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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: SAIDOR

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1954 - 1955

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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{Volume 6]

PATROL REPORT OF: SAIDOR MADING.
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 6 : 1954/55 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 17.

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1OF 1954/55	1-18	A.D. STEVEN	PO	YAGENON		13.7.54 - 10.8.54
[2] 2OF 1954/55	19-41	M.V. NEAL	CPO	WARUP		6.9.54 - 2.10.54
[3] 3OF 1954/55	42-50	A.D. STEVEN	PO	LONG ISLAND		19.10.54 - 21.10.54
[4] 4OF 1954/55	51-67	A.D. STEVEN	a/ADO	MOT		9.11.54 - 9.12.54
[5] 5OF 1954/55	68-91	M.V. NEAL	DO	KABENAU	MAP	3.2.55 - 22.2.55
[6] 6OF 1954/55	92-119	M.V. NEAL	PO	UPPER NANKINA	MAP	21.3.55 - 18.4.55
[7] 7OF 1954/55	120-128	M.V. NEAL	CPO	RIMBA VILLAGE.		22.10.54 - 28.10.54
[8] 8A OF 1954/55	129-135	M.V. NEAL	CPO	LONG ISLAND		22.11.54 - 26.11.54
[9] 9OF 1954/55	136-142	M.V. NEAL	PO	GALEK VILLAGE - MOT		24.2.55 - 25.2.55
[10] 4OF 1954/55	143-149	M.V. NEAL	PO	SOMEK VILLAGE - WARUP		23.4.55 - 28.4.55
[11] 1OF 1955/56	150-178	K.W. DYER	ADO	HAITO-RAWA.	MAP	10.6.55 - 20.7.55
[12] 2OF 1955/56	179-203	F.I. DAVIES	PO	YAGENON AND KABENAU.		22.8.55 - 10.9.55
[13] 3OF 1955/56	204-218	K.W. DYER	ADO	LONG ISLAND	MAP	5.10.55 - 9.10.55
[14] 4OF 1955/56	219-243	K.W DYER	ADO	WARUP	MAP	31.10.55 - 17.11.55
[15] 5OF 1955/56	244-278	F.I. DAVIES	PO	MOT	MAP	4.1.56 - 3.2.56
[16] 6OF 1955/56	279-305	K.W. DYER	ADO	UPPER NANKINA	MAP	29.2.56 - 22.3.56
[17] 7OF 1955/56	306-331	F.I. DAVIES	PO	HAITO-RAWA	MAP	16.4.56 - 17.5.56
[ ]						
[ ]						
[ ]						

MADANG DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1954 - 56

SAIDOR

Patrol No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled.
Saidor 1-54/55	A.D.Steven	Yaganon Census Division
" 2-54/55	M.V.Neal	Warup Census Division
" 3-54/55	A.D.Steven	Long Island
" 4-54/55	A.D.Steven	Mot Census Division
" 5-54/55	M.V.Neal cleared	Kabenau Census Division
" 6-54/55	M.V.Neal	Upper Nankina Census Division
Special 2-54/55	M.V.Neal	Rimba Village
Special 2A-54/55	M.V.Neal	Long Island
Special 3-54/55	M.V.Neal	Galek village -Mot Cens Div
Special 4-54/55	M.V.Neal	Somek village - Warup Census Division
Saidor 1-55/56	K.W.Dyer	Haho-Rawa Census Division
" 2-55/56	F.I.Davies	Yagenon and Kabenau Census Division
" 3-55/56	K.W.Dyer	Long Island
" 4-55/56	K.W.Dyer	Warup Census Division
" 5-55/56	F.I.Davies	Mot Census Division
" 6-55/56	K.W.Dyer	Upper Nankina Census Division
" 7-55/56	F.I.Davies	Haho-Rawa Census Division

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG (SAIDOR) Report No. 1 OF 54/55

Patrol Conducted by A.D. STEVEN P.O.

Area Patrolled YAGANON SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration--From 13/7/1954 to 10/8/1954

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS : WAR DAMAGE : ROUTINE.

.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 .....

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

35/10/17

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
PORT MORESBY

P.H.D. 1/5/1.

15.10.1954

The Director
D.D.S.T.A.
Port Moresby

Receipt is acknowledged of Patrol Report No. 54-55 - Saidor
D.S. 30-10-17

dated 12th Oct. 1954 for which I thank you.

You will be further advised should any action arise thereon.

for (J.T. Gunther)
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

312/54-55

Patrol Report Noted Dr.
25/10

30-10-1772

12th October, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SAUER Patrol Report No.1 of 1954/55

Acknowledgement is made of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr.A.D.Steven, Patrol Officer, regarding his Patrol of the Yangaron census sub-division, Sauer Sub-District.

Mr.Steven has carried out a useful piece of field work and thoroughly covered this area where there was so much unrest some years ago. It is much more settled now, although mutual distrust still exists between the inland and coastal peoples.

The Sanguma is a malign influence which was possibly in the first place thought out by a few evil individuals interested in sorcery to play upon the fears of others and thus increase their own power and influence. It has spread widely and would be hard to eradicate from the minds of people in their present stage of development. However no opportunity should be allowed to pass to discredit it or to punish individuals according to the law who are found to be perpetrating acts of malign sorcery.

The notes on the best foot tracks to follow when patrolling this sub-division should be of advantage to those officers who follow behind.

Vehicular roads are the prerequisite for making real progress in developing the resources of backward areas.

(L.A.Roberts)
Director.

30/10/172

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WBC.MN

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
11 OCT 1954

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/3

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Office,
Madang.

4th October, 1954.

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

Subject: SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1954/55 -
MR. A.D. STEVEN, PATROL OFFICER.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate herewith.

Mr. Steven has carried out his patrol in a competent manner and has submitted an interesting report on which I wish to comment.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This area was one of the most disturbed sections of the SAIDOR Sub-District during the outbreak of cargo cultism after the war and the state of affairs which exist there now is considered to be satisfactory.

The Saidor Sub-District has been the only one which has been adequately staffed in the Madang District during the past two years. The intention in so staffing was to ensure that the whole area was patrolled at frequent intervals.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

The principle reason that larger quantities of rice and other cash crops have not been produced on the RAI Coast is because of lack of :-

1. Rice handling equipment.
2. Regular shipping to pick up produce.
3. Suitable road transport for carriage of produce to a central point.

1 and 3 should be provided within the next twelve (12) months.

An Agricultural Officer for the Saidor Sub-District has been coming for the past two years and in fact, a dwelling for him was constructed at Saidor 18 months ago.

F.A. Bensted

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
S A I D O R.

REPORT OF SAIDOR PATROL NO. 1 of 1954/55

Officur Conducting Patrol: A.D. STEVEN, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: YAGANON Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol:
1. Revision of Census.
2. Payment of Outstanding War Damage Compensation.
3. Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol: 13/7/54 to 10/8/54 (29 days).

Personnel Accompanying:
European - Nil
Native -
Reg. No. 6859 L/Cpl. KAUMBAGA
" " 2534 Const. YAMANCOPA
" " 7561 " KUKUE
" " 6127 " SAPO
" " 6558 " KASAKA
N.M.O. KIAG

DIARY:

July 13 — Left Saidor 10.40 a.m. by jeep. Arrived Galek 11.25 a.m. and continued on foot to Biliau. Arrived 1.40 p.m. and stayed afternoon and night at Biliau.

July 14 - Left Biliau 8.20 a.m. on horse. Passed through Warai and Singor and arrived Lamtub 1.30 p.m. Revised census in afternoon and slept.

July 15 - Left Lamtub 8.15 a.m. and arrived Dein 9.40. Census revised and continued on to Mindiri. Revised Mindiri, Ganglau and Kulilau census in afternoon and slept Mindiri.

July 16 - Departed Mindiri 8 a.m. and arrived Segi 12.30 p.m. Revised census and continued on to ORINMA . Arrived in rain 3.45 p.m. Slept Orinma.

July 17 - Revised census at Orinma in the morning and walked to Meibu in the late afternoon. Slept Meibu.

July 18 - Day observed.

July 19 - Revised Meibu, Guhu and Sibaba census and slept at Meibu.

July 20 - Walked to Budumu (3 hours) in the morning. Revised census Budumu and Diman. Conducted Court for Native Affairs. Slept Budumu.

July 21 - Returned to Meibu in afternoon. Slept Meibu.

DIARY Cont'd

July 22 - Left Meibu 8.15 a.m. Const Sapo with Budumu prisoners left simultaneously. Arrived Karakara 9.30 a.m. Revised census and continued on to Bototo. Revised Bototo census in the afternoon and slept there.

July 23 - Left Bototo 8 a.m. Census revised at Ongo and continued on to Simididi. Revised Simididi and Muyipo census in afternoon and slept Simididi.

July 24 - Left Simididi 8.15 a.m. and arrived Wangeto 10.30 a.m. Revised census of Wangeto, Kubigam and Sakorila and slept Wangeto.

July 25 - Sunday observed Wangeto.

July 26 - Left Wangeto 7.50 a.m. and arrived Bagonda 11 a.m. Slept Bagonda.

July 27 - Revised census Bagonda and left 10 a.m. Reached Funyende 1 p.m. Slept Funyende.

July 28 - Funyende census revised in morning. Left for Kongo 2 p.m. Arrived 2.30 p.m., revised census and slept Kongo.

July 29 - Walked to Yambala in the morning (1 hr. 40 mins.) Revised census and returned to Kongo late afternoon. Slept Kongo.

July 30 - Left Kongo 8 a.m. Arrived Matoko 10.15 a.m. Census revised in afternoon. Slept Matoko.

July 31 - Walked down to Kumburunku. Revised census and heard C.N.A. cases. Returned and slept at Matoko.

August 1 - Walked to YORKI (2½ hours). Conducted initial census and returned to Matoko 6 p.m.

August 2 - Left Matoko for Muniana 10.15 a.m.. Revised census at Muniana and left again 1 p.m. Arrived Moiaku 5.30 p.m. and slept there.

August 3 - Left Moiaku 9.45 and arrived Gogou 1.15 p.m. Revised census and slept Gogou.

August 4 - Left Gogou 8 a.m. and reached Basor 9.10 p.m. Heavy rain all day. Slept Basor.

August 5 - Left Basor 7.50 a.m. and arrived Baubo 9.30 a.m. Censused village and walked on to Wado. Revised census at Wado in afternoon and slept there.

August 6 - Left Wado 7.45 a.m. and arrived Diging 9.50 a.m. Revised census and continued on to Sinange. Revised Sinange census and as no rest house at Sinange walked on to Forguan for the night.

August 7 - Revised Forguan census and left 11 a.m. Reached Dein 11.15. Afternoon and night at Dein.

August 8 - Sunday observed at Dein.

August 9 - Walked to Ganglau in the morning and returned in the afternoon. Walked on to Lamtub and slept there.

August 10 - Left Lamtub 8 a.m. Passed through Singor, Warai and Biliau and arrived Yamai 12 noon. Continued from Yamai by jeep and arrived back at Saidor 1.15 p.m.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This is the first occasion on which the Yaganon sub-division as at present constituted has been covered by one patrol. The area now incorporates parts of what were previously classified as "Upper Mot", "Yaganon-Mot", and "Number One Rai Coast."

The new sub-division comprises three fairly distinct groupings - coastal, sub-coastal and mountain. The mountain and sub-coastal areas are divided into two main language groups, one of which is centred at Meibu and the other at Matoko. The language and ethnical groups tend to extend in depth from the coast to the interior and are broadly divided by the Yaganon River. In recent years the groups have merged with intermarriage and the lines of demarcation have become blurred.

Between the coastal and mountain villages there is little intercourse and as much good will. The sub-coastal group acts as a buffer having more traffic with the mountain villages than the coast.

Coastal and Sub-Coastal villages have been subject to fairly constant patrolling before and since the war but Government patrols to the mountain areas have hitherto been made only at irregular intervals. The degrees of sophistication vary enormously among the mountain peoples. Some villages such as Meibu and Orinma have frequent contact with the coast and Europeans and are actively engaged in cash cropping ventures while neighbouring villages such as Bototo and Wangeto remain stubbornly conservative and have very little intercourse with the outside world.

