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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: BOGIA

VOLUME No: 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1956

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: BOGIA MADANG

ACCESSION NO. 496

VOL, NO: 5 : 1953/56 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 18.

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
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[2] 2 OF 1953/54	14 - 37	R.W. BLAIKIE	P.O	ANDARUM	MAP	7.9.53 - 5.10.53
[3] 3 OF 1953/54	38 - 69.	R.W. BLAIKIE	P.O	KOMINIMUNG		10.10.53 - 1.11.53
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[5] 5 OF 1953/54	71 - 84	M.V. NEAL	C.P.O	MAKARUP		24.11.53 - 12.12.53
[6] 6 OF 1953/54	85 - 92	K.W. DYER	a/ADO	MANAM ISLAND		4.1.54 - 10.1.54
[7] 7 OF 1953/54	93 - 113	J.W. FRANLEY	P.O	ULINGAN		12.1.54 - 9.3.54
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[9] 9 OF 1953/54	128 - 141	K.W. DYER	a/ADO	MUGUMAT, YAKIBA		2.4.54 - 25.4.54
[10] 10 OF 1953/54	142 - 154	J.W. FRANLEY	P.O	LOWER RAMU		7.5.54 - 27.5.54
[11] 1 OF 1954/55	155 - 172	J.W. FRANLEY	P.O	ANDARUM, NORTH GUAM & JOSEPHSTAAL		26.6.54 - 27.8.54
[12] 3 OF 1954/55	173 - 183	J.W. FRANLEY	P.O	INLAND & COASTAL ULINGAN		1.11.54 - 3.3.55
[13] 1 OF 1954/55	184 - 201	D.J. AYLING	C.P.O	HANSA BAY		23.7.55 - 4.8.55
[14] 2 OF 1954/55	202 - 213	W.J. JOHNSTON	a/ADO	BAM, BOISA & MANAM ISLAND		8.8.55 - 18.8.55
[15] 4 OF 1955/56	214 - 226	D.J. AYLING	CPO	BOGIA		20.9.55 - 30.9.55
[16] 5 OF 1955/56	227 - 238	W.J. JOHNSTON	a/ADO	PORTIONS OF HANSA BAY, LOWER RAMU		27.11.55 - 7.12.55
[17] 2 OF 1955/56	239 - 245	G.H. BROWN	PO	ROAD FROM GOVERNMENT STATION TO KAUKOMBA		7.11.55 - 25.11.55
[18] 3 OF 1955/56	246 - 251	G.H. BROWN	PO	BAM ISLAND		30.11.55 - 24.12.55
[ ]						
[ ]						

MADANG DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1953/54, 1954/55 and 1955/56

BOGIA

Report No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled
BOGIA		
1 - 53/54	K.W.Dyer	Bam, Manam and Boisa Islands
2 - 53/54	R.W.Blaikie	Andarum Area and portion of Josephstaal
3 - 53/54	R.W.Blaikie	Kominimung Area, Guam River
4 - 53/54	K.W.Dyer	Hansa Bay Census Division
5 - 53/54	M.V.Neal	Makarup Census Division
6 - 53/54	K.W.Dyer	Manam Island
7 - 53/54	J.W.Frawley	Ulingan Area and Coastal Area Kaukombe River to Bogia
8 - 53/54	K.W.Dyer	Tangu Census Division
9 - 53/54	K.W.Dyer	Mugumat, Yakiba and portion Josephstaal Census Divisions
10 - 53/54	J.W.Frawley	Lower Ramu Census Division
1 - 54/55	J.W.Frawley	Andarum - North Guam and Josephstaal Census Divisions
3 - 54/55	J.W.Frawley	Inland and Coastal Ulingan Area
1 - 55/56	D.J.Ayling	Hansa Bay Census Division
2 - 55/56	W.J.Johnston	Bam, Boisa and Manam Island
4 - 55/56	D.J.Ayling	Bogia Census Division
5 - 55/56	W.J.Johnston	Portions of the Hansa Bay, Lower Ramu and Ulingan Census Divisions
2 - 55/56 (Special)	G.H.Brown	Road from Govt. Station to Kaukomba River
3 - 55/56 (Special)	G.H.Brown	Bam Island

1 OF 53/54

K.N. DYER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WEG/FJE

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
17 NOV 1953

M. 30/1

District Office,
MADANG. 5th November, 1953

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

Patrol Report Bogia No. 1 - 1953/54.
K.W. Dyer A/A.D.O.

The above noted report is forwarded herewith.

Mr. Dyer has conducted and reported a routine patrol in a most thorough and efficient manner.

A satisfactory state of affairs exists in the areas visited and no special comment appears necessary.

Encl.

S. Elliott-Smith

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Bogia, Madang District.
24th August 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by: K.W.Dyer, Actg. Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled:- BAM; MANAM AND BOISA ISLANDS.

Patrol Accompanied by:-

Europeans:- Mr.J. Best - Vulcanologist Bam Island 21st to 24th ~~August~~ July.

Mr. K. Laidlaw - Agricultural Officer Manam and Boisa Islands 10th to 15th August.

Natives:- 2 members R.P. & M.S.C.
1 boatcrew.

Duration of Patrol:- 21/7/53 to 24/7/53
10/8/53 to 20/8/53

Number of days:- FIFTEEN (15)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: No.

Last patrol to area:-

By District Services:- Bam Island July 1952.
Manam Island June 1953
Boisa Island June 1953

By Public Health:- Manam/Boisa February 1953
Bam Island ?

Objects of Patrol:- Annual 1953/1954 census and routine administration.

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DIARY:-

21st July:- Accompanied by Mr. J. Best, Vulcanologist, departed Bogia per M.V. KULAU 6.30 a.m. arrived BEM ISLAND 2 p.m. after short stops at NUBIA and AWAR. Census conducted.

22nd July:- With Mr. Best climbed to rim of crater - approximately 1½ hours climb. Large crater some 500 yards in diameter and quite deep. Unable to see bottom and unable to descend into crater without assistance ladders etc. Walked around crater - view often obscured by smoke and cloud. Returned to village.

23rd July:- Inspection of village and talk to people. M.V. MAROVA arrived 2 p.m. Mr. Best and myself departed on this vessel arriving HANSA BAY at 9 p.m. and stayed overnight.

24th July:- Proceeded to Bogia per M.V. MAROVA. Mr. Best continued per this vessel to MADANG.

10th August:- Left Bogia 7 a.m. per Administration vessel MV "Miss Pat" accompanied by Mr.K. Laidlaw, Agricultural Officer, 2 police and 10 patients ex Native Hospital Bogia. Arrived SOGARI Village 10 a.m. Made arrangements re patrol. Mr. Laidlaw departed for DUGULABA on an inspection of the Island. Census and inspection of SOGARI Village. Court Native Affairs convened and stayed overnight

11th August:- Proceeded to IASSA Village. Census and inspection thence to KULUGUMA Village for census and inspection - stayed overnight.

12th August:- Accompanied by Mr. Laidlaw proceeded per M.V. Miss Pat to BOISA Island. Census and inspection and returned to KULUGUMA MEDICAL AID POST. Inspected Aid Post which was neat and tidy. Visited Catholic Mission Station at Bieng - made Native Labour Inspection and returned to the Aid Post overnight.

13th August:- Mr. Laidlaw returned Bogia per Miss Pat. Also despatched prisoners, hospital patients and native food. Proceeded to BODA Village for census and inspection. Thence to BALIAU Village - conducted census and stayed overnight.

14th August:- Inspected village, native IRAKAU's store and cocoa. Heard complaints and addressed natives. Moved to DANGALI Village - census conducted and village inspected. Stayed overnight.

15th August:- Moved to KOLANG thence BUKURI conducting census and inspecting villages. Court for Native Affairs convened. Moved to ABARIA for overnight stay.

16th August:- Patrol rested.

17th August:- Proceeded ~~xxxxxxxx~~ to ABARIA. Census and inspection of Village - convened Court for Native Affairs - moved on to WARIS where village inspected and census taken. Stayed overnight.

18th August:- By canoe to DUGULABA Census taken of villages DUGULABA 1 and 2. Inspected villages moved on to BUIAA where census taken and inspection made. Proceeded to MADAURI for overnight stay.

19th August:- Census and inspection of MADAURI Village thence

to WAIA. Census xxx taken and census 1953/54 for the Manam Island Census Sub-Division completed. Inspected village. Moved on to Sogari and left cargo there. Walked on to Bieng Mission, collected Father Materne and walked to Dangali to investigate an application for a Mission Lease. Returned that night to SOGARI.

20th August:-Left SOGARI 7 a.m. arriving Bogia 11.30 a.m. per MV Miss Pat.

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INTRODUCTION:-

Manam, Boisa and Bem Islands are the only three inhabited islands in the Bogia Sub-District. Manam Island situated approximately 14 miles North of Bogia has an active volcano. Bem Island approximately 40 miles North West of Manam has a large volcano crater which is also active. Boisa Island is adjacent to Manam and geographically and culturally can be considered as being closely associated with it. The Bem people however because of distance are an isolated community. They are a contented and pleasant community but have not the sophistication of the Manam natives. The patrol was of a routine nature only and without incident.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout appears to be quiet. There were no reports or rumours of unrest and natives generally are going about their own business of makings gardens, producing copra, rice and other crops and attending to their own affairs. Twelve months ago a patrol to the Manam Island reported xx xx at length on a "flower cult" prevalent in the area at the time. (Patrol Report Bogia No. 1 of 1952/53). I found no flowers or any evidence of any subversive activity. It is possible that activities have gone underground. Whilst there still may be a little activity it is my belief that the practice has died down considerably. The Mission at Manam confirms this view. Of the two main ringleaders in the past KARAMOTA of KULUGUMA has died and KAKAE of BUKURI if doing anything at all is keeping very quiet and behaving himself. Manam natives however are relatively more sophisticated than other groups in the Bogia area. They also tend to "ape" the europeans considerably - such matters as dress, the shaking of hands among themselves, and particularly a habit of having a cup of tea for which they desire bread, sugar and tea were noticed by the patrol. The Manam people if industrious could do much to improve their economic condition. On the other hand they are of a type that could be easily impressed by "cultism" and should be closely watched. The patrol stressed the importance of solid work if they are to improve their condition and that this work applied to children improving themselves at school as well as natives working their own land to produce crops for sale.

The instability of many marriages was a noticeable feature of the patrol. Other noticeable features were that in many instances native woman were marrying far too young (immediately after first menstruation), many woman were unable to bear children and a great number of children are adopted. These factors are all somewhat inter-related. For example a marriage tends to be broken frequently because the woman has not born children. The woman may not have born children because she was married too early or severe native abortives have been used when pregnancy was not desired. Finally a woman who has not born children adopts one from a relative though adoptions are by no means limited to these cases. These factors all tend to undermine the stability of the family unit which must have an adverse effect of the community [illegible]

and officials realise that children are marrying too early but it is also obvious that parents can not or will not exercise any discipline over their children and let them do as they like. At present should a young girl wish to run away with a young man the parents though they do not approve do very little about stopping them. These matters were discussed with village officials and natives who were advised to exercise much more discipline over adolescents and children, to not permit their young daughters to marry until of marriageable age and to discourage the adoption of children.

Natives freely brought complaints to the patrol to be dealt with. These mainly concerned gardens, pigs, women and assaults. Most matters were settled out of court. Nine cases were heard in the Court of Native Affairs. Five of these concerned riotous behaviour - not very serious - following a dispute over a woman and the other four cases were for sexual offences involving married women.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Food is sufficient at the present time but not plentiful. At this time of the year food is always in short supply and always will be until the natives produce adequate supplies of food suitable for storage. It is not that the people have no gardens. Old taro that has not been harvested is now rotting and new taro planted will not produce until rain falls in sufficient quantity. Taro is normally the staple diet but at present breadfruit, bananas and nuts are most prominent. The Island people trade gulip nuts with mainland natives for sago which also helps out during the lean period.

Last February the Agricultural Officer from Madang and myself visited Manam Island with a view to setting up a Rural Progress Society there. The natives were interested and ~~xxxxxxxx~~ subscribed £640.16.0 (1110 subscribers) and the Manam Rural Progress Society has been formed. At the time IRAKAU of BALIAU was the only person who had rice planted. Since then all villages planted plots of rice - these were very small which in the circumstances was best as the crops were planted too late and failed through lack of rain. Rice can grow well on Manam and natives are now being encouraged to prepare a large amount of ground which can be planted as soon as the wet season begins. IRAKAU has about 10 acres planted under rice and to date has harvested 30 bags of unhulled rice.

IRAKAU has also planted more coconuts and has now 8000 nuts planted and doing well. BALIAU natives following his example have 4000 planted. IRAKAU also planted several hundred cocoa trees some time ago but these did not do well and he now has only 25. Mr. Laidlaw, Agricultural Officer Bogia, who was at Manam for a few days during the patrol believes that improper shade and possibly nearness to the salt water are the causes for failure. IRAKAU intends to plant more and will be advised by the Agricultural Officer.

Conditions of Boisa are similar to Manam except that the soil seems much inferior. The Boisa natives intend to plant rice and join the Manam Rural Progress Society. Tobacco grown on Boisa appears to do well and is much sought after by other native groups. As slopes on Boisa are rather steep soil erosion will have to be guarded against if any extensive cultivation for cash cropping takes place.

Bem Island is isolated and does not seem to lend itself to any economic agricultural development. It is relatively small and the population is growing. The soil does not appear to be good and many areas are very rocky. Coconuts growing on Bem are very small - the poorest I have seen - this perhaps due to excessive stripping of the fronds used for roof thatching.

Copra is produced on all three Islands. The Catholic Mission buys a small amount from Bem. The same Mission assists IRAKAU to market his copra through P.C.S. and the trading vessel MV PATRICIA collects the rest. In all I estimate there is about 80 bags produced each month.

Bem island is well stocked with pigs and fowls. A large number of chickens were noticed on Manam. Fowls too were plentiful but not as many as I expected. It seems that the Manam natives themselves eat a large number of fowls for singsings. Pigs are numerous and of good quality.

HOUSING:-

Some new houses had been built but there is still room for improvement. A number of houses had been replaced but left standing in the village making the village untidy in appearance - these were ordered to be pulled down immediately. Building materials are not plentiful anywhere but Manam Island is generally supplied than Bem and Boisa Islands. Bamboo for making blinds is practically non existent and kunai as thatch is very scarce. Consequently coconut fronds are used extensively for roofs and walls. These tend to deteriorate quickly. On Manam Kunai is now being used more for thatching but the common fault found on patrol was that the ridge of the roof was not battened down and rooves were damaged even on comparatively new houses by wind.

The poorest houses were found usually to be occupied by the youths of the village. Generally there are from 4 to 6 youths in one of these dwellings old enough and strong enough to build a decent house and they were told to renew these buildings with substantial houses immediately.

VILLAGE SITES, HYGIENE ETC.

Villages are all sited on or near the coast. At the time of the patrol there had been no rain for 2 months and the village areas devoid of all grass were dustbowls. Taking census was quite unpleasant and the dust blowing around added point to my comments that grass should be allowed to grow. All villages are large and not very well laid out. The villages were all well broomed but village appearance was marred by fallen trees, stumps of trees coconuts etc and in many cases rubbish was found on the outskirts of the village. These matters were all cleaned up by the patrol and an effort made to inculcate some attitude of civic pride among the people. Officials were instructed how the general lay out of the village could be improved and advised to progressively follow a plan as houses were rebuilt or renewed.

Hygiene was fairly satisfactory - holes are dug and used for garbage. Latrines are used and though cases were found where renewal was ordered the general standard was quite good.

Water during the dry season is a problem and in most villages is obtained by digging several feet into the bed of dried up creeks near the beach. BOISA Village has an excellent spring near the village and on the beach. The water is clear, cold and sweet. BOISA Island also has a spring about 15 minutes walk from the village over a very steep track. All other villages rely on underground wells (or holes in the sand) - the water is slightly brackish but drinkable.

Personal hygiene is not good particularly where the people have ample opportunity to bathe. This was probably more marked on this patrol because of the dirty dusty conditions prevailing in villages.

ROADS:-

A track now runs around the whole of Manam Island. Between DUGULABA and WARIS the track over old lava flows is particularly rough but is passable. The road was clear of rubbish and long grass. Sections with the grass cut low were the best. Many other sections that have for years had the grass completely removed are badly eroded. With the dry powdery nature of the soil at present any repairs made would wash away with the first rain. To improve these sections of road I have advised that first the grass be allowed to grow but to be kept cut and later when the soil is damp and will bind a little to try packing soil into the eroded parts. Grass if established will also help to bind the soil.

The track from Dugulaba to Kuluguma on the Western side of Manam Island is fairly flat. The rest of the track is much more hilly and through a rather rocky country.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

There is a definite ruling aristocracy on Manam. From this aristocracy in each village their is a recognised native leader called a "tenepwa". Not all village Luluais are "tenepwas" but all except the Luluai of DUGULABA come from the ruling caste.

Village officials were helpful throughout. There are no outstanding personalities. The most influential man on MANAM is undoubtedly IRAKAU of BALIAU but his position seems to be one of advisor more than dictator. IRAKAU is not an official but has a lot of influence on account of his business ventures and is also a member of the native aristocracy.

Deaths have caused several vacancies among the village officials. At KOLANG the Luluai died and the tultul is old and not well. His resignation on account of ill health was accepted. It is recommended that MAMBOTEI be appointed Luluai and WALIS as Tultul. These appeared to me to be the best choice and are also the village nominees. MAMBOTEI is the true "tenepwa" and though he does not speak pidgin, has the confidence of the people and should make a good official. WALIS is young and energetic and has worked on New Ireland for a number of years.

The Luluai of MADAURI died some 6 months ago. Here also the Tultul MAGOUM who has been carrying on work in the village is in poor health. Since I saw him two months ago his general health seems to have deteriorated greatly. He is an old man and I do not think he will live long. His resignation on account of ill health after about 32 years of service as tultul was accepted. The son of the deceased Luluai is the true tenepwa but he is a mere youth of about 17 years of age and is as yet too young to assume responsibility for the village. The best choice and the one I recommend is that the deceased Luluai's brother BARDE be appointed Luluai. He is an influential man and will be for some time. BORAKAU is recommended as tultul - he is the son of the resigning tultul.

A complete list of Village officials is attached as appendix "A".

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:-

There are two European Catholic Mission Fathers at BIENG on Manam Island and also 4 European Mission Sisters. The Missionary in charge is Father BOEHM who has recently returned from leave in Europe. He knows the area well having been on Manam for over 20 years. He knows the natives and appears to have their confidence. Father BOEHM

visits BOISA Island approximately once a month and BEM Island approximately every three months. The Catholic Mission have schools in most native villages. Where there is no school, as for example, ~~[illegible]~~ BORDA and BALIAU the children attend the mission school at BIENG. The villageschools in the charge of native catechists are of a very poor standard. The standard at BIENG itself is not good - I believe there is not a native on Manam that would qualify for entry to the Central School at Tusbab Madang.

Village Mission schools will be essential for some considerable time but unless the Administration can do something to improve the present standard of instruction, and teachers, I feel the natives are being let down and, to a large extent, wasting their time.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Reports had been received that there was much sickness on Bem Island and I was therefor pleasantly surprised to find the general health quite good. There were sores and sickness but not to any great extent. There was one case of advanced yaws and 21 other natives requiring treatment for minor yaws and tropical ulcers. A Native Medical Orderly sent by P.H.D. was left on the Island to give necessary treatment. Three natives were brought to hospital at Bogia - 2 T.B. and one child with a stomach complaint. The people looked healthy and the lack of infant deaths may indicate that Malaria is not prevalent on Bem Island. The population is certainly increasing more rapidly than elsewhere in the Bogia District.

Manam Island on the other hand seems to have quite a lot of sickness. There are a number of chronic tropical ulcers and on the eastern side of the island quite a lot of natives that appear weak chested and generally not well. The Luluai of KOLANG died from a sudden swelling of the stomach followed by blood running from his anus - possibly nephritis with some internal rupture. This swelling of the stomach seems quite common and the victims generally weak chested poor looking specimens. One case was brought to Bogia native hospital, twelve pints of fluid drained from the region of the abdomen and the patient forwarded to Madang.

Tropical ulcers are prevalent on Manam Island and many of them are of considerable size. In many cases the ulcer is cured and the patient returns to the village where the sore quickly breaks down again following some small scratch. There were 83 patients at the KULUGUMA aid post at the time of my visit and I sent a further 81 for treatment. Of these there were 47 tropical ulcers, 21 yaws, 4 bad boils, 4 badly infected sores, 2 T.B. and 3 eye complaints.

The Aid Post at KULUGUMA is in good condition. It is well laid out, clean and tidy and generally pleasing to look at.

In general it seems that one is able to find at any time a good crop of tropical ulcers on Manam due perhaps to scratches and infections from the volcanic rock. I do think it would be of benefit if the Aid post could be visited more frequently by an officer from P.H.D. Bogia. As Manam has a population of over 3500 I believe ~~[illegible]~~ the posting of additional native medical staff to the aid post would also be of great benefit to the Manam natives.

NATIVE LABOUR:

The Catholic Mission at BIENG employ one native as a casual worker. He is well cared for and a native labour Inspection Report will be submitted separately.

The area is by now means over-recruited except for BORDA Village, Manam Island. Some natives are expected home soon and I do not believe it necessary to close the area to recruiting. Natives of Borda have been advised to discourage further workers leaving the village until natives working away have returned.

Recruiters have not visited Manam for some time. I believe there would now be quite a number of recruits available but I also believe they would be very "choosy" as to their place of employment. For example there would be no difficulty whatever getting recruits for Londip plantation Rabaul - they all want to go there. Recruiting for other plantations may meet with a less enthusiastic response. However I feel that there would be more recruits offering now than say 12 or 18 months ago and many could go from Manam, Boisa and Bam without serious effect on the village life.

CENSUS:-

Census was conducted at all villages and figures are submitted herewith. Over-all there is an excess of births over deaths. BEM Island, BOISA Island, Baliau and Borda all show healthy increases.

VOLCANOES:

Mr. J. Best, Vulcanologist, accompanied the patrol to BEM Island. The ascent to the crater on BEM Island is easy and was made without difficulty. The crater was found to be quite large - approximately 500 yards in diameter - and very deep. It was not possible to descend into the crater or get any temperatures. The crater is active. Most steam coming from well down below but there were also numerous wisps of steam coming from around the side of the crater. We walked right around the rim of the crater but as conditions were not good, much of the time we could see very little. The crater appeared quite normal.

The peak of Manam was clear most of the time I was at Manam Island. The vent above DANGALI Village on the North Eastern side was emitting black smoke while I was at DANGALI and appeared to have slightly increased its activity. Natives confirmed this but were not at all alarmed as they state this often happens when the "wind comes from KANKAR" - that is during the South East season. Travelling by canoe from WARIS to DUGULABA at about 6.30 a.m. Manam was very clear and the main vent clearly visible - at least the steam issuing from it was clearly visible. It seemed to me to be puffing out vapour - often quite large clouds of it. This cloud of vapour was colourless except for a slight tinge of grey at the edge - the whole cloud would then fill in with grey and drift away. There was no regularity as to the size of the puff or its frequency. There may be several puffs within a minute and then I would wait several minutes for the next one. There were no tremours or explosions during my visit though the BIENG Mission and natives reported that an explosion took place at 6 p.m. on the 5th August.

On my return to Bogia I was surprised to learn that the Manam volcano was in the news. As soon as possible I contacted the District Commissioner Madang and advised what I had seen. In my opinion there was slight increased activity worthy of report but not alarm. Since then Mr. Best spent 12 days on Manam and his report is awaited with interest.

GENERAL:

The BEM people are isolated but contented and happy. They are also healthy and increasing rapidly.

The MANAM and BOISA people are more sophisticated. At present I believe the native situation is quiet but the people are inclined to be troublesome and would be very susceptible to ideas of "cultism" and should be watched. They could do much more by way of cash cropping and will be encouraged to develop their interests along these lines. These natives appear more intelligent than natives elsewhere in the Bogia Sub-District. The standard of education and teaching offered to them could be vastly improved. Treated firmly but sympathetically and given the opportunity I believe the Manam natives could do a great deal towards improving their standard of living.

(K.W.Dyer)
Actg.Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX "A" PATROL REPORT BOGIA No. 1 OF 1953/54.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS MANAM, BOISA AND BEM ISLANDS.

Village.	Iulumi	Tultul	Medical Tultul
BOISA	MURIKI	BUREN	BADEI
BEM	TARAGOBI	MA-UT	KALBAI
MANAM			
SOGARI	KAPUI	AUKUM	AYAMA
KUIUGUMA	BUJA	GATEM	KONOFO
IASSA	KAUKEBIA	LAJKEDE	KONAKA
BORDA	WATAKAPURA	DSAUA	TUTUKU
		LARUMBIA	SORUKA
BAGAU	KABOANGA	BORAGIKI	BARUBIA
		RUPINAI	RIBANGA
			GALEIS
DANGALI	LAMDEKA	SOLOUM	TIBONG
			GAIEDGI
KOLANG	MAMBOTEI (*)	WALIS (*)	BASIAGOM
BOKURE	MAGUNA	MURIKI	ABABA
ABARIA	BASI	KEBARI	BADEI
WARIS	KANUM	KINTAU	DANUM
MUGULABA 1	PORTARUA	BOONG	
MUGULABA 2	- "	BUKAM	ARONGO
BUTUA	YARAKUM	MARAM	KAUKE
MADAURI	BARDE (*)	BOROKAM (*)	YOUNGAI
WAIA	ARUNGABIER	NALUKANG	OUMOANA

(*) Appointees recommended for appointment this patrol.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. 2 of 1952/53

Patrol Conducted by R. W. BLAIKIE PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled ANDARUM AREA + PORTION OF JOSEPHSTAAL

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives TWELVE

Duration—From 7/9/1952 to 5/10/1952

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference ZOPI BOSIA 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol 1. ESTABLISH ADMIN INFLUENCE 2 CENSUS 3. MAPPING 4. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/11/1953

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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Village Popu

Year 1953/1954

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS															
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in CNM			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
RENG	6.9.53	11	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—		
BARIT	9.9.53	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—		
DAKIT	10.9.53	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1		
AYUNKUN	11.9.53	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
ZUKIN	12.9.53	6	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5		
UMDO	12.9.53	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7		
ANDARUM	14.9.53	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6		
SOKUMU	14.9.53	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
TANG-GUAT	15.9.53	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
GUTEPUK	16.9.53	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60		
AMBOK	16.9.53	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
ITUTANG	17.9.53	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	15		
IANGARE	17.9.53	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	2		
LAPTU	29.9.53	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
ROMKUN	1.10.53	6	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—			
		46	37	—	—	—	—	13	5	2	2	—	1	23	11	—	112		
UVORAI	19.9.53	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
PORPOR	19.9.53	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
AYUNAMAKAI	21.9.53	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
ARAMUNT	22.9.53	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
MAKAPAI	22.9.53	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
MANDUGUAK	25.9.53	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		
PONDOMA	25.9.53	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2		
OSUM	26.9.53													1	—	—	7		
YUKERUGUAR	26.9.53									INITIAL				CENSUS		—			
MIOSIVINDO	27.9.53	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3		
UNGEI	27.9.53																27		
BUGEI	27.9.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21		
		7	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	66		

DS.30-10-145

7th Dec, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No.2/53-54 - R.W.Blaikie.

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer Blaikie's Patrol to the Andarum area and Josephstaal, has been received, with thanks.

I agree that Mr. Blaikie has done a useful piece of field work on this Patrol and that he may have been interrupted in the writing of the Report by the necessity of departing for the Gusam River area.

The Native situation as presented in this Report, except for the feuding between the people of Bonkun, Zukin and Kondrimung, is much improved on that which existed only two years ago, when Mr. Taylor, Patrol Officer, visited this area. The reception given Mr. Blaikie's party is therefore distinctly encouraging and it looks, on the face of it, is if the people are on the verge of coming under a good measure of Government influence.

The appearance of the natives before the patrolling officer for census and the appointment of leading men as village officials, is, I regard, the first solid step towards the consolidation of any new area.

It seems most desirable, however, as you intend doing, to mount another Patrol to this area after the wet season.

A.A.Robertson
(A.A.Robertson)
Director, TPNGNA.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
1 - DEC 1953
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

M.30/1

26th November, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1953-1954 BY R.W. BLAIKIE, P.O.

This Patrol Report is submitted in triplicate. It reached me to-day very much overdue, a failing that seems to be found everywhere in the Territory. In this case, there may be a reasonable excuse as Patrol Officer Blaikie left on patrol again almost immediately following the completion of this one, in company with Patrol Officer Worcester from Aiome, to deal with the KOMINIMUNG trouble in the GUAM Area. This latter patrol has also been completed successfully and I await the report soon to follow.

Mr. Blaikie has carried out a very useful patrol and his report is well presented. There could, however, be some improvement in his map. It would appear that the areas visited have, in the past, been very badly neglected and they obviously require a lot more attention.

The patrol to the GUAM Area, recently completed, covered a lot of the ground covered by Mr. Blaikie and no doubt has had a very good follow up effect. I feel that it would be better to await a further report from a future patrol before becoming too sanguine as to general conditions in the areas looked at. The patrol was a very strong one and would not normally expect hostility as Mr. Blaikie seemed to indicate.

The Aid Post at Josephstaal and Mr. Blaikie's remarks thereon have my endorsement. I visited it on the 12th October last when I inspected and advised the Guam Patrol before it set out. The matter has been taken up with the District Medical Officer on a district level and it will be satisfactorily straightened out.

The Assistant District Officer at Bogia will be asked to make a further comprehensive patrol to all these areas immediately the present wet season is ended.

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

2/1/1143

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
KOMIA.
7 th October, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
Kokoda Sub District,
KOKODA.

PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1955/56.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE AMAMUM AREA & GUMA RIVER.

Patrol conducted by : R. W. Blaikie, Patrol Officer

Area patrolled : Amamum area - North of the Guma River and those villages on the Southern side of the Guma being part of the Josephstaal area

Patrol Accompanied by : Europeans - Nil

Natives - twelve

R.P.& N.G.C.

Reg No	8972	-	Cpl.	SEIOK
"	6548	-	L/Cpl	VLADIMIRI
"	3838	-	Const	KIRARI
"	3888	-	"	WAKU
"	3896	-	"	YOKI
"	8197	-	"	KAPI
"	8217	-	"	KIPAN
"	8142	-	"	GABIYOKI
"	6561	-	"	APRAM
8478"	6478	-	"	HAMPOLAN
"	6561	-	"	SAURA

N.C.O. - ARAKAMI

Duration : 7.9.55 to 5.10.55 inclusive

Number of days - 29

Last patrol to area : Portion of Amamum area patrolled by a joint D.D.O. & N.A. & P.O.D. patrol in 1950.
Portion of area South of Guma patrolled by D.D.O. & N.A. 1951. No medical patrols.

Objects of patrol :

(a) Penetration of the area, contacting the natives and establishing Administration influence.

(b) Census of the more settled areas and other areas where possible.

(c) Mapping

(d) Routine administration.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the patrol was to visit the little known ANDARUM area which lies North of the Guam River and also the area on the Southern side of the Guam River to Josephstaal. The areas had not before been visited as a whole but portions had been visited at odd times by Administration patrols. No villages at all were visited and none were found which had not previously been visited by at least one European - Administration, Mission or recruiter, but ten villages were visited which held no previous records of any visit by the Administration.

The area of RANG, BARIT, DAKIK, AVUNKUN, ZUKIN and UEDO had previously been visited by Patrol Officers G. Symons and L. Doolan. Mr. Symons has also visited ROMKUN on the GUAM.

Prewar, about 1935, Mr. J. Black made a quick visit to the area near ANDARUM village but left no records.

On the South side of the Guam the villages from UVORAI to MAKAPAI had never before seen a patrol but all were exceptionally well settled and are visited regularly by the Roman Catholic missions at Josephstaal.

In general the area was found to be well settled and no trouble of any nature was encountered. The area South of the Guam where Mr G.P. Taylor , P.O. found trouble in 1951 was found to be very friendly and most hospitable. In accordance with instructions the area surrounding KOKAINUNUNG village on the Guam and it's related hamlets were not visited.

It would seem that the Administration has been most backward in not previously visiting this area and leaving all the difficult preliminary work to the Roman Catholic mission and to private recruiters. Practically the whole area appears to have been ignored as far as patrols are concerned. Previous patrols have just circumnavigated the area and kept to the well formed roads to IGGH and JOSEPHSTAAL. With regular patrolling this area will very soon be as settled as those nearer the coast.

The terrain of the area is generally flat sago swamp country with undulations in the North East and also on the South Bank of the Guam towards Josephstaal. Towards Zukin and Romkum it is exceptionally flat and low lying with not even a slight ridge. The patrol was carried out at the end of the dry season and movement throughout was relatively easy. This is definitely a dry season patrol as in the wet season it is practically under water

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DIARY

7 th September - Departed Begia 10.15 am, passed through KAIPI arrived APEMAN 2.45 pm. Stayed overnight to rest carriers and police on first day out.

8 th September - Departed APEMAN and proceeded on to AMER village. Overnight stop. Visited Father A. Klijn at IGGH and discussed the area which patrol is to visit.

9 th September - Left some stores and carriers at AMER and the remainder of patrol proceeded to RENG one hour away over a good road. Lined and censused RENG. In the pm departed for BARIT - ½ hour- on a good road. Lined and censused BARIT

10 th September - Departed BARIT and continued on to UNDO over a very good easy road - 1½ hours. From UNDO proceeded on a bush track which connects with the main road from BARIT to ZUKIN. Arrived BARIT after 2½ hours easy walking. Lined and revised census.

11 th September - Left BARIT and on a bush track to AVUNKUN - ½ hour. Lined and censused AVUNKUN - only a very small village. Left AVUNKUN and on to ZUKIN over a very good road - approximately 3½ hours. 20 minutes from ZUKIN was met by M.T.T. who informed patrol that his village had just been involved in a fight with KOMINSUNG on the [illegible]. Towards nightfall all natives of the village returned and the full story told. This will be fully dealt with further on in the report

12 th September - Departed ZUKIN 11 a.m for UNDO where census revised. Then on to BARIT. Constable SAMBA to IGOM to send messages to Bogia and to bring carriers and cargo from Igom.

13 th September - Sunday. Constable SAMBA and cargo arrived from Igom.

14 th September - Departed BARIT 7.40 with complete line and continued on to AMBARUN which reached after 2½ hours easy walk. Was greeted at Ambarun with all the people lined up and saying together "God bless you". The census was revised and the patrol remained till late pm when departed for the small village of SOMSUNG over a native track - 1½ hours. Here a new census was taken. First patrol to this village. No rest house here and patrol slept under canvas for first time.

15 th September - Departed SOMSUNG am and proceeded to TANE-GUAT over a very bad bush track and through the hamlet of PAUNBIT. Trip took 4 hours. This road would be practically impassable in wet weather. At TANE-GUAT found a rest house and also village officials but no records of any previous patrols. Village built on a high ridge and from here can be seen TANGU and WARAGINAN.

16 th September - Departed TANE-GUAT 7.45 and arrived GUNEPUK in 1 hour easy walking over good track. P.O. Taylor issued a village book when he was at LAMJARE village. A further 60 names recorded making this one of largest villages in area. No previous patrol has been here. In the pm left for AMBOK. 1 hour over a very good and easy road. With the valued assistance of Roman Catholic catechist HRAPAI the census was taken. A rest house here.

17 th September - Left AMBOK for IRUTARE - easy road - undulating - 1 hour. P.O. Taylor had previously been here. All natives ran away & patrols entrance was recalled with no trouble. Revised census - very poor interpreters here and some difficulty with names. Proceeded on to LAMJARE another hour over a fair road. Census revised. Found here about six young men previously employed on plantations in New Britain and New Ireland. They are bringing the village together very well.
In the pm returned to AMBOK.

18 th September - Departed AMBOK 9.30 am and followed on down to the Guam River 1 hour away. Followed down the Guam for 500 yards. The trees along the River h here thick with flying foxes - literally thousands of them . Crossed Guam here 150 ft wide and only 2ft 6 ins deep at this time of year. Banks steep and 12-15 ft high. In wet season river spills over banks and covers surrounding countryside. Continued on to MEMIN hamlet. From there passed through ARAMUMJA hamlet to UVORAI 30 minutes further on. Here natives were unaware that the patrol was in area but all arrived during the night. The trip from AMBOK took 4½ hours but a small party travelling lightly could do it in 2½ hours.

19 th September - Compiled a census for UVORAI which includes ARAMUMJA hamlet. This is first patrol in area and first census ever conducted. People most helpful . most young men speaking Pidgin. Left all cargo at UVORAI and travelled to POMPOM only 45 mins away. Compiled a census. Arrested native SEBOGOI for his spearing of ARAGUM of ARAMUMJA some months previously. Later sentenced to 6 months I.H.L. under M.A.R. Constable KEMIL arrived from Kegia.

20 th September - Sunday spent at UVORAI. Numerous visitors from surrounding villages and hamlets.

21 st September - Constable KEMIL departed for Kegia with prisoner OMBOGOI.
Patrol left for AVUMANAKAI over an easy road but one which requires a lot of attention. Took a census.
Departed AVUMANAKAI over fair track to MAKAPAI - ½ hour. Left MAKAPAI and proceeded to main Kegia Josephstaal road. Then proceeded along main road through TUMANDAPUAR to EWUAR. Met Father Rose from Josephstaal returning after a visit to EWUAR.

22 nd September - Left EWUAR and moved to ARAMUMJ - 1 hour. Left cargo at EWUAR. Compiled a census for ARAMUMJ which includes TSINGITSINGI and MEMIN hamlets. Returned to EWUAR and then followed main road to MIMDIVI arriving late pm. Caught in terrific storm between reaching MIMDIVI.

23 rd September - Left MIMDIVI and travelled along main road to Josephstaal where arrived 10 am. Visited Father Rose in pm.
Constable SIONI awaiting patrol with supplies from Kegia.
Rain in afternoon and all night.

24 th September - Patrol rested at Josephstaal, cleaned equipment etc. Inspected Native Hospital. Rain intermittent all day.

25 th September - Constable SIONI to Kegia.
Patrol left Josephstaal 10 am via airstrip and Mission and proceeded to MANDUSUAR 45 minutes away. Excellent road. Revised census.
Left MANDUSUAR for POMDOMA - 45 minutes - good road, steep in parts. Lined and revised census.

26 th September - Left PONDOMA 7.30 am for OSUM(MUMO). The PONDOMA natives had cut a portion of the road but the remainder was uncut. - 2 hours. Poor Pidgin speakers here but revised census. People very timid.
Left OSUM for the small village of YIGEBUGUAR over quite a good road - 45 mins. Very good little village. Census taken with no trouble. From YIGEBUGUAR travelled to MUNGIVIMBU over a fair native track. Near MUNGIVIMBU guides lost track and patrol broke way through wild pitpit. Arrived at village to find a rest house in the course of construction. This is the village where one of P.O. Taylor's police was seriously wounded by the boy OGOMONAKAI. All people very friendly and follow the lead of the above native who now speaks good Pidgin.

27 th September - Lined and revised census of MUNGIVIMBU. Left for UMOKI over fair native track - 2 hours. Once again this is where P.O. Taylor found a great deal of trouble however on arrival all the natives were standing to attention in a line awaiting the patrol and census. This most pleasing and unexpected after previous reports. Census revised. Rifle demonstration given.
Left UMOKI and proceeded for 2½ hours to new site of BUGEI village near Guam River. The village Officials of ITUTANU were not here. They had come across the river to assist the patrol to establish relations. Once again this is where Taylor had trouble with natives attacking police. People were very timid and afraid and many attempted to run away. However through interpreters all were brought back and friendly relations were established. Census revised. Rifle demonstration given. After a little trading etc the people became most friendly and all fear appeared to vanish. From my observations all these people want to make friends but are most apprehensive of the Administration. It is hoped that their fears were allayed.
As no good camp sites were available the patrol moved on to Taylor's old camp site on the bank of the Guam. Camp made in heavy rain. Guam very dirty and slightly in flood.

28 th September - Unable to ford Guam so with assistance of Bugei people constructed a bridge and crossed the river at 10 am. Proceeded over native track to LANGANE - 2 hours. This is a dry season road only. Rested at LANGANE and then on to LAPTU 3 hours away over a very bad native track. A census compiled with no trouble at all. Quite a few good Pidgin speakers here.

29 th September - Left LAPTU at 8.45 am travelled to ZUKIN which was reached at 1 pm. Passed through ROANENG hamlet en route. A fairly good and easy road but only suitable in dry season. Slept ZUKIN.

30 th September - Left ZUKIN for ROMKUN along a very good road but one which is covered by water in the wet

season to as much as ten feet. This road is kept in good order and is the main road between the middle Rama and Begia. ZUKIN to ROMKUM(TEMBLMO hamlet) - 4 hours. All natives were unaware of patrol's intended visit and it took all afternoon to collect them. Camp made on bank of Gama River.

1 st October - At ROMKUM census revised and a general discussion had with the people. In the pm the patrol moved to MISIMKI 1½ hours away on the Rama River.

2 nd October - Canoes obtained from MISIMKI, KORBUNKA and SUTUBU, rafts made and at 10 am patrol departed down the Rama. Passed the small hamlet of MAUS and on to the small hamlet of ZUMBARI. Here the patrol met with it's first setback. A raft commanded by Cpl. SEKOK and Constable SIMMKI became ~~in~~ caught in a whirlpool and was swamped. Half of the equipment on board was lost and much damaged by water. However no lives were lost mainly by the timely assistance of the natives of ZUMBARI. Camp was made here for the night.

3 rd October - Patrol departed ZUMBARI at dawn and rafted down the Rama all day without seeing any sight of native habitation. On the bank of the river near where Mr. J. Young had a small settlement prewar is the wreck of his launch. It is believed that Mr. Young destroyed his launch before escaping from the Japanese.
At dusk a camp was made on the bank of the river.

4 th October - At dawn patrol departed and rafted downstream until 9 am where went ashore. Left rafts and walked to KOKOMUNG village about 1 hours walk distance. Then proceeded by good roads through NAKAREW to WARAMIS village where the night was spent.

5 th October - Left WARAMIS, passed through MAMURA and SEPA and arrived Begia approximately 10.30 am.

END OF DIARY.

OBSERVATIONS:

A - NATIVE AFFAIRS.

All the natives visited are most unsophisticated and mainly very apprehensive about Administration patrols. They have had very little contact with Europeans and the Administration knows little about their area and villages. As has been noted the Administration has paid scant attention to the area which has settled down mainly through the influence of the Roman Catholic Mission and also natives who have been away in employment. This latter factor is a most important one . Tribal fighting has ceased and communication between villages is now the accepted thing. In many cases natives will not venture further than one or two villages away from their homes but this is at least a start. Spears, bows

and arrows and shields are still made and stored in large numbers but this is more defensive than offensive. The spears are very long and unwieldy affairs and only effective at up to about ten yards. Bows and arrows would serve a much better purpose but do not seem to find great favour. The shields are about 4 ft 6 ins high and well carved and decorated. Old shields were used as targets for rifle demonstrations which were given in most villages. These demonstrations were most effective and impressed the population greatly.

Pidgin speakers - in some cases only one or two - were found in every village except Bugei on the Guam. In many cases the Pidgin spoken was very very poor and attempting to hold conversations and compile a census under these dondition became most trying..But for those young men who had been away in employment and learnt a little Pidgin things would have been much more difficult. The majority of those who had been away had been under Agreement for twelve months only during which time they had been unable to grasp fully the finer points of Pidgin. It is thought that the present Native Labour system of two year contracts will assist similar natives to become fluent in Pidgin before returning to their villages. In the village of IANGARE are eight young men recently returned from employment. Only one of them speaks understandable Pidgin but still these men are assisting materially in settling their village. All villages which have a few such natives become settled in a short while.

In no way was the patrol threatened or attacked - an harmonious atmosphere prevailed throughoutand everyone was most friendly although in many cases very timid and apprehensive. With another one or two patrols into this area this will just become another routine patrol. The need for constant or regular patrolling into this area cannot be stressed too much. These people should not be left again as they have been in the past.

In the villages of MIDSIVINDU, UNGEI and BUGEI on the South side of the Guam where P.O. Taylor in 1951 found a lot of trouble amidst most hostile natives this patrol found nothing but hospitality and friendly natives. In MIDSIVINDU the boy OGOROMAKAI who badly wounded one of Mr. Taylor's police and was subsequently sent to Madang for correction now speaks excellent Pidgin and has brought his village together, built a rest house and commenced clearing the roads. The same is true of UNGEI and BUGEI where the men IRIMONG and EKUAR who were both the fighting leaders have returned to their villages after periods in Madang. As they are both natural leaders they were both provisionally appointed Lulauis subject to confirmation. No trouble at all was experienced in compiling a census of these villages. At BUGEI the people first all ran away from the patrol but all were brought back in a very short time and a census was compiled. At this village the newly appointed Lulaui and Tultul of ITUTANG were a great help in establishing relations.

On the whole goods of European manufacture are not plentiful in the villages visited. Laplaps are few and far between and in the villages on the Guam practically non-existant. Bush knives are prized possessions especially at BUGEI and UNGEI. The best trade in the area was found to be salt. There are numerous salt springs to be found but the people still desire salt. After salt, beads, razor blades and small knives were very popular. Cash is of little use. Laplap is a most popular trade item but the patrol did not carry sufficient to be of any value. Shells are worn by many natives but are not a good item of trade .

The natives do not indulge in great self adornment as the people of the Central Highlands. A string of shells around the neck or a few hanging from the ears is often enough. One or two natives had the leg bones of large birds through their noses but this is the exception rather than the rule. One of the

most popular ornaments was found to be small white shirt buttons. These were found in large numbers strung together as beads and also worn on the nose as a type of clip. No one seems quite sure where all these buttons came from and they appear to have been in the area for many years - one opinion is that they came from the Ramu River where they were obtained prewar.

The clothing worn by the male of the area is the simple "mal" of beaten bark except at the Guam villages where a net bag or "bilum" takes the place of the "mal". The women all wear the ordinary grass skirt except for those in the Josephstaal area who wear only a grass skirt at the front which they take between their legs and tie on to their waistband at the back. This is common practice in the Josephstaal area.but is not seen elsewhere in the Bogia Sub District.

From information received from Europeans in the area who had been in the area prewar all the villages used to be surrounded by large stockades but now only those villages of LAPTU, ZUKIN and ROMKUN have a stockade round them. These however are not permanent.

At the village of PURPUR in the Josephstaal area the native OMBOGOI was charged before the Court for Native Affairs for wounding a native of ARAMUNJA with a spear. This occurred as a result of a small village quarrell in which OMBOGOI became enraged and threw a spear. Throughout the patrol this was the only legal taken or found necessary. Undoubtedly there were many small quarrels of a like nature but none were brought to the notice of the patrol. The PURPUR area has had no contact with the Administration before but has regular visits from the Missionary at Josephstaal.

Tribal fighting between KOMINIMUNG and ZUKIN and ROMKUN.

When the patrol reached the village of ZUKIN on the 11 th September it was met about 25 minutes from the village by the M.T.T. and one native. They were most agitated and informed me that the village had just been in a fight with the village of KOMINIMUNG on the Guam and that at least twelve men had been killed The full story of it was pieced together later was that at approximately Christmas 1952 th wife of the Luluai MANGUM of ROMKUN became very ill and nearly died. Although MANGUM is a Luluai he has had very little contact with the outside world and is in reality just another bush native. He deduced that as his wife was ill someone must have made sorcery against her and for some reason or other he placed the blame on the people of KOMINIMUNG further up the Guam River from ROMKUN. He then invited the KOMINIMUNG to a "singsing" at ROMKUN and to trade with some salt he had received from the Mission. He also sent word to his inlaws at ZUKIN to come to the "singsing". The singsing went as planned and at dawn MANGUM, his brother in law MAMDOM of ZUKIN and EIPA of ZUKIN sprang upon three KOMINIMUNG men from behind and struck them heavily with bush knives about the neck and shoulders. These three jumped into the Guam where two were drowned, the third died as he was escaping through the bush.

Just before the patrol reached ZUKIN this area the KOMINIMUNGhad sent word to ZUKIN and ROMKUN that they would forgive everything if the Zukin and ROMKUN would bring presents of dogs teeth etc. On the ninth September about 20 men and boys and 14 women and girls from ZUKIN and a smaller number of ROMKUN left for KOMINIMUNG to trade and call a truce. They arrived there early on 10 th September and were met by two men who invited them to sit down and rest. Next instant they were surrounded by many men all in fighting array who attacked them with spears and bows and arrows. At the overwhelming numbers all the ZUKINS and ROMKUNS fled. Many were wounded, some badly, but only one - EIPA of ZUKIN was killed.

The patrol reached ZUKIN just as the wounded were

being carried in at the other end of the village. I did not then proceed to KOMINIMUNG as strict instructions had been issued to the patrol not to enter this area and also not to enter any area where it was thought the patrol may get into conflict with any natives. Therefore the patrol followed it's original plan and route. On the 12th September a message was sent to Bogia requesting advice and the above instructions were again reiterated.

The above matter was dealt with by a later patrol.

B - NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The principal and staple food of the whole area is sago or "saosao". To a small extent in some places the sago palm is planted but the majority of it grows profusely throughout without any need for cultivation or planting. The supplementary foods are yam, "mami" and very occasionally taro although this was not found in large quantities. Sweet potato was not found at all. Bananas and sugar cane are grown in ones and twos.

The sago is washed in fibre baskets and is cooked in one of two methods. The most popular methdd is by baking the sago in lengths of bamboo or by boiling mixed with water. Saosao is eaten with different relishes such as "tulip" or "aibika" or else with fish which with the area abounds.

Every little watercourse and small stagnant pool has it's fish which are eagerley sought after. Traps are constructed across the creeks and backwaters and nets are used in the Guam and larger streams. Small basket fish traps are also very common. In the Guam catfish abound - the biggest seen on this patrol being a fish of over twelve inches long. Eels are also eaten with relish and are counted as a delicacy. All fish are generally smoked over an open fire.

No European type vegetables were found of any description. Rice is also unknown as it has not yet been introduced to the area. The people are not at all ready as yet for any cash crop or commercial undertaking.

Coconut palms are not plentiful but the majority of small hamlets have at least a few palms. This patrol was carried out at the end of an exceptionally dry season and all nuts seen were very small and of poor quality. I am sure that after a good season the size of nuts would greatly increase.

There is no great trading of food or any other commodity for that matter. A little very poorly dried tobacco is traded occasionally. Weapons are seldom traded.

Livestock consists solely of native pigs. These are not kept in large numbers - the natives preferring to [illegible] and kill wild pigs, cassowary, hornbill, and practically all the watercourses contain crocodiles. These especially abound on the Guam and in all the backwaters thereabouts. Herethe natives make sure that they do not have to go near the water at night for fear of being taken.

