		
	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	Male plus Female
Nov. '52 -Jan. '53	63	220	29	150	133	89	266	190	683
Mid-1953	74	262	35	186	172	105	316	234	850
Latest Figs: Dec.'53-Feb.'54	74	212	38	148	128	96	368	278	918

Thus, since Nov.'52-Jan.'53 check, Grand Total Increase recorded is (918-683) = 235

Since 1952:

Births recorded mid-'53	: M/7 plus F/2	=	9
Births recorded Dec.'53-Feb.'54	: M/4 " F/4	=	8
Thus, Total Births recorded since '52	: M/11 " F/6	=	17

Since 1952:

Deaths recorded mid-1953	: M/2 plus F/2	=	4
Deaths recorded Dec.'53-Feb.'54	: M/11 " F/7	=	18
Thus, Total Deaths recorded since '52	: M/13 " F/9	=	22

Thus, Birth-Death Ratio recorded over approx. 12-month period is 17:22

No. of Pregnancies recorded at Dec.'53-Feb.'54 Check : 2

No. of Women of child-bearing age recorded : 185

Within the sub-division the patrol recorded a total of 93 new names (M/54 plus F/39)(formerly census evaders).

900-1000 would be a safe estimate of the SILUWA Sub-Division's actual total population.

APPENDIX A (4)

CENSUS - GENERAL

Totals for the 3 sub-divisions (WANUMA, AVISAN and SILUWA) as at November 1953-February 1954:

Children (excl.absentees):

WANUMA	:	M/244	plus	F/173	-	417
AVISAN	:	M/179	"	F/154	-	333
SILUWA	:	M/128	"	F/ 96	-	224
Totals	:	M/551	"	F/423	-	974

Adults (excl. absentees):

WANUMA	:	M/419	plus	F/298	-	717
AVISAN	:	M/402	"	F/302	-	704
SILUWA	:	M/368	"	F/278	-	646
Totals	:	M/1189	"	F/878		2067

Grand Totals (incl. Absentees) (male and female):

WANUMA	:	1134
AVISAN	:	1039
SILUWA	:	918
Total	:	3091

Total Births recorded in approx. 12-month period ending Nov.'53/Feb.'54.

WANUMA	:	M/21	plus	F/16	=	37
AVISAN	:	M/15	"	F/10	=	25
SILUWA	:	M/11	"	F/ 6	=	17
Totals	:	M/47	"	F/32	-	79

Total Deaths recorded in approx. 12-month period ending Nov.'53/Feb.'54:

WANUMA	:	M/29	plus	F/20	=	49
AVISAN	:	M/14	"	F/12	=	26
SILUWA	:	M/13	"	F/ 9	-	22
		M/56		F/41		97

APPENDIX A (4) cont.

(Census - General)

Overall Birth-Death Ratio over approx. 12-month period ending Feb. '54 - 79 : 97

Pregnancies recorded:

WANUMA	12
AVISAN	2
SILUWA	2
Total	16

No. of women of child-bearing age censused:

WANUMA	214
AVISAN	234
SILUWA	185
Total	633

Figures for pregnancies and women of child-bearing age do not give a true picture of the situation, because of the fair amount of absenteeism among women from the census check.

Population Grand Total Increase recorded in approx. 12-month period ending Nov.'53/Feb.'54:

'52/'53 Grand Total Figs:		'53/'54 Grand Total Figs:	
WANUMA	1099	WANUMA	1134
AVISAN	927	AVISAN	1039
SILUWA	683	SILUWA	918
Total	2709	Total	3091

Thus, recorded Increase: (3091 - 2709) = 382

(This Grand Total Increase of 382 is made up of Births recorded and the recording of names of formerly uncontacted and uncensused bush natives; and offset by Deaths and the removal of duplicated entries.)

Marriage: Monogamy appears to be the general rule. Few cases of polygamy were recorded.

Among recorded names, a certain amount of duplication still remains to be eliminated.

APPENDIX B

NATIVE LABOUR

WANUMA Census Sub-Division:

No. of absentee workers	:	NIL
Labour Potential Figures for males (16-45 yrs)	:	231
in a recorded total population of		1134

This Labour Potential ranges from 4 in the smallest group to 34 in the largest.

AVISAN Census Sub-Division:

No. of absentee workers (working on Mission plantation at SEK, within MADANG District)	:	2
Labour Potential Figures for males (16-45 yrs)	:	238
in a recorded total population of		1039

This Labour Potential ranges from 8 in the smallest group to 32 in the largest.

SILUWA Census Sub-Division:

No. of absentee workers (working for R.C.Mission at SEK and JOSEPHSTAAL, within the District)	:	20
Labour Potential Figures for males (16-45 yrs)	:	212
in a recorded total population of		918

This Labour Potential ranges from 7 in the smallest group to 30 in the largest.

(Also within this sub-division are 28 absentee students, attending the R.C. Mission schools at J'STAAL and KATIATI)

G E N E R A L

Total absentee workers:

WANUMA	:	-
AVISAN	:	2
SILUWA	:	20
Total	:	22

Total recorded labour potential (males 16-45 yrs) :

WANUMA	:	231
AVISAN	:	238
SILUWA	:	212
Total	:	681

Thus, percentage of men absent at work among male (16-45 yrs) labour potential - 3.2 per cent.

The highest recorded absenteeism in this category is in the cases of TUMBUNDUWI : 33.3 %
ARIMBUGOR : 25 %

All recorded absentee workers are working within the MADANG District.

Patrol Report No. of 53/54

ATITAU Area, ALBERT Range, MALANG District.

Report on Police Accompanying Patrol

No. 3594 L/Cpl SAPA:

Experienced and capable man. Knows and is known by the natives in the area. Maintains fairly good discipline. Conduct, appearance and discipline good.

No. 3692 Const. WAUWAVI:

An experienced and capable man who can be relied on to work independently and well. The senior constable in the detachment, but does not exert enough authority on young members working under him. Command poor, conduct, appearance and discipline good.

No. 7730 Const. KAVO:

Intelligent policeman and generally a good worker. Inclined to be hot-tempered and needs firm handling. Conduct satisfactory, appearance and discipline good.

No. 6733 Const. DINAS:

Does very little of anything. A capable but not very willing or happy worker. Conduct, discipline and appearance satisfactory.

No. 7458 Const. AINGUEN:

Smart, but rather excitable. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 7723 Const. WALAM:

A good policeman. Good worker, capable and reliable. Conduct, discipline and appearance satisfactory.

No. 7774 Const. DAPUF:

Good worker and should improve. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 5144 Const. NASANU:

Spent most of his time on the Station. During time in the bush he performed well. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 6789 Const. DUMOI:

Rather old-maidish. Not taken very seriously by other members of the detachment. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 6425 Const. SASU:

Alternately a loafer and a panic-inducing bustler. Appearance satisfactory.

(B.F.GRIFFIN) P/O

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER Atitau - Madang Dist.

YEAR Mid-1953 Wanuma Sub-Division For P/R 17 of 52/53

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work Inside District		Outside District		Students Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
Wabriatau	20.9.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															1	24	5	16		17	4	14	14	28	17	73
Arimetau I	3.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															11	25	3	18		20	4	33	13	25	22	93
Selausei	5.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															3	11	2	5		5	4	9	5	13	8	37
Kowat	8.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															4	20		9		9	4	9	3	23	13	48
Yabsau	9.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															4	5	3	[illegible]		[illegible]	4	10	9	27	16	62
Munimataman	10.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															1	12	3	5		5	4	3	5	8	7	23
Bodomutau	12.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															1	12	3	5		5	4	7	7	13	6	33
Sengru Sengeru	12.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															2	10	4	7		7	3	6	10	11	7	34
Musita	20.7.53	1	1			1								1				2	1	3									9	21	6	15		19	1.3	8	9	27	20	64
Arimetau II	20.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															8	23	3	19		19	4	17	13	24	19	73
Megiranu II	21.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															5	17	6	10		12	4	16	19	[illegible]	14	68
Megiranu I	16.4.53	1	2			1			1		1				2					2					2				18	59	11	37	4	43	4	55	34	78	42	211
Atitau	15.6.53																				2								6	30	2	23		23	2	27	22	34	29	114
Wanuma	10.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															10	40	1	13		13	4	19	5	45	18	87
Yeria	28.10.52			(xxx)				See		Note				below															2	20	4	14		15	4	15	12	28	19	74
		2	3			2			1		1			1	2			2	1	5	2				2				85	329	56	200	4	225		248	180	405	257	1094

Note: ① Villages marked (xxx) NOT censused during Patrol 17 of 52/53. Figures given in such cases are from P/R of Sept./Nov.-'52

② Village YERIA brought in from Island BUNABUN Sub-Division

③ Village PITCHILEI removed from this sub-division. To be included in AVISAN Sub-Division.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Atitau — Madang Dist.

YEAR Mid-1953 Siluwa Sub-Division For P/R 17 of 52/53

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

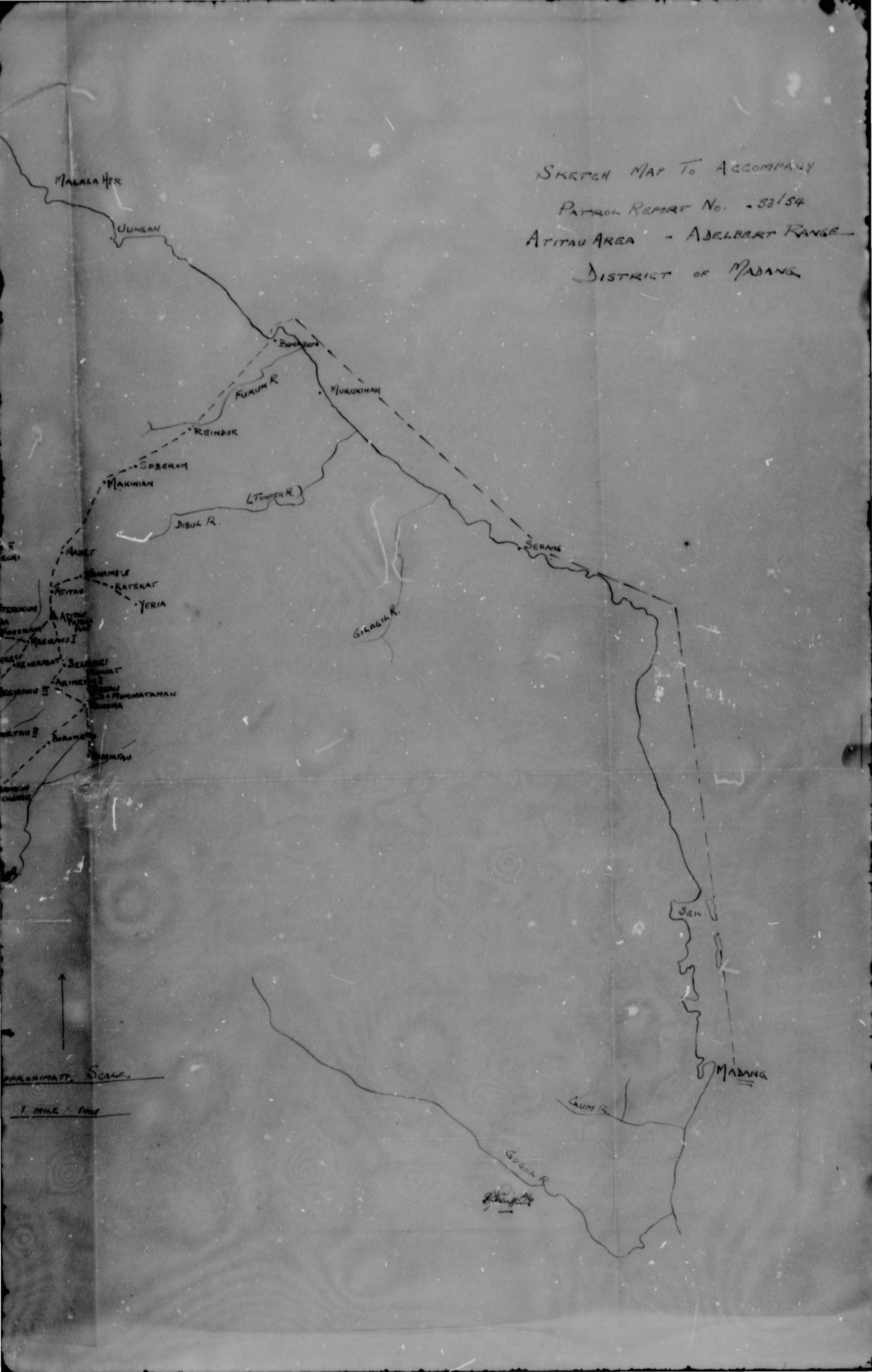
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Female in Cl. Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work Inside District		Outside District		Students Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males		Females		Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	16	16-45				M	F	M	F	+F
Trimbugor	8.5.53	1	.											1	.		.	.	1	2	4						1	1	9	34	2	22	.	22	2	17	13	35	25	96
Tintiginei	7.5.53	1	.																										8	30	5	25	.	25	1.5	17	13	33	28	91
Kisala	4.5.53	1	1											1	.		1	2	1	3									14	38	6	32	4	32	1.7	26	16	44	40	126
Tumbunduwi	1.6.53																2	1	.	1	2	.	1				8	4	5	12	5	6	.	6	5	2	4	17	7	45
Simba	7.5.53	2	1									.	1	.	1		1	1	.	1			1						9	11	3	15	.	15	3.2	16	13	13	16	59
Iabtangu	3.5.53	1	.																								1	.	3	8	.	4	.	5	1.9	4	3	11	[illegible]	27
Bangangsav	21.5.53	2	.														1	3	.	2									3	18	4	12	.	12	2.5	16	7	24	15	62
Sambanga Savenda	22.5.53																4	1											5	18	1	7	.	6	2.5	9	2	22	13	46
Iabaranga	30.5.53																18	9											2	25	5	12	1	12	1.4	8	9	30	18	65
Makaratama	29.5.53																6	3	6	3									3	17	.	10	.	10	1.3	10	3	23	15	51
Isinsibi	29.5.53																12	10	.	.									2	10	.	8	.	8	1.5	10	4	16	12	42
Kangerangatei	24.5.53																12	13											6	18	2	15	1	15	1.8	16	5	20	16	57
Sisilika	4.1.53	(xxx) See note below																											5	23	2	18	.	18	3.5	21	13	28	21	83
		7	2	.								.	1	2	1		57	43	8	13	6	.	2				10	5	74	262	35	186	6	186		172	105	316	234	150

NOTE: ① (xxx) SISILIKA NOT CENSUSED ON PATROL No. 17 of 52/53.
FIGURES GIVEN FOR SISILIKA ARE FROM P/R of NOV./MAR. 52/53

② SISILIKA BROUGHT IN FROM AVISAN SUB-DIVISION

③ BANGANGSAV — ALTERNATIVE NAME MANSARATAMA

BOGIA
DOGUMOR BAY
MALALA HBR
ULINGAN
BUNABUN
FURUK R.
MURUKINAN
REINDUK
SOBEROM
MAKINIAN
(TIMPER R.)
DIBUL R.
KANGERANGATEI
BANGANGSAY
SAMBANGA
SAVENDA
ARIMBUGOR
IABARANGA
KOKOPOGOLA
MAKARATAMA
SIGILIKA
ABASAKUR I
AVARTARMUR
ABASAKUR II
EVECHI
MABET
TINTIGINEI
TUMBUNDUWI
JOSEPHSTAAL
USIMBUGOR
SIMBA
SUNGALA R.
KUKURMASAK
MUTUYAL
ISINSIBI
TUWAMATE
WANAMBRE
ATITAU
KATEKAT
YERIA
UTERUKUM
ATITAU PATROL POST
KISALA
KAUNGAVA
NAMOPUNJA
POROSA'E
KOGUMAM
MEGIRANU I
AMGASA
KATIATI
AMJAIBIBU
IABTANGU
KUMBUMBA
PITCHILEI
KENERAGOT
SELAUSEI
KOWAT
SANGARUP
MUNIBEI
AMBINIGARI
MEGIRANU II
ARIMETAU I
YABSAU
MUNIMATAMAN
WANUMA
MAVUNDI
ARIMETAU II
BOROMUTAU
WABRIATAU
MAUMIAKU
PANGAM R.
OMOSA R.
KUMBUNA
SENGRU
SENGERU
SAWAIA R.
MUSITA
NAMAGAL R.
NUMUGEN R.
GILAGIL R.
APPROXIMATE SCALE
1 MILE : 1 INCH


SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY
PATROL REPORT NO. -53/54
ATITAU AREA - ADELBERT RANGE
DISTRICT OF MADANG
MALALA HBR
ULINGAN
BUNABUN
FURUK R
MURUKINAN
REINDUK
SOBEROM
MAKINIAN
(TIMPER R.)
DIBUL R.
MABET
KATEKAT
YERIA
ATITAU
SERANG
GILAGIL R.
MUNIMATAMAN
SEK
MADANG
GUM R.
GOGOL R.
APPROXIMATE SCALE
1 MILE : 1 INCH

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG CENTRAL. Report No. 8 - 53/54

Patrol Conducted by E.R. JOHNSON CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Patrol Accompanied by - Europeans ....NIL.....
Natives ..11 POLICE & PERSONAL SERVANT.

Duration - From .1.7.1953. to .21.3.1954....

Number of Days ....236.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ...NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services .15./10./19.53.
Medical .15./.6./19.54

Map Reference TERRAIN STUDIES MADANG & SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol ....CONSTRUCTION OF MADANG GUSAP..
ROAD & GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

30/10/160-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
21 MAY 1954

WJJ.MN

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/13.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

District Office,
MADANG.

15th May, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT NO.8-53-54, E.R. JOHNSON, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

This Report has been held up pending the obtaining of an additional copy as only 3 copies were submitted by the Officer.

The delay is regretted.

W. B. Giles, per AH
(W.B. Giles)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

30-10-160

24th May 1954/

The District Commissioner,
MADANG.

Patrol Report MADANG. No.8/53-54.

The Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer, E.R.Johnson, regarding his 7½ months stay in the GOGOL Valley supervising the construction of the MADANG-GUSAP road, is acknowledged.

Mr. Johnson has supplied an informative account of his activities in this area and the native situation generally as he saw it.

This work he has been carrying out with advice and assistance from Mr. Ellis and yourself, is pioneering work of the first importance and despite difficulties and set backs should be persevered with successfully to its planned conclusion. It is the necessary prerequisite for the effective opening up of a large area of country and will give the native people in its vicinity a better chance of making real economic progress.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.DDS.NA.

Note
24/5/54

WJJ.MN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
2 MAY 1954
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply Please Quote

MEMORANDUM FOR :

No. M.30/13

District Office,
Madang,

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

30th April, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT NO.8-53/54: E.R. JOHNSON, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The abovementioned Report is forwarded in triplicate.

In effect this Report is a summary of the operations of the construction of the Madang-Gusap Road during the Officer's 7½ months practically unbroken residence in the Gogol Valley. However, even though the duties of the officer have been road construction supervision, he has taken advantage of his prolonged, relatively intimate residence in the area to make some intelligent observations on the social and political effects that the road construction has wrought on the community.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The general picture is one of change and the resulting confusion (see remarks under Village Official and the desire of the young men to leave the area and go out to work) and possible hardship that such conditions produce. It must be realised that one cannot have omelettes without breaking a few eggs. The eggs in this case representing the inherent indolence and relative unconcern of some of the people.

It is true that general material advancement is desired by all, but there exists in the minds of a few the belief that such should eventuate with the least possible sacrifice and effort on the part of the general population. This is not true of the Upper Amele group who have made outstanding efforts on the road construction.

The prolonged drought experienced during the latter part of last year emphasises considerably the effect of any hardship that the people may have suffered by their absence from the villages on voluntary labour on the roads. Exigencies of this nature are unforeseeable and hardship would still have been experienced whether or not the people had remained in their villages, as periods of hunger are to some degree an annual experience of these people. It is towards the overcoming of this that the introduction of a "long-storing" grain crop is being pushed in those areas even where at the present time there are no road facilities for the development of a cash crop.

What is needed in this respect is a cheap yet efficient hand mill for family rice consumption. Even this in itself would not be the whole solution to the problem, as the people require complete education towards rice as a crop and a food, and in addition, an education in the principles of thrift and economy in relation to food crops. An example of what I mean is quoted in the Report where it is stated that at present rice is being allowed to rot in the fields, yet a few months previously these people had experienced a shortage of food and know that in all probability there will be a similar experience next year.

The matter of closing the area to recruiting has already been referred to you for attention.

General.

This is Mr. Johnson's first attempt at presenting a Patrol Report and he should be commended for the manner in which he has handled the subject matter in the body of the report.

(W.B. Gilen)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

DIARY

1953

Wednesday, 1st July. Heavy rain all day.

2nd July. Heavy rain in morning. Inspected work at Dahe and supervised digging of catch drains Umun village area

3rd July. Lined labourers 0600hrs. 68 labourers and Consts, SAU'UN, and Aunie proceeded to Amele Hill to widen the hair pin bends. Voluntary village workers on Dallam detour and road near Umun village. To Muhuwark river bridge site; Abuttments (4) finished and the 80 natives under L/Cpl Tapo engaged in hauling KUILA bearers for the bridge 142 natives under Const. Kasbar engaged in regrading the saddle near Dahe village.

4th July. Inspected native labour barracks and police barracks as well as personel at Dallam Village Camp, Umun Village Camp and Dahe Village Camp.
Work same as yesterday.

Sunday 5th July. Volunteers worked in morning on carrying stones and loading gravel onto truck for the culverts along the road near Dallam Village.
Rest of day observed.

6th July. One truck bogged in Seou river, fan belts also broken Labour deposizions as on Saturday. Hire truck from Madang bringing strip matting and cement .. dumped at head of Amele Hill.

7th July. Attempt to transport the supplies at Amele to Umun village but road along Amele Hill too greasy.
Work same as yesterday.

8th July. Mr. M.V.Neal arrived en route for Jal village. Mr Ellis A.D.O. arrived 1100 hrs and proceeded Marwan village for inspection of Gogol Bridge Site.

9th July. Labourers still engaged at the previously named jobs. 3 hire trucks arrived from Madang bringing bridging materials - Cement, Spikes, and Strip Matting.
Tip truck T.N.G. 4.039 U/S due to broken rear assembly.

10th JUly Proceeded to Dogu river and inspected site for [illegible] abuttments - hard coral on both banks. Construc[illegible] eastern ~~xx~~ abuttment form and marked out the W[illegible]
Also inspected the new diversion from Dogu [illegible] the Wabiton River.

11th July. Erected western form Dogu river bridge this morning. Two hire trucks arrived ex Madang bringing two steel bridge sp spans. Muhuwark river bridge construction ceased due to flood in Gogol river. Labourers constructing acess roads to this bridge.

Sunday 12th July. Day Observed.

13th July. Const. IONA and 30 natives constructing approaches to and from the Kewagiev river bridge. 20 natives arrived from the KAMANBO area .

14th July. Proceeded to Dogu village and supervised pouring of the eastern abuttment. Returned~~x~~ to Dahe and marked out new road from Dahe village to the Muhuwark river bridge, this will give a better approach to the bridge as well as cutting out a steep grade on the original road.
Mr. Ellis arrived in afternoon and talks re road work especially on Amele Hill.

15th July.

DIARY (CONT.)

15th July 1953. Paid all contract workers and typed out the paysheets.
60 bags Rice arrived from Madang on two hire trucks.
Revision of census in the UMUN/FULUMU group of villages and a new roster system for voluntary labour introduced.

16th July. Left Umun village for Marwan village 0800hrs. Arrived Marwan 1200hrs after inspecting work on the road on the way up.
Heavy rain in afternoon and talks with village officals re importance of road .

17th July. Revision of Census Marwan/Utu area and roster of voluntary labour introduced. Const. ZOLI to remain at Marwan village.
Left Marwan for Jal village passing Ouphan, Berin, Waguma, Baimari, Jobto, Usu villages. Arrived Jal 1730 hrs. Talks with Mr. Neal re question of labour and route of road.

18th July. Proceeded to Jobto village with Mr Neal and supervised the voluntary village labour.

Sunday 19th July. Day Observed.

20th July Left Jal 0800 hours for Umun village ... arrived 1430 hours.

21st July Inspection tour of road in morning Beavers now finished for the Muhuwark river bridge, decking yet to be laid. The Dahe saddle still being repaired, and new diversion at Dahe cleared. Two hair pin bends of Amele hill now finished.

22nd.July. Supervised work on Amele Mill today.

23rd JULY. Supervised road work on Amele Mill. Hire truck from Madang arrived with 51 bags of Cement...carried from Amele Mill to Umun village store.

24th July. Supervised work on Amele Mill.

25th July. " " " "
Hire truck arrived bringing 40 bags cement.

Sunday 26th July. Day Observed.

27th July. Supervised construction of detour at Dallam village by Umun/Fulumu voluntary labour.
Mr. Ellisarrived out in afternoon ...brought out some dynamite for use on Amele Mill.

28th July. To Amele Mill and blasted hard coral on side of road.

29th July. Prepared 6 holes in the coral outcrop on Amele Mill Blasting in afternoon.
Mr. Lane arrived out today (Mechanic)

30th July Mr Lane in camp. Supervised cutting of the Dahe detour by Const. Matum.

31st July Proceeded Marwan village and inspected progress of widening the road.

DIARY (Cont.)

Saturday 1st August '53. Repairs to the two trucks ... one truck still U/S.

2nd August DAY OBSERVED

3rd August Main store finished at umun village. L/Cpl Tapo and line shifted to Wabiton River

4th August Mr. Ellis arrived and stayed till late in afternoon Talks re deposition of labour and priority work on road

5th August Repaired the other truck today ... has no brakes. Mire truck from Madang bringing out ration requirements for labourers.

6th August Blasting on Amele Mill today... 16 holes bored and blasted.

7th August Supervised loading of Coranus onto the trucks, and in afternoon proceeded ~~xxxxxx~~ in the truck (DOGU) Inspected Dogu bridge, decking yet to be layed.

8th August T.N.G. 4.039 broke down with a sheared drive shaft. Mr. Ellis arrived to inspect road.

Sunday 9th August Day Observed.

10th August Proceeded Marwan village and inspected work done by the voluntary village workers. Also measured the proposed bridge site at Marwan village. Returned Umun 1800 hours.

11th August Inspected work at Dahe in morning then Amele Mill in afternoon.
Mr. Lane (Mechanic) arrived to repair truck returned to Madang that evening.

12th August To Amele Mill and inspected work on widening corners. Umun/Fulumu group on last leg of the Dallam detour. The Amele group engaged in widening the road down Amele Mill, at present they are approx. 150 yds from the top and are cutting through thick deposits of coranus.
To Dogu river, the decking of strip matting is finished, approaches yet to be done.

13th August All day at Wabiton in constructing the Pile trench and readying the Piles for driving... both abuttments.

14th August Again at Wabiton. The eastern row of Piles (6) driven. The rest will be driven tomorrow.
Tip truck T.N.G. 4.039 broken down with rear assembly trouble.

15th August To Wabiton where remaining Piles driven. The Piles were driven to a depth of 18 feet by primitive hand methods.
Constables IONA? AUNIE, and WILAPAU transferred to Madang.

Sunday 16th August Day Observed.

17th August To Wabiton. Construction of concrete abuttment forms and pouring of cement sills on top of the KUILA Piles. Both abuttments forms now finished.

18th August 140 natives arrived from the Ramu river area ~~this afternoon~~ ernoon

DIARY (Cont.)

Tuesday 18th August. this afternoon, quartered at Dahe Road Camp and will start on the Dahe detour. Mr. Lane arrived inspected truck, and returned to Madang for correct xpxixx parts.

19th August Supervised labourers at Amele Mill, the corners are now widened sufficiently to take a three ton truck without any difficulty. Labcurers now engaged in widening the road down the hill.
Hire truck from Madang bringing out 40 bags cement and personal stores.

20th August To Amele Mill. Amelé group widening road at head of hill, whilst labourers engaged in widening road in middle reaches, Umun/Fulumu group widening road at foot of the hill.
Mr. Lane in camp.

21st August To Wabiton and supervised pouring of the western and last abuttment. (Eastern had been poured 19th& 20th) Worked until 2000 hours in order to finish this abutment. Mr. Lane still in camp, will leave tomorrow morning. One truck repaired, the other wants wheel nuts.

22nd August Inspected all labour camps and the police detachment were paraded and inspected at Umun village. Issue of weekly rations and instructions to police re road work.
Two hire trucks arrived ex Madang bringing ration requirements and issues as well as dynamite detonators and fuse.
Truck metalling Amele Mill.

Sunday 23rd August Proceeded to Gogol Crown Lands to inspect perimeter tracks cut by the local villagers. Accompanied by the Luluai of TADUP village.

24th August As the widening of Amele Mill is finished, all labour is concentrated in regrading two of the corners to provide a safer turning area. Sunk eight holes in the coral outcrop at foot of Amele hill ... blasted in afternoon.
To Dahe area and inspected work on the new detour... progressing favourably.
Const. Matum engaged in filling in pot holes and widening the road in the Bau village area.

25th August Voluntary workers of Umun/Fulumu engaged in widening and regrading the road from Umun village to Bahapo village... a lot of work to be done.
60 labourers from the Ramu area and47 local natives were signed on to the pay roll today. This brings the total complement to 557 labourers.

26th August Exploded 10 charges of dynamite at the Coranus quarry this morning.
To Dahe and remarked section of the new detour.

27th August To Wabiton river and supervised cutting and hauling of the KUILA bearers for the Wabiton river br bridge.

28th August To Wabiton River and supervised hauling of KUILA bearers to the southern bank of the Gogol river

29th August To Amele Mill in morning and Wabiton in afternoon

DIARY (Cont.)

Saturday	29th August	All bearers have been hauled to the southern bank of the Gogol River.
	30th August	Day Observed Typed Report (road report)
	31st August	Proceeded to Wabiton river, bearers hauled to bridge site and placed in position.
	1st SEptember	To Wabiton and supervised placing of the strip matting decking, Bridge finished today.
	2nd September	Supervising work on Amele Mill. Mr. Ellis arrived and we proceeded to Dogu villageand/or bridge. Talks xxx re road construction.
	3rd September	Supervised work on Amele Mill
	4th September	To Wabiton River to supervise construction of a small bridge approx 200 yards past the camp.
	5th September	To Dahe village and supervised the labourers xxxxx cutting the new detour.
Sunday	6th September	Day Observed
	7th September	To Amele Mill and finished blasting the coral outcrop..... 16 charges. Mr. Lane arrived to repair truck
	8th September	To Amele Mill and supervised the loading of the trucks with coranus, and also the building up of the first corner of Amele Mill. Mr.Lane returned to Madang/
	9 9th September	To GUMALU village and constructed abuttment forms for the Gunarohu river bridge. Returned to Umun and transported the two steel bridge spans to Dogu river.
	10th September	Supervised the widening of the road between Umun and Bahapo villages. Mr.Ellis and Mr. Lane arrived 1000 hours. Mr. Lane remained Umun to repair truck, whilst Mr.Ellis and myself proceeded to Wabiton via Bafalo and Guman villages.
	11th September	Proceeded to Wabiton and took the bridge building line off their present work for a concerted effort on the Bafalo Guman detour.... to start from Wabiton Road Camp and work back towards Dogu village The Marwan/Utu group of voluntary labour also moved down from their section of the road for this effort.
	12th September	Left Umun 0900 hours with Messrs Lane and Neal for Madang.
Sunday	13th September	In Madang
	14th September	In Madang
	15th September	Mr. Neal and myself left for Umun village 0900 hours, arrived 1030 hours.
	16th September	Mr. Neal left for Jal village 0730 hours. Proceeded Amele Mill and supervised drainage and regrading corners of the hill.
	17th September	To Bafalo Guman proposed detour, and in company with L/Cpl. Tapo, marked out the road.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday 18th September — To Dahe Road Camp and inspected the road so far constructed. Approx. 20 yards separate the two lines.