The reception given to the patrol was generally good. Notable exceptions were Budumu and Diman. These two villages were formerly near the coast and under the influence of the Lutheran Mission. Soon after the war when the Yali Cult was rife both villages moved back into the most inaccessible country they controlled. Native leaders from both villages admitted that the move into the mountains was designed to free themselves from European influence, particularly from the mission.

About four years ago Diman natives issued a threat that any Europeans coming to their village would be killed. However, on this and the previous visit to their village they proved quite tractable. Despite pressure from the Government the Budumu natives have still not built a village and many were still living in garden shacks. Six natives were convicted in the Court for Native Affairs for failing to carry out orders given on previous patrols.

For the village of Bagonda, which lies between Wangeto and Funyende this was only the second patrol it has experienced by the Government. There is only one pidgin speaker in the village, a youth of about 16. However, the people proved co-operative and all lined for census revision. The men talked quite freely with me and all helped to carry the patrol equipment on to Funyende.

A new census was taken at the recently formed village of Yorki. The village consists of three hamlets which were contacted pre-war, but apparently were not censused. There are only six houses in the village at present. The remainder of the group are living in garden houses scattered about the upper reaches of the Mot Valley.

NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont'd.

I remained in the village for a day but although I had given two days notice of my arrival many of the villagers particularly the women failed to appear. However, I talked with the men for some time and established friendly relations with them. The natives from this area are notorious fighters and there will probably be more blood shed before they can be made aware of the significance of Pax Britannica.

The men seen at the village were all fine physical specimens. The headman was about six feet tall and the husband of six wives and father of twelve children. This is by far the greatest number of wives belonging to one man that I have encountered in this sub-district.

Yorki is two hours walk from Kumburunku and about two and a half hours from Matoko. The villagers agreed to have a rest house and a police house ready for the next patrol.

A second new census was conducted at Baubo, 75 minutes walk from the main Basor-Wado track. These people formerly constituted a group of their own, but like the neighbouring pre-war hamlet of Rangam they were absorbed by the larger surrounding villages.

Now they have returned to their own ground and established a small village (Population 31). If they entice the Rangam people to form a composite village with a population of 50 or so they were promised that they would be recognised as a village. In the meantime they are to be considered as a hamlet of Basor.

Although there are 41 villages listed for census purposes in the sub-division many of them are now combined to form composite villages. This trend is particularly noticeable in the mountain areas. Even where actual amalgamation has not taken place there are usually three or four villages grouped together in one section of a valley and separated by only 20 or thirty minutes walk. The greatest walking time between any two villages is three hours.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

An effort was made to establish the origin of Sanguma the dreaded sorcery spirit which is so feared and respected throughout the sub-district.

The Sanguma assumes human form to his victim but is invisible to other people. When he reveals himself he lodges a tiny arrow in the body of the victim. From that moment the victim is conscious of having been attacked, but is unable to recount his experiences to any one else. The wound is not evident to anyone but himself and death usually follows within two or three days of the attack.

The coastal villages insist that the Sanguma had his origin in the mountains and descends from there to make his attacks. This view is warmly denied by the mountain people.

The Sanguma cult appears to have become popular during the last generation. The older natives say that they never heard their grandparents refer to it. Whether it was the cause or effect of so much friction between the coastal and mountain natives of a generation ago is not clear.

ANTHROPOLOGY Cont'd.

However, my informants say that fights between mountain and coastal natives were practically unknown two generations ago.

It was during the last generation that the mountain villages led the forays to the coast. That these raids were successful is partially indicated by the number of coastal villages that have disappeared in the last 30 years. Women and children were often abducted on these raids, but most of them were eventually returned to their villages.

While marriage is quite common between sub-coastal and mountain villages it is unusual between either group and the coast natives. The reason given by the Luluai of the mountain village of Meibu was the lack of co-operation by the coastal peoples. They never provided xxx hospitality to the mountain natives travelling on the coast and were so refused the right to inter-marry. Most of the coastal villages are short of marriageable women.

Leadership in the communities visited now seems to devolve mainly on the native ability of the individual. Formerly when plurality of wives was common the man with the most wives produced the most food and was able to play guest to bigger and better feasts.

Due mainly to mission influence polygamy is becoming much less common now and a man's personality is playing a bigger part.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

For the past two years field staff officers have been trying to influence the coastal and sub-coastal natives in this area in cash cropping - particularly rice. At every opportunity of ficers have hammered this theme, but for the most part the appeals have fallen on deaf ears.

There are a few exceptions. The mountain village of Orinma which has land near the coast has produced several worthwhile crops of rice. The Canglau-Kulilau-Dumun group also has had some good harvests. The land and the manpower is available but the will to work is not.

Under pressure most of the villages have planted tiny plots usually of about 100 square yards, but there is generally no real interest in the venture. It is to be hoped that the returns shown by the venturesome villages will provide the necessary incentive for others to begin worthwhile production.

The Meibu-Orinma area is a potentially big producer of European vegetables. The natives there have reached the stage where they are interested in cash cropping. The gardens are only four to five hours walk from the coast and even the present haphazard plantings produce considerable quantities of potatoes.

If transport could be arranged from the coast and production were organised the area could be a rich producer.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

Housing in the mountain villages has been the subject of much haranguing by visiting officers. Practically none of the mountain villages has sufficient houses for the populations. At one village there was only one house for every 20 of the population.

The excuse given for lack of houses in each case was the shortage of roofing materials. The excuse is not altogether invalid.

The most common roofing materialx is bamboo leaves and this plant is cultivated near most garden sites for this purpose. Some of the villages use sago palm fronds, but the sago palm has been introduced from the coast and will only grow in a few sheltered and swampy hollows. The amount of kunai grass available for thatching is negligible.

Some of the villages have to get roofing materials from the ground of neighbouring villages four or five hours walk away. It is claimed that only one house can be thatched at one time because of the shortage of materials. On top of this the life of a thatch roof in the highlands is only about half of that on the coast. A well smoked roof might last three years, but no more.

In some cases woven bamboo is used for the house walls, but splintered stakes of wood piled on top of each other is the most popular form of walling. Natives claim that bamboo walls offer insufficient protection from the cold winds.

Housing and village lay out was best in the sub-coastal villages between Gogou and Forguan. In this area there is an unmistakable pride taken in the villages, an attitude that has not yet developed in most mountain villages and has been forgotten in many coast villages.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION

Excepting three coastal villages which are Catholic all villages in the Yaganon sub-division are influenced by the Lutheran Mission. There are schools in all the large villages and attendances are good.

In the mountain area Government influence is strong at Orinma, Meibu and Simididi and the Government officials are the real leaders in the villages. At all other villages the community leaders seem to be mission appointees.

There are several reasons for this. Until recently the area had not been patrolled regularly. Few natives have left their villages to work and consequently knowledge of the function of Government is only sketchy.

Mission activity from Biliau has been consistent since pre-war days. The Lutheran Mission is now training its native teachers to be as independant as possible of European supervision. The language medium used by the mission is a native tongue - either Kotte or Granget - and consequently pidgin is not extensively used.

MISSIONS & Education Cont'd

While mission influence in material matters is generally for the good native mission teachers are exercising authority which should come from the Government.

In an effort to combat any misconceptions that may have arisen in native minds about the role of missions and Government a general talk was given in each village on the functions of both bodies and their relationship to each other.

CENSUS

Attendance was good at most villages and there was little illegal absenteeism. In the Wangeto area at the foot of the Finisterre Ranges about 70 people were absent on the other side of the range. The natives claimed that the party had left before word of the patrol reached them.

This is the first occasion on which the area has been censused since revision of the sub-division boundaries. Consequently comparison with previous census figures is not practicable.

Two new villages were included in the census - Yorki (Pop. 111) and Baubo (Pop. 31). There was also one village, Bagonda (Pop. 72), which has been censused only once before. (See "Native Affairs."

Seventeen new names were recorded during the patrol, most of these from the mountain villages. On the last patrol of the Upper Mot and Yaganon Gowar areas 10, new names were recorded. It appears that most of the natives have now been counted.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

In the coastal and sub-coastal areas all officials were carrying out their work satisfactorily. In most of the mountain villages officials have not yet a clear idea of their functions and powers. However, the choice of officials has proved generally sound and time will remedy most of the present defects.

The Luluai and Tul Tul of Matoko, which is a key village in the area accompanied the patrol back to the station and remained at Saidor for a few days.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

The route taken by this patrol was quite a good one. However, future officers would do well to change it between Matoko and Gogou.

I walked down to Mobap via Muniana. This trip takes about six hours over a very poor track, which leads out of the sub-division. A better route would be to travel from Matoko via Funyende, Kongo, Sarakiri, Kurei, Guti and Baubo. The track as far as Kurei is very good. From Kurei to Baubo it is certainly shorter and could be no worse than the one from Muniana to Mobap.

ROADS & BRIDGES Cont'd

The standard of the roads was uniformly high. Even villages which have had little contact have been to some pains to clear respectable tracks.

COURTS FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS

Six natives from Budumu were convicted in the Court for Native Affairs for failing to carry out orders relating to village sanitation. Two natives from Kumburunku a recently contacted village, who were feuding with bows and arrows were sentenced to imprisonmentand a native from Matoko was imprisoned for theft of a pig.

HEALTH:

A Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and medical inspection was carried out in all villages. There were few diseases excepting Tropical Ulcers and Yaws noted. Minor cases were sent to the Aid Post at Meibu or Sorang; the more serious cases were sent to Saidor.

On the last patrol to the Meibu area in 1953 the District Services officer commented on the unsatisfactory state of affairs at the Meibu Aid Post. Since that time one of the Native Medical Assistants has been moved to Bibi on the coast leaving a staff of two. The post is now operating as well as could be expected in such a raw area.

Ta influenza epidemic which has swept the coastal and some mountain areas of this sub-district during the last nine months has now penetrated to Matoko. The disease has apparently only just reached Matoko. It was not noticed in any other villages in the area. As the patrol stayed at Matoko for three nights it was possible to treat the cases on the spot. The three worst victims were brought to Saidor for treatment.

R.D. Stevens P.O.

APPENDIX A

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Reg. No. 6859 L/Cpl. KAUMBAGA	Young and comparatively inexperienced without the native ability to compensate.
Reg. No. 2534 Const. YAMANGOPA	Experienced and very reliable Conduct and work good.
Reg. No. 7561 Const. KUKUE	Not reliable. Was reprimanded on several occasions during the patrol.
Reg. No. 6127 Const. Sapo	Carried out work satisfactorily Conduct good.
Reg. No. 6558 Const. KASAKA	Conduct and bearing good. Work was very satisfactory.

A.D. Steven, P.O.

YAGANON AREA

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—6138/1.54.