At the time of the patrol all the villages visited were living practically completely on sago as the dry season had ruined many gardens and also many had not yet started to bear. This dry season just about to finish promises to be one of the driest for many years. It was noticed that many of the gardens on the gentle slopes were completely dry with all the soil badly cracking.

C CENSUS.

A census was taken of all villages visited. At ten of these villages no previous records existed and a new census was compiled. These included four villages on the North of the

Guam and six on the South side. In these ten villages a total of 802 new names were recorded and also in the villages which had previously been censused a further 364 new names were recorded making a total of 1166 natives added to the figures for the Bogia Sub District. All these villages on the South side of the Guam could be added to the Josephstaal census Sub Division and those on the North side of the Guam should be known as the Guam census Sub Division and not the Andarum Sub division. Andarum is only one village in the area and not a particularly important one and the name Guam is much more appropriate. For this report however it will be referred to as the Andarum area.

Neither of the areas have been patrolled before as a whole but still the figures do give some indication of the state of affairs. In the Andarum area there were 83 births as against 57 deaths and in the Josephstaal area it was 15 births against 12 deaths. The next patrol will be able to obtain a set of figures which will give a better indication of the population.

The migrations in are mainly new names which have never previously been recorded and these few out are merely normal migrations.

In the Andarum area with a population of 1603 only 14 of these were absent in employment at the time of census. In the Josephstaal area only 9 were absent. This is approximately only 1% of the total population or 3% of the able bodied males. The young men were urged to get away from their village for a while to see something of the world, learn a bit of Pidgin, collect a few material things unobtainable in the village and then return and improve their villages.

In both areas males exceeded females in the Andarum 541 adult males to 449 adult females and in the Josephstaal area 322 adult males as against 259 adult females. Even so quite a few of the men manage to have two or three wives although this is not a common practice. The preponddrance of males may also be due to the fact that many of the females may not have been brought forward for census. This situation however will right itself in time as the Administration gets the confidence of the people.

In the census figures compiled by Mr. Tayler he includes the villages of UNGUTIPA. These people were recorded at IANGARE and for the sake of clarity I have changed the name of the village to GUTEPUK which I consider more correct. On the South side of the Guam Mr. Tayler also included figures for the village of OPEUKUN - 11 people. As far as I can gather there are no further people here so I have included them with the UNGEI people.

It is considered that the census figures for both areas visited are as accurate as possible for an area of this type. There are most probably a few more who will present themselves for census next patrolbut I believe the majority to have been seen.

Census taking was made most difficult by the lack of interpreters fluent in Pidgin. However any interpreter is better than none at all.

D - ANTHROPOLOGY.

The whole area visited presents a diversity of languages. The village of RENG speaks the IGOM language which in itself is a dialect of the TANGU language. The villages of BARIT, DAKIT, AVUMKUN, ZUKIN, UMDO, ANDARUM, SOKUMU and LAPTU all speak the same language which appears similar to the Igom language. TANG-GUAT, GUTEPUK and AMBOK speak the same language and there is a lot of movement between villages.

On the Guam the villages of ITUTANG, LAMGARE and BUKEI have the same language. The remainder of the villages towards Josephstaal speak the URAMIN language. ROMKUN on the Lower Guam speaks another language again and one more akin to that spoken on the/ Ramm which is only a few miles away from that village.

None of these people have a particularly outstanding craft and they produce nothing which other villages may be especially interested in. Some of the spears or bows and arrows are exceptional and all villages make their own. The only article seen which is not made anywhere else in the Sub District was wooden eating bowls. These are oval in shape with pointed ends. They were bought in numbers by carriers and police with the patrol.

As mentioned elsewhere no foodstuffs are traded outside but tobacco is traded to a certain extent. The leaf is not smoked or dried over a fire but is tied in bundles and placed in racks in the sun. The resultant tobacco is a very inferior product and nothing like that grown and dried in the Huon Peninsular behind Lae and Finschhafen. This latter is an excellent product.

Many of the men wear a wide band of plaited cane round the wrists and ankles. According to my informants this is to prevent the ghosts or spirits from eating or scratching them. A thick band of the same material is worn round the waist. From this is suspended the "mal". Women wear no such adornment.

The majority of natives seen had their hair cut short. Some had allowed it to grow long down the back of the neck where it forms an unsightly mass but these men are in the minority

Being a flat swampy area mosquitoes abound, especially in the wet season and the people have developed their own defence against these pests. This defence takes the form of a type of mosquito net. This hang from the roof such as ours and they cover the sleeper. However instead of being made of net they are made of woven bark of the "tulip" tree. When asleep inside one of these /te nets it must be exceptionally hot as not a breath of air can penetra the finely woven net. This must be preferable to the mosquitoes. When laid flat one of these nets would make an excellent floor mat. In the village of BUKEI where the people hid from the census some were found hiding in these nets.

As in all primitive people sorcery and magic play a large part in their daily lives. Sorcery in the form of "sangguma" or "poison" is blamed for every ailment and death. The general belief is that "sangguma men" roam the bush on the lookout for any unsuspecting victim. Thus very seldom will one or two walk about alone - safety in numbers is the watchword.

The "house tambaran" is found in every village and seems to play an important part in village affairs although this is denied. In most cases these houses are on the edge of a village and surrounded by a high fence to keep out the women and other undesirable intruders. Long bamboo flutes are to be seen in all these houses. Spears, bows and arrows and shields are to be found in large numbers in the rafters where they are stored out of the way. The inside of these houses looks similar to a school dormitary with a row of mosquito nets hanging from the rafters along either wall. It is here that the young unmarried men spend most of their spare time.

In the village of LAMGARE was seen a young girl who had just reached puberty. She had decorations and ornaments hanging from her hair and also all round her body. This appears to be the custom in the area where at puberty they are dressed up in this

manner and kept segregated for a few weeks

E - VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All the villages in the Andarum and Josephstaal areas have now been visited and censused with the exception of the village of KOMINIMUNG and it's associated hamlets on the Gumm.

Mr. G.P. Taylor, D.O. in the report on his 1931 patrol described the GUAM people as nomads. I do not agree and do not think that any of the people met on this patrol can be called truly nomadic. The natives on the North of the Gumm are more settled than those on the South and they tend to live more together in villages or larger hamlets. Many of them too prefer to live on a garden site with their families and just coming together with the main groups for important occasions.

On the Southern side of the Gumm the people live in small hamlets consisting of approximately four or five houses. Where possible these hamlets are built on the highest ground available. They are built there for the purposes of escaping from flood waters and mosquitoes and also to keep them safe from their enemies. Although in most cases villages were not built extremely high they would nearly all have presented a problem to attack. Where villages or hamlets are not built on a knoll they are built along a ridge. Except the villages on the banks of the Gumm none were found built on flat sites.

Housing throughout is practically identical. The most common type is a house approximately 35 to 40 feet long and about 10 feet wide. The houses are built on the ground and have no floor of any type. They are constructed after the style of a quonset hut, the roof coming down to the ground. They are completely enclosed except for a very small door at either end. One end of the house faces the centre of the village and the other faces into the bush. In the event of an attack on the village the usual escape route is through the back door and straight into the bush.

Roads into the villages are not at all well defined and in some cases it would have been quite simple to have missed the village completely. Some of the villages have very thick "pitpit" planted about the village making the road the only possible entrance. There were no obstructions placed at the entrances to the villages to bar the progress of the patrol.

Rest houses were found in the villages near IGOM and also in those near JOSEPHSTAAL. In some of the other villages attempts had been made to have houses constructed. In some of the villages two rest houses had been constructed - /one the "haus kiap" and the other the "haus pater" built specially for the missionary. This appears to me exceptionally ridiculous for each small village to construct two rest houses. It is a waste of time and materials. Apparently the missionaries object to sleeping in the so-called "haus kiap" and instruct the natives to build them a separate house. Why the nearest house cannot serve for any travelling European be he Administration, Mission or private recruiter I fail to see. This problem was brought to the notice of Father Klijn at IGOM who stated that many Government officials objected to Missionaries sleeping in the "haus kiap".

In villages which had no officials probationary appointments were made. Quite a few of the villages not previously visited had officials who had apparently been appointed at some visit to Begia. At AVUNKUN was found a Luluai who stated that he had been appointed to that office by a Roman Catholic catechist from MARIT village. It was explained that the only authority for appointing Luluais lay in the Director of District Services and the Mission had no say in the matter. The abovementioned catechist is now deceased.

7 • EDUCATION.

Education in the area is practically non-existant. What little education is being done is being done by the Roman Catholic mission through it's native catechists. All the villages near IGOM have catechists who have small schools. Very little interest is shown in these schools and attendance is poor. The catechists themselves have a very low standard of education and can barely write their/own names. Some of the villages near Josephstaal also have schools but the same conditions prevail. The catechists do teach Pidgin to the small boys and girls and a few of them speak it quite well.

Schools were in operation at both ZUKIN and ROMEIN but both have closed down because of lack of interest.

No natives from the area are absent at Administration schools.

8 • ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The most important road in the area is that from Bogia through IGOM to RUNG, BARIT, UMDO, ZUKIN, ROMEIN and across to MISINKI on the Ramu. This is the main road from the coast to the Middle Ramu and is often used by those natives. It is a wide well kept road throughout it's length and where the terrain is rough it is well graded.

The other main road is from Bogia through TAMBU to JOSEPHSTAAL and on to Annanberg and Atemble on the Ramu. This road does not pass directly through the area but is most important for those people of the Josephstaal area whom the patrol visited. This is even a better road than that through to MISINKI and is well graded throughout.

Other roads through the area are mainly just native tracks and little effort has been made to clear or grade them. The villages on the South of the Gusm had cleared portions of their roads when they knew of the patrols existence. All villages were told of the necessity to clean and maintain good roads from village to village and I am optimistic in that I think some effort will be made.

Guides were obtained from village to village and in no instance did the patrol have to make it's own tracks.

The only streams of major importance is the Gusm which is the second tributary of the Ramu. This was crossed by the patrol at three places. The first crossing between AMBOK and UVONAI was made without difficulty - the river being only 2' 6" deep here. The second crossing between BUKEI and LANGARE was a little difficult and a bridge had to be constructed before all the cargo could be safely transported across. Had the river been really flooded it would have been impossible to get a bridge across. The third crossing was made at ROMEIN where the only method of crossing was by canoes. Cane bridges are the ideal structure for bridging the Gusm but although the swamps abound with suitable cane the natives do not know how to construct such bridges. There are a few small streams on the road between IGOM and ROMEIN but these can be easily forded in the dry season. In the wet season it may be another matter.

As an alternative to returning to the coast via IGOM the patrol returned via the Ramu River. As recorded in the diary the trip downstream was quite eventful and one canoe was swamped.

Every bend in the river - and there are hundreds - constitutes a minor hazard with it's eddies and whirlpools. A few of the bends are exceptionally dangerous. At the spot where Mr. J. Young had his settlement formerly is a danger to canoe travel in the form of rapids. This spot is known to the natives as HANG and is greatly feared as they say quite a few lives have been lost here. As the patrol passed here the local natives spoke in seething terms to the spirit the is supposed to live under the water always awaiting a camelot who incites its wrath. As our canoes approached here everyone was warned to speak only in whispers for fear of annoying the spirit in the water.

The trip down the Rouna is an exceptionally tiresome one but well worth the experience. The banks of the river are featureless and consist of very lowlying country covered with very dense bush containing countless sago and limbum palms. For one whole days paddling not a sign of habitation was seen and eventually a camp was made in the bush on the bank when darkness overtook the patrol. Night paddling on the river is not recommended as one is sure to fall foulf of one of the many snags or whirlpools which are found throughout itts length. From where the patrol left the river to Bogia were found excellent well-graded roads - this is all in the more civilized MAKARUP Sub division of this sub District.

H - MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by M.M.O. ARIMANI from the Native Hospital at Bogia. ARIMANI gave treatments and did dressings where necessary.

The general health of the area was quite good. One Medical patrol has been to a few villages near Igom and on down to KOMLAW but no further ones have entered the area. A medical patrol to the area would be of benefit but any medical patrol should be combined with a District Services patrol.

The Department of Public Health at Bogia maintains a native staffed hospital at JOSEPHSTAAL. This is staffed by a a Native Medical Orderley from Bogia. The staff is changed every two months a relief being provided from the Native Hospital at Bogia. These Medical Orderlies are on the whole untrained. The one at Josephstaal was had only a little over twelve months service. His medical knowledge was only very slight and he did not really know which medicines were for which complaint. I found the hospital to be very poorly supplied with medicines and drugs - at the time of this patrol there were only nine bandages in the hospital and all other drugs and supplies were at the same low level. The Medical Officer at Bogia had made a patrol to the area only about three weeks before this patrol but there were still few supplies.

This hospital has enough buildings to accomodate at least 150 patients yet there were three when the patrol arrived. Josephstaal is three hard days walk from Bogia for a fit man and an ill native has little desire to walk to Bogia for treatment. Properly staffed and properly supplied this hospital could be a great asset to an area which embraces at least 1400 natives in the Bogia Sub District and maybe another 600 in the AIOME and ATTEAM areas.

From the observations of the patrol the main complaint in the areas visited was yaws which is most prevelant amongst the infants and young children. Many of these had their faces and buttocks covered with the disease. Few very ill natives were seen but is presumed that these were not brought to the patrol's notice and were hidden in the small bush hamlets. With time and regular patrolling this situation will right itself.

I .- MISSIONS.

The only Mission in the area is the Roman Catholic Mission. The area North of the Guam comes under the Rev A. Klijn stationed at IGOM and the area South of the Guam comes under the Rev Hoss at TOSHPENTAAL. Both have done a considerable amount of work in this area and results of their work can be seen. Great assistance was rendered to the patrol by Roman Catholic catechists especially the native IRAPAI stationed at AMBOK village. Here where there are few Pidgin speakers and no census has previously been conducted these catechists made sure that every native had his name entered and that no children were hidden for sickness or other reasons.

Both these missionaries pay regular visits to their parishioners and know the area very well. Father Klijn has visited every village on his side of the river and Father Hoss has seen every village except BUNEI on the Guam.

CONCLUSION.

As can be seen the areas visited by this patrol are extensive with a very widely scattered population speaking a diversity of languages. The area [illegible] is well-settled and no patrol should encounter any trouble whatsoever. The people know the Mission well but are only just being introduced to the Government. It is thought that this patrol made a good impression throughout and this advantage should not be lost. It is hoped that now the area will be visited by regular patrols at least once every twelve months and a little oftener if possible.

(R. W. MEATHEN)
Patrol Officer.

...rt on police accompanying a patrol to the AMBARUM area, ...o Bogia Sub District, from 7/8/53 to 5/10/53.

2771	Cpl SEICK	A very reserved N.C.O. Has a fair command and keeps good discipline amongst other members of patrol. Unfortunately has little drive and initiative. This N.C.O. would greatly benefit from a course at the Police Depot, Sogeri as he joined the force during the war and has never had any basic training.
...o No 6646	L/Cpl VLACHOMMI	A very efficient N.C.O. on the parade ground but of little use on patrol. A loud mouthed braggart disliked by all members of the patrol. Untrustworthy and needs constant supervision. Has plenty of drive and initiative but this is not always directed in the right directio
Reg No 3595	Const SIBARI	Not exceptionally bright but very willing and reliable. Discipline good and conduct good. Comes from Sepik River and is very handy where canoe work is concerned.
Reg No 3269	Const WATU	Another reliable policeman with a little more drive than usual. A good hard worker Discipline and conduct good.
Reg No 3890	Const YOMI	An exceptionally useful policeman in an area such as this. He has a knack of making friends with simple bush natives and gleans a store of useful information. The strongest policeman with the patrol and an untiring worker. Discipline good.
Reg No 5107	Const KAPI	One of the most willing workers with the patrol. Uncomplaining and always bright. Discipline and conduct very good always.
Reg No 5117	Const KIPAU	A rather dense policeman who is inclined to get instructions mixed. However is always willing and bright. Conduct and discipline good.
Reg No 5142[illegible]	Const GABIONG	Very reliable Constable with quite a bit of initiative and drive. Conduct and discipline good.
Reg No 6521	Const APRAM	Quiet but efficient. Discipline and conduct good.
Reg No 6478	Const HARPOLAN	One of the best Constables on the patrol Very bright and exceptionally willing. Has plenty of initiative and drive and is most reliable. Good N.C.O. material.
Reg No 6521	Const SAMBA	Rather headstrong and inclined to do the wrong thing thus not completely reliable Discipline and conduct fair.

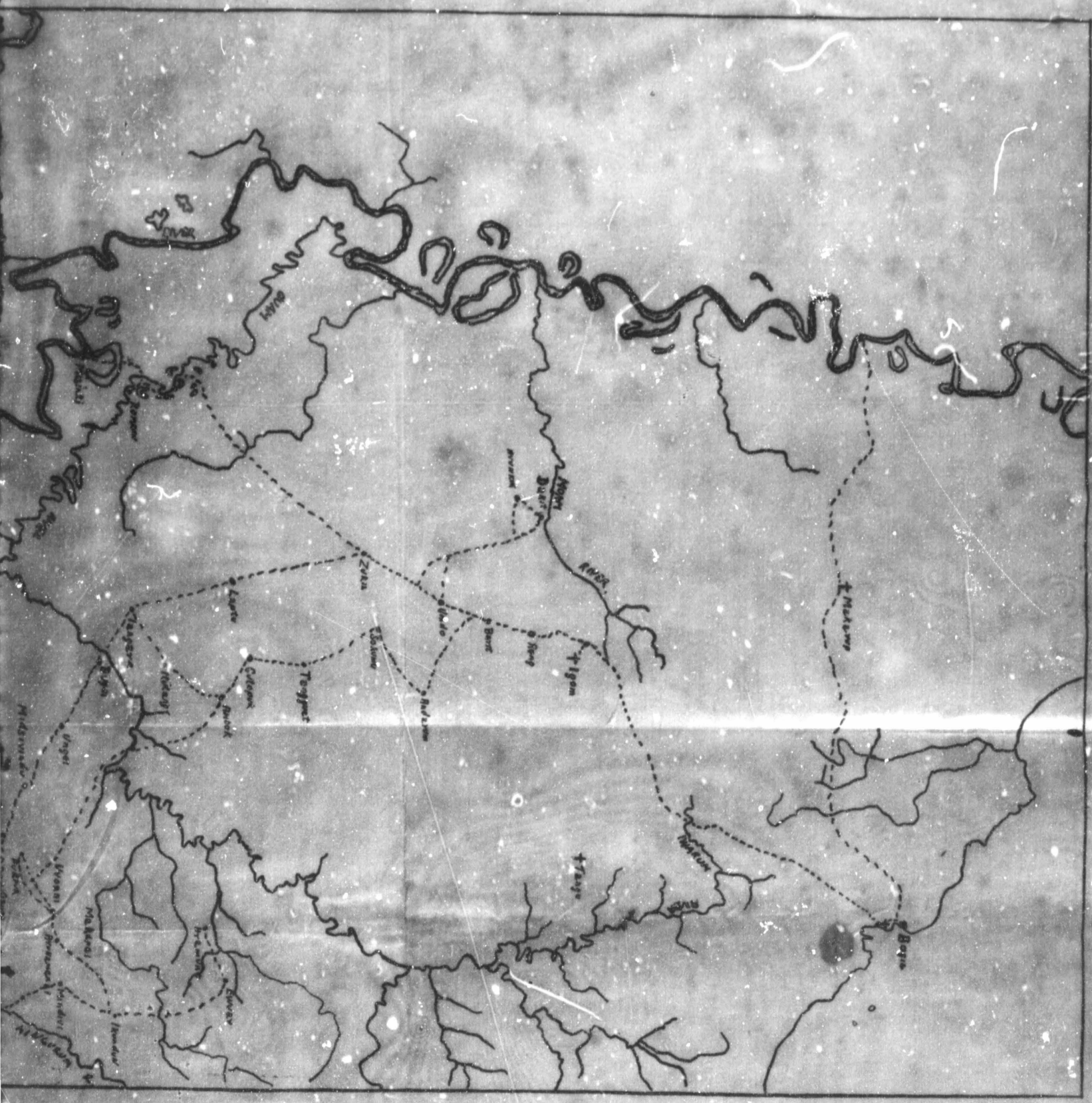
(R. W. BLAIKIE)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "B"

List of all Village Officials in the Andarum area and in that portion of the Josephstaal area covered by patrol.

Village	Luluai	Tultul	K.I.A.
[illegible]	MAKANUM	BUNDLAP	GUTUMAI
BANIT	BUNGAWA	MONGARI	MIANI-GURAI
DANET	AMUWAP	MIAVUDA	TUPAS
AVUMAIN	MONGARI	GUNDAWA	
ZIMIN	GI-AD-BUN	GIANGIAGI	KUBUMAP
UNDO	MOLIK		
AMDANUM	MIAKURU	UKUNDAP	KANDOMBI
GOKUNU	MEYOKU		
TANI-GUAP	JIKIPAI	AMGAVAI	GUNJAI
GUTAPUK	AGUMAGU	KOMUKRI	NIAK
AMBOK	AVAGI	SAPARAI	
ITUTANU	KUIGIAPUGAS	GLASIMBI	
KAMDARE	AGAVASA	GIMBA	
UVURAI	AMBAI	KOKOS	
PORPOR		KIVUTUMBA	
AVUNUMAKAI	GWARAMUDA	MABUKA	
AGAMBIT	MANGUMAMANK		
MAKAPAI		MATAKAP	
[illegible]	MAMOKOI	ARIMBANGURU	
[illegible]	MIGIGI	TAKUVANDAI	
OMBA	TAVARIMBIRA	UKANDAI	
[illegible]	RAKOKIO	APOR	
[illegible]	AIUNGAMAI		
[illegible]	KUNGOMO		
[illegible]	NEMA		
KAPIT	SAMDATA	TSIOK	

(R. W. MLATKIN)
Patrol Officer.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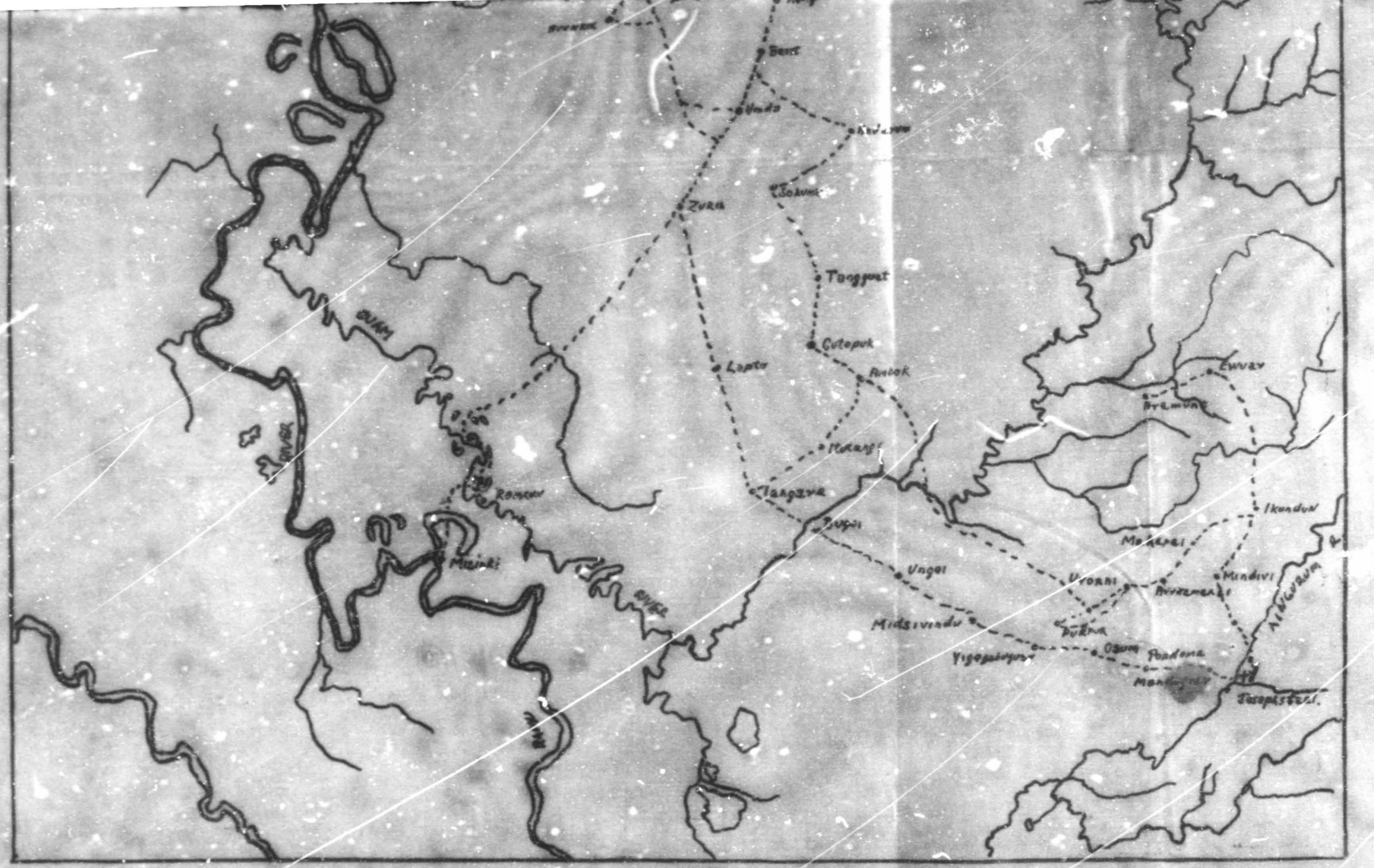
Kano
Bauchi
Bornu



MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT No 2 of 1953-4.

RUDERUM to JOSEPHSTAAL

SCALE- 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

PATROL ROUTE. -----

ulation Register

Area Patrolled..... ANDARUM.

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
In		Our		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age						
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
—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	37	12	31	2	33	2·1	33	20	45	37	140
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	4	15	2	13	1·7	10	6	27	18	62
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	29	6	20	3	17	1·6	24	15	34	28	101
2	5	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	6	17	3	14	1·5	12	12	17	22	66
5	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	6	29	1	26	1·7	17	20	34	39	112
7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	1	12	1	10	1·5	7	4	18	13	42
—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	34	13	29	-	27	1·6	22	22	38	39	121
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	25	3	18	-	16	1·4	17	8	32	18	75
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	35	7	30	3	28	1·6	15	19	40	33	106
60	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	41	11	37	4	32	1·4	39	28	51	43	161
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	50	13	47	3	40	1·5	32	32	62	52	178
15	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	28	10	24	-	20	1·8	20	28	33	25	106
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	22	7	21	1	16	1·5	19	23	24	25	91
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	2	14	-	14	1·7	5	12	21	14	53
—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	56	14	39	-	24	1·8	43	39	65	43	191
12	128	2	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	138	455	115	383	23	330	—	311	288	541	449	1603

JOSEPHSTAAL.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	33	10	31		28	1·8	16	21	49	39	125
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		14	2	11	2	9	1·3	6	4	16	12	38
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	5	23	2	18	1·6	14	8	26	24	73
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	3	16		14	1·3	13	11	28	20	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	3	11		9	1·5	3	6	14	13	36
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	2	9	1	8	1·8	10	9	19	13	51
2	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	34	9	29	1	24	1·6	20	30	44	33	129
7	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	27	2	17		15	1·4	3	6	27	20	59
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	4	16	2	14	1·5	3	6	18	16	48
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	24	4	19		16	1·5	16	11	31	22	80
7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	27	4	18		15	1·6	10	8	28	19	65
7	34	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	7	25	2	23	1·4	12	16	22	28	81
6	38	—	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	57	265	55	225	10	193		131	136	322	259	857

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		
MATCHES	144	48	96					—
MEAT	360	80	280					—
RICE	2576	336	2240					—
SALT	320	10	40		270			—
SOAP	12	3	9					—
SUGAR	80	30	50					—
TEA	12	3	9					—
TOBACCO	48	8	30		10			—
MARGARINE	18	6	12					—
WHEATMEAL	150	50	100					—

Govt. Print.—4974/8.53.

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. 3 of 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by R.W. BLAIKIE, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled KOMINIMUNG AREA, GVAM RIVER BOGIA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE T.W. WORCESTER P.O.

Natives SEVENTEEN.

Duration—From 10/10/1953 to 1/11/1953

Number of Days 23.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/11/1951

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

Map Reference 2081- BOGIA - 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3/12/1953

Elliot-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 .... £....

3/2/1/3.

Confidential.

22nd September, 1953.

The Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: Alleged Murders - Madang District.

Further to my memorandum 3/2/1/2 of the 17th September 1953, herewith is forwarded a copy of MB.31/1 dated 4th September 1953, received from the Assistant District Officer, Bogia, and forwarded on by the District Commissioner, Madang.

No further action will be taken by this office.

(J.A. Roberts)
Acting Director, NEG & MA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District Office,
MADANG. 16th September, 1953

C O N F I D E N T I A L.

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

Rumours Presence Europeans GUAM River Area.

Further to my confidential memorandum of 3rd September, 1953, in the above noted connection.

A report is now to hand from the Assistant District Officer, Bogia. A copy of this report is forwarded herewith.

Encl. (1)

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

P.S. I think, perhaps, Mr. Blaikie is in error in saying the last patrol was in 1952 to Komonimung. It appears that Mr. Jordan also contacted these people during 1952 on a patrol from Annanberg.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
11 DEC 1953

M. 30/1

(S. Elliott-Smith)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.
3rd December, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1953-1954 - BOGIA SUB-DISTRICT
To KOMINIMUNG AREA ON THE GUAM RIVER.
CONDUCTED BY PATROL OFFICER R.W. BLAIKIE.

..... Forwarded in triplicate please.

The purpose of this patrol was to pacify and settle the people in the KOMINIMUNG Area who had recently engaged in hostilities with the ROMKIN-ZUKIN tribes. It was also to serve as a follow up patrol to one conducted in the area during September and October of this year from Bogia.

It will be appreciated that contact with the KOMINIMUNG people in the past has been practically nil. The area has a very bad reputation and seems to have been avoided by recruiters, missionaries and the Administration alike.

This patrol did successfully contact these people and established on the face of it friendly relations. However, I am not wholly satisfied with many aspects of the job and it is intended to send a further well organised patrol into the area during May-June of 1954. It is obvious too that a patrol once in two years is insufficient, bearing in mind the short distance and easy accessibility from Bogia.

However, you will readily appreciate that it would be pointless to send a further patrol in at the height of the wet season which is now imminent.

Except for the untimely action of L/Cpl. VIACHEMBI who is being transferred to Madang, the patrol was conducted with admirable restraint and probably served its purpose which will be further exploited during the subsequent patrol. It will be observed that no arrests were made at KOMINIMUNG and this seems to have been the wisest course.

I do think, however, that the patrol should have spent more time in the area and was, in fact, instructed so to do. The next patrol will spend all the time necessary to ensure complete contact and absolute fulfilment of the objective originally intended.

Mr. Blaikie departs shortly for Australia to attend the Australian School of Pacific Administration and on recreation leave. Some advice will be tendered him before he goes.

Elliott-Smith

(S. Elliott-Smith)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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(S. Elliott-Smith)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
11 DEC 1953

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DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
DEC 1953

M. 30/1

(S. Elliott-Smith)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

3rd December, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1953-1954 - BOGIA SUB-DISTRICT
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DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS

(S. Elliott-Smith)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,
KOILA.
12 th November, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
Kegia Sub District,
KOILA.

PATROL REPORT No 3 of 1955/56.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE KEMEIMEIMU AREA - OUAM RIVER.

Patrol conducted by : R. W. Minikin, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled : The Kemeimeimu area on the Ouam River in the Kegia Sub District.

Patrol accompanied by : Europeans - Nine.
J. V. Worcester, Patrol Officer.
Natives - seventeen.
R.P.A. & M.C.A.
Reg No 2772 - Cpl. MEIEK
Reg No 5462 - L/Cpl. [illegible]
Reg No 2823 - Const KIMARI
Reg No 6845 - L/Cpl. VLACHERAI
Reg No 2528 - Const WAWU
Reg No 3783 - Const BAMUA
Reg No 3690 - Const YUMI
Reg No 8107 - Const KAPI
Reg No 8117 - Const KIPAU
Reg No 8142B - Const GABIGOM
Reg No 6478 - Const MAPUGLAN
Reg No 7031 - Const DOMAI
Reg No 7704 - Const AMBEN
Reg No 7763 - Const AIR
Reg No 7679 - Const KUKUNG-GAN
Reg No 7759 Const KEVO

H.M.C. - ACID.

Duration : 10.10.55 to 2.11.55 inclusive
Number of days - 25

Last patrol to area : November, 1955, by Mr. G.P.Taylor,P.O.

Objects of patrol : Pacification of the KEMEIMEIMU, MEGAM and MEKEM areas and to enquire into any alleged killings.

ITINERARY.

This patrol was more or less a follow up patrol to one conducted by this officer in September and October of this year. The main purpose was to visit and pacify the KEMEIMEIMU area on the OUAM River and the enquiry into alleged tribal fighting. The area visited was previously visited by Mr. G.P. Taylor, Patrol Officer

who was then stationed at Ammanberg. A copy of Mr. Taylor's report is held at the District Office, Madang. Mr. Taylor reports that no traces of hostility were shown his patrol by the KOKIMINUNG people although hostility was shown by people further upstream. Mr. Taylor also had trouble with interpreters at KOKIMINUNG as did this patrol. As the diary shows this trouble of interpreters was finally settled.

The rough details of the reasons for this patrol are of intervillage fighting between KOKIMINUNG on the one hand and KOKUM and KUKUM on the other hand. One fight took place at about Christmas, 1962 and the next on 10 th September, 1963 . The patrol went to settle matters between these villages. As far as was possible this was done.

Rumours had also reached this office of the murder at KOKIMINUNG of two Europeans - missionaries who had entered the area from the North. This was found to be completely false - no Europeans having been there at all. On investigation this rumour was found to have originated some two years ago when the Rev. Father Krimm paid a visit to KOKIMINUNG from KOKUM some two years ago. Father Krimm now at KOKUM advised that Father Krimm did visit KOKIMINUNG but that during the night word was brought to him that his murder was planned for dawn the next morning. Father Krimm then left the village at about 2 am.

Mr. Taylor is the only other European known by this office to have visited the area.

As the KOKIMINUNG people were unfriendly towards the KOKUM people it was not thought wise to enter from this end. The patrol therefore commenced from Josephstaal and followed the Gusap downstream. After visiting and making good contacts with the people at KOKIMINUNG the patrol moved downstream again to KOKUM where over a week was spent settling the people.

Mr. J.W. Worcester , Patrol Officer from AIOME accompanied the patrol. His assistance was most welcome.

BLANK.

10 th October - Patrol departed Bogia 10 am and proceeded along the coast road as far as LILAU village, thence inland to KWONAM and on th DONGWAHAM village where the night was spent.

11 th October - Departed DONGWAHAM 6.30 am and proceeded via a native track to MEMENAPA village. From MEMENAPA proceeded on , crossed GHAM River , to KWIAR which was reached at 5.30 pm.

12 th October - Departed KWIAR 6.30 am and proceeded along main Bogia-Josephstaal road arriving at JOSEPHSTAAL Rest House at 10 am. Mr. Worcester arrived from AIOME at practically the same time with six police and numerous carriers. At 2 pm the District Commissioner, Mr. S. Elliott-Smith and the Assistant District Officer, Mr. T.V. Miller arrived by aircraft to view the commencement of the patrol and also to inspect the Administration buildings at Josephstaal. Later the party departed for Madang.

13 th October - Patrol remained at Josephstaal to combine all stores from Bogia and Aiome and to clean up the Administration buildings at Josephstaal.

14 th October - Patrol departed Josephstaal 8 am and proceeded through MAMBUSUARO, POMBOMA, OSUM, YIGHEMBUAR, and on to MIDSAIVIMBU. This office had been through this area on the 25 th and the 26 th September and the reception this time was once more very friendly. A follow-up patrol pays good dividends. At MIDSAIVIMBU the rest house had been completed and the patrol stayed overnight.

15 th October - Patrol departed MIDSAIVIMBU and passed through UMBEK village where a warm welcome awaited the patrol. On to DUBEK where we were greeted in the same manner. Apparently the patrol of the previous month had made a good impression. Camp was made again on the banks of the OSUM on the camp site used previously.

16 th October - With the Luluai EMBA as guide and followed by quite a number of men from DUBEK the patrol crossed the OSUM on the bridge constructed previously on the 29 th September. They followed the OSUM downstream travelling on the Northern bank along a fair native track. After about 2½ hours recrossed OSUM and then moved to ALEKANIYA village. Here all the natives including the women and children were lined awaiting a census whilst a native holding an open village book in his hand pranced up and down and round and round calling out "Lulumi, Lulumi, Lulumi? This was the man Mr. Taylor had appointed Lulumi. The whole village was extremely afraid and nervous and one false way would have resulted in them all taking flight. However through the interpreters from DUBEK friends were made and small gifts distributed. While they were still in line the census was checked and another 40 names added to the list. In the afternoon the patrol moved down the South bank of the Osum for about two hours guided by natives from ALEKANIYA. The DUBEK natives would proceed no further than ALEKANIYA. A native from UMBEK who was accompanying the patrol acted as interpreter. At approximately 4 pm a party of natives was surprised in a garden. As soon as the patrol was sighted they began to make off into the bush. However the ALEKANIYA people called them back and they returned most curious but very afraid. Presents were given and the natives became most friendly. Camp was made on the banks of the OSUM near the village of IGANA. These people had never seen a white man before having been completely missed by Taylor.

17 th October - Patrol spent all day at camp site making friends with the natives. No more than fifteen men were seen and no women or children. The natives very friendly but very wary.

18 th October - The patrol departed IGANA at midday and followed the OSUM downstream without guides as the IGANA people refused to accompany the patrol. Thus the patrol was left without guides or interpreters. Followed the river down by native pads for some two hours. Passed through one old village site which had been deserted for a long time. Crossed the Osum again to the Northern bank and again moved downstream for another hour. Here

the patrol unexpectedly came upon some natives in a garden on the river bank. Apparently these natives thought we were a raiding party from another village for they immediately set up a terrible yelling and screaming which was answered from the surrounding bush. In no time the patrol was surrounded by natives who seemed to appear from the bush all around. A large party appeared along the road which the patrol had followed and were apparently following us. The patrol moved to the centre of a large cleared garden on the river bank and positions were taken up. Nearby a native was blowing on a short bamboo horn producing a sort of trumpetlike effect. Within half and hour there were approximately 80 natives surrounding the patrol all brandishing spears or bows and arrows. The natives were all the time advancing then moving back in a sort of dance to rouse themselves. All this time the patrol was attempting to appease the natives by handsigns and laying down of arms, but all the time ready for the expected attack. Only one spear was thrown and that by a native at Const BAKOM. The spear missed BAKOM but then L/Cpl VIACHEKOM fired a shot over the head of the native. This will be dealt with later on in the report. This was the only shot fired. After about ½ hours after the commencement of the hostilities the natives quietened down when they saw that we were not looking for a fight. Suit was given them and a few bush knives also.
Camp was then set up on the edge of the river and a perimiter was put up with a rope. The natives gradually put away their weapons and came to have a look at the patrol. At dusk they wandered away after collecting their spears and bows and arrows.
Double watch set at night.

19 th October -Patrol remained at camp site. In the morning the natives again returned with their weapons which they put in strategic positions round the camp. At one stage 129 men were counted around the camp. All were most curious and friendly and not at all afraid. A rifle demonstration was given which amazed them no end. Much trading was done - as soon as the natives discovered we wanted to trade they became most friendly. Towards midday we were left alone as they all went to their gardens. All returned again in the afternoon.

20 th October- Patrol broke camp and moved downstream about a mile to a new camp site on the other side of the village. Here again much trading was done and friends made.

21 st October- Patrol still at KOMINIMUNG trading with the natives. By now the natives had grown used to the presence of the patrol.

22 nd October- Patrol departed KOMINIMUNG 8 am for KOMKUM. The KOMINIMUNG people still friendly but refused to accompany the patrol to KOMKUM. Followed a well used native track and arrived KOMKUM at midday. Here the natives were greatly disturbed by the sight of a large party coming from the direction of KOMINIMUNG but their fears were allayed when they saw it was a Government patrol. Camp was made on the banks of the Gumu as the rest house area not sufficient for this large party.

23 rd October- Police Constable KUMEK left for Kanu and for Amambeng to find natives who spoke could be used as interpreters at KOMINIMUNG. The day spent bringing KOMKUM people together and gathering information. All friendly.

24 th October - At ROMKUM bring all the natives to the village from the bush where they were living.

5 th October - At ROMKUM. Constable BUGRE returned from ASHOMbong with interpreters etc.

ROMKINYMUNG

26 th October - Patrol returned to [redacted] with interpreters from KORNUKKA and SUTUMB villages on the Ramu. ROMKUM to ROMKINYMUNG 2½ hours. Natives very surprised at our visit and would not come across the river to meet us. They were of the opinion that we had brought back a crowd of ROMKINS to kill them all. One old man eventually came across in a canoe to trade but he would not leave the canoe. After about half an hour the Ramu people managed to persuade them that we had not come to fight but merely to talk with them. Soon many men came across the river and in no time were conversing freely through the interpreters. The whole day was thus spent gaining the confidence of these people and telling them of the aims etc of the Administration. All were most friendly and very eager to trade. I have never seen a people with no trade goods at all. Tomahawks and canoe irons held no interest for these people at all as they did not understand their use. In the afternoon the patrol returned to ROMKUM leaving the ROMKINYMUNG in a most friendly manner.

27 th October to
30 th October - At Romkum settling the people and searching the bush for the natives KOMKUM and KIANDOM. All the natives were settled in the village but the search for the two natives was unsuccessful.

31 st October - Mr Worcester departed Am for AIGOM with his police and carriers. Begin patrol left ROMKUM and on to ZUKUM. Here all the natives were awaiting the patrol all having settled themselves in the village some time previously. This was the third visit by this officer to this village in six weeks. Spent some time in ZUKUM. Later departed for Igom passing through UMBO, MARIT, [redacted] villages. Patrol slept at ABEF village.

1 st November - Departed ABEF am on proceeded along the main road to begin arriving 1.30pm.

PATROL COMPLETED.

OBSERVATIONS.

A - NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As the purpose of the patrol was to investigate the unrest in the area and to pacify the area this will be dealt with firstly.

The villages of ROMKUM and ROMKINYMUNG both are situated on the Gwam River approximately twelve miles apart. They do not speak the same language but a few natives know the language of the other village. There has never been any great feeling of friendliness between the villages but also no open fighting. A little trading was carried out - both side being very wary of the other. Occasional visits were made to the other villages by parties of men and women - these were not made frequently.

About Christmas 1952 one of the wives of the Lulumi NANGUM of ROMKUM became very ill and nearly died. This woman belongs to ZUKIN village and is the sister of the native DIAMDOM of ZUKIN. She was the favourite wife of NANGUM and he became very worried. The lives of these people are practically controlled by sorcery and naturally NANGUM had to blame someone for his wife's illness. He came to the conclusion that someone at KOMINIMUNG was and had been making sorcery -"poison" - against his wife. To uphold his honour he had to do something about this. He therefore went to KOMINIMUNG and invited the people to ROMKUM for a sing-sing and to share in some salt he had obtained from the Fathers at Ogum. He also sent word to his in-laws at ZUKIN to come to the sing-sing. The day of the sing-sing arrived and all invited came along. All went as planned. At dawn as nearly all the revellers were dozing or dancing in a very weary manner the natives NANGUM, DIAMDOM and RIPA, sprang upon three KOMINIMUNG men who were sitting on a log near the edge of the river. They were attacked from behind with knives and sticks. The three were wounded and immediately jumped into the Ramu to escape. However two were drowned in the river, the third managed to get out but died in the bush as he was escaping. The rest of the KOMINIMUNG fled in terror. Thus NANGUM had avenged his wife's illness.

The next act came on in September, 1953. Word had somehow reached the ROMKUM people that the KOMINIMUNG were willing to forgive all past differences & the ROMKUM and ZUKIN would bring presents of dogs teeth, pigs tusks etc. Therefore on the 8th 9 th September a party consisting of 20 men and boys and 14 women and girls from ZUKIN and a like number from ROMKUM departed for KOMINIMUNG. They reached there early in the morning of the 10 th September and were invited in by two men. They moved in and the elder men squatted down and lit their smokes. No sooner had they done this than they were surrounded by large numbers of men arrayed for war. In the fight which ensued the native RIPA of ZUKIN was killed and many more wounded. All have since recovered however. All the ROMKUM and ZUKIN natives panicked, threw down all their belongings and ran away into the bush eventually reaching their villages. This was when this officer reached ZUKIN village - 11 th September.

Now I will give a general picture of the area as it stands now. The KOMINIMUNG people live in villages and small hamlets along the banks of the GUAM River. I estimate that there are approximately 450 people in the group. From information the only people who have been into the area are Father Krimm of the Roman Catholic mission and Mr. G.P. Taylor, Patrol Officer. As has been previously stated Father Krimm left at 2 in the morning as he feared attack. Mr. Taylor just passed through the area not spending more than a few hours at the most with the people. He also had no interpreters and was unable to speak to them. Thus the people have had little or no contact with Europeans and know nothing of the aims or the laws of the Government. Very few of them had seen a European at close quarters before and many had never seen one. This patrol gained the confidence of these people and we made it clear that we had not come looking for a fight. Having no interpreters made things most difficult but this was ironed out when the patrol returned with the Ramu people to interpret. No arrests were made or attempted in KOMINIMUNG as the people know nothing of the European's laws and only know their own customs and beliefs. In their own eyes they were acting in the correct manner in attacking the ZUKINs and ROMKUMs and they could see nothing wrong with this. Through the interpreters they were told that all fighting and killing is to stop and that they are to settle down and live at peace with their neighbours.

None of the KOMINIMUNG people has ever left the village to seek employment and none have ever seen the sea. When this was brought up to them they were very interested and some of the young men expressed the desire to see more of the world. When I suggested

that they accompany the patrol they were noted all keen as the patrol had to return through KOMKUM and ZUKIN. However they said that they would accompany the next patrol if it went another route.

The natives from KORSUMKA and SUTUNU on the Ramu who were used as interpreters were rather afraid of going into the area. The villages on the Gusm and the Ramu have not been friendly for years. There has been no contact at all since the KOMINIMUNG killed a large number of Ramu people about twenty years ago. With this patrol relations were again established between the two villages and friendships made. The KOMINIMUNG said that the next patrol to their village should be from the Ramu at KORSUMKA. This is also a shorter route than from KOMKUM. Both villages have promised to clear a road and the KOMINIMUNG have promised to build a rest house. The KOMINIMUNG and the Ramus have set a date when they will meet on the road to open full relations again. They will also commence to clean the road for the next patrol In view of this it is recommended that the next patrol enter from this direction and not from KOMKUM.

The KOMINIMUNG are most keen to have a patrol enter their area again soon as they are woefully short of any European goods at all. In all the time spent in the area not one manufactured item was seen. The most popular item was definitely knives of the large 14" variety and the natives will do anything for these. This is really all they want. Tomahawks and canoe adzes were offered to them but they were just not interested at all. Small knives were received but were not clamoured for. Razor blades, beads and salt were popular small items. The natives have little value regarding our goods and were most difficult to trade with. They wanted one razor blade for one betel nut and such things. It was explained that the patrol wanted food but little was brought. Coconuts and sugar cane were brought but nothing of any value.

The patrol could have taken some natives out by forcible means and sent them to Madang to learn Pidgin and see something of the white man. This would however have destroyed the people's confidence in the white man and would have made things much more difficult for the next patrol. I think that some natives will voluntarily accompany the next patrol to the coast.

The incident on the 18 th October at KOMINIMUNG was most unfortunate and nearly spoilt the whole patrol. The situation became very dangerous and serious. The act of L/Cpl Vinchumbi in firing at a native after a spear had been thrown was deplored as this could quite easily have been the spark to start all the natives off. Luckily nothing came of it. There was no reason for his action as the spear had been thrown and the danger was past. Strict instructions had been given to all police on the action to be taken in similar circumstances and this was contrary to these instructions. Had the natives then attacked in force many would have been killed and some of thepatrol party also may have been victims. As it was the natives calmed down and became friends. The whole incident was as I have already said unfortunate and purely the result of a misunderstanding on the natives' part of the intentions of the patrol.

After the rifle demonstration was given the natives became most wary and now they are well aware of the power of our arms. When they were told that all fighting must cease they seemed quite pleased with this and said that they would settle down from now on. The next patrol however should go in just as well armed and equipped as this one was and I am sure there will be no trouble. A small patrol may not be attacked but it is well not to take unnecessary chances.

The KOMKUM and ZUKIN people are somewhat different

to the KOMINIMUNG . They speak a different language andare really a different people altogether. They have had quite a bit of contact and dealings with Europeans and many of them have been away to work and can speak Pidgin. Recruiters and missionaries have paid visits there and patrols have also beenfinto the area. The people are relatively settled. When the patrol reached KOMKUM the great majority of the people were living in the bush but after some days these were all brought back into the village and settled down. The Luluai HANGUM and his brother in law BLANDOM were not at the village. They had disappeared some time before as they had had word thatthe patrol had left Bogia. The native MIPA had already been killed by the KOMINIMUNG on the 10 th September.

The patrol spent from the 25 rd October to the 30 th October searching for these two natives but the search was unsuccesful. The natives of the KOMKUM were most co-operative in assisting the patrol as these two men are not at all popular in the village as they have caused all the trouble. The killing of the three men had not been a concerted effort but a secret plan of HANGUM, BLANDOM and MIPA. The village natives had no idea where these two men had gone to and no trace of them was found. The area to be covered consisted of approximately 10 square miles of uninhabited swamp land with not a hill throughout. These people are not dependant on their gardens and can live on the sago that with which the area abounds. The whereabouts of these two men is unknown and it was thought impossible to continue the search. A search for these two men may have taken months of moving around in the swamp and it is thendoubtful if they would be found. It is likely that they may have canoed across the Ramu to the huge area of uninhabitated swamp on the other side of the River. It was therefore decided that the patrol return. In a month or so they will have to settle down somewhere and the tultul of KOMKUM will then bring word to Bogia that they have been found. It will then be a simple matter for a number of police to move in from MINIMI on the Ramu and arrest them in a day or so. As soon as they hear that a full patrol is on the way these two natives will immediately disappear again.

The KOMKUM people are not unused to police moving through the area as they have often passed through en route from Bogia to the Ramu and vice versa. Single police have often gone through and the natives have been most hospitable. Natives from the Ramu also use this road as a short cut to Bogia. The Tultul KEVA will advise Bogia and police can then move in from the Ramu, as soon as these two are located. This is a much more practical idea than keeping a large body of men moving round for maybe months on what would most probably be a wild goose chase.

The SUKIN people are well settled in their village. These people are if anything more sophisticated than the KOMKUM. Practically every young man speaks Pidgin. When the patrol left the area thirteen young men from KOMKUM and SUKIN accompanied the patrol and have since gone to work in New Ireland.