19th September — Proceeded to Bau village and supervised Constx. MATUM's line. The approach to the bridge at Tuhut creek is at present under construction.

Comst. ARIMPEUM'S line preparing site for a cement culvert midway between UMUN and BAMAPO villages.Constructed the concrete forms and pouring of cement will begin tomorrow.

A Quarry has been opened approx. 400yds past UMUN village, and the truck (T.N.G.4.09) has been metalling theroad near the Aradahl creek from this quarry.

120natives transferred from Amele Mill to Wabiton Camp.... to commence work on the detour.

Sunday 20th September — Day spent in transferrin g labour from Dallam Road Camp to the Wabiton Road Camp.

21st September — Proceeded Wabiton River and supervised work on detour. Steel bridge spans carried from Dogu village to the bridge site acrossthe Gunarohu river.

Ten houses are in the process of construction at Wabiton for the labourers (inc. O.I.C.'s house)

Marwan/Utu groupengaged in cutting the road the other side of W + 1 bridge

Reorganised line at Dahe, of the 173 natives. 100 are to proceed to Wabiton (detour), and 73 to remain on the Dahe detour.

Two hire trucks from Madang bringing Meat and Strip Matting.

22nd September — Transferred headquarters from UMUN village to Wabiton river Road Camp.

All labour concentrated in finishing two houses 120' long for labour quarters.

Umun/Fulumu to remain at their present work under Const. ZOLI.

Amele group to widen road from Amele village to Amele Mission.

23rd September — Lined labourers 0600 hours, and all labour proceeded to the Bafalo detour (of approx. 1½ miles)

Proceeded Umun 0900 hours and gave instructions to Constables MATUM and ARIMPEUM re division and allocation of labour. 100 labourers from Dahe to construct a new road at Dogu village (Const. ARIMP.)

Const Matum to proceed to the western approach to the Dogu bridge(Beginning of Bafalo detour) and work towards Wabiton Road Camp.

The 58 natives from Umun village to proceed wabiton for work on detour.

Hire truck ex Madang ... strip matting.

24th September — Ceneral talk to labourers re cleanliness of camp, personal belongings, and persons.

Labour depositions as as yesterday.

Hire truck from Madang .... strip matting

b Memorandum from District Office to cut labour strength to 100 natives, and expenditure to £500 a month, to take effect on the 30/9/53.

25th September — All available labour concentrated on the Bafalo detour.

Mr. Ellis arrived 1600 hours and talks re road work. Mr. Lane also arrived to repair truck at Dahe Camp.

DIARY (Cont.)

Saturday 26th September — Inspection of labour quarters 0630 hours, and policedetachment paraded 0800 hours.
Labour grouped the same as yesterday with the exception of the bridge building line - carried Rice from the Umun village store to Wabiton.
Mr. Lane arrived Wabiton 1145 hours.

27th September — Day Observed.

28th September — Lined labourers 0600 hours, supervised the work on the detour all day.

29th September — Marked out position of Armco Culverts on the new detour, and in afternoon typed out pay sheets for the retiring ~~x~~ workers.
Mr. Lane returned ~~from~~ ~~X~~ to Madang.

30th September — Lined labourers 0545 hours, and all proceeded to the new detour. Made trafficable by midday. Mr Ellis arrived 1215 hours and ihstructed me on the new depositions of the Labour.

1st October — Lined labourers 0600 hours, paid the retiring workers qnd sent them back to their villages under police escort.
The remaining 100 labourers proceeded to Dogu village and carried lengths of Armco Piping to the positions marked on the new road.
Hire truck ex Madang with Cement.

2nd October — 20 natives with Const. URIE to remain on Amele Mill and to proceed with drainage and widening certain sections of the road.
Dynamited Amele Mill coranus quarry this morning.
Amele group engaged in widening road near coranus quarry.
Umun/Tulumu engaged Umun Bahapo section of road (cutting "pimples" off road)
The 80 natives still engaged on the detour, widening the road and placing culverts in position

3rd October — Lined labourers 0600 hours
L/Cpl. TAPO ... acess road to Gunarohu river
Const. GWAN ... acess road to Gogol river
Const. Matum . Dogu detour
Const. SAU'UN .. Placing Armco Piping in position
Const ARIMPEUM . Marwan/Utu line/

Sunday 4th October — Day Observed

5th October — Mr. Lane arrived Wabiton 1745 hours to repair truck. Labour as per Saturday.

6th October — Lined labourers 0600 hours and work same as ~~xxxxxx~~ yesterday. Mr. Lane returned to Madang with the tipper T.N.G. 4.095.

7th October — Proceeded to Amele Mill and supervised road work and loading of the tipper with coranus. The hill is now metalled for about 600 yards.
The District Commissioner, and Mr. Ellis arrived at 1515 hours and proceeded to Wabiton Inspected road and camp.

8th October — Mr. D.Parsons C.P.O. arrived this morning from patrol in Bamu area.
Instructions from Mr.Ellis to increse labour line by 25 natives.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday 9th October — Increased labour strength to 125 labourers. Labour engaged in constructing culverts along the new road and in draining the new road at Dogu village.
Hire truck from Madang bringing cut strip matting

10th October — Supervised work on culverts and draining the new Dogu road. Deep drains to be dug.

11th October — Day Observed

12th October — To Amele Hill and Amele village and inspected progress made by the contracted workers and the village workers.

13th October — Mr. Parsons left en route for Marwan village via Berin and Ouphan villages.
Started Compass survey of the road to Amele Mission from Wabiton Road Camp.

14th October — Still on Compass survey

15th October — Finished survey to Amele Mission, and started survey from Wabiton to Marwan village. Completed that evening

16th October — Left Wabiton 0615 hours for Jal village, arrived 1400 hours.

17th October — Talks with Mr. Neal re labour and road work

Sunday 18th October — Left Jal 0630 hours for Wabiton; arrived 1130 hours.

19th October — Proceeded to Amele Hill on inspection tour of road All culverts and drainage completed from the Muhuwark river bridge to Wabiton river.
Const URIE and his 20 natives repairing Amele Hill - landslides, and potholes etc.

20th October — Lined labourers 0600 hours and despatched L/Cpl TAPO with 30 labourers to Umun village to carry out construction of Armco Culverts in that area.
One span of the Gunarohu river bridge erected today - waiting on fishplates from Madang,

21st October — Lined labourers 0600 hours; L/Cpl Tapo at Umun,
Const. Zoli with Marwan/Utu group widening road approx. 500 yards east of Wabiton Camp
Const. Matum and 40 natives regrading Dogu bridge approach
Const. SAU'UN and 30 natives regrading road Dahe village area

22nd October — Lined labourers 0600 hours, work same as yesterday.

23rd October — New detour started at Gumalu village today, Const. SAU'UN in charge, otherwise work same as yesterday.

24th October — Work same as yesterday

25th October — Day Observed

26th October — Lined labourers 0600 hours. L/Cpl TAPO finished the supplies of Armco Piping and returned to Wabiton yesterday after completing 12 culverts in the section between Umun and Bahapo villages.
Proceeded to Gunarohu river and fitted remaining span together. Waiting on sawn timber decking for bridge.

DIARY (Cont.)

Tuesday 27th October 1953 — Lined labourers 0600 hours ; Umun/Fulumu voluntary labour transferred to Wabiton for work on the new Gumalu detour.
The bridge building line under L/Cpl. TAPO proceeded to an area approx. 3 miles from Wabiton but on the southern side of the Gogol river, to locate and fell eight KUILA logs for the bearers of the Wabiton + 2 bridge(approx. 1¾ miles from Wabiton camp)
Heavy rain stopped work at 1500 hours.

28th October — Proceeded to Amele Hill in morning and supervised work on the maintenance of the hill, and the laying of coral by the tipper. This truck averagesten loads of coranus a day.
Returned Wabiton 1700 hours.

29th October — Lined labourers 0600 hours, the Wabiton+1 bridge being prepared for cement approaches, forms built, and the truck carrying gravel from Gogol for use in cementing.
The75 labourers, plus the voluntary village workers of Umun/Fulumu, and Marwan/Utu, are concentrated on the Gumalu detour.

30th October — Work as yesterday, western approach to W + 1 bridge completed. Hire truck from Madang bringing out 6 44 gallon drums of petrol.

31st October — Work same as yesterday. The Chev. truck engaged in carrying gravel from the Gogol river and laying it over the top of all the culverts on the new Bafalo road. The eastern approach to the Wabiton + 1 bridge finished this afternoon.

Sunday 1st November — Day Observed. Mr. Morgan (Recruiter) arrived en route Bagasim area.

2nd November — Lined labourers 0600 hours, work same as yesterday Eight KUILA bridge bearers cut and ready for transportation to bridge site - sills yet to be felled.

3rd November — Left Wabiton 0700 hours for Jal Village for discussions with Mr.Neal re road work and the voluntary labour.

4th November — Proceeded with Mr. Neal to Garinam village (bridge site across the Kokun river)

5th November — Left Jal 0800 hours for Wabiton, arrived 1400 hours. Supervised work on Gumalu detour rest of afternoon.

6th November — Supervised work on Gumalu detour, Chev. truck u/s. Mr. Morgan returned Madang with recruits.

7th November — Very heavy rain all day - no work.

Sunday 8th November — Day Observed

9th November — Work same as ~~Saturday~~ FRIDAY.
Mr. Ellis arrived 1230 hours and issued instructions as to the reorganization of the labour force, and the voluntary village labour. Myself to releive Mr. Neal at Jal and to take charge of the project.

10th November — Lined labourers 0600hours, and all labour (except bridge building line) to repair the road.

Amele/Umun/Fulumu	- Amele Hill to Umun
Marwan/Utu	- Wabiton river to Marwan.
Labourers	- " " to Umun.

DIARY (Cont.)

Tuesday	10th November (cont.)	To Amele Hill coranus quarry and blasted six holes. Ford tipper broken down.
	11th November	Left Wabiton 0630 hours arrived Jal 1100 hours (carriers arrived 1400 hours) Checked tools and road forming implements at Jal Camp. Took over from Mr. Neal.
	12th November	Inspected work so far accomplished at Jal 1¼ miles cleared towards GARINAM, and 4½ miles cleared towards Jobto village
	13th November	Left Jal in company with Mr. Neal 0800 hours arrived Wabiton1400 hours. Jeep arrived for Mr. Neal at2000 hours.
	14th November	Mr Neal left for Madang 0800 hours. All labour (contracted) engaged in hauling the KUILA bearers for the G + 1 bridge.
Sunday	15th November	Day Observed. Very Heavy Rain.
	16th November	Gogol river in flood so unable to ford river and haul the bridge bearers. Labour concentrated on section of road 800 yards past Dahe Road Camp. Hire truck arrived , but broke down at the Tuhut Creek bridge; brought out supplies for labourers This hire truck to remain on the Amele Hill section of road.
	17th November	Lined labourers 0600 hours work same as yesterday. Proceeded Umun village, thence onto the Amele Hill Quarry, where 12 holes were blasted. Gogol river in flood again.
	18th November	Work same as yesterday, Martin started working on Amele Hill. Mr.Lane arrived 1100 hours and repaired Chev. truck, stayed night.
	19th November	Proceeded Jal village 0700 hours, arrived 1400 hrs only 43 labourers at work (possible number 224)
	20th November	Had talks with all village officals of the area, and the importance of the road stressed.... opening up route to Madang for their garden produce and cash crops. Supervised clearing of bush the rest of day.
	21st November	Left Jal 0500 hours and arrived Wabiton1000 hours. Supervised placing of remaining KUILA bearers of G+1 bridge, placing of the strip matting decking, and the formation of the approaches. Ford 6 X 6 truck arrived yesterday with supplies.
Sunday	22nd November	Day Observed.
	23rd November	Lined labourers 0600 hours. All labour on the new Bafalo road - clearing the land slides, and digging the drains.
	24th November	Work same as yesterday. Proceeded to Umun village and supervised stone laying by the 6X6 near Daklam village (on detour). Umun/Fulumu at Tuhut Sreek bridge approach, clearing a landslide. Amele group repairing the road near Amele Mission. Marwan group combined with contracted labourers in clearing Bafalo detour.

DIARY (Cont.)

Wednesday 25th November — Lined labourers 0600hrs, work same as yesterday. Mr.Ellis arrived1600 hrs and gave details re the Agricultural Show and the Administrators visit on the Sunday.
Drew map of road in evening.

26th November — Proceeded to Amele Hill and supervised work by Martin's truck and the six wheeler.

27th November — Heavy rain last night and all labour departed for Umun village to carry sheets of strip matting to place on swampy patches of the road (Bafalo section) Constables KASBAR, IAGU, WAGU,PANGARNGRI, and BAMBIEN, arrived from Jal Road Camp.

28th November — Labour carrying strip matting and laying the sheets on road - to be completed tomorrow morning.

Sunday 29th November — His Honour, the Administrator and party arrived on inspection tour 0930 hours this morning.

30th November — Reassigned the police to stations at Jal and in the Ramu. Consts. Kasbar, Iagu, and Wagu to Jal, and Consts. Pangarngri, and Bambien to the Ramu.
To supervise the voluntary village labour of those areas.

1st December — Proceeded to Amele Hill and supervised the labour on the hill, also the work of the two trucks.

2nd December — Received instructions from District Office to transfer the labour and the H.Q. to Umun village and carry out a programme of road consolidation from Amele Hill onwards.

3rd December — Transferred Camp to Umun village.

4th December — Labour line carrying supplies down to Umun from Wabiton Road Camp.
Umun/Fulumu group engaged in constructing a garage at the foot of Amele Hill.
Amele group engaged in shovelling coranus onto truck and in widening road near the quarry.
The 6X6 truck and the Chev truck both broken down.

5th December — Lined labourers 0630 hours, village labour building garage and labour line repairing road 100 yds the Amele side of Umun village.
The Tuhut Ck. bridge (35'0 collapsed today.

Sunday 6th December — Day Observed.

7th December — All labour engaged in placing stones on road, starting from foot of Amele Hill. Martin's truck ferrying stones from Amele Hill and tipping them on the road.

8th December — General overhaul of the two trucks at present u/s/ at Umun village - greasing etc.
Supervised work on Amele Hill.

9th December — Work same as yesterday.
Made out pay sheets and Contingencies.

10th December — Paid labourers, and sent note to A.D.O. Madang for transport into the hospital - Tropical Ulcer on leg.

11th December — Admitted hospital, Madang.

DIARY (Cont.)

	12th December to 29th December	Hospitalised in Madang.
	30th December	
	31st December	
1954	1st January	In Madang
	2nd January	
	3rd January	
Monday	4th January	Left Madang for Umun village1430 hours, and arrived 1600 hours.
	5th January	Lined labourers, all to carry stones from the Wogi river and ballast the road (approx. 500 yards from foot of Amele Hill)
	6th January	Re-trenchment of labour line, 25 natives dismissed, otherwise work same as yesterday.
	7th January	Made out pay sheets for retiring workers, supervised stone laying rest of afternoon.
	8th January	Proceeded Wabiton river on inspection tour, road bad due to landslides and washaways.
	9th January	Supervised stone laying on road.
Sunday	10th January	Day Observed
	11th January	Supervised labour on Amele Hill and stone laying gangxrxxixxf on the Dallam village road
	12th January	Lined labourers 0630 hours. Bridge building team on maintenance of all bridges; construction of wheel guides. Instructions to Marwan/Utu group of villages to discontinue voluntary work due to the outbreak of Influenza in that area.
	13th January	Lined Labourers 0600 hours; 50 on stoning, 20 on Amele Hill, and 30 on bridge maintenance. Instructions from District Office re Ministerial visit on the 29th instant.
	14th January	To Tuhut Ck. bridge with L/Cpl. TAPO. Instructions to TAPO re construction of this bridge
	15th January	To Tuhut Ck. and supervised digging of Pile trench and cutting of eight KUILA Piles Four Kuila logs(bridge bearers) felled on other side of Gogol river.
	16th January	All labourers to haul the four bridge bearers to the bridge site. Four more logs felled and barked. Six Piles driven 5' into thick blue pug, and concreted to a depth of 10'. Two abuttment trenches dug. Marwan/Utu area isolated today, a policeman sent to area.
Sunday	17th January	Manhandled two of the remaining four bearers across the Gogol this morning.
	18th January	Lined labourers 0600 hours. 15 natives cememting approaches to the Seou river bridge. Labourers carrying gravel to Tuhut bridge site. Voluntary labour filling up pot holes in Dallam village section.
	19th January	

DIARY (Cont.)

19th January — Labour to Tuhut Creek and manhandle retaining two logs across the Gobol, and then the four logs to the bridge site

20th January — Labourers to Amele Hill (20), Seou river (15), Dallam detour (35), and Tuhut Ck. (30).
Finished side cuts for the caps on the Piles and marked out bore holes.

21st January — Proceeded Tuhut Ck. and started boring the holes Messrs. Symes and Bright, E.M.A.'s to Marwan village to investigate influenza outbreak.

22 nd January — Finished holes and all bolts and bracketts in place by midday. Scaffolding constructed and the main span of bearers placed in position.
Mr.Ellis arrived and inspected work, instructions as to Ministerial visit on the 29th.

23rd January — Second and last span of the Tuhut Ck bridge in position, overall length 78'.
Strip matting placed to within 10' of eastern end.

Sunday 24th January
Day Observed.

25th January — Lined labourers 0630 hours, and proceeded to Tuhut Ck., finished laying the strip matting, construction of wheel guides, and creosoting of the timber..
Torrential rain all afternoon.

26th January — Supervised labour clearing the landslides at Dahe and Bafalo sections of road.

27th January — Hire truck working on Amele Hill for two days,- repairing a greasy section.
Messrs Giles, Ellis, and Johnston, arrived on inspection tour of road in preparation for the Ministerial visit.

28th January — Lined labourers 0600 hours, and all labour engaged in repairing pot holes in the road.
Approaches to Tuhut Ck. bridge finished yesterday.

29th January — His Honour the Administrator, and the Minister for Territories, Mr. P.Hasluck, and party arrived 0930 hours for inspection of road.
Proceeded to Madang with party.

30th January
Sunday 31st January — In Madang.
1st February

2nd February — Returned from Madang 1600 hours.

3rd February — All labour engaged in digging drains from the junction of the detour with the old road (Dallam village). L/Cpl. TAPO and line clearing landslide away from the Tuhut Ck. bridge approach/

4th February — Work same as yesterday.
Const. ARIMPEUM admitted native hospital, Madang with tropical ulcer.

5th February — Work same as yesterday.

6th February — Left Umun 0900 hours for Madang.

DIARY (Cont.)

Sunday	7th February 8th February	In Madang.
	9th February	Arrived Umun from Madang 1100 hours, and made out paysheets in afternoon. Reorganization of labour line. 31 natives and L/Cpl. Tapo to SERANG (Nth. Coast Road), 40 natives to N.L.Compound, Madang, and 16 natives to remain on the road.
	10th February	Payed labourers and despatched the various lines to their destinations. Hire truck transported the bridge building line into Madang together with their gear. The 16 labourers plus the village labour, concentrated in deepening the drains along the road.
	11th February	Labourers and village labour deepening drains.
	12th February	Work same as yesterday.
	13th February	Work same as yesterday.
Sunday	14th February	Day Observed.
	15th February	The 16 labourers deepening the drains; 100 yds past Umun village. Voluntary village labour engaged in constructing new O.I.C.'s house at Umun village.
	16th February	Work same as yesterday
	17th February	Mr Ellis arrived, instructions to increase labour strength to 60 natives.
	18th February	Const. Matum despatched Jal for 46 labourers, thence to the Ramu area to recruit a complete new line. Work same as yesterday.
	19th February	Work same as yesterday
	20th February	Revision of census Umun/Fulumu area, total no. of A.B. males in 11 villages, 108 natives. Truck out from Madang, broke down at Amele village. Brought out Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco.
Sunday	21st February	Day Observed.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the period from the 1st of July, 1953 to the 21st February, 1954, during which time this officer has been stationed in the Gogol Valley with headquarters at UMUN village.

The diary of this report covers road operations for that period, and no set patrols were done by this officer, However by virtue of the fact that these people have had an officer of the Dept. of District Services living amongst them for practically a year, some indications as to the economic and social changes can be given. The gemeral opinion of the road project, together with the use of voluntary village labour to construct the road, can be commented on.

Also the increased interest shown by these people in regard to the cultivation of cash crops, their attempts, and triumphs, of cash cropping can be shown.

The area covered by this report concerns the Gogol Valley and hinterland i.e. Bagasin to the south, and Amele and Marwan/Utu to the north.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation and general outlook varies from excellent to poor, generally the furthur from Madang, and the main road, the poorer the situation.

The bright spot of the whole area is of course the Amele group of villages. Due to the leadership of the paramount Luluai - GULU - the people are beginning to know the rewards of cash-cropping, and naturally they are the envy of the remainder of the area.

A "pseudo" council house has been erected at Amele Village and a meeting of all the village officals and councillors of the AMELE, UMUN/FULUMU, and villages east of the KOKUN river, is held every Tuesday afternoon. It is at these meetings that Gulu forcibly tells his convictions to the other officals. Any minor complaints that do not require court action are satisfactorily dealt with at these meetings. In fact these weekly meetings are a preparation for the X village council, and I am of the opinion that the time for the formation of a village council in this area is now close at hand, as the people need something more tangible than the weekly meetings now held, to hold to.

The villages situated in the hills north of the Madang - Gusap Road, namely Efu, Fulumu, Bauk, Bamahal, and Dolonu, are erecting new villages along the main road, so that they can have the same oppurtunity of cultivating cash crops as their neighbours.

The land for the villages and for their community gardens were given to these "Hill people" by the natives residing on the Gogol flats. A meeting was held at the Amele Coumcil house and the land was equitably marked out for these people. It is to be hoped that no disagreements will occur in the future over this division.

Likewise the villages in the Amele "Council" are transferring their villages to the vicinity of the main road so that they can avail themselves of transport facilities.

The positions of the new villages as well as the old sites are shown on the accompanying map.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

Two small societies are in the process of formation alongside the new road. These two projects are situated at Bahapo hamlet, and the old mission airstrip at Dallam village.

The Society at Bahapo comprises eight villages, namely Uman, Fulumu, Efu, Bauk, Dallam, Bafalo and Guman. This project was commenced October last year and at present they have approximately 5 acres of Rice under cultivation. Representatives of all the interested villages come every Wednesday and weed the existing crop, or plant a new crop of either Rice or Sweet Potato. The whole enterprise is superintended by GWEN of Umun village.

It is planned to cultivate the old airstrip at Dallam village, and for this, the people hope to purchase a tractor to till the soil. As the people along the Gogol flats haven't enough money to purchase the tractor, they have offered the Rural Progress Society at Amele half of the land available, if they help them out with regard to the purchase of the tractor. This, I think, represents an outstanding example of community effort and iniatitive.

The villages situated between the KOKUN and NURU rivers (tributaries of the Gogol river, and rising in the Bagasin area) were, in 1951 members of the Amele Rural Progress Society when Mr. Wilson D.A.S.F. was stationed at Amele. However on Mr. Wilson's departure from Amele, the people of these villages became lax in arriving on the set days and so ~~xxxxxx~~ not helping the newly formed Society to stand on its' feet. After a few months of desultory work, they stopped coming all-together, consequently Gulu, with the backing of the other village offivals, veto-ed their remaining in the Society. It is these people that now want to be re-instated in the Society, but all their requests are met with refusal from the "directors".

These people are now in a sorry plight, as most of the land in their area is Crown Land and the only alternative would be (if they are sincerely interested in producing cash crops) to join with the villages on the western side of the KOKUN river and "float a company" near the proposed road, across the Gogol Valley. The villages that could combine in this manner would be; Gonowa, Derin, Tadup, Kuianban, Mair, and Barum, (~~East~~ of Nuru river) Sihan, Berin, and Waguma, on the western side of Kokun river.

The villages of the Marwan/Utu group pose a problem, although with a good leader and a firm policy to adhere to, much could be made of the area. The introduction of cash cropping to the area has been to premature, as the area has no transport facilities. If they want the Rice to be milled they have to carry it in bags for 10 miles to the Amele rice mill.

They have made some attempt at starting community projects as at Marwan village but here as in other places the rice is rotting as it lies in the gardens - the people have made no effort to harvest the crop and store in houses. The area has sunk into a state of apathy and the untidy villages and general state of the gardens bears this out. Most of the people live in scattered hovels in the bush~~xxx~~ and only appear when an officer approaches the area. Much of the trouble is caused by weak village officals who make no effort to advance themselves or their people.

I would recommend that the composite village of Marwan comprising Baimak, Lowo, Silaul, Gumalu, and Marwan villages, be amalgamated into one village with one Luluai and one Tul Tul. At present, on entering the village, an officer is greeted by four Luluais and two Tul Tul's. This village was settled by "YALI" boss boys in 1946.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

The Bagasin area, because of its isolation, has not been concerned with cash cropping, although they realize that they will have their chance in the near future. A small group of Bagasin people, notably the SUMAU people, have "come into" the Amele R.P.S.

The prime concern of the Bagasin area is to plant more food for their own consumption. During October, November, and December of last year, all the voluntary road workers drawn from that area and based at Jal (Mr.M.V.Neal C.P.O.) were fed on Government rations. The food position during the period in question was grim - the people existing from day to day on what they can scavenge from the bush and/or from their already depleted gardens. Approximately a third of the gardens planted each year are lost - due to landslides.

The re-action of these people towards the road project is one of hope, because the majority of them realize that once the road is through, they will have the communications so necessary for successfull cash-cropping. The only drawback - in their minds - is that they have to help build the road themselves and it is only the strongest men that realize that building the road is a "necessary evil" if they ever want to have a higher standard of living. The other men have to be cajoled,persuaded, and even mildly threatened by the village officals to help construct this road.

With the advent of a contracted labour force on the road, the people felt that they were not alone, and enthusiasm increased as the progress of the road increased. However the various retrenchments of the labour line - from 600 labourers to 60 labourers - lowered the morale of the local villagers, and absenteeism has increased . Many of the young able bodied men have departed to plantations in Madang and Rabaul. Of the total population of the Umun/Fulumu group of villages, there are 263 able bodied males. 58.9% of this total have found outside employment. The remainder of this group (108 natives) bear the brunt of the voluntary road work and also the cultivation of the cash crops.

If this area (Bagasin included) could be closed to recruiters, the progress of these people would be substantially quickened, and it would also give a more stable labour force for the road project.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL DETAILS

The area is patrilineal and petrilocal, and as usual, the village structure is on a clan basis. At DALLAM village there are three clans, DALLAM, NANAL, and BAGU; DALLAM and BAGU can intermarry but NANAL must marry outside of the village. In the time of the grandparents of today's generation, BAGU and DALLAM could marry to NANAL, but now the children are related (KANTRI) and inter-marriage forbidden.

At Amele, there are five clans namely, HILE? GUGULUM, BARIA,ALAS, and BAITAP. All are sufficiently large enough to permit intermarriage of all, the only restriction being XXXX upon marriage of persons to a family which through previous marriage is already regarded as "KANTRI".

Adoption of children is very extensive, but children can only be adopted by relatives of the couple, in other words children can only be adopted by members of the same clan.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL DETAILS (Cont.)

Due to the mission influence some men when they marry have a church service, this service is conducted by the Rev. Schoettler of Amele Mission School. There is one proviso to this; both partners must have had communion before marriage. After the "church Wedding" the man pays the bride price to the woman's parents. In other cases the payment of the bride price suffices.

"Trial Marriages" are widely adopted, the couple living togetherfor two to three months, then they separateand find new mates. No bride price is paid in these cases, but if the man and the woman are satisfied with each other and wish to "marry" the bride price is paid. A woman who has gone through life by these trial marriages and has never settled down with any one man, finally returns to her original village and relies on her brothers to provide for her until she dies. The children of such a union are adopted by the woman's relatives, or the man's which ever the case might be.

As the area is patrilineal, the old custom of the bride going to the bridegroom's village is still observed, but it has been noticed that the man when he marries has the choice of the two villages (i.e. if he marries outside of the village) The parents of the girl may persuade him to remain at the girl's village and so help to support them, but generally the man weighs the pros and cons before deciding.

However sophisticated the people of this area are, they have not let their old traditions, beleifs,customs, and fears, lapse. The example that is brought to mind is the case of sorcery in Waguma and Ouphan villages. It seems that the two Tul Tul's of these villages "made poison" against Sorogan of Berin village - he died three days later.The episode was reported to the A.D.O., Madang by the Luluai of Berin village, and the two "sorcerers" were sent into Madang to await court action.

Two months later, a deputation from the three villages concerned arrived and requested that the two "sorcerers" be exiled from their villages, because the "sorcerers" before their departure, threatened to "finish" every single person in the three villages on their return in retaliation for being denounced to the authorities.

COURTS

This officer is not a Magistrate for Native Affairs and no court cases were performed during my stay in the Gogol Valley. All cases that necessitated court action were referred to the A.D.O. Madang.

HOUSING

In the majority of villages houses are rather old and some are due for replacement. In the combined village of Marwan, the housing was in a very poor condition, but the majority of the houses that were condemned by me last November have now been replaced by new structures.

The villages situated in the hills have not been especially worried about, because new villages are being erected along the "big Road". When the actual building starts, the houses will be marked out in a regular order, and care will be taken that enough houses for the population will be erected. When the village is settled in its new site, the old village will be demolished.

If a village council is formed at Amele, a possible solution to the practice of the natives living in garden sites, and in the bush, could be found. The village council could

HOUSING (Cont.)

I impose nominal housing rates on all male adults dwelling in the village, and penalty rates for these living outside of the village in garden sites and in the bush. The monies earned by these rates being paid into the council's treasury.

~~Agriculture and~~

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK

The Amele Rural Progress Society has now been established for three years and is a Society with a very solid foundation due to the untiring efforts of the D.A.S.F. officers, and the fact that the Amele group of villages is a very compact group under the guidance of the Paramount Luluai of Amele - GULU.

Rice is their main crop, but crops of Sweet Potato and Peanuts are also harvested and marketed through the Dept. of Agriculture, Stock, and Fisheries, Madang. 500 Cocoa trees have been planted and all are eagerly the results of this crop.

The "awakening" of the people situated in the villages along the Gogol flats, to the benefits of cash- cropping, came in June last year when isolated patches of rice were planted in the bush. Now each village has its community project, and a branch of the Amele R.P.S. has been formed at Bahapo hamlet where (as mentioned in Native Affairs) approximately 5 acres of rice are under cultivation. It is also proposed to put the old mission airstrip at Dallam village under cultivation if a tractor can be purchased.