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	No. under 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
Lamtub	14/7						1										2	1			4	1					7		2	8	22	5	13		9	3.4	15	7	17	14	67
Deain	15/7		1		1						1			1			1	3		1	1		1						1	23	1	17		16	3.0	4	7	21	18	52
Mindiri	15/7	1	2																1	1	1	1					4	1	8	20	5	17		15	3.1	17	21	21	21	87
Kubuk	15/7	1																			2	1					1		5	12	2	7		6	3.0	10	4	17	13	46
Kulilau	15/7																	1											2	7	1	6		5	3.1	5	4	8	8	25
Ganglau	15/7	1	1											1	1			2		3	1								4	16	2	12		10	3.3	7	6	17	17	48
Dumun	9/8	1	1														4	4											0	13	1	9	2	8	3.0	5	3	14	10	32
Segi	16/7						1										1	1	2	3							1		7	17	3	12	4	10	3.0	10	8	19	14	52
Orinma	17/7	2	2											1	1		1	1	2	1	4	1	2	1					20	57	15	42	4	35	3.1	47	54	58	51	218
Meibu	18/7	1	5				1	1			1			2				1	2		2	2					9		25	53	19	54	3	45	4.0	64	54	44	68	243
Guhu	19/7	1	3												1			3		1	9	2					9		17	49	4	41		32	3.2	47	32	40	46	165
Sitaba	19/7		1		1				1	1							1			1	2	1					3		9	16	4	14	2	13	3.3	17	9	17	19	65
Budumu	20/7	3															1	1											9	20	3	11	1	9	3.2	23	17	24	13	74
Diman	20/7	1	1		1													3											8	18	3	12	1	10	3.0	14	8	18	15	54
Karakara	22/7							1									1	2	3	5	1	1	1						4	12	4	11	1	10	3.3	7	13	14	10	47
Boto[illegible]	22/7	1	2											1	2		2	4			2								16	37	7	36	9	35	3.1	43	32	35	40	152
Ongo	24/7	1	1											1	1		3	6	2	3									17	29	8	24	2	20	3.6	34	23	31	27	115

YAGANON Area

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children getting Rice		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
Simididi	23/7	4	2													3	4	1	3	14	1					3	1	18	31	6	42	7	39	3.3	40	27	31	48	166
Muyipo	23/7	1	2							1				4	1		1		3	1			2					8	14	7	23	1	20	3.3	21	25	20	32	101
Sakorila	24/7		2					1	1	2		2		1	2		1	2	1	2	2							15	32	11	29		25	3.6	37	31	39	39	150
Wangeto	24/7	1												2	1	1	2			2	1							7	19	5	22	2	19	3.7	30	22	20	27	102
Kubigam	24/7	3	1											1		1		3	3	2	1					2		13	34	13	32	1	29	3.5	41	35	33	35	148
Bagonda	25/7	2	4											5		1	3	2	1									2	34	5	15		14	4.0	12	23	15	22	72
Funyende	28/7	1	3				1	1						3	6			2	2							2		29	43	16	48	3	44	3.5	57	44	50	59	210
Kongo	28/7/	3	4		1				1	2				1	1				2	3								30	41	10	48	3	41	3.5	59	29	40	52	188
Sarakiri	29/7	1	1											2		3	2	2	2	3	2					4		16	32	10	34	4	29	3.5	34	27	33	37	140
Kurei	29/7	1			1									1		1		2	2	5						3		11	33	9	20		20	3.5	22	20	37	28	115
Matoko	30/7	1	2											2		5	7	2	3	3								22	41	7	40	1	35	3.6	46	45	50	55	199
Kumburunku	31/7	2	4													9	10											17	30	8	27	24	24	3.7	36	21	37	35	129
Yorki	1/8																																	4.0	28	21	28	37	114
Guhungor	2/8	1	1											1		2												9	17	5	19	-	16	3.3	26	20	23	19	88

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—5438/L.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		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
Muniena	2/8		4														1		3	5	2							9	20	2	15		16	3.3	19	16	22	21	80
Gogou	3/8													2						2	6		1					1	12	2	12		11	3.4	5	7	12	16	47
Bidua	4/8		2											1	1						9		1			2		6	16	5	17		15	3.3	8	10	15	17	62
Basor	4/8	3				2								1			6	3		1	8	2	3			3	1	15	45	13	39	4	32	3.4	44	27	47	45	180
Bau bo	5/8							Original Census																				6	10	2	5	1	6	2	11	5	10	5	31
Wado	5/8		1					1						2	2						4							9	30	3	15	2	14	3.2	18	9	31	17	79
Diging	6/8	4	2			1	1			1							4	1		1	2		1					8	30	2	24		21	3.4	20	18	31	28	100
Sinange	6/8	1												2				1	1	1	1		1					9	18	3	12	1	11	3.2	16	14	21	15	67
Porguan	7/8	3	2	1										1			2	2			3							6	24	5	19	2	12	3.2	20	18	25	23	89
TOTALS		34	52	1	1	7	5	4	3	4	5	3		32	26		53	70	30	51	104	14	11	1		5	3	426	1001	234	905	55	714		1618	1513	1165	1140	5227

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG (SAIDOR) Report No. 2 OF 54/55

Patrol Conducted by M.V. NEAL C.P.O.

Area Patrolled WARUP CENSUS S.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 6/9/19 54 to 7/10/19 54

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS & ROUTINE ADMIN.

.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

30/10/53 ✓

AH.MN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Tbca.

1 NOV 1954

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/3

District Office,
Madang.

30th October, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

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

Subject: PATROL REPORT : SAIDOR NO.2 of 54/55 : WARUP CENSUS SUB DIVISION : conducted by M.V. NEAL, C.P.O.

The enclosed photograph is forwarded for inclusion in the Anthropological section of the subject Report, please.

Minute: District Commissioner, DS30-IO-I73
MADANG

The above-mentioned photograph is acknowledged, with thanks.

(A.A.Roberts),
Director. I2. II. 54.

J. A. Bensted, per
(J.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PIP File 13/11

30-10-173

25th October, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SAIDOR Patrol Report No.2 of 1954/55

The receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer M.V.Heal, regarding his Patrol of the MARUP census subdivisions.

Mr. Heal's comprehensive and well-set out Report indicates that the native situation generally in this area is quite fair at the present time and that the Patrol was conducted in a thorough and systematic manner.

It is noted that it is intended to try and contact the small scattered groups of mountain people living inland of WOTANG, TALMING and FAIGEMUP by means of a special Patrol, in the near future. It will have to, of course, be equipped with some tentage and the party should include an adequate number of native policemen to be on the safe side.

This Report will, as usual, be fully extracted for the information of other Departments.

[illegible]
(A...Robertson),
Director

30/10/1954

FAB/TOB
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
21 OCT 1954
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply Please Quote
No. M.30/3

District Office,
MADANG,

18th October, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR NO. 2 OF 1954/55 -
WARUP CENSUS SUB-DIVISION :
CONDUCTED BY M.V. NEAL, C.P.O.

This was a patrol of a routine nature and Mr. Neal appears to have carried out a very thorough and unhurried patrol, which indicates that he is showing keen interest in his field work.

The natives mentioned by Mr. Neal as living in the mountains behind WOTANG, TALMIRO and FAIGURUP will have to be contacted by means of a special patrol, and this will be done in the near future as it is intended that all pockets of semi-controlled natives must be contacted and the Administration position consolidated without undue delay.

F.A. Bensted
(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

1609

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Saidor.

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

REPORT OF SAIDOR PATROL No.2. of 1954/55.

Officer conducting Patrol: Cadet Patrol Officer M.V.NEAL.

Area Patrolled: Warup Census Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol: Revision of census
Routine administration.

Duration of Patrol: 6/9/54 to 2/10/54 (Twenty seven days.)

Personnel Accompanying:

Reg No	6859	L/cpl	KAUMBARGA
"	" 1985	Const	KUBURA
"	" 3004	"	IRANGI
"	" 3887	"	SANGONDI
"	" 6423	"	TAW

N.M.O. APAK.

Last Patrol to area by District Services: September 1953

Medical: April 1954

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PATROL REPORT DIARY.

SEPTEMBER 1954

6th — Departed Station and walked to Mur village passing through Wilwilan and Fangger en route and revising census at these villages. Night spent at Mur and discussions held with local officials during the evening.

7th — Remained at Mur village in order to settle enquiries raised by local officials as to the boundaries of Nom Plantation. Mur village censussed in the morning.

8th — Departed Mur for Sel village passing through and revising the census at the village Baru en route. After revising the census at Sel inspected local rice gardens and slept the night at this village.

9th — Depart Sel for Yagomi passing through Seure en route. Census was revised at both these villages and the night spent at Yagomi.

10th — Departed Yagomi for Malalamai where census was revised. During afternoon gardens were visited and in the evening talks were heldwith local officials. Remained the night at Malalamai.

11th — Departed Malalamai for Tapen and spent the night here.

12th — Day Observed.

13th — Revised the census of Tapen and Moam villages at Tapen during the morning. In the afternoon visited Bwana village and revised the census there before returning to Tapen for the night.

14th — Departed Tapen for Gabutamon and revised the census there and inspected village gardens. Returned to Tapen for the night.

15th — Public holiday observed.

16th — Departed Tapen for Windiluk village. Revised the census here before returning to Tapen for the night, Gardens belonging to Tapen village also inspected en route.

17th — Departed Tapen for Malalamai and remained at that village for the night.

18th — Departed Malalamai for Gali passing through Benga enroute and revising the census here. Census was revised at Gali before returning to Malalamai by canoe. Slept the night at Malalamai.

19th — Day observed.

20th — Departed Malalamai for Watang passing through the village of Yagomi en route. The greater part of the day was spent in Yagomi as there were several enquiries and minor disputes brought before the patrol, all of which were settled arbitrarily on the spot. Slept the night at Watang village.

DIARY Contd.,

SEPTEMBER 1954

21st — Remained at Watang village and revised the census in the morning. During the afternoon inspected local gardens. Discussions held with local officials in the evening.

22nd — Departed Watang for Talmiro. Census revised and talks with village offficials during the afternoon. Remained here the night, heavy rain all afternoon and during the night.

23rd — Departed Talmiro for Mamgak where census was revised. Village gardens visited in the afternoon and discussions held with village officials in the evening.

24th — Departed Mamgak for Bagen passing through the villages of Faigurup and Subura en route. The census was revised at Faigurup but as the village of Subura is only five minutes walk from Bagen this village was lined at Bagen itself. Slept the night at Bagen and held talks with village officials.

25th — Departed ~~K~~ Bagen for Somek passing through and revising the census at the combination village of Monara and Kupdui en route. Spent the night at Somek.

26th — Day observed.

27th — Revised the census at Somek and at Kasu and at Bandit villages all of which are within ten minutes walk of each other. Returned to Somek and remained the night there.

28th — Depart Somek village for Umbolding where census was revised in the morning. During the afternoon visited Guiarak village and then returned to Umbolding for the night.

29th — Departed Umbolding for Mulumiang where again the census was revised in the morning. During the afternoon visited the village of Mior and revised the census therebefore returning to Mululmiang for the night.

30th — Departed Mulumiang for Kakima where the census was revised. During the afternoon visited local rice gardens. Discussions held with village officials during the evening.

OCTOBER.

1st — Departed Kakima for Nampa. Census revised and village gardens inspected before returning to Kakima for the night.

2nd — Departed ~~Kakima~~ Kakima for Saidor passing through Wilwilan en route.

WALKING TIMES.

	Hours	minutes
Saidor to Wilwilan		20
Wilwilwan to Fangger	1	-
Fangger to Mur		45
Mur to Baru	1	-
Baru to Sel	1	-
Sel to Seure	1	-
Seure toYagomi	1	-
Yagomi to Malalamai	1	20
Malalamai to Tapen	8	-
Tapen to Bwana	1	-
Tapen to Gabutamon	2	10
Tapen to Windiluk	1	30
Tapen toMalalamai	4	30
Malalamai to Gali	2	30
Yagomi to Watang	1	5
Watang to Talmiro	1	30
Talmiro toMamgak	1	30
Mamgak to Faigurup		45
Faigurup to Subura	1	30
Subura to Bagen		5
Bagen to Monara	1	30
Monara to Somek	1	45
Somek toKasu		20
Kasu to Bandit		10
Somek to Umbolding		30
Umbolding to Guirak		35
Umbolding toMulumiang		35
Mulumiang to Mior		40
Mululmiang to Kakima	2	30
Kakima to Nampa	1	5
Kakima to Saidor	2	10

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INTRODUCTION

This patrol was of a routine nature in the Warup census Sub-Division. The areacovered was originally two separate census sub-divisions known as the Nankina-Warup between the two rivers of that name and the Warup-Yupna also so called because of two rivers of thatname forming the boundaries. Now these two areashave been combined into one and called the Warup Census Sub-Division. This area takes in the coastal stretch from Saidor to the Sub-District boundary, a strip up the Yupna river valley running to the foot of the main Finnisterre range and the foothills,rising to about three thousand feet, running in a line parallel to the coast back towards Saidor.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation generally throughout the area is satisfactory and of the few complaints which were brought before this patrol only one was serious enough to warrant court action and the natives involved were sent forward to the government Station at Saidor as this officer is not a member of the Court of Native Affairs.

The population throughout this area is not spread out evenly but is concentrated more or less at each end. There is one group centred around the village of Tapen, and the other larger group centred around Somek village, all of these latter villages being within a day's walk of Saidor Station.

NATIVE AFFAIRS Contd.,

The five villages comprising the group centred around Tapen seem to be settling down well but slowly. School attendance is quite high and is regular, the people are growing a few european type vegetables,which flourish at that altitude, and have a market in the Latheran Mission station there. Many newh houses have been constructed in the two villages of Tapen and Moam and the coffe plantation,which was started there about a year ago is being well tended and the still small trees are coming along very well.