The Ramuans were most friendly throughout and supplied the patrol with much food .

B - NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple diet of the people on the Gumu is sago which is obtained from the huge sago swamps with which the area abounds. The other main foods are yam, manu, and a little taro. Sweet potato is not known on the Gumu.

These people make huge gardens along the river banks. The gardens are very large and show the industry of these people who have not yet learnt European ways. The gardens are visited mainly by canoe and the natives can be seen paddling to work in the

morning and home with their produce in the afternoon.

Fish are an important item of diet and these are caught in the main stream of the Gumu and also in every little watercourse and waterhole. Fish are mainly smoked and sometimes kept for long periods. Eels are also eaten with relish.

European type vegetables are unknown.

Coconut plams are not grown in great quantity but small groves are found at every little hamlet.

Pigs are kept but not in any large numbers. The natives seem to prefer the wild pig.

When the patrol passed through the area the new gardens were just being prepared for the new season crops and the natives were living mainly on sago and fish.

The Gumu which occurs every wet [illegible] and black palm and roofed with sago thatch. KOMKUM village was in rather bad condition and rebuilding was got under way whilst the patrol was camped there.

Rest houses are to be found at KOMKUM and ZUKIN and the KOMKUMBUNG people have promised to build rest house as they want more patrols to come to their village. A new rest house is also under way at KOMKUM.

There are no village officials at KOMKUMBUNG and none were appointed. Through the interpreters it was explained to them what officials were and then when they were asked who they recommended they brought forth a sixteen year old youth. The next patrol should be able to appoint officials here.

It is recommended that the Luluai MANGUM of ~~ZUKIN~~ KOMKUM be dismissed from office for his misdeeds and the native KUMKUM is recommended as Luluai. It is recommended that two tultuls be appointed - KEVA and WAU. Both these speak Pidgin and are very good types of natives.

The officials of ZUKIN are quite good.

F - EDUCATION.

There is no education in the area at all. The Mission previously had schools at ZUKIN and KOMKUM but these were closed down because of lack of interest. Father Klijn at Igam advises that he intends to reopen these schools.

Father Klijn also enquired about the possibility of opening schools at KOMKUMBUNG but I think the time is not yet ripe for such a move. Maybe after another two patrols have been into the area.

G - ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The patrol travelled along two main roads throughout the journey. These are from MOMESAPA to JOSEPHSTAAL and from KOMKUM to BOGIA.

The other roads in the area are only just native [illegible] These were quite dry as the long

I - MISSIONS.

At present there is no Mission activity in the area. Since this patrol it has been heard that Father A. Klijn from Igam has proceeded to Rukin and Rookum. This area has previously been often visited by missionaries. Father Klijn wishes to station native catechists at these two villages and they would be a help in the area.

As previously stated Father Krimm has once visited KOMLEMBUNG. No further missionaries have been there. Father Klijn enquired of the possibilities of his making a trip to this area. It is recommended that no missionaries enter the KOMLEMBUNG area and that this area be gazetted a Restricted area until the people have had another one or two patrols. In view of what happened to Father Krimm it is thought that it would be unwise for single Europeans to enter the area. Trouble just may occur and then the area would be set back again for some time.

CONCLUSIONS.

The area visited by this patrol was most backward and practically unknown to the Administration. It is thought that progress has been made in the pacification of the area and no more tribal fighting should occur. This is of course if regular patrols are carried out. A patrol is recommended again to visit the KOMLEMBUNG area at the end of the wet season which has now commenced. This patrol should go in from the Kema at KORUSHKA and not from ROOKUM. The ROOKUM and ZUKIN people are now settled in their villages and good relations have once more been established. The natives NANUM and NIAMOOK have yet to be apprehended but this should be accomplished in a month or so with little trouble.

(R. V. [illegible])
Patrol Officer.

4 of 53/54

K.W. Dyer

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
5 - JAN 1954
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

M.30/1

28th December, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1953-1954 BY K.W. DYER, A/A.D.O.

Forwarded in triplicate, please.

The patrol was of a routine nature only and little comment is called for.

Road making of a major nature in my view is wasted unless adequate supervision can be given. It appears that a great deal of wasted effort is often made due to ignorance and faulty location, with the result that much knowledge has to be resurveyed. The Assistant District Officer will be told that, before entering on to road construction fit for vehicular traffic, it would be as well to be sure that the location is right in the first instance.

It is regretted that this patrol report has taken so long to reach you. It was received here on the 23rd instant, but I may point out that Mr. Dyer subsequent to completing his patrol, was called to Madang for a week and upon return it was necessary for him to hold a coronial enquiry into the death of a native which occurred during the course of Patrol No. 5. Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Neal was involved and you already have papers which give you the story of the incident.

(S. Elliott-Smith)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Bogia, Madang District.

24th November 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG

PATROL REPORT BOGIA No. 4 OF 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by: K.W.Dyer, Actg. Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled: Hansa Bay area - Census Sub-Division "B".

Patrol Accompanied by:

Europeans: Nil.

Natives : 6 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 native medical orderly.

Duration of Patrol: 11/11/53 to 23/11/53

Number of Days: THIRTEEN (13)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: No.

Last Patrol to area:

By District Services: December 1952.

By Public Health: December 1951.

Objects of Patrol: Annual 1953/54 census revision and routine administration.

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DIARY:

11th November:- Departed Bogia station per truck 8 a.m. to KALANGIMA River. Cargo direct to AWAR Village. Proceeded myself to IKU Village - inspection and census. Proceeded to NUBIA Plantation - in the absence of owner, Mr. Rouse, deferred inspection of labour and proceeded to NUBIA Village and then SISIMANGUN Village conducting census and inspecting each place. Stayed overnight at AWAR Plantation.

12th November:- Inspected Native Labour at AWAR Plantation. Returned along coast road to AWAR Village - census conducted and village inspected. Returned to NUBIA Plantation and then struck inland on a bush track through the plantation - walked for 25 minutes and found a hamlet of No. 1 SEPEN on Nubia Plantation property. From here walked another 105 minutes arriving at SEPEN NO 1 Village at 5.15 p.m. Census conducted and stayed overnight. Rain.

13th November:- Inspection SEPEN No.1. Proceeded to SEPEN No.2 Census and inspection. Left at 11.15 a.m. for BIRAP.- arrived 1.45 p.m. Most of this track 2 feet under water - first flood of wet season due to rain previous night. Following census and inspection proceeded to TUNG arriving 5 p.m. Census and inspection - stayed overnight.

14th November:- Proceeded along well cut track to GIRI No.2 - Inspected village then inspected GIRI No. 1 which is adjacent. At the rest house conducted census of both villages. Departed p.m. for VARINUNG arriving 15 minutes later. Following a census and inspected proceeded a further 15 minutes to KOMINUNG. Inspection and census. Proceeded to AKUKUM 40 minutes arriving 6.30 p.m. for overnight stay.

15th November:- Patrol rested. Did walk to new village site some 30 minutes from the rest house.

16th November:- Proceeded to MINU 35 minutes then TEMNU 25 minutes conducting census and inspection of each village. Had already taken census at AKUKUM early that morning. Proceededx for 5 mins to PIR No. 2 and following an inspection went on to the Rest House for an overnight stay. There are several hamlets around here and these were inspected.

17th November:- Census of PIR No. 1 and PIR No.2. Proceeded generally in the direction of the Catholic Mission station at MIKARUP, passing through GORAK after 80 minutes walking and a further 60 minutes to IUWARI. These two villages in the MIKARUP Census Sub-Division so no census taken. Many officials had however gathered at IUWARI so patrol stayed overnight to address them and settle several complaints.

18th November:- 30 minutes to Catholic Mission station at MIKARUP. Visited Father E. Van Baar - Native Labour Inspection then proceeded to WAKIMA via WASANGABANG - 105 minutes. Census and Inspection. Walked to MAKERA 30½ Minutes census and inspection then returned WAKIMA. Walked 45 minutes to BANANG - census, inspection and overnight stay.

19th November:- Walked 60 minutes to TONGBUR, 30 minutes to TIAP, 35 minutes to SANGAN thence 75 minutes to RUGUSAK. Stayed overnight at RUGUSAK. Conducted inspection and census at each village.

20th November:- Walked to IKU Village 80 minutes thence per bicycle to NUBIA Plantation arriving 9 a.m. Inspection of Native Labour. Returned to IKU Court for Native Affairs convened. Proceeded to SIKULA River and measured site of possible bridge site crossing. Left police to supervise clearing of tracks to main road to be ready for survey on Monday. Walked to KALANGIMA River thence per POTSDAM plantation truck to POTSDAM Plantation for Native Labour Inspection. Proceeded to Bogia station.

21st November:- To Bogia Catholic Mission Plantation - Native Labour Inspection. Returned Bogia and attended to several urgent matters.

22nd November:- At Bogia - Sunday.

23rd November:- Per cycle to POTSDAM. With the Manager, Mr. Broadhurst inspected a possible detour thru through POTSDAM over the KALANGIMA River. Met MR. Rouse of NUBIA Plantation at the KALANGIMA River. Inspected a proposed detour over the SIKULA River and through NUBIA property with Mr. Rouse. Did a compass traverse of the proposed detour. Returned Begia 6.30 p.m. Patrol finished.

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INTRODUCTION:

The Hansa Bay Census Sub-Division of the Bogia Sub-District extends generally South West from Hansa Bay to the Sanu River. It comprises 24 villages for a total population of 2,684. The area is well settled and well under both Administration control and Mission influence. The patrol was of a routine nature only and hence there will be little that requires special comment in this report. The country generally is low lying and swampy except for a small sector South West of GIMI.

The predominating aim at the moment in this area is the stimulation of interest in cash cropping - particularly the growing of rice.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The area is well settled and there was no evidence of any native unrest. Cargo Cult seems to have lost its significance and been forgotten. In some villages flowers and shrubs are still placed on rough wooden tables in the houses but at present I do not think this has any real significance.

Complaints were rare and primarily dealt with disputes over water rights and the fish that abound therein. By comparison with other areas in the Bogia Sub-District marital troubles were rare and marriages appeared quite stable. It was also noticed that young people are not hurried into marriage and that young girls are well developed before being married and raising families. This is particularly pleasing at a time when the tendancy in some other areas, notably Manam Island, is to have the women married as soon as they reach puberty.

Everywhere the patrol was welcomed - even if in a somewhat dour manner. Smiles and happy faces were rather rare and I believe that basically these people have a very great fear of the Administration. Everything was done to try and explain to them the aims of the Administration in assisting them to help themselves. Towards the end of the patrol villages were decorated - something that has not happened for years - and the reception at villages was more cordial than earlier in the patrol.

The major development in the area is that of rice cultivation. For this to progress it is evident that either roads will have to be built into the area or the RAMU River used as a means of transportation, or both. At present the Hansa Bay villages are members of the Bogia Rural Progress Society which has a mechanical rice huller installed at Bogia. As the production of rice increases the villages with land on the Ramu River (BIRAP to PIR) could, with other villages in the Lower Ramu Census Sub-Division form a Society of their own with a mill installed on the Ramu. Produce could then be shipped from there. The villages from MAKERA to HUGUSAK will probably associate more closely with the natives of the MIKARUP Census Sub-Division and aim at building roads suited for motor transport to move their produce. This seems to me the best general line of development for villages in this area. The matter of roads is dealt with in more detail below.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

Food as elsewhere in the Sub-District has been short during the past dry season and will continue to be short until new crops come into bearing. Actually all villages in this area have large resources of sago so they are never exactly hungry but they certainly lack variety. Despite this lack of variety the people look very healthy. The primary item of diet is Taro, yams and sago. The natives eat a large amount of greens in the form of "aso" - a green leaf plant that grows almost wild in all native gardens. Pawpaws, pineapples, beans, tomatoes, chinese cabbage are grown but not in any great quantity.

Gardens are mainly built on forest soil and a rough form of cultivation is used by turning the ground over in huge sods. Taro is planted in the crevices and rain washes the soil around the Taro. Gardens are usually but by no means always fenced.

Rice is being increasingly grown. Production this year will be much larger than hitherto but there is still room for improved effort. Village plots are small but at least a start has been made and further effort is being encouraged. An agricultural Officer passed through the area several days before the present patrol but the natives were unable to give any indication of what advice had been

given to them. From my own experience best results are obtained by lecture and demonstration given to natives at their gardens and I think the Agricultural Officer would have obtained better results if this had been done. These people need above all, guidance - particularly in the manner of planting their crop, the selection of ground and in the general organisation of their work. Seeing them at work in their garden it is quite common for large numbers of natives to be falling over themselves and in each others way on relatively minor and simple tasks of planting the seed etc whereas the harder work of clearing and preparing ground is neglected. I am confident that with better organisation yields in villages could be trebled without any increase in the number of man hours devoted to the task. Furthermore, if the cultivation of rice is going to develop and grow I believe the rice should be produced as economically as possible.

I saw many gardens but by no means all. The most common error was that rice was planted like taro - a handful of rice seed in a hole. Holes about 2 feet apart. At some villages rats damage the gardens as for example at TUNG I saw where rats had pulled out the young shoots just after they had sprouted. Villages at present average approximately 2 acres per village and they were urged to increase their acreage while conditions were still favourable. Many villages had no seed rice to plant and seed rice has been short - however it is now available at Bogia.

Peanuts are not grown extensively though they will be encouraged as a rotation crop to follow the present rice crop.

Native copra production in the area is nil. Villages all have a few palms and the nuts are used for domestic purposes.

LIVESTOCK:

Native pigs are not plentiful but numbers appear to have increased on last year. A rough census of pigs revealed about 190 in the area as against 113 at the time of the last census. The majority of the pigs are young.

There are fowls in the villages but they are not numerous.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Rice development and roads go hand in hand and it is essential that roads suited to motor transport be encouraged into main areas of development.

During the past year the Coast road from Bogia to Awar Plantation has been improved - 5 bridges built through NUBIA plantation and one bridge near AWAR Village. The road is trafficable from Bogia to the KALANGIMA River which is the boundary between NUBIA and POTSDAM Plantations. Approximately 600 yards West of the KALANGIMA River the SIKULA river is a major barrier. From the SIKULA River to AWAR Plantation the road is trafficable. The patrol made a survey of a possible route over the SIKULA and KALANGIMA Rivers crossing them some distance from the Coast. This will be dealt with by separate memorandum.

Inland, behind NUBIA Plantation, the country is very swampy and all weather roads would not be a practicable possibility. I believe however that a road could be made from a point on the Coast road between the KALANGIMA and SIKULA Rivers then proceeding South ford the SIKULA en route to MUGUSAK thence to SANGAN, TIAP and TONJEUR. This road could be further extended into the MIKARUP area. This, if only a dry weather road, would be very useful.

Native tracks were reasonably good considering the difficulties of the country. Proceeding from SEPEN to BIRAP the patrolk walked for about 2 miles through 2 feet of water. The whole countryside was flooded and the water was moving en masse towards the BORDI River. The patrol had to be careful it did not fall into the drains on the side of the track or walk into the flooded creeks which could not be distinguished from the general flooded countryside! I was glad I saw this as it gave a clear idea of the difficulties to be met with in this area due to flash floods. The area between SEVEN and BIRAP is the worst section as it appears to be the section where the water from the surrounding area all drains through to the BORDI River.

VILLAGE SITES AND HOUSING:

Village sites were quite satisfactory except that the inland villages, situated on higher ground, had their village areas badly eroded as a direct result of removing all grass from the area. Advice was given re allowing the grass to grow and the best means of improving existing sites.

Housing generally was quite good but as always there were some that required renewal. Houses were adequate to the population and mostly raised off the ground with limbom floors, morutta roofs and either plaited bamboo or limbom walls. The best laid out village and the best housing was at AWAR. The worst village was ZXXXX MINU with TRANU and GIMI No. 1 only a little better. At the time of the patrol villages were clean and there was no noticeable nuisance. Latrines were not good - the common difficulty being that they fill with water, and, indeed, at this time of the year it seems it is very hard to find a place that is free of water.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:

The area is dominated by the Catholic Mission which is also the sole Mission operating in the area. AWAR, NUBIA, SISIMANGUN and IKU are all controlled by the Rev. Father SOMIN of KAIAN in the Lower Ramu area. NUGUSAK is controlled by the Rev. Father TRA of BOGIA and the remaining villages are controlled by the Rev. Father E. VAN BAAR of MIKANUP.

Only the usual Village Mission schools are available to the children and as elsewhere they are of a very poor standard. They are in charge of native Catechist teachers and their primary aim appears to be the religious indoctrination of the young. This is no doubt important to the Mission who supply the teachers and is also no doubt of benefit to the children but I do think secular education is grossly neglected. Children do, however, learn to read and write "pidgin" which is at least a start.

There are teachers at SISIMANGUN, GIMI, AKUKUM, PIR, WAKUMA and TONGNUR which serve these villages and adjacent areas. At the moment children from IKU, ZEPEN No. 1 and No.2, BIRAP and TUNG do not attend school. Children from NUGUSAK travel to WARANIS in the MIKANUP area for school returning at the week ends.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

As a whole they are not a very impressive lot. Tultul BO of AWAR is young, enthusiastic and with influence but his sphere at present is limited to the three coastal villages near AWAR. Of the rest there are no outstanding personalities and no one who has influence outside his own area.

The following new appointments are recommended:-

Village	Position	Name	Remarks.
BANANG	LULUAI	INAMA	Previous Luluai resigned.
GIMI No.2	XXXXXXX LULUAI	PAMUVUK	Previous Luluai deceased.
BANANG	TULTUL	GAMI	Office vacant.
BIRAP	XXX TULTUL	BAI	Previous tultul aged and resigned.

The above recommendations appear to be the best fitted for the office and were made after consultation with the villages concerned.

PLANTATIONS:

There are two privately owned European plantations in the area - AWAR and NUBIA. Neither are well cleared - NUBIA is by far the worst and the general state of this property is deplorable. No effort whatever has been made to clear trees and bush from planted areas which appear to the traveller to be merely a wilderness.

Mr. C. Rouse, owner of NUBIA has about 7000 acres of freehold property. On this property and adjacent to it there are a number of cattle and under a Sales Advice Note Mr. Rouse has authority at present to muster these cattle. Recently Mr. Rouse secured the services of a cattle man from Australia who is now at Nubia on a 2 years contract. At present a large paddock is being built - one mile square and as a first step Mr. Rouse hopes to get the cattle into this. To the time of the patrol no cattle were actually under confinement. There are believed to be up to 500 head of cattle in the vicinity of NUBIA and if the bulk of these can be mustered it would be of great benefit to the Territory as a whole and to Mr. Rouse in particular.

NATIVE LABOUR:

Inspections were made at AWAR and NUBIA Plantations - conditions at AWAR were improved. At NUBIA they were much the same as before. Separate Inspection reports are being submitted. During the patrol inspections were also made at NIKANUP Catholic Mission Station, POTSDAM and BOGIA Plantations.

CENSUS:

Census figures for 1953/54 were revised. The excess of births over my deaths by 31 is quite pleasing but could have been much better had not so many infants died. Of 76 deaths 34 were under the age of 8 years.

Out of 789 able bodied males 235 are absent at work - thus the area as a whole is almost fully recruited. However some villages, notably the coastal villages of AWAR, NUBIA and SISIMANGUN and a few others have very few absent whereas other villages notably from TUNG to PIN are grossly over-recruited.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Health of the natives throughout the area was particularly good. Very few natives were absent at hospital and it was necessary for the patrol to send only a few more for treatment.

The two GINK Villages were the worst and from here I sent 15 natives to the Aid Post at Bosman in the Lower Rawa area. 7 had tropical ulcers, 4 abcesses 2 yaws and 2 infected sores.

Apart from that I only sent 5 natives to Bogia - 3 cases of tropical ulcers, 1 pneumonia and 1 scabies. The natives generally looked healthy and had relatively few skin complaints.

There were no cases of influenza found and the natives were keeping very much to their own villages so they would be less likely to get it.

(K.W.Dyer)
Actg.Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

To accompany Patrol Report Bogia No. 4 of 1953/54.

Report on members Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary accompanying patrol to HANSA BAY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION, BOGIA SUB-DISTRICT, MADANG DISTRICT.

Reg.No. 3063 L/Cpl MAHLAMEI	An aged NCO with over 15 years experience. He is well past his prime and in fact this is his first patrol for some time. His knowledge of the area was useful to the patrol. He did quite a good job but lacks drive due to his age.
Reg.No. 2742 Const. UNUHS	Conduct good. Bearing good. A cheerful and willing worker.
Reg.No. 5782 Const. KUMIL	Conduct good. Bearing could be further improved. Tends to get lazy and requires constant supervision.
Reg. No. 5125 Const.TORAIN	Conduct good. Bearing excellent. Always well turned out but very young and inclined to act as a "play boy". However a cheerful willing worker.
Reg.No. 6421 Const. MURA	Conduct good. Bearing could be improved. Useful in that he can read and write. Manner somewhat dour and though he does perform tasks allotted him he gives the impression that he lacks willingness.
Reg. No.6577 Const.KABAGI	An ageing constable - steady and conscientious. Conduct and bearing good.

(K.V.Dyer)
Acting Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX "B".

List of Officials in the Hansa Bay Census Sub-Division.

Village	Luluai	Tultul	M.P.T.
AWAR	KANOK	BO	YEBI
SISIMANGUM	JONDAN	WANGEP	MANDAU
NUMIA	PEI	BABU	SUMAI
IKU	USAGAR	SUNUMAI	GIBAMA
NUGUSAK	MADARI	ANSI	MATAKAMU
SANGAN	ANDIMAN	MAKIMAN	SERAGARAM
TIAP	YEMES	ABAEK	AURAM
TONGNUR	KWOGAPI	SOMA	UTEMU
BANANG	IMAMA ✓	GAMI ✓	TARAGA
WAKIMA	UNGAMU	TIGAU-A	UNGWASI
MEKERA	AZONG-OR	IVAGE	IKAGO
SEPEN No.1	YASU	AZON	BOTO
SEPEN No.2	IGUM	APAM	KUNIGI
KIRAP	KOMPO	BAI ✓	KINGAM
TUNG	KIMIMI	LUGUNA	SARAS
GIMI No.1	MOSA	SEMI MAMIKUM	PAKEMP
GIMI No.2	PANUVUK ✓	GOMUZA	ASIP
VARIMUNG	GIMI	YANGA	BAM
AMUSUM	SAU	VIGUA	KARAMAI
KOMIMUNG	GUMIKI	MARUNG	MAMIRA
MIMU	AMURAMI	AGAVI	WLIMUSA
TEMBU	TOM	KWAMI	NAKURA
PIR No.1	KUKA	ASI	SEMA
PIR No.2	UMUGARU	MUKA	AMUMA

✓ Recommended appointments Patrol Report Bogia No.4 of 1953/54.

(K.J.Dyer)
Actg. Assistant District Officer.

5 OF 52/54

M.V. NEAL

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
5 - JAN 1954
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

M.30/1

28th December, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1953-54 - BOGIA
BY C.P.O. M.V. NEAL.

Submitted in triplicate, please.

Mr Neal has carried out a conscientious patrol and submitted quite an interesting report. Unfortunately, the patrol was marred by the death of native interpreter KOSAUR who was accidently shot by Mr. Neal during the afternoon of the 5th December. Upon receipt of this news, Mr. A.D.O. K.W. Dyer proceeded to the scene, carried out a Coronial Enquiry and accompanied the patrol for the balance of the term. Papers in connection with this affair have already been sent to Port Moresby and it is being recommended that an ex gratia payment of £100 be made to the next-of-kin of the deceased KOSAUR. In the interests of good administration I have anticipated your approval and already instructed Mr Dyer to make this payment.

Conditions generally throughout the patrol may be classed as good. Some villages in the vicinity of IGOM Mission appear to be somewhat backward, but more frequent patrols should quickly improve this. You are aware that the IGOM area has not had as much Administration influence as the districts closer to BOGIA, and just to the South of IGOM lies the hitherto neglected ANDARUM-NORTH GUAM Area which has been the subject of recent patrolling.

Continuous singsings mentioned by Mr. Neal occurring in the IGOS area are not uncommon; it is agreed they should be closely examined for any undesirable effects they may have upon the inhabitants. However, I do not believe that too much notice should be taken of what is apparently quite a normal thing.

The rice hullers mentioned are two hand type hullers which have never in my view been successful and are suitable only to hold rice for purely domestic use. The Agricultural Officer at Bogia has been requested to see if he can get them to work.

As everywhere else in the district, there is much more work to be done on roads if we are to have access that is so desirable, but the need for European supervision at least in the early stages is more important. I personally believe that the employment of Roadmasters is the answer. The employment of one of these men in each of the sub-districts of the Madang District would be well worth while.

Mr Neal is obviously having trouble with the typewriter but the report is quite legible and I do not think detracts from its interest. He is being transferred to Saidor and will be replaced at Bogia by Mr. P.O. Frawley.

Census figures/

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
BOGIA.

16th December 1953.

The Assistant District Officer,
Bogia Sub District,
BOGIA.

PATROL REPORT NO 5 OF 1953/54
REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE MAKARUP AREA

PATROL CONDUCTED BY. M.V.NEAL -Cadet Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED. Makarup area, Census Sub Division C
Bogia Sub District

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY. Europeans- One
K.W.DYER, A/A.D.O. from 6/12/53 to 12/12/53

Natives 5 R.P.&N.G.C.
and 2 R.P.&N.G.C. from 6/12/53 to 12/12/53

Reg No 2771 Cpl SEIOK

Reg No 3646 Const SIKIAN

Reg No 2596 Const KIBIRI

Reg No 7829 Const TAMSIK

Reg No 6381 Const APPAN

Reg No3269 Const WATU

Reg No 3890 Const YOKI

N.M.C. SABIRI

INTERPRETER KORAUR
24/11/53 to12/12/53 inclusive

DURATION

LAST PATROL TO AREA. D.D.S.& N.A.-JANUARY 1953
Dept of Health - September 1953
Dept of Agriculture - October 1953

OBJECTS OF PATROL. (1) Routine Administration
(2) Revision of Census.

INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol is known as the Census Sub Division "C" but is known locally as the MAKARUP area as the population ismainly centred around the Catholic Mission station at MAKARUP. The patrol followed the same route as Mr R.W. Mr R.W.BLAIKIE in January 1953 and covered every village.

During the last seven days the patrol was accompanied by Mr K.W.DYER, A/A.D.O. who acted in the capacity of coroner investigating an unfortunate accident that occurred on the afternoon of Saturday 5th of December 1953.

DIARY

24th October	Departed Station for WAREMIS, passing through SEPA and MASAWARA en route.Census was revised in all three villages. Slept at WAREMIS, and discussions held with village officials in the evening.
25th	Departed WAREMIS for NAUPI No2 passing through NIAPAK and ARIAP and revising the census at all villages. Discussions held with thevillage official at NAUPI in the evening.
26th	Departed NAUPI No2 for WAREKAM passing through RUGUSAK2en route. Patrol slept the night at WAREKAM, discussions with local officials held in the evening. After revising the census at WAREKAM the two villages of DIHAN and ADUI were visited and census revised at both places.
27th	Departed WAREKAM passing through the villagesof ABEGANI and IKEKIN before arriving at the Catholic Mission at TIKAN where the writer lunched with Father Van Baar. The patrol slept at WASANGABANG and the census was checked in the late afternoon. Talks with the village official during the evening.
28th	Departed WASANGABANG for IRUARI passing through IGOSEMM en route, and checking the census in both villages. At IRUARI the village of MAKARUP, which is only five minutes walk away was also censussed. Patrol slept the night here and held discussions with the local officials in the evening.
29th	Sunday observed. The village of MAKARUP was visited and inspected during the afternoon.
30th	Departed IRUARI for ARINGEN passing through GORAK en route. Census was revised at both these villages and also the census of BEKUN village at ARINGEN. Slept the night at ARINGEN and held discussions with the local officials in the evening.

DIARY.

1st to 8th December

Departed ARINGEN for GUN No2 passing through and revising the census at GUN No I en route. The census was revised at GUN NO2 and the patrol slept at this village, discussions were held with local officials in the evening.

2nd

Departed GUN No 2 for ABER passing through ISUNG en rou route, census was revised at both villages. Slept the ni nightat ABER village and held discussions with the village officials during the evening.

3rd

Departed ABER for ISINGEN and IGAMOK to revise the census at both these villages and then to return to ABER to sleep. Passed through the Catholic mission station at IGOM but Father Klijn was not at home.

4th

Depated ABER for PUK and revised and inspected the vill village of AREP en route. Census was revised and the village was inspected at PUK. The patrol slept hereand discussions were held with the local officials during the evening.

5th

Departed PUK for ARIANGON, and revised census and inspected village on arrival. Made camp at ARIANGON intending to spend the weekend there. Departed ARIANGON 3.0 pm for DIMUK village to revise census and later return ARIANGON.
At 3.40pm while en route to DIMUK a shooting accident occurred in which a native KOSAUR, who was acting as interpreter with the patrol, was injured in the back of the head. A stretcher was immediately made and the writer left instructions with Cpl SEOK and Const TAMSIN ,who were accompanying the patrol, to accompany the stretcher back to ARIANGONwith as much speed as possible The writer went first quickly to the village to arrange for relief carriersto carry the injured man on to the nati e hospital at Bogia; also to send a man ahead to the villages of APINGAM and NAUPI to arrange for relief carriers there.
The injured man was brought to the village of ARIANGON & approximately 4.20pm, he was alive and appearred to be breathing easily although he was still unconscious. Relief carriers were found and the party proceeded forthwith to Bogia as fast as was possible. At6.35pm the man was inspected in a dry river bed between APINGAM and NAUPI NoI, he had ceased breathing but his pulse was still beating. He was again examined at the top of the hill and both breathing and pulsationhad ceased. The natives then wished to carry the dead man back to his village for burial but this was disallowed itwas thought that an autopsy would be necessary on arrival at the station. Arrived at the station at IO.Opm. The body was taken to the Native Hospital, and the A/A.D.O. who is also the coroner was informed of the details of the accident. Later the writer was at the Native Hospital where the body was identified by three natives from ARIANGON village

DIARY Contd..

6th December — Departed the station at 3.30pm in company with Mr K.W.BAER A/A.D.O. who was acting in the capacity of coroner, to return to the village of ARIANGON and hold a coronial enquiry into the previous day's shooting accident. Heavy rain slowed up the party and the was spent at the village of NAUPINo I

7th — Departed NAUPI No I at 8.30am and arrived at ARIANGON IO.Oam. Immediately proceeded to the scene of the accident and reconstructed the whole incident in the presence of the coroner. Proceeded further to DIMUK village and then returned to ARIANGON village. During the afternoon the first session of the coroner's court was held.The party slept at ARIANGON.

8th — Party remained at ARIANGON and the coroner's court was in session all day.

9th — Coronial enquiry was completed and the normalpatrol was recommenced with the party proceeding, first to DIMUK, where a census was revised , and back and then to MARI village where another census was conducted , and finally returned to ARIANGON to sleep.

IOth — Departed ARIANGON for NAUPI No I passing through APIENGAN Nos I&2 , and coducting census in both these villages en route The patrol slept the night at NAUPI NoI.

IIth — Departed NAUPI NoI for the Government Station Bogia passing through WAMAM and inspecting and revising the census in this village. Spent the night at the station.

I2th — Proceeded to the two villages of KAMASINA and BUAIKULU which were censused and inspected before returning to the station.

OBSERVATIONS

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situationin this area is generally good, and a recent visit by the Agiculture Officer from Bogia has increase enthusiasm for rice growing and also proved a stimulant for the improvement of living standards and conditions.

Cargo Cult activity in the area is now non-existant and although it is rumoured that the trouble maker,AZARIFA, who has been working at SAMARAI for the past twelve months is shortly returning, it is extremely doubtfulthat the people will have anything to do withhim. They have definitely learnt their lessonand it will be pressed home again this year, for food this coming year willshort, as the quantity of food planted is not back to the quantities planted previous to AZARIFA'S time.

Several minor troubles were settled arbitrarily and it was pleasing to note that very few of these were marital. The whole situationwith regard ti morals in the area has improved considerablyand the adresses gimen by the previous patrol on this matter seem to have the desired effect. Only one case was brought before the patreland this involved natives from another census sub division. Subsiquent court ation has resulted in a sentence of three months I.H.L. for adultery for the native concerned.

During the patrol's journey through the area there was an outbreak of continuous singsings in the IGOS area,that is, centred around the Catholic Missionstation, but spreading outwards as far as WANEKAM and the other way as far as GUN No 1, this latter village being so disastrously by the last outbreakof cargo cultism. These singsings were commenced every day at dusk and continued throughout the night until dawn next day, they occurred every night for approximately a week. This whole affair was thoroughly investigated as it could well have been manefestation of a new outbreak of cargo cultism.All responsability for these singsings was put onto the Lulual of IGOS, who after questioning stated that the only reason for them was that he had recently purchased a new singsing from the village of TOURUM in the HANSA BAY Sub Division and that he was merely trying it out. That was the only information that could be discovered. Everywhere throughout the region the people of each village were adressed and informed of the bad effects that such continuous singsings could have, the main things being that not only would the gardens suffer but also that the childrens health would be endangered through neglect by the parents. In all the villages affected it was found that they were not as clean as could be expected and the people appeared to be lethargic and tired. They were all told of the undesirable effectsof the singsings and advised that although singsings were alright to hold them a little less frquently, and that now was not the time for such activities anyway,now was the time for workonly, for planting gardens,for planting rice and for fencing these projects. All the villages affected had both their own and their rice gardens planted but had not yet commenced making fences. On top of all these bad effects there was the slow drain on the amounts of pigs in the area.

The onlyother unfavorable aspect throughout the area was found in the three villages of ISUNG,ABER? and ARIP, and also in the two villages of ISINGEN and IGAMOK, included this year for the first time in this Census Sub Division. These two villages were previously in the TANGU Census Sub Division but because of their proximity to the area patrolled and the similarity in language to the three other villages mentionrd above, it was decided to include them in this area. But in all of these five villages the native situation is definitely bad. They are almost five years behind every other villages in the living conditions, housing, sanitation and general education ofthe people. Coming from the Western side thereis a definite boundary line between sophisticated natives and un-sophisticated between the villages of GUN No2 and ISUNG. But moving out towards the east there is only a gradual improvement until ARIANGON is reached and the standard of sophistication regained.

In the five villages mentioned, the housing, although built well up off the ground is of poor type with walls made ofsheets of pungal, and roofs made of roughly slatted leaves of saksak and laid on insufficient rafters very sparsely, The foundations also are not strong enough. Sanitation in these villages is practically non-existant,and of the people very few wear laplaps and only the schoolchildren speak pidgin fluently. Out of all

these villages, with a combined male adult population of 512 there are only eleven natives engaged in work on plantations and out of these eleven only one is at work outside the Bogia area. In each of these villages long talks were given to the people to encourage them to send more young men away to work for it is by this medium and this medium alone that any progress towards a better standard of living is going to be made. The people are apathetic and very lethargic and just do not desire to better themselves, they are far too complacent and enjoy living in the squalor that was the lot of their ancestors. So far, they cannot be made to realise that while they are standing still the villages around them are progressing and it is going to come as a big shock to these people one day when they find that their neighbours, through their own hard work, have become wealthy by native standards. By that time it will be too late, however, and the people of these five villages will merely become an object of contempt and derision from other natives throughout the area. This will definitely happen if nothing is done to rouse these natives from their present state.

Some rice is being grown, half heartedly and without very much enthusiasm atall, in fact it is only because they have been advised strongly by the Administration to grow it that any at all has been planted and what has been planted is in effect merely an act of appeasement towards the government. They had just cut one bag of fair quality rice the day before the patrol arrived at ABER village and they were told to replant it as quickly as possible as now was the right time. However, no more ground had been prepared and it would be at least another month before any replanting could be carried out.. It was again pointed out to them not to wait too long.

The writer stayed two days in the village of ABER and, using all village labour, a new house and latrine were built, so that the people would see just what could be done with a little effort. There are plenty of materials in the area for them to build really good houses but this will not be possible until the people know how to do it and they will never learn as long as they stay solely in their own villages.

In the talks given to these people the importance of hard work and the need to try and infuse some sort of enthusiasm for a better way of living into the people was stressed to the village officials. It is believed that these officials are as much to blame for the backwardness of the people as anyone, for they themselves are completely lacking in any drive or verve to improve their people. None of them speak pidgin fluently, and none of the Iuluais speak it at all. If these officials could be persuaded to leave their villages for a short while, taken to other areas where agriculture projects have been a success, where the people have reached a advanced stage of sophistication, and could be given a course in training in the jobs they are supposed to do they could return to their own villages and become true leaders with enthusiasm and drive in themselves to rouse their people from the apathetic state into which they have sunk. If encouragement alone fails to put some spark of life into these peoplethen they must be compelled to leave their villages for a short while for it will be only in this way that they can gain experience and knowledge of how other people live.

Apart from these five villages the situation throughout the area is good with a general desire to the present way of life, and with a keeness in rice growing the desire to have a motor road to transport their products to the government station at Bogia.

AGRICULTURE.

Throughout the area generally there is interrest being shown in rice growing and in every village except one , rice gardens have beer planted. the one exception is the village of MARI, which, however, will be planting shortly as soon asthey have visted the station and puchased some rice for seed.

Gardens were visited everywhere and the rice found to be growing well. The long dry season had slightly affected some ricethat had beenplanted a little early, but now that the rains have arrived this rice has picked up again satisfactorally.The main trouble throughout the area is the smallness of each garden nowhere was a garden seen that was over one acrein area and it was pointed out to the natives that the rice being grown belonged to them and it was to their advantage and benefit to plant as much as possible.

One point was noticed, however ,in connection with the actual planting. This was that in every case rice had been planted on a hillside which was alright, it was also planted in staight lines which was also alright, but , what was wrong was that the lines ran up and down the hill instead of following the cotours around the hill.Even now a the beginning of the rainy season it could be plainly seen where water had formed small streams between each row of rice and where it was carrying the soil with it. In all cases the natives were instucted to seek the advice of the Agricultural Officer at Bogia.

The two rice hullers at RUGUSAK No2 and the one at ARIAP were inspected and the natives were told that the machines were alright but not correctlyset,and th at the AGRICULTURE Department MORESBYhad informed this office that when a person with knowledge of these machines came t o this area that he would investigate them and set them in order.

A large engine run rice huller has been installed at Bogia station and it is quite adequate for the quantities of rice produced in the area. The natives are very satisfied with it and now their only complaint is lack of a motor road to have their rice brought to this machine.

In the majority of villages gardedns have been plahted and appear to be coming along satisfactorily now that the rains have commenced. The main foods for the area are wholeare yams, taro, kaukau, saksak,mami. sugar and pitpit, in that order of preference. European foods such as, cabbage,beans,cucumbers, tomatoes,onions,corn,pumpkins and melonsare also grown almost everywhere.

Some cocoa trees have been planted at the village of WANAM, and the natives havebeen instructed to seek advice from the agricultural officer at Bogia in the suitability of the area to cultivate.The present site does not appear to have sufficient shade that this trees requires.

The boar, loaned by the Administration to the village of MASAWARA was seen and is still doing well,it is definitely improving the strain of the local pigs in the village.There is a very marked difference between true native pigs and the offspring sired by the loaned boar, with the boar's offspring far exceeding native pigs,insize,weight and general health.

There is a fashion of kissing similar to the European way that is common throughout the whole of this area and popular with the young ~~unmarried~~people and also with the younger ~~ma~~ married people.This is kissing with the tongue on the lips, and also the man kissing the breasts of the female native. Premarital freedom is not encouraged but very little is said to miscreant so long as they keep theiractivities discreet and well hidden.

Polygamy is practised slightly but is not generally popular throughout the area.

Bride price varies everywhere from £3 to £5, and is now always paid in moneytogether with some dog's teeth. In the villages of WASANGARANG,ARINGAN and GORAK no bride price at all is paid at presentbut the people statethat they are going to ~~in~~ introduce this very soon. It seems the Catholic Mission in the ~~a~~ area dissapproves of thisand is endeavoring to get everyone married in church, without the use of bride price at all.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Generally throughout the area the villages were clean and the housing was good. Everywhere houses were built well up off the ground and were in a good state of repair.Only in the ISUNG,AMER,IGIMGEN,IGAMOK andAREP section was the housing situation bad. Even there,though, they had been built off the ground and were hygeinically alright.The trouble there seems to beLack of knowledge of just how to constructa good house, they have very little idea of how to lay matets for roofs, and no idea at all of how to make bamboo or kunda blinds for the walls. However, the patrol stopped in this area for two days, during ~~wh~~ which time a good house was constructed and it is to be hoped that they might learn something from example.

The villages throughout thearea officials are, only fair, and ~~with~~ although in the majority of cases anxious to cooperate have a far too hazy idea of their duties.There are far too few of these men who can speak good pidgin,and there are about 30% of Inluais who do not speak it atall. This state of affairs is not as good as it might be in an area which has had so much contact with patrols as this one, this patrol was the third through this area in thepast eight months.Further talks were given to all the village officials explaining to them exactly what their job amounted to and the extent of their authority.

The following recommendations are made for the posts of luluais and tultul respectively..

The native POKINANGO,of WANAM village.

The native ANGASI of MARI village.

The former native is from the SEPIK area and has been more or less in charge of this village for the pastthree years as thereis no tultul or medical tultul. He is the candidate for this position and backed unanimously by public popularity.

The latter native is from this village of MARI and is also the only candidate for this position. The only drawback to to this candidate is that he has been in gaol twice ; The first ~~time~~ time was for murder in 1948 when he received three years I.H.L in July 1948. The second time was in January 1953 when he received six months I.H.L. for assault. Public opinion was sought on the proposal of this man and was found to be ~~in~~ completly in hisfavour. It is believed that this man has finally learnt his lesson and so his name is forwarded as a candidate for this position for approval or dissapproval.

EDUCATION.

Education throughout the area is solely in the hands of the Catholic Mission and apart from schools run by Father VAN BAAR, Father B.KLIJN,at TIKAN and IGOM respectively and Father J TRA at BOGIA ,education is the responsability of catechists spread throughout various villages.There are now eight schools conducted by catechists and with the other schools run by the three Fathers education of this sought is within easy reach of all. Attendance everywhere appearred to be high.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

It will be possible to construct a motor road throughout this area and local population will be adequate for this work. The actual route followed by this patrol would not be possible for vehicular traffic in many places but it was noted that in the these spots detours will be possible.

For the commencement of this road the route through SEPA and WAREMIS is not to be recommended because of very steep inclines, the contouring of which ,while possible, is not a practical job with only the very light equipment that is available.Ther is ,however, an alternative route via,Bogia,along the coastal road to the Sikula River,turning west here to go to Rugusak No I,Sangan, Tiap, Abegani,Tikan and to Iruari,which was not seen by this patrol and no comments can be made upon it. The natives,however, are doing some work on it of their own accord which augurs well for their enthusiasm.

Between Iruari and Isung there are many very steep sections but these could be overcome by the use of detours. The [illegible] bridged higher, [illegible] ,is a serious obstacle, but could be bridged higher upstream where,although the banks are high , and not over strong,concrete abutments could be placed.The present road then leaves this river and rises almost sheer to a hight of about 1500 feet before descending again straight down, not on the oppsite side, however, but at right angles to the ascending road. This mountain could be bye passed quite satisfactorily.

From Isung right through to Naupi No I would be a possible route,again with many detours over many steep sections, but with little or no trouble at all encountered with rivers. A new route will have to be found from Naupi No I to the coast as the present one is completely out of the question.With 300 - 400 natives working cotinuously it would be possible to build a route through Wanam village but this would take from three to four months.

The approximate distance for the whole route would be about sixty miles, and would take a minimum of twelve months to complete using a permanent labour force of about 400 natives.

The natives themselves are very keen and anxious to have a road built through the area and to that effect have been work -ing of their own accord. However, if they are to continue, and if they are not going to be made very disappointed at a later

date,then supervision by someone on the spot is essential. In many places officials complained that they had not the authority to supervise their own village lineswhen working on roadand attendances consequently suffered.Also in places where mx work had already been done,on hillsides in particular that were seen by the patrol, the route chosen by the natives was absolute -ly impossible to vehicular traffic. Natives suffer under the delusion that a car can travel in a straight line up a hill with a gradient of anything up to I-3.

Now,if these natives are allowed to continue in this way they will do a vast amount of work for no results, because when supervision of this work becomes ultimately possible then the majority of it will have to be done all over again and their enthusiasm,which atpresent is very high,will very rapidly detriorate.So,on these grounds , it was thought best to advise the village officials to continue their work only on the level sections mx and slightly undulating onesand leave the steep slopes entirely alone.

In any case this road will only be a dry weather one for several years to come, thatis, until it can be properly surfaced.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Native medical orderly SABIRI accompanied the patrol and carried out his duties satisfactorily. He gave many treatments for minor troubles during the course of the patrol. Although not a very experienced orderlyhesecmed to have a grasp of his training and was keen to do a good job.

The general health of the natives in this area was good and only a few more serious cases of yaws and scabies were sent to the Native Hospital at Bogia. Filariasis seemed to be practically non-existant in the area.

The village Medical Tultuls were found to be lacking both in enthusiasm and medicine and talks were given to them on this subject in an effort to remedy both of these bad faults.

One good point was noted, however, and that was that mxx many natives were now coming in to the native hospital at Bogia quite voluntarily to receive treatment.

Sanitation throughout the area without exception was totally inadequate. In every village talks were given outlining the very serious deseases that can result through the lack of adequate latrines. This subject was stressed very strongly everywhere.

.....
(M.V.NEAL.C.P.O.)

APPENDIX "A".

Report on members of the R.P.&M.C.C. accompanying the p patrol in the MAKARUP Area, Bogia Sub District.

Reg No	2771	Cpl	SEOK	A good, reliable and experienced N.C.O. who maintains a strong and absolute authority over the men under him.
Reg No	2646	Const.	SIRIAN	Keen and reliable.
Reg No	2596	Const.	SIRIRI	Quiet and does not assert himself sufficiently. The type of person who is always there but is never noticed. He has go good material in him.
RegNo	7529	Const.	TAMSIN	A good, smartly turned out const. who performs his duties with a quiet efficiency. Should go far in the service.
Reg No	6381	Const	APRAM	A willing enough worker but lacking in initiative. Discipline and appearance good.
Reg No	3269	Const	WATU	Keen and Efficient. Discipline and appearance good.
Reg No	3890	Const	YUMI	A keen and intelligent Const.

53/54
K.W. DYER

.....
(N.V.NEAL, C.P.O.)

6 OF 53/54

K.W. DYER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

[illegible]:-

[illegible] District Office,
Bogia, Madang District.
15th January 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
26 JAN 1954
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

M.30/1

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

19th January, 1954.

Subject: BOGIA PATROL REPORT NO.6 of 1953/54.

A short routine patrol by Mr. R.W. Dyer, A/A.D.O. which calls for no special comment.

Duration of Patrol: [illegible] 4/1/54 to 12/1/54

Number of Days: [illegible]

Medical Assistant [illegible]

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

Attach: Copy of patrol to accompany:-

By District Services: July/August 1953
By Public Health: February 1953.

Objects of Patrol: General Routine.

[illegible]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Bogia, Madang District.
15th January 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1953/54 - MANAM ISLAND

Patrol Conducted by: K.W.Dyer, Actg. Assistant District Officer.

Area patrolled: Manam Island.

Patrol accompanied by:
Europeans: Mr. K. Laidlaw, Agricultural Officer.
Natives: 2 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol: 4/1/54 to 10/1/54

Number of Days: SEVEN (7)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: No.

Last patrol to area:-
By District Services: July/August 1953
By Public Health: February 1953.

Object of Patrol: General Routine.

Monday 4th Jan. : Departed 6.30 a.m. from arriving TAMBU anchorage 8 a.m. Proceeded to JOGAHI, IASIA, and KULUGUMA villages then proceeded to the KUNG Catholic Mission station for discussion of [illegible] with Reverend Father Cook. Returned to Kulugumai Medical Aid post for the night.

Tuesday 5th January: Inspected possible airstrip site near Kulugumai Village and made rough survey. Paid number of Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts and proceeded to BOGIA, KOTAU and DANGALI Villages staying overnight at DANGALI.

Wednesday 6th [illegible] ABAGEA, BOKUBE, WARIS, DUGULABA, MUNIA and MABAUM Villages staying overnight at MABAUM, after arrival at 7.30 p.m.

Thursday 7th [illegible] KUNG ... proceeded TAMBU via MAIA village. [illegible] all village officials - spent rest of day attending to complaints and the Court for Native Affairs convened. MV Karo did not arrive.

Friday 8th Jan. : Heavy overnight rain continued throughout the day. Stayed at Mabaum completed court matters. Karo still awaiting [illegible].

Saturday 9th Jan. : Visited MABAUM, WAIA, JOGAHI and IASIA Villages and spent some time at each village. Karo now anchorating and as KORO had not yet arrived made arrangements for canoes to attempt crossing to mainland if seas favourable.

Sunday 10th Jan. : Departed Manam 6.30 a.m. by canoe arriving at Bogia on the mainland 11 a.m. after a very smooth crossing. Arrived at Bogia by road 10.30 a.m. Dispatched police vessel to KURU plantation to intercept MV Karo which was proceeding via MUNIA to pick me up at Manam Island. MV Karo also arrived at Bogia during afternoon - Master had been hospitalised on Wewak - hence delay.

INTRODUCTION:-

This visit to Manam Island was not originally intended as a full patrol - it was to be a brief visit to investigate the possibility of building an air-strip on Manam Island and also of establishing a radio transmitter on the Island to facilitate the observation and recording of vulcanological information. The MV KORO on route from Madang to Wewak took the patrol to Manam Island and as it was not returning until three days later an effort was made to visit, even if only briefly, all Manam villages and this was done. The patrol did not actually leave until a week after its arrival. The visit scarcely warrants a report but some interesting features will be briefly reported upon.

DIARY:-

Monday 4th January: departed 6.30 a.m. per MV Koro arriving TABELE anchorage 8 a.m. Proceeded to JOGARI, IASSA, and KULUGUMA villages then proceeded to the BIENG Catholic Mission station for discussion of proposed RTC communications and airstrip with Reverend Father Boehm. Returned to Kuluguma Medical Aid post for the night.

Tuesday 5th January: Inspected possible airstrip site near Kuluguma Village and made rough survey. Finalised a number of Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts and proceeded to BODA, BALIAU and DANGALI Villages staying overnight at DANGALI.

Wednesday 6th Jan. : To KOLANG, ABAHIA, BOKUHR, WARIS, DUGULABA, BUDUA and MADAUHI Villages staying overnight at MADAUHI, after arrival at 7.30 p.m.

Thursday 7th Jan. : MV KORO due at TABELE in a.m. so proceeded TABELE via WAIA village. Held meeting of all village officials - spent rest of day attending to complaints and the Court for Native Affairs convened. MV Koro did not arrive.