The Amele Lutheran Mission has approx. 1½ acres of rice under cultivation near Umun village. This work is done by MATEI (retired Serg. of Police) and his family, coupled with the rice are gardens of pineapples, and Bananas also for the mission. For this work he receives £5 a month.

As mentioned previously under Native Affairs, attempts at successfull cash- cropping in the Marwan/Utu area have proved a failure due to the lack of transport facilities and the indolence of the people. Rice has been planted, some of it harvested, but none of it carried to the Amele Rice Mill. During June of last year, the Agricultural Dept. sent a native who had been associated with the rice project at Boran into this area to form a community project at Marwan, but his attempt was too premature. A section of the community are sincerely interested in cash- cropping, but they have been advised to wait until good communications link the area with Amele and also Madang.

The exceptionally long dry season of last year proved a disaster to the majority of the gardens in the area (especially Bagasin, and Marwan/Utu areas) - the crops withered in the ground, consequently the shortage of the staple diet (Taro) during the months of November, and December of last year. Only now are the gardens producing again.

With regard to livestock, the villages from ~~Amm~~ Bafalo along the main road and into Madang are witout pigs, due to the fact that pigs wreck havoc with a rice garden. However the other villages in the area have pigs either in pens in the bush, or in their villages.

Fowls are numerous in all villages and here and there one notices an exceptionally good strain. Cassowaries are let run with the fowls as chicks, but when they approach maturity, they are killed and eaten.

EDUCATION

The brunt of the education of the natives in the Gogol Valley falls on the missions. At Amele Lutheran Mission, Rev. Schoettler has a primary school for boys; prior to December '53, girls were given scholastic and vocational training at Amele by Mrs. Walch, this section of the school has been transferred to Nobanob. Rev. Reitz at Bagasin also has a primary school for boys, the girls are now at Nobanob.

These are mission stations with an accent on education and are the primary schools from whence pupils graduate either to TUSBAB (Administration School, Madang) or BAITABAK which offers vocational as well as scholastic training.

Furthur to this there are the mission teacher- boys, who reside in the villages and teach the young children. They are taught Arithmetic, a smattering of English, but the main task ~~is to~~ of these "sub- primary" schools is to teach the pupils the "lingua franca" of the Lutheran Mission, namely the KRANKET (GRAGET) language.

A small amount of teaching is done by Father Sari of Utu mission, from whence the students are sent for furthur schooling to the Alexischafen Mission, SEK.

MISSIONS

The Lutherans and the Catholics both operate in this valley, with the Lutheran faith predominating. The Lutherans are stationed at Amele (Rev. Schoettler) and at Bagasin (Rev. Reitz), whilst the Catholics are at Utu (Father Sari).

Catechist teachers of both missions are SCATTERED throughout the area and teach spasmodically. Services are held every Sunday and at various times during the week (generally at night).

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health of the people in this area is quite good, and this is attributed to the Lutheran Mission Hospital at Jaguum. The majority of the natives prefer the Mission Hospital to that of the Native Hospital in Madang (Administration).

The two mission stations namely Amele and Bagasin, provide minor treatment to the natives. Both stations conduct a baby clinic on a set day every month.

The influenza epidemic which has been widespread through- out the Territory, followed the main road out from Madang finally lodging in the Marwan/Utu group of villages, where it reached epidemic proportions. The other villages along the road where not seriously affected, as only isolated cases of influenza were reported.

The Marwan/Utu area was icolated on the 12th January '54, and a policeman was stationed at Marwan village with instructions to guard the acess roads to the area, especially the ford crossing of the Gogol river, because it was feared that if the disease was carried through to Bagasin, the people in their weakened condition (lack of food) would be very susceptible to the disease.

The District Medical Officer was notified of the outbreak and two Medical Assistants arrived to investigate and treat the epidemic. The area was opened again on the 15th of February.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The diary of this report covers road operations on the Madang- Gusap road for the period named.

To date, 10 miles of road has been formed from Amele Mission to Marwan Village and for another ½ a mile to the Gogol bridge site; i.e. 32 miles from Madang. A furthur 12 miles has been cleared of bush ~~xx xxx~~ from the south bank of the Gogol towards Jal village on the KOKUN river. However it is debatable as to whether this route will be used for the road.

Fourteen (14) bridges have been constructed with a furthur four (4) to be erected before Marwan village is reached. A survey has been made of the road so far constructed, but as yet no attempt to survey the route on the other side of the Gogol river has been attempted.

For detailed reports on road progress, see ~~xxpxxx~~ Road Reports Nos. 1 - 4, 1953/1954.

The tracks that link the villages are kept in good order, and bridges were found, are just logs felled across the streams.

~~Xiiixgx Exfixxix~~

VILLAGE OFFICALS

Many of the villagex officals are weak and do not have the support of their people who take them as a matter of course. Also many of them do not live in their villages, as they prefer the main villages along the road to their own. Rumour has it that they were "run out" of their villages by the populace.

The Luluais of Fulumu and Dolonu now resido at Bafalo village and Amele village respectively, and the Tul Tul's of Fulumu and Bauk live at Amele and Bahapo respectively.

There is a state of dissension amongst the two officals of some of the villages, notably those of Dallam, and Efu. At Efu, the village is divided into two parts, and live in separate villages though only a few hundred yards apart. The separation of this village occurred in 1946 due to "Cargo - Cult" activity, the Luluai took his adherents to the coast at BILIAU to await the arrival of the cargo, when it didn't arrive the Luluai returned and erected a new village near the Tul Tul's "domain". The position now is that the Tul Tul's line bears allegiance to the Amele R.P.S., whereas the Luluai's line is incorporated into the new Society at Bahapo. This position will clear itself when the new village of Efu is erected near the road.

At Marwan village, the officals are normal "run of the mill" officals and with the resultant confusion from seven (7) officals living in close proximity with each other, they are completely lost.

It has been noticed that villages where housing and health are good, and there is a plentifull supply of food, the Luluai is of a good character and well able to "command" his people.

POLICE

All police carried out their duties as ordered. During this period, there have been 11 police fulltime on the road, although the number of police that have seen service on the road number 16.

Separate report attached re individual police.

CONCLUSION

The motor road now being constructed through the areawill have a profound effect on the economic way of life of these people. Evidences of this change are now becoming aparent; what with the increased interest in cash cropping, not only of rice but Sweet Potato and peanuts, and also the awakening by the community that to help themselves they must first help each other.

Also with the road now trafficable, Europeans are showing increased interest in the land potentialities of this valley, and with the arrival of any settlers, a more stable community will result.

It is unfortunate that due to the exigencies of the new road, more time has not been spent in patrolling this area and in helping and advising thesepeople on the various problems and questions that have cropped up from time to time.

E.R.Johnson.
.....
E.R.JOHNSON C.P.O.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on Members of the P.P. & N.G.C.F.

Reg. No.	Name	Rank	Remarks	DateReturned To Madang
2285	TAPO	L/Cpl.	A very capable policeman	
5103	SAU'UN	Const.	Capable, but inclined to be overbearing.	14/1/54
5108	ARIMPEUM	"	Has no iniatitive	Admitted hospital 4/2/54.
6354	KUSPAT	"	An efficient policeman	
7442	ODAI	"	Capable, but talks too much.	
7494	MATUM	"	Hard worker	
7609	BAKANGLIE	"	"Old soldier type"	
7696	WAKU		A fair policeman	
7786	BAMBIEN	"	Conduct good	
7792	IAGU	"	An efficient policeman	
7947	GUAN	"	Is quite capable	
	AUNIE	"	Nervous, but works hard	15/8/53
	WILAPAU	"	Shirks his duties	15/8/53
	IONA	"	An effieient policeman	15/8/53
	KIAPLOM	"	Quite capable	25/6/53

DIARY

1953

Wednesday, 1st July. Heavy rain all day.

2nd July. Heavy rain in morning. Inspected work at Dahe and supervised digging of catch drains Umun village area

3rd July. Lined labourers 0600hrs. 68 labourers and Consts, SAU'UW, and Aunie proceeded to Amele Hill to widen the hair pin bends. Voluntary village workers on Dallam detour and road near Umun village. To Muhuwark river bridge site; Abuttments (4) finished and the 80 natives under L/Cpl Tapo engaged in hauling KUILA bearers for the bridge 142 natives under Const. Kasbar engaged in regrading the saddle near Dahe village.

4th July. Inspected native labour barracks and police barracks as well as personel at Dallam Village Camp, Umun Village Camp and Dahe Village Camp.
Work same as yesterday.

Sunday 5th July. Volunteers worked in morning on carrying stones and loading gravel onto truck for the culverts along the road near Dallam Village.
Rest of day observed.

6th July. One truck bogged in Seou river, fan belts also broken Labour deposiyions as on Saturday. Hire truck from Madang bringing strip matting and cement .. dumped at head of Amele Hill.

7th July. Attempt to transport the supplies at Amele to Umun village but road along Amele Hill too greasy.
Work same as yesterday.

8th July. Mr. M.V.Neal arrived en route for Jal village. Mr Ellis A.D.O. arrived 1100 hrs and proceeded Marwan village for inspection of Gogol Bridge Site.

9th July. Labourers still engaged at the previously named jobs. 3 hire trucks arrived from Madang bringing bridging materials - Cement, Spikes, and Strip Matting.
Tip truck T.N.G. 4.039 U/S due to broken rear assembly.

10th JUly Proceeded to Dogu river and inspected site for the bridge abuttments - hard coral on both banks. Constructed the eastern ~~EM~~ abuttment form and marked out the Western abutt.
Also inspected the new diversion from Dogu village to the Wabiton River.

11th July. Erected western form Dogu river bridge this morning. Two hire trucks arrived ex Madang bringing two steel bridge sp spans. Muhuwark river bridge construction ceased due to flood in Gogol river. Labourers constructing acess roads to this bridge.

Sunday 12th July. Day Observed.

13th July. Const. IONA and 30 natives constructing approaches to and from the Kewagiev river bridge. 20 natives arrived from the KAMANBO area .

14th July. Proceeded to Dogu village and supervised pouring of the eastern abuttment. Returned to Dahe and marked out new road from Dahe village to the Muhuwark river bridge, this will give a better approach to the bridge as well as cutting out a steep grade on the original road.
Mr. Ellis arrived in afternoon and talks re road work especially on Amele Hill.

15th July.

DIARY (CONT.)

15th July 1953. Paid all contract workers and typed out the paysheets.
100 bags Rice arrived from Madang on two hire trucks.
Revision of census in the UMUN/FULUMU group of villages and a new roster system for voluntary labour introduced.

16th July. Left Umun village for Marwan village 0800hrs. Arrived Marwan 1200hrs after inspecting work on the road on the way up.
Heavy rain in afternoon and talks with village officals re importance of road .

17th July. Revision of Census Marwan/Utu area and roster of voluntary labour introduced. Const. ZOLI to remain at Marwan village.
Left Marwan for Jal village passing Ouphan, Berin, Waguma, Baimari, Jobto, Usu villages. Arrived Jal 1730 hrs. Talks with Mr. Neal re question of labour and route of road.

18th July. Proceeded to Jobto village with Mr Neal and supervised the voluntary village labour.

Sunday 19th July. Day Observed.

20th July Left Jal 0800 hours for Umun village ... arrived 1430 hours.

21st July Inspection tour of road in morning Bearers now finished for the Muhuwark river bridge, decking yet to be laid. The Dahe saddle still being repaired, and new diversion at Dahe cleared. Two hair pin bends of Amele hill now finished.

22nd.July. Supervised work on Amele Mill today.

23rd JULY. Supervised road work on Amele Mill. Hire truck from Madang arrived with 51 bags of Cement...carried from Amele Mill to Umun village store.

24th July. Supervised work on Amele Mill.

25th July. " " " "
Hire truck arrived bringing 40 bags cement.

Sunday 26th July. Day Observed.

27th July. Supervised construction of detour at Dallam village by Umun/Fulumu voluntary labour.
Mr. Ellis arrived out in afternoon ...brought out some dynamite for use on Amele Mill.

28th July. To Amele Mill and blasted hard coral on side of road.

29th July. Prepared 6 holes in the coral outcrop on Amele Mill Blasting in afternoon.
Mr. Lane arrived out today (Mechanic)

30th July Mr Lane in camp. Supervised cutting of the Dahe detour by Const. Matum.

31st July Proceeded Marwan village and inspected progress of widening the road.

DIARY (Cont.)

Saturday 1st August '53. Repairs to the two trucks ... one truck still U/S.

2nd August DAY OBSERVED

3rd August Main store finished at umun village. L/Cpl Tapo and line shifted to Wabiton River

4th August Mr. Ellis arrived and stayed till late in afternoon Talks re deposition of labour and priority work on road

5th August Repaired the other truck today ... has no brakes. Hire truck from Madang bringing out ration requirements for labourers.

6th August Blasting on Amele Hill today... 16 holes bored and blasted.

7th August Supervised loading of Coranus onto the trucks, and in afternoon proceeded ~~xxxxxx~~ in the truck (DOGU) Inspected Dogu bridge, decking yet to be layed.

8th August T.N.G. 4.039 broke down with a sheared drive shaft. Mr. Ellis arrived to inspect road.

Sunday 9th August Day Observed.

10th August Proceeded Marwan village and inspected work done by the voluntary village workers. Also measured the proposed bridge site at Marwan village. Returned Umun 1800 hours.

11th August Inspected work at Dahe in morning then Amele Hill in afternoon.
Mr. Lane (Mechanic) arrived to repair truck returned to Madang that evening.

12th August To Amele Hill and inspected work on widening corners. Umun/Pulumu group on last leg of the Dallam detour. The Amele group engaged in widening the road down Amele Hill, at present they are approx. 150 yds from the top and are cutting through thick deposits of coranus.
To Dogu river, the decking of strip matting is finished, approaches yet to be done.

13th August All day at Wabiton in constructing the Pile trench and readying the Piles for driving... both abuttments.

14th August Again at Wabiton. The eastern row of Piles (6) driven. The rest will be driven tomorrow.
Tip truck T.N.G. 4.039 broken down with rear assembly trouble.

15th August To Wabiton where remaining Piles driven. The Piles were driven to a depth of 18 feet by primitive hand methods.
Constables IONA? AUNIE, and WILAPAU transferred to Madang.

Sunday 16th August Day Observed.

17th August To Wabiton. Construction of concrete abuttment forms and pouring of cement sills on top of the KUILA Piles. Both abuttments forms now finished.

18th August 140 natives arrived from the Ramu river area ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~

DIARY (Cont.)

Tuesday 18th August. this afternoon, quartered at Dahe Road Camp and will start on the Dahe detour. Mr. Lane arrived inspected truck, and returned to Madang for correct xpaxxx parts.

19th August Supervised labourers at Amele Mill, the corners are now widened sufficiently to take a three ton truck without any difficulty. Labourers now engaged in widening the road down the hill.
Hire truck from Madang bringing out 40 bags cement and personal stores.

20th August To Amele Mill. Amele group widening road at head of hill, whilst labourers engaged in widening road in middle reaches, Umun/Fulumu group widening road at foot of the hill.
Mr. Lane in camp.

21st August To Wabiton and supervised pouring of the western and last abuttment. (Eastern had been poured 19th& 20th) Worked until 2000 hours in order to finish this abuttment. Mr. Lane still in camp, will leave tomorrow morning. One truck repaired, the other wants wheel nuts.

22nd August Inspected all labour camps and the police detachment were paraded and inspected at Umun village. Issue of weekly rations and instructions to police re road work.
Two hire trucks arrived ex Madang bringing ration requirements and issues as well as dynamite detonators and fuse.
Truck metalling Amele Mill.

Sunday 23rd August Proceeded to Gogol Crown Lands to inspect perimeter tracks cut by the local villagers. Accompanied by the Luluai of TADUP village.

24th August As the widening of Amele Mill is finished, all labour is concentrated in regrading two of the corners to provide a safer turning area. Sunk eight holes in the coral outcrop at foot of Amele hill ... blasted in afternoon.
To Dahe area and inspected work on the new detour... progressing favourably.
Const. Matum engaged in filling in pot holes and widening the road in the Bau village area.

25th August Voluntary workers of Umun/Fulumu engaged in widening and regrading the road from Umun village to Bahapo village... a lot of work to be done.
60 labourers from the Ramu area and47 local natives were signed on to the pay roll today. This brings the total complement to 557 labourers.

26th August Exploded 10 charges of dynamite at the Coranus quarry this morning.
To Dahe and remarked section of the new detour.

27th August To Wabiton river and supervised cutting and hauling of the KUILA bearers for the Wabiton river b bridge.

28th August To Wabiton River and supervised hauling of KUILA bearers to the southern bank of the Gogol river

29th August To Amele Mill in morning and Wabiton in afternoo

DIARY (Cont.)

Saturday	29th August	All bearers have been hauled to the southern bank of the Gogol River.
	30th August	Day Observed Typed Report (road report)
	31st August	Proceeded to Wabiton river, bearers hauled to bridge site and placed in position.
	1st September	To Wabiton and supervised placing of the strip matting decking, Bridge finished today.
	2nd September	Supervising work on Amele Mill. Mr. Ellis arrived and we proceeded to Dogu village and/or bridge. Talks re road construction.
	3rd September	Supervised work on Amele Mill
	4th September	To Wabiton River to supervise construction of a small bridge approx 200 yards past the camp.
	5th September	To Dahe village and supervised the labourers cutting the new detour.
Sunday	6th September	Day Observed
	7th September	To Amele Mill and finished blasting the coral outcrop..... 16 charges. Mr. Lane arrived to repair truck
	8th September	To Amele Mill and supervised the loading of the trucks with coranus, and also the building up of the first corner of Amele Mill. Mr.Lane returned to Madang/
	9 9th September	To GUMALU village and constructed abuttment forms for the Gunarohu river bridge. Returned to Umun and transported the two steel bridge spans to Dogu river.
	10th September	Supervised the widening of the road between Umun and Bahapo villages. Mr.Ellis and Mr.Lane arrived 1000 hours. Mr. Lane remained Umun to repair truck, whilst Mr.Ellis and myself proceeded to Wabiton via Bafalo and Guman villages.
	11th September	Proceeded to Wabiton and took the bridge building line off their present work for a concerted effort on the Bafalo Guman detour.... to start from Wabiton Road Camp and work back towards Dogu village The Marwan/Utu group of voluntary labour also moved down from their section of the road for this effort.
	12th September	Left Umun 0900 hours with Messrs Lane and Neal for Madang.
Sunday	13th September	In Madang
	14th September	In Madang
	15th September	Mr. Neal and myself left for Umun village 0900 hours, arrived 1030 hours.
	16th September	Mr. Neal left for Jal village 0730 hours. Proceeded Amele Mill and supervised drainage and regrading corners of the hill.
	17th September	To Bafalo Guman proposed detour, and in company with L/Cpl. Tapo, marked out the road.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday 18th September — To Dahe Road Camp and inspected the road so far constructed. Approx. 20 yards separate the two lines.

19th September — Proceeded to Bau village and supervised Constn. MATUM's line. The approach to the bridge at Tuhut creek is at present under construction.

Const. ARIMPEUM'S line preparing site for a cement culvert midway between UMUN and BAMAPO villages. Constructed the concrete forms and pouring of cement will begin tomorrow.

A Quarry has been opened approx. 400yds past UMUN village, and the truck (T.N.G.4.095) has been metalling theroad near the Aradahl creek from this quarry.

120natives transferred from Amele Mill to Wabiton Camp.... to commence work on the detour.

Sunday 20th September — Day spent in transferring labour from Dallam Road Camp to the Wabiton Road Camp.

21st September — Proceeded Wabiton River and supervised work on detour. Steel bridge spans carried from Dogu village to the bridge site acrossthe Gunarohu river.

Ten houses are in the process of construction at Wabiton for the labourers (inc. O.I.C.'s house)

Marwan/Utu groupengaged in cutting the road the other side of W + 1 bridge

Reorganised line at Dahe, of the 173 natives. 100 are to proceed to Wabiton (detour), and 73 to remain on the Dahe detour.

Two hire trucks from Madang bringing Meat and Strip Matting.

22nd September — Transferred headquarters from UMUN village to Wabiton river Road Camp.

All labour concentrated in finishing two houses 120' long for labour quarters.

Umun/Fulumu to remain at their present work under Const. ZOLI.

Amele group to widen road from Amele village to Amele Mission.

23rd September — Lined labourers 0600 hours, and all labour proceeded to the Bafalo detour (of approx. 1½ miles)

Proceeded Umun 0900 hours and gave instructions to Constables MATUM and ARIMPEUM re division and allocation of labour. 100 labourers from Dahe to construct a new road at Dogu village (Const. ARIMP.)

Const Matum to proceed to the western approach to the Dogu bridge(Beginning of Bafalo detour) and work towards Wabiton Road Camp.

The 58 natives from Umun village to proceed wabiton for work on detour.

Hire truck ex Madang ... strip matting.

24th September — General talk to labourers re cleanliness of camp, personal belongings, and persons.

Labour depositions as as yesterday.

Hire truck from Madang .... strip matting

b Memorandum from District Office to cut labour strength to 100 natives, and expenditure to £500 a month, to take effect on the 30/9/53.

25th September — All available labour concentrated on the Bafalo detour.

Mr. Ellis arrived 1600 hours and talks re road work. Mr. Lane also arrived to repair truck at Dahe Camp.

DIARY (Cont.)

Saturday 26th September — Inspection of labour quarters 0630 hours, and police detachment paraded 0800 hours.
Labour grouped the same as yesterday with the exception of the bridge building line - carried Rice from the Umun village store to Wabiton.
Mr. Lane arrived Wabiton 1145 hours.

27th September — Day Observed.

28th September — Lined labourers 0600 hours, supervised the work on the detour all day.

29th September — Marked out position of Armco Culverts on the new detour, and in afternoon typed out pay sheets for the retiring workers.
Mr. Lane returned from M to Madang.

30th September — Lined labourers 0545 hours, and all proceeded to the new detour. Made trafficable by midday. Mr Ellis arrived 1215 hours and ihstructed me on the new depositions of the Labour.

1st October — Lined labourers 0600 hours, paid the retiring workers and sent them back to their villages under police escort.
The remaining 100 labourers proceeded to Dogu village and carried lengths of Armco Piping to the positions marked on the new road.
Hire truck ex Madang with Cement.

2nd October — 20 natives with Const. URIE to remain on Amele Mill and to proceed with drainage and widening certain sections of the road.
Dynamited Amele Mill coranus quarry this morning.
Amele group engaged in widening road near coranus quarry.
Umun/Tulumu engaged Umun Bahapo section of road (cutting "pimples" off road)
The 80 natives still engaged on the detour, widening the road and placing culverts in position

3rd October — Lined labourers 0600 hours
L/Cpl. TAPO ... acess road to Gunarohu river
Const. GWAN ... acess road to Gogol river
Conast. Matum . Dogu detour
Const. SAU'UN .. Placing Armco Piping in position
Const ARIMPHUM . Marwan/Utu line.

Sunday 4th October — Day Observed

5th October — Mr. Lane arrived Wabiton 1745 hours to repair truck. Labour as per Saturday.

6th October — Lined labourers 0600 hours and work same as yesterday. Mr. Lane returned to Madang with the tipper T.N.G. 4.095.

7th October — Proceeded to Amele Mill and supervised road work and loading of the tipper with coranum. The hill is now metalled for about 600 yards.
The District Commissioner, and Mr. Ellis arrived at 1515 hours and proceeded to Wabiton Inspected road and camp.

8th October — Mr. D. ParsonsC.P.O. arrived this morning from patrol in Bamu area.
Instructions from Mr.Ellis to increse labour line by 25 natives.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday 9th October — Increased labour strehgth to 125 labourers. Labour engaged in constructing culverts along the new road and in draining the new road at Dogu village.
Hire truck from Madang bringing out strip matting

10th October — Supervised work on culverts and drairing the new Dogu road. Deep drains to be dug.

11th October — Day Observed

12th October — To Amele Hill and Amele village and inspected progress made by the contracted workers and the village workers.

13th October — Mr. Parsons left en route for Marwan village via Berin and Ouphan villages.
Started Compass survey of the road to Amele Mission from Wabiton Road Camp.

14th October — Still on Compass survey

15th October — Finished survey to Amele Mission, and started survey from Wabiton to Marwan village. Corpleted that evening

16th October — Left Wabiton 0615 hours for Jal village, arrived 1400 hours.

17th October — Talks with Mr. Neal re labour and road work

Sunday 18th October — Left Jal 0630 hours for Wabiton; arrived 1130 hours.

19th October — Proceeded to Amele Hill on inspection tour of road All culverts and drainage completed from the Muhu/ark river bridge to Wabiton river.
Const URIE and his 20 natives repairing Amele Hill - landslides, and potholes etc.

20th October — Lined labourers 0600 hours and despatched L/Cpl TAPO with 30 labourers to Umun village to carry out construction of Armco Culverts in that area.
One span of the Gunarohu river bridge erected today - waiting on fishplates from Madang,

21st October — Lined labourers 0600 hours; L/Cpl Tapo at Umun, Const. Zoli with Marwan/Utu group widening road approx. 500 yards east of Wabiton Camp
Const. Matum and 40 natives regrading Dogu bridge approach
Const. SAU'UN and 30 natives regrading road Dahe village area

22nd October — Lined labourers 0600 hours, work same as yesterday.

23rd October — New detour started at Gumalu village today, Const. SAU'UN in charge, otherwise work same as yesterday.

24th October — Work same as yesterday

25th October — Day Observed

26th October — Lined labourers 0600 hours. L/Cpl TAPO finished the supplies of Armco Piping and returned to Wabiton yesterday after completing 12 culverts in the section between Umun and Bahapo villages.
Proceeded to Gunarohu river and fitted remaining span together. Waiting on sawn timber decking for bridge.

DIARY (Cont.)

Tuesday 27th October 1953 — Lined labourers 0600 hours ; Umun/Fulumu voluntary labour transferred to Wabiton for work on the new Gumalu detour.

The bridge building line under L/Cpl. TAPO proceeded to an area approx. 3 miles from Wabiton but on the southern side of the Gogol river, to locate and fell eight KUILA logs for the bearers of the Wabiton + 2 bridge(approx. 1¼ miles from Wabiton camp)

Heavy rain stopped work at 1500 hours.

28th October — Proceeded to Amele Hill in morning and supervised work on the maintenance of the hill, and the laying of coral by the tipper. This truck averagestan loads of coranus a day.

Returned Wabiton 1700 hours.

29th October — Lined labourers 0690 hours, the Wabiton+1 bridge being prepared for cement approaches, forms built, and the truck carrying gravel from Gogol for use in cementing.

The75 labourers, plus the voluntary village workers of Umun/Fulumu, and Marwan/Utu, are concentrated on the Gumalu detour.

30th October — Work as yesterday, western approach to W + 1 bridge completed. Mire truck from Madang bringing out 6 44 gallon drums of petrol.

31st October — Work same as yesterday. The Chev. truck engaged in carrying gravel from the Gogol river and laying it over the top of all the culverts on the new Bafalo road. The eastern approach to the Wabiton + 1 bridge finished this afternoon.

Sunday 1st November — Day Observed. Mr. Morgan (Recruiter) arrived en route Bagasim area.

2nd November — Lined labourers 0600 hours, work same as yesterday Eight KUILA bridge bearers cut and ready for transportation to bridge site - sills yet to be felled.

3rd November — Left Wabiton 0700 hours for Jal Village for discussions with Mr.Neal re road work and the voluntary labour.

4th November — Proceeded with Mr. Neal to Garinam village (bridge site across the Kokun river)

5th November — Left Jal 0800 hours for Wabiton, arrived 1400 hours. Supervised work on Gumalu detour rest of afternoon.

6th November — Supervised work on Gumalu detour, Chev. truck u/s. Mr. Morgan returned Madang with recruits.

7th November — Very heavy rain all day - no work.

Sunday 8th November — Day Observed

9th November — Work same as Saturday. FRIDAY
Mr. Ellis arrived 1230 hours and issued instructions as to the reorganization of the labour force, and the voluntary village labour. Myself to releive Mr. Neal at Jal and to take charge of the project.

10th November — Lined labourers 0600hours, and all labour (except bridge building line) to repair the road.

Amele/Umun/Fulumu - Amele Hill to Umun
Marwan/Utu - Wabiton river to Marwan.
Labourers - " " to Umun.

DIARY (Cont.)

Tuesday 10th November (cont.) To Amele Hill coranus quarry and blasted six holes. Ford tipper broken down.

11th November — Left Wabiton 0630 hours arrived Jal 1100 hours (carriers arrived 1400 hours)
Checked tools and road forming implements at Jal Camp. Took over from Mr. Neal.

12th Novemb — Inspected work so far accomplished at Jal 1¼ miles cleared towards GARINAM, and 4½ miles cleared towards Jobto village

13th November — Left Jal in company with Mr. Neal 0800 hours arrived Wabiton1400 hours.
Jeep arrived for Mr. Neal at2000 hours.

14th November — Mr Neal left for Madang 0800 hours.
All labour (contracted) engaged in hauling the KUILA bearers for the G + 1 bridge.

Sunday 15th November — Day Observed. Very Heavy Rain.

16th November — Gogol river in flood so unable to ford river and haul the bridge bearers. Labour concentrated on section of road 800 yards past Dahe Road Camp.
Hire truck arrived , but broke down at the Tuhut Creek bridge; brought out supplies for labourers This hire truck to remain on the Amele Mill section of road.

17th November — Lined labourers 0600 hours work same as yesterday. Proceeded Umun village, thence onto the Amele Mill Quarry, where 12 holes were blasted.
Gogol river in flood again.

18th November — Work same as yesterday, Martin started working on Amele Mill. Mr.Lane arrived 1100 hours and repaired Chev. truck, stayed night.

19th November — Proceeded Jal village 0700 hours, arrived 1400 hrs only 43 labourers at work (possible number 224)

20th November — Had talks with all village officals of the area, and the importance of the road stressed.... opening up route to Madang for their garden produce and cash crops.
Supervised clearing of bush the rest of day.

21st November — Left Jal 0500 hours and arrived Wabiton1000 hours. Supervised placing of remaining KUILA bearers of G+1 bridge, placing of the strip matting decking, and the formation of the approaches.
Ford 6 X 6 truck arrived yesterday with supplies.

Sunday 22nd November — Day Observed.

23rd November — Lined labourers 0600 hours.
All labour on the new Bafalo road - clearing the land slides, and digging the drains.

24th November — Work same as yesterday.
Proceeded to Umun village and supervised stone laying by the 6X6 near Daklam village (on detour).
Umun/Fulumu at Tuhut Sreek bridge approach, clearing a landslide.
Amele group repairing the road near Amele Mission.
Marwan group combined with contracted labourers in clearing Bafalo detour.

DIARY (Cont.)

Wednesday 25th November — Lined labourers 0600hrs, work same as yesterday. Mr.Ellis arrived1600 hrs and gave details re the Agricultural Show and the Administrators visit on the Sunday.
Drew map of road in evening.

26th November — Proceeded to Amele Hill and supervised work by Martin's truck and the six wheeler.

27th November — Heavy rain last night and all labour departed for Umun village to carry sheets of strip matting to place on swampy patches of the road (Bafalo section) Constables KASBAR, IAGU, WAGU,PANGARNGRI, and BAMBIEN, arrived from Jal Road Camp.

28th November — Labour carrying strip matting and laying the sheets on road - to be completed tomorrow morning.