Rice has been planted by these people and by the missionary Reverend R.Munsel, but both attempts resulted in failure. The rice apparently grew well and to a good hight but it was all leaf and no rice. It is thought that possibly the variety planted was not suited to the climate, which although warm during the daybecomes very cold at night. It would seem that if anycommercial venture is to be attempted by these people in the futurethat their best road to successwould be by European vegetables and by coffee production. However, the time for starting such a venture on any large scale is not yet ready for these people are still very unsophisticated and are not yet completly settled to village life. Any such undertaking would require the cooperation of everyone and under present conditions, where the people spend the majority of their time living in bush houses, such cooperation and combined efforts by everyone would not be possible.

In the other group of peoplecomprising villages between the Nankina and Warup rivers in the foothills and also along the coast, interrest is centred upon rice production. These people have formed the No2 Rai Coast Rural Progress Society and have purchased a rice huller which is now installed at Saidor. Acreage under cultivation is on the increase everywhere, and although some areas have not yet planted the season's gardens it would appear that the success of the society is assured.

In the past six months Nom plantation on the coast between Mur village and Baru village has been started again but up to the present no local labour is being employed. A query was brought before this officer by the Luluai of Mur village as to the boundaries of a section ~~of a section~~ of Nom plantation known as Nom Extended. Mr A. Dawes and natives were present when this boundary was inspected and the Luluai still queried the boundary line. But later when Mr W.G.Hall, the owner,arrived at the plantation and stated where he knew the boundary, and this was the one that had been inspected, to be, the Luluai immediately agreed and dropped his query. When I questioned the Luluai upon his sudden reversal of opinion he stated that he had been mistaken and that the boundary line inspected was in fact the true boundary of the plantation. However, the Luluai did insist that he and his fellow villagers had never ever been given payment for the ground on Nom plantation. Also Mr W.G.Hall stated that to his knowledge the plantation had never been officially surveyed, and in fact there were no survey pegs in evidence anywhere.

Attempts were made to contact the natives still living in the bush in the mountains behind the villages ofWatang, Talmiro, Faigurup,Monara and Guiarak with success only in the Watang area. It is estimated that there are still about one hundred and twenty people living in this large area. They are apparently living peaceably among themselves and frequently maketrips through the villages to the coast to collect salt water, but efforts made by the villageofficials to persuade some of them to come and live in any of the villages have always failed . At the first sign of a Government patrol in the area they immediately run away into the almost inaccessable

NATIVE AFFAIRS Contd..

parts of the mountains. Odd ones are coming in to live in the above mentioned villages and where this was found these people were asked to go out again to try and persuade some of their relatives to come in also. There are no roads in the area and it would seem that unless a patrol went in especially to contact these people,equiped with camping gear the only alternative is to play a waiting game.

At Watang village contact was made with an old man who is the headman of the group of people living in that area. This man's name is KAUKWAMAN and pre-war he was Tultul of a village called Gagnep in the area which had a Lulusi who has since died, a village register which is now lost and was visited by a Government patrol. But, apparently at the outbreak of war the people of this village ran away into the mountains and have never returned to the former site. Now they are all living about in in individual bush houses. This headman stated that he wished to pull all his people together into one group and build a village and that he would return to his people with this object in view. Ground has been given to them by the villagers of Watang, and so far,for the first time since the war, they have made big gardens on this land, so it possible now that this man may be sucessful in combining these people into one group.

Six new names were recorded at the village of Faigurup and these people have agreed to go back to try and bring in some of their relatives. Apparently there are some forty people living the area and just after the war they did combine and build a village which was called Alieng on indirect instructions from Yali.They have a headman amongst, called YOMAWANAN who had heard reports of Yali and was instrumental in actually getting the village built. The people, however, femained on this site for only twelve monthsduring which time it was neither visited by a Government patrol or Yali himself, and then they seemingly ran out of patience and again dispersed into the jungle. These six people whose names were recorded this time agreed to try and contact YOMAWANAN and persuade him to visit Saidor.

In the Guiarak area there are still approximately twenty people living in the bush and they too have a headman called GARABA. The Luluai of Guiarak knows this man and is going to try and persuade him to visit Saidor.

A visit to the Station by some of these men would do much to promote faith and confidence in the Administration and might result in the grouping together of some of these people into villages.

The area generally gave the impression of hard work for now is the busy time with the preparation and planting of new gardens under way. Everywhere talks were given stressing the importance of increasing rice production to its maximum and also especially education for the younger people, for the time is not too distant when educated men will be a very valuable asset not only to each village but also to the Rural Progress Society as a whole.

AGRICULTURE.

Everywhere throughout the area gardens, both rice and village ones were visited and preparations for new planting are well under way. There is still plenty of food everywhere but last year's gardens will probably be finished by about the end of November, and then will begin the 'time hungry' lasting until the new taro comes in in mid-January.

Along the coast, rice gardens in many places have already been planted but in every instance the people have apparently intentionally forsaken the flat ground that is available to them and made for the nearest hillside in order to plant their rice. The natives could give no good reason to account for this and as everywhere there were good areas of uncleared bush near the village on flat ground it was suggested that they try this and possibly reap the benefits of permanent agriculture on one site only. This would also alleviate the necessity of the manhandling of bags from the hills to the coastal road.

In the Tapen area the accent is on vegetable production. The altitude of the area varies between four thousand and six thousand feet and is ideal for the growing of European type vegetables. At the present ther e are potatoes, cabbages, beans tomatoes, onions and leeks all flourishing, together with pumpkins, melons ,squash and bananas. In the native foods taro and kaukau are the staples with bananas ,pumpkins and sweet corn in addition. Yams and mami do not grow well and pawpaws will not grow at all up there. Rice has been tried and although stooling out and growing high with good leaf did not produce any grain. It is thought that possibly they planted a variety of rice not suited to the altitude or temperature of the area.

Coffee does grow well there and a small plantation of about two acres in area was planted a year ago using bananas as a shade crop, and it is coming along well. Some older coffee trees in the area are producing and the sample of coffee is good. It is purchased locally by the Lutheran Mission there. The Lutheran Mission there have also planted peas, carrots, lettuce, mulberries, rasberries and mandarins all of which are are growing extemely well. They have also planted recently some types of pine trees brought from Wau and they too are growing very well.

Around the Somek village area all the villages are members of the No 2 Rai Coast Rural Progress Society and rice growing is the main thing. In fact so much stess has been placed on rice production that other possibilities such as European vegetables and peanuts which should do well in the area seem to have been overlooked. Cabbages are grown and onions are grown in very small quantities by the majority of villages but as yet there are no potatoes , and so it was suggested that officials from some of the higher villages visit Saidor and obtain some for planting purposes. The area is extremely hilly and possible sites for permanent rice gardens are very rare, however, one spot near the village of Watang was seen of about three acres, where rice is already being grown and where it might be possible to make a permanent garden and this was suggested to the Luluai of that village.

The staple foods of the natives in this area are in order, of preference,taro,kaukau, yams,mami,bananas,pawpaws and finally sugar. During the 'time hungry' which should be here in December and January, food is scarce and galips,breadfruit,

ACRICULTURE Contd.,

tulips and marata play a very important roll in the diet. This marata grows on a tree resembling a koroka tree, and the fruit itself resembles a cob of corn in appearance except that it is red in colour. To prepare it for eating it is cut up, the central core taken out and then boiled in water. After boiling for ten minutes or so the water is poured off leaving a redliquid and all the red seeds in the bottom. This soup is drunk and the seeds sucked in the mouth thus taking off the red covering, and finally the actual pip thrown away. This ,the natives claim is their cu counterpart to our fat and oils used in cooking.

For approximate acreage in the area under rice production see appendix "B". Very little information with regard to times of planting, methods of planting and general knowledge to do with rice growing is known by the officers at this Station, and in the absence of a agricultural officer it it sometimes difficult to give correct advice to enquiries received from natives. It would be appreciated if any relevant informational pamphlets or booklets on rice growing could be forwarded to this station to enable us to give sound advice or makesuggestions pending the arrival of a permanent agricultural officer.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The whole ofthe area patrolled is both patrilineal and patrilocal in descent and inheritance.

Descent always goes through the father to son except in the rare cases where there are no male heirs, when it would go to the daughter as far as ownership of trees is concerned, but to a nephew as far as cultivation of land is concerned. Before the father dies it is customary for him to walk over his land in the company of his sons and mark all his trees at the same time giving one to one son and another to another son. In this way there can be no dispute over the ownership after his death. In some cases where there are no male heirs and the daughter's husband is living in the wife's village, the daughter will be the owner of the trees and her husband will be given cultivation rights to the land. He would then become a fully fledged member of his wife's village.

It is normally the custom for the wife to go and live in the village of her husband and as usually the wives are marked at the age of about fourteen for marriage and in many cases paid for at the same time, they go and live with the parents of the intended husband possibly for some years before the actual marriage takes place. The bride price nowadays is largely made up of money, with amounts varying between three and five pounds. In addition to monetary payments payments are still made in pigs, fowls, plates saucepans bushknives, lavalava and Siassi beads. These beads were the shell money in the days when trade was carried on between the Rai coast and the Siassi Islands, and were and still are quite highly valued. Possibly since this trading was discontinued the value of these beads has increased rather than decreased. Apparently nowadays a rope of these beads about eighteen inches long is worth five shillings, about two feet long ten shillings and about four feet long one pound.

The actual marriage ceremony, if it can be called that is only just a matter of shaking hands and then partaking of a feast with all the relatives of both parties attending. The lack of any real ceremony may arise from the fact that the couple have been living together under one roof that such formalities are deemed unnecessary

ANTHROPOLOGY. Contd.,

It is also customary for the husband to buy the first child of the marriage and ocassionally the second also and always the payment is made in money and pigs and in a feast given by the father.

A very interfesting singsing was witnessed in the Tapen area following a marriage that day in the church there. This was the dance known as the KONGAP or the black singsing. This was the only that the writer could discover relevent story or legend and even that one does not seem particularly attached to that singsing. Repeated inquiries about dances were fruitless, at the very mention of singsing stories or reasons for holding them these people immediately close up like ~~exi~~ clams, they just deny emphatically any knowledge of ledgends or reasons for holding their dances or even where or how theyoriginated.

In this Kongap singsing the dancers first paint their entire bodies with black paint. Over their bark loin cloths they fasten a bark skirt resembling a lavalava and on their heads is the framework of a crown on which fits the actual head-dress. This headdress consists of two masts, one about twenty feet lon g of bamboo completely covered with feathers sitting inside the back of the skirt, and a shorter one about three feet long which sits on the framework of the crown on the head. The two masts are also tied together. Around the base of the shorter mast are fastened leaveswhich hang down, completely covering the face and chest and are fastened to this crown by rows and rows of Siassi beads. On top,of the short mast sits an umbrella of about four feet in diameter, made of bamboo struts and stays. This umbrella is completely covered on both sides with feathers from the black cockatoo, arranged in broad bands one of solely black feathers and another of solelyred feathers. Some of the dancers have two of these umbrellas one placed in front of the other. The dance genexrally does not commence until two or three o'clock in the morning and then continues for the remainder of the night. It is a very slow m moving dance the participants taking omly very short shuffling steps of about a foot at a time.

The story attached to the dance concerns twp boys who lived with their mother in the bush at the head of the Kabur river. They both, one day, left their mother and ~~xxkxx~~walked through the bush to the Tapen area which was apparently uninhabitated at that time.They became lonely for the company of their mother but would not go home and just danced this singsing all day and night more or l ess in sympathy or sorrow for their mother. However, one day when they were cutting down trees to make a garden some branches fell from the tree into a nearby river and floated down to the coast. there, two native women whowere washing noticed thesebranches floating down and could smell the singsing paint on them. They immediately left their village and followed this river upstream to find the men who had cut down this tree and to marry them. When the two women arrived near the garden site the younger brother ran away and hid himself. The elder brother came up to the women, spoke with them and eventually married them both. At a later date the two brothers returned to their mother the younger one still single and the elder one with his two wives one of whom was pregnant,she later gave birth to a boy.

After some months at home the two brothers decided to go to a sing sing that was being held at a group of houses some miles away, and they danced there for two days and nights. On the return journey they were very tired and decided to sleep for a while on the roadside and recover their energy, so they both lay down and slept. After a few hours the younger man awoke

ANTHROPOLOGY Contd.,

his brother telling himit was time they were moving on or else the fated sanguma man would come and get them. The elder brother was not alarmed and persuaded his younger brother that there was nothing to be afraid of so that the two of them slept for a second time. Finally the young man awakened for the second time and found that his brother was already dead and that thesanguma man had indeed been at work.