Friday 8th Jan. : Heavy overnight rain continued throughout the day. Stayed at Tabele completed court matters. Seas Still awaiting KORO.

Saturday 9th Jan. : Visited MADAUHI, WAIA, JOGARI and IASSA Villages and spent some time in each village. Seas now moderating and as KORO not yet arrived made arrangements for canoe to attempt crossing to mainland if seas favourable.

Sunday 10th Jan. : Departed Tabele 6.30 a.m. by canoe arriving at Potsdam on the mainland 10 a.m. after a very smooth crossing. Arrived at Bogia by road 10.30 a.m. Despatched police runner to MUMIA plantation to intercept MV Ellen which was proceeding via MUMIA to pick me up at Manam Island. MV Koro also arrived at Bogia during afternoon - Master had been hospitalised at Wewak - hence delay.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Manam Island has the population and the land to produce cash crops in quantity and generally improve their standard of living. To date however they appear to lack the necessary drive to accomplish great things and also lack an appreciation of the necessity to work together. Some time ago for instance the officials of the villages from Duguiaba to Baliau requested government assistance to market their copra direct to the Production Control Board Madang. The proceeds they wished to bank so that such capital would accumulate for any suitable venture in the future. A ship was arranged and the natives informed but the copra had not been concentrated at the only suitable North West anchorage at Tabele and the vessel left without any copra loaded. At a meeting of village officials held at Tabele on the 7th January officials were severely taken to task over incidents such as these. The necessity for them to co-operate and work together (rather than the present tendancy of working against each other) if they want to achieve anything worth while on Manam was stressed.

Similarly in the villages themselves much more could be achieved if the natives whole-heartedly co-operated. Possibly energetic leadership by the village officials is somewhat lacking - everything possible was done to boost their prestige and impress upon them their responsibilities in the sound leadership of their villages.

A number of minor complaints were brought before the patrol but considering the population they were not numerous. Court action was taken in 7 cases and 7 natives were imprisoned for various terms - 3 for stealing, 1 for indecent behaviour, 1 for assault and 2 for sexual offences.

AGRICULTURE - DEVELOPMENT CASH CROPS ETC:

The agricultural officer, Mr. K. Laidlaw, visited all villages and all rice and peanut gardens. I also visited the gardens myself which though not extensive are certainly much larger than any planted hitherto. The smallest village, WAMIS, has so far made the best effort per head of population - a total population of 60 has approximately 3 acres of rice under cultivation. The village of BALIAU with over 550 has very little more.

The rice itself was somewhat disappointing and in the villages WAIA, JOGARI and IASSA is growing very poorly indeed. The agricultural officer has taken soil samples and will do what he can to overcome the problem. In the meantime these villages will concentrate more on peanuts which grow well. Advice was given to all villages to correct many common errors or planting too thickly or too shallow. The porous nature of the Manam soil seems to require planting of rice deeper than is usual.

Encouragement was also given to the increased production of copra. At present there is about 180 bags of copra at Manam and officials wish to market this direct to the Production Control Board. They have undertaken to concentrate the copra at Tabele during the current North West season and arrangements have been made for prompt loading of a vessel when it calls. The planting of new coconuts was advocated and if possible the interplanting with rice and peanuts so that eventually there will be extensive properly spaced coconut groves. Existing groves are too closely planted and a correct distance for planting was given to all villages by the Agricultural officer. It was pointed out that these distances

would have to be observed if they wished to make the most effective use of their ground by interplanting cocoa at some future date. This may help to overcome the tendancy for natives to plant palms too close together.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Some are outstanding and most have rather large villages which they find hard to handle. Encouragement was given to them to take more interest in village affairs the improvement of which is largely in their hands.

The Luluai of KULUGUMA has gone slightly mental. No change is recommended at present - the tultul is carrying on the village activities - a possible successor to the present Luluai would be BARDE.

VILLAGE ...TES ETC.

It was pleasing to note that much more grass is being grown in village areas and the improvement on previous visits is most noticeable. More shrubs could be planted in village areas - this would add to the attractiveness of the villages.

Cleanliness of village areas and housing was quite good - an improvement on former visits and natives and officials were urged to keep it that way.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Health was not good. I arrived just as an influenza epidemic was finishing and most of the 3000 odd natives on Manam seem to have had the sickness. It started about a fortnight before Xmas and ran its course - now it is practically finished. Apart from the influenza there were a lot of tropical ulcers and 80 cases of tropical ulcers were sent to the Aid Post at Kulugama and 5 very bad cases brought to Bogia. 15 other cases of yaws, boils, minor infected sores etc were also sent to the Aid post for treatment. The primary ailment at Manam met by all patrols is the tropical ulcer which is very prevalent. The volcanic nature of the soil and rock probably has much to do with this.

Of 7 native prisoners brought to Bogia from Manam 3 had gonorrhoea and indeed this disease seems quite common among other prisoners brought from Manam throughout the last year. I did not examine natives for this disease but it seems likely that it is prevalent on Manam and it would be desirable for all natives to be examined on the next Medical patrol to the island.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY:

Manam volcano appears quite normal and there has been no unusual activity since the last patrol. At the request of the Government Secretary through the District Commissioner Madang enquiry was made to ascertain if the Catholic Mission at Manam would be willing to operate a radio transmitter for the reporting of vulcanological information. The Mission is quite willing to do this and in fact I think a radio transmitter would be a great asset on Manam Island. This matter and also the investigation of the possibility of an airstrip on Manam to facilitate inspections of the volcano have been dealt with by separate correspondence. An airstrip 2000 feet long could be built near the Medical Aid post without very much effort. There appears to be no other suitable site.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT BOGIA No. 5 OF 1953/54 - MANAM ISLAND.

BANKING:

A number of payments were made to relatives of deceased native depositors. A number of authorities for closure of accounts were also finalised. On Manam there are a number of very aged depositors who are unable to come to Bogia to withdraw money - hence I took a limited amount of cash and the banking facilities with me. This practice should be continued when future patrols visit Manam Island. If not, then many natives will surely die before they have a chance of using their money deposited with the Bank.

GENERAL:

In general the Manam natives are slowly improving their standard of living and with more visits by field staff and the agriculturual officer this improvement should be quicker. The Manam natives have a marked sense of unity as against anyone from another area but among themselves they have yet to learn to co-operate more fully in matters affecting the welfare of their island. The need is felt for a leading official in the nature of a paramount luluai but a suitable person is not available even if such an appointment could be made.

(K.H.Dyer)
Actg. Assistant District Officer.

7 OF 53/54

J.R. FRAWLEY

WJJ.MN

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES Madaha RECEIVED

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

M.30/1

District Office,
MADANG.
29th April, 1954.

Subject: BOGIA PATROL REPORT NO.7/53-54 :
J.R. FRAWLEY, PATROL OFFICER.

The abovementioned Report is forwarded herewith in triplicate.

This is a routine Patrol with particular emphasis on the coastal road running towards Madang. The Report calls for no particular comment.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,

BOGIA, M.D.

10th March, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT BOGIA NO 7-53/54.

Patrol Conducted By	J.N. Frazley, P.O.
Area Patrolled	Ulingan Area and Coastal Area Kauknaba River to Bogia.
Patrol Accompanied By	5 N.P.& N.G.C., 1 N.M.O.
Duration	From 12th January to 23rd January, 1954 and 16th February to 9th March, 1954. A total of 34 days.
Last Patrol to Area	February - March, 1953.... K.W. Dyer, A.D.O.
Map Reference	Bogia 4 miles to 1 inch Strat. Map.
Objects of the Patrol	Census revision; Checking inaccuracies of Sub District Map; Compass traverse of Coastal Vehicular Road; General Routine Administration.

Introduction.

The patrol was of a routine nature and all the objects thereof were successfully carried out. Census figures for both Census Sub Divisions and copies of Patrol Map are submitted with this report. A report on the Coastal Vehicular Road, together with a Scale Plan, will be forwarded under separate cover.

The normal course of the patrol was interrupted when the writer proceeded to Madang on 24th January, 1954, for duty, at the instruction of the District Commissioner. The patrol was resumed on 16th February, 1954.

Patrol Diary.

Tuesday 12th January, 1954.

Preparations for patrol completed. Deptd. Bogia by truck. Truck broke down and so continued by bicycle to Kalaus Plantation and stayed overnight with the manager, Mr. H. Twist.

Wednesday 13th.

Continued on through Duguaur Plantation to KAUKOMBA Village.

Thursday 14th.

Census and inspection KAUKOMBA. During the afternoon proceeded up the Kaukomba River per canoe seeking possible bridge sites.

Friday 15th.

Proceeded to BUSIP and BEIDUP. Census and inspection both villages. Continued on to SIMBINI and made camp.

Saturday 16th.

Census and inspection SIMBINI. Visited bridge site and commenced compass traverse of vehicular road.

Sunday 17th.

Moved on to TOMAGOT and then MALALA, where camp was made. Census and inspection carried out in both villages and compass survey of the road en route.

Monday 18th.

Proceeded to MORO then to RURUMAF. Made camp. Census and inspections both villages. Compass traverse carried out en route.

Tuesday 19th.

Proceeded to BEKUMAN and SAPARA. Made camp. Census and inspections both villages. Survey of road en route.

Wednesday 20th.

Received word to proceed to Madang. Returned through villages to Dagmur.

Thursday 21st January.

Departed Dagumur and visited AIDIBAL, MILALIMUDAI, KAIUA. Census and inspections were carried out in all villages. Continued on to Kalaua Plantation and stayed overnight.

Friday 22nd.

Visited SUANU, BIMAI and WANGOR for census and inspections. Camp was made at BIMAI.

Saturday 23rd.

Inspected BUMAPUTA, YAMBAI YAMBA, AMGAP, DAGOI and LILAU, census revision also being carried out. Continued on to the Govt. Station Bogia and reported to the Assistant District Officer.

Tuesday 15th February.

Resumed. Patrol party and stores to Ulingan per m v "Kinbirra" (by courtesy of the Master, Mr. M. Faulkner) Disembarked and made camp.

Wednesday 17th.

Visited TAWULTAI and ASIMBEN in order to inspect the road over the Sub District boundary.

Thursday 18th.

Returned to KORAK surveying the road from the Kumil River. En route, the writer made a detour upstream in the hope of locating potential bridge sites. Census and inspection of KORAK.

Friday 19th.

Census and inspection of MEIVON. Continued on to Ulingan Base Camp. Compass traverse of vehicular road en route. Census, inspection CINEC.

Saturday 20th.

Surveyed road from Ulingan Base Camp to SAPARA. Census and inspection of TOTO and MEDIBUR. Visited Rev. Father Bachmuder at the Catholic Mission Station, Ulingan.

Sunday 21st.

Observed as [illegible].

Monday 22nd February.

Departed Ulingan and proceeded to MUAKA, SARAMEN and thence to TARIGAPA. Census and inspections in all villages.

Tuesday 23rd.

Patrol moved to ATETA, AMINTEN and SUSURI for census and routine inspections. Then continued to MALALA and made camp.

Wednesday 24th.

Conducted court cases against the people of MORO for refusing to maintain their section of road. Proceeded to SEMBIEI and from there surveyed the road to the Keukombe River.

Thursday 25th.

Census and inspection of TOBINAM, then surveyed the road to DUGUNUR.

Friday 26th.

Census and routine inspections of DUGUNUR, SINIAR and SIDARO villages and then returned to SEMBIEI.

Saturday 27th.

Proceeded to NAKAU, SUSUM, ARABIGARA, ALISUAB and NABA. Census and inspections all villages.

Sunday 28th.

Visited MANUGAR, KEKIBADAB, GUGUNAR and PETIVARUM. Made camp.

Monday 1st March.

Writer had dose of low fever. Patrol remained at PETIVARUM.

Tuesday 2nd. Patrol visited MAVAK via LOPOMOTO.

Wednesday 3rd.

Proceeded to MISABUNA for census and inspection.

Thursday 4th.

To UTUMUPT, ULATABUN, PAPUR and TRIPARIRA. Census and inspections.

Friday 5th March.

Patrol proceeded MALALA via AKETA and USURI.

Saturday 6th.

Held court cases in morning. Departed MALALA and proceeded to DUGUMUE, made camp.

Sunday 7th.

Continued on to Kaisua Plantation, carrying out compass traverse on route. Stayed overnight.

Monday 8th.

Proceeded to BUNAPETA. Made camp. Compass traverse on route.

Tuesday 9th.

Census and inspection of [illegible] and BABANGAWA. Surveyed road on route. Continued on to the Government Station, Bagia and reported to the Assistant District Officer.

Native Situation.

The two areas visited were the Ulingan (Coastal and Inland) and the Kaukombe - Bagia Coastal.

The Ulingan area lies between the Kaukombe and the Kumil Rivers and is also bounded by the coast, in the North East and by the Adelbert Range in the South West. Approximately one third of the villages are situated along the coast whilst the remainder are located amongst the hills which comprise the watersheds of the Kumil and Kaukombe Rivers. The terrain is neither difficult nor rugged and therefore has in no way has it interfered with native movements throughout the area.

Inland, at the back of the sub district, several small groups of natives are residing. They are Mavak, Maharek and Bonavos. These groups have a close affiliation with the natives of the Hinihon area in the Atiteu district. Some of them, the Bonavos group in particular, have been contacted and censused with the Hinihon people. The three groups being situated on the boundaries between the two administrative areas, have to varying degrees, suffered from a lack of contact. Most affected in this respect would be Bonavos. This village was not visited by the patrol because, until its return to Bogia when some of the men arrived on a visit, the writer was unaware of their existence in the area. Formerly, they resided near Hinihon, but apparently, they have left their old location and came well into the Bogia sub District. They were told that the next patrol would visit their village, record the census and help them in any way possible. Mavak and Maharek have had more outside contact and though the first patrol was only a few years back, they manifest a willingness to learn which promises a steady advancement.

Nearer the coast, the degree of sophistication becomes more pronounced. The natives produce cash crops which are marketed through the local Rural Progress Society and the resultant cash return, though yet only a trickle, has enabled supplies of material goods to find their way back to the villages. This, to a certain extent, improves the standard of living but not necessarily improves the education of the people. With respect to the latter, the Catholic Mission has been in the area for many years and while relations with the natives may have, at times, been strained, the mission has had a great effect in the area.

Without intending to be critical, when one remembers the length of time the mission has been active in the area, it is a little unusual that the general standard of education is not higher. There is a school at Ulingan, under the direction of Father Tschauder and the mission catechists do their best in the villages, but these are mainly of a catechising nature. Quite a large number of pupils have been sent to the mission's school at Alexishafen and the standard of these is much more encouraging. It is only, of course, when schooling is undertaken on a fulltime basis that worthwhile results are obtained.

Reference is made to Bogia Patrol Report No 5 of 1952/53 - K.E. Dyer, A.D.O. - relations between the Catholic Mission and the natives of the area, Natives Affairs Section. The patrol was on the lookout for evidence that a state of tension existed, but nothing to suggest it was noticed. Perhaps the trouble potential has diminished and even if occasional incidents over the land do occur, it is considered that the situation will remain quiet.

The majority of villages had one or two domestic squabbles for consideration and while the natives were encouraged to settle such matters themselves, the patrol gave every assistance in order that amicable solutions were arrived at. In the Court for Native Affairs action was taken against 6natives of Maro and 1 of Uvunupe for disregarding the instructions of their various village officials. No crimes were brought to the notice of the patrol.

The Bogia - Kaukombe area occupies a very narrow coastal strip extending from the Kaukombe River to the Government Station, Bogia. The strip is quite flat - a few of the coastal hills come to the edge of it - and is accessible throughout by a vehicular road. The people of the area are in constant touch with the Govt. Station, Bogia and also with Administration patrols passing through the area. The area is well under control and has been for many years.

Villages are crowded closely together all along the coast but the population is very small. Not only is it small but it is with each year, becoming smaller. The birth rate in most cases is disappointing. The death rate is not excessive.

The smallness of the population has a great deal to do with the state of affairs existing at present. Added to this is the fact that a rather large proportion of the young men are absent from their villages at work. Fortunately, many of them are employed by the plantations in the vicinity and they are able to spend a great deal of their leisure time back in their villages. Even so, the condition of villages is not what it should be. Houses are old, many of them in need of repair, and the village areas themselves look to be, at best, but half cleaned. Roads do not absorb overmuch time for maintenance, for, with the exception of one or two villages who are

responsible for maintaining river crossings adjacent to their land, the people can afford to neglect their respective sections of road. This is so because the surface of the road is very firm and well drained and none but the heaviest rains do any damage to it.

Throughout , the patrol encouraged the people to take a greater interest in their own affairs and to take a pride in the state of their villages.

Many of the natives in the area are active in producing cash crops for marketing through local Rural Progress Societies. To date, much of this activity has been directed towards producing copra from the stands of coconuts which they planted, at the urging of the Government many years ago. This copra production was very popular because it did not require a concentrated effort, yet procured a substantial cash return. Copra producing is still popular, but much interest is being evoked by the idea of rice crops and, in some instances, peanut cultivation. The patrol encouraged this economic activity, giving assistance where possible. For specialist and technical advice, the people were referred to the Agricultural Officer, Bogia.

The patrol was called upon to arbitrate in many domestic quarrels and they were settled in a manner satisfactory to the parties involved. Mainly, they were concerned with women changing from one husband to another. Judging by the number of complaints of this nature brought to the patrol, the practice is widespread to a deplorable degree. Whenever the opportunity arose, it was discouraged in the strongest terms.

Action was taken against three natives of Sumru, in the Court for Native Affairs. Their offence involved a refusal to carry out instructions given by the village officials. It is considered that such action not only punishes the offenders, but also that backs up the Village Officials' authority as a leader of the village.

No matters of a criminal nature came to the notice of the patrol.

Roads and Bridges.

A coastal vehicular road runs through both areas visited, in the case of the Bogia - Kaukombe area, it is the only road of note and a patrol does not need to follow any other route. In its present condition, the road is trafficable as far as the Kaukombe River, with only occasionally, delays caused by a temporary flooding through heavy rain of one of the many small rivers or creeks which find their outlet along the coast. This office, in conjunction with the inhabitants of the various villages and with the Catholic Mission, Bogia and the personnel of the private plantations, has embarked on a program of bridge building which, when completed, will eliminate annoying delays and will permit through traffic in all weathers.

The responsibility of maintaining this road lies with the natives through whose ground the road passes. The various plantations and the mission have accepted their share of the burden of road maintenance. It is the practice of the various villages to devote at least one day each week to work on the road. This is a set day of each week and as far as can be observed, it is adhered to with very few exceptions.

As a result of the constant work and the constant inspections with the consequential suggestions and instructions for improvement, the condition of the road is quite good. There are, of course, corners to be straightened, sections to be widened or re routed and drains to be dug. These take their turn in order of priority and necessity with the construction of the bridges mentioned earlier.

The road forms part of the projected Madang to Bogia vehicular road and as such, assumes importance both strategically and economically. The emphasis at the present time, is on the latter aspect because of the existence of the private plantations and because of the interest being taken by the local natives in the cash cropping of rice, peanuts and copra. In the Ulingan area, through the coastal portion of which the road runs, there is already a movement afoot amongst the members of the local Rural Progress Society, to purchase a jeep which, of course, would use the road.

From the Kaukombu River to the extremity (South Eastern)

of the Sub District at the Kumil, the road is cut by several large rivers, of which the largest and widest are the Kumil and the Kaukomba. In addition, there is the Nemeru at Malala, also rivers at Ulingan, Sapare and Korek, which will probably require something more than Kwila bearers and Marsden Matting as decking. Some of them will require concrete piles and abutments set into bedrock to ensure their lasting more than one season of heavy rain. The Kumil and the Kaukomba rivers present something of a problem. Both of them are so wide and so subject to heavy flooding as to render any bridge, other than a major construction work as a waste of time and both are too shallow in the dry season to permit the operation of a pontoon or punt. Both these rivers were inspected for considerable distances upstream with no increase of the potentialities for a bridge. Indeed, the Kumil River still appeared to be impracticable for bridging even where the patrol crossed it at its headwaters.

A visit was paid to Tavuliae and Asimben in the MaGang Sub District for the purpose of road inspection and it was found that the condition of the road deteriorated rapidly after leaving the Bogia Sub District. From previous patrols the writer knows that the road from Bunebun towards Madang is in good condition but in the small section from the Muruk to the Kumil, which has, it seems, escaped inspection for a time, little or no effort had been put into the road. Necessary instructions and a " Morale boosting " talk was given to the people and officials of the villages concerned with the advice that the next patrol from the Bogia end would possibly visit them to inspect the road and report on the result of their efforts to the District Officer, Madang.

The Ulingan section of the road is in excellent condition if one considers the surface of the road alone. Still required, however, are numerous small bridges and culverts. Most of the rivers, creeks and drains have some form of device or other over them, but in their present state they are unsuitable for anything but pedestrian traffic. Orders for bridges and culverts were given together with instructions how to construct and production has already started on these items. An essential piece of equipment lacking at present is Marsden Matting. Rather large quantities of this could be used at present for the construction of new bridges and the renewal of existing ones.

A special report on the vehicular road from Bogia as far as the Kumil River is submitted under separate cover together with a scale plan showing position of river crossing, bridges and culverts.

A feeder road, capable of carrying traffic is under construction from the coast near Mowe to Susuri village. This area is potentially, a heavy producer of rice and other cash crops. The road is cut in three places by the Memaru River which finds its outlet in Malàla Harbour. One bridge is in the course of erection and two others are scheduled. A similar road could be pushed through from Ulingan to Saremun, an area of like potential as regards cash crops.

Away from the coast, the roads quickly become the usual native tracks, although, admittedly, much time and effort has been put into grading, draining and cleaning. Once again, it is the practice to set aside one day per week for road maintenance. The worst sections of road were from Kreivanum to Mavak and from there back to Misabura. These sections are at fault in the fact that they are undrained and loose earth and clay has been churned up into a swamp. Also, in some sections, the work routing of the road is the work of a madmen; and the places where it takes abrupt drops over a hill have been subtly chosen to coincide with sections composed of the greasiest clay. The task of ascending or descending is elevated to the status of a " work of art." Suggestions for the improvement thereof were given to the officials concerned.

There has been no effort, concerted or otherwise, in the Inland Ulingan area to bridge rivers. Apart from the fact that they eliminate a certain amount of inconvenience and a few minor valleys (or would if they existed in the area), they, or the lack thereof, assume no importance in the road network.

Carriers.

Carriers were recruited in each village visited for the purpose of carrying patrol stores and gear. In each case, word was sent ahead and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining them except for a temporary

DELAY AT KAUKOMBA Village. This was only because that particular village has very little offering in the way of manpower. The best response was generally in the area immediately at the back of Ulingan. At such places as AKETA, [illegible] and SUSUMI, more volunteers for carrying than were necessary presented themselves for selection.

The average number of carriers employed by the patrol was thirty (30) and the average length of carrying time per man was approximately 2½ hours.

Villages and Housing.

As a general rule, the most presentable and the most attractive villages were situated along the coast. None of the villages seen seemed to have a definite plan of layout, as seen in other areas, but a few had a haphazard idea that there should be the usual village "common" in the middle and the houses more or less grouped around the edges. WAVAK Village, for instance, consisted of approximately seventeen houses, of varying types, located, with no thought to layout and no provision for a village "square" or recreational space, on the shoulder of a hill. KREIVANUM, is sprung out along a ridge as is KREIRADAR. Most probably, it is the unsuitability of the site which does not lend itself to the pleasing layout rather than the inhabitants' lack of knowledge in such matters.

Several of the coastal villages deserve mention for the obvious effort they have put, at some time or other, into the improvement of the village surroundings..... TOMAGOT and DUGUMUR with the shrubs lining the roadway, the obvious cleanliness of TOTO [illegible] and MALALA and the large, well-built houses at KORAK. These are some examples. On the other hand, it was also the coast that presented the dirtiest and shabbiest village for the Patrol's inspection. Of these, BUSIP, [illegible], SUARU, LILAU and DAGOK ARRE SINGLED OUT and given special attention by the Patrol. Of them all, SUARU was the only village where it was necessary to take any action under the N.A.R.

Housing was the usual type - black palm flooring, plaited bamboo or sago and occasionally sago ribs for the walls and some and/or plaited sago leaf sharing the honours for roofing materials. Most houses were built

on piles above the ground - the main instances of houses being built on the ground was in the hills near the headwaters of the Kumil River. This area is particularly cold at night and unless raised houses were constructed of materials better than plaited bamboo etc., their interiors would most uncomfortable and, above all, dangerous to the health of the occupants. Village officials, in the hills, were informed that this type of house must be kept clean otherwise their removal would be ordered. There were one or two houses, built at ground level, in some of the coastal villages, but these were generally in such a dirty condition that their removal was ordered forthwith.

In spite of the fact that a few villages had a high standard of housing - notably KORAK, POTO, MEDIBUR and MALALA, - general talks were given throughout the area, encouraging a sense of responsibility in civic affairs with particular reference to an overall improvement in the housing.

Village Officials.

Apart from a handful of the coastal officials, Government appointees in the areas patrolled are, as a whole, unimpressive. And of those who do impress, or stand out, not all of them do so for the best reason. The luluai of Balus is much feared in that vicinity. And though nothing definite could be discovered in the matter, he is attributed with having arranged the deaths of four of the young men who have died in Balus in the past few years. To the patrol, he was most obliging and co operative, but he has, for a native, an over suave approach which tends to disfavour him. Certain of the European Plantation Staff in that area give credence to the rumours heard by the patrol. He is not an official in whom the writer would place a great deal of trust. The luluai of Malala is a quiet, unassuming type on the surface. He commands a certain amount of respect from his fellows and on occasions, gets village work done at rather an astonishing rate. A trifle shrewd and grasping, he is a leading light in the Rural Progress Society movement in the Ulingan area and under the supervision of this office and the Agricultural Officer, Bogia, he is going well in his various activities. The luluais of both Malmok and Kaukomba have but one claim to fame, that is

spirit of co operation and the friendliness which they extended to the patrol. The most energetic and the most suitable from an Administration point of view is the Iuluni of Korak. The village under his control is clean, housing is above standard and the roads are in good condition. Perhaps the best trier is the Tultul of Mavak. His village is not at an advanced stage of sophistication, but the despatch with which several minor tasks allotted by the patrol were disposed, demonstrates the tultul's enthusiasm and augurs well for the future.

No appointments or dismissals are recommended.

Health.

In all villages visited and inspected by the patrol, a medical examination was carried out by M.H.O. OHARE, in conjunction with the census line up. This practice enabled the patrol to keep a strict watch in case sick people were absenting themselves or deliberately being kept away from the inspection.

The mode of treating any patients was as follows:- preliminary treatment in the form of a dressing or an initial injection was administered by M.H.O. OHARE, then if further treatment was necessary, the patient was sent - or in the case of stretcher patients, carriers were arranged - to one of the Aid Posts on the coast at Sepure and Bugumur. Should the case be a serious one, then it was immediately referred to the hospital at Bogia. Whatever eventuality, the patient was accompanied by a note which described the preliminary aid administered, thus ensuring the continuity of treatment at the other end.

OHARE carried out his duties in an effective manner and with the ease which showed his knowledge of the subject. He was at all times co operative, cheerful and willing. Statistics of the patients treated were kept by OHARE and are submitted by him through the Medical Assistant, Bogia.

Appendix " A "

Report on the R.P.A M.C.C.

L/Cpl. MACHEMBI. Reg No 6545 — Appearance and bearing good. Insolent and arrogant of manner, a trouble maker who holds his position over willing people to his own advantage. Recommend demotion.

Const. MBURU. Reg No 2748 — Appearance and bearing satisfactory. Impetuous and hot tempered at times. A trifle old for active patrol work.

Const. KAPI. Reg No 5107 — Appearance and bearing good. Cheerful and willing. An average constable.

Const. TORAM. Reg No 5125 — Appearance and bearing good. Quiet and assuming. He carried out his duties efficiently. Of great assistance to me in doing compass traverse of vehicular road.

Const. NUPA. Reg No 6421 — Appearance and bearing excellent. Quiet and efficient, an asset to the patrol. Supervised the construction of a M/T bridge with excellent results.

J. Strawley
.....
J.S. Strawley, P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953-54 — Census Sub-Division "G"

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														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		Females in Child Birth		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
MEIVOK	19.2.54	2																					8		4				1										
SIKOR	19.2.54	5	5					1	1					4							1		9		7				3										
TOTO	20.2.54	3																					4		13		2												
MEDIBUR	20.2.54	1	1											1	1	1							10	1	11		1		6										
MERIMAN	19.1.54	3	1												1									1	8														
MUAKA	22.2.54	2												2	1								1		1														
SARAMUN	22.2.54	3	4		1		1							1	3								3		5				1										
TARIGAPA	22.2.54	1						1	1					1	3								4		2				1										
AKETA	23.2.54	3	4		1		2							1	2								13		2				2										
YEIPAMIRA	4.3.54	2	1		1										1								5		1														
PAPUR	4.3.54	2																					1		1				1										
ULATABUN	4.3.54	2	2								1			3	4								9		8				4										
WUNUPE	4.3.54	4	3		2									1	1								15		3														
MISABURA	3.3.54	1	2											2									6		3				3										
MAVAK	2.3.54		2											1				19	10				1		1				2										
ERETVANUM	28.2.54	2	2			1	1				1			1									10																
GUGUBAR	28.2.54	2	4								1			1									5		6				2										
c/fwd.		35	31	-	3	3	4	1	2	-	1	3	1	18	16	1		19	10	-	1	106	2	76	-	3	-	26	-	554	556	147	453	16	420		406	353	414	423	2199

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953-54 — Census Sub-Division "G"

Govt. Print.—4791/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Outside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	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
		35	31	-	3	3	4	1	2	-	1	3	1	18	16	1	19	10	-	1	106	2	76	-	3	-	26	-	255	556	147	458	16	420		406	353	604	623	2199
KEIDALABA	28.2.54	3							1												3						1		6	22	3	22	2	20	1.7	20	11	23	24	82
MANJGWAR	28.2.54	2		1											1						3								9	21	2	19	4	19	2.4	24	11	23	23	84
KABA	27.2.54	3	1											1							11		2						13	30	10	24	2	22	1.3	15	10	32	35	105
ALISUAB	27.2.54				BOOK DESTROYED BY FIRE - recensused																1		6						7	32	6	26		[illegible]	.7	6	9	41	35	98
ABABIGABA	27.2.54	1																			3		4						6	24	6	21		18	.7	10	5	22	26	70
SUBURI	23.2.54	3	2			2	1							1							5		7						10	38	4	26	2	21	1.4	21	13	36	28	110
AMINTEN	23.2.54	3	5					1						1	3						7		6				4		18	38	8	27	5	25	1.8	23	21	41	36	141
BURUKAT	18.1.54	6	2			2															8	1	5						17	34	17	35	4	35	1.9	30	26	30	42	142
MORO	18.1.54	1	2				1							1							14		9						12	30	8	17		19	1.6	13	10	18	21	83
MALALA	17.1.54	1	6							1		2									1	1	5		5				10	29	5	27		26	1.7	23	18	30	36	117
SIMBINI	16.1.54	2	1			1													3		4		4						2	27	6	26	1	23	1.2	7	13	25	33	86
TAMAGOI	17.1.54	2	1									1					1		1	5	3		4				2		12	27	8	26		28	1.7	20	19	27	34	109
BUBUM	27.2.54	2				1						2	1								3		2						18	27	1	21		17	.8	17	2	29	27	80
BARIN	27.2.54	2											1								2		3						5	35	9	23		23	1.2	12	12	36	29	94
BUSIP	15.1.54	1										2									3		1						-	22	1	8	2	13	1.1	8	5	20	19	56
BEIDUP	15.1.54	1	2																				2						2	22	1	13	1	12	1	5	9	25	17	58
Totals		73	53	1	3	9	6	2	3	-	2	3	1	27	27	1	20	13	2	1	181	3	136	-	3	-	33		402	1012	242	829	41	764		648	550	1072	1082	3714

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953-54 — Census Sub Division E

Govt. Print. 1391/16.57.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				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		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
BEANGAUA	9.3.54	2	3				1							2							7		1						4	25	6	20		29	1.1	7	15	24	30	84 / 45
ANDANA	9.3.54	3												1							7		1						11	35	10	29	1	29	1.2	18	11	40	38	115
LILAU	23.1.54																				17		3						8	29	2	18		18	1.3	9	8	27	23	87
DAGOI	23.1.54	1																			3								1	10	1	9		9	1.1	5	3	11	13	35
MOAP	23.1.54		1																		3		4						3	21	2	17		17	1.1	8	5	21	20	61
YAMBAI YAMBA	23.1.54	2												1	1						4		1						4	16	4	16	1	16	14	8	7	19	21	60
BONAFUTA	23.1.54																				2		1						3	10	3	10	1	10	1.9	7	4	16	14	43
WANGOR	22.1.54	2	1			1											1				1		1						7	17	4	14	1	14	1.4	10	7	25	21	65
BIMAT	22.1.54		2				1		1					1							3		3						8	23	3	17	1	17	1	5	6	25	20	62
SUARU	22.1.54		4		1									1	2				1	1	21		2						15	50	11	36	1	33	1.4	20	20	48	56	167
DAIUA	21.1.54													1	3						3		2						3	9	2	9		8	1.2	6	3	9	15	38
AIDIBAL	21.1.54	7			1													1			6		2						5	30	2	20		22	1.3	13	9	28	29	87
c/fwd		17	11	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	1	1	1	1	76	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	68	213	50	215	6	211		116	98	293	300	904

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953-54 — Sub Division E

Govt. Print.—(391/10.53.

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	
		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
Kolodi		17	11	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	1	1	1	1	76	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	68	275	50	215	6	211		116	98	293	300	904
MULALIMUDA	21.1.54							1						1							5								6	17	2	11		13	1.5	6	6	18	16	51
WIDARO	25.2.54	1	1		1																6		1						5	20	6	16	3	16	1.4	7	12	20	20	66
SIRIAR	26.2.54	1												1							11		1						2	22	4	15	2	16	1.8	1	6	17	12	36
DUGUMUR	26.2.54		2											1							11		1						7	22	4	15	2	15	1.4	8	10	16	22	68
TOBEHAN	25.2.54		1											1	1						9		1						1	22	2	17	2	16	.7	6	3	13	22	54
KAUKOMBA	14.1.54																1	1			7		1						4	18	1	13		9	.5	4		10	14	42
Totals		19	15	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	7	-	2	2	1	1	114	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	98	384	69	296	13	290 305		140	135	393	405	1221

8 OF 63/54

K.W. DYER.

AH.MN

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
31 MAR 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Office,
MADANG.

23rd March, 1954.

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

Subject: PATROL REPORT BOGIA NO.8 1953-54.
K.W. DYER ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Forwarded herewith is above noted report in triplicate.

Native Affairs.

Mr. Dyer's remarks indicate that he has an excellent field for practical administration.

Whilst it appears that the fighting in the ANDARUM was brought to a reasonably satisfactory conclusion, I will inform Mr. Dyer that in future such instances a European officer should investigate.

Roads & Bridges.

A.D.O. Bogia will be instructed, despite staff shortage, to proceed with the survey of a passable motor road to AMJK.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Bogia, Madang District.

5th March 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG

PATROL REPORT BOGIA No. 8 of 1953/54 - TANGU AREA

Patrol Conducted by: K.W.Dyer, Actg. Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled: TANGU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Patrol accompanied by:-

Europeans: Nil.

Natives: 4 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 native medical orderly.

Duration of Patrol:- 15.2.54 to 25.2 54

Number of days:- Eleven (11)

Did Medical Assistant accompany: No.

Last Patrol to the area:-

By District Services: May 1953.
By Public Health: August 1953
By Agriculture: January 1954.

Objects of Patrol: Revision of Census.
General Routine.

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INTRODUCTION:-

The area known as the TANGU Census Sub-Division lies inland from the Bogia Coast and the centre of population is approximately 10 miles South from the Bogia Government Station. There are 12 principal villages - all except 2 are located in the TANGUM mountains, a low range overlooking the IWARUM valley and River to the East. The population is relatively dense for the Bogia Sub-District. There are approximately 1800 people living within an hours walk from the Catholic Mission station at TANGUM which is central to the area.

The TANGU Sub-Division borders on five other Census Sub-Divisions of this Sub-District. The patrol visited some villages in the MUGUMAT sub-division when returning to the station to finalise some War Damage Claims and War Gratuities of native ex-servicement in the area.

The TANGU natives have had many years of contact with europeans and are considered to be rather sophisticated. The villages of ISINGIN and IGAMOK hitherto visited as part of the TANGU area have now been transferred to MAKARUP and were included in the last patrol to that area - vide Report Bogia No.5 of 1953/54

DIARY:-

Monday 15th Feb. :- After R.T.C. schedule at 10 a.m. closed Sub-District Office and departed Bogia at 10.30 a.m. Passed through NAUPI Village and arrived SIRIN at 3 p.m. Census and Inspection. Convened Court for Native Affairs and stayed overnight.

Tuesday 16th Feb.:- Departed SIRIN 7.15 a.m. arrived WASAMB 8.30 a.m. Left cargo here and proceeded direct to MANGIGIM arriving 9.30 a.m. Census and inspection. Departed 2 p.m. for BIEAMP arriving 2.30 p.m. Census and inspection. Departed BIEAMP 5.30 p.m. arriving WASAMB for overnight stay 5.50 pm.

Wednesday 17th Feb.:- Census and inspection WASAMB and GIAR - villages adjacent. Convened Court for Native Affairs. Village books seen to date in poor condition - started re-writing all books. Sent prisoners to Bogia with Constable LAIKAU. Stayed overnight WASAMB.

Thursday 18th Feb.:- Luluai BANGOVA of BARIT (ANDARUM/NOKEH GUAN AREA) reported tribal fighting at his village. Questioned and sent to Bogia hospital for treatment head wound. Constable HARPOLAN despatched to ANDARUM area to apprehend natives concerned. Departed WASAMB 8.15 a.m. arriving AMUK 8.30. AMUK and ANDEAMARUP villages adjacent - census and inspection both villages completed and stayed overnight.

Friday 19th Feb.:- Departed AMUK 7.30 a.m. arriving DUAPMANG 8.20 a.m. Census and inspection. Departed 1 p.m. for SIRIKEN arriving

DIARY (Cont'd)

2.05 p.m. Census and Inspection. ~~Departed~~ Stayed overnight.

Saturday 20th February:- Attending to minor matters at SIRIKIN until 12 noon. Departed SIRIKIN 12.30 p.m. arriving WADAGIMAM ~~XXXXXXXX~~ 1.25 p.m. Census and Inspection. Constable HARPOLAN arrived ex ANDARUM with 15 natives - some with head injuries. Wounds dressed, enquiries made. Stayed overnight.

Sunday 21st February:- At 11 a.m. proceeded to MORESAPA arriving 1.20 p.m. after crossing IWARUM River. During afternoon walked to view GUAM River having to swim one creek to get there. Returned to MORESAPA and several natives from BARIT AND RENG concerned in tribal fighting arrived. Made further enquiries. 20 natives held pending court action and despatched for BOGIA with Constable HARPOLAN. Stayed overnight at MORESAPA.

Monday 22nd February:- Census and Inspection of MORESAPA. By far the best village so far in the TANGU area. Departed 1 p.m. over a bush track for DUMUDUM in the MUGUMAT area arriving 4.30 p.m. Stayed overnight.

Tuesday 23rd February:- Met a number of officials from the MUGUMAT area who came to see me. Paid several War Damage claims and also settled several minor complaints. Departed 1 p.m. arriving TURUTAPA 2 p.m. Departed 3.35 p.m. arriving PARIAKANAM 4.45 p.m. Stayed overnight.

Wednesday 24th February:- Met officials from a number of nearby villages. Departed PARIAKANAM 9 a.m. arriving DONGWONAM 11.20 a.m. Departed 1 p.m. for KWONGAN arriving 1.40 p.m. Census and inspection of village. TANGU area now complete. Stayed overnight.

Thursday 25th February:- Departed KWONGAN 8 a.m. arriving LILAU 9.20 a.m. Proceeded along the Coastal road arriving Bogia at 11.30 a.m. Patrol Completed.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The TANGU area has had a reputation of being very settled, highly missionised and generally easy to deal with. Before this patrol I had the impression of an area generally of a higher standard and more advanced than other areas of this Sub-District. I was consequently disappointed in much of what I saw.

In the TANGU area itself there is no unrest and very few complaints. There were only 2 court cases - both cases of sexual intercourse with a woman knowing her to be married and both cases were brought up by aggrieved husbands who had been absent at work during the period of their wives misconduct. Complaints were rare and of a minor nature mainly concerning pigs and gardens. The villages were clean and in pleasant surroundings and the road generally well graded and pleasant walking. These factors create quite a good impression which, however, can be quite misleading. The people and the officials to my mind lack drive and throughout the area there is a general air of apathy. This is reflected in their buildings, their education, their progress in cash cropping etc all of which should be much more advanced considering the contact they have had, the population available, the quality of their soil and their relatively easy access to the Coast. There is at present little enthusiasm for enterprise of any kind - the people seem content to exist as they have in the past.

The most serious matter brought before the patrol was a report of fighting in the ANDARUM area, which lies to the South West of the TANGU area. Natives from SIRIKEN and DUAPMANG have good contacts with the ANDARUM people and Constable HARPOLAN assisted by several natives from these villages had no difficulty in apprehending the offenders which were subsequently tried in the Court for Native Affairs at Bogia. The fighting was not widespread and involved only a few natives from the villages of ANDARUM, BARIT and RENG. Apparently some years ago some BARIT natives had a fight with the ANDARUM natives. They had all been warned against further fighting and until a few weeks ago lived in peace. During the early hours of the morning on the 1st February a party of 12 natives led by a native named DAMSIKA left ANDARUM for BARIT arriving about 4 a.m. A fight ensued and a small number of BARIT natives were involved - these were re-enforced at about dawn by a few natives from RENG. The ANDARUM natives returned to their villages. Fighting was with sticks - no one was killed or seriously injured though a number of the participants had head wounds. On the 25th February 21 natives (10 from ANDARUM, 6 from BARIT and 5 from RENG) were convicted in the Court for Native Affairs of riotous behaviour and 1 sentenced to 6 months, 6 to 3 months, 3 to 2 months and 11 to 6 weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

The visit to the few MUGUMAT villages was of a surprise nature and conditions found were very good - far better in fact than the TANGU area which had been advised of my visit for some time. The MUGUMAT area will be visited as a whole during April.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The people are keen agriculturalists as far as their own crops are concerned but to date have not shown considerable interest in cash crops such as rice and peanuts. On this patrol it was found that the villages that showed the most interest were those furthest from the station - viz. MORESAPA and WADAGINAM. These two villages had each about 3 acres of rice - the remaining villages about ½ acre each. Most of this rice is now coming into bearing and some is ready for harvesting. The crops seen looked healthy and stood thick and high but the method of planting seemed wasteful. The agricultural officer had visited the area about three weeks

before the present patrol and had given advice concerning harvesting, the preparation of new ground, correct planting etc which I strongly supported. The limiting factor to date has been the lack of seed rice and particular emphasis was laid on the necessity of harvesting rice now ~~ax~~ ready and replanting larger areas as quickly as possible while rainfall conditions are favourable. All villages have certainly increased their rice production since last year and the stimulus of a visit from the Agricultural Officer and this patrol will be most useful. With the population and land available they could however produce a good deal more and from the rice now being harvested it is hoped that the natives will plant much larger areas than hitherto.

The primary food crop grown is yams which are of more importance than taro. Crops grown in the order of importance are Yams, Taro, Maws, corn, cabbage, beans, sugar, bananas and pawpaws. Very little else is grown - bananas and pawpaws are not at all plentiful. Gardens in fact consist almost entirely of Yams and Taro. Sago as elsewhere in this Sub-District is a principal item of diet during the dry season and continues in importance until the new crop of taro or yams comes into bearing.

Due to the severity of the last dry season the new taro gardens have not yet reached maturity. The crops appear to be at least 3 months later than they were last year. A little of the new crops are being eaten now but the principal food is still sago. The new taro should be ready in abundance towards the end of March. Gardens in the Tangu area are large. They are fenced to keep out pigs but fencing is not usually done until the garden is well established. By doing this the fence is still strong when the garden is fully productive whereas in some other areas where a fence is built at the same time as the garden the fence has often weakened considerably by the time the garden bears and can be easily broken by a determined pig.

There are not a great number of pigs in the area considering the population. There are very few fowls. I saw not more than a dozen during the whole patrol. I saw no chickens whatever and eggs were just not procurable. Villagers state that the "bush snake" has killed off all the poultry. This may be so but I feel that here again is a sign of the general apathy I felt in this area. The people are not very interested in fowls if it is necessary to give them a little care and attention.

Wild pig is available in the bush and natives get meat by hunting either the wild pig or cassowary which the natives state are quite plentiful.

VILLAGE SITES, HOUSING AND HYGIENE:

Villages were attractively sited on ridges and the views of the surrounding country were really magnificent. From many villages parts of the coastline could be seen and also the land stretching towards Josephstaal and towards the Ramu and the Mountains in the Highlands behind.

Village areas were clean and free from rubbish. Flies were bad at most villages indicating filth of some sort but conditions as seen were quite good. Natives and officials were told to see that the villages were always kept in this condition. Latrines generally were satisfactory. They were not first class but showed that attention had been paid to them. More attention could be paid to the fly proofing of latrines but I do not think this is the sole reason for flies in the villages. It is more likely to result from a general neglect in hygiene matters after a patrol has gone and in this respect Officials were instructed clearly on their duties to ensure that the village sanitation and hygiene is not neglected.

Housing throughout the entire area with the exception of MORESAPA village was not satisfactory and was the worst feature of the patrol. Some villages were worse than others - MANGIGIM and BIBAMP were the worst - but all left a great deal to be desired. A determined drive for improved housing was made and all officials have to report personally to me in a month's time as to the progress made.

The main defect in the housing was the quality of the thatch - in 50% of the houses the sago leaf thatch was not weatherproof and daylight could be seen through the many large holes in the roof. Natives claim that sago leaf is short and it is a fact that when a new house is built much of the thatch on the old house is used for the new. This practice is most undesirable. I personally do not think it necessary. These people have sago - they eat a lot during the dry season. It is however some distance from their villages and I believe the basic difficulty is that the people are reluctant to carry it to the village. The walls of the houses are mainly of bark which though not attractive is serviceable enough. Bamboo is not plentiful and the people have not the art of plaiting it. Where insome cases plaited bamboo has been used the quality of the workmanship is far inferior to that on the coast. There could also be more houses. In some cases several generations are living in the one house and this is not at all desirable. Natives were told that every married couple should have their own house. The concentration made on housing by this patrol will I feel sure have its desired effect and the next patrol should see a decided improvement.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLING:-

The only mission operating in the area is the Catholic Mission which has a european priest usually stationed at TANGUM. This priest was transferred to Alexishafen last December and to date no relief has been provided. Mission affairs at the moment in this area are being supervised by the resident fathers of IGOM, MAKARUP and BOGIA, who take it in turns to visit the area.

The mission station has a general appearance of neglect - is overgrown and buildings generally poor. This will no doubt improve when a father is again posted to the area. It does seem to indicate however that the people seem to have little pride in their mission.

Father Klijn of IGOM was at TANGUM when I passed through. His primary complaint was that many children were not attending school and requested assistance to encourage attendance. There being no other educational facilities available I did what I could and urged the children to attend school in order to improve their educational standard. There were large groups of children not attending school and pressure was brought to bear on parents and officials to see that the village children did not neglect their education.

The Mission education in the TANGU area and in the whole Sub-District is far from satisfactory. In these primitive mission schools the native children at least learn to read and write in pidgin if they stay long enough. This is better than nothing and as no other facilities are available the children are urged to attend school. I feel far from happy about this as, to put it bluntly, the Administration is being used to influence children to attend school primarily for the purpose of their indoctrination in the Catholic faith. The primary aim of these schools is the furthering of the Catholic faith and natives themselves in asking for Government Schools claim the Mission schools are "skul bilong God tasol". Hence the very real concern of the Missionaries when a few children start missing school. They state emphatically that they do not neglect secular education but from my own observation what is

given is at best very meagre.

At present, should a native from the TANGU area (and other areas of this Sub-District for that matter) conscientiously attend a mission village school a for several years he has no prospects of higher education except through a more advanced Mission school at Mission Headquarters near Madang. These schools naturally take only the cream and with a view to their subsequently becoming teachers/catechists. As for the rest left in the village many try to enter Government schools but the standard of their education is so poor that they have not a chance.

The position is I believe a matter of very grave concern. Recent youthful applicants for the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary could not read and write. The lack of education is a very limiting factor in the development of Rural Progress Societies and other native development. This is particularly so when it is extremely difficult to find natives with only a smattering of education suitable for keeping records etc in the villages.

As a first essential in improving the education in this Sub-District I would strongly recommend the establishment of a Government School at Bogia. This would have a number of immediate advantages (a) The school could bridge the gap between Mission education and what is required to enter Government Central Schools (b) The natives would have an alternative to the Mission schools (c)It would certainly be a stimulus for the Missions to improve the standard of education offering and (d) it would be an incentive to natives attending the Mission schools in that they would have an attainable goal if they so desired and worked hard. There would be other advantages too - one important one being that the natives would see that the Administration is endeavouring to help them with their education.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

All officials were co-operative and helped the patrol. During the past year there have been no deaths nor have any resigned hence there are no recommendations for new appointments. As a body, the officials were an ill dressed and dirty looking lot. They feel bound to wear shirts or singlets and these are frequently in a dilapidated and dirty state. Many had very ancient hats - this was rectified.

It is obvious that Luluais have not the control over their villages that they ought to have. In every village efforts were made to uphold the authority of the Luluai and strengthen his prestige. Officials were against instructed in their duties and above all where wilful disobedience of lawful orders were involved, not to hesitate to bring court action against the offenders. In all villages there are the malingerers. If these are not dealt with even the loyal workers become disheartened - arguments are started and village work suffers. These facts were pointed out to all the people who were urged to work together with their officials. With the large populations the necessary communal work should not be heavy if properly shared.

There is a definite unfavourable tendancy in many villages for the Luluai to assume responsibility for only a section - the Tultul to take another portion (or hamlet) and the Medical Tultul another. It was pointed out that the Luluai alone is responsible and that if he uses the other officials to assist him in other sections of the village he still remains responsible for what is, or has not been, done.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The patrol was lucky in that the present wet season has been exceptionally dry and very little rain fell during the course of the patrol. Native tracks consequently were very good - even with heavy rain the tracks would still be good but somewhat muddy and slippery. The main track from Bogia through MAUPI as far as the GUAM River is well graded, well cut and generally pleasant walking.

Besides the main track there are a number of other native pads. One of these I followed from MORESAPA to DUMADUM. It is rarely used and was not clean. A track from LILAU on the coast through KWONGAN to AMUK is maintained as a main road. There is also a track from MORESAPA to KWONGAN which would be the quickest route proceeding through TANGU into the JOSEPHSTAAL area.