Sunday 29th November — His Honour, the Administrator and party arrived on inspection tour 0930 hours this morning.

30th November — Reassigned the police to stations at Jal and in the Ramu. Consts. Kasbar, Iagu, and Wagu to Jal, and Consts. Pangarngri, and Bamblen to the Ramu.
To supervise the voluntary village labour of those areas.

1st December — Proceeded to Amele Hill and supervised the labour on the hill, also the work of the two trucks.

2nd December — Received instructions from District Office to transfer the labour and the H.Q. to Umun village and carry out a programme of road consolidation from Amele Hill onwards.

3rd December — Transferred Camp to Umun village.

4th December — Labour line carrying supplies down to Umun from Wabiton Road Camp.
Umun/Fulumu group engaged in constructing a garage at the foot of Amele Hill.
Amele group engaged in shovelling coranus onto truck and in widening road near the quarry.
The 6X6 truck and the Chev truck both broken down.

5th December — Lined labourers 0630 hours, village labour building garage and labour line repairing road 100 yds the Amele side of Umun village.
The Tuhut Ck. bridge (35'0 collapsed today.

Sunday 6th December — Day Observed.

7th December — All labour engaged in placing stones on road, starting from foot of Amele Hill. Martin's truck ferrying stones from Amele Hill and tipping them on the road.

8th December — General overhaul of the two trucks at present u/s/ at Umun village - greasing etc.
Supervised work on Amele Hill.

9th December — Work same as yesterday.
Made out pay sheets and Contingencies.

10th December — Paid labourers, and sent note to A.D.O. Madang for transport into the hospital - Tropical Ulcer on leg.

11th December — Admitted hospital, Madang.

DIARY (Cont.)

	12th December to 29th December	Hospitalised in Madang.
	30th December	
	31st December	
1954	1st January	In Madang
	2nd January	
	3rd January	
Monday	4th January	Left Madang for Umun village1430 hours, and arrived 1600 hours.
	5th January	Lined labourers, all to carry stones from the Wogi river and ballast the road (approx. 500 yards from foot of Amele Hill)
	6th January	Re-trenchment of labour line, 25 natives dismissed, otherwise work same as yesterday.
	7th January	Made out pay sheets for retiring workers, supervised stone laying rest of afternoon.
	8th January	Proceeded Wabiton river on inspection tour, road bad due to landslides and washaways.
	9th January	Supervised stone laying on road.
Sunday	10th January	Day Observed
	11th January	Supervised labour on Amele Hill and stone laying gangxxxxixxf on the Dallam village road
	12th January	Lined labourers 0630 hours. Bridge building team on maintenance of all bridges; construction of wheel guides. Instructions to Marwan/Utu group of villages to discontinue voluntary work due to the outbreak of Influenza in that area.
	13th January	Lined Labourers 0600 hours; 50 on stoning, 20 on Amele Hill, and 30 on bridge maintenance. Instructions from District Office re Ministerial visit on the 29th instant.
	14th January	To Tuhut Ck. bridge with L/Cpl. TAPO. Instructions to TAPO re construction of this bridge.
	15th January	To Tuhut Ck. and supervised digging of Pile trench and cutting of eight KUILA Piles Four Kuila logs(bridge bearers) felled on other side of Gogol river.
	16th January	All labourers to haul the four bridge bearers to the bridge site. Four more logs felled and barked. Six Piles driven 5' into thick blue pug, and concreted to a depth of 10'. Two abuttment trenches dug. Marwan/Utu area isolated today, a policeman sent to area.
Sunday	17th January	Manhandled two of the remaining four bearers across the Gogol this morning.
	18th January	Lined labourers 0600 hours. 15 natives cementing approaches to the Seou river bridge. Labourers carrying gravel to Tuhut bridge site. Voluntary labour filling up pot holes in Dallam village section.
	19th January	

DIARY (Cont.)

19th January — Labour to Tuhut Creek and manhandle remaining two logs across the Gobol, and then the four logs to the bridge site

20th January — Labourers to Amele Hill (20), Seou river (15), Dallam detour (35), and Tuhut Ck. (30).
Finished side cuts for the caps on the Piles and marked out bore holes.

21st January — Proceeded Tuhut Ck. and started boring the holes Messrs. Symes and Bright, E.M.A.'s to Marwan village to investigate influenza outbreak.

22 nd January — Finished holes and all bolts and bracketts in place by midday. Scaffolding constructed and the main span of bearers placed in position.
Mr.Ellis arrived and inspected work, instructions as to Ministerial visit on the 29th.

23rd January — Second and last span of the Tuhut Ck bridge in position, overall length 78'.
Strip matting placed to within 10' of eastern end.

Sunday 24th January
Day Observed.

25th January — Lined labourers 0630 hours, and proceeded to Tuhut Ck., finished laying the strip matting, construction of wheel guides, and creosoting of the timber..
Torrential rain all afternoon.

26th January — Supervised labour clearing the landslides at Dahe and Bafalo sections of road.

27th January — Hire truck working on Amele Hill for two days, repairing a greasy section.
Messrs Giles, Ellis, and Johnston, arrived on inspection tour of road in preparation for the Ministerial visit.

28th January — Lined labourers 0600 hours, and all labour engaged in repairing pot holes in the road.
Approaches to Tuhut Ck. bridge finished yesterday.

29th January — His Honour the Administrator, and the Minister for Territories, Mr. P.Hasluck, and party arrived 0930 hours for inspection of road.
Proceeded to Madang with party.

30th January
Sunday 31st January — In Madang.
1st February

2nd February — Returned from Madang 1600 hours.

3rd February — All labour engaged in digging drains from the junction of the detour with the old road (Dallam village). L/Cpl. TAPO and line clearing landslide away from the Tuhut Ck. bridge approach/

4th February — Work same as yesterday.
Const. ARIMPEUM admitted native hospital, Madang with tropical ulcer.

5th February — Work same as yesterday.

6th February — Left Umun 0900 hours for Madang.

DIARY (Cont.)

Sunday	7th February 8th February	In Madang.
	9th February	Arrived Umun from Madang 1100 hours, and made out paysheets in afternoon. Reorganization of labour line. 31 natives and L/Cpl. Tapo to SERANG (Nth. Coast Road), 40 natives to N.L.Compound, Madang, and 16 natives to remain on the road.
	10th February	Payed labourers and despatched the various lines to their destinations. Hire truck transported the bridge building line into Madang together with their gear. The 16 labourers plus the village labour, concentrated in deepening the drains along the road.
	11th February	Labourers and village labour deepening drains.
	12th February	Work same as yesterday.
	13th February	Work same as yesterday.
Sunday	14th February	Day Observed.
	15th February	The 16 labourers deepening the drains; 100 yds past Umun village. Voluntary village labour engaged in constructing new O.I.C.'s house at Umun village.
	16th February	Work same as yesterday
	17th February	Mr Ellis arrived, instructions to increase labour strength to 60 natives.
	18th February	Const. Matum despatched Jal for 46 labourers, thence to the Ramu area to recruit a complete new line. Work same as yesterday.
	19th February	Work same as yesterday
	20th February	Revision of census Umun/Fulumu area, total no. of A.B. males in 11 villages, 108 natives. Truck out from Madang, broke down at Amele village. Brought out Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco.
Sunday	21st February	Day Observed.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the period from the 1st of July, 1953 to the 21st February, 1954, during which time this officer has been stationed in the Gogol Valley with headquarters at UMUN village.

The diary of this report covers road operations for that period, and no set patrols were done by this officer. However by virtue of the fact that these people have had an officer of the Dept. of District Services living amongst them for practically a year, some indications as to the economic and social changes can be given. The general opinion of the road project together with the use of voluntary village labour to construct the road can be commented on.

Alsp the increased interest shown by these people in regard to the cultivation of cash crops, their attempts and triumphs of cash cropping can be shown.

The area covered by this report concerns the Gogol Valley and hinterland i.e. Bagasin to the south and Amele and Marwan/Utu to the north.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation and general outlook varies from excellent to poor, generally the furthur from Madang, and the main road, the poorer the situation.

The bright spot of the whole area is of course the Amele group of villages. Due to the leadership of the paramount Luluai - GULU - the people are beginning to know the rewards of cash cropping, and naturally they are the envy of the remainder of the area.

A "pseudo" council house has been erected at Amele Village and a meeting of all the village officals and councillors of the AMELE, UMUN/FULUMU, and villages east of the KOKUN river, is held every Tuesday afternoon. It is at these meetings that Gulu forcibly tells his convictions to the other officals. Any minor complaints that do not require court action are satisfactorily dealt with at these meetings. In fact these weekly meetings are a preparation for the X village council, and I am of the opinion that the time for the formation of a village council in this area is now close at hand, as the people need something more tangible than the weekly meetings now held, to hold to.

The villages situated in the hills north of the Madang - Gusap Road, namely Bfu, Fulumu, Bauk, Banahal, and Dolonu, are erecting new villages along the main road, so that they can have the same oppurtunity of cultivating cash crops as their neighbours.

The land for the villages and for their community gardens were given to these "hill people" by the natives residing on the Gogol flats. A meeting was held at the Amele Coumcil house and the land was equitably marked out for these people. It is to be hoped that no disagreements will occur in the future over this division.

Likewise the villages in the Amele "Council" are transferring their villages to the vicinity of the main road so that they can avail themselves of transport facilities.

The positions of the new villages as well as the old sites are shown on the accompanying map.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

Two small societies are in the process of formation alongside the new road. These two projects are situated at Bahapo hamlet, and the old mission airstrip at Dallam village.

The Society at Bahapo comprises eight villages, namely, Umun, Fulumu, Kfu, Bauk, Dallam, Bafalo and Guman. This project was commenced October last year and at present they have approximately 5 acres of Rice under cultivation. Representatives of all the interested villages come every Wednesday and weed the existing crop, or plant a new crop of either Rice or Sweet Potato. The whole enterprise is superintended by GWEN of Umun village.

It is planned to cultivate the old airstrip at Dallam village, and for this, the people hope to purchase a tractor to till the soil. As the people along the Gogol flats haven't enough money to purchase the tractor, they have offered the Rural Progress Society at Amele half of the land available, if they help them out with regard to the purchase of the tractor. This, I think, represents an outstanding example of community effort and iniatitive.

The villages situated between the KOKUN and NURU rivers (tributaries of the Gogol river, and rising in the Bagasin area) were, in 1951 members of the Amele Rural Progress Society when Mr. Wilson D.A.S.F. was stationed at Amele. However on Mr. Wilson depature from Amele, the people of these villages became lax in arriving on the set days and so ~~knipping~~ not helping the newly formed Society to stand on its' feet. After a few months of desultory work, they stopped coming all together, consequently Gulu with the backing of the other village officals, vetoed their remaining in the Society. It is these people that now want to be re-instated in the Society, but all their requests are met with refusal from the "directors".

These people are now in a sorry plight, as most of the land in their area is Crown Land and the only alternative would be (if they are sincerely interested in producing cash crops) to join with the villages on the western side of the KOKUN river and "float a company" near the proposed road, across the Gogol Valley. The villages that could combine in this manner would be: Gonowa, Derin, Tadup, Kuianban, Mair, and Barum, (East of Nuru river) Sihan, Berin, and Waguma, on the western side of Kokun river.

The villages of the Marwan/Utu group pose a problem, although with a good leader and a firm policy to adhere to, much could be made of the area. The introduction of cash cropping to the area has been to premature, as the area has no transport facilities. If they want the Rice to be milled they have to carry it in bags for 10 miles to the Amele rice mill.

They have made some attempt at starting community projects as at Marwan village but here as in other places the rice is rotting as it lies in the gardens - the people have made no effort to harvest the crop and store in houses. The area has sunk into a state of apathy and the untidy villages and general state of the gardens bears this out. Most of the people live in scattered hovels in the bush and only appear when an officer approaches the area. Much of the trouble is caused by weak village officals who make no effort to advance themselves or their people.

I would recommend that the composite village of Marwan comprising Baimak, Lowo, Silaul, Gumalu, and Marwan villages, be amalgamated into one village with one Luluai and one Tul Tul. At present, on entering the village, an officer is greeted by four Luluais and two Tul Tul's. This village was settled by "YALI" boss boys in 1946.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

The Bagasin area, because of its isolation, has not been concerned with cash cropping, although they realize that they will have their chance in the near future. A small group of Bagasin people, notably the SUMAU people, have "come into" the Amele R.P.S.

The prime concern of the Bagasin area is to plant more food for their own consumption. During October, November, and December of last year, all the voluntary road workers drawn from that area and based at Jal (Mr.M.V.Neal C.P.O.) were fed on Government rations. The food position during the period in question was grim - the people existing from day to day on what they can scavenge from the bush and/or from their already depleted gardens. Approximately a third of the gardens planted each year are lost - due to landslides.

The re-action of these people towards the road project is one of hope, because the majority of them realize that once the road is through, they will have the communications so necessary for successfull cash cropping. The only drawback - in their minds - is that they have to help build the road themselves and it is only the strongest men that realize that building the road is a "necessary evil" if they ever want to have a higher standard of living. The other men have to be cajoled,persuaded, and even mildly threatened by the village officals to help construct this road.

With the advent of a contracted labour force on the road, the people felt that they were not alone, and enthusiasm increased as the progress of the road increased. However the various retrenchments of the labour line - from 600 labourers to 60 labourers lowered the morale of the local villagers, and absenteeism has increased . Many of the young able bodied men have departed to plantations in Madang and Rabaul. Of the total population of 1324 of the Umun/Fulumu group of villages, there are 263 able bodied males. 58.9% of this total have found outside employment. The remainder of this group (108 natives) bear the brunt of the voluntary road work and also the cultivation of the cash crops.

If this area (Bagasin included) could be closed to recruiters, the progress of these people would be substantially quickened, and it would also give a more stable labour force for the road project.

and erected a new village near the Tul Tul's "domain". The position now is that the Tul Tul's line bears allegiance to the Amele R.P.S., whereas the Luluai's line is incorporated into the new Society at Bahapo. This position will clear itself when the new village of Efu is erected near the road.

At Marwan village, the officers are normal "run of the mill" officals and with the resultant confusion from seven (7) officals living in close proximity with each other, they are completely lost.

It has been noticed that villages where housing and health are good, and there is a plentifull supply of food, the Luluai is of a good character and well able to "command" his people

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

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COURTS

This officer is not a ~~member~~ Magistrate for Native Affairs and no court cases were performed during my stay in the Gogol Valley. All cases that necessitated court action were referred to the A.D.O. Madang.

HOUSING

In the majority of villages houses are rather old and some are due for replacement. In the combined village of Marwan, the housing was in a very poor condition, but the majority of the houses that were condemned by me last November have now been replaced by new structures.

The villages situated in the hills have not been especially worried about, because new villages are being erected along the "big Road". When the actual building starts, the houses will be marked out in a regular order, and care will be taken that enough houses for the population will be erected. When the village is settled in its new site, the old village will be demolished.

If a village council is formed at Amele, a possible solution to the practice of the natives living in garden sites, and in the bush, could be found. The village council could

HOUSING (Cont.)

X impose nominal housing rates on all male adults dwelling in the village, and penalty rates for these living outside of the village in garden sites and in the bush. The monies earned by these rates being paid into the council's treasury.

~~Xgrinnitnrsixand~~

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The diary of this report covers road - operations on the Madang - Gusap road for the period named.

To date, 10 miles of road has been formed from Amele Mission to Marwan Village and for another ½ a mile to the Gogol bridge site; i.e. 32 miles from Madang. A furthur 12 miles has been cleared of bush ~~ax the~~ from the south bank of the Gogol towards Jal village on the KOKUN river. However it is debatable as to whether this route will be used for the road.

Fourteen (14) bridges have been constructed with a furthur four (4) to be erected before Marwan village is reached. A survey has been made of the road so far constructed, but as yet no attempt to survey the route on the other side of the Gogol river has been attempted.

For detailed reports on road progress, see ~~report~~ Road Reports Nos. 1 - 4, 1953/1954.

The tracks that link the villages are kept in good order, and bridges were found, are just logs felled across the streams.

~~Village Officials~~

VILLAGE OFFICALS

Many of the villages officals are weak and do not have the support of their people who take them as a matter of course. Also many of them do not live in their villages, as they prefer the main villages along the road to their own. Rumour has it that they were "run out" of their villages by the populace.

The Luluais of Fulumu and Dolonu now reside at Bafalo village and Amele village respectively, and the Tul Tul's of Fulumu and Bauk live at Amele and Bahapo respectively.

There is a state of dissension amongst the two officals of some of the villages, notably those of Dalaam, and Efu. At Efu, the village is divided into two parts, and live in separate villages though only a few hundred yards apart. The separation of this village occurred in 1946 due to "Cargo - Cult" activity, the Luluai took his adherents to the coast at BILIAU to await the arrival of the cargo, when it didn't arrive the Luluai returned and erected a new village near the Tul Tul's "domain". The position now is that the Tul Tul's line bears allegiance to the Amele R.P.S., whereas the Luluai's line is incorporated into the new Society at Bahapo. This position will clear itself when the new village of Efu is erected near the road.

At Marwan village, the officers are normal "run of the mill" officals and with the resultant confusion from seven (7) officals living in close proximity with each other, they are completely lost.

It has been noticed that villages where housing and health are good, and there is a plentifull supply of food, the Luluai is of a good character and well able to "command" his people

POLICE

All police carried out their duties as ordered. During this period, there have been 11 police fulltime on the road, although the number of police that have seen service on the road number 16.

Separate report attached re individual police.

CONCLUSION

The motor road now being constructed through the areawill have a profound effect on the economic way of life of those people. Evidences of this change are now becoming aparent; what with the increased interest in cash cropping, not only of rice but Sweet Potato and peanuts, and also the awakening by the community that to help themselves they must first help each other.

Also with the road now trafficable, Europeans are showing increased interest in the land potentialities of this valley, and with the arrival of any settlers, a more stable community will result.

It is unfortunate that due to the exigencies of the new road, more time has not been spent in patrolling this area and in helping and advising thesepeople on the various problems and questions that have cropped up from time to time.

E.R. Johnson.

E.R. JOHNSON C.P.O.

THE GOGOL VALLEY

SCALE OF MILES
1" = 2 MILES

MADANG – GUSAP ROAD (CONSTRUCTED)

MADANG – GUSAP ROAD (PROPOSED)

NATIVE TRACKS

VILLAGES

MISSION STATIONS

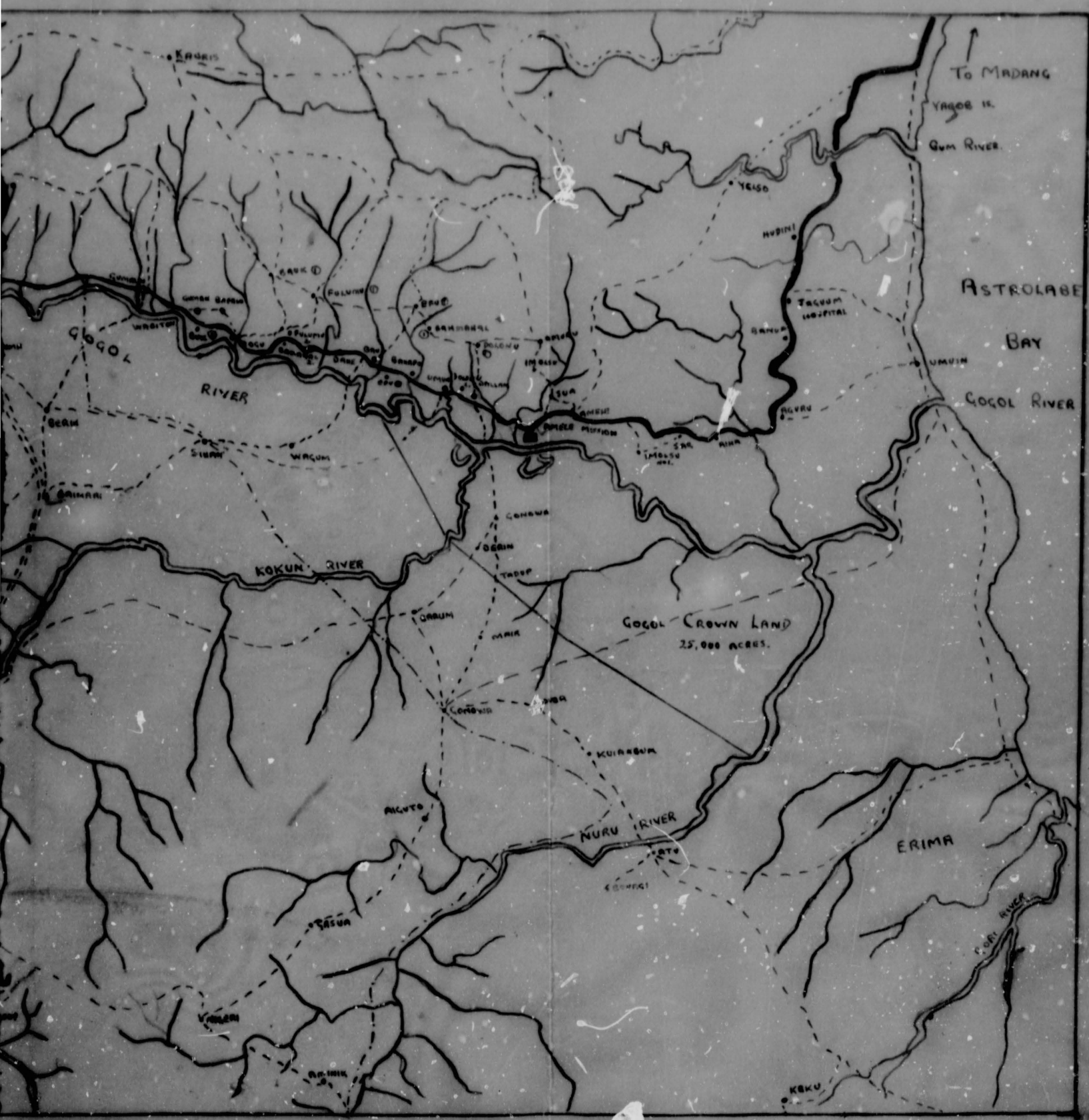
FULUMU 1.

FULUMU 2.

REFERRENCE.

NORTH

THE GOGOL VALLEY



Referrence. Terrain Studies
Madang 1943.

C. R. Johnson
21/2/54.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. 9 OF 53/54

Patrol Conducted by J. NORCESTER P.O.

Area Patrolled SIMBAI, TANGUR & AUNIA VALLEYS : BISMARCK AND SCHRADER RANGES.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans G.P. JENSEN-MUIR C.P.O.

Natives.....

Duration—From 27/3/1954 to 4/5/1954

Number of Days 39

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?...../.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical ..... /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol EXPLORATORY AND ESTABLISHMENT AND EXTENSION OF ADMIN. INFLUENCE.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 .....

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .....

30/10/162

RB.MN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MEMORANDUM FOR :

RECEIVED
22 JUL 1954
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply
Please Quote
No. M.30/6
M.20/7

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

District Office,
Madang,
20th July, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT - MADANG NO.9/53-54.

... Please find enclosed a further copy of the map covering the above patrol. It is understood that the original map was unsuitable for reproduction purposes.

... Also enclosed is photographic folio prepared by Mr. C.P.O. G. Jensen-Muir, covering the subject Patrol, and also, the Asai Valley, subject of Patrol Report Madang No. 5.

→ Miss Van Jones please

Photographs used to Photographic Library. [illegible] 26/4

F.A. Bensted
(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

30/10/162 ✓
30/10/163 ✓
30/10/164 ✓

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
JUN 14
Kea

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AH.MN

M.30/3
M.30/6

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Office,
MADANG.

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

5th June, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT - MADANG NO.9/53-54
PATROL REPORT - SAIDOR NO.9/53-54.
SPECIAL REPORT ON VISIT TO LONG ISLAND BY M.V. NEAL, CPO.

As all copies of the above Reports were inadvertently forwarded to you, it will be appreciated if you would kindly arrange to have one copy of each returned to this office.

W.B. Giles

(W.B. Giles)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Copies forwarded 16/6
Lae PR

Port Moresby
16/6/54

30-IO-I62

31st May 1954

The District Commissioner,
MADANG.

Patrol Report MADANG.No.9/53-54.

The above Report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer J. Worcester, after his Patrol of the SIMBAI, TAUGUR and AUUJA valleys, Bismarck and Schrader ranges, accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer C.Jensen-Muir, is acknowledged.

The patrol party during its five and one half weeks journey carried out useful exploratory and contact work among the natives of these areas from AIOME Patrol Post. It is a successful start in the work of bringing these people under lasting Administration influence and control.

The voluntary sending of twenty of these natives to Madang would be of much advantage later and while away from home they should be well looked after especially from health point of view.

It is only a start however and considerable caution and care must be exercised in patrolling these regions and similar ones such as the ASAI valley for some time to come.

A.A.Roberts
(A.A.Roberts),
Director.DDS&NA.

30/10/163

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WJJ.MN

MEMORANDUM FOR :

Director
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. M.30/6

District Office,
Madang.

Subject: PATROL REPORT MADANG NO. 9/53-54 - 22nd May, 1954.
Mr. J. WORCESTER, PATROL OFFICER and
MR. G.P. JENSEN-MUIR, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

Mr. Worcester has carried out a satisfactory patrol and has compiled an interesting Report. That the other small groups were not contacted on the North side of the Upper SIMBAI is unfortunate, but they are within easy reach of the Patrol Post and so the next Patrol will be able to visit them without much trouble. In the meantime, they will have felt our influence through their friends and possible relations who have already been contacted. However, Mr. Worcester should remember that when a Patrol is planned all possible exigencies should be taken into consideration and measures taken to overcome them so that nothing should prevent the fulfilling of all the objects of the Patrol. This applies particularly where the contacting of new groups are concerned, as it is conceivable that the advent of a Patrol could very easily mean the saving of a few lives that may have been lost in murder raids which the presence of the patrol has deterred.

The fact that there is more or less the one language group for this area suggests that the choosing of an intelligent youth for employment as a Station interpreter may be a good step towards more effective administration in the future.

(W.B. G...)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File M 30/6.

15 MAY 1954
MADANG

Aiome Patrol Post,
Madang, T.N.G.

12th May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
District of Madang,
MADANG, T.N.G.

PATROL REPORT, SIMBAI VALLEY.

Forwarded herewith are copies of patrol report dealing with a recent patrol to the Simbai valley.

..... P.O.

O.I.C. Aiome.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Aiome Patrol Post,
MADANG, T.N.G.

11th May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
District of Madang,
MADANG, T.N.G.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1953/54, SIMBAI, TAUGUR, & AUNJA VALLEYS, BISMARCK AND SCHRADER RANGES? by J.WORCESTER, P.O.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL. J.Worcester, P.O.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING. G.P.Jensen-Muar, C.P.O.

L/Cpl	Patut	Reg. No. 3272	RP&NGC
Const.	Mansingan	7479	"
"	Mami	7511	"
"	Bembe	7706	"
"	Bonai	7601	"
"	Besau	7759	"
"	Saipili	7486	"
"	Womarugo	7670	" (part)

DURATION OF PATROL. From 27/4/54 to 4/5/54. A total of 39 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. Exploratory, and establishment and extension of Administration influence.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The area visited by the patrol lies on the northern fall of theBismarck Ranges, to the south and east of Aiome, and xxx drained by the Simbai river and its tributaries, and the Aunja valley running north to the Ramu from the Schrader Ranges, to the west of Aiome. The route followed by the patrol was roughly a semi circle, running completely around the Asai valley.

This patrol was the first serious attempt to bring the area under Administration influence, apart from a brief patrol (12 days) conducted by myself during June '53.

Mr. P. Robb, ADO Kt. Hagen, crossed the head of the Simbai during the course of his patrol from Hagen to Aiome during 1953. During the early war years a District Services official led a party of evacuee Missionaries and Chinese from the Ramu to Hagen. This party traversed the lower part of the valley.

INTRODUCTION (continued)

These appear to be the only occasions on which the natives of the region have come into contact with Europeans. For the large majority, this patrol was the occasion for their first look at a white man.

The patrol, which lasted 39 days was not hurried, and two days were spent at each camp site, to give the locals a chance to come and visit us, and to start compilation of census records.

Although on occasion our party was treated with reserve and suspicion, no hostility was encountered, and friendly relations were established with each group before moving on to a new area.

DIARY.

Saturday, 27th March.	Departed Aiome 8.40 am north east along Ramu flats. Crossed Asai river with difficulty. Arrived Maniki 3.00 pm. Slept.
28th.	Departed 8.00 am in southerly direction, climbing foothills to Kosar hamlet. Alt 850'. Arrived 11.00am. Camped.
29th.	Left 7.30 am, climbed 3,500' ridge and descended into Taugur valley, arriving Imbarpuk 1.30 pm. Alt. 2,300'. Made camp in heavy rain.
30th.	Remained at camp. Food purchased, gave talks, took census etc.
31st.	Left Imbarpuk 8.00 am. & moved west towards head of valley to Anarup, at 2,625'. Road from here to Iuwam, Asai valley, over low pass. Made camp & slept.
Thursday, 1st April.	Remained Anarup, gave talks & compiled census. Food plentiful. Disabled policeman & 4 sick carriers returned to Aiome via Asai valley.
2nd April.	Self suffering from Flu. Remained at camp. Many natives visited us. Food sufficient.
3rd.	Left 8.00 am for Kuak, arriving 11.30 am. Alt. 2,290'. Now on south side of valley. Established camp.
4th.	Census of Kuak, & also small group from nearby hamlet Angoing. Talks given, etc, & ample food purchased. Patrol well received.
5th.	Departed 9.00 am and proceeded to Komaraga, via Angoing. Arrived 12.30 pm. Local natives already clearing a camp site for us. Alt. 2,550'
6th.	Census compiled, talks given, & ample food purchased.
7th.	Left 7.00 am in southsly direction. Crossed ridge at 3,050', and descended into Simbai valley. Arrived Ambissima 12.00 pm. Alt. 2,675'. Made camp & slept.

DIARY (continued)

Thursday, 8th April.	Remained Ambisima, giving talks, & making out census. Food adequate.
9th.	Left 8.00 am in westerly direction for Arigaba. Crossed Yarambai river, a large tributary of the Simbai. Arrived 12.30 pm, & erected camp. Friendly reception.
10th.	Remained & carried out census etc. Hamlets of Garime, Tink, and Tsungup also censused. Ample food purchased.
11th.	Departed 7.30 am for Bank, arriving 12.00 pm. camp made on kunai ridge commanding excellent view of lower Simbai valley. Friendly reception by large group of natives. Patrol has now left Gainj group behind & entered Maring territory. Made camp. Altitude 2,800'.
12th.	Compiled census. Best line up to date. Immense quantities food brought in.
13th.	Departed 7.30 am, descended to cross Simbai river at 5008. Some time spent repairing ricketty cane bridge. Climbed steeply on northern fall of Simbai-Jimi divide. Arrived at Gai, alt. 25008. at 3.00 pm. Large numbers of armed natives watching patrol from nearby vantage points. Camp established, & a few visitors received in late afternoon. No food brought in.
14th.	Many visitors to camp. Atmosphere much more friendly than yesterday, & census compiled and talks given. Headman turned out to be most co-operative and accompanied the patrol for the next week or so. Firearms demonstration created a great stir, & one venerable warrior confided to us that an attack on the patrol had been discussed, but all ideas of hostility evaporated on seeing the power of our weapons. Small quantity of food purchased, mostly sugar.
15th.	Proceeded east to Nimbra, 2 hours away. Alt. 2685'. Fairly cool reception, & no food brought in.
16th.	Small quantity of food purchased, & a fair number of visitors arrived. Compiled census.
~~17th~~.	Today Good Friday, which was observed by eating a fowl presented by headman of Gai.
17th.	Remained at Nimbra. Attitude of locals now quite friendly, but food brought in still insufficient for patrols needs
18th.	Left Nimbra 6.30 am & crossed range at 4,8008 into Jimi valley. Descended to cross small stream & climbed to Kundegendi, alt. 4,300'. Arrived 1.00 pm. Good view of upper Jimi (or Kon as it is called here) valley obtained. Natives stated that they have been visited by patrols from Kundiawa, but refused to produce village book. Slept night. Almost no food brought in.