He was so stricken with grief that he got up and ran away not caring where he went, and instead of going home he went higher and higher into the mountains until finally he came to a high rocky canyon where there no trees but only large boulders. Suddenly his brother appeared before himand told him that everything was alright and there was nothing to worry about. The young then stopped running away and sat down to restwith his brother beside him, and the two of them were turned to stone.

All this time the mother and the two wives were waiting for the return of their menfolk and began to get alarmed, but when they went out to look for them could find no tracks and so returned home to wait. The mother of two men was also a sorceress and during the night turned herself into a "mumut" and went out looking for the two men. She did find them and discovered what had happened and returned home in the morning to tell the two wives that their men would never be coming home again. As the wives knew of the magical powers of the mother they did not question her as to how she knew of these things, but remained living at this home for a number of years until the son grew up into a man.

One day this son decided to find out where his father had disappeared and he followed the tracks and signs that were apparently still there until he came to the place where the two statues were standing. The father immediately changed back into his human form for long enough to tell the son that he had no right to come to that place and that he must return straight aw away or else he would suffer a similar fate. The two men had le left all their singsing things behind for the son, and he now had to find himself a wife, take her and his two mothers back to to the Tapen area and live there. Everytime after that that he had a sing sing he had to dance the Kongap one, which somehow or another the boy had already learnt. So the son did return to the Tapen area and the sing sing was solely danced there until recent t imes.

A photograph of the dress used in this sing sing is enclosed with the report.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

There are three different missions opperating in this area the Roman Catholic Missions, the Lutheran Mission and the Seven Day Adventist Mission. The Roman Catholic Mission is working in the Somek village area and along the coast, the Lutheranmission in the Tapen area and also in the coastal villages of Mur, Sel Seure, Yagomi, Malalamai, Bonga and Gali, and the SevenDay Adventist Mission at Seure and just starting a new station between the villages of Bonga and Gali.

Schools are maintained in all the villages throughout the area except at Kakima and Nampa, and the children here are attending school at Mulumiang village. The Roman Catholic Father at Gumbi states that he is hoping to open a new school at Kakima in the near future. Attendance at all the schools is good and fairly constant. See appendix "C" for the relavent statistics.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS Contd.,

The LutheranMission is now well established at Tapen and apart fromlocal village schools in the surrounding villages there is a higher grade one at Tapen itself under the tutelage of Reverend R.Munsel.

The Seven Day Adventist Mission is still working at the village of Seure and feelings are still strained between the followers of this denomination and those of the Lutheran Mission, although the majority of the people now seem to have deserted the Lutheran Mission in favour of the Seven Day Adventists. During this officer's visit the Subject of splitting up the village was raised by the officials, with the Lutherans remaining on the old site and the Seven Day Adventists moving to a new site f further along the coast. The crux of the problem seems to lie in the fact that the followers of the Lutheran Mission do not like the Seven Day Adventist followers observing the Sabbath day on Saturday, while they themselveshad to work.And as they are in the minority are making up for it by causing a big outcry over what would normally be trivial and petty troubles. It was pointed out to thesepeople that in European communities many people of different denominations live together with no trouble or strife arising, so why shouldn't they. Also such a move as was contemplated with its subsequent division of the pe people into two rival parties was not a good thing as further troubles of a more serious nature might eventuate. So,the followers and the teachers of both these denominations were ad advised to do their utmost to settle their differences and remain united in one village, and that if in the future, word came to the Government Station that any individuals or groups of people were intentionally spreading malicious rumours in the village and willfully causing ill-feelings to arise between the two missions , strong action would be taken.

On the block of ground that was recently purchased by the Seven Day Adventist Mission between the villages of Bonga ad and Gali the only work so far completed is the building of two native type houses for the teachers there and the making of gardens so that actual mission work among the local people has not yet commenced.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND VILLAGES.

Villages throughout thearea were found to be clean andi tidy and the housing of good design. Along the coast and in the lower foothills bamboo and kunai grass make up the main housing materials, but in the Tapenarea and in some of the higher village sof the Somek area bamboo almost completely replaces kunai for roofing materials and the framework is made of local soft woods with corner posts of kwila hard wood. The only place where the sago palm plays any part in house building is in the village of Gali on the coast where occasionally it is used for roofing and even here kunai roofs mainly predominate. The Houses everywhere are built up off the ground and even in the most back ward villages and in the Tapen area where the climate is extremely cold at night all new houses under construction are being built up offthe ground.

Village officials were generally quite good and cooperative. The villages of Tapen and Moam were without officials, the Tultul and Luluai of both village s having been dismissed by a previous patrol. The native Dabaut is recommended for the position of luluai of Tapen village and also to be in charge of Moam village as well. He is a young man with a good knowledge of pigin English and appears to have authority in the village. During the war he worked as a labourer for A.N.G.A.U. at Saidor Station, and immediately following the war worked at Milinat Plantation at Madang. He was the only

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND SCHOOLS Contd.,

candidate put forward by the people of this village, and his name is now sent forward for approval or disapproval. As the two villages of Tapen and Moam have virtually combined it was not necessary to appoint officials for both places. Also because there was not anyone in the villages who could satisfactorilly qualify for the position of Tultul it was thought advisable to leave the position temporarily vacant and no applications were called for.

See appendix "D" for a list of all village officials in the area patrolled.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads throughout were found to be in good condition and all of them had been cut prior to the patrol's arrival, but bridges were virtually non-existent. There was very little rain during the course of the patrol and consequently the roads were dry and the footing was good. The country i s extremely hilly and as many of the tracks go in a straight up line up mountain sides they would be very slippery and dangerous during the wet season. This was pointed out to the natives at places where roads of this nature were found and it was suggested to them that they alter these stretches and contour them as far as possible.

The road from Tapen to the coast is now in excellent condition and much work has been carried out on it over the past six months by both village and mission labour. The majority of the steep parts of this long climb have now been eliminated, by the judicial use of contouring and this has been most effective.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The patrol was accompanied throughout by the Native Medical Orderly Apak who performed all of his duties efficiently and keenly. He gave dressings for minor cuts and abrasions but the more serious cases were forwarded to the Native Hsopital at Saidor for treatment. Altogether thirty patients suffering from yaws or large ulcers were sent to hospital. Only five injections, all of penecillin,were given during the course of the patrol.

The general health and the sanitary conditions of the villages were found to be satisfactory, this no doubt largly due to the recent patrol into part of this area conducted by European Medical Assistant Mr D.M.HILL, from Saidor.

There are three aid posts in the area sothat medical treatment is within easy reach of all and judging by the number of patients reported by the three native medical orderlies in charge it would seem that the natives were taking a great advantage of the medical aid close at hand.

Two of these aid posts are on the coast, one near Mur village under the charge of N.M.O. Guanga and the other near Bonga village under the charge of N.M.O.Garunin. Both of these aid posts were fouhd to be in good order, clean and tidy with a good supply of medicine .

The aid post at Tapen is under the charge of N.M.O.Yaguin and has recently been movedfrom near Gabutamon village to a new site near to Tapen village, and this is a good move as it brings medical aid much nearer to the centre of population. So far there is only one ward completed and a dispensary, but

HEALTH AND HYGIENE Contd.,

the next few months should see the establishment of a good a id post here.

Everywhere talks were given stressing the importance of these aid posts and the necessity for thepeople to take advantage of their facilities if sickness was to be avoided. also of the important part played by adequate sanitation in the villages if sickness was to be kept to a minimum.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Arevision of census was carried out in all of the villages within the census Sub-division, but as it is only a newly formed division no comparative figures as a whole are available. However, taking the difference of births over deaths this year, which is fourteen and the addition of forty four new names the known population figures have increased by fifty. Out of a total population of 3194 there are 135 people absent at work either inside or outside the District, and this gives a per centage of 4.2. There are 1576 males in the area as against 1315 females.

The average population per village is now 93.9.

The figures shown for the village of Mulumiang are not correct with last years as this was virtually another initial census. The village register book was destroyed when the house of the Luluai of that village was burnt down some some months ago. The error has been found since this officer's return to Saidor when the figures for the two years were compared. There should have been an increase in the village population of one bringing the total to103 instead 101 as is shown in this year's figures.

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

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON POLICE PERSONNEL.

Reg No	6859	L/cpl	KAUMBARGA	Performed his du ties satisfactorilly, but he is a very plausable type of man.
" "	1985	Const	KUMBURA	Experienced polceman conduct and discipline good.
" "	3887	"	SANGONDI	Experienced policeman a keen and willing worker.
" "	6423	"	TAW	Young and inexperienced policeman but very keen and willing worker.
" "	3004	"	IRANGI	A good intellegent policeman and very reliable. Conduct and discipline very satisfactory.

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

APPENDIX "B".

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF RICE GARDENS.

WILWILAN	4
FANGGER	2
MIR	2
BARU	1½
SEL	2½
SEKURE	2
YAGOMI	3
MALALAMAI	3
BONGA	2½
GALI	2
WATANG	2½
TALMIRO	1½
MAMGAK	1½
FAIGURUP	1
SUBURA	2
BAGEN	2
MONARA)	
KUPDUI)	2½
SOMEK	1½
KASU	1½
BANDIT	2
UMBOLDING	1
GUIARAK	1½
MULUMIANG	3
MIOR	1
KAKIMA	2
TOTAL :	51

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

APPENDIX " C".

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOLS IN THE AREA.

VILLAGE	MISSION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
WILWILAN	ROMAN CATHOLIC	10	4	14
FANGGER	"	5	1	6
MUR	LUTHERAN & "	20	12	32
Baru	"	4	6	10
SEL	LUTHERAN	9	6	15
SEURE	SEVEN DAY ADVENTISTS	14	2	16
YAGOMI	LUTHERAN	7	1	8
MALALAMAI	"	11	6	17
BONGA	"	7	6	13
TAPEN) MOAM)	"	38	32	70
BWANA	"	11	1	12
GABUTAMON	"	15	5	20
WINDILUK	"	to Tapen		
GALI	"	5	-	5
WATANG	ROMAN CATHOLIC	9	2	11
TALMIRO	"	4	3	7
MAMGAK	"	8	6	14
FAIGURUP	"	11	8	19
BAGEN	"	19	5	24
MONARA	"	17	3	20
SOMEK	"	7	6	13
KASU	"	11	7	18
BANDIT	"	5	-	5
UMBOLDING	"	3	1	4
GUIARAK	"	11	1	12
MULUMIANG	"	17	6	23
KAKIMA) NAMPA) AT MULUMIANG	"	19	9	28
		297 &	139	436

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

APPENDIX " D ".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS IN THE AREA PATROLLED.

VILLAGE.	LULUAI	TULTUL	MEDICAL TULTUL.
FANGER	KOSI		KANGKANG
MUR	DAWIAI	KASAN &MATALA	WAITING
BARU	BULAULAU	LILAU	LARGI
SEL	TAGAGA	TALANYI	KERKER
KANGURIRI	TABERMUNG	KILYU	MESAM
SEUARE	TUNGOR	MARUN	ARUMALA
YAGOMI	BAGASANA	NAPAN	TEBMAIOK
MALALAMAI	OUREI	AMANA	AMOI
KOSIT	YONGE		
BONGA	SIRAMI	SARANG	KIGROME
TAPEN	DABAUT		PAREN
BWANA	IEGO	DANGWAN	
GABUTAMON	KUPONGOR	TAREN	
WINDILUK	NETUP	KANTO	
GALI	RANAU	BAU	SINTAU
WATANG	ULAVI	DAIM	TITING
TALMIRO	DURUT	UNIPO	SIPUK
KEPOIAK	BARABULIM		
MAMGAK	SIKSIKAI	DOI	PASI
FAIGURUP	ARPA	ATAM	ARAMUN
SUBURA	KATNAIA	MIEN	
BAGEN	OMDA	BAIMA	OLE
MONARA	MARABUBIM & WANGSAM	DAMDAM	
KUPDUI	NEINSI	WARARO	SOYA
SOMEK	BARAN	DARUM	YANGAM
KASU	SINDAM	FUKU	TAPEN
BANDIT	TULOR	SIBANG	MOLBIT
UMBOLDING	YURE	MATAREK	NOP
GUIARAK	BANGAM		
MULUMIANG	DIGOIING		SIIIENG
MIOR	SIRANGA	BILIAM	AINGANDEI
KAKIMA	KEINAM	SIKSAK	NANADIN
NAMPA	SIKIRAM	HELIER	BALIKEI

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

PAGE 1

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

SAIDOR SUB DISTRICT
WARUP CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

YEAR 1954/54

Govt. Print.—[illegible]/54.