The TANGU area seems admirably suited to the provision of motor transport roads. This matter has been brought up a number of times before and it had been hoped to have the road completed by now. The scheme however fell through as with loss of european staff in the sub-district it has not been possible to have european supervision for the initial stage of making a final survey of the route and getting the job started. The best route appears to be directly in from the coast towards AMUK. I believe once the road has been defined the actual work could be completed in one month using daily 300 natives from the TANGU area. The natives realise the use the road would be to them and will do the job voluntarily with a little prodding from the government. Apart from the economic importance of the road I believe the effect of a road, once completed, would be very beneficial from the point of view of encouraging cash cropping and in overcoming a general atmosphere of apathy in the area.

The crossing of the GUAM River on the road to JOSEPHSTAAL is 2 miles South of Moresapa Village and would be a formidable, if not impossible, barrier for motor transport. From the map it can be seen that a large area of country is drained through the GUAM. The best route to Josephstaal during the wet season would be through the MUGUMAT area crossing the GUAM much further West but even here I believe the crossings are often difficult. However a motor road into the TANGU area would be of benefit to the ANDARUM and JOSEPHSTAAL areas beyond.

Eye complaints	2
Infected sores	2
Malnutrition (?)	1
Unknown	1

The belief in sorcery and native medical cures etc is still quite strong throughout this area, particularly in the villages furthest South and bordering on the North Guam area. The case not diagnosed above was a young pregnant female. Village Officials quite seriously maintained that her sickness had resulted from an act of intercourse with a man from another village before her marriage. The act had taken place a number of years ago the woman being old enough and willing. The matter only came up as a result of village investigations into her cause of illness. The counter measure to be adopted in such a case is for the guilty man to grate a coconut which the sick woman eats. Though there was no objection to her going to hospital I was told the man had grated the necessary coconut which the woman had eaten and that she would now get well. Unfortunately I have since learned that the following day the woman died while being carried to hospital at Bogia.

In general the village medical tultuls seem to be doing a good job. I was pleased with the standard of health in the area which I consider to be very good.

Native Medical Orderly KARLAI accompanied the patrol and did a very good job. He is young and enthusiastic. On

only one occasion did I have to speak to him and that was for rather roughly handling a timid aged couple in the line. It is a rather common tendancy for young nativesmx whether they be medical orderlies or police mx to be rather impatient with the aged who after all should if necessary be treated with more patience.

In all his work KARLGI was neat and clean and did a thorough job. He did a very good job in treating a number of natives who had head wounds resulting from village fighting before the natives were sent on to Bogia for further treatment. His general conduct was very good.

CONCLUSION:-

The area in general is very well settled and trouble free. Conditions generally except for housing are satisfactory though I feel the people could do better. The efforts of the patrol were directed particularly to rousing the people out of their apathy and inducing them to take more interest in their own well being and particularly in cash cropping of rice.

The TANGU area has advantages over many other areas in that it has large villages and adequate man power for any venture they enter. There is sufficient man-power in the area to build a trafficable motor road from the coast and such a road would be of great benefit to the people.

The co-operation of the people with the Administration in the building of a road and the development of their resources by means of agricultural crops should ensure for the TANGU people a considerable mxxxxxxx improvement in their standard of living during the next few years.

(K.E.Dyer)
Actg.Assistant District Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT BOGIA No.8 OF 1953/54.

REPORT ON MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO TANGU CENSUS SUB DUVUSION, BOGIA SUB-DISTRICT.

Reg.No. 6478 Constable HARPOLAN - Was in charge of the detachment for the patrol and did well. Bearing and manner excellent. Command will improve with experience. Can be relied on absolutely to carry out duties thoroughly and well. Should have a chance for N.C.O's school.

Reg.No. 3768 Constable BAKOM - A sound and experienced constable. Not always as willing as he could be but nevertheless is reliable. Bearing and conduct good.

Reg.No. 5117 Constable KI[illegible]U - Bearing and conduct good. A willing worker but not very reliable. Inclined to obey his own impulses rather than orders.

Reg.No. 6195 Constable LAIBKAU - He tries but never manages to make the grade. Absolutely unreliable and when not under direct supervision can be entrusted with only the simplest of tasks.

(K.W.Dyer)
Actg.Assistant District Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT BOGIA No.8 OF 1953/54 - TANGU AREA.

WALKING TIMES BETWEEN VILLAGES

SIRIN	-	WASAMB/GIAR	1 hr 15 mins
GIAR/WASAMB	-	ANDEAMARUP/AMUK	15 mins
WASAMB	-	BIEAMP	20 mins
BEIAMP	-	MANGIGIM	30 mins
AMUK	-	DUAPMANG	50 mins
DUAPMANG	-	SIRIKIN	1 hr 5 mins
SIRIKIN	-	WADAGINAM	55 mins
WADAGINAM	-	MOMESAPA	2 hr 20 mins
MOMESAPA	-	DUMUDUM (bush track)	3 hr 30 mins
DUMUDUM	-	TURATAPA	1 hr
TURUTAPA	-	PARIAKANAM	1 hr 10 mins
PARIAKANAM	-	DONGWONAM	2 hr 20 mins
DONGWONAM	-	KWONGWAN	40 mins
KWONGWAN	-	LILAU	1 hr 20 mins
Bogia	-	MAUPI	2 hr 15 mins
MAUPI	-	SIRIN	1 hr 45 mins

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K.V. DYER

9 of 53/54

K. N. DYER

WJ[illegible]N

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
[illegible] 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR :

M.30/1

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

17th May, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT, BOGIA NO.9 OF 1953-54 - K.W. DYER, A/A.D.O.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is forwarded in triplicate.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The suggestion of the amalgamation of the three census-divisions into the one census-sub-division will be acted on. This will mean an alteration to a map which is in the process of preparation as some time ago when it was suggested that too much unnecessary fragmentation of census sub-divisions had occurred it had been maintained that this was not the case at Bogia and so it was decided to let matters rest as they were.

Mr. Dyer's observation on the attitude of the people towards their rice crops has been noted in other parts of the District so that it is essential that the economics of the things have to be continually hammered home on every patrol. However, seeing that we know what to expect it is not likely that the matter will ever get out of hand.

GENERAL.

My Dyer has presented an interesting and comprehensive report of an area which is showing the benefits of regular patrolling. Even though it is twelve months since the last District Services' patrol there have been two other patrols through the area in the meantime.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Bogia, Madang District.

5th May 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT BOGIA No.9 OF 1953/54 - MUGUMAT, YAKIBA and PORTION JOSEPHSTAAL AREAS.

Patrol conducted by:- K.W.Dyer, Actg.Assistant District Officer.

Area patrolled:- MUGUMAT (Census Sub-Division "F"); YAKIBA (Census Sub-Division "J") and portion JOSEPHSTAAL (Census Sub-Division "I")

Patrol accompanied by:-

Europeans: Mr. Bright, Medical Assistant - 1 day only.

Natives: 4 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 native medical assistant.

Duration of Patrol:- 2.4.54 to 25.4.54

Number of days:- Twenty four (24)

Last patrol to area:-

By District Services: MUGUMAT AND YAKIBA March 1953
PORTION JOSEPHSTAAL May 1953

By Public Health:- August 1953.

By Agriculture:- MUGUMAT AND YAKIBA March 1954.

Objects of Patrol:- (1) Revision of Census 1953/54.
(2) Finalisation of War Damage Compensation.
(3) Plantation inspections.
(4) General Routine.

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INTRODUCTION:-

The patrol covered the MUGUMAT and YAKIBA census Sub-Divisions two inland areas situated directly south of the Coastal range extending from Bogia to the KAUKOMBA River. Most of the country is quite roughly undulating and very few flat unbroken areas are found. These are mainly very wet.

Last September a number of villages along the GUAM River were visited and many censused for the first time. (Bogia Patrol Report No. 2 of 1953/54 refers). Those areas North of the Guam were included in the ANDAMUM Census Sub-Division whilst those to the South West were included with JOSEPHSTAAL census Sub-Division. This was primarily a contact patrol and the seven villages that formerly formed the JOSEPHSTAAL census were not lined. This patrol therefore took the opportunity of visiting these villages and completing the JOSEPHSTAAL census.

Apart from a small area near the KAUKOMBA River the entire area visited is drained by the GUAM and its tributaries. On this patrol the GUAM River has to be crossed at least twice. These crossings are known to be most difficult in wet weather as are also some tributaries - notably in the YAKIBA area. The patrol however was remarkably fortunate with weather. On the second day between Dongwanam and Pariakanam the relatively small KERE river was in flood and some difficulty was experienced in crossing. Thereafter the weather was very dry and consequently river crossings easy throughout the patrol. The day the patrol finished rain set in for a week and rivers ran high. The patrol was fortunate with weather - with rain many river crossings in this area patrolled could considerably delay a patrol.

The area patrolled from ATITAU patrol post borders the YAKIBA and JOSEPHSTAAL census Sub-Divisions between MOISIAMANOT and JOSEPHSTAAL itself. It seems quite unlikely that there are any groups of natives adjacent to this boundary area that have been overlooked. According to remarks in the village book the natives of MOISIAMANOT have been particularly helpful to the Officer-in-charge ATITAU in settling ATITAU villages adjacent to their own village.

Though Missions have been in the area and influenced it for many years there have not been many patrols through the area - since the war at any rate. This year, including the visits from the Medical and Agricultural officers, they have had more visits by Administration officers that in the three years previously. This naturally has had a good effect and was reflected in conditions which I found generally very pleasing.

DIARY:-

Friday 2nd April: Accompanied by Medical Assistant Bright departed Bogia 11 a.m. per truck arriving LILAU Village 12 noon. Delayed in Bogia plantation by bridge under repair. At LILAU inspected a proposed site for a new bridge to replace a level crossing washed away by rain. Departed LILAU 12.30 p.m. arrived KWONGWAN 1.35 p.m. Departed KWONGWAN 1.55 p.m. arrived DONGWANAM 2.30 p.m. Census and inspected. Stayed overnight.

Saturday 3rd Apr.: Medical Assistant Bright recalled to Bogia, and departed 8.15 a.m. Patrol departed same time for PARIAKANAM arriving 1.30 p.m. after a 3 hour delay crossing the KERE River. Census and inspection. Departed 3.55 p.m. arrived TURATAPA 4.55 p.m. Census and inspection and stayed overnight.

Sunday 4th April: Patrol rest... At 3 p.m. proceeded to DUNUDUN arriving 4 p.m. and stayed overnight.

Monday 5th April: Census and inspection of DUNUDUN. Departed 11.30 a.m. arriving MUGUMAT No. 2 at 4 p.m. having crossed the GUAE and passed through a hamlet of SANARVAT Village. Census and inspection and overnight stay. Village in poor condition.

Tuesday 6th Apr: Departed MUGUMAT No.2 at 8.30 a.m. Passed through DOGODOGO hamlet (MUGUMAT No.2Village) at 10.40 a.m. and arrived UTAH in the Josephsteal area 12.45 p.m. Census and inspection - departed 3.45 p.m. arrived TUMANDAPUAR 5.10 p.m. Census and Inspection - stayed overnight.

Wednesday 7th Apr: Departed 8.30 a.m. Passed through IKUNDUN 8.45 a.m. and arrived MINDIVI 10 a.m. Census and Inspection. Departed p 1 p.m. proceeded direct to JOSEPHSTAAL Medical Aid Post arriving 3 p.m. Visited Rev. Father Hoss at Josephsteal Catholic Mission some 25 minutes South of the Aid post. Stayed at Aid Post overnight.

Thursday 8th Apr: Inspected Medical Aid Post and gave instructions for necessary work to be carried out. Constable YORI detached to supervise work. Departed 10 a.m. arrived MATITANGU 10.20 a.m. Census and inspection. Departed 12.30 p.m. arrived WAIUTANG 1.05 p.m. Census and Inspection. Officials from MANUGWAR, PONDOMA, UVORAI and AVUNNAKAI villages - visited and censused by the patrol last September - visited patrol. Departed 4.30 p.m. arrived MINDIVI 5.30 p.m. stayed overnight.

Friday 9th Apr A further inspection of village and departed 8.45 a.m. arrived IKUNDUN 10.05 a.m. Census and Inspection. Departed 12.30 p.m. proceeding through TUMANDAPUAR arrived NMUAR 2 p.m. Departed 4.30 p.m. arrived UTAH 5.30 p.m. stayed overnight.

Saturday 10th Apr.: Inspection UTAH and departed 8 a.m. arriving DOGODOGO hamlet 10 a.m. Inspection and departed 10.45 a.m. arriving MUGUMAT No.2 1 p.m. Inspection and village now vastly improved. Departed 3 p.m. arriving SANARVAT 4.20 p.m. Census and inspection - overnight stay.

Sunday 11th Apr.: Patrol rest... At 2 p.m. patrol moved to YAKIBA village arriving 2.40 p.m. and stayed overnight.

Monday 12th Apr.: Census and Inspection YAKIBA. Departed 10 a.m. arrived MOISIAMANOT 11.40 a.m. Census and Inspection and Court for Native Affairs convened. Departed 3 p.m. arrived YAVARA 5 p.m. Census and inspection - stayed overnight.

Tuesday 13th Apr.: Departed 7.05 a.m. arrived WAGINUDA 8.35 a.m. Census and Inspection. Departed 10.20 a.m. for census and inspection NUWARANE village 20 minutes away. Returned WAGINUDA 12 noon. Departed 1 p.m. for SUVAT arriving 3 p.m. Census and inspection. Departed 4.30 p.m. for MUGUMAT No.1 arriving there 6.10 p.m. Inspection and stayed overnight.

Wednesday 14th Apr: Census MUGUMAT No. 1 and SARERO. Departed 11.40 a.m. for TURAPARP arriving 1.25 p.m. Census and inspection. Departed 4.15 for WAGADAS arriving 5 p.m. Census and inspection - stayed overnight.

Thursday 15th April: Departed WAGADAB 8.50 a.m. arrived BWANAVAB 9.55 a.m. Census and Inspection. 12.20 p.m. proceeded WANAKU arriving 1.15 p.m. Census and inspection. Departed 4 p.m. for AIDKBAL on the Coast arriving 4.40 p.m.

Friday 16th April to Tuesday 20th April: Easter. Self proceeded to Bogia for Easter - also an opportunity to have discussions with auditor at station.

Tuesday
Wednesday 21st Apr.: Departed Bogia per jeep 9.30 a.m. for Kelaua and plantation inspection. Departure delayed awaiting Medical Assistant who intended to make medical inspections at same time. Medical assistant unable to come. Native labour inspection conducted at KELAUA. Per jeep visited Catholic Mission Father at BANARA and proceeded to DUGUMUR plantation and stayed overnight.

Thursday 22nd Apr.: Native labour inspection of DUGUMUR plantation. Thence to ASURAMBA plantation for labour inspection. Returned to for labour inspection at HAMBURGER.DHAVEN Harmonide Colony and returned to DUGUMUR plantation for night.

Friday 23rd Apr.: Native Labour inspection Catholic Mission BANARA. Jeep sent back to Bogia. Departed AIDKBAL Village 11.30 a.m. passing through WANAKU arrived BWANAVAB 1.15 p.m. Departed 1.50 p.m. arriving KOUMIRAP 2.45 p.m. Inspection of village. Census of KOUMIRAP and OUKIRAP. Stayed overnight.

Saturday 24th Apr.: Departed KOUMIRAP 8 a.m. arrived OUKIRAP 8.20 a.m. Inspection. Departed 9.15 a.m. arrived GUNUBE 10.10. Census and Inspection. Departed 1.50 p.m. arrived GUM 3.20 p.m. inspecting AVIPA hamlet (GUNUBE Village) en route. Census and inspection GUM. Census for area patrolled now complete. Stayed overnight.

Sunday 25th Apr.: Departed 9 a.m. for KIMAP Village on coast arriving 11.30. Proceeded Bogia government station per jeep arriving 12.30 p.m. Patrol complete.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The area generally has a bad reputation for cult activities and of being trouble makers. This applies particularly to the villages of PANIAKAHAN, TURATAPA, BUMADUM, KOUMIRAP, WAGADAB, TURAPAKP, WAGINUDA and YAVERA. However I found conditions throughout most pleasing and the people generally much more energetic than elsewhere in the Sub-District.

With few exceptions housing is good. Population is relatively sparse however bridle tracks were well cut and showed that much work had been spent maintaining them. Rest houses, matters of hygiene, housing generally, village food gardens, rice production and so on though by no means perfect were clearly ahead of adjacent sub-divisions. The patrol throughout was well received and altogether I obtained quite a favourable impression of the area.

Complaints were remarkably few - so much so that special effort was made by myself and through the police with me to ascertain if perhaps

officials were smothering matters that should be brought to my attention. I also endeavoured to stay overnight at as many villages as possible - hence movements on Sundays - but apparently the natives have few troubles at the moment and are happy and contented.

One native who had insulted his Luluai was convicted before the Court for native affairs and this was the only case heard. A few domestic troubles were brought up and settled amicably but these, too, were remarkably rare. Health was quite good and there were not an abnormally large number absent from the villages at Aid Posts as is sometimes found. There are still a lot of infant deaths - far too many - however over the whole area there was a natural increase of 19 and it can be said that minimum the previous adverse situation of deaths exceeding births has been arrested.

The natives are all keen producers of rice and this is encouraging. Acreage planted is not very high and could be considerably increased. However, the area at present planted far surpasses anything they have attempted before. Some villages 15 months ago had no rice whatever - now they have 2 or 3 acres. That is not a lot, but it is a good start. The area patrolled is midway between the two mechanical rice hullers operated by the Bogia and Ulingan Rural Progress Societies at Bogia and Malala respectively. At present their rice is hulled at Malala but they wish to form their own Society with a mill located convenient to their area. Already 24 villages (1007 natives) have subscribed £394.3.0 capital for this Society known as the Bagamar Rural Progress Society.

Though it is only during the past 12 to 18 months that rice production has started to move forward many of these natives have had the production of rice urged upon them for a number of years. Prior to the patrol I had heard it expressed that these people believed that they only had to produce rice and all the material benefits they desired would flow to them, that money would be plentiful. There are real dangers in this sort of outlook - it could even be a new twist to the old cargo cult. Certainly there would bound to be disappointment and a consequent lessening of interest in rice. From my own conversation with officials and natives they certainly seem to expect more from their rice than their acreage would justify. Consequently in talks with natives and officials everything was done with a view to correcting this impression without dampening their ardour. Among other things the following points were elaborated on in addressing natives:- 1. That nothing is ever obtained without effort. 2. That they have a potential asset in their land that, as bush, is worthless, but with effort can be made to produce. 3. They have no copra. Perishable foodstuffs are not suitable for marketing (except to a few local plantations etc). Hence the value of rice both as a food and a cash producing crop. 4. There is no mystery about rice. It is sold as any other commodity and payment depends on the quality and quantity produced. 5. The Administration seeks to guide and assist them but their success will largely depend upon the effort they themselves put into it. 6. That their effort to date is very pleasing but they are capable of doing much better. 7. That to improve their standard of living by producing things, by building better and cleaner villages, by seeking and achieving higher educational standards etc. will take a long time and involve constant effort on their behalf.

The two areas of YAKUBA and MUGUMAT have much in common and their is no natural barrier separating them. They could very conveniently be dealt with as one Sub-Division. Along the coastal range there were a number of villages which have shifted in the past to the Coast. WANARU and SAMERO are two that have moved back from the coast to their old locations. Others like MIMAT and LILAL still live on the Coast but have their gardens inland. Should they return they should on existing Census Sub-Divisions be included with MUGUMAT. I am quite firmly of the opinion and recommend that the present three Census Sub-Divisions of MUGUMAT,

YAKIBA, and the BOCHA TO KAUKOMBA RIVER COASTAL AREA should be amalgamated as one Sub-Division and that it be called the DUGUMUR Census Sub-Division. These three areas have already joined together to form the DUGUMUR Rural Progress Society and the MUGUMAT and YAKIBA areas are commonly referred to as the "Dugumur bush".

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The staple food for the area is TARO but large gardens of YAMS were also seen. SWEET POTATO is grown, not extensively, but much more than in other areas of the Sub-District. It is of good quality and size. SUGAR, CAPIOCA, BANANAS, PAWPAWS (not many), TOMATOES, BEANS and CHINESE CABBAGE were all seen growing and were eaten by the natives.

A severe South East dry season brought on drought conditions in the Sub-District. The areas visited on this patrol were not as severely affected as places elsewhere - however food has not been plentiful and only during the last month the new crops of taro have come into bearing. At present food is plentiful.

Mention has been made of the native interest in rice. Many rice gardens were seen and the rice grows high and strong. A conservative estimate of the area planted in the MUGUMAT and YAKIBA areas would be 30 acres. Most crops now are coming into bearing and at least half the villages have rice harvested and ready to be carried to the mill. Rice at TURAPARP was very dry and natives advised to harvest immediately before the rice was lost. I believe there would have been more rice planted this current season except for a difficulty in obtaining seed rice. In this respect natives have been advised to hold adequate seed for extensive planting next year season.

The natives in the JOSEPHSTAAL area also have rice and in some respects this is embarrassing. The Luluai of MINDIVI is the prime mover here but unless the people carry their rice to the coast there will be little they can do with it. Production is confined to the 7 villages visited in this area and acreage is not extensive - probably from 10 to 12 acres. They have already some 20 copra sacks full of un-hulled rice. They are not keen to carry the rice to the coast and their suggestion that it be despatched by plane from JOSEPHSTAAL is not a very attractive economic possibility. This was explained to the natives concerned who are going to carry it to Bogia once the seasonal rains have finished. These people could possibly in the future market produce by using the GUAM river but these possibilities would be well into the future and depend not on establishing effective control in the now unsettled GUAM River area and on its future development. For the present, unless the JOSEPHSTAAL people can carry their rice to the coast, and that would be an arduous task, I would not stimulate further increased production in this area.

The leading village officials in rice production are the Luluais of ROUMIRAP, TAGADAB, DUMADUN and YAKIBA. Peanuts are not grown to any extent - several villages have small plots. Production of cash crops are by combined village effort and not on an individual basis. At YAKIBA the Luluai, Tultul, Medical Tultul and an ex N.G.I.B. each direct a garden worked by a section of the village. This is quite a good arrangement and works well. In time it is hoped that production will be on an individual or family basis which I believe in the long run will be simpler and have better results.

Pigs and fowls are not plentiful there being only a few of each in the villages. There are no other livestock. Wild pig and game are fairly abundant and figure prominently in the native diet. Natives spend a lot of their time hunting.

VILLAGE SITES, HOUSING AND HYGIENE:

The country generally is quite roughly undulating and consequently apart from MUGUMAT No. 1 and SUVAT all villages are built on mountain tops or ridges, and command an exceptionally good view of the surrounding country. Though heavy rain falls the sites soon dry out and are without doubt much healthier than lower damper areas. Heavy erosion does occur on these hill villages - some of the longer established have gullies 8 to 10 feet deep running through them. Villages generally have one or more hamlets and when a village site becomes really bad with erosion the natives move to a new location. The dangers of erosion were pointed out and in many cases where it could be arrested or prevented advice was given as to how best this could be done.

The high villages necessitates much work in carrying water during the dry season. At the time of the patrol small springs of good water were found close to the villages - as the dry season advances these springs dry up and the women have to carry water from the larger streams further from the village.

Generally, housing was quite good. The MUGUMAT sub-division housing was the best. Good well built houses were the rule - in many cases these were getting a little old but they were still sound and weatherproof. The YAKIBA villages could improve their housing by building with heavier materials - often the stumps of the houses are merely small soft bush timber. In this area MUGUMAT No.2 and SANARVAT had poor housing and much to do to improve it. The other villages were satisfactory though they could still do better. In the JOSEPHSTAAL area there is room for a great deal of improvement. UTAH and TAMANDAPUAR had very inferior housing - most houses still built on the ground. However, I believe the housing has improved and still is improving even if only slowly. All housing was inspected and advice for improvements given on the spot.

Village areas were clean and free from rubbish. Flies were not troublesome and hygiene was generally satisfactory. Without exception villages had to demolish an odd latrine or two or perhaps build a few more but generally the position was quite good. Obviously some villages had been busy just prior to the patrol but at least they know what should be done, and officials and natives were told why, at all times, hygiene must be maintained in a satisfactory way.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLING:-

As elsewhere in the Sub-District the Catholic Mission has a very firm grip on the area though it is perhaps not quite as strong as in other Sub-Divisions. The MUGUMAT and YAKIBA areas roughly correspond with the area supervised by the Rev. Father Commens of BANARA. The JOSEPHSTAAL area visited falls within the area supervised by the Rev. Father MOSS of JOSEPHSTAAL.

At present there is no other mission represented in the area. However a group of villages TURAPARP, WAGADAB, ROUMIRAP, GUHUBM apparently wish to have nothing to do with the Catholics and are seeking Lutheran teachers. They also state that at least one Lutheran teacher will be arriving shortly. I understand that the Lutherans are reluctant to enter a village unless the demand for a teacher is unanimous. It seemed to me that all these people - not merely an odd official - wanted a Lutheran teacher.

There are no Seventh Day Adventist teachers in the area as yet. There is a teacher at DUGUMUR on the Coast and also a S.D.A. sphere of influence with the new Hansemide Colony being established at Hartsfeldhafen. The S.D.A. Mission tends to try and move in where they can establish a teacher even if only a few village natives are interested. At the present time the S.D.A. Mission is probing the Sub-District to gain a footing. It has not yet tried the MUGUMAT area but I believe it will only be a question of time. Catholic influence is strong but I feel quite certain that a mission seeking to establish itself in new villages could do so more easily in the MUGUMAT area than elsewhere in the Sub-District.

The only schooling offering to the children of the area are the usual village Mission schools supervised by a catechist teacher. Primarily teaching has a religious bias and the purpose of the schools the indoctrination of the young. Reading and writing in pidgin english is taught, and this is useful, but considering the many years that some children attend school to acquire these modest arts progress at the village school must be very slow. The organisation for a network of village schools already exists and if only the standard of the Catechist teachers could be substantially raised much better results could be expected. The natives themselves are well aware of the meagre education being offered and this is a very important factor in the desire of some of them to seek teachers from other missions.

The position is exactly the same as that reported on the TANGU Sub-Division (Patrol Report Bogia No. 8 of 1953/54) wherein I recommended as a first essential in improving the educational standard of the Sub-District the establishment of a Government school at Bogia. It is heartening to know that a european teacher will most likely be posted to Bogia in the near future.

Some villages are without catechist teachers and the children are not getting any schooling at all. These are PARIAKANAM, TURATAPA, DUMADUM, UTAH, YAVERA, TURAPARP, WAGADAB, ROUMIRAP and GUHUBE. In theory the brighter natives have an opportunity of attending a mission school supervised by the resident father at BANARA and the best of these go on to school at ALEXISHAFEN. In fact, however, very few natives are absent from their villages at school. The census figure shows a total of only 14 and most of these are at BANARA.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village officials were all co-operative and assisted the patrol wherever possible. They are doing quite satisfactory work and appear to exercise more control over their villages in comparison to other areas. They could exercise greater control and talks were given to strengthen the authority and prestige of the village officials.

Officials worthy of special note are the Lulumis of ROUMIRAP and WAGADAB in the MUGUMAT area; the Luluai of MOISIAMANOT in the YAKIBA area and the young LULUAI of MINDIVI in the JOSEPHSTAAL area. These officials are well above average in the energy they devote to village affairs.

As is common elsewhere there is a tendency for the village tultul - and the village medical tultul - to assume more authority than his position warrants. He is frequently regarded as a kind of second Luluai rather than the Luluai's assistant.

The tultuls of UTAH and EWUAR both wished to resign on account of old age. They are aged and their resignations accepted. It is recommended that UMUNDINGGAU be appointed tultul of UTAH and that AVITAI be appointed tultul of EWUAR.

DOGODOGO hamlet is some 2 hours walk from the main MUGUMAT No. 2 village of which it forms a part. Approximately 80 people live at DOGODOGO and they requested that an official be appointed. I recommend that a tultul be appointed at DOGODOGO to work under the general authority of the LULUAI who lives at MUGUMAT No. 2. The natives themselves nominated KASAROP and from my own observation he is by far the most suited for the position of tultul. He has in fact over the past 12 months been the leader of this section of people. Some 4 years ago KASAROP was involved in cargo cult activities that were prevalent throughout the entire area. There is no record in the village book as to how he was involved but he was certainly not more involved than most other officials of the area at that time. The Catholic Mission at Banara speak well of KASAROP - apart from this, I recommend that he be appointed tultul of DOGODOGO hamlet (MUGUMAT No.2 Village).

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

There are no motor roads in the MUGUMAT, YAKIBA or JOSEPHSTAAL sub-divisions and because of the nature of the country and the scarcity of the population they would be extremely difficult to build. A short road could be built from the KAUKOMBA River at the Coast to MUGUMAT No. 1 village and extended a short way towards SUVAT and also probably to TURAPARP and WAGADAB. This would be a dry weather road only and natives from MUGUMAT Village are going to cut the road from their village to the Coast and a further inspection will be made later.

Bridle tracks linking villages are quite good and it is evident that much work has been spent on them. Mostly, grades are quite moderate but in the YAKIBA area there are some steep climbs.

The track from MUGUMAT No. 2 to UTAH is to be improved. The main track from JOSEPHSTAAL proceeds through the TANGU Census Sub-Division but the GUAM River crossing on this route is often for long periods impassible. The crossing between MUGUMAT No.2 and DUMADUM though often bad is better than that further West - hence

through MUGUMAT No. 2 and DUMADUK the Josephstaal natives have an alternative route to the Coast. The section from [illegible] to MUGUMAT has rarely been used by patrols and this no doubt accounts for its present neglect. It is however a main track and in future to be properly maintained.

CENSUS:

Census was conducted throughout the MUGUMAT and YAKIBA areas and the JOSEPHSTAAL villages visited completed the census for JOSEPHSTAAL. Other JOSEPHSTAAL villages had been visited in September 1953 - Bogia Patrol Report No. 2 of 1953/54 refers.

Hereunder a summary of the population figures on this patrol:-

		MUGUMAT	YAKIBA	JOSEPHSTAAL	TOTAL
Previous census		1617	731	690	3038
ADD	Births	54	19	28	101
	Migrations In	14	1	10	25
		1685	751	728	3164
SUBTRACT	Deaths	45	23	13	82
	Mig. Out	10	1	2	13
Total this census		1629	727	713	3069

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:

8 War Damage claims amounting to £14.19.0 were paid and the War Damage payments for the area patrolled are now absolutely complete.

WAR GRATUITIES AND WAR SERVICE MEDALS:-

Efforts were made to locate a number of ex-servicemen who have not yet received their War Gratuity payments. Many The efforts were not successful and only one payment was made. Forms WG 11 in respect of natives that cannot be located will be returned.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Health throughout the area was very good. A summary of cases forwarded for medical treatment is contained in Appendix "A". Of these cases sent to hospital there were very few that were serious. Tropical ulcers were not large and yaws had not developed to any great extent.

The Josephstaal Aid Post was inspected. The general lay out of the aid post is quite good and grass lawns well kept. Buildings are not so good. Five wards built within the last 12 months are already somewhat dilapidated. The posts are far too small and much of the timber used as walls has been taken and used, I believe, for firewood. The Native Medical Orderlies house and cook house required re-roofing and a house used by visiting Medical Tultuls required re-building. One old dressing room was to be demolished - a new one had been built. Latrines were in a bad way - only one out of four serviceable.

Instructions concerning renewing all the latrines and renewing or repairing the buildings were given and Constable YOMI was left to supervise the work. He subsequently reported that all was now in order.

The Aid Post is about 20 minutes walk from the JOSEPHSTAAL Air strip. It could be quite easily supplied and supervised from Madang - to do this from Bogia is most difficult due to the distances involved and the difficult river crossings for part of the year. For some time representations have been made by P.M.O. Bogia, which I have supported, that Madang take over this Aid Post and in fact, I believe the transfer to Madang is imminent.

At the time of my visit there were 20 patients at the Aid Post. Patients come from some villages on the Bogia side of Josephstaal Aid Post and others from the ATITAU and AIOME (mostly Atemble) areas. The aid post is located on the boundary of the ATITAU (Madang Central) and BOGIA Sub-Districts. A great deal of the surrounding area is by no means fully

fully controlled. Native Medical Orderlies do visit surrounding villages to seek patients and bring them to hospital - they go only to the villages where there are Catechist teachers and this is wise.

Native Medical Assistant MAKAU accompanied the patrol. At first he was inclined to be a little lazy and treat the patrol as a good holiday but after a good talk with him he settled down and did a very good job. Male natives were examined for venereal disease - only one suspect case at TUBAPARP was found.

Village medical tultuls seem to be doing quite a good job. I was very pleased with the standard of health in the area which I considered quite good.

CONCLUSION:-

The area is now well settled and at present trouble free. The condition of the villages was generally quite satisfactory. The people are endeavouring to better their material welfare by the production of cash crops, notably rice and they have made good advances in this field over the past 12 months. I was quite pleased with what I saw in the area though of course there is still a great deal that can be done.

Separate reports are being submitted for the plantation inspections carried out during the course of this patrol.

(K.W.Dyer)
Actg. Assistant District Officer.
8.5.54

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT BOGIA No. 9 OF 1953/54.

REPORT ON MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO KOGUMAT, YAKIBA AND PONTICH JOSEPH STAAL CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS, BOGIA SUB-DISTRICT.

Reg.No. 6476 Constable HARPOLAN - A good reliable willing constable. An asset to any patrol. Bearing and conduct excellent. Was in charge of detachement during this patrol.

Reg.No. 3890 Constable YUMI - A good constable on patrol. Thrives on bush work and particularly useful when difficult river crossings are encountered. Conduct good - bearing not impressive.

Reg.No. 5125 Constable TORAIN - Young and willing but not absolutely reliable. Should improve with further experience. Bearing and conduct excellent.

Reg. No. 6581 Constable SAMBA - A rather small constable and not a good walker. Conduct good - bearing not impressive. Fairly reliable but has no special attributes.

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TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT BOGIA No. 9 OF 1953/54.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH - APPENDIX "A"

Village	Yaws	T.U.	Scabies	Boils	Tinea	Sores, Cuts etc.	Not Diagnosed	V.D.	Absent at Aid Posts	Total sent for treatment.	
DONGWANAM									Nil	Nil	
PARIAKANAH									2	Nil	
TURATAPA									8	Nil	
DUMADUM		2			1	1			10	4	to Bogia.
EUWARME	1		1		1	1			Nil	4	to Dugumur A.P.
WAGIMUDA		1	4			1			1	6	" "
SUVAT	1	1							3	2	" "
MUGUMAT 1		1	1			1			1	3	" "
SABERO				2					3	2	" "
WANARU									Nil	Nil	
TUMAPARP			1					1	3	2	" "
WAGADAS		2"				1			3	3	" "
BWANAVUAS			2						1	2	" "
ROUMIRAP	1	2				1			1	4	" "
OUBIRAP	1								4	1	" "
GURUBE	1	3	1			2			2	7	" "
GUM									Nil	Nil	
YAVERA		1							Nil	1	" "
DISIAMANOT									Nil	Nil	
YAKIBA			1			2			-	3	" "
SANARVAT		3	1		2				Nil	6	" Bogia
MUGUMAT 2		3					1		Nil	4	" Bogia
EUWAR	1		1		1	3			3	6	" Josephstaal
WATITANGU			2		1				Nil	3	" "
WAIUTANG			1		2	1			Nil	4	" "
MINDIVI	1		1			1			2	3	" "
IKUNDUN					1	1			1	2	" "
TAMANDAPUAR	2	1				1			Nil	4	" "
UTAH	2	2	1			1			Nil	3	" "
TOTALS	11	22	18	2	9	18	1	1	48	82	

10 OF 53/54

J. W. FRANLEY

FAB/TOB

M.30/1

30th June, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT BOGIA NO. 10 of 1953/54 -
LOWER RAMU AREA - J.W. FRAWLEY, P.O.

Attached hereto please find copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. Patrol Officer J.W. Frawley.

This is a good report which indicates the keenness of the Officer conducting the patrol.

The criticism on the report is well covered by Mr. Acting Assistant District Officer Dyer's memorandum of 16th June and little, if any, further comment is called for.

Mr. I. Wiseman of the Co-operative Section, Madang, advises that there is no obstacle in the way of the Ramu natives being able to join the Native Society in Madang and thus be given the opportunity of using the Society's vessel.

The introduction of a Co-operative Store at BULIVA has also been discussed and it should be possible to establish this within the near future.

With regard to the visit of the Co-operative Officer, Madang, to the Bogia area in July, I understand that this is one of the areas scheduled to be visited by Mr. Wiseman in company with Mr. H.H. Jackman during his visit of possibly three (3) weeks duration to the Madang District. Most outstanding matters can then be cleared up.

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
BOGIA.

3rd June, 1954.

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

BOGIA P/R 10-53/54 - LOWER RAMU AREA - J.W. FRAWLEY, P.O.

Patrol Conducted By	J.W. Frawley, P.O.
Area Patrolled	Lower Ramu - Census Sub Division A
Objects of Patrol	Census revision Routine Administration Finalisation of War Damage Payments. Plantation Native Labour Inspectiond
Patrol Accompanied By	Mr. E.A. Bright, E.M.A. 2 R.P.& N.G.C. 2 N.M.O.
Duration	From 7/5/54 to 27/5/54 - a total of 21 days.
Last Patrol to Area	April 1953 - K.W. Dyer, a/A.D.O. September 1953 - P.H.D.
Map Reference	4 mile Strat Series.

Introduction.

The Patrol was of a routine nature - Census revision was carried out and War Damage payments for the majority of the area were finalised.

Mr. E.A. Bright, E.M.A., together with 2 native medical staff accompanied the patrol for medical purposes. The patrol was requested to make an "on-the-spot" decision regarding the future location of the BOSMAN Aid Post. It was suggested that it could be moved to BOLIVA or the vicinity thereof. After examining the various factors involved, Mr. Bright and myself agreed that Aid Post would give best service at its present location. Reasons for the decision are discussed in the section pertaining to Health.

No trouble or difficulty was encountered and all objects of the patrol were successfully carried out.

Patrol Diary.

Friday 7th May. Dept. Bogia per m v "LIGHT" (Master - Pastor J. Martin (S.D.A.)) and proceeded Buliva on the Ramu River.

Saturday 8th May. Continued on per Light to the Bosman group villages. Made camp and commenced War Damage payments.

Sunday 9th May. Completed payments.

Monday 10th May. Census and inspection of Bosman I, II and III.

Tuesday 11th May. To Diadem and thence Buliva. Census and inspections.

Wednesday 12th May. Proceeded downstream per canoe to small hamlet of Marangis on the mouth of the Ramu. Thence along the coast to the main village. Census and inspections. Kabuk visited en route.

Mr. B. Ryan, C.P.O., on patrol ex Angoram visited the patrol and stayed overnight at Marangis.

Thursday 13th May. Visited Botbot and Kaian. Census and inspections. Native Labour Inspection of Kaian Mission Station.

Friday 14th May. Visited and inspected GAMEI, DAMUR and GALEK.

Saturday 15th May. Visited and inspected Boroi I and Boroi II and then continued on to Awar Plantation.

Sunday 16th May. Observed as Sunday.

Monday 17th May. Native Labour inspections Awar and Nubia Plantations. Visited Awar, Nubia and Sisimangu villages.

Tuesday 18th May. Proceeded to Bogia. Potsdam Plantation visited en route for the purpose of Native Labour inspection.

Wednesday 19th May. Returned to Awar per the m v "BINGHI" (Master F. Luff (Dugumur Plantation)).

Thursday 20th May. Inspected housing program (temporary dwellings for D.C.A. Casual Workers) - frames only erected. Village labour despatched to the bush for building materials. Inspected airstrip. Grass very long. Portion of the available diverted to cut the grass.

Friday 21st May. Supervision of building program. Cutting and raking of airstrip completed.

Mr. R. Lennis, Groundsman of the Dept. of Civil Aviation, arrived per the m v TAYNNA.

Saturday 22nd May. Supervision of work. Building program completed. The following lists the works completed. Two temporary labour quarters (providing ample accommodation for 60 workers), a cook house Four latrines, rubbish disposal pits and a well for drinking water.

Sunday 23rd May. Observed as Sunday.

Monday 24th May. Recruiting and signing labour for the Dept. of Civil Aviation.

Tuesday 25th May. Visited Boroi. Inspected work on the airstrip.

Wednesday 26th May. Inspected and supervised work on the airstrip.

Thursday 27th May. Proceeded to Potsdam Plantation and from there received a lift to Bogia in the Government Jeep.

Reported to the Assistant District Officer.

Native Situation.

Last patrol to the area was in April of 1953. After careful perusal of Mr. Dyer's report, it is considered that little or no change had taken place in the Native Situation. The same indications of "Flower Cult" observed by Mr. Dyer were evident to this patrol. Perhaps there was more stress laid by the people in preparing offerings for their ancestors than was apparent at the time of the last patrol. While very few of the people had bothered with the traditional vase of flowers, many had hung up corn cobs, bananas and even tomatoes. The lime gourds were also to be seen in this connection. There was no questi that the food was hung for storage purposes or that it was merely set aside to be planted later. The quantities were too small - two cobs of corn, a "hand" of bananas, etc. - and the food was obviously several months old. This practice mainly centered at Diadem, Buliva and Kabuk.

Mr. Dyer commented on the headdress paraphernalia of this area. As pointed out by him, the people have associated the flower cult form of adornment with the manufacture and storage of the headdress. In this case a vase of flowers is placed alongside the headdress much the same as one be used to decorate an alter in a church. (Notes regarding the headdress are to be found later in the report)

The patrol paid particular attention to this cultism but could find no harm in it. It is in no way extreme and, indeed, it is so bound up with the culture and art of the people that a hasty attempt ~~might~~ to eliminate it might have an adverse effect. The people were told that the Administration was most interested in these articles and would be loathe to see the art of manufacturing them die out. However, it was stressed that should their engaging in the activities (i.e. the manufacture of headdress, garamuts and wood carvings) have a detrimental effect on conditions in the villages, then action would be taken to correct the tendency. This last was particularly addressed to the people of Diadem, Kabuk and Marangis. The conditions in these three villages left much to be desired and seemed to indicate an apathetic outlook on things in general and tidying up in particular. The people were on the way to recovering from their apathy when the patrol departed the area. In the cases where the removal of houses was considered essential, the orders were given and where possible, supervised by the patrol. This was also true where villages were found in an untidy state. At Marangis, for instance, an "Emu Parade" was organised, set to work and had the village area looking

presentable in a matter of minutes.

The flower cult doesnot seem to have any adverse effect on the production by the natives of copra and if interest in the copra project has lessened over the last year or so, it is probably due to the inadequate shipping service to the area. The Rai Coast Trading Coy. hamx concerned itself with buying the copra and freighting it to Madang, but the clearance has neither been regular nor the price very good. Various reasons have been advanced for the latter mainly being incompletely filled bags and poor copra.

A batch of copra in store awaiting shipment at Buliva was inspected by the writer. The copra was considered to to be quite good, being well dried and without mould. The bags contained an average weight of 160 lbs. Such a spot check does not overrule the probability that previous specimens were poor and that the bags were underweight; it does however suggest the advisibility of the natives' taking trained advice in business matters..... the better to protect their own interests.

It is my considered opinion that the lower Ramu group could establish itself on a sound basis as a Rural Progress Society given the necessary technical advice. They produce good copra and have now, at the suggestion of the Agricultural Officer, commenced the production of rice. Their interest in the matter is beyond doubt - They have persevered for several years in the face of setbacks such as lack of shipping and inability to get their produce to a market.

The Co operative Officer, Madang has written re the possibilities of some form of a co operative group at Awar, for the production and marketing of copra. The natives from that area are definitely interested in the money angle but only from the " get-rich-quick" point of view. They have neither the drive to work hard at a difficult project nor sufficient palms to produce more than a very small amount of copra. The Co operative Officer may be able to arrange an amalgamation between the Awar and the Ramu groups for economic activities. It is understood a visit to the Bogia Sub District is under consideration. As a result of his personal inspection he would be able better to estimate the potentialities of the t wo groups.

Should the formation of a Rural Progress Society or any other frm form of communal group, prove impracticable, a local arrangement with Mr. S. Brown, Manager of Awar Plantation can be made, whereby Mr. Brown would purchase the total production of the group at a set or agreed price, provision being made for the supply of bags. Mr. Brown would, of course, have the right to reject any or all of the copra on the grounds of poor quality.

From a commercial point of view, Mr. Brown is naturally interested in development along this line. Tenative arrangements have already been made with the Boroi people for the absorbtion of their copra. To facilitate transport to Awar Plantation, Mr. Brown is co operating with the Boroi natives in the construction of a coast road between the two points. This office is prepared to render all possible assistance.

In the matter of shipping for the Boroi and Ramu producers, the following suggestions are offered for consideration:- a. That the Administration give assistance by the loan of one of its vessels to collect the copra, or

b. An arrangement be made with the Madang

group of Co operatives for the use of their vessel. I believe the hiring out of this vessel, when not in use, has been considered by the Co operative Officer.
Whichever, if either, of these suggestions is adopted, it is necessary that the shipping be at regular intervals say once monthly. The best and most central place for a ship to call would be at Buliva, approximately two hours upstream from the mouth of the Ramu. The coast, in this area, affords no protection from either the South-East or the North-West and when one or the other is blowing strongly, loading is virtually impossible. Buliva, on the other hand, is well protected and the natives are preparing a small wharf which would enable ships of up to trawler size to tie up. From the natives' point of view also, Buliva is the ideal spot. Small backwaters and waterways enable produce to be brought from the whole area per canoe. The project is worthy of Administration assistance and guidance.

There are two Missions active in the area. Pastor J. Martin of the Seven Day Adventist Mission visits the area periodically from Madang per the S.D.A. vessel, the m v "Light". Catechists are stationed at Kabuk, Buliva and at Bosman. The mission have only been active in the area for several months and are therefore, concerned, at present, mainly with the villages mentioned.

The Christian population of the area are almost entirely Roman Catholic. This mission with its station at Kaian has been represented in the area for many years. Father H. Morin, the Priest in Charge at Kaian visits the villages by means of bicycle and also by a small 12 foot dinghy with outboard motor. He is almost constantly on circuit in his area, having an advantage over his "opposite number" in that he is resident in the area. Both Pastor Martin and Father Morin seem popular with the natives. There has been no trouble between the two groups.

In the matter of the "Potter Estate" The patrol paid a vist to the estate and found it to be very "dirty", long grass and other growth being prevalent. Enquiries were made of the natives of Boroi and it is said that the purchase was carried out by either a Mr. D. Waugh or a Mr. Patioux. (The latter name was as pronounced by the natives and the spelling is not guaranteed)

Only one matter requiring court action was brought to the attention of the patrol. It was a matter of indecent assault by an adult male of a juvenile female. The native concerned has been charged under Reg. 83 (d) of the N.A.R.s Action is pending awaiting the ~~xxxxxx~~ arrival of a witness.

War Damage Payments.

Prior to departing Bogia, the patrol drew an advance of £1550, this being later supplemented by a further advance of £700 - a total of £2250. An amount of £2143.3.0 was expended and with 8 exceptions, all claims were finalised and payments made for the Lower Ramu area. The exceptions were absentees at work, the details being listed hereunders:-

Claim No.	Name.	Village.	Place of Employment.	Amount.
M10274	KWAIS.NANDE	BOSMAN	Compound, Madang	£11.4.0

M1o275	UNDAI	KABUK	Torogen (?) Pltn (BP) Buka	8.11.0
M10276	DONGAI	GOINBANG	Compound, Madang	19.10.0
M10277	YAKOM	MANGAI	Compound, Madang	22. 0.0
M10278	SANGAPE	DONGON	I/L Longen	21. 0.0
M10279	PAKOR	DONGON	Compound, Madang	14.10.0
M10281	PARKOR	DONGON	Compound, Madang	7. 8.0
M10282	SANGAPE	DONGON	I/L Longen	6.10.0

Claims nos. M10279 and M10281 are duplications. Claim M10279 is therefore cancelled as it was last recorded.

Agricultural Society Show Preparations.

In conjunction with the Agricultural Officer, Bogia, the writer was detailed to attend to preparation of the group entries and exhibits from the Bogia Sub District for the forthcoming Madang Agricultural and Horticultural Society Show.

Whilst on patrol, it was seen that many of the natives from the area had preparations well in hand. This was, to a certain extent, due to advance notice being given out to village officials at a meeting held at Bogia on 25th March of this year. Several of the officials from the area visited Madang last year for the Show and have a much better idea now of its purpose and requirements. It is planned that a similar group of officials will attend this year - some being chosen from each area.

Roads and Bridges.

Much of the travel in the area is done by canoe and therefore, roads have not played a great part in communication as is normal. The numerous small waterways, tributaries of the Ramu and the Ramu itself are all ideal for canoe travel and that that mode of travel is more comfortable than walking over ground much of which is swampy.

Along the coast, travel is per the beaches. These provide a firm sandy surface which is suitable for jeeps, trucks, tracors and bicycles. Unfortunately, they are open for traffic at low tide only.

At present, the main roads are the road from Bosman to Daidem and from Awar to Boroi, thence Kaian. The first of these - the Bosman to Daidem road - was very muddy and waterlogged. Work on it is proceeding and when completed, it should be much improved. It is not a vehicular road, nor is it planned as such. The second road at present is along the beach for the greater part of its length, but it isplanned and Mr. S. Brown of Awar Plantation and the natives of Boroi Village have commenced work on a road just behind the coast. The Boroi natives are interested in this because it would enable Mr. Brown to take the plantation tractor and trailer to Boroi to collect the copra, thus saving a long carry.

There are no bridges in the area - only several culverts on the road between Kaian and Boroi. They are in good condition.

Villages and Housing, Hygiene etc.

Generally speaking, the housing throughout the area is well designed and well constructed although at Daidem and at Marangis and Gamei, a number of houses were marked for removal on the grounds that they were unfit for occupation. In the two hamlets mentioned, all housing was condemned and new housing ordered in its stead. The main fault to be found with with the houses was that they were not being kept in good repair. Many of them were none too clean. The necessary orders for repairs or rebuilding were given and the natives told that the next patrol could be expected to pay considerable attention to the condition of village housing. Should an improvement not be evident, action would be taken.

The best villages were Bosamn, Kaian and Boroi. Botbot, Kabuk and Buliva deserve a mention, though the impression gained of the last two was one of general untidiness. The Bosman group has shown the greatest improvement as evidently it was very untidy at the time of the last patrol.

All villages had rest houses which were being maintained in good order and clean condition. At Kaian, the two story structure was noted to be slightly old and unsteady on its foundations. A new building is to be prepared.

Latrines, rubbish disposal pits and wells were viewed by the patrol and found to be satisfactory. Replacements were ordered where necessary.

Native Labour Inspections.