DIARY (continued)

Monday, 19th April.	Departed Kendegandi 6.30 am & returned via another route to the Simbai valley, crossing range at 5,250'. Arrived Tuguma, to west of Gai, at 1.00 pm. Pitched camp and slept.
20th.	Natives friendly, & census compiled in pm. Talks given, and some food purchased. Heavy rain during day interfered with work.
21st.	Left 7.30 am up the south side of the valley crossing numerous creeks, and a large kunai patch, which is reputed to be the local 'sports arena' or battleground. Extensive gardens seen, belonging to two groups who had been recently bested in battle & had migrated en masse to the Kon valley. The gardens had been despoiled, & bananas cut down etc. Arrived at Tenbu-unyimp 1.30 pm. Made camp in heavy rain. Altitude 2,910'.
22nd.	Remained at camp. Large numbers of natives came in. Attitude reasonably friendly. Census taken, talks given & food purchased.
23rd.	Left 7.30 am for Babaimp, via Nambiok, arriving at noon. Heavy rain during pm kept visitors away.
24th.	Many natives visited camp. Ample food bought talks given, & census compiled.
25th.	Left 7.45 am for Andingai, arriving 11.00 am. Altitude 4,050'. Large number of locals to greet patrol, & assisted in clearing camp site. Some food purchased.
26th.	Large line turned up for census. Plenty of food bought. Talks etc given.
27th.	Left 7.45 am for headwaters area of Simbai. Crossed spur at 5,100', & entered basin at headwaters. Terrain here comprised of stepp hills rather than ridges. All are grass covered. Crossed Simbai at 4,100' & climbed to campsite at Kabun, alt 4,550'. Arrived at 1.00 pm. Heavy rain in pm deterred visitors. No food.
28th.	Census compiled & talks given. Natives arrived in small groups & did not dally because of inclement weather. Again insufficient food for patrol. Natives quite friendly. Headwaters of Kairong, a tributary of the Kon, only a mile or so to the south.
29th.	Departed westwards over Schrader range, which meets the Bismarcks at this point, following a ridge which separates the Asai, Simbai and Kon valleys, crossing to the Aunja valley at an altitude of 6,250', west of Mt. Aiome. Arrived at Gurugum after 10 hour walk, & madecamp at an altitude of 5,750'. Again no food available for the party,

DIARY (continued)

Friday 30th April.	Remained at Gurugum. Weather again poor, & many natives stayed away from camp. Revised census taken by Mr Jordan 15 months previously. Food again short, & patrol stores now almost exhausted.
1st May.	Followed course of Aunja down for 3 hours. Water icy. One guide ran away & other turned out to know the road imperfectly. Eventually left the river with relief & followed poor track over high ridges for several hours, until it petered out. Cut road through bush & finally arrived Yalumbom hamlet at dusk. Camp made & slept.
2nd.	Only a handful of people here, & no food available, so moved on to Anginje, this time with guides well guarded. Arrived 2.00 pm, & received visitors from Faindir and Sarinyink. Gave talks & took headcount. People friendly & co-operative, & some food produced. A good view of Ramu valley from here.
3rd.	Continued down the valley & arrived at Lelopu, on the Ramu flats at 11 am. Proceeded to Sirinibu, arriving 2.00 pm. Slept night.
4th.	Returned to Aiome, arriving 11.00 am.

.....

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The country traversed may best be described as being the sort which makes Patrol Officers think there must be an easier way to make a living ! It is extremely rugged, and for the most part heavily timbered.

The Simbai river, which drains the area, is a much more significant stream than is shown by existing maps that I have seen (Army Strat Series). It is fast flowing, even in its course across the Ramu plains, and carries a very large volume of water. Fording on the flats is hazardous, and often impossible. The headwaters extend up to the junction of the Bismarck & Schrader ranges, and share a common watershed with the Kairong river, a tributary of the Jimi. Having seen all the north flowing tributaries of the Ramu, I am of the opinion that the Simbai is the largest. It joins the Ramu just to the southwest of an extensive kunai patch on the Ramu flats, which is used by pilots as a landmark when flying from Madang to the Western highlands. The source of the river is at an altitude of over 5,000', and it joins the Ramu at about 350'. The principal tributary is the Taugur river. The Simbai flows roughly southeast, but in its lower reaches swings north to join the Ramu. The Taugur flows on a nearly parallel course to the north.

The dominant physical feature of the area is the Bismarck Range, which divides the Simbai from the Kon or Jimi. This range was crossed in two places at altitudes of 4,800' and 5,250' respectively, but the general height of the range appears to be between 6 & 7,000'. Mt. Wilhelm & Mt. Herbert are clearly visible on fine days, as are the Adelbert and Finisterre ranges (from certain spots)

The Simbai is separated from the Taugur by a range about 3-4,000', with some higher peaks, and the Taugur from the Ramu valley by a slightly lower range.

On reaching the headwaters of the Simbai, the patrol crossed the Schrader Range to the west of Mt. Aiome, at an altitude of 6,250', to the s[illegible] of the Aunja river. This is a short turbulent stream which flows on a fairly straight northerly course to join the Ramu west of Sirinibu. The Aunja drops over 5,000' in its short course, and the gorge down which it flows is the roughest piece of real estate I have yet seen in New Guinea. Sheer rock faces hundreds of feet high are common, and necessitate long detours. Waterfalls and cataracts may be numbered in hundreds. Level ground is conspicuous by its absence. Population is sparse in this section.

As may beexpected, rain fall is heavy, and fog and mists are constant companions to thetraveller in this region. The patrol was carried out in the tail end of the wet season, and conditions may be quite different during the dry.

Agriculturally, the locality is not impressive. Most gardens seen were located in stony soil, and on remarkable slopes. Garden produce brought in for trading was not of impressive quality. The region appears to offer no scope for future European development.

Only one possible airstrip site was seen, in a small basin at the headwaters of the Simbai. The area is small, the ground poorly drained, & the approach hazardous. In my opinion, it would be suitable only as a last resort. There are no doubt far superior sites in the nearby Kon valley.

A map of the area traversed has been drawn by Mr. Jensen-Muir, CPO, which should prove more accurate than anything at present in existence. However, the confused nature of the terrain and lack of adequate instruments makes accurate mapping extremely difficult.

DISPOSITION OF POPULATION.

There is no population east of the longitude 144.50', until the Bundi group is reached. To the west of this mark, the population is reasonably dense and uniformly spread up to the head of the Simbai valley. Westwards of here, population is sparse and scattered.

The peoples visited fall into three main groups, as under.

A. Gainj. Taugur valley, and northern side of Simbai, with a few scattered elements in foothills overlooking Ramu. Totalling 1,000 to 1,500 people.

B. Maring. Central & south side of Simbai. Totalling 1,500 to 2,000 people. This group extends over the divide into the Kon valley.

C. Kumber. Simbai headwaters. About 1,000 to 1,500 natives.

The people contacted in the Aunja valley, numbering 4-500, may be considered as part of the Asai valley group.

The total population of the area patrolled is estimated at 5,000.

The languages used by the three groups vary little, and is understood by all, as is also the language used in the Asai valley. There is little difference between the different groups, except for the slightly better physique of the Gainj natives. This may be accounted for by a certain amount of inter marrying with nearby Ramu tribes. Apart from this point, the only other readily noticeable difference is the lack of facial marking & the wearing of broad woven belts by the Maring group. Heavy tattooing of the face is practised by the other two groups.

INTER GROUP RELATIONS.

There appears to be a state of armed neutrality between groups, and also between different sections of each group. Hostilities are by no means uncommon. Two groups of Maring natives had only just been forced to vacate their land & gardens after a disastrous fight with their neighbours. Those two groups , or rather the survivors, migrated en masse to the Kon valley, in search of more settled surroundings.

As a general rule, fighting is on a small scale, as the scattered nature of the population and the smallness of individual hamlets and groups limits fighting groups to small proportions.

Large cleared spaces on most roads were pointed out as being strategic strong points, where opposing factions can battle in comfort, without any worries about being hindered by undergrowth. Various types of nicely carved barbed arrows were produced for trade purposes, but we were advised that the use of this type of arrow was frowned upon in combat, as they were too hard to extricate. One of the local rules of war must be 'Gentlemen will use plain arrows only'.

Of the trainees who voluntarily returned to Aiome with the patrol, two put forward the reason for wanting to leave their place that they were sick & tired of guarding the roads leading to their hamlet against attack, and wanted a bit of peace and quiet for a change.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

On the whole, the patrol was given a good reception, if a little reserved at first. However, whm the natives saw that we were peacably inclined, thgy gained confidence, and came in large numbers to trade and hear what we had to say.
At no time were any hostile acts committed.

At all times the following points were stressed.
A. That the area would be constantly and regularly visited by patrols in the future.
B. That the white mans intentions are peacable and friendly.
C. That fighting and murders would not be tolerated, and that wrongdoers would be apprehended and punished in future
D. That by cooperating with patrols they would gain opportunities to obtain valuable trade goods and implements.

The natives were also advised of their new responsibilities of maintaining and improving roads, and presenting themselves for census checks.
All these points were favourably received, and it is hoped that they made some impression.

Head men in each group were presented with a laplap and knife, and entrusted with the care of a village book, with strict instructions to look after it carefully.
Cuts and sores were treated where seen.

The natives obviously had heard about the power of firearms, but until the advent of this party had had no first hand experience of them, and on all occasions were awestricken and subdued by the sudden demise of the various pigs purchased. Latecomers who missed the execution often asked for repeat demonstrations on nearby trees. Often heard after these demonstrations was the phrase ' We wouldn't dream of attacking you'.

Most groups are eager to trade, and accept with enthusiasm all sorts of trade, particularly beads, matches, razor [redacted] cambu shell and salt. Green snail shell is the accepted pay[redacted] Some gold lip shell was seen, but is not over popular.

The natives are excitable, and frequent altercation and threatening gestures with axes and knives were witnessed. Fortunately, none of these came to anything, in our presence at any rate.

Often the locals assisted in clearing camp sites, and found poles for the erection of tents, cut firewood, and carried water.

CENSUS COMPILATION.

A total of 1914 natives presented themselves for census, and detailed census figures are attached to the report. It is thought that these figures are not more than 50% complete, as is illustrated by the small numbers of women and female children seen. For reasons which will be explained later, it was not possible to visit six groups on the south side of the upper Simbai. There are probably 7-800 people in this ~~group~~ section.

Census taking was tedious and difficult, and was complicated by evasions and concealments. The habit of the natives not visiting the camp until mid afternoon, shortly after which the inevitable rain started, added further to the difficulties.

Head men were marked in each group as potential village officials, & these men were entrusted with the care of census registers, as experience in the Asai valley seems to indicate that they will not unduly maltreat them. (A heavy cardboard envelope would do a lot to prolong the life of village registers in all areas)

AGRICULTURE, ROADS & HOUSING.

These three aspects will be dealt with under one heading, as as the latter two depend on the former.

Agriculture is of the shifting type, and as these people live in the gardens, it follows that housing and roads are of a temporary nature, and are of a very poor standard.

The Gainj group seems to be the most industrious one, as in this area the patrol was able to purchase an abundance of food, and housing is of a far superior standard than that seen in the other two groups. Enquiries revealed that this was not a lean period, and it seems that the main reason for food scarcity is the inherent inertness of the inhabitants.

Staples grown are the common ones, such as sweet potatoes, which are the main crop, tapioca, yams & taro. The Maring group was living on sugar cane & pitpit, with only a few root crops & leafy greens such as 'tulip' to help out.

Pigs are plentiful, and are usually blinded, to prevent them ravaging gardens. A few scraggy fowls were also noted.

A good deal of attention is paid to the fencing of gardens. In the upper Simbai, large ditches are dug round gardens, and wherever possible water power is used to lighten the labour. A nearby stream is tapped and water is led down a race to wherever the ditch is to be dug, and is allowed to spill straight down the hillside, and so erode the desired ditch to a depth of 5-6 feet. Water is carried over depressions & ditches in hollowed split logs, and the race is carefully graded to prevent erosion. One race was followed for several hundred feet to its head and proved to be an excellent piece of engineering for such a primitive community. It was about 3 feet wide & 12 inches deep, with neatly squared sides and even bed.

Gardens in this section are made in grassland, in contrast to the usual felling & clearing of bush. They were new gardens, but appeared to be doing quite well.

Housing is of two types. The first and more substantial sort being a round construction with smooth bark walls and wild bamboo leaf thatch. The best examples of this type are seen in the Gainj.

The second type is a low structure with rough log walls held in place by stakes with a flat thatch of pandanus leaves, & looking more like an abandoned pigsty than the real thing. In fact it is often used as a combination house and pigsty. The whole edifice is surrounded by a stake fence, with a narrow runway giving the pigs access to their portion of the house, which is fenced off from the 'living room' by a log wall which divides the house roughly in half longitudinally. Food is stored on a covered raised platform in the yard. This type of residence is seen at its worst in the Maring area.

Roads are poor throughout the area, and it seems fantastic that a community can live for so long in one area without improving communications. The constant moving about is a great handicap, and the threat of attack from neighbouring groups is also a deterrent to good roads. There is tremendous room for improvement, which will no doubt take place as the area becomes more settled, and travelling is more widespread.

HEALTH.

It is difficult to accurately assess the health ~~if~~ of the group as a whole, as no doubt none of the sick came to visit the patrol. However, all those seen appeared in fair physical condition, if a trifle on the lean side. Children in particular seem to be underweight. A few skin ailments were noted, and an odd case of yaws.

The climate is cold & wet, & pneumonia & allied illnesses must account for a large number of deaths, particularly amongst children.

HEALTH (continued)

Family groups are large, and it is an exception to see a couple that have been married any length of time without children. The region is non malarial.

Natives of the Aunja valley said that a severe epidemic five years ago killed off over half the population. From the symptoms described, it was probably dysentry.

GENERAL.

A total of 20 trainees accompanied the patrol back to Aiome, and have been sent to Madang for a few months schooling. They should prove to be of much assistance to the next patrol to visit the area. Only young men were selected, as experience has shown older men do not readily learn pidgin, & quickly revert to type on returning to their places. All trainees who accompanied the patrol did so voluntarily. Wherever possible, the sons of influential men were selected.

As was mentioned earlier, the patrol did not visit several groups on the north side of the upper Simbai.
Shortage of local foodstuffs, and the large number of trainees with the party had caused a heavy drain on patrol supplies by the time the headwaters of the Simbai had been reached. On reaching Kabun, after almost 5 weeks in the field, we had a choice of two routes back to Aiome, either back down the south side of the Simbai, or over the Schrader range & down the Aunja. Supplies would not permit the visiting of both areas, & it was decided to return down the Aunja valley, as the groups in the Simbai can easily be visited during the course of the next patrol to the Asai valley.

It will be seen from the diary that a short visit was made to the Kon valley, for the purpose of ascertaining if the population there had been contacted, and to facilitate the reconciling of patrol maps for the two areas. We were advised that the village of Kendegendi had been visited three times, but the people were reticent in giving information, as they have the idea that the 'kiaps' from Madang & Western Highlands are antagonistic towards each other, and they feared reprisals for being too friendly with us. Every effort was made to dispel this notion. In case we were given the wrong name at Kendegendi, it will be noted that the next large village to the south is Tukumeinga.
It appears that the natives further down the Kon, opposite the headwaters of the Simbai, have yet to be visited. A fairly large population is reported.

Police personnel behaved satisfactorily, and carriers employed deserve a word of praise for their cheerfulness and fortitude on a strenuous and at times uncomfortable patrol.

Cadet Patrol Officer G.P. Jensen-Muir showed keenness and initiative, and was of much assistance in all phases of the patrol.

.....

Patrol Officer.

POLICE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No.	3278	L/Cpl	Patut	A steady, experienced NCO, who is respected by other members of detachment and natives alike. An asset to the force.
"	7479	Const	Munsingan.	Energetic & cheerful. Has initiative.
"	7511	"	Mani	Has improved considerably on this patrol. Has intelligence.
"	7706	"	Bembe	Not outstanding, but reliable.
"	[redacted] 7601	"	Bonai	Talks too much. Not over industrious.
"	[redacted] 7759	"	Besau	A loudmouth. Inclined to be overbearing. Needs supervision.
"	7486	"	Saipili	Not much initiative. Shows to best advantage when everybody else is worn out.
"	7670	"	Womarugo	A fair policeman. Returned to station with injured leg early in patrol.

Worcester

..... P.O.

T N
SIRINIBU
AUNJA R.
RAM
RIVE
RORORORI
TIMBERED
ANGINJE
APPROX LOCATION
1850'
YALUMBOM
APPROX LOCATION
3500'
5120'
JAMENKI
VERY ROUGH
MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY
INSUFFICIENT DATA OBTAINED
GURAKUM
5720'
6400'
AIOME
6200'
SCHRADER RANGES
MT. AIOME
7435'
APENAM
TIMBERED
KAIRONG
RIVER
KUNAI
COVERED
6250'
MURIKI
3500'
A S A I R I V E R
PASS
4600'
APPROX.
MOMBASA
1800'
4000'
KANDUM
3175'
AIAU
RIVER
KABUN
4850'
TINAM
2500'
KUNAI
KUNAI
1100'
ANINAS R.
KUNAI
COVERED
SLOPES
ASOP
IUWAM
2400'
APPROX
MASINOI
BUWENG R.
4295'
TIMBERED
NAMBIOK
5175'
ANDINGAI
4000'
T SONG
S I M B A I
WAIN R.
TSUNGUP
PASS TO
TUNGOBI
4470' APPROX
TUNONG R.
SABAIMP
3750'
NAMBIOK #1
3800'
TIAUNIMP R.
3340'
FAINGI
GARIME
WAIN
BISMARCK
TIMBAI
BANK
2800'
TENBU-UNYIMP
2910'
KAI-
KAI
MAIN R.
PASS
KUNAI
SLOPES
TUGUMA
2915'
GAI
2510'
RANGES
PASS
5250'
PASS
4978'
KON
OR
JIMI
RIVER
CAMP 4250'
KENDEGENDE
4400' APPROX

RAMU RIVER
SIRINIBU
AUNJA R.
RORORODI
ANGINJE
APPROX. LOCATION 1850'
YALUMBO
APPROX. LOCATION 3500'
VERY ROUGH
MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY
INSUFFICIENT DATA OBTAINED
TIMBERED
JAMENKI
ATEMBLE
AIOME PATROL POST 250'
ASAI RIVER
APENAM 320'
MT. AIOME 7435'
HRADER RANGES
ASAI RIVER
TIMBERED
KROMA R.
MOMBASA 1800'
4000'
MANIKI
KANDUM 3175'
TINAM 2500'
AIAU RIVER
1100'
TIMBERED
KAMBAM R.
SIMBIS R.
ASOP
MASINOI
IUWAM 2400' APPROX
KOSAR 850'
TIMBERED
ANARUP 2625'
IMBARPUM 2300'
WAIN R.
IMBAI RIVER
UNINHABITED
TAUGUR R.
HEAVILY TIMBERED
LARGE KUNAI PATCH
TSUNGUP
TINK
KUAK 2290'
ANGOING
KOMARAGA 2550'
PASS 3050'
AMBISIMA 2675'
FAINGI
GARIME 2340'
WAIN
2750'
TIAUNIMP R.
NAMBIOK #1 3800'
2340'
MENDAI R.
JUNCTION APPROX. ONLY
TIMBERED
TENBU-UNYIMP 2910'
BANK 2800'
KAI-KAI
MAIN R.
500'
UNINHABITED
KUNAI SLOPES
TUGUMA 2915'
TIMBERED
GAI 2510'
NIMBRA 2825'
PASS 5250'
PASS 4978'
RANGES

SIMBAI VALLEY

TAUGUR, AUNJA & ASAI VALLEYS

DRAWN BY G.P. JENSEN-MUIR, C.P.O., AIOME PATROL POST, T.N.G.
PRISMATIC COMPASS TRAVERSE. ALTITUDES BY "SHORT" ALTIMETER

SCALE 1 INCH = 2 MILES

LEGEND - • KOSAR 850' — HAMLET OR VILLAGE WITH ALTITUDE IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
4780' PASS WITH ALTITUDE IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
RIDGES WITH HIGHEST POINT MARKED
AIRSTRIPS
POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITE, D.C.A. REPORT SITE J. PARA. 3.9.6.

LLEY

ASAI VALLEYS

R, C.P.O., AIOME PATROL POST, T.N.G.
SE. ALTITUDES BY "SHORT" ALTIMETER
INCH = 2 MILES
R VILLAGE WITH ALTITUDE IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
N ALTITUDE IN FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
ITH HIGHEST POINT MARKED

IRSTRIP SITE. D.C.A. REPORT SITE J. PARA. 3.9.6.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....M A D A N G..... Report No.....9/ of 53/54.....

Patrol Conducted by.....B.F.GRIFFIN, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....ATITAU-KOSILANTA (ADELBERTS) { YABEN, KARE, SARUGA, PARA & UTU Census Sub-Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....J.F.WALL, EMA (May 13-27)

Natives.....RP&NGC - 10 ; LMOs - 2

Duration—From.....12/.....4...../19.....54.....to.....4...../.....8...../1954.....

Number of Days.....115.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....Part.....

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services.....2-11/19.53.....

Medical .....nil...../...../19.....

Map Reference.....Patrol Sketch Map 4 miles : 1 inch.....

Objects of Patrol.....Census , Medical; Consolidation of infl.; Gen. Admin.

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

30/10/182 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
28 FEB 1955

REB/JT.

In Reply Please Quote No. N.30/13.

24th February, 1955.

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORTS NO. 8 - 9 OF 1954/55
MADANG.

It would be appreciated if copies of the above Reports could be forwarded to this office as no copies are held.

See file 30/3/10
P/R 8 Not received
1 copy P/R 9 received
to DC Madang
2/3

R.I. Skinner
(R.I. Skinner)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

P/A

30-10-182

29th December, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No.9 of 1954/55 - ATITAU

Acknowledgement is hereby made of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr.B.V.Griffen, Patrol Officer, regarding his extensive period of field work in the YABIM, KANE, SARUGA, PARA and UTU census sub-divisions and in the WANUMA and JOSEPHSTAAL area.

Mr. Griffen has carried out much good work in a common-sense manner on this Patrol and the areas covered should be all the better for it. It is noted that the Report has been considerably delayed, but as you have accepted his explanation there must be good reason for its late arrival. The contents are comprehensive and informative.

It is to be hoped that you will be able to re-open ATITAU Patrol Post permanently in the near future, as these areas need regular patrolling to support and guide the work of village officials and also among other things, to give impetus and foster the rice growing projects in the area.

(A.A.Roberts),
Director.

30/10/182

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FAB.MN

In Reply Please Quote

No. M. 30/13

MEMORANDUM FOR :

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

District Office,
MADANG.

22nd December, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT NO.9 of 1953/54 - ATITAU - B.F. GRIFFIN,P.O.

Forwarded herewith please find Patrol Report conducted by Mr. Griffin in the Atitau area during the months of April to August, 1954.

Mr. Griffin has been greatly delayed in submitting this Patrol Report, but his letter of explanation attached thereto is accepted.

The Patrol Report is well written and I consider that Mr. Griffin has done a very good job indeed in conducting this Patrol in April, in that he was not accompanied by another officer, except for Mr. E.M.A. Wall for a very short period.

Generally speaking, this Patrol can be considered to be invaluable in that it has extended the influence of the Administration amongst a people who are rather primitive and are still in the formative stage as far as contact and appreciation of a new way of life is concerned.

Although Mr. Griffin is not satisfied with the native situation generally, this is to be expected and it is only by constant contact through constant patrolling that these people can be expected to improve. These remarks are applicable to the villages as well, as it is only when a people decide to settle permanently in one place that they have the incentive to improve the type of dwelling.

This Patrol indicates that the position with regard to the natives living in this area is as good as can be expected, but with the re-opening of the Patrol Post and constant contact by an officer of the Administration, I feel that it will not be long before the native situation settles down and real improvement will then be noted.

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ATITAU Patrol Post,
MADANG District .

PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 53/54

PREAMBLE : Report of a patrol through the YAREN, KARE, SARUGA, PARA and UTU census sub-divisions on census revision, and through villages in the WANUMA and JOSEPHSTAAL area on routine administration - ATITAU area, ADMIRALTS.

OBJECTS of PATROL :
1. Census revision.
2. Medical patrol Inland BUNABUN, WANUMA and KOSILANTA areas.
3. Consolidation of Govt. Influence.
4. General Administration.

PERSONNEL of PATROL : B.F.GRIFFIN, Patrol Officer.

J.F.WALL, E.M.A. May 13-May 27.

R.P.& N.G.C.:

No. 3594	L/Cpl	SARA
No. 3692	Cons.	WAUWAVI
No. 7730	"	KAWO
No. 6733	"	DINAS
No. 7458	"	AINGUEN
No. 7723	"	WALAM
No. 7774	"	DARUF
No. 5144	"	MASANU
No. 6789	"	DUMOI
No. 6425	"	SASU

N.M.A. TAIUM
N.M.O. DIWAU

PERIOD of PATROL : April 12, 1954 - August 4, 1954

No. of DAYS : 115

LAST DDS PATROL IN AREA : WANUMA-JOSEPHSTAAL area: Nov.'53-Feb.'54.
KOSILANTA area : Feb.'53-Sep.'53.

MAP REFERENCE : Patrol Sketch Map - 4 miles : 1 inch.
Copy attached.

PATROL REPORT No. of 53/54 - ATITAU - April-August, 1954

PATROL DIARY

Introduction:

The patrol's movements, detailed herein, extend from April through part of August, 1954. The patrol moved from MADANG in April, following cargo sent ahead in MV "KORO", through BUNABUN to ATITAU Patrol Post in the ADELBERT Range, where it was joined in May by Mr J.F.Wall, EMA; a combined DDS and medical patrol then moved through the WANUMA-KOSILANTA area to MADANG. The DDS patrol then returned to the KOSILANTA-ATITAU area and later extended to the JOSEPHSTAAL area before returning to MADANG in August.

Monday, April 12, 1954 MADANG - MATUKA - via MURNASS

1230 left MADANG in MV "LAKANAI" in company with P/O McAlpine (for KARKAR Island); via MURNASS to anchor at MATUKA.

Tuesday, April 13 MATUKA - BUNABUN - via KARKAR

With A/ADO Ellis crossed from MATUKA to KARKAR Island, dropped P/O McAlpine at KINIM, and crossed back to BUNABUN. Discharged cargo and patrol party and made camp in BUNABUN village. "LAKANAI" returning with ADO Ellis to MADANG.

Wedn.-Thurs., April 14-15 At BUNABUN.

Carriers being engaged to send through six months' stores to ATITAU. Part cargo sent through, balance to follow.

Friday, April 16 At BUNABUN.

Sent more cargo through to ATITAU and drew up a carrier line to move off from BUNABUN tomorrow.

Saturday, April 17 BUNABUN - (2.hr 45 min.) - REINDUK

Moved from BUNABUN to REINDUK. Carriers back to beach to lift more stores.

Sunday, April 18 REINDUK - (1.40) - SOHEROM - (1.50) - MAKINIAN

Moved up from REINDUK through SOHEROM to MAKINIAN. Moderate rain started about noon and continued throughout afternoon.

Monday, April 19 MAKINIAN - (4.30) - MABET

Moved up from MAKINIAN to MABET. Rain set in about 1100 and continued throughout rest of day. All cargo in by 1500.

Tuesday, April 20 MABET - (2.00) - ATITAU Village - (1.00) - ATITAU Patrol Post

Moved up to the station . Rain from noon onwards.

Wed. April 21 - Sunday, April 25 At ATITAU Patrol Post.

On station. Checking in balance of cargo, paying-off carriers, installing wireless aerials and equipment. Repairs to station buildings and start of work on lock-up, labour quarters, store extension.

Monday, April 26 ATITAU P.P. - (3.00) - MABET

Moved from station back to MABET to outline and supervise roadwork.

Tues. April 27 - Thurs. Apr. 29 MABET Village

Mabet and area on roads.

Friday, April 30, 1954 MAIET - ATITAU P.P.

Returned to post from MAIET.

Sat. May 1 - Mon. May 3 At ATITAU P.P.

Mapping, official correspondence, compilation of census register.

Tuesday, May 4 ATITAU P.P. - (1.40) - MEGIRANU I

To MEGIRANU I for roadwork. Police escort to BUNABUN to meet EMA Wall.

Wed. May 5 - Sat. May 8 MEGIRANU I

MEGIRANU and area on roads.

Sunday, May 9 MEGIRANU - (1.40) - ATITAU P.P.

Returned to station.

Mon. May 10 - Wed. May 12 At ATITAU P.P.

On station. Correspondence, garden work, building, etc.

Thursday, May 13

EMA Wall arrived station about noon via villages from the coast.

Fri. May 14 - Tues. May 18 At ATITAU P.P.

General station work on gardens, building, roads, etc. Mr Wall looking over Aid Post, giving treatments, performing a few minor operations.

Wednesday, May 19

Some cargo with police escort ahead to KOSILANTA Patrol Post to advise of coming patrol.

Thursday, May 20 ATITAU P.P. - (2.00) - KOWAT - (.30) - - YABSAU - (1.00) - MUNIMATAMAN - (.30) - - WANUMA

Left station 0900 and climbed to ridge. Followed 'til crossing stream at 0950 then by rough ridge track to KOWAT at 1100. Medical inspection by Mr Wall. Inspected village, talked with people then descended to YABSAU, then moved round to MUNIMATAMAN. Medical and village inspections and interim census check, addresses to people, then continued on to WANUMA. Lined and medically inspected people, interim census check and talks with people. Made camp. Heavy rain in afternoon.

Friday, May 21 WANUMA - (4.15) - MAGILAN

0800 moved from WANUMA, followed gradually descending track then steep descent to MAGWAN River at 0910. Climbed from river, crossed ridge, then down to NUNUGEN River at 0955. Followed up the river for 15 minutes then climbed to ridge at 1045, up along ridge-top track to old MAGILAN at 1100, then along fair track to MAGILAN at 1215. Many absent at BOBARANA dance, having missed warning of patrol. Too few for census check. Made camp and ordered all to assemble for census check in a few weeks.