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 Children being Born		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
WIKWIKAN	6·9·54													1			1	1											3	18	8	16		16	2·0	12	18	22	19	71
KAILEN	6·9·54		1				1								1										6				13	2	13		13	1·4	14	11	19	13	53
FANGGER	6·9·54		2																		2				1				5	15	1	12		12	1·4	10	7	20	13	53
MUR	7·9·54	5																			4								14	[illegible]	[illegible]	24		24	3·2	36	27	27	30	124
BARU	8·9·54																				5		1				1		3	9	3	11		11	3·2	5	11	17	13	51
SEL	8·9·54	1	3			1	1		1					2							7	2	9				1		8	21	11	33	3	33	2·2	27	28	29	41	144
SEURE	9·9·54	1	1			1								1			4	2	12	9	1		1				2		9	24	3	17	1	17	2·0	25	15	33	23	100
YAGOTI	9·9·54	1	2							1							13	9			4	2	10						4	24	6	22	1	22	2·4	31	21	32	25	128
MALALAMAI	10·9·54		1															1			1		4	1			2	3	6	17	7	19	2	19	1·9	15	32	[illegible]	21	104
KOSIT	10·9·54		1																2										1	8		4	1	4	3·0	2	4	9	4	19
TAPEN	13·9·54	1	2					2		2		2	2				4	5	8		10	4	2				5		28	36	24	60	5	60	3·0	63	67	50	67	247
MOAN	13·9·54		1					1		2		1					3	5	4		1						1		5	7	3	9	1	9	2·5	8	13	10	15	48
BWANA	13·9·54	2	1					1	1											1	3						3		15	18	7	23		23	2·8	32	21	28	32	113
GABUTAMON	14·9·54	4	4						2				4	1			14	15			1		1				1		24	43	13	40		40	3·1	59	35	47	44	183
WINDLUK	16·9·54													1			4	10									5		1	23		19	2	19	2·7	18	15	27	25	91
RONGA	18·9·54																				4	3	2						6	18	9	18	3	16	2·6	28	25	24	29	115
GALI	18·9·54																				3		4				1		5	13	2	15	1	15	2·1	15	10	20	16	72
WATANG	21·9·54	2				1		1													2								10	14	3	14	1	14	3·0	17	12	18	17	66

PAGE 2

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT
WARUP CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
CONTD.

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—5428/1.56.

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	16-45	16+	16-45	16+				M	F	M	F	M+F
TAMIRO	22 9 54	1	1												1				1	2			2		2						7	29	8	23		21	2·0	19	21	34	27	105
MANGAK	23·9·54	2	3							1				1							1		4						4													
FAIGUROP	24·9·54													1					5	2		2						1		4	17	8	16		15	2·6	5	16	23	21	69
SUBURA	24 9 54	2	2	1											1						1	1	1	1					1		5	14	5	11		11	2·4	1	14	20	14	69
BAGIN	24·9·54	6	6			1	1												1	1		1	6		1				8		13	27	6	32	2	32	2·1	34	28	39	37	153
MONARA	25·9·54		2				1	1	1					2					1	1	1	1	2								15	22	4	7	1	7	2·4	22	18	32	23	97
KUPDUI	25·9·54	2	2		1									1	2					1			1								7	12	6	12		12	1·8	11	10	19	17	58
SOMEK	27·9·54	1	2						1												1	4							8		13	21	6	28	2	28	2·2	24	20	29	33	118
KASU	27·9·54	1	2		1		1		1											1			3						1		11	27	12	25	2	24	2·0	26	36	30	31	127
BANDIT	27·9·54																				1		3						1		4	15	7	14	2	14	1·5	10	11	20	14	59
UMBALDING	28·9·54	2	2											1	1				4	2		1	2						1		6	18	1	13		13	3·1	19	11	21	16	70
GUIARAK	28·9·54								1					1					5	2		1	2								2	18		11		11	·8	4	4	21	13	44
MULUMYANG	29·9·54	2												2	1				1	2	1		5						3		12	23	4	19	1	19	2·3	24	18	27	24	101
MIOR	29·9·54																				1	1	1						4		2	17	1	13	1	13	1·4	12	4	25	15	61
KAKIMA	30·9·54	3	1						1					1	2														3		7	31	5	15		15	1·6	17	11	38	19	88
NAMPA	1 10 54													1					2	1			1						1		13	19	5	13		13	1·6	15	7	28	18	70
TOTALS		39	43	1	3	3	5	4	11		1	5		18	17				63	63	28	35	85	12	37	1			65	3	271	677	192	647	34	640	16	430	422	888	793	3194

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG (SAIDOR.) Report No. 3 OF 54/55

Patrol Conducted by A.D. STEVEN P.O.

Area Patrolled LONG ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 19/10/1954 to 21/10/1954

Number of Days 3

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATE ALLEGED FOOD SHORTAGE: DISTRIBUTE SEEDS FOR PLANTING: ROUTINE & REVISION OF CENSUS.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Popula

		MIGRATIO				
		In				Females in Child Birth
		M	F			

30-10-177

1st December, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SAIDOR Patrol Report No.3 of 1954/55

The receipt of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr.A.D.Steven, Officer in Charge SAIDOR sub-District, concerning his recent visit to Long Island, is acknowledged.

I am glad to read that the reports of food shortage being critical on this island were found to be exaggerated and the native people who have substantially increased in numbers since 1949 will have enough to get by on until the taro gardens mature about the end of the year.

It is probable that with three traders probably pressing the men to procure and sell trochus and green snail shell, that they have not been giving enough time to fishing and hunting to supplement the foodstuffs at present available from the land, while awaiting their new garden crops to mature.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

Populat

MIGRATIO

FAB/TOB
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
29 NOV 1954

In Reply
Please Quote
No. M.30/3
District Office,
MADANG,

25th November, 1954.

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

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1954/55.

.....

Forwarded herewith please find the abovementioned Patrol Report.

The report is self explanatory and calls for little, if any, comment. From personal observation, I am satisfied that the position with regard to both food and health on Long Island is satisfactory. There is a seasonal food shortage which occurs each year to a greater or lesser degree and this was emphasised during 1954 by the fact that the plantings of taro were not made during the time the natives were absent from the Island.

I am satisfied, however, that the whole position will continue to improve and that there will be no shortages in the future. The Island abounds in bird life and game and there appears to be a plentiful supply of wild yam available to the natives. Fish is also plentiful and under these circumstances I do not think we have anything to fear with regard to the malnutrition of the Long Island natives in the future.

(F.A. Bonsted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9 NOV 1954
MADANG

Ref: 30/1

Sub-District Office,
S A I D O R

November 2, 1954

District Commissioner,
M A D A N G.

SAIDOR PATROL NO. 3. of 1954/55

Enclosed please find four copies of the report of the above patrol conducted by Patrol Officer A.D. Steven.

A.D. Steven, P.O.
Officer in Charge

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.

REPORT OF SAIDOR PATROL NO. 3 of 1954/55

Officer Conducting Patrol:	A.D. Steven, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:	Long Island.
Objects of Patrol:	1. Investigation of Alleged Food Shortage. 2. Distribution of Seedlings for Planting. 3. Revision of Census.
Duration of Patrol:	19/10/54 to 21/10/54 (3 days).
Personnel Accompanying:	G.A. Radford, E.M.A. Police: Reg. No. 6558 Const. KASAKA " " 2537 " ANGOMA.
Last District Services Patrol to Area:	June, 1954.

INTRODUCTION:

The main purpose of this short patrol was to investigate reports received from a trader operating in the area that the Long Island natives were critically short of food. The reports proved to be unfounded. The patrol was under the direction of the District Commissioner, Mr. F.A. Bensted, who made an inspection of the island.

DIARY:

Oct. 19 - Left Saidor per M.V. Koro at 9 a.m. Arrived Crown Island 1.45 p.m. Continued on to Point Kiau arriving 3 p.m. Census revised and gardens inspected during afternoon. Slept at Point Kiau anchorage.

Oct. 20 - Left Point Kiau 8 a.m. and arrived Malala 9.14 a.m. Inspected village and gardens and revised census. Left Malala 11.30 a.m. and arrived Koep 12.50 p.m. M.V. Coral Sea at Koep. To Bok on Coral Sea in afternoon. Revised census, inspected village and gardens and returned to Koep 6 p.m.

Oct. 21 - Censused Koep at daybreak and left for Matafun 9.30 a.m. Arrived Matafun 12.40 p.m. Revised census and inspected village and gardens in afternoon. Left Matafun 11 p.m. and arrived back at Saidor 7 a.m.

GARDENS AND FOOD SUPPLIES:

It is now ten months since repatriation of the Long Island natives from Saidor began. The final consignment left Saidor on March 15, 1954.

During the early stages of the re-settlement the natives were rationed entirely by the Government. The last food hand-out was made in June when 1000 lbs of rice and 6000 lbs of sweet potatoes were issued. Indications then were that no further issues would be necessary and the natives were informed accordingly.

However, a fairly severe dry season followed from June to September and in early October came reports from a trader operating at Long Island, Mr. T.A. Voight, that the natives were seriously short of food.

The patrol revealed that although the four villages - particularly Bok and Koep - are short of food, the shortage is certainly not critical. There were no apparent cases of malnutrition. This was confirmed by the Medical Assistant Mr. Radford, who conducted medical examinations at all villages.

The present food shortage is largely caused by the recent dry spell and is not altogether related to the disruption caused by their evacuation in 1953. This is a seasonal hazard which occurs to a greater or lesser degree every year.

There is a real shortage of taro, the staple diet, but all villages have extensive plantings of taro, which are due to mature about the end of this year. Yams, too, are not plentiful but the patrol distributed nearly 2000 lbs of seed yams. More yams have been bought by the natives themselves and the Lutheran Mission from Tolakiwa and Umboi Islands.

Kau kau has been available to the natives from their own gardens since about May. The dry season affected the kau kau plantings, but did not destroy them. Bananas should be producing again next year.

In the meantime the natives are supplementing their diet with wild yams and other food stuffs found in the bush. Fish and game is as plentiful as ever. Pigs abound in the bush and now that the village dog populations are being built up again there should be no shortage of pig in the diet. It was indicative of adequate food supplies that the Long Island dogs were all fat and sleek.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Since the repatriation an Aid Post has been established at Koep and staffed by a native medical orderly from Saidor. The E.M.A. Mr. Radford withdrew the orderly on this patrol and the post has been temporarily closed. Mr. Radford states that the medical orderly had not been carrying out his duties satisfactorily. Some drugs and medicines were left in charge of the medical tul tuls on the island.

A Long Island native is at present training as a native medical assistant at Malahang. He should have completed his course shortly and will be available for posting at Long Island.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY:

The natives stated that there had been no recent signs of activity in the Lake Wisdom Volcano.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

There was a general improvement in the standard of housing and village cleanliness since June. The newly founded villages of Koep and Matafun are now well established. Building materials are very limited on the island. There is virtually no bamboo and very little sago. Matafun and Malala rely on Crown Island about seven miles north west of Long Island for supplies of Sago Palm.

TRADING ACTIVITY:

There are now three traders engaged more or less permanently in trochus and green snail buying in Long Island waters. They are Mr. T.A. Voight operating from Madang in the M.V. Coral Sea; Mr. A. McNamara, who is living at Long Island between Koep and Malala and Mr. E. Foad from Finschhafen, whose two small ships are usually operated by a native crew.

With such competition prices paid to the natives are good. It was noticeable that the villages most engaged in swimming for shell were those with the most neglected gardens. Matafun villagers, who do very little swimming had the most extensive gardens and were in the best physical condition. Koep, Bok and Malala natives were told to concentrate on their gardens firstly and swim when their gardens were in order.