Native Labour Inspections were carried out by the patrol at Kaian Mission Station and Awar, Nubia and Potsdam plantations. Conditions generally were quite good, but further improvement is necessary to labour quarters. Separate reports are submitted for each inspection.

During the inspection of the three plantations my attention was drawn to the fact that they were understaffed. The respective managers all said that local people are not flocking to work as formerly. The same percentage still go off to work, but increasing proportions now wish to engage for Madang and places further afield.

This situation is not confined to the Hansa Bay area plantations alone, but is general with all plantations through the Sub District. An explanation advanced was that the natives are becoming more " travel-conscious " and take every opportunity to see towns such as Lae and Rabaul.

The possibility of employing batches of natives from other districts, e.g. Chimbu natives, is being considered and it would seem to be the only way to overcome the present shortage of labour.

Anthropological.

Local Customs, Arts and Crafts etc.

During the revision of census, it was noticed that most of the young girls were absent from the line. This was so particularly at Bosman. Enquiries revealed that the girls are confined at home for a certain time, receiving instruction and generally awaiting maturity.

The time of segregation commences at the beginning of ~~mx~~ puberty and lasts until the girl is considered fully mature and capable of bearing and looking after her own children.

During this time they remain in their parents' houses and only relations are permitted to see them. They are instructed in the making of "Bilums" fishing nets, grass skirts, baskets and rope, etc.

The girls are not permitted to either prepare food for themselves nor for anyone else. They are considered to unhygienic and anyone who consumed such food as they prepared would not grow into a strong and healthy maturity.

When the term of segregation is at an end, the now matured girl is given a feast by her parents, invitations to which are restricted to relatives. She decorates herself for the feast with rows of dogs' teeth, shells and similar ornaments, all of which belonged to ancestors. These ornaments are worn for about a week and then the girl is free to choose and wear her own personal decorations.

At this stage, the girl is now considered to be eligible for marriage. She is free to marry the person of her own choosing and is not compelled to accept or be a partner to a wedding arranged by her parents.

There is no comparable period - e.g. segregation prior to initiation - for the young boys. And as far as could be ascertained, there is no initiation ceremony whatsoever for them. As they become old enough to appreciate and absorb information and detail, they are taught the art of making canoes, paddles, bows and arrows, houses, etc. Except in isolated instances, folk lore and tribal history are not being passed on, the people, apparently being apathetic towards it.

.....

Art plays a very important part in the lives of the Ramu people. Much time is spent in carving traditional designs of snakes, crocodiles and human figures on paddles, canoes, garamuts and on projecting beams and posts in their houses.

The carvings are done most effectively and skillfully, though the representations of human figures are somewhat grotesque.

Much of their carving and art work is bound up in tradition, though they claim they are not sure ~~xxxxx~~ in what precise manner it is so bound. At Bosman village, a large workshop was visited. Inside were over

thirty garamuts in various stages of manufature and decoration. The workshop is surrounded by a high fence of sago palm fronds. No woman may go inside the fence, the garamuts being concealed from them until such time as all preparations have been made for a big feast and dance. It is at this special dance - held to celebrate the completion of the garamuts - that they are first used and the women permitted to view them.

Daidem village had a similar workshop with high surrounding fence for the manufacture of their headdress. Once again, the women are forbidden inside the enclosure until the celebrations following the completion of the headdress.

The preparation of the headdress is a task requiring skill and patience. They are composed of carved wooden masks, hundreds of variegated feathers, large cowrie shells and clam ("kinai") shells into which are set pieces of finely carved tortoise shell. The natives take a great deal of pride in their accomplishments in this sphere and several of them were eager to point out intricacies of design and difficulties of manufacture.

In all cases, praise of workmanship was given and the natives were encouraged to teach the younger men. Enquiries were made as to the possibility of obtaining samples for inclusion in the Territory Museum. No specimens were collected but some were promised for a later date.

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Appendix A

Medical and Health.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. E.A. Bright, E.M.A. and two N.M.O.s, for medical purposes. Health, was noted throughout the patrol to be good. The main illnesses appear to be malaria and minor skin complaints.

An inspection was made of the Bosman Aid Post and everything was in order there. Some of the buildings therein were in need of r epair and so the village people were organised into a program for the complete re building of the post. The new buildings will incorporate raised floors of split palm, instead of dirt floors as previously.

The patrol was requested to reach a decision regarding the proposed removal of the aid post to a site at Buliva or in that vicinity on the Ramu River. After due consideration, both Mr, Bright and myself were in agreement that the post should remain at its present site at Bosman. The reason for the decision being that the greater majority of patients comes from the Bosman area and from over the boundary of the Angoram Sub District. Apparently, the nearest aid post in the Angoram Sub District is quite some distance away and in many cases, some hardship is involved in the taking o of a patient to it. In the case of the people on the Ramu, the aid post is quite convenient at Bosman and should they prefer to go elsewhere, the Native Hospital at Bogia can be reached in less than two days.

In all villages visited, inspections were made of latrines, rubbish disposal pits, villages surroundings and sources of drinking water, from a health point of view. Conditions generally were satisfactory, but new latrines, rubbish pits and wells were ordered in some cases.

Native Labour Inspections at Awar, Nubia and Potsdam Plantations showed health to be good and hygiene to be satisfactory at those places. Kaian Mission Station was also satisfactory in this regard.

Appendix B

Report on R.P.& M.G.C.

Const. SIONI 3660 This constable acted as Constable in Charge and performed his various duties willingly and cheerfully. His discipline, appearance and bearing were good.

Const. KAPI 5107 Performed his duties well. Discipline and bearing good, appearance only fair.

J.W. Prawley, P.C.

1 of 54/55

J.W. FRANLEY

FAB.MN

M. 20/1

MEMORANDUM FOR :

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

District Office,
MADANG.

22nd December, 1954.

Subject: PATROL REPORT NO.1-1954/55 - J.W. FRAWLEY, P.O.

Forwarded herewith please find the abovementioned Patrol Report.

This Patrol appears to have been well conducted and as it was of a routine nature, there is little comment necessary. Mr. Frawley appears to have handled the situation well and the Report indicates that it is only by numerous patrols into this area that we can expect to bring these people under proper control.

In my opinion, the area must be visited again before October 1955, and I also consider that this area should be the subject of rather leisurely patrols at least twice a year, as it is only by constant contact with officers of the Administration that we can expect these people to settle down and cease fighting amongst themselves. The extension of Government influence is useless unless we can ensure that there is a continuity of such influence.

With improved staff conditions it is my intention to see that this area is visited as frequently as possible.

The appointment of the Village Officials as recommended by Mr. Frawley should be made, as if these officials have any influence they will lighten the task of the Administration when next it visits the area.

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
Bogia, M.D.

2nd September, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG

P/R No. 1-54/55 - J.W. FRAWLEY, P.O.

Patrol Conducted By	J.W. Frawley, P.O.
Area Patrolled	Andarum-North Guam and Josephstaal Census Sub Divisions.
Objects of Patrol	Extension of Government Influence in semi uncontrolled area. Investigation of reported murders Compilation of Census General Administration.
Patrol Accompanied By	12 R.P.& N.G.C. 2M.M.O.
Duration	From 26/6/54 to 27/8/54 - a total of 63 days.
Last Patrol to Area	September-October 1953 - Mr. R.W. Blaikie P.O. and Mr. J.W. Worcester, P.O.
Map Reference	Bogia 4 miles to 1 inch Strat. Map.

Introduction.

The chief aim of the patrol, that is, the extension of Government Influence in the more unsivilised area along the Guam River, was achieved. With one exception, friendly relations were firmly established and the confidence of the people gained. Initial census was compiled in Kominimung, Isgunka and Mutang and several hundred additional names were included in the totals for the Josephstaal Census Sub Division.

As a result of much persuasion, five Kominimung youths accompanied the patrol to Bogia on a sightseeing trip. It is to be hoped that on their return to their village, they will assist in the bringing about of a better understanding of Government aims and intentions and the quicker settling of the Guam Area.

Patrol Diary.

Saturday 26th June, 1954.

Preparations for patrol completed. Depparted Bogia 1230 hours and proceeded to Sirin. Made camp.

Sunday 27th.

Proceeded to Tangu. Visited Father Klijn.

Monday 28th.

Remained Tangu to organise the permanent carry line.

Tuesday 29th.

Proceeded Igom via Tangu villages.

Wednesday 30th.

Proceeded to Reng, thence to Barit. Census and routine inspections carried out in both villages. Made Camp.

Thursday 1st July.

Proceeded in heavy rain to Andarum village. Place virtually deserted. Officials and several villagers arrived during afternoon.

Friday 2nd.

Revised census Andarum then visited Sokuku village for census and inspections. Returned to Andarum.

Saturday 3rd.

Proceeded to Tanguat and made camp. Census, inspections.

Sunday 4th.

To Gutepuk and made camp. Village deserted so police used to find officials.

Monday 5th.

Investigations into reported murder. Court for Native Affairs. Census and inspections.

Tuesday 6th.

Constts. SIONI and SAMBA despatched to Bogia escorting 14 prisoners. Patrol proceeded on to Ambok. Revised census and conducted routine inspections. Made camp.

Wednesday 7th.

Proceeded to Itutang and thence to Iangare. Census and inspections in both villages. Camp was made at Iangare.

Thursday 8th.

Guidedsby officials from Iangare, patrol cut through

bush until the Guam River was reached. Followed the right bank downstream for about a mile when natives were noticed on the opposite bank. Crossed the river, contacted the natives and continued on up to Bugei village. After a short time visited Oiumkun hamlet where the natives had assembled. Census revised and inspections carried out. Made camp.

Friday 9th.

Moved on to Ungei village. Made camp. Census and inspections.

Saturday 10th.

Const. Wenekave despatched to Bogia with information requested by the Assistant District Officer. Patrol moved on to Midsivindu and Yigebugwar revising census and inspecting both villages. Made camp at Yigebugwar.

Sunday 11th.

Observed as Sunday.

Monday 12th.

Proceeded to Gaum for census and inspections. Constn. Sioni and Samba rejoined patrol from Bogia.

Tuesday 13th.

To Josephstaal. Made camp.

Wednesday 14th.

Village officials from the Josephstaal area reported bringing food for the patrol. Stores delivered by aircraft for the patrol were made up into carriers' loads.

Thursday 15th.

Proceeded via Ramu Road to Turagere and made camp.

Friday 16th.

Continued on to Tevari. Camped.

Saturday 17th.

Water in Sogeram River very low and locals advised against the plan of canoeing down to the Ramu. Proceeded to Vavapi and camped.

Sunday 18th.

From Vavapi the patrol moved on th Annanberg. Made camp and visited Father Cahill.

Monday 19th

Patrol remained Annanberg. Const. Wenekave arrived.

Tuesday 20th.

Departed Annanberg per canoe and proceeded downstream to Grengebu where camp was made.

Wednesday 21st.

Proceeded to Korbunka per canoe and arranged for interpreters for the Kominimung area.

Thursday 22nd.

Downstream per canoe for 30 minutes and disembarked. Followed a well defined track to Kominimung village on the Guam River.

Friendly contact was made and a camp was established on the right bank of the Guam on the site previously occupied by Messrs. Blaikie and Worcester during their patrol last year. Trading was soon under way.

Friday 23rd.

Talks and trading with the locals.

A rifle demonstration was given using as a target a typical shield. The effectiveness of the rifle as compared to the bow and arrow was clearly shown to the people.

Saturday 24th.

Further talks and trading with the locals. The patrol's carriers and police commenced the construction of a rest house, police barracks and carriers' quarters on the left bank of the Guam adjacent to Kominimung village.

Sunday 25th.

Initial census for Kominimung compiled. Talks with the leaders.

Monday 26th.

At Kominimung. Rest house, police barracks completed with the assistance of many of the local inhabitants.

Tuesday 27th.

After final talks to the Kominimung people, patrol proceeded to Bomkun and made camp. Father Klija of Igom arrived ex Kukin in the P.M.

Wednesday 28th.

Commenced the revision of census but relinquished the attempt when a rough head count showed a 70% absenteeism. As this was second abortive attempt, police were sent to round up those absent. 98% roll up achieved in afternoon.

Thursday 29th.

Departed Bomkun and proceeded to Zukin. Majority of people absent. Officials sent out to round up the people.

Friday 30th.

Census of Zukin. Proceeded to Avunukun via hamlet of Tamor. Census and inspections conducted.

Saturday 31st.

To Dakit and thence to Umdo. Census and inspection of both villages. Continued on to Aber where camp was made.

Sunday 1st August.

Patrol departed Aber and proceeded to Bogia. Reported to the Assistant District Officer.

Monday 2nd - Tuesday 3rd.

At Bogia. Discharged and paid off permanent carrier line. Obtained additional supplies and carried out repairs to patrol equipment and gear.

Wednesday 4th.

Preparations for continuation of patrol completed. Departed Bogia per tractor and proceeded to Lilau. New carriers were waiting. Proceeded to Kwongam and made camp.

Thursday 5th Proceeded to Muressapa made camp. Torrential rain fell all day.

Friday 6th.

Departed Muressapa and descended to Guam River. Guam was in heavy flood and several attempts to cross nearly ended in disaster. Returned to Muressapa in the P.M. and made camp.

Saturday 7th.

This time patrol had no difficulty in crossing and Evuar was reached shortly after midday. Made camp. Inspections carried out.

Sunday 8th.

Census and inspection of Aramunt. Returned to Evuar.

Monday 9th.

Proceeded to Makapai via Igundun. Made camp. Census.

Tuesday 10th.

To Avunmakai for census and inspection. Continued on to Uvorai. Camp made. Census etc.

Wednesday 11th.

Census of Purpur. Continued on to Josephstaal and made camp.

Thursday 12th.

At Josephstaal. Officials from local villages reported to the patrol.

Friday 13th.

Proceeded to Manduguar, Pondoma. Census and inspections both villages. Continued on to Osum. Made camp.

Saturday 14th.

Visited Avansi. Made camp. Census and inspections. Frames of rest house and barracks erected.

Sunday 15th.

Proceeded to Mutungu. Initial census carried out. Inspections.

Monday 16th.

Proceeded to Midsivindu and made camp. Inspections etc.

Tuesday 17th.

Passed through Ungei, Oiumkun and Bugei and made camp on the Guam .

Wednesday 18th.

Broke camp and proceeded to new site of Anjamaiya (Isaraka) on the left bank of the Guam. Village deserted. Made camp and police sent out to contact locals.

Thursday 19th.

Police again out searching accompanied by officials from Bugei and Ungei who are attached to the patrol.

Search unsuccessful.

Friday 20th.

Broke camp and moved down left bank for 1½ hours. A guard from Igama village was surprised on the track and he fled to warn the people of the patrol's coming. These people had sent word to the Bugei people that they would attack the next patrol to visit Igama village.

The patrol continued on and made camp on the left bank of the Guam some four hundred yards from the village.

A short time later a party of men approached the camp but would not enter. Through interpreters they were asked to bring food and to send for the luluai.

In the late afternoon the group returned with small quantities of food but the luluai was absent in the bush they said.

Saturday 21st.

A small group again visited the camp and this time the luluai was amongst them. On being requested to assemble the people for census etc. he stated that many of the men and all the women were too frightened. The patrol tried to reassure him but to no avail. He promised he would do his best for the next patrol.

Patrol broke camp after midday and guided by the group from Igama, proceeded downstream, crossing to theright bank about half an hour below Igama. Continued to the Igama boundary

where a group of Kominimung met the patrol. The Igana people returned to their village. From this point, the track turns away from the river and winds through the bush for no apparent reason. Patrol arrived Kominimung in pouring rain and stores and personnel were ferried across the river by the locals in canoes. One canoe overturned spilling carriers and cargo. Fortunately the carriers were strong swimmers and the cargo floated. The latter was soon retrieved. It was undamaged. The crossing completed, the patrol installed itself in the rest house and barracks previously erected. The I.T. of Sutubu (Korbunka) who had previously assisted patrol as interpreter was waiting with the local chieftain. Apparently when advise of patrol's proximity was received, the Kominimung people had sent for the interpreter in order that no difficulty of communication should arise.

Sunday 22nd.

Trading and talking with the locals.

Monday 23rd.

Trading and talking with the locals. Improvements to existing camp facilities.

After much persuasion, five young men were selected to accompany the patrol.

Tuesday 24th.

Followed the left bank of the Guam upstream for 40 minutes to its junction with the "Kogara" River. The village of Asgunka was visited. The people of Asgunka had previously been sighted at Kominimung but not censused; the initi al census was compiled and long talks had with the people. Returned to Kominimung in the P.M.

Wednesday 25th.

Cpl. Seiok and Const. Harpolan escorted the five Kominimung youths via Korbunka on the Ramu. Patrol departed Kominimung and proceeded to Romkum. Made camp. Talks with the assembled village.

Thursday 26th.

Proceeded to Aber and made camp.

Friday 27th.

Proceeded to Bogia. Reported to O.I.C.

Patrol completed.

End of Diary.

Native Situation.

The two areas visited by the patrol have been visited by previous patrols - the Andarum-North Guam by several Officers, the last in September-October, 1953, by Mr. R.W. Blaikie, P.O. The South Guam or Josephstaal was first visited in 1951 by Mr. G. Taylor, P.O. and in 1953 by Mr. Blaikie and Mr. J.W. Worcester, P.O.

Despite the increase of patrolling in the Andarum area, it was obvious to me that the peoples of the area need much more attention before they may be considered to be completely settled. In villages such as Andarum, Sokumu Iangare, the patrol had to send out before the inhabitants would present themselves for the routine aspects of the patrol - census and medical examinations. In other matters, for instance, the bringing of their troubles for arbitration is unknown. As yet, most natives of the area reside in scattered bush dwellings and only assemble in the main village for dances or when officers visit them. Like most people in similar circumstances, they have strongly developed suspicions of everything from outside their immediate neighbourhood. In villages of a hundred people or more it is rare to find more than one or two who have been out to work. Those of them who can claim that experience usually occupy the position of Village Official. There is a growing number from the area now offering for work and after their return a beneficial effect should be noticed. There are also a small number who, for varying reasons have been to prisons in the Madang area and this group seem to be more advanced than returned labourers. Even those who were absent from their villages for two years have failed to get a really good grasp of Pidgin and conversation with the people was often of a very limited nature.

Since the last patrol to the area, there have been several incidents which have been attended to. A fight between the people of Barit and Andarum resulted in a few minor injuries and the gaoling of the majority of the participants. The luluai of Barit is a particularly intelligent and keen type and under his influence, it would seem that no more trouble should emanate from there. At Andarum, the luluai, like the people is quite primitive, but he also is quite keen to advance. He recently visited Bogia requesting that a police constable accompany him to assist in the planning and building of a new and improved village.

Prior to the patrol, natives of Gutepuk attacked a small group travelling from Ambok to Igom, seriously wounding one of the group. As a gesture of defiance, the Gutepuk people sent the message that any officer coming to investigate the trouble would be most unwelcome. When the patrol visited the village, a different attitude was adopted. Sixteen natives were sentenced to imprisonment and sent back to Bogia under police guard. The remaining natives, who had been in hiding since the incident, immediately commenced to improve their village and to construct both resthouse and police barracks. This was by way of showing their change of heart.

The cause of the trouble at Gutepuk was alleged to be the practice of sorcery by two of the attacked group. This allegation was vigorously denied by the two concerned.

Fear of sorcery is general throughout the area. Natives of Itubang and Iangure claim that people from across the Guam constantly practice sorcery against them.. Tangwat, Ambok and Gutepuk have often been at loggerheads on the subject and all natives of the area are careful not to leave lying around anything that could be used in sorcery.

The patrol did as much as possible to allay the mutual suspicion which one group feels towards the others. Many natives accompanied the patrol from one village to another to make friends with those of othergroups before returning to their respective villages.

The patrol stated strongly the Government's view on inter group fighting and the action taken during recent months in imprisoning warring factions has had a sobering effect. It was emphasised that all differences should be reported to Bogia and that prompt action would be taken to settle the matter.

Father Klijn, Priest in Charge of the Catholic Mission station at Igom, now has several catechists in operation in the area. In addition to their usual duties of an evangelising nature, Father Klijn has insisted that they give instruction in Pidgin and, as a consequence, many of the young children show promise in the language. The catechists were most helpful during the revision of census and in one particular case, at Iangare, it is difficult to imagine how the census could have been carried effectively without the assistance given by the local catechist. In some instances, the catechists were able to give me an insight into some of the local predjudices and customs and this made it possible for me to help smooth out a few minor domestic troubles which otherwise may have passed unnoticed and flared up in a show of violence.

Villages of Dakit and Avunkun, tucked away in the corner of the Andarum area, are fairly quite. They have rather efficient officials and they should show a steady improvement.

Romkun and Zukin, the villages involved with Kominimung in the trouble reported by Mr. Blaikie are capable of better things than they have shown to date. There was a noticeable tendency to regard the census as something of a joke. Their erroneous impression was quickly corrected and in Romkun the result was a gain of 32 previously unrecorded names. The villages were also in poor repair - barricades around them being the only really substantial structures there. They claimed they saw no point in toiling at good villages if they were to be subject to raids from the Kominimung people. It was pointed out that people from their own villages were originally responsible for the affair but that further trouble should not be expected. The Kominimung were quite ready to make peace on the subject and this information was passed on to the Romkun and Zukin people to ease their minds. Tultuls Beva and Wau of Romkun have visited Bogia and there they were brought together with the five young Kominimung men who accompanied the patrol. The meeting showed every sign of being a success and augurs well for future peace in the area.

Kominimung village was first visited by the patrol from Korbunka village on the Ramu. This involved a rather long detour from the Josephstaal area through Annenberg and down the Ramu River. This was at the express wish of the Kominimung people as recorded by Mr. Worcester, P.O. (who visited the area in 1953). This detour proved beneficial as the Korbunka people provided interpreters for the area. Several Korbunka people accompanied the patrol to Kominimung remaining there for the patrol's stay. When they returned to their village some young Kominimung men went with them for a return visit.

Cordial relations with the local headmen were established soon after the patrol's arrival and then the patrol moved several hundred yards downstream and established camp on the right bank of the Guam, that is on the bank opposite the village. The patrol spent the greater part of its stay talking and trading with the natives An initial census was compiled and a total of 115 names were recorded. Many more people had been seen around the village and it was at first thought that there were quite a large number of names unrecorded. The patrol's second visit showed that this impression was erroneous. The other natives belonged to Agunka village situated about a mile upstream at the confluence of the Guam and Kogara rivers. Agunka village was subsequently censused and a total of 145 names recorded there. Agunka, together with Kominimung and Igana village further up the Guam comprise the Koyang language group

During the first visit, the patrol carriers erected a resthouse, police barracks and carriers' quarters on a site adjacent to Kominimung village on the left bank of the Guam. The site had been suggested by the local chieftain who also provided a number of the young men to assist in the clearing of the site and the gr[illegible]ing of thematerials used. The quarters were used by the p[illegible]el during its second visit to the village.

The basic aims of the Government were explained to the people who expressed their pleasure that a certain stability was to come to the area. They also expressed their wish that the fighting, which had become so well known to them all should cease.

Throughout both visits of the patrol, the Kominimung people showed themselves to be quite friendly to the patrol personnel and very easy to get on with. However, it is still recommended that none but a strong party should visit the area just at present.

People of the villages higher up the Guam are still unsettled. Endeavours to contact the Anjamaiya people proved fruitless. They were involved in the killing of an old man and a small child of Oiumkun and probably because they fear recriminations, they have all gone into hiding. These people had been contacted by Messrs. RJaikie and Worcester and, indications were that they were about to settle down. This will now be delayed for some time until the above trouble is straightened out.

The Igana people, of whom the last patrol had only a fleeting contact showed no great improvement. About twenty men appeared outside the camp site from time to time and it was only with the greatest of difficulty that they could be induced to enter. The census taking proved to be impractical because of poor attendance and lack of suitable interpreters. Better relations were finally established just before the patrol's departure and a group of the men acted as guides as far as the Kominimung boundary. The next patrol should find it easier to contact these people.

Villages of Bugei, Oiumkun and Ungei are showing signs of becoming settled and a few of the people accompanied the patrol through the area and back to Bogia. They remained here for a few days before returning to

their villages. At Midsivindi, a young boy of perhaps sixteen years of age who had formerly been in prison for wounding one of Mr. G. Taylor's police, has taken over the running of the village. That he learnt something whilst in prison is beyond doubt when one sees the benefit of his influence in the village. Despite his youth, I have recommended him for the position of tultul. In some areas, he proved most useful to the patrol as an interpreter.

Just below Midsivindu, the patrol visited the village of Avansi, which was last visited several years ago by Mr. K. Fitzgerald, P.O. of Annanberg. This village is well away from other s now visited from Aiome and, as the people there are of the same linguistic group as others of the Josephstaal area, it is recommended that it be included in the Josephstaal Census Sub Division and patrolled from Bogia. Also in the same area, the village of Mutungu was visited and initially censused. A total of 47 names were recorded.

Despite the fact that these villages have had little attention from the Government, they are not as backward as one would imagine. Mission influence is quite strong and they have been visited on many occasions by Father Noss of the Catholic Mission, Josephstaal. Also, for a few years now, some of the young men have been away at work in various places and the area presents no problem as regards settling down.

Osum, Pondoma, Mandugwar and Yigebugwar are situated quite close to Josephstaal and have had the benefit of Government and Mission influence from there. They are well settled.

The villages of the main road between Josephstaal and Kuresapa and those between this road and the Guam, have been very slack of late. For the past few months they been indulging in almost continual "sing sings" with a result that conditions in some of their villages had deteriorated. The patrol, took a strong stand and ordered the dancing to cease until such time as the villages had improved. Makapai, Avumsakai, Uverai and Purpur are all between the main road and the Guam. Consequently they have suffered a lack of attention in the past few years. A few more patrols should bring the area up to the mark.

All matters of crime were attended to as far as possible. Outstanding matters requiring attention are firstly, the apprehension of the former luluai of Romkun and his relative at Zukin. These are the originators of the present ill feeling between the Zukins, Romkung and the Kominimung. According to local reports, the two men have gone across the Ramu and are living in swamp areas of the Small Ramu. The second matter is the investigation or rather the apprehension of some of the Anjamaiya people for the killing of the old man and the young child of Oiumkun. The patrol searched for the Anjamaiya people for several days but had no success.

Another patrol, to be led by the C.I.C. Bogia, Mr. J.W. Worcester, P.O., is planned for October or November of this year as a follow up. The effects of this patrol should be most beneficial.

The five Kominimung men who together with an interpreter from Korbunka, accompanied the patrol to Bogia, are still here. They are slowly beginning to pick up a knowledge of pidgin. It is planned that they will accompany Mr. Worcester when he visits their area. Later, if they are still willing and it seems likely they will be, they will come back and spend at least a further six months around the station.

Village Officials.

Except in the villages which have been receiving constant attention, officials in the area had little idea as to what their position really entailed. The patrol talked to all officials and helped clear up a few misconceptions.

In various villages recommendations for new appointees were made and the men chosen were given the position temporarily until approval is received from the Director. The following appointments are recommended:-

Name	Village	Position
Langai	Andaxum	Tultul
Ogarmigai	Kidsivindu	Tultul
Vanapai	Aramunt	Tultul
Marakasa	Avansi	Luluai
Sirimbi	Avansi	Tultul
Bokrok	Hatuagu	Luluai
Akabiri	Mutungu	Tultul
Angerapa	Ungei	Tultul
Iakamun	Bugei	Tultul
Kovera	Kominimung	Luluai
Bugumburu	Kominimung	Tultul
Andigambuga	Agunka	Luluai
Obmata	Agunka	Tultul

In most cases, the men were chosen for their knowledge of pidgin and their potentialities as leaders. Many of the candidates have been away at work and have a knowledge of the responsibilities of their positions. In the last four listed however, the men concerned are quite ignorant of these things. They were chosen as being the chieftains of their groups and have an according amount of influence. Their basic duties were explained to them.

Resthouses.

Throughout the patrol, personnel were forced to camp many times underneath canvas. In the majority of villages where no resthouse existed, the patrol erected the framework of both resthouse and police barracks. Instructions were given that the local people were to complete the structures in time for the next patrol to use them. This policy had been found to be most successful in the Atitau area, where it had been initiated by Mr. R.S. Bell, P.O.

Villages still lacking a resthouse are Gutepuk, Bugei, Anjamaiya and Igana.

Health and Sanitation.

Sanitation throughout both areas was generally poor. In all villages, except those immediately adjacent to Josephstaal and to Igom, latrines and rubbish disposal pits were found to be lacking, indeed to be almost unknown. The patrol gave good example by constructing latrines and pits in every village and instructing the inhabitants to do likewise. In this, N.M.O.s Sumboi, Engelambo and Asimani, who accompanied the patrol for varying periods, showed their excellent training. They were in charge of camp hygiene and their first tasks when the patrol made camp was to supervise the construction of these conveniences. Standard of hygiene maintained was very high and the N.M.O.s are to be commended for the work they performed.

Of all the villages visited, only in one village was medical attention not required. T.u.s, sores and skin ailments were prevalent. The various dressings were administered and the natives were sent either to the Native hospital at Bogia, or the Aid Post at Josephstaal for further attention. The groups of natives going to Bogia for treatment were generally accompanied by a native selected to train as a Medical Tultul. Yaws was also prevalent and the N.M.O.s gave many N.A.B. injections in each village. Yaws sufferers were also directed to seek further treatment at a permanent medical establishment.

Large portions of both areas should benefit now that the Josephstaal Aid Post has been raised to the status of a Native Hospital with an European Medical Assistant in attendance. It is presumed that the E.M.A. will carry out medical patrols into certain sections of the areas.

GRAND TOTAL

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Report of the R.P.& N.G.C. Personnel Accompanying.

Reg. No. 2771	Cpl. Seiok.	An excellent patrol N.C.O. A firm disciplinarian, he maintained excellent control over the detachment. Of great assistance to me during the patrol.
Reg. No. 2596	Const. Siberi.	A veteran constable who appears lazy and indolent, yet efficient in carrying out his duties. Useful with river canoes.
Reg. No. 3269	Const. Watu.	Acted as 2 i/c of the detachment. A very worthy constable and in patrols of this nature almost indispensable. Worthy of promotion.
Reg. No. 3660	Const. Sioni.	Well suited to this type of patrol. Conduct and bearing good.
Reg. No. 5142B	Const. Gabiong.	Carried out his duties well. Conduct and bearing good.
Reg. No. 5125	Const Toraim	Conduct and bearing good.
Reg. No. 6478	Const Harpolan.	Gets on well with timid natives. Had been in the area with Mr. Tayler. Has to be kept strictly in check.
Reg. No. 6581	Const Samba.	Was not in best of health during patrol. Did not impress.
Reg. No. 8214	Const Bade.	Conduct and bearing good. Shows promise. A non swimmer, was almost drowned when he fell from a canoe.
Reg. No. 8224	Const Kaure.	Conduct and bearing good. An average constable.
Reg. No 8267	Const Wanekave	Carried out his duties well. Shows plenty of promise.
Reg. No. 8486	Const Bulagi	Conduct and bearing good. Should eventually become an efficient member.
Reg. No 8522	Const Komboi	A young constable who, with more experience, will prove his worth. Also a non swimmer who had a canoe accident.

In general the detachment was well balanced and carried out the duties with intelligence and depatch. Ably led by Cpl. Seiok, the police were of great assistance on the patrol.

Action has since been taken to instruct the non swimmers so that in the future, accidents may not happen.

.....

J.W. Frawley, P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1934/35 — ANGAMAI — NORTH CHIN

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 Absentees)				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									
		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		Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	M+F
Kone	30 c	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1							1				6								15	33	12	33	1	32	2 1	24	20	45	37	142
Bagi	"	3	1											1				1			1		1						6	19	5	11	1	11	1 8	14	5	26	21	71
Angamai	2 1		4														6*	4*			7		2						10	29	13	21	1	3?	2 3	10	29	31	43	142
Sokire	"		1			1		1									8*	4*					5						10	29	7	20	2	20	1 7	11	14	29	20	35
Thangne	3 1	2	4					1													1								3	35	7	32	4	30	2 7	14	23	40	53	113
Gulepuk	5 1	1	2					1	1					1	2		2*												14	33	11	33	2	35	1 4	37	25	43	34	154
Anibok	6 1	1	4					2									3*				3								20	33	15	43			1 6	33	30	62	32	156
Lutang	7 1		3					1		1	2			1	2		2*	3*					2						10	29	13	24		2	1 9	21	30	32	31	114
Hangare	"	1	2						1					1			1*												7	22	1	21		3	1 5	20	20	24	25	93
Konkun	28 1	5	2							1				2			12	20	1*	1*	1		9						17	38	13	44	1	42	2	33	46	37	36	220
Zukun	30 1	1	3			1	1			1							2	1*			4		2						6	31	3	29	1	29	1 3	17	21	19	31	112
Avunkun	"	1	2	1	1			1							1		3*	2*			7		1						8	16	3	13	2	13	1 5	13	16	19	28	76
Dikit	31 1	2	2	1											1		2*	2*			3								13	30	7	21	4	21	1 2	24	13	31	23	91
Umbo	"	3	4			1								1			1*				2								4	15	3	13	2	13	1 5	10	5	15	20	70
TOTALS		23	35	2	2	4	5	3	3	3	3			7	10		43	51	1*	2	30		22						153	452	141	391	23	356		346	333	476	453	1629

* denotes new names added to Register

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/55 — JOSEPHSTHAL

Govt. Print.—4291/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absents)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—9		9—16		Over 16			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												
																										10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
BUGEI	8/7	1	1														1		1°	3°	3					2	23	7	23		23	1·4	13	16	22	26	90
UKGEI	8/7	1												1			16	17	1	1°	3					11	36	8	27	1	24	1·7	17	15	33	25	90
MUSINENDO	10·9																				2					2	14	3	13	1	12	1·5	12	7	17	14	52
YUGEBUGWA	9	1	1														1	3			4					5	15	6	15	1	16	1·5	9	7	12	15	36
OSUM	11/7		2							1							1°	1°		1°	3		1			5	28	3	17	2	17	1·4	3	6	21	20	60
KUMINIMUNG	25/7							INITIAL				CENSUS														4	30	2	35	3	35	2·8	14	23	40	35	115
AGUNKA	24/8							INITIAL				CENSUS														4	33	7	40	3	40	2·6	16	30	45	46	145
ARAMUN:	9·8	2						1						1							1		1			8	20	3	16		12	1·4	14	11	26	19	72
MAKAPAI	9/8	1												1			1°	2°			1		1			1	12	3	12	1	12	1·5	4	7	12	14	39
AYUNMAKAI	10/8	1	3					1						1			2°	1°			5					3	22	6	24	-	24	1·6	16	17	21	26	80
UYORAI	10/8		2						1			2							1	2						6	33	10	30	3	30	1·8	15	23	45	38	123
PURJUR	11·8		1														1°	1°			1						15	2	12		12	1·4	6	6	11	13	42
MANDUGWA	13/8	1	1																							5	11	2	9		9	1·8	11	10	19	13	53
PUNDOMA	13/8	3	2			1	2			1							1°	1°			5					10	36	9	30	1	30	1·6	24	29	43	35	136
AWANSI	14/8	1	2									3	2				2°			1	2						15		12	1	12	1·0	4	5	17	15	43
MUTUNGU	15·8								INITIAL			CENSUS															20		12	1	12	·8	4	3	25	15	47
TOTALS		12	15			1	2	2		1	2			8	3		26	28	2	1	32		3				71	355	71	330	18	334		192	214	346	316	1239

× denotes new names ° denotes duplications

3 OF 54/55

J.W. FRAWLEY

RIS/JT.

M.30/1.

District Office,
MADANG.

22nd April, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT - BOGIA NO. 3 of 1954/55
MR. J.W. FRAWLEY, PATROL OFFICER.
INLAND AND COASTAL ULINGAN AREA,
BOGIA SUB DISTRICT.

Forwarded herewith please, is the above Patrol Report.

This patrol was of a routine nature and as will be seen from the introduction to the Report, was considerably interrupted by the evacuation of Bam Island and the necessity for Mr. Frawley to visit Madang for Supreme Court sittings.

Native Situation.

The continued interest of the various villages in Rural Progress Societies and in particular, the production of rice, is pleasing and all support in these matters will be given.

The reference to the Malala land contained in paragraph 6 of page 4 of the Report is interesting. A very large area of undeveloped land is held by the Mission in this area and there have been incidents where natives have attempted to grow rice on Mission land. The Assistant District Officer, Bogia, has informed me that he has discouraged such encroachment as the natives have adequate suitable land, free of encumbrance. It is suggested that a copy of the judgement referred to by Mr. Frawley be obtained if such is possible.

Villages and Housing.

In the near future a drive to encourage the planting of coconuts is planned, not only in Bogia but throughout Madang District.

Village Officials.

Recommendations made by Mr. Frawley will be acted upon. It is pleasing to note that at least some of the village officials in the area are effective, as capable village officials are all too infrequently encountered.

Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Frawley's comments will be taken into

consideration in the present efforts being made to complete the Madang-Awar Road. Certain bridges along this road will need more expert attention than is available in the District at present, if they are to be permanent bridges, capable of handling all types of traffic.

Census Statistics.

The increase inpopulation is small but it is an increase and as such, may be regarded as a favourable sign.

General.

Mr. Frawley has conducted a useful routine patrol which, whilst containing no highlights, must serve to further Administration's aims in the area patrolled.

(R.I. Skinner)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
BOGIA, M.D.

/7th March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT BOGIA NO. 3-54/55.

Patrol Conducted By	J.W. Frawley, P.O.
Area Patrolled	Inland and Coastal Ulingan Area.
Patrol Accompanied By	2 R.P.& N.G.C., 1 N.M.O.
Duration	1/11/54 - 12/11/54 13/11/54 18/11/54 29/11/54 3/12/54 14/2/55 3/ 3/55 - a total of 41 days
Last Patrol to Area	January - February - March, 1954 J.W. Frawley, P.O.
Map Refefence	Bogia 4 miles to 1 inch Strat. Map.
Objects of the Patrol	Census revision, General inspections, Routine administration.

Introduction.

The patrol was of a routine nature and all the objects thereof were successfully accomplished. Copies of the census figures for the area are submitted with the report.

The normal course of the patrol was interrupted between the 13th and 18th November and between the 29th November and the 3rd December, 1954, when firstly the writer visited Bem Island with Mr. M. Royce and again to organise the evacuation of Bem Island. During this time the writer also visited Madang for Supreme Court sittings.

Duties connected with the Bem Island evacuees prevented the resumption of the patrol until the 14th February, 1955.

Patrol [illegible] Diary.

Monday 1st November, 1954. Preparations for patrol completed. Departed Bogia P.M. and proceeded to Kelaua.

Tuesday 2nd. Continued on to Asuramba Plantation.

Wednesday 3rd. Visited Busib and Beiduy villages. Moved on to Simbini.

Thursday 4th. Censused Simbini thence to Temaget and Malala.

Friday 5th. Visited More and moved on to Merriman.

Saturday 6th. Proceeded to Medibur and later visited Toto. Returned to Medibur.

Sunday 7th. Patrol remained at Medibur.

Monday 8th. Visited Siker then continued on to Meivok village. Returned and camped at the former Ulingan Base camp.

Tuesday 9th. Visited Korak village.

Wednesday 10th. Road inspection as far as the Kumil River (Boundary between the Madang and Bogia Sub Districts). Later returned to the Ulingan Base camp.

Thursday 11th Received word from the O.I.C. Bogia, so returned and met him at Asuramba Plantation.

Friday 12th. Together with Mr. J.W. Worcester, O.I.C., returned to Bogia per tractor.

(Between the 13th and 18th November, 1954, the writer visited Bem Island together with Mr. M. Reynolds, Vulcanologist, for the purpose of inspecting the seismic activity on the island.

Later, the writer proceeded to Madang on duty, at the direction of the District Commissioner, for a brief visit.

From the 29th November 'till the 3rd December, 1954, another visit was paid to Bem Island, this time to organise and control, from that end, the evacuation of the natives to the mainland at Bogia.

Duties in connection with the evacuees prevented the resumption of the patrol until the 14th February, 1955.)

Monday 14th February, 1955. Patrol resumed. Proceeded to Dugumur.

Tuesday 15th. Continued on as far as Simbini.

Wednesday 16th. Proceeded to Toto where the sites of two Japanese cemetries were inspected.

Thursday 17th. Visited Muaka and Saramun.

Friday 18th. To Tarigapa and thence to Aketa.

Saturday 19th. To Aminten and to Susuri.

Sunday 20th. Observed as Sunday.

Monday 21st. Proceeded to Simbini. Per m.v. Lakanai, accompanied Mr. J. Worcester, O.I.C., to meet the Japanese War Graves Commission on the Taisei Maru. After the departure of the War Graves Commission, returned to Simbini per Lakanai.

Tuesday 22nd. Mr. J. Worcester returned to Bogia per Lakanai. Patrol visited Rarin and Bubum.

Wednesday 23rd. To Ababigaba.

Thursday 24th. Visited Alisuab and Waba.

Friday 25th. Proceeded to Mamuwar and Ermibadab.

Saturday 26th. Visited Gugubar and Ereivanum.

Sunday 27th. Mavak.

Monday 28th. Visited Misaburu.

Tuesday 1st March. Proceeded to Uvunupe and Jlatabun.

Wednesday 2nd. Papur and Yeipamir.

Thursday 3rd. Proceeded down to Dugumur and thence per the m.v. Lakanai to Bogia. Reported to the O.I.C.

End of Diary.

Native Situation.

The villages of the Ulingan area number thirty three in all. Of these, thirteen are situated along the coast between the outlets of the Kaukomba and the Kumil Rivers. The remainder are in the many hills inland that comprise the watershed of these two rivers.

Though some of these hills rise to almost three thousand feet, the terrain is not too difficult and the road system linking the villages is above average. Movement and communication between the villages are not restricted by the topography.

The area lies to the south east of the Bogia Sub District and is approximately forty miles by road from the Bogia Station. Although the last patrol to Ulingan was twelve months ago, officers from Bogia have visited there several times for the purpose of inspecting the work of the Rural Progress Society at Malala. In addition, officials and natives come to Bogia for varying reasons quite frequently. Thus it has been possible to maintain close contact and in close touch with the happenings of that area throughout the past year.

Native activities largely centre around the Rural Progress Society. Eighty odd natives have been recruited from the area and each works, on a purely voluntary basis, for about a xxx month and is then replaced by a fresh volunteer from the same village. Their main task to date has been the clearing of extensive tracts of bush and grasslands and the planting of rice. Large gardens have been devoted to taro, sweet potato and yams for the

provisioning of the labourers and surplus products are sold to plantations in the district. There is no evidence to show that interest in the project is waning, in fact, quite the opposite is true. The scope of the society has increased in that all villages of Ulingan and many from Dugumur and Nugumat now participate. One of the latest ventures has been the opening of a trade store situated next to the mill house at Malala. Initial moves in establishing this store were made without consulting this office with the result that capital subscription was incorrectly recorded. Stores were purchased and business flourishing before the matter could be adjusted.

The society is assured of a market. Plantations in the district are all eager to absorb the produce which is mainly rice. This year the crop should be a heavy one. In addition to the main planting at Malala, all villages have up to one acre under rice. This estimate is conservative.

The only mission active in the area is the Catholic Mission with a station at Ulingan. There are two priests posted there. Native catechists reside in most villages and are supervised by the priests on their frequent tours of inspection.

A school is run at Ulingan by Father Tschauder and promising students are sent from here to the mission school at Alexishafen. Other schools are conducted by the catechists, but unfortunately, the standard is deplorably low. These latter schools are mainly confined to religious instruction.

Several native students from the area attend the Lutheran Mission school at Bunabun and four attend the Government school at Bogia.

Relations between the Catholic Mission and the natives are normal. There have been a few incidents when the natives commenced gardening on land claimed by the mission. The amount of land held by the mission has long been a source of dissatisfaction in the area but there appears to be no undue tension at present. The present boundaries of native and mission owned land were determined by Mr. Justice Phillips prior to the war. The only copy of the judgement available is that held by the mission at Ulingan. This could place this office in an unpleasant position whereby the mission would have to be approached for a loan of their copy of the judgement possibly for the purposes of settling a complaint against them. It is recommended that a copy be obtained for Bogia.

The general situation in the area is quiet, no crimes or unfavourable activities on the part of the natives coming to the attention of the patrol.

Villages and Housing.

The situation regarding villages and housing has not altered appreciably in the past year. Many of the projects suggested by the last patrol have been attended to and conditions are generally improved, though only to a slight degree.

The better class of village is still to be found along the coast and in the sub coastal area, Tomaget, Malala and Korak being examples of these. Busip and Beidup, which last year called for special comment upon their untidiness and general shabbiness, exerted themselves somewhat during the interval and now conform to the average standard to be found on the coast.

A disconcerting habit practiced in the hinterland villages is the total eradication of vegetation within the village area. The climate is one of heavy and frequent rain and the result is that soil has been eroded completely leaving the village situated on bare rock or clay. Last year, this practice was condemned and the people encouraged to plant grass and shrubs but without noticeable result.

The general appearance of the villages in the inland showed an improvement. This, of course, may have been due to a most efficient pre-patrol clean-up, but whatever the cause, it was apparent throughout the area.

Following the suggestions of the Director of District Services in his comments on the last report covering the area, the people were encouraged to plant coconuts whenever an event of note occurred in a family. Unfortunately, the quantity of nuts readily available was small and thus, there was no opportunity to supervise any plantings. Sites were suggested for future groves adjacent to the villages.

The patrol gave many suggestions and instructions for the improvement and repair of housing. Instructions given last year were followed up and it was found that these had been carried out, but deterioration since has almost nullified their value.

Once again, general talks were given with the aim of promoting civic pride and responsibility.

Village Officials.

Again, it must be said that, as a whole, the officials of the area do not impress. To this, there are, naturally, two or three exceptions. The lulumi of Malala, chairman of the Ulingan Rural Progress Society, is taking a very active interest in the management of the society's affairs. Periodically he tours all the villages inspecting the rice crop and also directs the efforts of the eighty odd volunteers at Malala. In addition, he operates a small trading business on his own behalf in the village.

Another official deserving mention because of his flair for commerce is the lulumi of Suzuri. He built a store and was carrying on a flourishing business until it

was discovered he was merely fronting for Sgt. Major NABURA - at present on duty in Rabaul - who had financed the venture. No Licence was held in respect of the store. He has been permitted to dispose of existing stock and then operations are to cease until the Sgt. Major retires from the force or capital is forthcoming from another quarter. The luluai of Susuri also takes an active part in the affairs of the society. Bogh Malala and Susuri engage in these activities in addition to fulfilling efficiently their respective duties as luluai.

Perhaps the administration's best representative is the luluai of Korak. Conditions in that village are all that could be desired. Due attention is obviously accorded to all instructions given by patrolling officers. The tultul of Korak has recently died but the luluai and the M.T.T. are handling their tasks so well that no recommendation for tultul is offered at the present time.

As for the remainder of officials, the majority of them may be described as being keen but weak. Every possible opportunity was taken to demonstrate to the people that these men had the support of the administration in the discharge of their duties.

Following are the changes and recommendations concerning village officials :

Tultul of Korak died. No recommendation as yet.
Luluai of Moro died. No suitable candidate.

Dismissal of MTT MORA of Papur recommended. He has on two successive occasions failed to appear for a D.D.S. census patrol. He lives in the bush and neglects his village responsibilities. No replacement recommended.

Dismissal of Tultul YABALIS of Tomagot recommended. YABALIS is now a member of the R.P.& N.G.C. stationed, it is said, at Goroka. Recommended that KUVUN be appointed as replacement.

Roads and bridges.

There are two roads in the area deserving of particular attention. They are, in order of their importance, the coast road (forming part of the projected Madang - Bogia Road) and the Malala - Susuri Road.

The coast road is divided by rivers into three sections. It is also separated from the Madang sub district by the Kumil River and from the remainder of the Bogia sub district by the Kaukomba River. Concerning the Kumil and Kaukomba Rivers, the writer is still convinced that neither pontoon bridging nor ferry punts are the practicable answer. Pontoons would be prone to break away in the heavy flooding not uncommon in these coastal rivers. Logs swept down by the current would also wreak damage on any such contrivance. Pontoon ferries would be of little value in the Kumil in the dry season unless it was proposed to employ several of them because the river divides itself into several courses leaving stretches of mudbanks to be overcome. In the wet, the force of the current and the danger of drifting logs would prevent the operation of ferries.

Ferries could be used in the dry season in the Kaukomba if dredging was done continuously to open a channel in the mud bank extending out approximately thirty yards from the

western bank. The mud in this bank is from three to four feet deep and lies about a foot under water in the dry seadon.

The three sections of the coast road are Kumil River to Ulingan Harbour, Ulingan to the Nemaru River in Malala Harbour and the Nemaru to Kaukomba. Minor subdivisions of these sections by creeks are gradually being linked up by an Administration encouraged bridge building drive. The main bridges at Ulingan and Malala could be constructed if a European Officer could be spared to supervise the task. Concrete abutments, hardwood bearers and decking with marsden matting tracks would make ideal bridges there.

Villages of Simbird and Korak seem to have done most work on the road during the year. Both groups have spent much time in excavating the old road and filling in with stones and broken coral. Resultant is a fine road. Other sections remain in good shape.

The Malala - Susuri road has seen much work since last year. Formed road and drainage ditches extend from the coast to within a hundred yards of Susuri. Lately, however, heavy rains have inundated the road indicating to the people that much work - filling and surfacing - remains to be done. More pressing obligations have prevented any attempt to bridge the Nemaru River where it cuts the road.

No vehicle has been purchased to date and present traffic is restricted to pedestrians and cyclists.

Census Statistics.

Census statistics for the year show an overall population increase of 24 for the area. Present total shows 3738. Births were 43 males and 45 females as against 73 and 53 respectively for the previous year. Infant mortality in the first month shows 1 male death compared with 1 male and 3 female deaths last year. These figures are encouragingly low, but it is likely that they should be higher as the natives are prone to conceal deaths in these circumstances.

Total number of deaths of children under the age of 13 years is 22 compared with 30 for last year. Adult deaths total 31 as against 55 last yaer. There were no recorded cases of females dying in childbirth this year.

There were 322 at work which is only two higher than last year. This year 8 pupils are attending Government schools and 51 are at Mission schools. The numbers last year were 3 and 33 respectively.

322 labourers out of a total population of 3738 is a rather large number to be absent from the villages, but as there is no indication that the population is being adversely affected no restriction appears warranted.

There is no significant change in labour potential.

Health and Hygiene.

Patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. Kondor of Native Hospital staff, Bogia. Kondor seems well suited for patrol work and carried out his duties promptly and efficiently.

Many cases were treated by Kondor during the patrol and the following were sent to Sapara and Dugumur Aid Posts for additional treatment :- 21 scabies, 27 yaws, 27 T.U.s and 36 sores.