Saturday, May 22 MAGILAN - (2.20) - GULUKUBRANA - KOMPARUM (1.50)

0800 left MAGILAN and went steep down by rough-graded track to the GULA River at 0845. Stiff climb from the river to

May 22 cont.

the river to/
ridge-top at 1000, then followed the ridge south-east to GULUKUBRANA at 1020. Roads cleaned this morning but all the people had decamped on patrol's approach. Efforts to call them in unsuccessful (none contacted) and at 1200 patrol continued on for KOMIARUM. A steep drop to the WUJELA River at 1240, then a steep climb from the valley to a solitary bush house at 1310 and on up to KOMIARUM at 1350. Camped, checked census, etc.

Sunday, May 23 KOMIARUM - 1.15 - KOSILANTA Patrol Post

0810 left KOMIARUM and followed hilly, fair track to 'INI'IGALA River at 0835 and on to KOSILANTA Patrol Post at 0925. Paid-off RANU carriers and returned them to their villages via KAMAMBU. Engaged new KOSILANTA carriers. Hatmen of nearby villages reporting in. Work begun on cleaning-up station and repairing buildings.

Monday, May 24 KOSILANTA P.P. - (1.40) - ILLIMA - (1.15) - - TARINA - (2.10) - EBENAN

Constable WALAM to remain KOSILANTA and work on station and in area, supervising road- and village work against patrol's return. Quantity of stores dumped KOSILANTA store for pick-up on return. 0800 left KOSILANTA Post and followed track down to creek (station boundary) at 0840, then undulating-hilly track to IUKUMAK Creek at 0900. Climbed by graded track to ridge top at 0920, turned east along ridge then down ridge side to ILLIMA, arr. 0940. Census, med. inspection, etc. Instructions issued re roadwork, etc. to be completed against patrol's return. 1100 left ILLIMA, down by rough-graded track to NOWANDI River at 1120, then up by fair track around valley side to TARINA, arr. 1215. Census, inspection, etc. 1400 left TARINA along undulating track and down to LWAMO River at 1500. Crossed and recrossed river, then made graded climb from river up to EBENAN, arr.1610. Made camp, checked census. Roadwork under supervision.

Tuesday, May 25 EBENAN - (1.10) - PARAWEN - (3.30) - ORONGA

0800 left EBENAN and followed graded road round to PARAWEN, arr. 0910. Census, etc. 1030 from PARARWEN and down to BINIP Creek at 1105, up to low ridge and on down to SOPA River, crossing at 1200. By undulating, good road parallelling left bank of SOPA River to a creek tributary (PARAWEN-ORONGA boundary) at 1245 and on to ORONGA at 1400. Census, etc. Village clean-up under direction.

Wednesday, May 26 ORONGA - (1.30) - MALOLO - (.30) - VALALU - - (.30) - ASIKAN - (.30) - SILAUL - (.10) - - BALIK - (.40) - MAVAN

0800 left ORONGA for MALOLO. 0810 looked-over suggested new village (ridge) site. Site good. Desultory clearing to be speeded-up; advice given on village lay-out. On by poor road to cross NINAM River at 0830 and on to MALOLO, arr. 0930. Village lined. Instructions issued re village improvement to be effected against patrol's return from UMUN area. Moved on to VALALU rice project settlement, checked work and progress with native ANIS and looked-over settlement. 1130 on to ASIKAN by good road. Census check, etc. Number of sick children and village officials to proceed to MADANG forthwith. On through SILAUL and BALIK, outlining work to be completed against later check. 1430 moved on to MAVAN, where village work was being carried-out under instructions from OIC Roadwork, UMUN.

Thursday, May 27 MAVAN to UMUN

0840 left MAVAN for UMUN. 0920 met by Mr E.R.Johnson, CPO, and taken by jeep to UMUN Road Camp. Mr Wall, EMA, left the patrol here and proceeded to MADANG p.m.

Friday, May 28 UMUN to MADANG

Proceeded to MADANG by jeep in answer to summons from District Commissioner. Discussions relating to movements and administration in ADELBERTS.

Sat. May 29 - Sun. May 30

In MADANG.

Monday, May 31 MADANG to UMUN

Picked-up extra stores in MADANG and returned to UMUN by jeep.

Tues. June 1 - Wed. June 2

At UMUN. Prepared cargo for movement from UMUN back into ADELBERTS. Work in Court for Native Affairs.

Thursday, June 3 UMUN to MAVAN

From UMUN to MAVAN by jeep. Talked with village officials and people re the future of this (at present) cumbersome, composite village.

Friday, June 4 At MAVAN

Census checks of MAVAN, LOWO, GUMALU and BAIMAK, and settling of matters re village sites, etc. Issuing and compiling of new village books and supervision of clearing of new sites at GUMALU and BAIMAK, preparatory to house-building.

Saturday, June 5 MAVAN - via villages - (1.20) - ASIKAN and return to MAVAN

Work of GUMALU, BAIMAK, MAVAN-LOWO groups continuing under supervision. Moved from MAVAN through BALIK and SIAUL (censusing en route) to ASIKAN. Improvement evident in all villages following outline of work a week ago. Censused GILOLO group at ASIKAN and looked-over site on which they wish to settle on road between ASIKAN and SIAUL. Advised on village lay-out. Site part-cleared, and work to continue on clearing, gardens, etc.

Sunday, June 6 MAVAN - via villages - (2.00) - VALALU - - (1.30) - UTU Village

From MAVAN through villages to VALALU rice project. Turned-off here and climbed to UTU, arriving about noon. Visited Mission in afternoon and discussed mission activity in ADELBERTS, especially KOSILANTA area, with Fr Sary.

Monday, June 7 At UTU

Lined and censused UTU. Considerable improvement on roads, housing, etc. to be effected under direction. All villages in area agreed to send some workers to VALALU on 9.6.54 for work on rice project.

Tuesday, June 8 UTU - (.45) - GUTEB - (.30) - SILOPI - - (1.00) - AUTABAK - (1.00) - MATEPI - - (35) - ARAR - (.5) - SANEPI - (.30) - GAL

0730 moved from UTU to GAL, arriving 1530, via villages, checking census, health and hygiene, and carrying-out inspection and administration en route. Improvement ordered and work outlined against the patrol's return from GAL area.

Wed. June 9 - Thurs. June 10 At GAL

Census check GAL (i) and (ii). Situation unsatisfactory. Necessary improvement outlined and work got under way under direction of patrol party. Inspected GAL Aid Post. Called in officials of area villages and accepted their assistance in making much-needed repairs to Aid Post buildings, etc.

Friday, June 11 GAL - (4.30) - UTU via villages

From GAL to UTU via villages, checking progress on work ordered en route GAL on June 8.

Saturday, June 12 UTU to VAIALU and return to UTU

To VAIALU and checked work on rice project by assembled villagers. Talked-over the scheme with all village officials and outlined a system for the fair provision of local labour. Returned to UTU in afternoon.

Sunday, June 13 UTU - (3.15) - SARUGA

Late start from UTU at 0845 owing rain. Good graded track to cross creek at 0925 and on to pass SIMUKU turn-off at 0955, NIMAM River at 1015. Climbed from river and followed graded track to SARUGA, arr. noon. Census, etc.

Monday, June 14 SARUGA - (1.00) - BAGUPI - (.[illegible]) - MAKE - - (.30) - ITAPI - (.10) - MA[illegible]

0730 left SARUGA and climbed steadily by graded track to BAGUPI at 0830. Census, etc. On to census MAKE, then steep rough-graded track to ITAPI and MANEP. Census, etc. Slept ITAPI.

Tuesday, June 15 ITAPI to SARUGA via villages.

Returned via villages to SARUGA.

Wednesday, June 16 SARUGA - (1.10) - SILAHALA - SARUGA

SARUGA natives on village improvement. Carrier line on construction of barracks. 0900 left SARUGA for SILAHALA with 2 police and NMA. Through Mission and down to OM Creek then a climb by steep-graded track to reach SILAHALA at 1010. Census, etc. Returned to SARUGA in afternoon.

Thursday, June 17 SARUCA - (.35) - SEVOI - (1.40) - MURUPI - - (1.15) - BAI

0730 left SARUGA, followed track down through Mission and to OM Creek at 0800 and on up to SEVOI at 0805. Census, etc. 0900 left SEVOI, passed MUGUNURAMBU turn-off at 0915, down to AMOGORU River at 0950, INAREHU River at 1010 and on to MURUPI at 1040. Census, etc. Moved from MURUPI 1130, stiff climb for 40 minutes to ridge top then followed track down through SAVARU hamlet at 1230 and on to BAI, arr. 1245. Natives of BAI andof IVAP and SAVARU hamlets on roads.

Friday, June 18 BAI - (1.10) - MURUPI -(3.25)-MUGUNURAMBU

Cargo ahead to MUGUNURAMBU. Checked BAI census and moved off from BAI at 0800, through MURUPI at 0900 and along SEVOI road, turning-off at 1010 and following hilly track through HOSILU hamlet at 1110 and on to MUGUNURAMBU at 1210. Village and roads poor.

Saturday, June 19 MUGUNURAMBU - (1.45) - MUSIVANGA - (.50) - - SIMUKU - and return to MUGUNURAMBU

Census check, inspection MUGUNURAMBU, and village and road work outlined. 0900 left MUGUNURAMBU and followed hilly graded track to MUSIVANGA, arr. 0945. Census, etc. 1100 moved on to SIMUKU, checked census, etc. Returned to MUGUNURAMBU p.m.

Sunday, June 20 MUGUNURAMBU - (1.00) - MARITAMBU - (1.00) - - DAWA

0800 from MUGUNURAMBU to MARITAMBU by gradod track. Census, etc. and continued on to DAWA. Census, etc. DAWA.

Monday, June 21 DAWA - (2.30) - SAMOSA - (1.00) - SOLI

0745 left DAWA for SAMOSA by uncut native pad. Track down to SOPA River at 0815, on to cross and re-cross SILA River at 0850 and 0910. On over rough country to SAMOSA, arr. 1015. Census, etc. 1130 moved from SAMOSA down to SORIGIE (SILA) River at 1210 and on up by graded track to SOLI, arr. ~~XØX~~ 1230. Census, etc.

Tuesday, June 22 SOLI - (1.15) - WAMAS - (1.20) - KAGI - - (1.30) - UKURIGUMA

0730 left SOLI by fair track down to SILA River at 0745 and then by good graded track up to WAMAS, arr. 0845. Census, etc. 1000 climbed from WAMAS to ridge top at 1025, followed fair ridge track for 45 minutes then dropped steeply to KAGI, arr. 1120. Census, etc. 1230 moved from KAGI down graded track to IWAMO River at 1320 and climbed by fair-graded track to UKURIGUMA at 1400. Checked censur, etc.

Wednesday, June 23 UKURIGUMA - (1.45) - YARAWATA - (1.20) - ILLIMAMKUTU - (1.10) - ILLEBEGUMA - (.15) - - KOSILANTA Village - (.5) - KOSILANTA P.P.

0730 left UKURIGUMA and followed road down to URJKUNAM R. at 0755, climbed to gain ridge top 0905 and dropped to YARAWATA, arr. 0915. Census, etc. 1000 dropped from YARAWATA to EDA River at 1040 and climbed to ILLIMAMKUTU, arr. 1120. Census, etc. 1200 up from ILLIMAMKUTU to ridge and followed undulating road to ILLE-BEGUMA, arr. 1310. Census, etc. 1400 followed new road up to reach KOSILANTA village at 1415 for census check, etc. and moved on to KOSILANTA Patrol Post.

Thursday, June 24 At KOSILANTA Post

Spent day on KOSILANTA Post. Station considerably improved during patrol's operations elsewhere during past month. Carrier line at work extending new gardens to ease drain on supplies of future patrols. Called in all neighbouring hatmen and outlined their part in future maintenance of post and roads, gardens, etc.

Friday, June 25 KOSILANTA Post - (1.10) - MAGILA - (.40) - IKARINAGRA - (.10) - MAGILA-KUMALI

Sent suspect beriberi patient with police escort to SERANG for MADANG. Part of patrol to remain at KOSILANTA to continue work on post and gardens. At 0800 set off with remainder and followed ridge road to MAGILA, arr. 0910. Census, etc. 1030 moved on from MAGILA, left main BOBARANA road at 1050 and followed track to IKARINAGRA, arr. 1100. Census, etc. Visited MAGILA-KUMALI in afternoon for census check, etc. and returned to sleep at IKARINAGRA.

Saturday, June 26 IKARINAGRA - (1.50) - BOBARANA

0730 left IKARINAGRA, gained ridge top and picked-up main road at 0750. Followed undulating ridge road on to BOBORANA, arr. 0920. Census, etc. Village work.

Sunday, June 27 BOBARANA - (2.00) - MAGILA - (1.10) - KOSILANTA Post

0800 moved from BOBARANA to MAGILA direct and continued on to KOSILANTA Post.

Monday, June 28

At KOSILANTA Post.

Tuesday, June 29 KOSILANTA - (1.00) - KOMIARUM - (2.15) - - IDIMAKUMA (YAHEM)

0730 left KOSILANTA Post and moved to KOMIARUM. Checked t census, etc. About 0830 a Cessna aircraft was seen to circle low

June 29 cont.

circle low/
over KOSILANTA Post. The Post was at that time deserted and the patrol, in KOMIARUM village, had no way of attracting the plane's attention to advise its whereabouts. Runner sent back to Post to see if any pass had been dropped, but none found. The patrol moved on from KOMIARUM to KOLIANTA by ridge track. Census, etc. Roadwork by locals.

Wednesday, June 30 YANEN - (1.30) - BARATA - (1.30) - ABIYA - (.45) - MAGILAN

0700 from YABAN down steep-graded track to BUTUNA R. at 0735 and up a steep rough grade to BARATA at 0830. Census, etc. 0930 from BARATA down steep grade to GURA River at 1005, then up to ridge top at 1040, then by undulating track along and up to ABIYA at 1100. Census, etc. 1200 from ABIYA down, up and along to MAGILAN at 1245. Census, etc. Village work in afternoon.

Thursday, July 1 MAGILAN - (3.30) - WANUMA - (.30) - MUNIMATAMAN - (.45) - YABSAU

0730 moved from MAGILAN down to MUNUGEN River at 0845, followed river 15 minutes then over ridge to MAGWAN River at 0930 and on up to WANUMA at 1100. Moved on at 1200 to MUNIMATAMAN for interim census check, then on to YABSAU. This village and KOWAT deserted following false reports brought back re welfare of a team of youths who had gone with the patrol to a dance in MADANG. Late afternoon a few YABSAU natives were coaxed in, but they later made off again. Nothing seen of KOWAT natives. Left word with MUNIMATAMAN and SELAUSEI natives that KOWAT and YABSAU luluais should come on to ATITAU Post.

Friday, July 2 YABSAU - (.30) - KOWAT - (2.00) - ATITAU PP

Through KOWAT on to ATITAU Post. Sent out word for area officials to come in to Post.

Saturday, July 3 - Sun. July 4 At ATITAU Post

Official correspondence, etc. Parties out to WANUMA area to advise on road work.

Monday, July 5

Constable DUMOI to MADANG with official mail.

Tuesday, July 6 ATITAU Post - (2.00) - KOWAT - (.30) - YABSAU

Interpreters and part of patrol ahead to KOWAT and YABSAU in attempt to contact people. Cargo to follow. Late evening about 40 KOWAT natives came in with one party. Patrol talked with them, assured them that the dance team would soon return whole and unharmed to the village, and urged them to sleep the night in KOWAT village and talk again with the patrol the following day. Patrol slept in YABSAU village. During the night all the KOWAT natives again took to the bush.

Wedn. July 7 - Sat. July 10 YABSAU-KOWAT area.

Attempts to contact the KOWAT natives in their gardens were unsuccessful. The line had split, some going towards YERIA, some towards ATITAU village. Search called-off and word left with local natives that the KOWAT and YABSAU groups should settle again.

Sunday, July 11 YABSAU - (.45) - MUNIMATAMAN - (.30) - WANUMA - (1.30) - Old BORONUTAU

From YABSAU through MUNIMATAMAN and WANUMA roadwork progressing well. On from WANUMA camp down through WANUMA hamlet at 0955 to Old BORONUTAU at 1020. This is the site of the proposed new Lutheran Mission station. In afternoon looked-over the land with Mr Sievert, Missionary from BUNABUN, patrolling here.

Mon. July 12-Tues. July 13 At Old BOROMUTAU

Rough preliminary survey made of land and men set to work cutting. Discussions with the native landowners. Sent out for headmen of area to come in for talks re coming of mission, etc. July 13 Mr Sievert left for BUNABUN via villages. Final survey made and matters settled with landowners. Interim census check of BOROMUTAU village, now situated WNW of this proposed Mission site.

Wednesday, July 14 Old BOROMUTAU - (1.40) - SENGERU SENGERU - - (2.10) - MUSITA

Through S.SENGERU to MUSITA for interim census checks, routine administration, etc. Officials of area in for talks re KAMAMBU rice project.

Thursday, July 15 MUSITA - (2.00) - KUMBUNA - (1.30) - - MAUMIAKU - (1.30) - MAVUNDI

From MUSITA to MAVUNDI, via villages with interim census checks en route.

Friday, July 16 MAVUNDI - (1.40) - AMIAIBIBU - (.40) - - KATIATI - (.45) - ANGASA - (1.15) - - USIMBUGOR - (.40) - JOSEPHSTAAL Mission- - (.30) - J'STAAL Rest House

Moved on from MAVUNDI through villages to JOSEPHSTAAL (MARAGURAM). Post in good shape following recent visit of District Commissioner and patrol from BOGIA.

Saturday, July 17 At MARAGURAM. Clean-up of Aid Post and talks with area officials.

Sunday, July 18 MARAGURAM - (.55) - TUMBINDUWI - (1.15) - - TINTIGINEI

Through TINTIGINEI . Villages in poor shape, roads neglected. Made camp and put all to work on cleaning-up. ARIMBUGOR reported in similar state; sent out for luluai.

Monday, July 19 TINTIGINEI - (.50) - KOKOPOGOSA - (.50)- - TINTIGINEI

To KOKOPOGOSA from TINTIGINEI and return for interim census check, village inspection, etc.

Tuesday, July 20 TINTIGINEI - (1.00) - SIMBA - (1.20) - - KISALA

Interim census check TINTIGINEI and discussion with ARIMBUGOR group. Moved on through new SIMBA village to KISALA. Received mail by runner from MADANG, containing notice of my transfer to AIOME to take place beginning of August.

Wednesday, July 21 KISALA - (2.00) - IABTANGU - (.55) - - SANGARUP - (.50) - AMBINIGARI - (2.15)- - KUMBUNA - (2.15) - MUSITA

Left KISALA 0600 and went via villages to MUSITA, checking census en route.

Thursday, July 22 MUSITA - (3.45) - New BOROMUTAU - (2.15)- - WANUMA

0630 moved from MUSITA, followed ARIMETAU II road for 3 hours then turned-off to follow new wide road(still being cut) for 45 minutes to reach the new site of BOROMUTAU group at 1015. Looked-over site, advised on village improvement , etc. Moved on at 1130 along part-cut ridge road to BOROMUTAU mark at 1230, then climbed by rough ridge track to pick-up the ARIMETAU I road at 1330 and follow it into WANUMA at 1345.

Friday, July 23 WANUMA - (.30) - MUNIMATAMAN - (.45) - - YABSAU - (.30) - KOWAT - (2.00) - Post

The patrol was met at YABSAU by the luluai, who had brought in many of his people from the bush in answer to appeals made through neighbouring groups earlier. Talked with the group and settled matters to the satisfaction of all. Given two boys to

July 23 cont.

two boys to/
take as trainees to ATITAU. Moved on to Post.

Sat. July 24 - Sun. August 1

On station, preparing to close-down temporarily and return with patrol to MADANG. Stores check made, occasional station report written, caretakers marked and work detailed. Natives of area brought in for talks and advice re temporary withdrawal of patrol. Dance held on station July 31, attended by natives of area.

Monday, August 2 — Station - (.45) - ATITAU Village - (1.30) - MAHET - (3.30) - MAKINIAN

0815 moved out with all gear to MAKINIAN.

Tuesday, August 3 — MAKINIAN - (1.10) - SOMBROM - (1.30) - REINDUK - (3.00) - BUNABUN

From MAKINIAN down to beach. Looked-over rice project near REINDUK en route. Arrived BUNABUN 1400. Paid-off carriers. MV "LAKANAI" arrived 1700 from MADANG. Some cargo put aboard for early departure tomorrow.

Wednesday, August 4 — BUNABUN - MADANG (by "LAKANAI" - 7.30)

Loaded and boarded "LAKANAI" 0600 and proceeded to MADANG. Reported to District Commissioner.

- END OF DIARY -

S U M M A R Y

Introduction:

Prior to its departure from MADANG in April, the patrol party had sent ahead by MV "KORO" to BUNABUN the bulk of six months' stores and supplies for ATITAU Patrol Post. Patrol personnel then followed the "KORO" in MV "LAKANAI".

The party included ten police, medical orderlies and a line of twenty trainees going back for repatriation to their villages in the ADELBERTS following a period of indoctrination in MADANG.

The patrol moved stores and supplies from the beach at BUNABUN in to ATITAU and was joined in May by Mr J.F.WALL, EMA, for a combined census-medical patrol through the WANUMA-KOSILANTA area to MADANG. From MADANG the DDS patrol moved back into the ADELBERTS through UMUN and the KOSILANTA area during June. In July the patrol visited certain villages in the JOSEPHSTAAL area and surveyed and arranged the transfer of land near WANUMA for a proposed Lutheran mission station.

On instructions from the District Commissioner, MADANG, ATITAU Patrol Post was temporarily closed-down at the end of July and the patrol returned via BUNABUN to MADANG, whence the writer proceeded on transfer to AIOME Patrol Post.

C E N S U S

The patrol covered and checked census in five complete census sub-divisions: YAREN (7 villages - 503 natives). KARE (6 - 410), SARUGA (13 - 873), PARA (12 - 621) and UTU (10 - 809) - a total of 48 villages and 3216 natives.

In addition, interim census checks were made in other villages which were not yet due for annual census revision. In such cases, pencilled entries were made for consideration at next annual census; no totals extracted.

The constitution of the sub-divisions follows mainly a linguistic determination and, with a minimum of 410 (KARE sub-division) and a maximum of 873 (SARUGA sub-division), it is considered that their composition is satisfactory for patrol purposes and as nearly as practicable in line with directions given in DDS&NA Circular Instruction No. 142 of 25.2.1952.

Comparisons against the latest figures held at ATITAU (those of Mr BELL, P/O, dated 1952 and 1953) are made in Appendix I to this report. Village Population Registers enclosed.

In addition to census revision in the sub-divisions abovementioned, census was revised in a number of villages (SANEPI, GAL (i) and (ii), BALIK, BAIMAK, MAVAN-IOWO and GUMALU) which are actually outside the ATITAU patrolling area and are in sub-division patrolled from MADANG; this was done when the writer was wrongly under the impression that the villages might be considered to be in the ATITAU patrolling area. Census figures for those villages are not considered in this report. The error is regretted; VPRs covering them are being forwarded to the District Commissioner, MADANG.

NATIVE LABOUR

The following consideration of native labour figures on a numerical and percentage basis gives a fair idea of the native labout position in the areas patrolled.

Sub-division	Labour Potential Male (16-45 yrs)	Absent at Work Male (16-45 yr)	Percentage absentee workers / Lab. Pot. Male 16-45
YABEN	154	-	nil
KARE	126	64	50%
SARUGA	226	85	38%
PARA	145	14	10%
UTU	195	75	38%

In the light of these figures, it might be considered that the safety margin has been reached in two sub-divisions (SARUGA and UTU) and passed in the KARE sub-division.

Saruga Sub-division:

The figure of 38% recruited is an overall figure for the sub-division and ranges, in the case of individual villages,
from NIL recruited - KAGI and SEVOI
to 36% " - SARUGA
45% " - SILAHALA
46% " - ITAPI.

Of these, except in the case of SILAHALA, the majority are employed within the MADANG District (mainly coastal plantations).

UTU Sub-division:

The figure of 38% recruited is an overall figure for the sub-division andranges, in individual villages,..
from 17% recruited - GILOLO and AUTABAK
to 41% " - SIBOPI-OMONDORO
42% " - SILAUL
50% " - ARAR
60% " - UTU.

Of these the majority are employed within the MADANG District.

KARE Sub-division:

The figure of 50% recruited is an overall figure for the sub-division. Percentages for all individual villages are:

33% recruited - SIMUKU
36% " - ORONGA
41% " - MUSIVANGA
54% " - DAWA
63% " - MARITAMBU
67% " - MUGUNURAMBU.

Of these the majority are employed within MADANG District.

NATIVE LABOUR cont.

Summary

The Administration's views on recruitment were put forward in all villages; and the advantages of reasonable recruitment and the disadvantages of over-recruitment explained.

According to village officials, many of the men recruited in these sub-divisions made their own way to MADANG and to coastal plantations to offer for employment.

Latest recorded birth:death ratio in relation to the three heavily recruited sub-divisions as under:

Sub-division	Recruited	Births:Deaths
SARUGA	38%	13 : 16
UTU	38%	11 : 21
KARE	50%	3 : 8

The figures are not encouraging, but it is suggested that any action towards recommending closure of the areas concerned be deferred on the following grounds:

(a) Closure of the areas would probably not do much to stop the drift as men wanting to engage would continue to make their own way to MADANG.

(b(Any money brought back to their villages by time-expired workers could be put to good use in the promotion of rice-growing which already has a footing in some of the villages.

The people's reaction to encouragement to grow rice may be reflected in the number of men offering for employment in future. If the number of those recruited does not decrease within a year or two and if, in the same time, no improvement is evident in population figures, the situation might well be viewed with some concern.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

ATITAU Area - General:

The situation generally is normal and during the patrol, apart from incidents at KOWAT and YABSAU, nothing of any moment occurred.

The natives seem to be responding gradually to the repeated adviceof patrols re settling and observing the main commandments concerning killing, fighting and stealing. The response will continue to be gradual and should be assured by the influence of frequent patrolling.

KOWAT and YABSAU Groups:

These two groups, who had begun to settle in villages two and two-and-a-half hours from the station, played up a bit and caused some inconvenience to the patrol.

Following false reports brought back to the villages concerning the welfare of a team of local natives who had agreed

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.

agreed/
to accompany the patrol to a singsing in MADANG in May, all KOWAT and YABSAU natives abandoned their villages and took to the bush. Persuasion through interpreters and village natives in the area succeeded after a week in getting some of them to return to their villages to talk with the patrol. Following this talk, the natives again made off during the night. Then, with the return from MADANG of the natives concerning whom the false reports had been spread, attempts were made to find the runaways and put an end to the false rumours by confronting them with the returned natives. After an unsuccessful search it was decided that the patrol, rather than give the impression of harassing the natives needlessly, would do better to withdraw from their area after leaving with neighbouring natives advice that the KOWAT and YABSAU natives should come back to their villages and see and hear for themselves that no harm had come to their youths who had gone to MADANG.

This policy paid-off and it was learned, some time after the patrol had returned to MADANG in August, that the natives had been induced to return to their villages. In the long run, it appears that little was lost by the incident, as the KOWAT and YABSAU natives brought back with them a number of formerly uncontacted natives and persuaded them to settle down and await the next patrol.

From enquiries made it appears that two ex-trainees, GIRUMAGIN and TOGU-OMORA of KOWAT, were the ones to start the rumours and induce the people to abandon the villages and ignore requests to return. Two men of KOWAT, ORO and MINA-ARA, are said to have followed the same line.

The most effective way to combat such actions on the part of the KOWAT natives abovenamed is for patrols to continue to show evidence of the Government's good intentions. The main trouble-makers, too, would profit from putting in some time at ATITAU and in MADANG. That view is shared by the headmen of KOWAT and YABSAU, who have, since the incident, sent one of the ex-trainees and two YABSAU youths to ATITAU.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - MANEP Village (SARUGA Sub-division)

The situation in MANEP village was found to be unsatisfactory, and consideration of the state of affairs there indicates that the management of native rice projects in the area might call for investigation.

The patrol visited MANEP on June 14 to revise census and carry-out routine administration. MANEP has a recorded (14.6.54) population of 43 but, despite the fact that word had been sent ahead of the patrol, the village could muster only 10 people for census.

With a male (16-45 yrs) labour potential of 13, absenteeism of agreement workers (3) on MADANG plantations and students (3 at mission schools) is not excessive, but the absence of men and families at the PAUR native rice project should give rise to concern.

On June 14, according to MANEP village natives, there were 10 men of MANEP (a number with their families) working

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.

working/

at PAUR native rice project - with the result that 4 men and a handful of women appeared at census revision.

Granted -

(i) that native rice projects are to be encouraged.
(ii) that MANEP has been a trouble-spot in the past on the occasion of cults, etc. and it is wise to engage and hold their interest in such a scheme as rice-growing.
(iii) that the 10 men and families absent at PAUR are said to be not permanent absentees from MANEP village -(village natives say that workers normally put in a month at PAUR and 2 weeks in the village) -

Still it is considered that -

(a) Absenteeism in MANEP must be considered excessive:
10 men and families at PAUR,
3 men at MEIRO (MADANG) Plantation,
3 students (male) at Mission School (AIOPA),
leaving 4 men (1 aged) and some women in MANEP at time of census.
(b) So little time is being spent by the majority of the people in the village that ties must surely be losing force and community life losing some of its meaning.
(c) The system of obtaining labour for the PAUR project calls for review and supervision.

Ref. (c) above: According to village natives -(this information unsubstantiated)- the labour system at the PAUR project works on a rotation basis, village natives putting in a period at PAUR and a period in their own villages. In the case of MANEP natives, the periods were said to be one month at PAUR followed by two weeks in MANEP village, followed by one month at PAUR, and so on.

Again according to village natives, this rotation system of labour is drawn up and supervised by the village luluai in response to appeals from the native company heads at PAUR. That may or may not be the case. In any event, the rotation system of labour, sound enough in theory, must be based on a fair division of labour among villages concerned and, to avoid abuse, the system needs, ultimately, supervision by a responsible person behind the luluai.

Allowing that native-directed labour at the PAUR project may not be a particularly efficient force, the inferences to be drawn from a consideration of the situation at MANEP are:
(1) If it is necessary to draw on 10 out of 13 men of MANEP for 4 weeks out of 6, it is possible that the project is being run at present on a scale which is too big for the number of natives participating.
(2) If the situation in (1) obtains, the scale of operations at the project might be cut back until such time as more villages can be brought in.
(3) If production at PAUR is to continue at its present level, some attention might be given to the system of obtaining labour in order to ensure a fair division of the labour available and to avoid the loss of feeling for village ties and interest in village life which must be consequent on the overlong and over-frequent absence of large numbers of natives from their villages.

In qualification of the observations made above, it must be pointed out that I am not familiar with the set-up at PAUR and that the information given above (apart from census figures quoted) is that of village natives and that no enquiries

NATIVE AFFIRS cont.

no enquiries/

have been made at District Office, MADANG, to check the information. Further, the project is controlled from MADANG and there are many aspects of the scheme with which I am not familiar.

It is realised that it is not the intention of the Administration that the be-all and end-all of native life consist in road-cleaning, appearance at census revision, and mere existence in backwater villages; and that participation in rice projects such as that at FAUR represents progress in administration and should bring with it an all-round raising of the native standard of living.

Still, as the project influences (MANEP) natives in the ATITAU patrolling area and as it is the business of patrols to observe and comment on such influences, the observations made above are submitted for consideration by the District Commissioner.