MISSIONS:

The only mission operating on Long Island is the Lutheran Mission based on Umboi Island. The mission ship from Umboi visits the island regularly.

There are mission schools in the four villages and 14 male and one female native are attending mission schools away from Long Island, most of them at Umboi.

CENSUS:

Since the last complete census of Long Island was conducted in June, 1952 there has been a natural increase of 18 bringing the present population to 397. In 1949 the figure was 259 and in 1951 and 361.

It seems likely that the present rate of increase will be maintained or increased in the future.

In view of the rapidly increasing population it would be useful to have an Agricultural soil survey conducted on the island to determine the maximum population which the island could support. Although Long Island is approximately the same area as Kar Kar which supports upwards of 11,000 natives the top soil is very thin and many parts of the island appear to be quite barren.

(----------)

A.D. Steven, P.O.

APPENDIX A

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Reg. No. 2537 Const. ANGOMA	Experienced, but rather dull and slow of comprehension.
Reg. No. 6558 Const. KASAKA	Able and conscientious. Conduct and discipline good.

A Stevens P.O.

LONG ISLAND

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—5436/7.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														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		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children	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
MALALA	20/10/54	4	2											3	2							1		1				6		17	26	10	17	1	16	4.4	28	21	31	22	110
BOK	"	8	3						1					2	1					55	61			3		1		8	1	43	34	23	19	1	20	4.1	34	31	34	31	143
KOET	22/10	3	3												1									2				3		7	20	2	16	2	15	3.7	20	13	23	21	82
MATAFUN MATATEK	"	2	3															1		14	10							1		1	12	5	12		10	3.4	14	18	16	14	62
TOTALS		17	11						1					5	4			1		69	70	1		6		1		18	1	68	92	30	64	4	61	3.9	96	83	104	88	397

N.B. The villages of KOET and Matafun are breakaways from the patent village of BOK and are shown as such for the first time

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
28 DEC 1954

PATROL REPORT

District of....MA DANG.....(SAIDOR)..... Report No....4 of 1954/55.....

Patrol Conducted by....A.D. Steven, A/A.D.O.....

Area Patrolled....MOT Sub-Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans....Nil.....

Natives....Seven.....

Duration—From....9../..11../19.54..to....9../..12../19.54

Number of Days....24 days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?....Nil.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August..../1953...

Medical ..../...../1951...

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol....1. Revision of Census 2. Payment of Outstanding War Damage Compensation. 3. Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/12/1954

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £ 8 11 0

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

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

Village Popul

Year 1954/55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIC	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
BILIAU	10-11-54	2	1												1			
WARAI	"	1	4												1		3	3
SINGOR	11-11-54	1	1															
SORANG	"	3	2															2
MAPUNGE	"		1											1				
MASI	12-11-54		2												2			
MIB	"														2			
MOBAB	"		1															2
KOIAKU	13-11-54		3											1				1
KOKI	"	3	1											1	1			2
ASANG	15-11-54	4	1				1							1	1			
REITE	"																	1
SERIANG	"	2	1											1				
DAMOIN	16-11-54	1	-						1									1
GORIONG	"	1	1						1		1							
MAIBANG	"	3	-			1								1			5	5
UTIBANG	"																1	
ZAMBA	18-11-54	2										1			1			2
SINGUPIN	"	4												1	1			
KIAMBAUA	19-11-54	3	1											1			1	2
SEREMORI	"	1	1											2				2
LUSUANG	"		1														1	2
MAUWARERE	20-11-54	4	5				1		1			1		2	2		5	1
SARI	"																	1
BILO	21-11-54	3	3						1						2		11	6
SUIT	1-12-54	3	4															
GALEK	"	3	2					1										2
SOP	"	1	2											1	1			
KAMAI	2-12-54																4	1
MELANGAI	"	2	1															
YORI	"																	
SERENG	"													1				
GABUMI	3-12-54	2	-					1									3	1
AIYAWA	"	1	1											1	1		8	4

30-10-130

29th December, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Padang District,
PADANG.

SAIDOR Patrol Report No.4 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr.A.D.Steven, acting Assistant District Officer, following his Patrol of the MLF census sub-division, is acknowledged.

The native situation in this area has been considerably improved within the last two years by more regular patrolling and by the absence of YALI and his undesirable influence.

The channeling of the energy and ambition of leading natives into useful and lucrative co-operative enterprise by means of Rural Progress Societies should receive continued support.

The declining population of several of the smaller sub-coastal villages will be emphasized in the extract forwarded to the Director of Public Health.

I am pleased with the recent steady patrolling in the Saidor sub-District, which should not be relaxed [illegible]

9/A 29/12

(A.A.Roberts),
Director.

30/10/150 ✓

FAB.MN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
28 DEC 1954
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/3

MEMORANDUM FOR : District Office, MADANG.

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

24th December, 1954.

Subject: SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO.4 of 1954/55: MR.A.D. STEVEN.

Forwarded herewith please find the abovementioned Patrol Report.

The Patrol was of a routine nature and calls for little if any comment.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Rural Progress Societies on the Rai Coast are being fostered as these will form a natural outlet for the energies of these people.

The SIBOK-AMUN vegetable project is one which we are endeavouring to foster as much as possible, as the vegetables and in particular the English potatoes from this area are as good as anything I have seen from the Highlands. It is expected that within the next 6 to 9 months that this area should be able to supply large quantities of European vegetables to Madang, and it is hoped that once the potato growing project is properly developed that the Navy at Manus will be able to take as much as these people can produce.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION.

I am afraid that the position as stated by Mr. Steven is not only restricted to the Saidor Sub-District. The only answer lies in the establishment of more Government schools.

CENSUS.

Arrangements should be made with the Department of Public Health for a survey and an examination to be done in the SERENG and YORI villages in an effort to ascertain why the birth rates in these villages is so low and why depopulation is taking place.

ESCAPE AND DEATH OF PRISONER SIPA.

At the present time the matter of the death of SIPA is the subject of a coronial enquiry and you will be advised of the finding as soon as it is available from the Coroner.

F.A. Bensted

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
S A I D O R.

REPORT OF SAIDOR PATROL NO. 4 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted By: A.D. Steven, A/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled: Mot Sub-Division.

Duration of Patrol: 9/11/54 to 23/11/54 and 1/12/54 to 9/12/54

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:
Europeans - Nil
Natives -
Reg. No. 3887 Const. SANGONDI
" " 2537 " ANGOMA
" " 2534 " YAMANGOPA
" " 3004 " IRANGI
" " 8785 " KEGAE
N.M.O. KAGOS
N.M.O. KIAG

Last Patrol To Area By District Services August, 1953.

Objects of Patrol:
1. Revision of Census.
2. Payment of Outstanding War Damage Compensation.
3. Routine Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

This is the first occasion on which the recently formed Mot Sub-Division has been patrolled and censused as such. The area was formerly part of three sub-divisions. The patrol was interrupted on November 23 when I returned to the station following Patrol Officer Neal's sudden departure for Long Island with Vulcanologist Reynolds. The patrol was resumed on December 1.

DIARY.

Nov. 9 - Left Saidor on foot 9 a.m. Arrived Biliau 2 p.m. Slept Biliau.

Nov. 10 - Revised Biliau and Teterei census in the morning. Left Biliau 1.45 p.m. and arrived Warai 2.40 p.m. Census revised and slept Warai.

Nov. 11 - Left Warai 9.40 a.m. Arrived Singor 10.40 a.m. Revised Singor census and left Singor 11.35 a.m. Arrived Sorang 1.15 p.m. Census revised in afternoon. Slept Sorang.

Nov. 12 - Left Sorang 9 a.m. Arrived Masi 10.15 a.m. Revised census and left at 2 p.m. for Mobap. Revised Mobap census and slept there.

Nov. 13 - Left Sorang 8 a.m. and arrived Koiaku 8.45 a.m. Revised Koiaku and Koki census. Returned to Sorang in the afternoon and slept Sorang.

Nov. 14 - Day at Sorang. Addressed a meeting of the Yangdar-Mot Rural Progress Society.

~~Nov. 15 - Left Sorang 8.15 a.m. Arrived Asang 8.35. Revised cens~~

Nov. 15 - Left Sorang 8.15 a.m. Arrived Asang 8.35 a.m. Revised census. Walked to Reite and revised census and continued on to Serieng. Revised census, paid War Damage Compensation and slept.

Nov. 16 - To Damoin in the morning. Revised census and walked to Maibang in afternoon. Revised census, paid war damage compensation and returned to sleep at Serieng.

Nov. 17 - Left Serieng 8 a.m. and arrived Ramba 10.15 a.m. Heavy rain in afternoon. Slept Ramba.

Nov. 18 - Revised Ramba census and left 10.54 a.m. Reached Kiambaua 2.45 p.m. in heavy rain. Slept Kiambaua.

Nov. 19 - Revised Seremore and Kiambaua census. Left Kiambaua 11.30 a.m. and arrived Mauwarere 1.50 p.m. Slept Mauwarere.

Nov. 20 - Revised Mauwarere census and left 12 noon. Reached Bilo 2.45 p.m. and slept Bilo.

Nov. 21 - Revised Bilo census. Received word in afternoon to return to Saidor. Slept Bilo.

Nov. 22 - Left Bilo 7 a.m. and arrived Aiyowa 1 p.m. Left Aiyowa 2 p.m. and arrived Biliau 7 p.m.

Nov. 23 - Left Biliau 9 a.m. and arrived back Saidor 2 p.m.

Dec. 1 - Left Saidor 9 a.m. Arrived Suit 11 a.m. Revised census Suit and Galek. Walked to Sor. Revised census there and continued on to Biliau arriving 6.15 p.m. Slept Biliau.

Dec. 2 - Left Biliau 9 a.m. Reached Yamai 10 a.m. Revised census and walked to Malangai. Revised census Malangai and Yori and continued on to Sereng arriving 3.50 p.m. Revised Sereng census and slept.

Dec. 3 - Left Sereng 8.10 a.m. Arrived Gabumi 11.45 a.m. Left Gabumi 1.30 p.m. and arrived Aiyowa 3.10 p.m. Revised Aiyowa census and slept there.

Dec. 4 - Left Aiyowa 8.15 a.m. and arrived Sindaman 10.20. Revised census and continued on to Sibok at 1.30 p.m. Revised Sibok census and slept.

Dec. 5 - Day observed at Sibok.

Dec. 6 - Walked down to Silaling and revised census. Inspected Sibok Aid Post and returned to sleep at Sibok.

Dec. 7 - Left Sibok 8.30 a.m. and arrived Amun 11 a.m. Revised census and paid war damage compensation. Left Amun 12.30 p.m. and arrived Waibok 3 p.m. Revised census and walked down to Susagil. Slept Susagil.

Dec. 8 - Revised Susagil census and left 9.30 a.m. Arrived Yaunia 10.15. Revised census and left 11.30. Revised Yeimas census and returned to station 3 p.m.

Dec. 9 - Cycled to Wab (15 minutes). Revised census and returned to Station. Cycled to Saui (20 minutes). Revised census and re turned to Station.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The area patrolled was the seat of the Yali cult and the natives have been regarded as the most apathetic and intractable group in the sub-district. When I patrolled part of this sub-division first in August, 1952 this attitude of apathy and indifference was most marked. Since then there has been an obvious change in the general outlook.

The main factor in the change has been the growth of interest in co-operative activity. The natives have watched with interest and envy the successful development of native co-operative societies in the Madang Central Sub-District and are now belatedly trying to emulate those movements. This feeling is by no means common to all, but there are enough vigorous leaders to ensure that the new schemes planned have a reasonable chance of success.

In the last six months there have been two rural progress societies formed in the area - the Nankina-Mot Rural Progess Society and the Nankina Yangdar-Mot Rural Progress Society. The chief purpose of the societies at present is the production and sale of rice and the societies were advised to limit their activities to rice production for the present.

Both societies are striving to buy rice milling machines of their own. The Yangdar-Mot Society has £175 in the society account and the Nankina-Mot Society has £108. At present the rice produced by those societies is being milled at Saidor in the machine owned by the Number Two Rai Coast Rural Progress Society.

The Yangdar-Mot Rural Progress Society consists of thirteen villages, which contribute manpower towards the working of a communal garden near Asang. In addition most of the member villages have small plantings of their own near the village gardens. If the new season's rice crop is successful the society should have sufficient cash by the end of 1955 to buy their machine.