Particular attention was paid by the patrol to village hygiene. In many instances the standard was unsatisfactory, therefore, in the following villages construction of from one to five latrines and rubbish pits was supervised by the patrol:- Toto, Aminten, Susuri, Tomaget, Bubua, Ababigaba Alisuab, Waba, Manugwar, Ogubar, Uvunups, Papur and Yeipwcirs. Most of these villages had been instructed by the previous patrol to improve their latrines and rubbish, but their efforts to comply were inadequate. It was decided, therefore, that the tasks must be supervised and , accordingly, this was done.

Standard of hygiene was considerably higher in the coastal villages than in those inland. A few of the coastal villages have commenced to erect latrines over the sea and this practice was commended. Inland villages are, of course, restricted to pit latrines. Investigation showed that most of the holes are no more than a foot deep. A twelve feet mark was given to all concerned and instructions given that this was to be adopted as a minimum depth for all future latrines.

Native Medical Assistants in charge at Sapara and Dugumur Aid Posts were instructed that they were to examine closely the hygiene situation. It is considered that a large improvement should be evident to the next patrol.

.....
J.W. Frawley, P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of BOGIA, MADANG Report No. 1 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by D.J.AYLING, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Census Division "B" - HANSA BAY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans none

Natives 2 R.P.&N.G.C. 1 Native Medical Orderly

Duration—From 23 / 7 /19 55 to 4 / 8 /1955

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services .../11/1953

Medical .... —/4/1955

Map Reference Army 4 inch to mile series - tracing attached.

Objects of Patrol See page 1.

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DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/10/1955

.....
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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.....

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RIS/PJE 30/1-5

Department of Native Affairs,

15th October, 1955.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT- BOGIA No. 1/55-56
Mr. D.J. Ayling, C.P.O.
HANSA BAY.

The above report is forwarded, please.

Native Affairs:

It is pleasing to note that Mr. Ayling saw no evidence of any Cargo Cult activities, but in this area such activities are always likely to break out and should be kept in mind by by all officers patrolling.

The question of restrictions on recruiting in villages mentioned by Mr. Ayling has been dealt with in separate correspondence. It is my wish that these villages should be closed for a further twelve months.

Native Livestock and Agriculture:

Snails have been known to exist in the Hansa Bay area for some years, but apparently they have not spread to other areas and this is the first mention of them made in reports or otherwise for a long time.

The District Agricultural Officer has been approached and will supply some Methaldehyde for use at Bogia.

The whole question of rice production and economic development in Bogia Sub-District will be dealt with in a survey to be conducted by the Assistant District Officer, Bogia, the Assistant Co-Operatives Officer and the District Agricultural Officer.

Seed peanuts can be obtained locally and I will forward some to Bogia in the near future.

Roads and Bridges:

The SAKULA crossing presents a number of problems and I am still hoping for a survey by a competent engineer of this and other rivers in the Madang District. If none eventuates we will have to proceed with such skill as is available and hope for the best.

Village Officials:

Mr. Ayling and the Assistant District Officer, Bogia, will be instructed as to the correct method of recommending village officials.

Census:

The increase in population is regrettably small, but is typical of many such coastal areas.

Mr. Ayling has conducted a routine patrol in a satisfactory manner and his report is well prepared.

Encl.

(R.I.Skinner)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office
BOGIA, Madang.

5th August, 1955

Patrol Report. BOGIA No 1 of 1955/56

Census Division "B" - HANSA BAY

Patrol conducted by: N.J.AYLING Cadet Patrol Officer

Accompanied by: Europeans - none

Natives - 2596 Constable SIBERI
5142B " GABIONG

Native Medical Orderly KUMTANG

Area patrolled: HANSA BAY Census Division, BOGIA

Last patrols to area: District Services - November, 1953
Medical - April, 1955

Duration of Patrol: 23rd July, 1955 to August 4th, 1955
- a total of 13 days.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census revision of native population.

2. Locate and report on a suitable bridge site on the SAKULA River.

3. Report on condition of the road between POTSDAM Plantation and AWAR Airstrip.

4. Investigate land application for a T.A.L. at TONGBUR by Mr.C.M.Rouse.

5. Endeavour to obtain an estimate of the number of wild cattle at large in the NUBIA area and the amount of damage done to native gardens by these animals.

6. Routine administration.

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DIARY

1955, July 23rd Departed BOGIA Station 0900 hrs by Ferguson tractor to the KALANGIMA River via POTSDAM plantation. Patrol walked thence to IKU and RUGUSAK villages. Census revised, etc at each village. R.o.n. RUGUSAK.

24th Sunday - patrol rested at RUGUSAK.

25th Departed RUGUSAK for SANGAN, YIAP and TONGBUR villages. Census revision, etc each place. At TONGBUR investigated application for T.A.L. by Mr C.M.Rouse & I surveyed site. R.o.n. TONGBUR.

26th Departed TONGBUR 0745 hrs for BANANG and WAKIMA villages. From WAKIMA visited MAKERA in p.m. Census revised, etc these 3 villages. R.o.n. WAKIMA.

27th Departed WAKUMA 0745 hrs and proceeded to PIR via WASANGABANG, IGOS, KNUARI and GORAY villages in the MAKARUP Census Division. At PIR census revised, etc for PIR 1 and PIR 2 villages. R.o.n. PIR.

28th Departed PIR 0730 hrs for TEMOB, MINU and AKUKUM Rest-house. From latter visited AKUKUM Village. Census revised these villages. R.o.n AKUKUM Rest-house.

29th Departed AKUKUM 0800 hrs for KOMINUNG, VARINENG and GIRI villages. Revised census, etc at each village. R.o.n. GIRI.

30th Departed GIRI 0730 hrs for TUNG and BIRAP villages. Census revised, etc each village. R.o.n. BIRAP.

31st Sunday - patrol members rested at BIRAP. Self, with the Tultul of BIRAP visited Mr.L. Ritchie at Schillings Plantation on the RAMU River. Returned to BIRAP in afternoon and r.o.n.

August 1st Departed BIRAP 0745 hours for SEPEN village, where census revised, etc for SEPEN 1 and SEPEN 2. Thence moved to NUBIA plantation, where patrol r.o.n.

2nd Departed Nubia Plantation 0800 hrs for NUBIA and SISIMANGUN villages. From SISIMANGUN visited AMEK Village and Plantation. Returned to SISIMANGUN and r.o.n.

3rd Departed SISIMANGUN 0800 hrs and proceeded along beach past RR NUBIA Plantation thence in to IKU village. In afternoon investigated possible bridge sites on the SAKULA River. R.o.n. IKU.

4th Departed IKU 0745 hrs and patrol proceeded to the KALANGIMA River. Ferguson tractor arrived 0930 hrs, and patrol returned to BOGIA station. Reported to Assistant District Officer.

WALKING TIMES

Times given hereunder are with carriers and over dry tracks. I estimate that under wet conditions times would be up to 25% slower.

KALANGIMA River mouth - 35 mins - IKU - 1 hr 10 mins - RUCJSAK - 1 hr 10 mins - SANGAN - 30 mins - TIAP - 25 mins - TONGBUR - 40 mins - BANANG - 25 mins - WAKIMA - 30 mins - MAKERA

WAKIMA - 1 hr - WASANGABANG - 10 mins-IGOS - 10 mins - IPUARI - ~~10 mins~~ 55 mins - GORAK - 1 hr 05 mins - PIR - 15 mins - TEMNU - 25 mins - MIKU - 25 mins - AKUKUM Rest House - 30 mins - AKUKUM village.

AKUKUM Rest House - 35 mins - KOMINUNG - 20 mins - VARINUNG - 15 mins - GIRI - 40 mins - TUNG - 35 mins - BIRAP - 1hr 30 mins - RAMU River (GIRI Passage.)

BIRAP - 1 hr 05 mins - SEPEN 2 - 10 mins - SEPEN 1 - 2 hrs 30 mins - NUBIA Plantation - 30 mins - NUBIA Village - 10 mins - SISIMANGUN - 10 mins - AWAR Village.

PREAMBLE and GEOGRAPHICAL

The Patrol was of a routine nature and covered an area which is well under Administration control, the indigines having been in contact with Europeans for the last 50 years or more.

Geographically, the area covered by the HANSA BAY Census Division is bounded to the East by the SAKULA River and the coast line of Hansa Bay from the mouth of the SAKULA to AWAR Plantation, and covers the area generally inland to the RAMU River. The country traversed is hilly, rising to about 700 or 800 feet above sea level. These hills are covered alternately with kunai and rain forest, with sac-sac and pitpit swamps in many of the lower portions. Near the RAMU and at the back of NUBIA plantation large areas of sacsac swamps occur.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol throughout received a good reception, although the people of the inland villages are quite un-demonstrative in character and often dour in appearance, occasionally giving the impression that they weren't very interested in what was going on during the patrol's stay in these village. However, without exception the patrol received cooperation whenever it was asked for, and I attribute the peoples attitude either to a local ~~[illegible]~~ trait of character or to the fact that the Government has been amongst them for so long that it is, almost, a part of their normal life and nothing to get excited about.

Native Affairs (cont.)

Some previous patrols to this area had reported seeing signs of cult activities, or what could be cult activities. The writer kept a close lookout for any such manifestations, but saw nothing at all suspicious. DO, the Tultul of AWAR still has his "haus tambaran" which Mr Dyer a/ADO noted on the last patrol, but I doubt whether there is anything there to worry about, at present anyway. DO impressed me as a very keen young Village Official who realizes that to advance economically means hard work. His village produces copra and some rice, undertakes the maintenance of the AWAR airstrip and from time to time does casual work at AWAR plantation when the manager has some clearing or similar work in hand and wishes to augment his labour force for a short period. He and his Luluai also run a trade store in th village. Guided in the right direction and with an eye kept on him lest he should be tempted to use his position for personal gain, he can do much to improve AWAR, which already is the cleanest and tidiest village I have seen in the MADANG District.

The surest way to guard against unrest among the people is to encourage them, and find ways for them, to progress economically. With this in mind, the BOGIA Rural Progress Society was formed and almost all the villages visited subscribed to the society when it was set up some 3 or 4 years ago, and commenced to grow rice as a cash crop, the idea being that it be brought in to BOGIA for milling and sale. For all the villages in the Hansa Bay division, especially those in the PIR - GIRI - BIRAP area nearer the RAMU River, this meant carrying the paddy over long distances. It is not surprising that, with the initial enthusiasm gone, rice production in these hills villages has fallen sharply away in the past few seasons, and last season there were few villages which produced more than a couple of copra bags of paddy rice. In cases where a reasonable amount has been harvested, it is due more to the enthusiasm of one or two keen village officials than to the industry of the villagers. The solution seems to be to localise the milling facilities, especially as the development of M/T roads in this area is out of the question.

With the above in mind, the patrol was approached by a number of village officials in the area, especially PANUVUK, Luluai of GIRI 2 about the possibility of having a rice-mill on the RAMU River in the GIRI Passage area. Besides localising the industry for the villages patrolled, and thus, it is hoped, stimulating production considerably, it would allow a number of villages across the RAMU in the SEPIK District who are reported to want to grow rice to join the society, if this could be arranged by the two districts. Whether or not the necessary capital could be raised amongst the villagesx concerned has not yet been investigated, but would probably depend on some adjustment being made of the funds invested previously in the BOGIA Society.

When Mr. Dyer made the last patrol to the area in November, 1953 he found that excessive numbers of males were absent in employment from a number of villages, and consequently notice appeared in Gazette No. 52 of 21st October, 1954 restrictions were placed on the employment of natives from TONGBUR, BANANG, WAKIMA, TUNG, GIRI 1, GIRI 2, VARINUNG, KOMINUNG, TOMNU and PIR 1. An analysis comparing the numbers absent in employment at the last census and at the one just completed has been prepared and is included as Appendix "A".

On the whole the natives of the area appeared a happy and reasonably law-abiding crowd, and few complaints were brought to the patrol. The complaints which were brought for settlement were, in the main, of a trivial nature and dealt with on the spot by ex conciliation. The only complaint which it was necessary to refer to the Assistant District Officer, BOGIA for court action resulted in a conviction under Reg. 84 (2) of the Native Administration Regulations.

Native Affairs (cont.)

Several pairs of villages seemed to be holding on to the memories of past fights recalled by their forebears, in the form of minor disputes about such things as fishing rights on streams and hunting rights over small areas of bush. Such villages are IKU and RUGUSAK, and MEKERA and GORAK, who dragged up old squabbles which, it was revealed, had been previously settled by patrolling officers on more than one occasion. The villagers concerned were firmly informed that, where disputes were settled by Native Affairs officers, both parties were to respect and abide by the decision, and that anyone disregarding such a decision would be disciplined.

NATIVE LIVESTOCK and AGRICULTURE.

The number of pigs kept in the villages in this area is small, the natives evidently preferring to hunt wild ones, of which there are plenty, than to bother about feeding and looking after domesticated ones in the village. Those which were in the villages were said to be wild ones which had been caught when very small and were just being fattened up for killing.

Fowls also are not numerous.

Food was quite plentiful throughout the area patrolled, and plenty of yams, taro and sweet potato were brought to the overnight stops. Such staples are, of course, always supplemented by sago, of which there is an abundance: the proportion of "sacsac" in their diets is increased as the last season's gardens give out and the new ones come in. Tomatoes, onions, silver beet and beans were found in some villages, in small quantities; even the humble pawpaw is not greatly favoured, and not available in all villages.

At IKU village the natives complained of damage done to their rice and food crops by a large, greenshelled snail, which was introduced to the area by Japanese troops, presumably as food. In other villages towards the RAMU, rats are also active in destroying some of the young rice gardens. The damage done in certain parts to native gardens by wild cattle is reported on elsewhere in the report. However, after questioning the natives concerned, it appears that they are able to grow enough to satisfy both themselves and these various pests.

The land on the flats near the RAMU is said by the neighbouring natives to be excellent for rice, and if the mill on the RAMU eventuates, they interd to concentrate their rice gardens in that area.

Peanuts have been grown by a few of the villages with success, and I was approached by two or three others with requests for some to plant a crop: they are wanted for food, not as a cash crop.

MEDICAL and HEALTH

Native Medical Orderly KUMTANG accompanied the patrol, and a medical inspection was made when each village lined for census revision. The following cases were sent either to the BOGIA Native Hospital, or the Aid Posts at IC03 or BOSMAN :-

Scabies, 2: Yaws, 3: Tropical ulcers, 5: Eye infections, 3: Severe burns, 1.

On the whole, the general health and nutrition of the natives in the area appeared to be good.

Medical and Health (cont.)

Latrines and refuse pits were in each village and used by at least some of the inhabitants: in some cases the number of each was not sufficient, and officials were advised to get ahead with having more built.

The area shows the fruits of fairly frequent medical patrolling by the European Medical Assistant at BOGIA - there had been two medical patrols to the area since the previous one by District Services.

EDUCATION

Education in the area patrolled is entirely in the hands of the missions, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist, the latter being only recently established at SISIMANGUN On the coast.

There are Roman Catholic catechist-teachers at TONGUR, WANIMA, PIR, KOMINUNG, GIRI, BIRAP, SEPEN and AWAR. Few of these catechists were at all impressive, and it is doubtful whether the standard of these schools is very high.

At SISIMANGUN village, the Seventh Day Adventist mission has installed four teachers, three MUSAU natives and one from MANUS, and appears to be emphasising the educational aspect of their mission work.

From the division, there were four male natives absent at Catholic mission school at ALEXISHAFEN; no boys from the area are at present attending the Administration school at BOGIA.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The patrol roads throughout the area were reasonably good. In some cases they follow precipitous grades, but as village sites in all cases are at the top of ridges this is, in most cases, unavoidable. Many of the roads through the sago swamp areas would obviously be provide very heavy going during the wet season.

As instructed, the main road from the KALANGIMA River through to AWAR airstrip was inspected. With the exception of two short stretches between NUBIA plantation house and NUBIA Village, which were corduroyed with coconut logs during the war, the surface is in very good condition. There are also three bomb craters on the roadway inside NUBIA plantation, around which the road has been diverted. To bring the road into good order throughout would only entail a small amount of resurfacing in the two places mentioned, and cleaning up the drains, especially in NUBIA plantation and part of AWAR, where little maintenance in the way of keeping grass cut, etc appears to have been done.

The Marsden Matting decking on the bridge over the AWAR river is in need of replacement.

The patrol spent the afternoon of August 3rd investigating the possibility of bridging the SAKULA and KALANGIMA Rivers. These are the only obstacles to motor transport on the main coast road from the KAUKOMBA River (east of BUGUMOR Plantation) to AWAR Plantation, and bridging them would link BOGIA station to NUBIA and AWAR plantations and the AWAR airstrip by an all-weather motor road of excellent surface.

In my opinion, the most likely site to successfully bridge the SAKULA is just above the junction of this river and its small tributary the MARIAMBO. The proposals are set out on a rough sketch map which is appended to this report. At this

Roads and Bridges (cont)

point just above the junction the river is about 130 feet wide and has high, solid banks. It was at this spot that allied troops built a twospan kwila bridge in the early post-war years - this wassubsequently washed away, the heavy drift timber brought down by the river in flood knocking down the centre piles. It would be necessary, either to put in a single span bridge of some type such as a Bailey (I do not know whether 130 feet is beyond the maximum for a single span) or to build a very strong centre concrete pile and install a two span bridge with timber bearers.

From this site the road would continue up the banks of the MARIAMBO, following the Japanese road, for about 200 yards to the site of the old Jap. bridge; the MARIAMBO here is about 120 feet wide, and would require two spans of kwila. Ther is no danger of washing away on this stream - local natives told me that the Japanese bridge was built of coconut logs and stood until the timbers rotted. This scheme would involve, in approaches to and from the main coast road, the reconditioning of about 600 yards of road, previously formed by Japanese and allied troops and now overgrown with kunai.

The KALANGIMA river could be bridged at the mouth, on the line of the existing coastal road. It would require two spans of about 60 feet, with some building-up of the approaches on the NUBIA side.

To my mind this scheme has a number of obvious advantages over that proposed by Mr Dyer in his memorandum MB 24/1 dated 27th January, 1954 to the District Commissioner, MADANG. These are:

(1) Mr Dyers scheme involved the construction of about 2,700 yards of new roads, as against 600 yards of wartime roads to be rehabilitated. It must be held in mind that the nearest deposits of stones and coronus for road forming are at POTSDAM plantation.

(2) The banks of the SAKULA at the upstream site are low, and would involve a lot of work in building up above the flood level when the SAKULA overflows its banks in the wet season at this point. No such work is needed at the site proposed at the MARIAMBO-SAKULA junction. The total span to be bridged is about the same at both sites.

Mr Dyer's scheme had the advantages of shorter spans to be bridged on the KALANGIMA and MARIAMBO rivers. I endorse Mr Dyer's remark that "the SAKULA River crossing will be a major undertaking" - the last attempt by Mr Ewing, ADO was swept away before it was completed.

The natives of IKU told me that previous bridging attempts had depleted the stocks of suitable kwilas in the nearby bush, and it would probably be necessary, in the event of the scheme being undertaken, to go farther afield towards HUGUSAK for suitable bridge timbers.

VILLAGES

Village officials throughout the area patrolled seemed, on the whole, to be doing a reasonably good job. There were no complaints of villagers ignoring their authority brought to the patrol by officials. They all cooperated well with the patrol, and in most cases seemed eager to do what they knew the government required of them in the village

Several new provisional appointments of village officials were made, for various reasons, and these are submitted for

Villages (cont)

the necessary recommendations and approval, please.

MAMERA Previous Tultul WAGE retired due to old age, and AROABU appointed provisionally to the office.

TEGNU Luluai TOM had died since last patrol. After much talking amongst villagers the Tultul KWARI was placed on trial as Luluai and URA-ARA on trial as Tultul; a note was made in the village book requesting the next patrol to check on the the work of these two and to make necessary recommendations if satisfied.

GIRI 1 Luluai ROSA retired due to old age, and Tultul SAMIKUM is deceased. Provisional appointments made, as Luluai ASIP and as Tultul MERA.

All the inland villages visited are built on the ridges, and in many cases were bad, being severely eroded by rains and in a few cases barely large enough for the number of natives in the village. Previous officers had attempted to interest village officials in getting the bare areas planted with grass to arrest this erosion, but they seem, in most cases reluctant to do so, with the result that to walk from one end of the village to the other is sometimes a minor feat of mountaineering.

Housing throughout this area is substantial and evidently the inhabitants take some pride in keeping them in good order. The general pattern of housing is built about 7 or 8 feet of the groundand has no walls, the roof being pitched at about 45 degrees and rising straight from the floor. A verandah is left in the front, and the women and children appear to spend much of the time on this or under the house, using the house itself only for sleeping. Each village also has one or two small shelters, built in the middle of the village site, which seem to be used a social gathering centre for the villagers, male and female. This is in addition to the "haus singsing" where the "garamuts", etc are kept.

CENSUS

The census revision of MANSA BAY (Division 2) for 1955/56 was completed. The total population has risen by only 22 to 2,706 since November, 1953, of which only 11 represents the excess of births over deaths, the remainder migrations in.

This small increase seems to be more attributable to a low birthrate than an unduly high number of deaths. In a few of the villages this could be put down to the high proportion of males away in employment, many of whom leave their wives behind in the village.

Deaths in the 1 to 4 years age group, usually regarded as the danger period in these native communities, were approx. 13% of the total.

LINGUISTIC and ANTHROPOLOGICAL

The villages in this division are parts of two linguistic groups, the natives of the coastal villages NUBIA, SISIMANGUN and AWAR being part of a group which extends into the LOWER RAMU area, and the inland villages a part of a linguistic group which includes villages in the vicinity of MIKARUP. Two dialects of this latter groups are spoken in the villages visited - the names of them seem to have been lost, presuming that they have names, and after a lot of questioning the names of INOR and KUM MERA were discovered, though they are not

Linguistic and Anthropological (cont)

commonly known or used as names of these areas. The groups have been delineated on the patrol map accompanying this report.

The inheritance system throughout this division is patrilineal and on marriage the woman moves to the man's village ie the system is patrilocal. However, in few cases were the marriages noted by the patrol between a man and woman of different villages; whether there is some sort of moiety system here I did not ascertain for sure, but it may well be, as most of the villages seemed to be sharply defined into two or three hamlets, in many cases living on sites up to 10 mins walk apart. These may be identical with some such system.

Sister exchange is recognised and practised, but most of the marriages seem to be arranged by "purchase" of the bride with dog's teeth and some cash, together with the usual exchange of food, etc which occurs in either case.

Men or women in mourning for a deceased wife or husband were seen with black paint on the forehead and matted into the forelocks of their hair; this is said to remain on for about a year, at the end of which time it is considered proper for them to remarry if they so wish. In a number of the villages visited the women and children had plastered their hair into small blobs with an orange coloured ochre or clay, considerd to enhance the appearance and be "the thing" for any special occasion.

Each village has a long "haus singsing", where the garamuts and kundus are kept, the former painted in many bright colours. The males are very adept at beating the garamut, using the hand to produce a whispering sound that carries long distances, as weell as beating them in set rythmn patterns with short poles. At TUNG preparations were evidently in hand for a big "singsing, and the "haus singsing" had been fenced off from the eyes of the women by a tall bamboo fence while new ceremonial "mals" etc were being prepared.

MISSIONS

Up to a few months ago this division had been entirely covered by the Roman Catholic mission; most of the villages visited are included in the parish of Fr. SCHORR stationed at MIKARUP. It had been my intention to visit him during the course of the patrol on the way to PIR, but at the time he was absent at ALEXISHAFEN. Mention of the catechist-teachers under his control has been made under the heading of Education.

About 5 or 6 months ago the Seventh Day Adventist mission established a school, etc at SISIMANGEN on the coast and has four native teachers stationed there. They have evidently achieved quite a deal in the short time since, and an appreciable proportion of the natives of NUBIA, SISIMANGEN and AWAR have been won over to the new cause. The station is under the charge of Pastor JUDD of Madang.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

The patrol visited all the Europeans resident in the division - Mr and Mrs Rouse and Mr Campbell at NUBIA Plantation, and Mr and Mrs Paxton and child at AWAR Plantation. Mr Rouse has been in the area for some 30 years, and is able to supply much useful "background" knowledge pertaining to native affairs in the area.

I also took the opportunity, while the patrol was

European Affairs (cont.)

resting at BIRAP, to visit Mr L. RITCHIE, who in partnership with a Mr.DWYER of Madang has taken over the lease of about 1,500 acres, known as SCHILLING'S Plantation, on the western banks of the RAMU at the part known as GIRI PASSAGE. This property was held under lease in the prewar years by Mr.E.A. Schilling, owner of MATUPI Plantation near MADANG. It was planted partly with young coconuts when war broke out, and these were subsequently destroyed. Mr.Ritchie is now clearing the area, and intends planting coconuts and cocoa; he also contemplates growing tobacco, which was evidently grown successfully by Schilling. Thereis also a trade store on the property.

CONCLUSION

The native situation generally in the area appears to me to be good, with the paths for the future development of the people fairly well defined. They have the right idea of what the Government can do for them, and what they themselves must contribute.

All the aims of the patrol as set out in instructions were accomplished.

D.J. Ayling

(D.J.Ayling.)
Cadet Patrol Officer

Employment Figures Relating to Closed Villages, MANSA BAY DIV.

APPENDIX "A"

Number of Males Absent from Village in Employment

Name of Village	Present Population 16/45 yrs	Census November'53 Inside District	Census November'53 Outside District	Census July'55 Inside District	Census July'55 Outside District	Remarks
TONGBUR	44	15	Nil	3	Nil	
BANANG	24	7	3	8	2	
WAKIMA	32	7	3	2	6	
TUNG	35	11	1	3	1	
GIRI 1	64	33	Nil	19	Nil	Mostly casual at Gov. Compound, MADANG
GIRI 2	39	13	Nil	10	1	
VARINUNG	34	14	Nil	9	Nil	
KOMINUNG	49	17	Nil	9	Nil	All at Gov. Compound MADANG
[illegible]	41	11	9	6	9	
PIR 1	54	18	3	13	5	

66

APPENDIX "B"

Report on Damage done to Native Gardens
in the NUBIA Area by Wild Cattle.

As instructed in para (5) of the Patrol Instructions dated 19th July, 1955 I carefully questioned natives during this patrol, and made the following findings.

(1) There are wild cattle at large in the area from SEPEN across towards BOROI in the Lower RAMU area, with the greater number concentrated in the vicinity of the hamlet of TUMUNUM and BOROI. Some occasionally come down to the coastal villages of NUBIA, SISIMANGUN and AWAR, but only an odd one or two. They have not been reported any further inland than SEPEN.

(2) It is difficult to estimate the number of cattle actually at large in the area. The patrol saw many signs of them in the kunai and sacsac areas between SEPEN and NUBIA plantation, but this might well have been the work of a relatively small number. The Medical Tul tul of SEPEN I told me that he had seen a group of "ten or twenty" north of SEPEN, and a native of TUMUNUM reported to me, at SEPEN, a group "so large that I could not count them". Others had seen them on a number of occasions, but only in twos or threes. Mr. Rouse himself says there would not be more than about fifty in the area, and that these are ones which have been yarded on his property and then broken out.

(3) Some damage has been done recently to gardens of some SEPEN natives, in the area north of that village, and to gardens on the coast. This is, however, only slight. Heavy damage to gardens at TUMUNUM were reported when these natives lined at SEPEN and a better idea of the possible number of cattle might be gained when this place is visited on the projected patrol to the Lower RAMU, and the actual damage sighted. Again, it is possible that a considerable amount of damage would be done to native gardens by a relatively small bunch.

D.J. Ayling

(D.J. Ayling.)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

5/8/55.

APPENDIX "C"

Report on Native Personnel Accompanying Patrol

R.P.&N.G.C.

2596 Constable SIBERI — Conduct very good. An experienced man who keeps thing moveng on patrol. Effisient and reliable.

5142 Constable GABIONG — Conduct very good. Always on the job. Efficient and reliable.

D.J.Ayling.

(D.J.Ayling.)
Cadet Officer, R.P.&N.G.C.
5/8/55

Dept of Public Health

Native Medical Orderly KUMTANG. Did his job in an efficient manner and was also useful when there was any work being done. Conduct good.

D.J.Ayling.

(D.J.Ayling.)
Cadet Patrol Officer
5/8/55

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year...1955/56..... ... BOSIA - Sepik Division "B" - YANGA BAY

Govt. Print.—4331/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOT (Excluding Infantee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		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
	1955																																						
IKU	23/7/	3	4					1						1	1		1				6	1	3							2	32	5	21	2	19	1.6	1116		34	25	25
KUGUBAK	"	2	4					1						2	3				1	1	7	3								4	27	3	27	1	20	1.3	1717		34	31	109
SANGAN	25/7		2											2	2		3	3		1	4	1	4							2	20	3	12	1	12	1.3	511		20	16	58
YIAP	"	6	2											3	1		4	6			7	1								5	32	4	20	1	21	1.6	2114		36	32	111
TONGBUR	"	4	2											3	2		2		1		3									4	44	5	34	-	34	1.1	2015		41	39	118
BANAPO	26/7		1											1	3			1		1	8		2							2	24	2	11	-	9	1.6	610		16	15	57
MEKERA	"		1					1	1					3	2						3		1							1	24	5	16	-	14	1.0	814		30	24	80
YAKIMA	"	3	2						1						2		2	1	2	1			6							1	38	5	19	1	16	1.8	1211		31	23	85
PIR 2	27/7	3	1					1						1	1		1		1		5									2	40	2	21	2	15	1.7	10	6	29	33	73
PIR 1	"	3	4					1						3	4		1		1		13	4	5	1						5	54	7	30	4	25	1.6	11	2151	33	39	
ZEMBU	28/7	1	3											4	2						6	2	9							12	41	8	36	1	30	2.0	26	2436	40	43	
MIMU	"	3	1					2						1	4	2														8	24	3	[illegible]	2	21	1.7	17	9	33	27	86
AKUKUM	"	2	3													1					4		1							4	29	5	18	3	15	2.0	1417		28	23	87
KOMINUNG	29/7	2	3											2	3						9									7	49	8	38	-	38	1.9	2527		54	49	158
YAPINUNG	"	4	3											3	1				1	2		9	3							4	31	5	28	1	28	1.8	1921		36	38	126
GIRI 2	"	5	3											2	2						10	1	1				7			8	39	9	34	-	32	1.8	3332		39	45	164
GIRI 1	"	7	5											4	3				1	2	19									4	51	6	34	2	30	1.8	2726		61	50	183

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..... Sheet 2

Govt. Print.—4391/10.62.

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.		1-11 Month		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		
		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
	1955																																						
TUBO	30/7	1	4					2	2	1				5	2		1	1			3		1						6	35	6	28	5	24	1.7	17	21	43	35	120
BIRAP	"	6	3					2		1	1			3	4				1	2	3								6	34	2	26	4	24	2.0	28	14	38	31	114
SIPEN 2	1/8	2	2						1						2					1	5								8	32	-	18	2	13	1.1	16	9	33	21	84
SIPEN 1	"	3	1						2					1	5			1			4								13	44	2	23	1	22	1.8	27	18	54	29	132
KUBIA	2/8	3	3											4	1					1			3	2			1		3	24	3	23	-	18	1.9	16	18	26	32	98
SISIMANGUE	"	4	1											4		1	3						1	1					3	21	2	12	2	13	1.5	12	9	24	15	62
AWAR	"	6	8											2	1		1		2		9	4	1						16	59	11	53	2	52	2.1	36	43	60	63	226
		25	28					7	10	2	4	2	2	27	29	4	10	10	3	4	29	8	15	4			4		105	331	113	308	57	250		241	236	386	313	1176

Amount Returned to Store

2 OF 55/56

N.J. JOHNSTON

RIS/FJE

Department of Native Affairs, M.30/1-6

15th October, 1955.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 2/55-56, Bogia -
Mr. W.J. Johnston, A/A.D.O.
MANAM, BAM and BOISA Islands.

Attached you will please find the above report.

Agriculture and Livestock:

The planting of a number of coconuts, I very much doubt the 55,000 figure, by the native IRAKAU is very pleasing, but even to overcome kunai grass, I think that fifteen feet spacing is too close and some thinning out may be necessary.

Rural Progress Societies:

The transfer of the rice mill from MANAM to another area in the Bogia Sub-District is under consideration and will be decided following the forth-coming survey by the Assistant District Officer, Bogia, the District Agricultural Officer and the Assistant Co-Operatives Officer.

Health and Hygiene:

The provision of suitable wells should help with the water supply question and the Assistant District Officer, Bogia, will be advised to push this plan forward.

With some five Mission aid posts and one Administration aid post on MANAM Island, it is amazing that a native should have a leg so eaten away by tropical ulcers that the bone of the leg broke when he stood up suddenly.

Mission Influence:

These comments are interesting, but I do not understand a reference in the enumerated paragraph 1 "(equal but just haven't got a clue yet)", perhaps you may do so.

Village Officials:

The natural increase in population of 106, representing 187.6 births per 100 deaths is, for a coastal area, very satisfactory.

Eleven of the male deaths out of the thirteen are shown in the village population register as "Drowned" and it is thought that this tragic occurrence might have been mentioned in the body of the report.

I am glad that Mr. Johnston is showing an interest in conducting patrols personally.

Encl.

(R.I. Skinner)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
Bogia, Madang District.

28th August, 1955.

District Officer,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1955-56.

Patrol Conducted by:- W.J. JOHNSTON Acting Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled:- BAM, BOISA and MANAM Island.

Patrol Accompanied by:-
Europeans:- Nil

Natives:- 2 Constables R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Medical Orderly

Duration of Patrol:- 8th August to 18th August, 1955.

Number of days:- 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany:- No

Last Patrol to the Area:-

By Native Affairs:- BOISA Island - August, 1953
MANAM Island - January, 1954

By Public Health:- 1954

Objects of Patrol:- Census revision and routine administration.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol revealed a generally satisfactory state in most aspects of native affairs on the Islands visited. Several undesirable features were noted but they are not unique to this area; mention will be made of them in the body of the report.

The patrol was of a routine nature only and without incident, consequently only items of current interest will be dealt with briefly in this report.

DIARY.

8th August: Departed ULAMEA wharf 10am per M.V. Lakanai. Arrived MANAM 12 noon. Constable TORAIN dropped on the Island and proceeded to BAM arriving there at 4.45pm.

9th August: Departed BAM 9.30, arrived BOISA 2.30pm. Village inspected, census checked, talk given.

10th August: 8am departed for MANAM, arrived KULUGUMA village 9am census taken, village inspected. Stayed overnight at nearby Government Aid Post.

11th August: Departed for BORDA at 8am, census checked, minor dispute settled, village inspected and proceeded to HALIAU. The census was checked and completed by 1.30pm. Afternoon spent straightening out the financial affairs of IRAKAU. Talk given during the evening, people from BORDA attended.

12th August: Court for Native Affairs held, village inspected and departed for DANGALI. Census checked on arrival and after settling a marital dispute the patrol departed for KOLANG where the census was checked. Request made for evening talk, talk given, people from DANGALI attending.

13th August: Minor dispute settled and departed for BUKURI where the census was revised and a short talk given. Departed for ABARIA where the census was revised and talk given by 1.30pm. Request made for evening talk.

14th August: Dispute settled and departed for WARIS. Census completed 20 minutes after arrival. Patrol rested.

15th August: At 7am departed by road for DUGULABA. Heavy seas prevented the use of canoes to save carrying over the two lava flows in this section. Arrived at DUGULABA 9.30am. Census revised, short talk given, minor matters attended to, village inspected. Talk given during the evening and mission quarrel straightened out.

16th August: A village clean up campaign organised and departed for BUDUA at 8.30, arrived at 9am, census checked and departed for MADAURI and WAIA, census of both places checked at the one time and a talk was given during the afternoon. A man broke his leg during the census check. C.N.A. held.

17th August: At 8am departed for SOGARI and arrived there at 8.20. Census checked and departed for IASSA where the census was checked and a talk given, Court for Native Affairs held and the village inspected. At 1.30pm returned to SOGARI. Numerous matters arising from the patrol settled with village officials from all over the island. Court for Native Affairs held. Talk given during the evening.

18th August: Attending to minor matters and census figures. M.V. LAKANAI arrived 10am. Man with broken leg picked up at MADAURI. I visited Mr. WITTEBROOD at WAIA point re trading allotment and then boarded the LAKANAI and returned to BOGIA by 2pm.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The position is satisfactory although of course there is room for vast improvement. Two features were observed which are undesirable.

The first occurs when young men go away to work at Rabaul and then do not return for five or six years. Apart from the loss of their services to the village there is the fact that quite often they leave young wives behind them who become tired of waiting, they either have numerous affairs with other men or marry another man when according to native custom they are already married. This in some cases cause trouble on the return of the husband but in others it is regarded as his fault if he has stayed away for so long.

The second undesireble feature is the marrying of young girls as soon as they reach puberty. Child brides of 14-15 years are common and quite often they are pregnant within the first year of marriage. This cannot be good for the health of these children and I think there are indications showing that they lose their first child more often than an older woman. There is also a growing tendency for men to marry at a younger age. A youth of sixteen is not physically able to support a wife and child. The older men told me that this was not the custom in their youth and they deplored the present trend. I supported them in this attitude and spoke against the continuance of the practice.

Several young men are trying to emulate IRAKAU of BALIAU in "business ventures" buying copra and trying to start a store. The charactors concerned have all spent considerable time in Rabaul and have set the TOLAIS up as their model even to the price they get for the sale of their betelnut. One of them, RIBAGA of DANGALI has a General Mercantile license and has made a collection of money from his village people for some undefined reason. The money is still intact so it will be returned to the contributors next patrol.

A joint complaint was made about the inflationary trend of native trade goods with the natives from the main land. It is alleged the mainland natives wish to adopt money as the medium of exchange on their own goods such as pots and grass skirts but wish to receive the MANAM's goods by barter. A solution was offered for this and I will follow the matter up with the mainland people.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

At this time of the year the whole of the area is very dry and the gardens are beginning to show the lack of water by the size of the produce being collected. However, there is no actual shortage of food. The galip crop is also being harvested and this, with breadfruit, are two good standbys.

Pigs are plentiful and quite a number are of a good breed. Fowls are reasonably plentiful and some natives have taken to keeping them after the style of a European complete with house and fence.

Over the past two years on MANAM it has been shown that rice is not a successful crop for the light porous soil found there. The cocoa planted by IRAKAU at BALIAU has failed to be a success for the same reason. He has only a few of his trees left out of the two hundred that he planted a couple of years ago.

IRAKAU claims that he has planted up ~~5,000~~ 55,000 coconut palms. I think he may have made a mistake but there is no mistake

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY:

No signs of increased or unusual volcanic activity were seen by the patrol or reported to it. With the establishment of the observation post and radio transmitter at Manam reports of activity will be received in Rabaul long before this station is aware of it, unless of a severe nature.

MISSION INFLUENCE:

The Seventh Day Adventist mission is extending its influence to a large degree, its activities have really begun to worry the Father Superior at Manam.

In my opinion this influence will continue to grow, which seems surprising after consideration of the prohibitions imposed in the S.D.A. faith. I questioned some people as to the reason for the change and the answer was always the same. "The Catholic mission has been here for so long and what have they done for us? we are not much better off than we were when they came - we cannot speak English, they teach us in our own language. We don't want that, we want English right from the beginning".

It is not the spiritual aspects of the two creeds that the native is concerned with. The new religion appears to offer him a quicker means of reaching a higher material state - a mixture of religion and business. The Catholic Fathers recognise this but misinterpret it's meaning, they claim it is a cargo cult - maybe so, but it could achieve good results if religious fervour and business energy are guided into correct channels. This is not a ture comparison, but many great nations have been created on just such a combination.

The Catholic church has also concentrated to some extent on combining business with religion but the aim has been for the benefit of the church as an impersonal body. The difference with the S.D.A. seems to be that the emphasis is benefit for the individual and so ultimately the church. This certainly is the type of psychology that fits in with the present native desire for advancement and willingness to try anything new to achieve this result. Hence the prohibitions on tobacco, betelnut, tea, pork and other items of foodstuff are willingly observed.

Additional factors assisting this change are;

1. Father-child approach as opposed to brother-friend (equal but just haven't got the clues yet) of the S.D.A.

2. A better qualified teacher-salesman.

3. S.D.A. teachers are all foreign natives.

Bitterness exists and is understandable on the Catholic side as they consider they have put in all the hard work only to have the S.D.A. come in and reap the benefits. The S.D.A. consider they have a right to spread their faith without bitterness occurring and are bitten when it is shown to them. It is worthy of note that the S.D.A. only places Catechists in villages where a request is made by a group of the people.

This type of religion will be increasingly popular with semi sophisticated people with a desire to raise the level of their

material welfare. The Catholic Mission in this locality will have to look to its laurels, at present it is backing too much on the pull of tobacco and betelnut - I think they will find this will not be sufficient.

ROADS:

The road around MANAM leaves much to be desired although it is quite satisfactory for foot traffic. An effort will be made at a later date to make it suitable for bicycle traffic from WARIS through BALIAU to DUGULABA. The stretch from WARIS to DUGULABA direct would be too big a job as it is quite broken country and there are two new lava flows to contend with.

HOUSING AND VILLAGE SITES:

Conditions in the villages are very dustry at this time of the year. This is accentuated by the bareness of the village areas. The planting of grass has been encouraged in the past and in some areas it has had a little success. To quicken the effect of this advice it will be necessary to lay out paths throughout the village areas and to confine traffic to those paths, at the present time the grass gets little opportunity to grow. There is no use in urging the people to plant grass during the dry season. It is hoped that the area will be visited again before the next wet season and the construction of paths and planting of grass will be vigourously pushed.

BAM ISLAND:

A brief visit was paid to BAM to check up on the canoe position. The inhabitants were found to be settled in well. A census check was not made as Mr. Ellis intends to make a check before he leaves the Island and these people have had more than enough disruptions without an unnecessary one.

An order was placed with each large MANAM village and groups of small villages for the construction of sea going canoes. These canoes should be ready for delivery by the end of the first week of September. These, together with those being constructed by the villages at the RAMU mouth should provide safe transport from Bam in the case of an emergency for the whole population. The care and maintenance of these canoes will be portion of the work of routine Patrols to this Island.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

In most cases these are the hereditary chiefs and they appear to be the best available men and some are very good types.

IRAKAU of BALIU, as Mr. Dyer has previously reported is a very influential man. The people of BALIAU claim that their village is the original village on the Island of the latest migratory wave. They claim that they came from the AITAPE area (they speak the same language) and pacified the indigenous Manams who were very few as they were continually fighting amongst themselves. At the present time the Tultul at BALIAU is reputed (by the BALIAUS) to be the only living descendant of the original Manams. Of interest is the fact that he is darker and has different features to the other Manams. I haven't gone into this fully but it is obvious that BALIAU village is of importance, or rather the leaders from time to time exert considerable influence and IRAKAU is possibly the most outstanding

that they have ever had particularly as his success in adopting himself to the European way of business life becomes more apparent. IRAKAU'S success would effectively prevent any chance of Cargo cultism occurring on MANAM. His influence and intelligence should never be underestimated; he strikes me as being a fierce patriot and opportunist.

The Luluwai of ASARIA has died and his son, SORAMABIA, has been provisionally appointed.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS:

The next census patrol to MANAM will have to make out new books for the island. The present books are the worse for wear, corrections and the lack of adequate initial spacing of entries.

There is also a situation requiring action in the DANGALI WARIS group of villages. People who have been assembling at BUKURE are situated in a hamlet within a few minutes from WARIS village. Some people from KOLAMO have established a hamlet on the WARIS side of ARARAM. The reason for the move is claimed to be due to the lack of garden land in their old area due to volcanic action destroying garden areas. I can see no reason why these people should not be assembled at the village nearest to them. This will be done next census patrol.

CONCLUSION:

This patrol has revealed that the following immediate actions should be undertaken on MANAM.

1. The provision of drums and tools for the construction of deeper wells a little distance in from high water makr.

2. The layout of villages to be improved, constructions of paths and lawns to be carried out.

3. Encouragement of additional planting of coconuts on the present unused kunai slopes.

Finally, MANAM could never develop into anything very much as the volcano has destroyed far too much of its area but it can be twice the place it is today and some very definite steps have been made by some individuals towards achieving that goal.

W.J. JOHNSTON, a.A.D.O.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

No. 2. Bogia 1955-56

Reg. No. 5107 Constable KAPI.

Conduct:	Good
Discipline:	Good
Command:	Fair
Remarks:	A reliable plodder.

Reg. No. 5125 Constable TORAIN

Conduct:	Good
Discipline:	Good
Command:	Fair
Remarks:	Tries to please, he is reliable as far as I could judge from the limited nature of this patrol. He could be a man who would abuse authority.

W.G. JOHNSTON, a/A.D.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952-56.

N-vt. Print.—4391/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Same District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	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								
BOISA Is.	9-8-55	10	11					2						3	1	—		1		2	9						1		22	60	17	35	2	50	3	48	54	65	61	258
KULUGUMA	10-8-55	12	9							Dawarasi →				11							6	2	35	4	1		2	1	39	91	41	69	3	75	3	85	74	76	106	394
BORDA	11-8-55	4	8					1	2								2	3		2	15	7	27	1	2		6		33	81	17	59	2	63	3	48	44	69	85	304
BALIAU	11-8-55	21	11			1	1	—	2					5	4	—	3	5			53	4					6		53	128	43	112	15	118	3.1	143	120	138	156	620
DANGALI	12-8-55	12	4					1						5	2		—	-	3	2	1	-	10	—			6	1	20	48	14	37	3	44	2.5	41	35	57	59	210
KOLANG.	12-8-55	5	2											2	3				2	2	1	2		6				3		9	41	14	37	2	32	2	23	28	50	54	166
BUKURI	13-8-55	5	3											2	4							4		6						15	43	7	37	4	35	1	30	22	59	56	177
ABARIA	13-8-55	7	5											2	2				4	7	6		2	1			5		12	35	8	27	2	26	1.2	22	2-	48	49	156
WARIS	14-8-55	3	3					1										3		1			2						8	16	5	10	1	14	1.1	15	11	22	19	6
DUGULABA No1	15-8-55	10	7	1		1		1		1				4	7	1		2			6	1	3						35	61	17	60	4	55	1.2	60	36	92	82	28.
DUGULABA No2	15-8-55	7	5	1				1						1	2	1	1			1	2	1	3	1			1		15	54	6	36	1	39	1	26	29	81	60	202
BUDUA	16-8-55	3	1					1		1				6	1					1	6	5	1	17					10	34	5	24	1	21	1.6	21	19	28	48	136
MADAURI	16-8-55	3	3					1						1	1							2	1	15					2	36	8	25	3	20	1.1	11	18	30/29	34	113/110
WAIA	16-8-55	4	7					1	1						2			2		3	4		21						15	54	15	39	1	40	1.7	41	36	47/51	55	202
SOGARI	17-8-55	14	19		1	1			1			1		7	2		2	3			4	2	16				3		18	72	18	57	2	64	2	56	71	70	86	308
IASSA	17-8-55	3	16			1	1	1				2	1	2				2			19	-	17				1		25	81	26	73	3	76	3	68	71	80	112	368
		113	114	2		3	2	7	10	2		3	55	35	2	8	23	11	28	88	19	180	7	3		34	2	331	1035	261	737	49	772		744	694	1038/1018	1117/1097	3449

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of....BOGIA, MADANG.... Report No....4 of 1955/56....

Patrol Conducted by....D.J.Ayling, Cadet Patrol Officer....

Area Patrolled....Bogia Census Division "E" - Coastal....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans....nil....

Natives....4 members RPNGC....

Duration—From 20../..9../19 55 to 30../..9../1955...

Number of Days....11....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?....No....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services....March/19 54.

Medical .... August..../19 55..

Map Reference....Army Strat Series 4 miles to inch .... tracing attached.

Objects of Patrol....Census Revision and Routine Administration: Survey of Bridges and Bridging Sites on Coast Road.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/10/1955

.....
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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

RIS/ JT.

M.30/1.
Department of Native Affairs,

29th October, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT BOGIA NO. 4 - 1955/56 -
MR. D.J. AYLING, CADET PATROL OFFICER -
BOGIA COASTAL CENSUS
DIVISION.

The above Report, together with a copy of covering comments submitted by the Assistant District Officer, Bogia, is forwarded, please.

This Patrol was of a routine nature covering areas in close proximity to Bogia Station.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Perhaps when the Co-operative Society is established and the proposed drive for economic advancement in the Bogia Sub-District takes place, apathy such as that recorded by Mr. Ayling may be overcome. I think that the closing of villages which are over-recruited would have a beneficial effect as there is no doubt that the absence of the young and strong men from any village has a bad effect and results in the rest of the population adopting an attitude of disinterest and laisser faire.

EDUCATION.

The position should be better than that indicated and with the training of further teachers, the Administration should make real efforts to overcome the shortcomings of the various mission bodies whose standard of education over the years has, generally speaking, been deplorable.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The bridging of the KAUKOMBA River will constitute an important link in the North Coast Road and funds for road-making purposes generally, have been made available to the Assistant District Officer, Bogia.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The Assistant District Officer, Bogia, will be requested to submit Mr. Ayling's recommendations in the correct manner.

CENSUS.

The over-all increase is very low and this too, may be improved by the closure of certain villages to recruiting.

APPENDIX 'B' - REPORT ON SMALL BRIDGES.

(cont'd. over)

APPENDIX 'B' - REPORT ON SMALL BRIDGES.

Mr. Ayling has dealt with this in pleasing detail. Too often such matters are dismissed in generalities.

This young officer shows a very pleasing tendency to deal with matters in detail and thoroughness and records his observations well.

(R.I. Skinner)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

C.C.

Mr. D.J. Ayling,
C.P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
[redacted].

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KOGIA.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,
BOGIA, Madang.

3rd October, 1955

Patrol Report BOGIA No. 4 of 1955/56

Report of a Patrol to Bogia Coastal - Census Division "E"

Officer conducting patrol : D.J.Ayling, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area patrolled: Census Division "E", being the coastal strip between the KAUKOMBA River and Bogia station.

Objects of patrol: (1) Census revision.

(2) Routine administration.

(3) Locate a bridge site over the KAUKOMBA River and commence the local population on cutting an access road.

(4) Make a detailed report together with a route plan of all small bridges on the road between the KAUKOMBA and Bogia station. Obtain the name of each stream, the means by which it is crossed, its wet weather potential and its present condition.

Duration: 20th September to 30th September, 1955. 11 days.

Personnel accompanying:

3269	Constable	WATU
6581	"	SAMBA
8224	"	KAURE
8525	"	KAWAGI

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was of a routine nature, and covered an area which has been under Administration control for many years. The people are all on the main coastal road and have ready access to the Bogia station, so that disputes brought to the patrol for settlement were very few. All objects of the patrol were achieved.

DIARY

1955, September 20th — Departed BOGIA 0830 in Landrover and jeep with Mr W.J.Johnston ADO. Arrived KAUKOMBA at 1130 hrs. Mr Johnston returned BOGIA. Census of village in pm, then made inspection of the stream near mouth by canoe. Rain.