Native Affairs - GAL Area

The patrol visited GAL(i) and GAL (ii) (LARAPI) and found the situation there quite unsatisfactory. The state of affairs in GAL, when the patrol arrived on June 8 from UTUT was as under:

Village dirty and overgrown with grass and weeds, roads uncut or rough-cut at 11th hour, housing poor, village cluttered with non-GAL natives (including village officials) who had semi-permanent shelters in GAL and had neglected work in their own villages, hygiene poor; a quantity of local-grown rice still standing bagged in the village despite the luluai's claim that, over the past six months, he had repeatedly asked the GAL natives to carry the rice to FORAN for milling. Garden food in very short supply. GAL Aid Post in poor shape - all buildings in need of repair, insufficient latrines, area not cut ot cleaned.

In view of the fact that GAL natives can be/considered/ sophisticated types of whom a much better effort might have been expected, the patrol remained through June 9 and 10 in GAL and supervised village work and improvement in all matters needing attention. The work had not been completed when the patrol left the village on June 11 - house-building still going on, drains being dug, roads improved, etc. - and instructions were left with village officials that the work laid down for them was to be completed.

Even allowing that the GAL natives take part in the FORAN rice project, a much better state of affairs was to be expected in their own village. It was borne in mind that GAL had been an active centre in trouble associated with cults in the past and, without in any way unfairly oppressing the people or giving the impression of hounding them, the patrol during its stay in GAL strictly supervised the performance of the work outlined.

It is suggested that close attention be given to native affairs in GAL on the occasion of the next visit by a patrol.

Native Affairs - Trainee System

A line of twenty trainees was repatriated by the patrol to their villages in the ADELBERTS following periods of indoctrination in MADANG.

Trainee System cont.

During the patrol a few were accepted for training at ATITAU. The people did not volunteer any trainees for MADANG and the matter was not pressed.

It is intended that the recently repatriated natives be first given the opportunity to settle down in their villages and talk favourably of conditions and treatment in MADANG, and then the request for new trainees for MADANG can be repeated.

From observation of the results achieved to date with the trainee system, it appears that the younger the trainee the better. The younger ones (10-14 years) are quick to learn pidgin and it is on these boys that patrols must often depend as interpreters. Their influence in village affairs may not be great but their example is there for all to see in the matter of cleanliness, attitude to patrols, relations with Administration personnel.

It was particularly encouraging to note, in MANUNA and KOBARANA villages, an improved type of boy-house introduced by ex-trainees.

The idea of offering further trainees for MADANG was left with the people and it is expected that these will be obtained by the next patrol into the area.

V I L L A G E S

Villages generally showed the need for more frequent visits from patrols.

Mountain Area:

The mountain people of the ATITAU-KOSILANTA area continue the movement towards combined settlement on village and camp sites in contrast to their former habit of living in scattered houses throughout the valleys. Naturally, they still spend much of their time in scattered garden hamlets, but one can generally depend on finding at least some people in the established village.

Moves on the part of these people to settle in villages are encouraged, always with the suggestion that the village be on the group's own ground with a view to having hunting and garden ground nearby. In this direction the people will continue, for some time to come, to abandon one village site for another more favourable one.

The lay-out of these settlements leaves much to be desired, of course; but, with these unsophisticated people, settlement and ideal lay-out are difficult of achievement in the one hit.

Advice on lining and spacing of houses and on house-building is constantly given. In connection with house-building, see remarks this section under sub-heading "Housing".

MAVAN Area:

At the time of the patrol's visit, four groups (MAVAN, LOWO, BAIMAK, GUMALU) were living as a composite village on the MAVAN site. The settlement had quite a shanty-town air and was cluttered with eight luluais and ~~XXXXXX~~ tultuls.

After discussion with the Assistant District Officer, MADANG and with the people of the groups concerned, the following moves were undertaken:

GUMALU group to move from MAVAN to new site on the MAVAN-WABITON road, 1-2 miles from MAVAN. The new site is GUMALU ground. Clearing of the site was begun, to be followed by the erection of houses (~~XXXXXX~~ lay-out under supervision of patrol). Old GUMALU houses in MAVAN to be destroyed as new ones in new village completed.

Villages - MAVAN Area cont.

BAIMAK group to build on a new site on the MAVAN-BALIK road, 15 minutes' walk from MAVAN. The proposed new site of BAIMAK village is MAVAN ground; BAIMAK and MAVAN groups had come to an agreement for the transfer to the BAIMAK group of sufficient ground for settlement and gardens. Advice on house-building and the pulling-down of old houses was given to this group as to the GUMALU group.

MAVAN and LOWO groups to combine and build new houses on the present MAVAN site. A satisfactory agreement was reached re ground for gardens, etc. Advice was given on village lay-out.

To enable the work outlined above to be carried-out, it was agreed that the four groups abovementioned could be largely exempted from MAVAN roadwork for the coming two months without detriment to the work being done on that road. Thus exempted, the people should be able to get well on with their house-building and preparation of extensive new gardens.

Supervision and advice will be needed, and this might occasionally be given by OIC, Roadwork, UMUN.

Adjacent to MAVAN village is a large area once cleared for rice-growing. The people agreed that this area should be reserved for rice and should not be built upon. When their building and road commitments have been met, they should be able to move into rice production without any great trouble.

In this MAVAN area the patrol was approached by people of the GILOLO group, living in behind MAVAN. These people stated that they wanted to leave their present site in the hills behind MAVAN and settle on their own ground on the road between ASIKAN and SILAUL. The site they had in mind was looked over and considered good - a low ridge leading up from the road. Advice was given on village lay-out, and work was begun on the cleaning of the ground and garden ground.

Housing - Mountain Area:

The normal type of house for the ATITAU area people is a rectangular earth-floor building with bamboo- or sago-leaf roof and walls of billets of wood laid horizontally between upright stakes.

In villages where the people have attempted an improved type of house, they have often built after the style of coastal and lowland natives - house built 3 or 4 feet above ground on piles, with palm or woven bamboo floor. In many cases, this type of house was built after the natives had seen houses in the beach, foothills and plains villages, and often on the advice of catechists from the coast operating in the areas nearby. This raised style of housing is quite unsuited to the mountain area, offers no protection from cold winds and must be a contributing cause to illness among the natives.

As models for the natives to copy, houses built at ATITAU Patrol Post follow the one plan and are considered well-suited to the weather conditions found in the mountains - they are dry, warm, can be kept clean and offer excellent protection against the wind.

These station houses are built right from the ground with reinforced woven bamboo walls extending from ground-level to the roof. Inside the house, on half or three-quarters of the earth-floor space, is built a bark- or bamboo-covered floor, raised like a platform about a foot clear of the ground. This floor is dry and not cold and a better proposition for sitting on and sleeping on than the earth-floor in the normal native house. The area of earth floor can be used for fireplaces.

In the larger houses often used by 4-6 family groups the same plan can be followed with a number of "island floors" inside the house for each family group instead of the one larger platform. Between these "island floors" any number of fires can be made to ensure warmth.

Housign cont.

The billet type of wall, when well made and reinforced with bark, can be wind-proof and as good as woven bamboo.

This type of house is being built by some of the natives in the area, who are shown overn and invited to sleep in, station buildings whenever they visit the station.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All groups in the area now have village officials.
The officials and the people were reminded of the authority carried by lulrais and tultuls, and officials were given backing and encouragement in their work.
Thoes who impressed particularly were tultuls IMO of SEVOI, VANEI od BOLI, BEI-GWRI of YARAWATA and YALA of KOSILANTA, all of whom are doing good work in their own villages and are able to give valuable assistance to patrols.

Among village officials the following changes are recommended:

TARINA Village: KILIAN (headman) to replace LACONDERA as luluai.
AUTABAK " : PANUMA (ex-tultul) to be appointed lulvai. PAILPITU to be appointed tultul.
MANEP " : KOLAU to be dismissed from office of tultul. (At present working MEIRO Plantation)
KAGI " : CAMAN to be appointed tultul to replace TAGO (deceased).

These recommendations will be the subject of a memorandum to the District Commissioner, MADANG.

ROADS and BRIDGES

With the exception of the proposed Highlands road, met with near UMUN, all roads travelled were inter-village pedestrian roads and tracks, used and maintained by village natives.
These were generally in fair enough condition and were improved where necessary under patrol supervision. Advice on road-grading and draining was given and tools and equipment, where available, given on loan.
It was pointed out to the people that improvement and development of their village roads was aimed at bringing swifter and more comfortable travelling, opening-up their country, making the porterage of their own produce a far less arduous business than it is on poor village tracks, and ensuring the "freedom of the road" to all in movement between villages.
The system of roads in the mountains at present is such that four roadmouths open onto KOSILANTA Patrol Post and three onto ATITAU Patrol Post. These two posts are in turn linked by roads through the range.

Bridges:

Only bridges in the ATITAU patrolling area are footbridges, which are adequate.
The cane suspension bridge slung at a height of about 100-150 feet across the AKUMAI River below MABET on the road from ATITAU to the coast is maintained by village natives. The maintenance of this bridge is important as, by its use, one can avoid the scramble down to and up from the AKUMAI over slippery rock-face.

Roads cont.

Highlands Road: Only portion of this proposed road covered by the patrol was between UMUN and MADANG; the road does not call for comment in this report.

Travelling Times: Contained in the Diary to this Report. Unless otherwise stated, all times are walking times and are considered reasonable for an unladen walker. In the mountain areas, one-third could be added to the times listed to give carriers' times between villages.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

Agriculture - ATITAU Patrol Post:

Work was continued on extending station gardens and, by end July, a total area of 20-30 acres had been cleared and much of it was under cultivation, mainly with sweet potato and taro.

In addition, small plots of rice and peanuts were planted. These had not yet borne, but appeared to be coming on satisfactorily.

Vegetable seeds from MADANG - tomato, cabbage, carrot, onion, etc.- were planted and did well. Corn, bananas and paw-paw are also grown.

Agriculture - KOSILANTA Patrol Post:

During the patrol's time at KOSILANTA and in that area, about two acres of ground were cleared and planted with sweet potato. The gardens are to be tended by natives of nearby KOSILANTA village and should help to ease the food problems of following patrols.

Agriculture - Area:

Encouragement to enlarge gardens was given in all villages, with the assurance of a ready market for native produce at ATITAU Patrol Post and on the occasions of visits by patrols.

A small quantity of seed was available for distribution and this was given to village natives.

Rice Production:

One promising rice project was seen at VALALU, on the road to MAVAN and UMUN, and another was got under way near REINDUK, on the ATITAU-BUNABUN coast road. Both are community projects, each involving 6-10 villages.

(i) VALALU Project

Situated midway (30 minutes' walk each way) between MALOLO and ASIKAN villages on the road to MAVAN and UMUN.

A community effort under native ANIS, involving natives of UTU, GUTEB, SILOPI-OMONIORO, ORONGA, MALOLO, ASIKAN and GILOLO villages, with others likely to come in later.

It seems the project was first started in September, 1953, but after the initial frenzy it lagged due to squabbling and dissatisfaction. After talks with the natives concerned, it was decided that the scheme should be started again.

Under supervision and guidance of part of the patrol natives of the abovenamed seven villages spent four days at VALALU (June 9-12) clearing an area for planting. At that time there was no rice in the ground, but plenty was available and on hand for planting following a further thorough cleaning of the ground.

VAIALU Rice Project cont.

System of Labour:

A rotation system of providing a permanent labour force at VAIALU was to be introduced - each of the above-named seven villages to provide two resident (at VAIALU) workers with families for a period of two weeks; at the end of each two weeks the two workers from each village would change with another two from the same village. Thus, at all times there should be fourteen families resident at VAIALU, each for a period not exceeding two weeks.

On every Friday, all seven villages should descend en masse on VAIALU for a concerted effort, for the one day only, then return to their villages, leaving behind the fulltime force of 14 families and ANIS and one or two other helpers, at all times resident at VAIALU.

The people were to reduce this number of workers if it was found to be greater than was needed for the work to be done.

Accommodation and Food:

Houses were to be erected for the labour force and food gardens to be got under immediately for resident workers. A small adjacent settlement of casual come-and-go workers was clean at time of inspection.

Area of Ground:

In four days (June 9-12) an area of about 100 acres was rough-cleared. This was to be further cleared.

The native ANIS, in charge of the project, was advised not to attempt to plant up the whole area with rice right from the jump. With a permanent force of about fourteen families, with food gardens to look after, and with the concerted efforts of seven villages each Friday, it was suggested that 10-15 acres be regarded as the maximum for first-up rice cultivation. Part of the remaining area could be put to peanuts, sweet potato, etc. and a system of rotation of crops developed.

Transport of Produce:

The big road from /MADANG/ leads through AMELE and UMUN and could be followed at that time (June, 1954) as far as MAVAN by jeep. It is felt that, if the right day were chosen and with a bit of bridging by the natives, the road could be made fit for a truck as far as MAVAN for the transport of their rice. That would still mean shouldering the rice from VAIALU to MAVAN for a pick-up by truck - an easy carry of about 2-3 hours over a good road. The natives were told that, in view of present transport problems and to avoid risk of lost rice, production should be held in.

Machinery:

There is no machinery at present at VAIALU for the milling of the expected rice crop. A suggestion was put forward by the natives that they obtain a hand-huller; in this regard they were told to contact District Office and Department of Agriculture, MADANG.

Another proposal put forward at discussion was that, until machinery for VAIALU was obtained, it might be possible to receive assistance in milling at the AMELE rice project machine. Unmilled rice could be taken (shoulder and truck) to AMELE, milled, and then sent on to MADANG.

In these matters of arranging transport, obtaining a hand-huller and/or assistance at the AMELE mill, ANIS and the natives concerned were referred to D.C. and D.A.S.F., MADANG.

VALALU Rice Project cont.

Summary:

Some finished rice (all hand-worked) was seen at VALALU and it looked good. This sample was to be dangled before the natives as an incentive.

It was suggested that ANIS take samples to MADANG for comment. The name he gave to the sample was "GELEA" rice.

The scheme should work. The main essentials would appear to be that ANIS should not be over-ambitious at the start, that the villages should continue to provide regular labour and that their interest be sustained.

The system of obtaining labour outlined above has its faults, but it is a workable system and can be managed by natives with occasional supervision. It will be important to see that the system is not abused in such a way as to place the brunt of the work on a few.

With supervision from patrolling officers and from D.O. and D.A.S.F., MADANG (to whom ANIS has been advised to refer for further direction and advice) success might be assured the venture.

The native ANIS is a capable man in the field of rice-growing: a local (UTU-GUTEB) native, who gained experience at the FORAN project.

From the 1953 crop, rice on hand at VALALU on 12.6.54 :

Unmilled: 54 copra bags (30 with stalk adhering, 24 with stalk removed). Part of this was to be planted in the coming season; concerning the remainder, ANIS was advised to contact MADANG re its possible milling at AMELE.

REINDUK Rice Project

Near REINDUK village, 2½ hours' walk from BUNABUN (coast), is the beginnings of a community rice project.

Villages in that area had been advised as far back as 1952 by officers patrolling from MADANG to start growing rice in village gardens. The idea was taken up in some of the coastal villages but tended to lag in those inland. Now a move had been made by village natives of REINDUK, SARISAVU, SOBEROM, AREGEREK, GAREMBEN, MAKINIAN and YAURU to undertake the planting of a community rice garden on ground abour 30 minutes' walk from REINDUK, off the main road, on the way to BUNABUN. The people themselves put forward the idea of a community project in preference to individual village gardens, and the idea was approved.

When seen on August 3, 1954, an area of 5-6 acres was being cleared and this was to be extended and made ready for planting by end-1954 planting season.

It was suggested that labour be contributed by the villages concerned on the same basis as that suggested for the VALALU project outlined above.

Leading light in the concern is likely to be the luluai of SARISAVU; he appears to be a reliable type, and his attitude suggests that his enthusiasm for the scheme will be steady and prolonged rather than frantic and short-lived.

The gain from rice-growing was explained to all: the valuable addition rice could give to village diet and the cash to be had from the sale of this rice.

As a site, this near REINDUK is considered good; it is 2½ hours' easy walk from the coast (BUNABUN) and, though motor transport does not yet reach BUNABUN by the North Coast road nor is it likely to head in from BUNABUN to REINDUK, the carry from REINDUK to the coast is over flat ground. And it is considered

REINDUK Rice Project cont.

it is considered/ that the mountain people (MAKINIAN, YAURU, 3½ hours' walk inland from REINDUK and about 3000 feet up) are likely, for a start at any rate, to make a better fist of rice-growing in company with the near-coastal people than they would do if left to themselves. Later, if the REINDUK venture proves successful, the mountain people might be enthusiastic enough to grow rice nearer home, with an eye on ATITAU Patrol Post as a market for their produce.

The REINDUK scheme is only starting and it is difficult to see how it will shape. The initial thrill soon wore off when the work of clearing ground began, and it is evident that strong and frequent encouragement and supervision will be needed from patrols.

The people have been assured of every help from ATITAU in the way of tools, seed and hand-huller.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION

Missions visited were:

(i) Catholic : JOSEPHSTAAL, UTU and SARUGA-NAKE.
(ii) Lutheran : BUNABUN and proposed new station site at Old BOROMUTAU, near WANUMA.

(i) Catholic Missions

(a) JOSEPHSTAAL: Under direction of Fr Noss. Mission school (details in P/R 7 of 53/54). Airstrip to take Dragon aircraft. Native catechists and teachers from J'STAAL operate in surrounding villages.

(b) UTU: Under direction of Fr SARY. Church and school - (17-25 pupils). Catechists and teachers controlled from UTU operate in surrounding villages, KOSILANTA area. Fr SARY himself patrols as far down as MUSAK in the RAMU valley.

(c) SARUGA-NAKE: Under direction of Fr NARVAK. Church and school. Catechists and teachers in area villages.

(ii) Lutheran Mission

(a) BUNABUN: Under direction of Rev. J. SIEVERT. Church and school. Native hospital on a small scale. Mr Sievert has placed teachers and catechists in villages between BUNABUN and ATITAU and plans to set up a new station at Old BOROMUTAU, near WANUMA, in 1955.

(b) Old BOROMUTAU, near WANUMA :

The Mission proposal to set up a new station under Rev. J. Sievert on the site of Old BOROMUTAU, near WANUMA, was confirmed and, by direction of the District Commissioner, action was taken by the patrol to survey the land and contact native owners.

This survey was made on 13.7.54 when the patrol, in company with Mr Sievert and native land owners, surveyed an area of approximately 4.7 acres. All matters involved

Lutheran Mission cont.

All matters involved/ in the purchase of the land were looked into by the patrol and later Transfer Forms and covering memoranda were forwarded to the District Commissioner, MADANG.

The area is roughly T-shaped; the head of the "T" is about 600 feet long and is intended as an airstrip for a new light Mission plane of extraordinary climbing ability.

Mr Sievert advised that he intended to return to the WANUMA area in September this year and hoped to be able to get on with the building of the new station in 1955. If the new station is opened by Mr Sievert, the future of the present station at BUNABUN on the coast is said to be uncertain.

Native attitude to the Mission's coming into their area appears favourable.

In addition to the established Mission stations above-mentioned, a number of villages, especially in the KOSILANTA, JOSEPHSTAAL and Inland BUNAPUN areas, have Lutheran and Catholic native catechists and teachers. According to the ~~[illegible]~~ missionaries and teachers/catechists concerned, the villages are regularly visited and the activities of the catechists and teachers kept under supervision.

Much of the ADELBERTS is regarded by the missions as unevangelised fields and both missions are anxious to get established in villages there. Agreements are being reached between the two missions on limits of mission activity.

There are no Administration schools in the area.

MAGISTERIAL

During the patrol only one case was heard in the Court for Native Affairs:

SELIAB (m)(v.m.) of ASIKAN village charged under Regulation 67(A) of N.A.R. with having neglected to obtain medical treatment for his children. Convicted and sentenced on 1.6.54 to 3 months' IHL in the gaol at MADANG. Case heard at UMUM on 1.6.54. Depositions, warrant and prisoner sent under escort to MADANG.

A number of minor disputes were brought to the attention of the patrol and settled after discussion.

KOSILANTA Patrol Post - Maintenance

KOSILANTA Patrol Post, which was originally the administrative centre in the ADELBERTS, was abandoned in 1953 when ATITAU Patrol Post was opened. At the time the move was made the reasons for it were explained to the natives; it was impressed upon them that the Administration was merely moving its base further west, that the KOSILANTA villages were going to continue to be patrolled, and that KOSILANTA Patrol Post was to be kept up by local natives.

When the patrol reached KOSILANTA on May 2[illegible] the station was in a sorry state: buildings in poor shape, roads uncut, etc. All local natives were called in, a fair division of labour made, and the request put forward that improvement be effected by the time of the patrol's return on its way back to ATITAU. Part of the patrol party was left behind to assist and advise in this work.

KOSILANTA P.P. cont.

On the patrol's return to KOSILANTA on June 23 quite a lot of work had been done: station roads had been cut, scrub cleared, grass cut, two new houses erected (barracks and store), and about two acres of sweet potato planted.

Before the patrol's departure, the question of shares of maintenance had been settled and, to assist in this work, four shovels, four mattocks and a number of sarifs were made available to village officials.

It will still be necessary, when patrols are operating elsewhere in the ADELBERTS, to have regular checks made on the state of the KOSILANTA Post to avoid the possibility that the work be neglected and to convince the people that the Administration is interested in the job they are doing.

MEDICAL and HEALTH

The patrol was joined in May by Mr J.F.WALL, E.M.A., at ATITAU and a combined census-medical check was made through WANUMA and KOSILANTA villages down to MAVAN at the end of May. Mr Wall then left the patrol and all medical work after that date was done by N.M.A. TAIUM.

Mr Wall, in his report on the medical-health situation, made some helpful points. He stated that he considered the health of those seen to be fair-good, hygiene poor, and housing often unsuited to the weather conditions in the area. Mr WALL was the first E.M.A. through the area and his report supports observations made by earlier District Services patrols.

Health has improved in many cases since initial postwar contact was made with these people. We are still working at winning their confidence and, for some time to come, the acceptance by the mountain people of medical aid must remain a purely voluntary affair. The right attitude on the part of medical orderlies will help a lot in this respect, and the effecting of a few "wonder cures" should help enormously. With this in view, two young men with very prominent goitres were persuaded to accompany the patrol to MADANG in August for operations to remove the goitres. When these two, following successful operations, are returned to their villages, the effect on other natives should be gratifying.

Hygiene improvement will come slowly. Instruction is given in elementary hygiene to all natives, but the response will, of course, continue to be gradual.

Housing is a matter which receives the attention of every patrol. Remarks on housing and the advocation of a commonsense type of house for the mountain area are contained elsewhere in this Report, under heading "Villages-Housing".

With a view to improving health standards in villages and to making the people more medicine-conscious, a number of youths were selected to accompany Mr Wall to MADANG for training as M.T.T.s. A further half-dozen later accompanied the patrol to MADANG in August.

Aid Post, ATITAU:

A second (married) N.M.A.'s quarters was nearing completion by the time the patrol returned to MADANG in August, and ground was being levelled for the erection of a new ward and medical store.

Hospital gardens are being constantly extended.

Both N.M.A. TAIUM and N.M.O. DIWAU, stationed at ATITAU, appear capable. Their conduct was satisfactory.

ANTHROPOLOGY

(a) General

Treatment of Dead & Disposal of Bones - WANUMA-KOSILANTA

The following information on treatment of dead in the WANUMA-KOSILANTA region was obtained from natives in the area and is considered fairly reliable.

(i) With Relation to Gardens - The Skull

The body of the dead (male) person is wrapped in bark, allowed to drip and dry, then the skull, considered the important part of the body, is recovered. The skull is placed in the house of the deceased until the time for planting gardens. Once the gardens are planted, the skull is taken from the house and placed in the garden on a small mound of earth - (sweet potatoes, etc. in the area are planted in small mounds) - to watch over the garden and ensure a good yield. As many as 4 or 5 skulls may be so placed in the one garden, each with a quarter of its own. The same skulls may later be used in other new gardens, depending on the yield from gardens in which they have been tried.

The skulls thus employed are those of males who proved good workers and were known to have good gardens.

In the WANUMA area the skull thus employed is often surrounded with sweet-smelling planted shrubs.

(ii) With Relation to Gardens - The Arm or Leg Bone

When the gardens bear and the yams, etc. are taken out of the ground, some are marked for planting back. These are scooped-out with the sharpened arm or leg bone of the man whose skull watches over the quarter of the garden from which the yam was taken. The scooped-out meat off the yam is eaten and the skin planted back; and it is said that a good skull and good bone knife thus employed will result in good yams from this treated yam "in a few days".

Such bones are worn in an armband, often with a scrap of broken mirror and a coloured bead set in the joint.

(iii) With Relation to Hunting - The Hand and Arm Bones

Small bones of the right (shooting) hand or arm of a deceased successful hunter are often carried in a small woven purse worn around the neck, or stuck in the hair of the head to help in hunting. With such bones in the purse is often carried some strong-scented bark of a certain tree.

(b) Specimens Collected for Territorial Museum

Nil.

CONCLUSION

At the conclusion of the patrol, ATITAU Patrol Post was closed-down for a time. Caretakers were left behind and, before the patrol's withdrawal from the area and return to MADANG, the natives were told that the closing-down was but a temporary measure and that they should continue to maintain roads, villages, etc and follow the advice given in the past.

(B.F.GRIFFIN) Patrol Officer
ATITAU Patrol Post

APPENDIX I

CENSUS FIGURES - Comparison of 1954 figures with those of 52/53.

GRAND TOTALS:

Census Sub-division	1952/53	1954
YABEN	469	503
KARE	411	410
SARUGA	829	873
PARA	636	621
UTU	812	809
	3157	3216

Thus, total recorded population increase over period : 59

Census figures quoted above cannot be reconciled on consideration of births, deaths and migrations alone. The recording of new names (formerly uncensused) and the deletion of duplicated names must be taken into account.

BIRTHS Recorded 1954:

Census Sub-division	Male	Female	Total
YABEN	7	11	18
KARE	3	-	3
SARUGA	6	7	13
PARA	7	12	19
UTU	3	8	11
	26	38	64

DEATHS Recorded 1954:

Census Sub-division	Male	Female	Total
YABEN	4	6	10
KARE	2	6	8
SARUGA	6	10	16
PARA	10	11	21
UTU	10	11	21
	32	44	76

Thus, Recorded Birth:Death Ratio - 64:76

1954: Census Sub-division	Recorded Pregnancies	Women of C/B Age
YABEN	6	95
KARE	8	107
SARUGA	7	222
PARA	9	144
UTU	5	203
	35	771

P/R of 53/54
ATITAU - April-August, 1954

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

No. 3594 L/Cpl SARA:

Reliable and capable. An authority on this area. Conduct, appearance and discipline good.

No. 3692 Const. WAUWAVI:

Reliable and capable. Can work well independently. Conduct, appearance and discipline, good.

No. 5144 Const. MASANU:

Capable worker with a fair command. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 6425 Const. SASU:

A talker. Capable, when he puts his mind to it, but that is not often enough. Not always reliable. Appearance satisfactory.

No. 6789 Const. DUMOI:

Average. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 6733 Const. [illegible]DINAS:

Average. Does not impress. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 7723 Const. WALAM:

Good policeman. Some initiative. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 7730 Const. KAWO:

Good policeman. Intelligent, inclined to be hot-headed. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 7458 Const. AINGUEN:

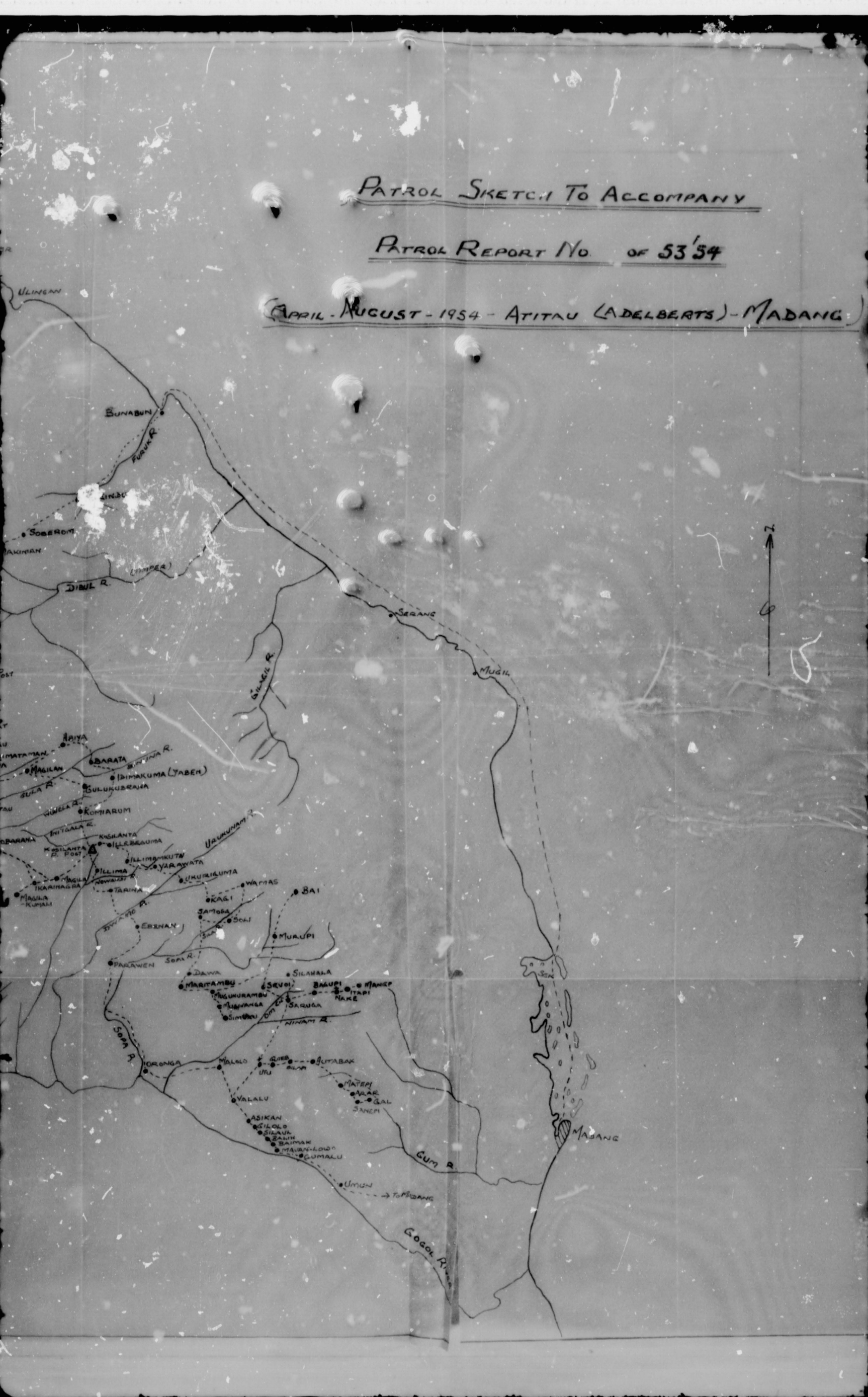
Fairly sound. Rather excitable at times. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

No. 7459 Const. DAMU:

Average. Willing worker. Conduct, appearance and discipline satisfactory.