21st — By canoe and foot examined about the first four miles of the KAUKOMBA river, looking for possible bridge sites. During the day Constts. WATU and KAWAGI arrived from BOGIA with two tents and flies. Rain KAUKOMBA.

22nd — Proceeded up the stream bed for about 5 hours, reaching a point some 8 miles upstream. Appeared unnecessary to search any further, so made camp and rain.

23rd — Returned to KAUKOMBA village and remained overnight.

Diary (cont)

24th Patrol proceeded to TOBENAM, BIMIMXand DUGUMUR. At DUGUMUR, peop.'s of SIRIAR and WEDARO also presented themselves for census revision. Ron DUGUMUR village.

25th Sunday - day observed, patrol rested at DUGUMUR.

26th Inspected WEDARO village and thence to MILALIMUDA, AIDIBAL and BALUA villages. Census revision, inspection, etc. Ron at KALAUA P1tn.

27th Proceeded to SUARU for census, etc. At approx 1000 hrs, Mr W.J.Johnston ADO arrived in Admin Landrover, proceededwith him to inspect progress on cutting access to the KAUKOMBA bridge site. Returned to SUARU in late afternoon and ron.

28th Patrol proceeded to BIMAT, WANGOR, BOMAPUTA and YAMBAIYAMBA for census revision, etc. Ron YAMBAIYAMBA.

29th To MOAP, DAGOI and LILAU for census revision, etc. As Mrs Brown, Infant Welfare Sister was due at LILAU next morning to give whooping cough injections to children from nearby villages, AMBANA and BABAWGAUA presented themselves this afternoon for census at LILAU. Ron at LILAU.

30th Court for Native Affairs convened at LILAU, Mrs Brown arrived by Landrover approx 0845 hrs. Patrol returned to BOGIA by vehicle, inspecting AMBANA and BABAWGAUA villages en route. Reported to Assistant District Officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

This is an area of small villages with, in almost all instances, decreasing populations. This population decrease has evidently been inprogress over the past years, with the result that present villages in some instances are amalgamations of the the remnants of three or four different groups. In many cases the writer sensed a sort of "ghost town" atmosphere, some villagers giving the impression that they were just about dead on their feet. There seems, except in a few isolated cases, little enthusiasm on their part to improve themselves - interest in cash cropping, copra and rice, is low. In short, although at present quiet, the native situation here, as seen by the writer, is rather unhealthy, and it is considered that these folks would be rather susceptable to any form of cultism or similar disturbance.

Economic activity among the native population is centred around copra - almost all the villages produce on a varying scale from a couple of bags to about ½ ton per month. The copra is disposed of, either through KALAUA or DUGUMUR plantations, at $5 per bag, or in some cases to trading ships which call along the coast from time to time. Some sort of cooperative marketing tie-up with the Madang Association of Native Societies would increase the return from their produce, but whether the areas output would warrant such an arrangement is another thing. Few villages are planting up new groves - I spoke to each village on the matter and pointed out the advantages of an increased return from greater production, but found the general feeling was that their present groves had been planted up on Government orders, and that whether or not they planted any more now was their business ... MXXXXXXXX an indication of the general apathetic attitude in the area patrolled

Native Affairs (cont)

Rice production in the area is little more than a token effort, which is not surprising when the the relationship between the work involved and the return for this product is compared with that for copra. One or two villages have also harvested small crops of peanuts this year - they have not yet been marketed.

A number of the villages in the area have an excessive percentage of their labour potential absent at work. Although a number of these labourers work at the local plantations, and return home to their village on weekends, many of them are in Madang or at other centres out of the district, in many cases employed casually. Naturally this has many undesirable effects - wives left in villages while the husband runs off to Madang or Rabaul for several years are always a source of complaint. These villages most effected are LILAU (66% of male potential absent), DALUA (55%), DUGUMUR (38%)and MOAP (35%). Some action taken to reduce these high percentages would have a beneficial effect on the villages concerned.

Complaints handled by the patrol were few, and mostly of a minor nature - as mentioned earlier, these people have ready access to the Sub-District Office at BOGIA. The only complaint requiring a court hearing resulted in a BABANGAUA native being sentenced by the Court for Native Affairs to six weeks imprisonment for using obscene language. All other complaints were satisfactorily settled out of court.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

Food was generally short in the area at the time of the patrol - these people have some patches of sago but are evidently not keen on it as a fill-in during the lean season, preferring to scratch around for the last few yams or taro, supplemented by bananas.

These folks are, of course, fishers and a large part of the protein ~~xxx~~ content of their diet is derived from sea foods, caught ~~xx~~ either ~~xxxxx~~ in traps or speared. There are the usual pigs and fowls, the latter of quite good quality. A fair number of eggs were brought to the patrol for sale.

It is hoped that, during the coming season, these people will increase their garden areas so as to allow for a surplus for sale at the BOGIA station - natives in several villages told me of their intention to do this; the fact that they can each bring in their own produce and receive cash on the spot seems to have considerable appeal.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

...

Separate report ... see Appendix "A"

EDUCATION

It is disappointing that, in this area which has been under Administration control for a long time, the general standard of education is not very good. It is possible that this is a factor contributing to the generally apathetic attitude noticed by the writer and previously mentioned.

There are a few male children from the area at the BOGIA station school, and some others away at Mission schools, mainly at the Catholic mission, Alexishafen. Education at the village level is in the hands of the catechist-teachers form the ~~xxx~~ missions active in the area ... R.C., Lutheran and S.D.A.

Education (cont.)

The Lutheran mission has a school at KAUKOMBA, the Seventh Day Adventists at TOBINAM and DUGUMUR, and the Roman Catholic mission at AIDIBAL, YAMBAIYAMBA and LILAU. As far as could be ascertained these follow the usual pattern of village schools, the essentials of the three r's with a strong dash of religious teaching. The attendance at these various schools was said to be, on the whole, quite good.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The report requested on all small bridges on the coastal road from the KAUKOMBA River to BOGIA is submitted as Appendix B.

The road surface on the coast road is in various conditions, on the whole fair. Not much can be done to the surface until the truck which is expected to arrive at BOGIA shortly is on the job, and work can be commenced on forming the surface with mxx coronus. There are good supplies of coronus at various points as far as TOBINAM, but there is reputedly none available on the strip from TOBINAM to the KAUKOMBA. Work is in progress in several places re-routing the road to eliminate winding stretches.

The search for a suitable bridge site over the KAUKOMBA River occupied the patrol for three days, during which time the first 8 miles of the stream were examined. Only two possible sites were found, one about 400 or 500 yards from the mouth, and another some 2½ miles up stream: respective spans were 150 and 130 feet, the latter having the advantage of a practically dry bed in the dry season, but a disadvantage in the long access which would be involved. When Mr Johnston ADO and the writer visited the river again on 27th September, it was decided that the site near the mouth was the only feasible proposition. By that date the local villagers, under the supervision of Constables MATU and KAURE who had remained behind for this purpose, had cut an access road in to this site, and work is now in progress gathering the necessary timbers and stones atthe bridgeing site for an attempt at putting a two span timber bridge over the [illegible] whether a bridge so built will be able to withstand the flood waters which come down this stream inthe height of the wet season remains to be seen.

VILLAGE AFFAIRS

Village officials, with few exceptions, were not impressive, and in some instances seemed to have little influence in their village. However, they all seemed to be doing their best.

Several new provisional appointments were made, and these are submitted for the necessary recommendations and approval, please.

Previous Luluai of AIDIBAL, TANGUARI, is deceased and the unanimous choice of the people was ANGAWUL, who was previously Luluai but had his "hat" taken away at one stage when he was imprisoned in what he says was a marital dispute. No particulars of his dismissal were recorded in the village book, so under the circumstances he was reinstated on trial for a period of twelve months, the next patrolling officer to check and make necessary recommendation.

MULAMUL appointed Tultul of YAMBAIYAMBA, previous Tultul deceased.

The villages in the area visited were kept reasonably neat and clean, although these beach villages in many

Village Affairs (cont)

cases have a drab, barren look which is well nigh unavoidable. Housing generally was of a reasonable standard and in fair repair.

CENSUS

The census revision of the Division for 1955/56 was completed.

Deaths exceed births during the period by 32 to 25, representing a natural population decrease of about 0.6%, due to a low birthrate rather than a high deathrate.

Mention has already been made of the high percentages away at work from a number of the villages.

MISSIONS

The Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist missions are both represented in the area on a small scale, the latter since the establishment of the Hansenide Colony at KATZENELLHAFEN near DUGUMUR.

The Roman Catholic mission has the greatest number of adherants, the catechist - teachers in this area being under the direction of Fr.Cummins at BANARA. The father was unfortunately away on a short vacation in the highlands when the patrol passed through.

The general relationship between the missions and the indigines appeared to be quite good . It is to be hoped that the illfeeling between SDA and RC mission teacherswith which has been observed to a certain extent in other parts of the Sub-District, with the resultatent bewilderment of the locals, does not spread to this area.

CONCLUSION

Further encouragement in respect of cash-cropping is needed, both in the planting of larger areas under rice and new coconut groves with a view to greater economic independence. This might help to reduce the excessive numbers absent in casual work and in turn increase the birth rate ..... without the latter, some of the villages visited during this patrol appear to be facing virtual extinction in the next decade or so.

D.J.Ayling

(D.J.Ayling.)
Cadet Patrol Officer

Appendix "A"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The health of the native peoples in this area appeared to me to be generally good. They have an AidPost at DUGUMUR and ready access to the Native Hospital at BOGIA, so that this is only to be expected. There had also been a medical patrol through the area within the last two months.

One case was sent on to the BOGIA hospital - a small male child requiring treatment for an eye infection.

The incidence of Hansen's disease and elephantitis is high - there are many natives absent from the villages at the Seventh Day Adventist Hansenide Colony at HATZFELDHAFEN suffering from the former, and a number of victims of the disease who have been cured and returned to the villages.

The percentage of deaths in the early years of childhood as shown by the census figures collected were pleasingly low, although in an area such as this where the population is declining, the percentage of children in the villages is most high. The now regular visits along the coast by the Infant Welfare Sister are receiving the support of the native population, and doubtless the benefits will soon become evident.

D.J. Ayling.

(D.J. Ayling.)
Patrol Officer
4/10/55

APPENDIX "F"

A Report on the Various Small Bridges on the Main Coastal Road between the KAUKOMBA River and BOGIA

Refer to scale plan attached for reference numbers.

(1) BUM Creek ... small culvert of timber bearers and strip matting. In fair condition. Could be replaced by culvert with drums or Armco. Rises only short distance inland and level rises little in wet season.

(2) TOTO River ... 40 foot timber and matting bridge, in fair condition except for TOBIHAM approach which is to be repaired by local villagers. After heavy rains decking just awash.

(3) DAIBUL River ... 40 foot timber and matting bridge. Deck needs spiking at HATZFELD end. Highest level about 1 foot below decking.

(4) KORAK River ... 30 ft timber and Marsden matting bridge. 1 kwila bearer needs replacing and approaches straightened.

(5) HANSEMA River ... 25ft timber and matting bridge. DUBUMUR approach needs reconditioning. Condition good. Flood level about 18 inches below bearers.

(6) TAIAPUTA Creek ... crosses road in two branches. First one has 18 ft timber bridge, with decking in bad shape: second is at present forded, and the stream spreads out to about 75' here in the wet season. Should be possible to put in some sort of culvert, if south approach built up and adequately drained.

(7) MANUDUBUN River ... at present forded, bed in two distinct streams, widens to about 50 yards in the wet season. Continuous culvert needed over this distance to make trafficable in rains.

(8) WABOI Creek ... 30 ft timber bearers and matting bridge: decking needs refixing. Flood level 2ft below decking.

(9) WABOI Creek (second mouth) ... 20 ft timber and matting bridge in good condition. Flood level about 2 ft below decking.

(10) MAMBA River ... 40ft timber and matting bridge, in good condition. Flood level up to bearers.

(11) BALUA Creek ... 20ft timber and matting bridge, in good condition. Flood level up to bearers.

(12) ADIP Creek ... 25ft timber and matting bridge in poor condition; locals have new bearers assembled for replacement. Flood level up to bearers.

(13) BAMERER Creek ... small ford only, about 6 ins water in wet season.

(14) SUIEMBER Creek ... solid bridge, water passes through coronus underneath. Condition good. Covered about 18 inches in wet season.

(15) KAND Creek ... shallow ford, just covered in wet season.

(16) KAVAKEMBI Creek ... ford only, can be crossed by vehicles in wet season.

(17) KALATS Creek ... solid bridge, water passes through spaced coronus below. Is not covered in wet season.

(18) WADUBUMUNDA Creek ... impassable fordage in wet weather. Could be bridged, about 15 ft span with buttresses suitably built up.

(19) TUVAV Creek ... solid coronus type bridge, only small stream even in the wet season.

(20) SULOGLU Creek ... 12 ft span kwila and matting bridge. Condition fair. Flood level below bearers.

(21) GABNUKUAMBAR Creek ... solid coronus type bridge. Does not flood.

(22) LULUAKANAM Creek ... solid coronus bridge, does not flood.

(22) GIGAPARA Creek ... solid coronus creek, does not flood.

(23) RAVI Creek ... about 30 ft ford, needs building up with some larger stones and would then be useable in wet season.

(24) MOKAHAMBU River ... forded, spreads to about 60ft in the wet season. Could be built up with a culvert and suitable substantial approaches.

(25) WEL Creek ... timber and matting bridge, abt 12ft. Poor condition, needs replacing. Flood level below bearers.

(26) MAMIANG Creek ... ford, width about 30ft at wet season and about on foot of water in midstream.

(27) YATAN Creek ... 18ft timber and matting bridge. Matting needs respiking. Flood level below bearers.

(28) LULAKANAM River ... in dry season is forded by vehicles at the mouth, in the wet season a deviation and another ford higher up has been used. Good bridging site available midway, about 60 ft span needed.

(29) GILAGILA River ... at present forded, but said to impassable at flood times. Said to be a good bridge site short distance upstream, track being cleared for inspection at a later date.

(30) SAKULA River ... present bridge, timber decked, in good condition. A recent structure.

(31) WAIKI River ... timber and matting bridge, needs new decking badly. 35 ft span. Flood level almost to deck.

(32) BANUA River ... 25ft timber and matting bridge. In poor condition generally. Floods to deck level.

(33) KOKOWATA ... 36 ft bridge needs replacing. Floods to deck level.

(34) OMOKEN River ... 35ft span bridge in fair condition. Decking loose. Floods to about 1ft below deck.

(35) GIARO River ... 35ft span bridge, decking loose. Floods to deck level. Bad approach from mission end.

(D.J.Ayling.) CPO

APPENDIX "J"

REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL

3269 Constable MATU — Conduct good. Is well turned out and disciplined, with good command. Has recently returned from NCO school, and should be a good NCO if promoted.

6581 Constable SAMBA — Conduct good. This diminutive man is a trier and can be relied on to be always on the job: command and appearance only fair.

8224 Constable KAURE — Conduct good. Not overburdened with intelligence, but endeavours to do his best. Appearance fairly good, but command only fair.

8525 Constable KAWAGI — Conduct good. Appearance and command fair. Works satisfactorily under supervision.

D.J. Ayling

(D.J.Ayling.)
Cadet Officer, Field Constabulary

4/10/55

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1955/56 — Bogia Census Division "E" - Coastal

Govt. Print.—4391/

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 M:h.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		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
KAUKOMBA	20.9.55																		1			1	3		1															
TOBINAM	24.9.55		1														1				1	1	4	2	1															
DUGUMUR	"		1																				8	3	2															
SIRIAR	"																																							
WEDARO	"		1			1								2						2			4	2	2															
MILALIMUDA	26.9.55	1												1					1	1		1	4																	
AIDIBAL	"	2	1					1						1	1					1			9	1	2				1											
DALUA	"														2						1	3	3	2	2															
SUARU	27.9.55	1	1											6	4				2	3			17	7	1		2		1											
BIMAT	28.9.55	2													1				1	2			3		3															
WANGOR	"	2	1												1								4	6	1				2											
BONAPUTA	"		1																2	1		1	1	1	1				1											
YAMBAIYAMBA	"		1												1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1													
MOAP	29.9.55		1											1	2				1	2			3	1	4															
DAGOI	"		2											1	1					2		1	2		1															
LILAU	"	1	1												1				1	3	2	3	14	3	7				1											
AMBANA	"													3						1	2	3	10	4	1				1											
BARANGAUA	"	2	2												1				1	2		1	5	2	2															
TOTAL		11	14			1	1							15	15	1			11	19	9	16	95	35	32		3		6	1	58	94	47	82	10	293		115	142	137	137	1238

5 OF 55/56

N.J. JOHNSTON

BJP/LH.

M.30/1.

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

31st May, 1956.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 5/1955-56.

Your NA. 30-10-16 of the 20th March, 1956, refers.

Attached hereto please find a memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Bogia, detailing the steps which have been taken to follow up the abovenamed report.

(D.J. Parriah)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

SSS/TJE

M. 30/1-9

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

15th February, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - BOGIA No. 5 of 1955/56.

The abovementioned report by Mr. W.J. Johnston, Acting Assistant District Officer in charge of the Bogia Sub-District, is forwarded herewith.

This report covers the same ground as that submitted by the Assistant Co-Operative Officer (Mr. I. Wiseman) and submitted to you by the Deputy Registrar under cover of his memorandum 7/8/1-42 of 5th January. The District Agricultural Officer has also reported on the patrol under his file 32-3 of 9th January.

As the Deputy Registrar noted, the Assistant District Officer in charge of the Sub-District, the District Agricultural Officer and the Assistant Co-Operative Officer working as a team should ensure co-ordination of views and action.

Reading the three reports, it is evident they have approached the numerous problems involved - problems which may not have been evident had they worked individually - as a team and have offered constructive suggestions for their solution.

One of the problems which needs following up is the thinning of over-planted coconut groves on Manam Island. Both the District Agricultural Officer and the Assistant Co-Operative Officer agree this is necessary, but should be done under supervision. I understand the District Agricultural Officer will be visiting Manam again this month to assist.

An incentive to the removal of palms would be interplanting of cocoa, but there seems to be some doubt as to whether cocoa would thrive on Manam. Mr. W.L. Conroy, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Extension, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, informed me he thought it should do well, but the District Agricultural Officer, in his report, expressed some doubt because of the extremely porous nature of the soil.

The delay in forming the Bam and Ramu Native Societies mentioned in the Assistant Co-Operative Officer's Report is due to poor clerical material. It will, on present indications, take several months to train clerks from these areas.

An encouraging development for the bush people of the Ramu is the possibility of a good market for lawyer cane, which has a market value of between £80 and £120 per ton, depending on quality. The Assistant Co-Operative

Officer is actively engaged on following this up at the moment. I understand he intends visiting the Bogia Sub-District again in the near future. I shall ask him to discuss with the Assistant District Officer, the question of communal plantings on Bam Island raised by the Deputy Registrar in his letter 7/8/1-42 of 5th February.

Claim for Camping Allowance submitted by Mr. W.J. Johnston for the period 27/11/55 to 7/12/55 is forwarded herewith for favour of your attention, please.

Encl. (2)

(S.S. Smith)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30-1/206

Sub District Office,
Bogia, Madang District.

12th December, 1955.

District Officer,
MADANG.

Patrol
Special Report - Bogia No.5/55-56.

Patrol Conducted by: W.J. Johnston, Acting Assistant District Offic:

Area Patrolled: Portions of the HANSA Bay, Lower RAMU, MIKARUP and ULIGAN Census Sub-Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by: Mr. A. Boag, District Agriculture Officer.
Mr. I. Wiseman, Assistant Co-op. Officer.

Natives: 3 Members R.P. and N.G. Constabulary
1 Agricultural Assistant.

Duration: From 27/11/55 to 7/12/55

Number of Days: Ten (absent from station).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: No.

Map Reference: Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol: To make an economic survey of the area with the view to establishing Co-Operative Societies with convenient shipping and purchasing centres.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this patrol was to gain the reaction of the local population in the areas visited to the suggestion of installing co-operative societies to handle the marketing of their rice and copra. In addition it was nesessary for the success of the societies that consideration be given to the establishment of concentration points where produce could be picked up by ships and so reduce the disheartening toil of carrying produce long distances.

This concerned, not only the inland areas as previously the coastal areas who produced rice had to carry all of their produce to Bogia, this has now been done away with by the establishment of concentration and buying centres at several places.

In the inland areas it was decided to use the Ramu River, and this suggestion was enthusiastically received by the people of the Lower Ramu, Hansa Bay and Makarup sub-Divisions. In the two latter areas, a considerable population is within three hours walk of the Ramu. Initially it was thought that we may have to ferry produce down the Ramu to concentration points. This created a problem

because the people concerned were not river people and could not handle canoes. However, after visiting the RAMU, it was decided that there would be no difficulty in getting a vessel up to the points which would be suitable for our present plans. With a crop such as rice it would not be necessary to make trips at the time of the year when the river was in high flood as this coincides with the growing season.

Prior to the commencement of this patrol, Bam and Manam Islands were visited briefly by the District Commissioner, the District Agricultural Officer, the Assistant Co-operative officer and myself. A society is to be formed [illegible] both of these islands for copra marketing. The success of the [illegible] is purely a matter of regular shipping and a little co[illegible] clerical supervision. No report will be submitted on this visit by this office and mention is made here purely to show that all the likely areas for the forming of Co-operative Societies in this sub-district have been covered.

DIARY.

27th November, 1955.

Departed BOGIA, 10.30am per truck. Upon arrival at KALIMGIMA River found that it and the SAKUIA were in flood as anticipated. Walked through to NUBIA, SIBIMANGUM, AWAR villages and stayed overnight at AWAR.

28th November, 1955.

A meeting of all SIBIMANGUM, NUBIA and AWAR village people held during the morning and a general discussion concerning economic development and the formation of a Co-operative Society was held. Upon completion of meeting, patrol walked through to BOROI where a canoe was taken up the BOROI River to CALEK, where the patrol spent the night.

29th November, 1955.

A general meeting and discussion held at CALEK during the morning with the village people of DAMUR, BOROI no. 1, BOROI No. 2, BOT BOT, NAIAN and [illegible]I. Upon the completion of the discussion the patrol departed across to BULIVA No. 1 passing through BULIVA No. 2, enroute. After a discussion with the BULIVA and KABUK village assembled at BULIVA, the patrol departed by canoe up the RAMU and arrived at DAIDEM and stayed overnight.

30th November, 1955.

A meeting of DAIDEM and BOSMAN villages held during the morning and upon completion the patrol walked up river some distance to cut out a long winding stretch, before again embarking in canoes from BOSMAN. A court case held in one of the hamlets enroute.

Arrived at GIRI passage during late afternoon where patrol was met by carriers from GIRI and proceeded to GIRI an hour's walk from the RAMU. Stayed overnight.

1st December, 1955.

A meeting of a number of adjacent villages held during the morning and departed for IRUARI. A complaint investigated on arrival and patrol stayed overnight.

2nd December, 1955.

A meeting of all adjacent villages held during the morning and upon its completion we departed for WARAMIS. Upon arrival a marital dispute was settled. During the evening all the people from the surrounding villages assembled for a discussion - (walking over kunai hills at midday beginning to pale).

3rd December, 1955.

Departed WARAMIS 6 am, passing through MASABURA and SEPA, arrived BOGIA station, 9am.

4th December, 1955.

Sunday - at BOGIA.

5th December, 1955.

A general meeting of nearby coastal villages and MASABURA and SEPA held at BOGIA during the morning. Upon completion departed by Land Rover for KIMAT where nearby coastal villages and inland MOGAMAT villages had assembled, a discussion was held and arrangements made to pick up a quantity of padi rice. Then departed for the KAUKUMBA River. (I had previously taken the two officers over this section upon their arrival on the station). We were met by Mr. F. LUFF of ASUAMBA plantation who transported us by truck to MALAIA village where we stayed the night.

6th December, 1955.

Assistant Co-operative Officer commencing share capital collection. District Agricultural Officer inspecting rice mill and sample of grain. During the morning I departed per bicycle for Korak, the last village in this sub-District. Road work and bridge progress inspected enroute. At KORAK, the KUMIL river was inspected with a view to bridging it. Returned to MALAIA early afternoon. Father MUK of the Catholic mission paid a visit in the afternoon to discuss native infringment of mission land in the area. (Judge Phillips land decision).

7th December, 1955.

A large meeting held of all village people in the area during the morning which was followed by a collection of share capital. Mr. F. LUFF arrived during the morning and purchased £230 worth of rice and provided transport for myself back to the KAUKUMBA river where the Land Rover was waiting. Returned to Bogia 5pm. Patrol completed.

FORMATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

As a result of this patrol and the visit to Bam and Manam Islands, it is intended for form societies in the following areas:

1. Bam Island
2. Manam Island
3. Bogia
4. Awar
5. Mama
6. Ulingan

In the case of the BOGIA and ULINGAN Societies, the collection of share capital has already commenced. This will be stepped up in all areas in January, 1956 when the Assistant Co-operative Officer will be making a tour for this purpose. In a number of instances the full share of five pounds will be subscribed over a period of 12 months as a number of individuals have not yet the full amount available.

The following are the peculiarities of each Society.

Bam Island. It is essential that this society has a trade store run in conjunction with their copra production as they have no other way of obtaining goods for their money apart from the infrequent visits of the Mission father. In the initial stages this will not be very important as they have the aim of obtaining a diesel launch which should be easily obtained if their present production is maintained. As I have already stated in this report, this Society should be an immediate success as they have the established groves and quite a large number of coconuts have been planted up since Mr. ELLIS' stay on the Island. If they receive a ship every two months to clear their copra, and if the individual receives his pay immediately on production this Society cannot fail.

Manam Island. On Manam there will be two and possibly three buying and collection points, one at KULUGUMA, one at TABEL and one in the DANGALE AREA - if it is found that the loading of vessels can be carried out successfully there.

With competent clerical supervision and regular shipping this Society should also flourish. There will possibly be some opposition by several native business men on the island, who have been doing well by buying copra and then personally conducting 20 or more bags into Madang. In addition the TANYA Trading Coy. store which has just been opened at MAIA will no doubt try to undermine the venture as copra is their livlihood. These should only betemporary hindrances as they will be overcome by popular opinion as soon as the system has been in operation for a few months. The main point is that there is already a quantity of copra being produced and large new areas have been planted up, and it is anticipated that with the stimulus of the Co-operative Society, new large areas will be planted up.

Eventually there will be a land shortage for some individuals if they wish to enter into a cash crop economy coupled with subsistence cropping. During my last patrol to the islands I was approached with the suggestions that they be allowed to purchase land on the mainland so that they could establish plantations. If handled properly this could be a good move.

Bogia: This Society will take in all the coastal villages from POTSDAM plantation to KAUKUMBA River. It will also include the inland villages from the MUGUMAT census sub-DIVISION and to some extent the villages of the TANGU and MAKARUP Census sub-Divisions.

The main emphasis will be on the production and sale of rice, although copra will also be purchased and the planting of new individual groves urged on the coastal strip.

Concentration and buying points are to be established at BOGIA, BIMAT (for rice only) SUARU and DUGUMOR. Rice will be picked up by truck when it is returning to BOGIA after work on the road. The copra will be shipped direct from the concentration points.

The success of this Society will not be evident for several

years, most likely after the harvest of the 1957 rice crop.

Awar: The proposed Awar society will take in the following villages - AWAR, SISIMANGUM, NUBIA, TUMUNUM, SEPEN No. 1, SEPEN No. 2, IKU. It will only be a small society but the people of this area have shown their desire for economic progress. They are fortunate that they have two very keen men in BO, the Tultul of AWAR and a native named JOHN BARING at SISIMANGUM. However, there is a situation here that requires constant supervision as within the group there is a religious difference and a certain amountof jealously. It is unusual that there are two native run trade stores, one at AWAR and one at SISIMANGUM. These stores have not made much money and there have been several irregular practices but in the long run it can be said that both ventures have been honestly run in spite of irregularities.

The people wanted to continue running these stores but it is obviously not economical to run both of them. Neither side would agree to surrender their store so it was put to them that they each surrender their store and a new co-oparative store be erected on a site in between both places. They were all quite agreeable to do this and so the site for the new store has now been selected and it will be erected after the present garden programme has been finalised.

This Society will be interested in copra and rice production and also the running of a trade store. They are producing copra at the moment and are disposing of it to Mr. M. Fawkner in Madang through the S.D.A. Mission. AWAR plantation was buying some but then BO started to accompany his copra into Madang so he could sell it direct. Since I have been back on the station they have been in and reported that they have already planted up a new area of coconuts and some rice. If they keep up the effort they must succeed, they have the land and accessibility to markets.

Until a bridge is put over the SAKULA their rice will be shipped to BOGIA at the same time as a vessel picks up their copra. With this bridge, the whole economic set up of this area will have to be revised, as the BOROI area should be linked up with the AWAR group at least for the disposal of their copra. The BOROI area is, on native standards a relatively rich area for copra as in addition to their own copra they have the POTTER estate which, I am told, prewar was turning out seven tons a month. The present handicap is that there is no way of clearing copra from the BOROI River mouth during bad weather and when Potter was operating the place it is alleged that he quite often had high losses as a result of this factor.

However, with the present road across to AWAR all production could be moved across to this anchorage. A snag at the moment is that the road runs through freehold property on Awar plantation. The previous gazetted road runs around the coast and runs along the beach in parts. I have not seen this road as yet, but I believe that it is of no use to vehicular traffic as it is corroded by the sea.

The Manager at AWAR doesn't wish to be very co-operative in this matter as he hopes to have all the copra come to him. There has been an European, Mr. G.S. Brown at Boroi for the last fifteen months and he has been trying to organise the natives on copra and cane production, but he has been unable to arrange definite shipping at BOROI and is now in the process of pulling out. He has been working on a limited capital and in addition is a man not particularly suited for the task he has taken on.

The Manager at AWAR has been working in opposition to MR. BROWN and has established a store at BOROI and with the aid of the plantation tractor has had no trouble in getting his copra out by road. It is conceivable that he would put obstacles in the way to prevent the disposal of the copra other than through him. Although I think that the right of way for the new road could be obtained in exchange for that of the gazetted road.

Ramu: This Society will be mainly concerned with the productio of rice, although it is hoped that it will be possible to get the people to carry the copra from the BOROI area across to BULIVA on the RAMU where it can be picked up by the Co-operativ vessel. The copra could be carried through to the lagoon at BULIVA No. 2 and then canoed around to the nearest point to BULIVA No. 1. It may also be possible during the wet season to canoe the copra the whole distance to the RAMU if a few small creeks are cleared of debris. It is hoped to clear the bottleneick at BOROI by this means as it is too far to carry copra across the big kunai stretch to AWAR.

The people comprising this society would be from the following areas -

1. BOROI Nos. 1 and 2, BULIVA Nos. 1 and 2, BOT BOT, KALAN, GAMEI, GALEK, DAMUR, KABUK, DAIDEM, BOSMAN who will concentrate at BULIVA and another place further down the river which is handy for the coastal villages.

2. GIRI Nos. 1 and 2, PIR, BIRAP, TUNG, WAKINUNG, KOMIMUNG, MINU, TEMNU, BEKUN, ARINGEN, GUN Nos. 1 & 2 GORAK, IRUARI, MAKERA, WAKEMA, BANANG, IGOS, IKEMIN. The concentration point will be at what is called GIRI passage.

If production warrants it may be possible at a later date to instal another collection point near the PURIAM River, which would bring in another area as well as cutting down on the carrying distance of some of the groups already participating.

It is also possible that there may be some people from the ANGORAM sub-DISTRICT who will be interested in selling rice to the Society. The people from the area are closely related with the people on the lower RAMU and the view has been expressed that they would be interested in rice production and disposal via this means. There is no reason why this move should not ben encouraged. I will finform the A.D.O., ANGORAM of this possibility.

People who have land available near to the Ramu will be making their rice gardens there so that carrying distances will be reduced. The land adjoining the RAMU also appears to be very rich but in spite of this I would not recommend any movement of villages from their present positions as I fear that the malarial rate would greatly increase if this was done. Although this is doubtful as there are plenty of mosquitoes in all of these areas during the wet.

However, it is hoped that this society will be the biggest rice producer of all the Societies. At the present time this title belongs to the ULINGAN Society but I think the potential in the RAMU is very much greater providing the satisfactory shipping arrangements can be maintained. The RAMU is wider and deep enough to allow shipping to reach the points we have selected at GIRI, BULIVA and a place below BULIVA. The entrance to the river itself may require investigation, although the mission

ship "LIGHT" makes trips into the RAMU, so that anything to six feet draft should have little difficulty entering t river. A local pilot would be a necessity.

Ulingan: This Society is made up of the people of the ULING and MAKIBA Census sub-divisions. Formerly under the Rural Progress Society the mill at MALALA handled rice from the M and coastal Census divisions to within a few miles of BOGIA the people are all historically linked. Under the present s tem of individual payment for individual effort, cash on the spot for padi rice, there is no longer a need for this feeli of community effort. This has been explained to the general meetings and the point has been appreciated. The people are contented to work in the new split up between the Bogia and Ulingan Societies.

The objectives of the Society will be the production and sale of rice and copra. Collection and buying centres will be established at MALALAm SAPARA and possibly SINBINI. There is a certain amount of difficulty here as good anchorages are usually fronting Mission ground.

There has been a lot of new coconut groves planted up in this area but they all suffer from the defect of having been planted too close together. The District Agricultural Offic spoke on this matter and it is expected that thinning action will be taken.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

It will be possible to construct a road from BOGIA to the RAMU via the route that the patrol followed. This may only be a dry weather road as the road follows the ridges which are greasy in wet weather and there does not appear to be much surfacing material available. As far as economic development is concerned a dry weather road would be all that would be required if rice is going to be the cash crop as it is ready for harvesting and milling during the dry season. With the establishmentof this road, feeder roads would follow automatically.

The road from the KAUKUMBA River to the KUMIL river was inspected and found to be in reasonable condition. With the construction of two small bridges it would be possible to drive the full distance. The bridges are at ULINGAN and just below MALALA village. The MALALA bridge has been commenced but it needs some skilled supervision and European materials such as nails, bolts and decking. A start has been made on the ULINGAN bridge but a lo has to be done yet. It, however, will be a simple bridge to complete and I will despatch a Supervisor to the area in the New Year to complete this bridge and prepare the MALALA bridge for finalisation.

The KUMIL (or BARHIR) River does not present as much of a problem to overcome as the KAUKUMBA. When I inspected it on this occasion there was very little water in it and the bed was choked up with grass and small trees. In spite of this the river bed suggests that the river does on occasions come down as a fair size stream.

CONCLUSION:

We have scratched the surface of this venture. Its success will rely upon regular shipping, competent native clerks who are going to buy the produce at the concentration points.

Conclusion (cont)

course constant supervision by the Officers of the Co-Operat
sec[illegible]n, Agriculture and of Native Affairs - It is sincerely
hop[illegible] that this supervision can be maintained.

W.J. Johnston
Acting Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT

District of..... MADANG ..... Report No. BOGIA No. 2 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by..... C.H.BROWN .PATROL OFFICER. .....

Area Patrolled..... Road from Govt. Station to Kaukomba River. .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL .....

Natives..... 14 .....

Duration—From 7..../..11../19..55..to..25../..11..19..55.

Number of Days..... 15 days actual. .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?..... no .....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... (1) To group and organise natives in the area patrolled to collect stone, corenus and material suitable for construction of culverts and bridges, (2) To construct certain culverts and bridges. (3) To locate sources of materials for places without suitable materials .....

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 .... £.....

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT.

DISTRICT. MADANG.

PATROL No. BOGIA No. 2 of 1955/56.

CONDUCTED BY. G.H.Brown. Patrol Officer.

AREA. Road from Govt. Station to Kaukomba River.

ACCOMPANIED BY.

R.P & M.S.C.	4
M.M.O.	1
PRISONERS	7

DIRAU with Fergusson Tractor (part Time).

ANTON with 3 ton Tipper Truck " "

DURATION.

Monday 7/11/55 to Friday 25/11/55.

(less weekends)

15 days actual.

OBJECTS.

(1) To group and organise natives in the area patrolled to collect stone, coronus and materials suitable for the construction of culverts and bridges.

(2) To construct certain culverts and bridges.

(3) To locate sources of materials for places without suitable materials.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol commenced by visiting the native villages concerned and efforts were made with some sucess to arouse the enthusiasm of the native groups for the resurfacing of the road and the construction of bridges between the Government Station at Bogia and the Kaukomba River.

The general programme was explained and the benefits of good all weather motor road would bring them and in particular the effect it would have on their business ventures.

In all places concerned the response was encouraging; the response being assesed by the numbers of voluntary workers who presented themselves for work each day.

No heavy calls were made on the labour potential due to the fact that it is now the time when most of the natives are prepering their gardens for planting.

From the prisoners taken along a team was formed to mix cement. After a few days they became quite proficient under the guidance of L/Cpl WATU.

L/Cpl WATU sufficiently impressed me,so that I am able to report,that in my opinion he is quite capable of completing any of the minor bridges and culverts needed to continue the programme for an all weather motor road.

DIARY.

MONDAY 7 th November 1955.

Fergusson Tractor,carrying cement,mixing boxes,shovels, picks and numerous other items,left Bogia Govt.Station for BIMAT village,where a base was established. Tractor returning to BOGIA.

Self following later in jeep,calling at all coastal villages as far as the Kaukomba River instructing them as to my general programme and the part they would be required to play.

On return to BIMAT L/Cpl WATU who had been supervising the work going on at the Kaukomba river accompanied me. Const. KAURE remained at the river.

DIARY Continued.

TUESDAY 8 th Nov.

A meeting was held at BIMAT village, the headmen of the villages of BIMAT, TURUTAPA, SUARU, GUM, PARIAKANUM, WANGOR and GURUBE attending.

Work was commenced on a culvert at BANAPUTA replacing rotten coconut bearers and rusty Marsden matting with fortyfour gallon drums with the ~~ends~~ heads and bottoms removed, and cemented int position. (4 drums and 4 bags cement used).

This culvert known as MOSUPAKANUM was completed in the afternoon, the job requiring most time was the carrying of materials to the site.

Tractor arrived bringing more cement to BIMAT-returned to Bogia.

Materials coll cted for the culvert known as BAINATAU in the WANGOR village area.

WEDNESDAY 9 th Nov.

Completed culvert at WANGOR. (3 drums and 4 bags cement)

Tractor arrived and proceeded to transport materials to SUARU village in preparation for work there. Tractor then returned to Bogia.

MOAP and SUARU villages visited.

All along the road between MOAP and SUARU the groups are collecting large and small coronus and sand, in readiness for future works.

Work commenced on a double line culvert in a swampy sago patch between SUARU village and KELAUA airstrip.

THURSDAY 10 th Nov.

SUARU, GURUBE and TURUTAPA groups collecting and carrying materials to work site known as KAND.

In the morning visited KELAUA Plantation--resulting in the truck from the plantation carting coronus to the site in the afternoon.

FRIDAY 11 th Nov.

Completed KAND culvert, work continueing on the approaches (14 cement and 6 drums used)

Visited MOAP in morring also KELAUA Plantation. Truck again came to our assistance in the P.M.

DIARY Contd.

FRIDAY 11 th Nov. contd.

Returned to BIMAT village; departed for BOGIA at 1700 hrs.

Const. SAMBA remaining weekend at BIMAT.

SATURDAY 12 th Nov.

Tractor to BIMAT carrying kwila decking, returning with prisoners.

MONDAY 14 th Nov.

Proceeded to BIMAT, heavy rain causing delay.

Arr. Rest House at AIDEBAL village at 1500 hrs. Camp.

It was originally intended to proceed to WIDARU village and commence work on the bridge across the BANARA River, but the heavy rain made the fording there impossible to both jeep and tractor.

Tractor arrived at AIDEBAL at 1520 hrs unloaded and made one ferrying trip from BIMAT back to AIDEBAL before returning to Station.

In the evening; meeting of headmen and work allocated.

Fr. Commins and Mr Archer of KUMBUG Pltn visited Rest House for discussion on roads and general.

TUESDAY 15 th Nov.

In the morning transferred personal effects to DALUA Rest House and set up camp there.

Village groups away cutting and pulling in kwila for bridge bearers for DALUA bridge. Remaining groups piling coronus and sand.

Road inspection as far as Kaukombe river .

WEDNESDAY 16 th Nov.

All groups working gathering stone or pulling kwila.

Self to Bogia in morning taking prisoner to hospital.

Rain. Afternoon tractor to Dalua with materials. A.D.O. made inspection this P.M. Tractor remained overnight DALUA.

THURSDAY 17 th Nov.

Work on DALUA bridge in progress. Visited SUABU village to arrange for kunai on the KELAUA airstrip to be cut on a contractual basis.

Tractor worked at BANARA river collecting coronus.

DIARY Contd.

FRIDAY 18 th Nov.

Tractor to BOGIA at 0545 hrs.

Working on bridge at DALUA. Inspection of progress on KELAUA airstrip.

Arrived BOGIA 1630 hrs.

SATURDAY 19 th Nov.

Tractor to DALUA with further supplies, returning with Police and prisoners.

Const. IMIRA remaining at DALUA over weekend.

MONDAY 21 st Nov.

Tractor to DALUA, to remain throughout week.

Work on bridge recommenced.

TUESDAY 22 nd Nov.

Worked on bridge, foundations completed and bearers placed in position.

WEDNESDAY 23 rd. Nov.

Driver Anton arrived at 1500 hrs bringing Tipper Truck and commenced carrying stone.

Mr P. Bayette of DUGUMOR arrived with sick child for BOGIA., being unable to cross the river Anton was sent in the jeep to BOGIA returning at 1845 hrs.

THURSDAY 24 th Nov.

Heavy rain in morning held up work. Truck sent to resurface road at DAGOI, departing at noon.

Kwila decking fastened and runners secured, bridge completed. Approaches worked on.

FRIDAY 25 th Nov.

Tractor completed hauling filling for approaches, bridge now completed. Visited AIDEBAL. (7 lengths kwila decking remaining in Rest House. At DALUA-- 25 bags cement, pile driver wieght, cement boxes, seive and 2 lengths kwila decking remaining in Rest House.

District Commissioner and A.D.O. passed through on road inspection. Work on road to be continued by L/Cpl WATU and ANTON with Tipper Truck.

All personal gear back to Station pending temporary transfer to BAM Island.

END OF PATROL.

GENERAL COMMENTS.

MATERIALS.

At all places there is a good supply of large and small coronus readily available, with the exception of the DAGOI-MOAP area. Here there is a supply of sand stone which appears suitable only as a filler as it breaks up quite easily.

For projected works in the MOAP-DAGOI area, the groups along the xxx road, namely at LAKEI-LEIBA and BANAPUTA are piling stone and small coronus. It is now merely a question of transporting the materials. With the arrival of the Tipper Truck the problem has been solved.

Most of the kwila used for bridge bearers, has been cut out from the coastal belt, but for all projects intended kwila is available a few miles inland.

All cement held in the Govt. Store at Bogia has now either been used or is stored under dry conditions at DALUA. There are 25 bags there, sufficient for a small bridge or culverts only.

Most of the decking spikes on hand were used on the DALUA bridge and a further supply will be needed.

Between the villages of BANAPUTA and DUGUMOR there are a good many tons of materials stock piled in anticipation of the Tipper Truck to take them where and when required.

G.H. Brown P.O.

28/11/55.

Amount
Returned
to Stor

SPECIAL REPORT

3 OF 55/56

G.H. BROWN.

SSC/FJE

M. 30/1-7

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

10th January, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SPECIAL REPORT - BOGIA No. 3 - 1955/56.

The abovementioned Special Report by Patrol Officer G. Brown is forwarded herewith.

It is agreed with the Assistant District Officer, Bogia, when he comments "the report reveals a satisfactory situation on the Island and it is obvious that these people can soon be left without close supervision as far as their rehabilitation is concerned."

The District Commissioner says much the same thing in his letter to you M. 10/2/2 of 15th December, 1955.

Mr. T. Ellis, who returned to Bam on 24th December, 1955, has now been advised he is to attend No. 6 Diploma Course, A.S.O.P.A., commencing early in February. No arrangements have as yet been made for his relief.

Your early advice would be appreciated.

(S.S. Smith)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
BOGIA Sub District,
MADANG District.

28 th December 1955.

The District Commissioner,
M A D A N G.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT No. BOGIA 3 of 1955-56.

BAM ISLAND REHABILITATION PROJECT for the period 30th November 1955 to 24 th December 1955.

DURATION. 25 days.

PERSONNEL. Europeans; G.H.M.JOWM. Patrol Officer.

Natives; 1 Cpl, 1 Const. R.P & N.G.C.
1 Native Medical Orderly.
3 Native Hygiene Assistants.

OBJECTS. (1) To relieve Mr T.W.ELLIS, P.O. Officer in Charge, for the above mentioned period.

(2) The Continuation of the Rehabilitation Plan.

(3) To carry out Vulcanological and Meteorological observations.

D I A R Y.

30 th November 1955.

Departed at 0615 hours from BOGIA on the M.V.KORO, arriving at BAM Island at 1145 hrs.
Handover-takeover completed.
Instruction by Mr T.ELLISon the functioning of vulcanological apparatus, followed by a resumé of work in hand.
Mr ELLIS departed per M.V.KORO at 1315 hrs.

1 st December to 23 rd December 1955.

Encamped BAM Island. Local visits and excursions only.

24 th December 1955.

M.V.KORO arrived at 1145 hrs with Mr ELLIS.
Self departed Island by KORO at 1308 hrs arriving BOGIA at 1900 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

Upon receipt of ~~xxxx~~ written instructions from the A.D.O. BOGIA the writer proceeded to BAM Island to relieve the Officer in Charge, for a period of two to three weeks.

To ensure continuity of the Progressive Reports submitted by the Officer in Charge of the BAM Island Rehabilitation Programme this Report will be submitted under similar sub headings as previous Progressive Reports.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The natives of BAM Island present a most encouraging picture.

Thanks to the efforts of the Officers previously stationed on the Island, the natives are once again happily settled in their own environment. Not only are they settled but they have regained much of their old spirit of independence.

Now that payments for the first two consignments of copra have been received and shared out, the natives are quite enthusiastic about their futures.

A stroke of good fortune came, when most of the people on the Island were able to listen to the Acting Director of the Department of Native Affairs, Mr J.K. McCarthy when he broadcast on the Natives Peoples Session on Monday 19 th December, giving an outline of Native progress during the year and of the possibilities for the future. The writer was able to elaborate on many of the numerous points raised and there was much discussion on similar lines in the village that evening.

The programme of taking an active interest in the production of copra was continued by the writer.

The Native situation on BAM is entirely satisfactory and no doubt will continue to improve.

MOVEMENTS..

Personnel and Shipping.

M.V. KORO ex Madang, Bogia with G.H. Brown, P.O. on 30 th Nov.
" ex Bam " T.W. Ellis. P.O. on 30 th Nov.
" ex Madang, Bogia on 15 th Dec.
" ex Bam, with Check Recorder for repair, 15 th Dec.
" ex Madang, Bogia with T.W. Ellis on 24 th Dec.
" ex Bam " G.H. Brown on 24 th Dec.

TRANSPORT..

Sea.

Sufficient canoes on hand and in good repair to meet emergencies.

These canoes have been alloted to individuals whose task it will be to ensure that they are kept in good repair. Express orders were given that the canoes were not to be made use of unless a state of emergency arose.

General.

If the need for a hurried evacuation ever arises, it is to be hoped that Providence selects a time with a reasonable sea.

To attempt to put out a canoe in some of the seas that have been crashing onto the rocks around BAM during the above period would be little short of suicide; this was pointed out to the writer on several occassions, by the natives themselves.

HOUSING. Buildings generally.

Villages. Satisfactory. Minor repairs effected.

Administration. " " " "

Other. Large smoke drier and copra store completed at North West anchorage.
Two new latrines by hygiene section.

AGRICULTURE,STOCK & FISHERIES.

The clearing of bush and the planting of individual gardens was concentrated on,and considerable progress was made. Taro and sweet potato being the main crops.

The community garden containing sweet potato is now being harvested as and when required. The particular garden referred to has not produced an altogether succesful crop,considering the length of time since planting and the average size of the sweet potatoes.

It is understood that the garden was one of the first to be planted by the advance party some six or more months ago.

Better crops,planted only four months ago by individuals have been seen.

Possible causes of the smallness of the crop size in the co community garden,is salt spray and the dry period July to Septemb

Some two to three hundred seed coconuts planted in newly cleared areas.

Copra production during the period under review has been limited to smoke dried only. Sun drying of copra was abandoned due to inclement weather.

The amount of copra produced during this December period will be less than that produced in a similar previous period, when the large sun drying beds and one smoke drier were in use.

Rough seas have made impossible,the collection by canoe of dry coconuts from the Southern side of the island.However sufficient dry coconuts were collected from other accessible points to ensure continual utilization of the two smoke driers.

Twenty eight bags of copra were shipped to Madang by M.V.KORO on the 15 th December and a further twenty bags were ready for shipment by the 23 rd.These were not shipped due to possible handling difficulties in Madang over the Christmas period.

Five dogs of a hunting type from the neighbouring BLUPBLUP were loaned to the BAM people and materially assisted in the hunting down of nine pigs during the period.

WATER SUPPLY.

Ample for all purposes

HEALTH.

These people are without doubt far healthier than the average native community on the mainland.

There were no serious illnesses for the period. Minor ailments were satisfactorily treated by the Native Medical Orderl;

Further supplies of insecticide arrived by M.V.KORO on the 30 th November, and the Swingfog apparatus was continually in use.

There are very few mosquitoes in evidence on the island, however, there were days when the fly menace was more than noticeable.Strict attention was paid to hygiene and sanitation.

DEATHS nil. BIRTHS nil.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Radio; satisfactory contact with Madang at all times.

WEATHER.

The weather in the main has followed the pattern for this area at this time of the year;namely north west winds of some

WEATHER.Contd.

magnitude throughout the period.,Cloudy to overcast,seas moderate to rough,heavy swells predominantly North West.

Rainfall.

Period- 30/11/55 to 24/12/55. 1109 points.

17 days of rain.

VULCANOLOGICAL.

Readings and records as previously maintained were continued, with the exception of recordings relating to tremors.

The shock recorder became ineffective due to a faulty drum. This was reported to the Vulcanologist in Rabaul by Mr ELLIS the day before his departure. In a follow up radio by the writer,instructions were received from the District Commissioner and in accordance with those instructions,the Shock Recorder was dismantled and packed. The apparatus went forward to Madang,by M.V.KORO on the 15 th December.

During the period no tremors were felt by those on the Island.

Crater activity was limited to a heavy vapour discharge visible on a very few occassions only,due to the almost continuous overcast conditions with a cloud base of between 1,200 and 1,500 feet.

A weekly inspection of the crater showed no change.

No other natural phenomena.

(G.K. Brown)
P.O.

28 th December 1955.