(B.F.GRIFFIN) P/O
Officer of RPC & of MGPU

BOGIA
DOGUMOR BAY
MALALA HBR
ULINGAN
BUNABUN
FURUK R.
FREINDUK
SOBEROM
MAKINIAN
(TIMPER)
DIBUL R.
MABET
ATITAU
ATITAU PATROL POST
KOWAT
YABSAU
MUNIMATAMAN
WANUMA
MAGILAN
BARATA
BINUNA R.
IDIMAKUMA (YABEN)
GULUKUBRANA
GULA R.
WABRIATAU
NEW BOROMUTAU
OLD BOROMUTAU
SENGRU-SENGERU
BOBARANA
KOGILANTA
ILLEBEGUMA
ILLIMAMKUTU
YARAWATA
ILLIMA
MAGILA
IKARINAGRA
TARINA
EBENAN
PARAWEN
SOPA R.
DAWA
MARITAMBU
ORONGA
KOKOPOGOSA
TINTIGINEI
TUMBUNDUWI
USIMBUGA
SIMBA
ANGASA
KISALA
SUNGGALA R.
IABTANGU
SANGARUP
AMBINIGARI
MAVUNDI
MAUMIAKU
PANGAN R.
OMOSA R.
KUMBUNA
SAWAIA R.
MUSITA
NAMAGAL R.
NUMUGEN R.
APPROXIMATE SCALE [illegible] MILES : 1 INCH
NO TRAVERSES MADE
SOME CROSS-BEARINGS TAKEN ON VILLAGE POSITIONS
COURSES OF RIVERS AS MAPPED DOUBTFUL
PATROL ROUTE MARKED ----
B.F. GRIFFIN P/O 5.11.54


PATROL SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY
PATROL REPORT NO. OF 53'54
(APRIL - AUGUST - 1954 - ATITAU (ADELBERTS) - MADANG)
ULINGAN
BUNABUN
FURUK R.
SOBEROM
DIBUL R.
SERANG
MUGIL
GILAGIL R.
ABIYA
BARATA
MAGILAN
IDIMAKUMA (YABEN)
GULUKUBRAWA
KOMIARUM
KOSILANTA
ILLEBEGUMA
ILLIMAMKUTU
YARAWATA
ILLIMA
UKURIGUMA
WAMAS
BAI
KAGI
SAMOSA
SOLI
EBENAN
MURUPI
PARAWEN
DAWA
SILAHALA
MARITAMBU
SEVOI
BAGUPI
MANEP
ITAPI
NAKE
SARUGA
NINAM R.
SOPA R.
ORONGA
MALOLO
JUTABAK
MATEPI
ARAR
GAL
SANEPI
VALALU
ASIKAN
GILOLO
SILAUL
BALIK
BAIMAK
MAVAN-LOWO
GUMALU
UMUN
TO MADANG
GUM R.
GOGOL RIVER
MADANG
N

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of M A D A N G Report No. 10 - 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by G.P.JENSEN-MUIR, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled RAO & AIOME Census Sub-Divisions, Middle Ramu.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans J.W.WORCESTER, P.O..(Part)

Natives 7

Duration—From 31 / 5 /19 54 to 20 / 6 /19 54

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18 / 9 /19 53

Medical ... / 6 /19 52 (Part)

Map Reference Army Strat. Series No. 1634 RAMU

Objects of Patrol Census Revision of RAO & AIOME Sub-Divisions.
To ascertain whether population exists in the Schrader Ranges n... the headwaters of the KERAM & KURUM Rivers.
General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 7 /1954

F.H.E. Smith
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £ Nil

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £ Nil

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £ Nil

Village Popul

Year 1953/54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGI	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child birth		in	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
GRENGABU	7·6·54	3	3											2					
JIMBU	7·6·54													1					
REBU	8·6·54	2	2		1				1					1					
NAMBABU	2·6·54														1				5
BURO	2·6·54	1	1															2	5
SABU	5·6·54	1	3											3	1				1
NOIABU	5·6·54	5	3				1								1				
MOIBU	4·6·54	2	-	1		1	1								2			4	4
VIMVITOBU	5·6·54		1				1											1	
WATABU	7·6·54	3	3		1													4	4
ANDAMANGU	7·6·54	1	1																
PUNGAMBU	7·6·54																	1	1
KUARIKAI	6·6·54														1				
INDUBU	7·6·54	3				1	1											1	2
MUNGEIBU	9·6·54	2	1											2	2				
PAKINGIBU	9·6·54	1				1									1			1	2
CHUNGREBU	8·6·54		3		1		1						1	1					1
URINEIBU	8·6·54		1												1			1	2
WOBU	18·6·54	3												3	2				
LITUBU	17·6·54		1											2	1				
IONGITABU	17·6·54	1				1									1			1	1
GOKTO	17·6·54	3	2															1	1
SIOGOI	13·6·54	2	-	1											1				
KIKA	14·6·54													2					
BROKOTO	14·6·54	1	1						2					5	1			2	
MELETO	14·6·54		1		1			1							1				
WABESA	14·6·54													1	2				
GUASINGI	13·6·54		1				1											5	6
NALISA	13·6·54		2				1		1					1				4	6
BANAGO	12·6·54	1																	
BUMBERA	11·6·54	4					1							1					
NANIKESO	11·6·54																		
NAGRUBU	11·6·54																		
BAMFU	10·6·54	1	2																
NABRINGI	10·6·54		1				1							1	1				
CARRIED FORWARD.		40	33	2	4	4	9	1	4	-	-	-	1	26	20	-		27	4

30-10-165

10th July, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report MADANG.No.10/53-54.

The Report submitted by Mr.G.P.Jensen-Muir, Cadet Patrol Officer, after his Patrol of the RAO and AIOME census sub-divisions, which has been adequately covered by your comments in memorandum M.30/6 of the 1st July, 1954, is acknowledged.

It is considered that Mr.Jensen-Muir has shown a proper interest in his field work and been thorough in conducting it, so that the area visited should be all the better for this Patrol. The initial progress now being made is encouraging considering the few Patrols which have visited these areas since the war, and the more regular Patrols envisaged in future should do much to consolidate and improve the general situation pertaining now.

It is noted that Mr. Worcester commenced the Patrol but after a week was recalled to the station. Cadet Patrol Officer Jensen-Muir should not patrol unaccompanied in any areas where field work among new or comparatively new natives might involve difficult or dangerous situations beyond his experience.

The Report of native policeman accompanying the Patrol is most unfavourable in respect to Constables GUM and KESAU. The latter in particular is not suitable for a Patrol Post such as AIOME and should be exchanged for a better type of Policeman from the Madang detachment.

note
[signature]
23/8/54

PA

A.A.Roberts
(A.A.Roberts),
Director.D.D.S.& N.A.

30/10/165

FAB/TOB
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
6 - JUL 1954
Madang

In Reply Please Quote
No. M.30/6

District Office,
Madang.

1st July, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MADANG
PATROL REPORT/NO.10 of 1953/54 - RAO & AIOME CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS, MIDDLE RAMU, - G.P. JENSEN-MUIR.

.....

Forwarded herewith please find copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report conducted by Mr. G.P. Jensen-Muir, Cadet Patrol Officer.

This is a well conducted patrol which indicates that Mr. Jensen-Muir is interested in his work and is keen. The patrol was more or less of a routine nature and calls for little comment.

Housing and Villages:
As this is only the fourth patrol to the area since the war, it is only to be expected that native housing will be of a poor standard. This will improve with more frequent visits by Administration personnel to the area.

Village Officials:
Again, the attitude of the RAO people towards the Village Officials will change from one of indifference to one of respect and obedience as the area becomes more frequently visited. Four (4) patrols in seven (7) years cannot achieve much, but it is to be hoped that the area in question can be visited at least twice a year in future when immediate improvement should become evident.

General:
With more frequent patrolling, the natives of BUMBERA Village should become convinced that they are indeed living in the MADANG and not the SEPIK District.

Health and Hygiene:
The position here is only just satisfactory and it is open to great improvement.

Census:
The position with regard to census is not satisfactory as the proportion of natives away at work is still too high. However, recommendations have already been made for the closure of villages in this area, and it is requested that this matter be given urgent attention as with recruiters still in the area the position is rapidly becoming worse.

Population in the Schrader Ranges:
The existence of two (2) groups of people in the Schrader Ranges previously not contacted is interesting and the next patrol to this area will make every endeavour to contact these people and gain all information necessary as to their numbers, etc. The fact that one Group is trading with the RAO people

should/

should make things much easier for the patrol. Further investigation will possibly reveal that the natives of the ANCR group also have contact with the RAO people, and, again, this should help greatly in eventual contact.

Agriculture:

It is indeed pleasing to note that the introduction of rice to this area has progressed so well and it is to be hoped that it will continue to do so as it will then mean that this native population has the where-with-all to earn a small income without the necessity of leaving his own village area. The addition to his diet also is important and for these reasons we must insure that their interest in the growing and production of rice does not lapse.

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1

Aiome Patrol Post,
Madang, T.N.G.

25th June, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
District of Madang,
M A D A N G, T.N.G.

PATROL REPORT, RAMU VALLEY.

Forwarded herewith in ~~xxx~~ quadruplicate is patrol report of the RAO linguistic sub-division, recently completed by Mr. G.P. Jensen-Muir, C.P.O.

..... P.O

O.I.C. Aiome.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Aiome Patrol Post,
Madang District,
T.N.G..

21st. June, 1954

The District Commissioner,
District of Madang,
MADANG, T.N.G..

PATROL REPORT No. 10 of 1953/54
RAO & AIOME LINGUISTIC SUB-DIVISIONS,
MIDDLE RAMU.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL — G.P.Jensen-Muir,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING — J.W.Worcester, Patrol Officer.
(part-31/5/54 to 7/6/54)

Const. GUM	Reg. No.	3252	RP&NGC.
Const. BESAU	"	7759	"
Const. MUNSINGAN	"	7479	" (Part)
Const. APE	"	7763	"
Const. MAIUM	"	7170	"
Const. UKELIO	"		" (Part)
Const. TOMLI	"		"

DURATION OF PATROL

From 31st May to 20th June, 1954.
A total of 21 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

Census Revision of RAO & AIOME Sub-Divisions.
To ascertain whether population exists in the Schrader Ranges near the headwaters of the KERAM & KURUM Rivers.

MAP REFERENCE — Army Strat. Series, No. 1634 RAMU.

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INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled comprises the complete RAO & AIOME Sub-Divisions situated in the South-West portion of theMadang District. This section stretches from Aiome Patrol Post westwards to the Sepik District Border, and is bounded on the south by the Schrader Ranges and to the north by the Ramu River.

The area is thickly timbered, and during the 'wet season' a large portion is flooded by the Ramu, Keram, Aunja and other rivers. Much of this water remained at the time of the patrol.

Both groups have been under Government Influence for some years, and are settling down well.

This was the fourth patrol to the area since the end of the war.

DIARY

Monday, 31st May.	Departed AIOME Patrol Post 1030 hrs., arriving at RAMU River 1230 hours. Per canoe to ATIAPI, arriving 1430 hrs.. Census revised & Inspections carried out. Per canoe to SUGUVI, arriving 1700 hrs. Slept.
Tuesday, 1st June	Censused & inspected SUGUVI. Moved on per canoe to JITIBU. Completed census revision & inspections. Thence per canoe to ANNANBERG. No complaints heard. Slept.
Wednesday, 2nd.	Visited BURO & NAMBABU Villages; revised census & inspected. Returned to ANNANBERG. Slept.
Thursday, 3rd. June	Walked to REBU; revised census, inspected gardens & rice cultivation. Talks on Rice cultivation given. Slept.
Friday, 4th.	Walked to MOIBU, new village site, 1 hour. Revised census & inspected rice project. Returned to ANNANBERG 1½ hours. Slept.
Saturday, 5th.	Proceeded on foot to SABU, thence to NODABU & VIMVITOBU; census revision & inspections carried out. Walked to WATABU, arriving 1715 hours. Slept.
Sunday, 6th.	Observed. Remained WATABU.
Monday, 7th.	Censused WATABU. Walked to PUNGAMBU, and then to INDUBU. Census & inspections performed. Proceeded to GRENGABU, completed work here. MR.J.Worcester, P.O., recalled to station. Slept.
Tuesday, 8th.	Canoed to URINEIBU, completed census, etc.. Thence to CHUNGREBU, census revision & inspection carried out. Two BRERI Group Villages presented themselves for census revision at CHUNGREBU. Census revised/.
Wednesday, 9th.	Departed CHUNGREBU 0800 hrs., walked to MUNGEIBU 2¼ hours. Completed work here. Departed for PAKINGIBU 1230 hrs., arriving 1500 hours. Census revised & inspections performed. Slept.
Thursday, 10th.	Departed PAKINGIBU 0730 hours.Walked through swamp for 3½ hours to NABRINGI. Completed duties here, and thence to BAMFU 2hrs. Revised census. Slept.
Friday, 11th.	Walked to NAGRUBU, censused and thence to BOMBERA. Census revised & inspected. Censused NANIKESO. Slept BOMBERA.
Saturday, 12th.	Returned to NAGRUBU, and continued on to BANAGO. Census revised, etc.. Walked to NALISA. Slept.

DIARY (cont.)

Sunday, 13th. June.	Censused HALISA, and walked to GUASINGI 1 hour. Inspected & censused and thence to SIOGOI 4hours. Censused & inspected village & rice project. Slept.
Monday, 14th.	Departed SIOGOI 0700 hours for MELETO, arriving 0800 hours. Censused and walked on to WABESA 1 hour. Census revised. Village inspected. Continued to BROKOTO 2 hours. Completed work here and walked to KIKA, arriving 1715 hours. Censused.
Tuesday, 15th.	Walked to NUMARI 9 hours.
Wednesday, 16th.	Censused NUMARI & proceeded to GOKTO.
Thursday, 17th.	Censused GOKTO and then walked one hour to IONGITABU. Revised Census, inspected village & rice project. Thence to LITUBU 2½ hours. Duties performed.
Friday, 18th.	Walked to WOBU; censused, inspected, talk given. Inspected rice project. Proceeded to KOROROPI. Censused. Slept.
Saturday, 19th.	Walked 1½ hours to WUNDURAOU, new site for IRUM Village(ENAI Group) and new R.C. Mission station. Inspected rice projects en route. Censused IRUM and proceeded to SIRINIBU. Census & inspections performed. Walked to JAMENKI 2½ hours. Slept.
Sunday, 20th.	Cargo proceeded direct to Aiome Patrol Post. Writer censused JAMENKI, IRIGRUT, IPORRIT, & KURAKEM Villages. Returned to Aiome Patrol Post.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

A. Housing & Villages

All villages were prepared for the Patrol's visit, ample notice having been given. All villages with the exception of NUMARI and MELETO were of satisfactory standard, and housing has improved considerably since the last patrol to this area. Only in one instance, at ATIAPI, was the surrounding bush close to the village. This was cut back under supervision.

Two villages have moved from their previous sites, which were prone to flooding during the wet season. These new villages were still in the early stages of construction, and advice was given re. positioning of houses, etc.. As erection of housing is a matter for the individual, the complete transfer of the natives to these new sites will, no doubt, take many months.

In all villages new houses were seen in various stages of construction.

Rest Houses have been constructed in all villages, and are of a satisfactory standard.

Native housing could be improved greatly, and advice was given to all new home builders. Some further improvement may be expected on the return of 'finish-time' boys from island & coastal regions.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

B. Village Officals

The attitude of the RAO people towards their Village Officals is one of indifference. Many Luluais complained that natives ignored calls for work until news of an imminent patrol reached them. Several officals had apparently lost heart because of this.

In all villages it was most strongly impressed upon the natives that this state of affairs would not be tolerated, and that any further reoccurences would lead to dire reprocussions for all concerned. Luluais were reminded of their duties and powers, and were told to report any further trouble immediately to the O.I.C. Aiome for corrective action.

The attitude of the AIOME people closely parallels that of the RAOs, but the close proximity of the Government Station ensures obedience to the Luluais' instructions.

The Luluais of WOBU, LITUBU, CHUNGREBU, & JAMENKI, and the Tultuls of RORONOPI & BROKOTO stand out from their fellow office bearers as natives possessing drive, initiative, and some amount of control over their villagers.

No better talent for officals is in the offering, consequently no chamges were made.

The practice of indulent natives migrating because of insistent demands from Village Officals for work to be performed appears to be on the wane, as they now find the 'new master' no easier than the 'old'.

In all, there is much room for improvement in the attitude of the natives towards their officals, and it is considered that a turn for the better may now be expected.

C. GENERAL

Only two disputes were brought to the notice of the patrol, these concerning the misappropiation of a blanket and a charge of Adultery. The relevent natives were returned to Aiome under Police escort to be dealt with by an Officer with magistrial powers.

Immorality is very prevalent, and despite the presence of the Roman Catholic Mission since 1932 in the area, this shows no signs of abatting. As one Village Offical stated: "It is just another kind of sickness with us."

The general apathetic attitude of both groups is being shattered by successive patrols. Indeed there is some stirring from the sloth in two directions, that of timber cutting and of rice cultivation. This is a start, but much remains to be done.

The natives of BUMBERA Village again sought clarification of the District Boundaries. Recently the Village Officals visited ANGORAM, where the new O.I.C. appears unaware that BUMBERA is in the Madang District, and that the natives were informed of this by Mr. J.W.MacGregor, P.O. ANGORAM, whilst en route to Aiome during February this year. Details of this were forwarded under cover of Special Patrol Report WKA 30/3 of 4/3/54 to the District Commissioner, Sepik District. It should be noted that no patrols from ANGORAM have been in this area for more than four years, and that the BUMBERA natives are of the RAO Tribe. The natives were again informed that they are definitely in the Madang District. The confusion now in existence is the result of different Administration Officers informing them that they are in either AIOME or ANGORAM sub-districts. In the interests of good native administration this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Health throughout the area is poor. The recent posting of an E.M.A. to AIOME & the establishment of a Native Hospital should do much to improve this state of affairs. It is the intention of the E.M.A. to conduct regular patrols, of which the majority of the natives have not seen since pre-war times.

Few sick natives were seen, as the majority had departed to seek treatment on word of the patrol's advance. Several cases of Yaws & some minor complaints were seen, and these sent to Aiome Station for treatment.

A Native Hospital has been established between NAGRUBU & BANAGO by 2 N.M.O. under instructions from the Doctor-in-charge, ANGORAM. Several buildings are completed, & the remainder near completion. These N.M.O. have been well patronised, particularly when word of the patrol's advance was received by the natives.

All villages have latrines as standard equipment, but few show signs of use. The latrines are now well sited on the outskirts of the villages having been removed from their previous central position.

Census figures reveal that 33% of the total deaths were children under 4 years. Dysentry has also claimed many of the younger adults. Total deaths numbered 42 males & 44 females.

Total births since the last census, compiled in September, 1953, are 45 males & 36 females.

The total population of the RAO & AIOME Groups is now 1948 males & 1796 females. Of the latter some 43 are Pregnant.

MISSIONS

There are now two Missions in the area, the Roman Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost serving the RAOs and the Anglican Mission the AIOMEs. Mission influence is not at all powerful, although the Roman Catholic Mission has been in the area since 1932.

Both missions offer educational facilities to the youth of the area, and appear to be receiving support from the villagers in this regard. Details of facilities offered, etc. are given in the para. EDUCATION.

A new Mission Station has been opened by the Roman Catholic Mission at WUNDUBAGU, near RORORORPI, at the foot of the Schrader Ranges. The station has been completed, and an airstrip of some 600 yards cut. The apparent intention is to station a priest there for possible expansion into the Schrader Ranges. The station is at present staffed by two Catechists/.

ROADS & BRIDGES

Roads throughout were well cut. However, due to recent unseasonal rains the ground was very soft, and the going difficult. During the 'wet' it is common practice to canoe over a large portion of these roads.

Some idea of Bridge Construction has penetrated the native mind, and all bridges were of a good standard. The natives of the KERAM River portion particularly have gone to great pains to construct good bridges. There, large logs have been placed across streams, and the uppermost section cut back to provide a flat path of some 12" to 18" wide. Hand ropes are fitted on nearly all bridges, but these are capable of offering moral support only.

CENSUS

A number of new names were recorded by this patrol, and it is thought that all natives are now appearing for census revision.

Migrations continue, though on a slightly reduced scale than heretofor. It is considered that the area is still settling down, and that migrations will tend to decline in numbers henceforth. A tendency for newly married males, with or without their aged parents, to migrate to the wife's village has arisen in the RAO group.

Some marriages were recorded, but many eligible males are still absent working.

Many natives returned from employment, remained only a short time in their villages, and then signed on again. Consequently, only a slight decrease in 'Absent at Work' figures is shown. The proportion of RAO natives absent working is still considered to be too high. In addition a Mr. Corrigan of Wewak has stationed a native assistant in the area to recruit labour.

Very few active males are left in the villages, and with continued recruiting there will not be sufficient to carry on normal village life.

Figures are given hereunder. Figures from the previous patrol, during September, 1953, are included in brackets for comparison.

RAO	Absent Working	Total Lab. Pot.	Total males in village
	303 (316)	607 (531)	765 (705)

Included in the Labour Potential are a number of men not fit for work.

A brief summary of the RAO & AIOME Groups follows:-

RAO	Total 52/53	3307
	" Sept.'53	3306
	" June,'54	3305
	Births	75
	Deaths	80
	Pregnant	38
AIOME	Total 52/53	349
	" Sept'53	423
	" June'54	439
	Births	6
	Deaths	6
	Pregnant	5

Several villages of the ANOR Linguistic Group, that lie near the Ramu River, were also censused. The figures obtained will be submitted with the remainder of the group in the next Patrol Report from this station.

Only one village of the RAO Group was not censused. This was MUL, the inhabitants of which had proceeded down the KERAM River with a shippment of logs,

FORESTRY

Excellent stands of timber exist throughout the area. Taun, Kwila, Nar & Garamut, as well as many other types are in plentiful supply.

The natives on the Keram River have been cutting timber & selling it to a Mr. F.C.Eichhorn of Angoram.

There has been some confusion in the past over the validity of the Native Timber Authority held by Mr. Eichhorn due to the office of issue being Wewak. Mr. J.MacGregor, P.O. Angoram, visited Aiome in regard to this.

As the N.T.A. No. S.17 expired on the 23rd of February, 1954, and no further permit has been issued for this area to our knowledge, the natives were advised to cease logging until advice could be sought on this matter. This is the subject of separate memoranda.

INFORMATION RE. POPULATION IN SCHRADER RANGES

One objective of this patrol was to seek information re. possible groups of natives in the Schrader Ranges near the headwaters of the KERAM River.

Information gained revealed the existence of two groups. Contact was made with a native of one group at LITUBU village.

One group, called SOMAGAN by the RAO people, live in & around the headwaters of the VANYA River. Circa 1920 these people engaged in hostilities with the Rao people of NUMARI & MUI villages, driving these people down from the lower slopes of the Schraders to their present environs.

Peaceful relations have been established, and a small amount of trading is conducted during visits by these SOMAGANs.

From information gathered, these natives appear to be similar to the MARING & GAINJ Groups of the ASAI & SIMBAI Valleys. Bark hats are worn, and the nose pierced & ornamented with thin slivers of wood arranged fan shape. Marking on faces & bodies is not apparently practised. Broad belts are worn by some, and Mals form the only clothing. No estimate of numbers could be given.

The second group, one of whom was contacted, live in the Schraders around the headwaters of the KURUM River, which flows past the village of LITUBU. These natives are of the ENAI Group, and may have been contacted by MR. Robb, A.D.O. Mt. Hagen, during his return there from Aiome. It is considered that this group is not very large, probably in the region of 200. They are similar in appearance to th Asai Valley Natives.

EDUCATION

The natives are well catered for in this regard by the two missions in the area. All schools were visited and talks were given to encourage the natives to attend.

The Roman Catholic Mission has schools throughout the RAO area, details of which follow:-

ANNANBERG	168 pupils
WOBU	39 pupils
IONGITABU	91 pupils
GRENGABU	78 pupils
NAGRUBU	62 pupils
GUASINGI	41 pupils
WABESA	42 pupils
WUNDUBAGU	22 pupils
WATABU	35 pupils.

Several of this mission's pupils are furthering their education at Tusbab District Central School, Madang.

The Anglican Mission have a central school at Aiome, where 79 natives attend. Large scale expansion is planned, and a boarding school is in the process of construction.

Several natives of both sexes have been sent to this mission's headquarters in Papua for further education.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Rice cultivation has been introduced to the area by officers of Aiome Station. Excellent progress has been made in this the first season. The first crop is now coming to hand , and will approach 20 tons of paddy.

For natives with little garden experience to have produced such a good initial crop is most satisfactory, and augers well for the future. The majority of the crop has been produced by individual efforts, the mostouttanding of which is that of AGUR, a Sepik District native now resident at MELETO, who has produced approximately one ton.

Throughput the patrol rice cultivation areas were inspected, and talks given to further this work. Village Officals are enthusiastic, as many have seen the AMELE Project.

Several Village Officals approached the writer with the suggestion of forming a Native Co-Op. Society. This was turned down firmly but gently, and it was pointed out to the natives that they were not ready for this, and until such time as every native was producing rice, it could not be entertained.

A Rice Mill will be made available shortly to this station. All rice produced will be purchased, milled and consumed on this station.

Seed peanuts have been given to the natives, and it is to be hoped that the results from these parallel that of the rice project.

CONCLUSION

Throughout both groups some improvement since the last patrol has been noted, but much remains to be done. This was the fourth patrol since the war, and the natives have now realised that the Administration means to stir them from their sloth, and that regular visits will be the order of things to come.

Mr. J.W.Worcester, P.O., was recalled to the station after seven days in the field, and it was decided that the writer should complete the patrol.

The map produced by the previous patrol was used, and found to be satisfactory.

G.P. Fraser-Smith
.....
Cadet Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON R.P.& N.G.C. MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Const.	GUM	Reg.No. 3252	In charge of detachment. A dodderer.
Const.	APE	Reg.No. 7763	A cheerful, willing worker. Some initiative.
Const.	MUNSINGAN	" 7479	Returned to station with Mr. Worcester, P.O.. Asset to the force.
Const.	UKELIO	"	Returned to station with Mr. Worcester, P.O.. A good constable.
Const.	BESAU	" 7759	A bad-tempered, loud-mouth. He is 'amoured' of one of the local women, and is so deeply involved in local affairs, that his efficency as a Police unit is nil.
Const.	TOMLI	"	An average constable. Not much initiative.
Const.	MAIUM	" 7170	A good worker under supervision, otherwise not energetic,

G.P. Jensen-Muir .....C.P.O.
Officer of the R . P . C .

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1953/54

Govt Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
RAO B/F		40	33	2	4	4	9	1	4				1	26	20		27	44	30	45	163	62	127	8	5	-	25	31	212	551	174	710	38	606	-	545	487	705	925	3083
RORUKOPI	18·6·54	1												1	2								7	3	-	-	1		2	10	3	14		11	1·1	9	6	12	15	53
SIRINIBU	19·6·54													1	3				1				1				1		1	11	4	12		7	1·4	6	10	11	13	42
NUMARI	16·6·54	1						2															5						10	21	2	20	-	17	1·8	19	10	21	25	80
MUI *	15·9·53																												2	14	2	13	-	11	1·5	8	7	16	16	47
TOTALS		42	33	2	4	4	9	3	4				1	28	25	-	27	44	30	46	163	62	140	11	5	-	27	31	227	607	185	769	38	652	-	587	520	765	994	3305
* PATROL BY MR. J.W. WINCHESTER SEPTEMBER 1953																																							
AIOME																																							
IPORRIT	20·6·54													1									1				1		13	20	1	20	4	18	1·9	20	3	27	21	73
IRIGRAT	20·6·54		2											2				1					3				4		20	53	11	43		49	1·8	34	19	74	53	187
JAMENKI	20·6·54	2	1										1					1						1			1	1	3	30	4	24	1	17	·9	8	10	45	33	99
KURAKEM	20·6·54	1												2					1	1									7	24	5	21		17	1·2	11	10	31	28	80
TOTAL		3	3											5	1			2	1	1	4		1				6	1	43	127	21	108	5	92	-	73	42	177	135	439

ion Register

Area Patrolled..... RAO GROUP .....

...TIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS											Child		Adults		
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
		8	7	7						12	25	6	31	2	28	1·7	26	29	33	41	151
		10	6	7	1	1		3	3	7	15	7	27	1	30	1·7	22	19	27	43	142
		2	1	9	1					6	14	11	19	2	17	1·9	24	21	16	24	98
	3	7	6	3		1		1	1	2	10	2	18		16	1·9	7	11	18	27	82
	3	7	7	6	1	1		1	3	6	16	6	21	2	19	1·9	12	23	28	43	132
	1	2		1				7	9	4	12	5	15		13	1·8	11	12	20	24	86
		17	1	2	1				2	12	12	7	26	3	21	1·8	39	38	40	47	187
	1	22	10			2		2	2	8	16	9	32	1	28	2·4	25	21	28	45	157
6	4	1		4						3	15	4	16		15	1·2	19	16	28	33	101
		6	2	2						4	20	6	22	2	16	1·7	15	11	23	25	84
				4						2	3	2	4		5	·9	10	3	5	6	28
		2		1						1	12	1	10	2	9	1·5	6	8	14	13	44
		4	1	4	3					1	4	3	6	1	6	·8	6	5	8	8	39
3	3	2		8	1					6	13	4	22	2	20	1·8	24	9	15	30	89
	1			4				2	3	4	14	4	13		8	1·0	9	9	14	14	55
	2	1		5						5	19	4	19	2	18	1·7	10	9	20	22	67
1		9	4	5						2	17	4	13		11	1·1	10	13	18	17	76
1		3	3	5						5	10	2	10	1	8	1·6	12	10	10	15	58
		21	10						1	13	21	11	31	1	25	1·9	28	18	26	33	137
	1	3								11	27	8	32		27	1·4	18	21	31	38	111
	1	9		9						25	33	6	25	2	39	1·7	40	14	35	47	154
X	8	3								5	25	10	26	2	23	1·6	18	23	29	29	102
7	8	7	1	1				1	2	10	2[illegible]	7	33		27	1·3	21	20	31	37	121
										3	12	2	12	2	11	1·4	5	6	12	12	35
		1		2						3	18	1	13	2	9	·9	10	7	19	17	56
1	1	2		2						6	13	7	16	1	12	1·1	6	13	15	19	57
3	5	5		4						9	14	4	18		13	1·8	18	12	16	19	74
		6		9						12	20	7	39	2	34	1·7	22	21	21	46	125
6	5	3	3	1				1		8	18	5	24	1	16	1·5	16	13	21	28	86
				2						5	21	6	22		19	2·1	10	15	23	28	78
				7						5	17	4	28	2	25	2·1	14	11	20	37	89
				2						1	4	-	4		3	3·2	2	3	3	4	14
				2						3	17	3	13	2	9	1·3	7	8	17	15	49
				9				5	5	2	7	1	22		18	1·9	13	10	12	27	81
1	6							2		1	8	3	8		8	2·6	10	5	9	12	38
30	45	163	62	127	8	5	—	25	31	212	551	174	710	38	606	—	545	487	705	925	3083