The Nankina-Mot Society is not so far advanced. Most of the money collected has come from sale of copra and sale of native vegetables to the Saidor Station. There has been no commu nal garden formed by the natives, but all the society villages have small plantings of their own.

The leading figure in the Nankina-Mot Society is the Tul Tul of Galek, Kurau. Formerly one of Yali's foremost lieutenants he is an energetic and resourceful leader. The instigator of the Yangdar-Mot Society is the Luluai of Sorang, a determined and capable leader.

It has been the practice over the past four months to collect native vegetables at Suit on the Government tractor. Suit is a coastal village about nine miles north west of Saidor. The vegetables are collected once a fortnight and issued to station employees. With the onset of the wet season the loaded tractor has not been able to negotiate a steep hill on the road and the practice has been discontinued. While it operated the natives received an average of about £15 a fortnight and much of this money went into society funds.

Villages in the Sibok-Amun area are also co-operating in a joint enterprise of supplying European vegetables to the Saidor Station. The project is organised by the Luluai of Sibok. The present supply of vegetables is not constant and is normally only enough to meet the requirements of the station. However, the supply is always increasing and it should be possible soon to send regular consignments to Madang.

NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont'd

The natives have been told to bring the vegetables to the station a day or two before the arrival of the fortnightly charter aircraft from Madang. If there is sufficient in future a partial back load could be given to the aircraft.

The mountain villages of Seremore, Kiambaua, Mauwarere and Bilo are obviously profiting from regular patrolling. Prior to 1951 these villages had very little contact and the natives were very shy. Since 1951 the villages have been visited yearly and the natives are now much more settled. Census attendances were good and the natives discussed their affairs quite openly. Roads have been improved and there was no difficulty in getting carriers as in the past.

Although there are 48 villages shown in the sub-division many of the villages are only hamlets. In many cases villages have merged but separate books have been maintained. One third of the villages have populations of less than 50 and only seven have populations of more than 100.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The Lutheran and Catholic missions are both operating in this area. The Lutheran Mission controls the mountain villages and about half the coastal villages. The Catholics are confined mainly to the sub-coastal region and influence the balance of the coastal villages. Relations between the two missions are good.

Although Government prestige is rising in this area the natives attitude towards missions and schooling shows no great improvement. Catholic and Lutheran native teachers alike complain that school attendances are irregular and parents do not encourage their children's attendance.

Even in the long contacted coastal villages there seems to be no stigma attached to illiteracy and as long as there are one or two literate natives in the village to conduct the necessary clerical work and book keeping the attitude is that literacy and education are superfluous.

This attitude is less prevalent in the mountain villages, where school attendances are large and fairly consistent.

It is significant that throughout the whole area there was not one village which has sent a representative to the Gove rnment School in Madang, although some of the villages have hadr schools established for 15 years.

CENSUS.

Attendances were good and the only illegal absenteeism was at the lesser contacted villages. Several new names were recorded in the mountain villages of Bilo and Mauwarere. It seems that it will be some time before the population in that sector will be fully accounted for.

Census figures for the village of Huhukerak (Pop. 38) are not included. At Bilo I was told that the natives were living at Aiyowa. On arrival there I found that this was not the case and that the natives were scattered about the bush. The village was censused for the first time last year.

CENSUS Cont'd

Several of the smaller sub-coastal villages seem to be facing extinction from depopulation. Yori and Sereng with a combined population of 58 had only 10 children under the age of 13 in the village. Only one birth has been recorded in either village in three years. Like other groups which have disappeared in recent years Sereng and Yori are said to have been once large and flourishing villages.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

Normally about the end of the year there is a shortage of food among the coastal and sub-coastal natives in this sub-district. However, gardens in this sub-division at least are still producing well and are likely to be for some weeks yet.

The dry season which ends about October was not as severe as usual this year. Natives in the Sorang area say that they delayed burning off garden areas because of early rain and now that the wet season has started it is too late. Consequently taro is likely to be short in the coming season.

ROADS & BRIDGES

The vehicular road from Saidor to the Mot River which was completed this year is being kept in good order. Although no heavy flooding has occurred in the rivers yet the bridges are all holding well. The road is frequently used by the station tractor.

Nearly all village tracks were in very good order. The only exception was the path from Bilo to Aiyowa (six hours) which was in poor condition. Only two Government patrols have used this path in recent years, but it is likely to be used more frequently in the future. Bilo and Aiyowa natives were ordered to improve and maintain the road.

A new roadway has been cut from Aiyowa to Sibok via the new village site of Sindaman. It is steep and tortuous but should be satisfactory when improvements are carried out.

During the last ten days of the patrol heavy rain made the paths slippery and muddy. During the next four months these roads will be practically impassable.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The majority of officials were carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

Luluai Samboyan of the coastal village of Warai (Pop. 8 4) resigned because of old age and infirmity. Attempts to find a successor proved futile. All likely candidates for the office declined and supported their refusal with an amazing variety of excuses. The position has been left vacant for the time being and the village is being controlled by the Tul Tul.

This attitude towards village officialdom is characteristic of the coastal villages on the Number One Rai Coast. The younger generation flouts the authority of the elders and contrives to spend as much time as possible in and near Madang. This practice is being actively discouraged.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

There has been a marked improvement in the standard of housing and village cleanliness during the last two years. In all the mountain villages new houses have been built and there are now nearly enough houses for the counted population.

Housing was worst in some of the coastal villages and several houses were ordered to be destroyed.

Natives of Sindaman between Aiyowa and Sibok have begun building a new village about two miles from the old site. The natives in this area tend to be nomadic. It is hoped that the new site will provide a permanent home for the wanderers.

HEALTH.

An N.M.O. accompanied the patrol and medical inspections were carried out at all villages. The general health of the natives was good and only comparatively minor ailments were noted. Treatment was carried out on the spot and the more serious cases sent to Saidor.

Aid Posts are operating at Sorang and Sibok. Both posts had full wards and the N.M.A. at Sibok and the N.M.O. at Sorang appeared to be doing their work properly. Instructions were given for the construction of two new wards at the Sibok Post, the present two wards being inadequate .

ANTHROPOLOGY:

The following legend is told by the people of Sibok. Elders say that it is one of the few old legends which have survived and are still related to children today:

A young man was fishing in a stream one day, when he shot a large fish with his bow and arrow. The fish made off with the arrow sticking in his side. He followed it up the stream but lost sight of it. Rounding a bend he came across an old woman sitting on a stone. Asked if she had seen the fish she produced it and handed it to the young man.

He hesitated then gave it back to the old woman. She told the young man that she lived along and had no one to tend to her garden and asked if he would come and help her for a day. He agreed.

He toiled hard all day in the garden. In the late afternoon the old woman gave him an object wrapped in leaves with the instructions that he was to return to the place where he had first seen the old woman. Then he was to spit first up the stream then down the stream. Only then could he un-wrap the package she had given him.

The young man did as he was bid. On opening the package he found two beans. Then looking up stream he noticed a clump of pit-pit and standing in the pit-pit was a young woman. He called her and she came with him. He then looked down stream and saw a clump of bamboo. In the clump of bamboo was another young woman. He called to her and she too came with him. They then all returned to the village.

In the village that night the young man told his brother about his strange experience. His brother was envious and the next day he set out to do the same himself. He shot the fish, which was again found by the old woman, to whom he gave the fish. Again she asked him to come and work in her garden.

4.

ANTHROPOLOGY Cont'd.

But the day was hot and the young mand did not feel like work so he loafed most of the day under a tree. In the afternoon the old woman again gave the man a package with the same instructions as had been given to the first brother.

But the second brother was too curious. He opened the package before he reached the appointed place. In it were two dry and wrinkled beans. He performed the ritual as prescribed by the old woman, but instead of two young women appearing, two ugly old crones manifested themselves. The brother took the hags back to the village and everyone jeered at him and he had great shame.

A.D. Steven, A/A.D.C.

APPENDIX A

ESCAPE A ND DEATH OF PRISONER SIPA

While at Sorang on this patrol I heard a complaint from the Luluai of Utibang that the native Sipa of Utibang had threatened to kill him with bow and arrow. Sipa was arrested by native constables and taken to Saidor to be held in custody.

A week later on November 28 Sipa escaped from the gaol at Saidor, but was receptured at ~~Saidor~~ Maibang a few days later. While being escorted back to Saidor on December4, Sipa collapsed and died shortly after being re-admitted to the gaol on December 5.

As I was still on patrol at the time of the capture Patrol Officer, Mr. M. V. Neal compiled a full report on the matter and forwarded it to the District Commissioner, Madang.

Natives of Maibang also alleged that Sipa had been responsible for three murders committed before the war. I investigat ed these charges while on patrol, but there was insufficient evidence to prepare a charge on those grounds.

After my return to the station I closely questioned the native const ables who re-arrested Sipa and the natives of Maibang. There was nothing to suggest that Sipa had been assaulted or mishandled by the police or anyone else.

A. D. Steven

A. D. Steven, A/A.D.O.

APPENDIX B

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Reg. No. 3887 Const. SANGONDI	Capable and smart, but is inclided to be lazy.
Reg. No. 2537 Const. ANGOMA	Conscientious and experienced. Not very intelligent.
Reg. NO. 2534 Const. YAMANGORA	Conscientious, hardworking and intelligent. A very good bushman.
Reg. No. 3004 Const. IRANGI	A very capable and industrious constable. Has a chest weakness and is a poor risk in the mountains.
Reg. No. 8785 Const. KEGAE	Young and inexperienced. Conduct and work satisfactory.

A.A. Stevens D/ADO

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR .....

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

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
BILIAU	10-11-54	2	1												1						4	6	2						5	2	10	29	11	17	-	17	35	21	22	35	30	117
WARAI	10-11-54	1	4												1				3	3			5		2		2		1		12	24	6	13	1	12	39	14	16	23	21	84
SINGOR	11-11-54	1	1																		2	1	3	1	1				1		14	13	-	9	-	7	34	8	4	12	9	39
SORANG	11-11-54	3	2																2				1								11	25	2	18	1	15	33	12	13	37	20	83
MAPUNGE	11-11-54		1											1									2		1						3	10	-	7	-	6	30	3	1	9	8	24
MASI	12-11-54		2												2				1	1			2								5	20	9	11	-	12	32	7	11	26	17	63
MIB	12-11-54														2								3								4	18	3	11	1	8	31	3	4	21	13	44
MOBAP	12-11-54		1																2	1			1						2		2	12	4	10	1	8	32	5	12	15	11	41
KOIAKU	13-11-54		3											1					1		3		1								3	15	1	12	-	11	32	6	6	17	15	45
KOKI	13-11-54	3	1											1	1				2		1		3						2		3	17	7	11	2	10	31	12	9	17	11	60
ASANG	15-11-54	4	1				1							1	1						5	6	2						1		12	29	6	18	-	17	30	18	11	32	21	91
REITE	15-11-54																		1		1	4							3		7	26	3	17	2	15	34	14	11	25	23	80
SERIANG	15-11-54	2	1											1								2							4		6	21	4	9	1	9	34	11	6	23	17	63
DAMOIN	16-11-54	1	-						1										1			5	2	3							5	19	4	10	-	11	3	9	2	16	11	41
CORIONG	16-11-54	1	1						1		1											1				1		1			3	11	2	9	-	7	3	9	6	11	14	43
MAIBANG	16-11-54	3				1						1						3	5	1	1	1						1			8	28	8	24	3	20	4	20	15	33	30	103
UTICANG	16-11-54																	1			2	2									1	9		5	1	4	34	4	1	7	5	19

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males				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	16-16	16-45	16-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
RAMBA	18-11-54	2										1		1			2				8	2	4				2		8	31	3	20	1	18	3	7	10	8	14	20	78
SANCUPIN	18-11-54	4												1	1				8	5									7	8	3	9		11	3	3	11	10	15	13	149
KIAMBAUA	19-11-54	3	1											1			1	2			6		2						4	30	15	17	1	20	3	3	17	23	25	30	108
SEREMORI	19-11-54	1	1										2				2				8					1			3	16	2	13		10	3	3	7	8	14	18	56
LUSUANG	19-11-54		1														1	2											6	9	4	8	1	7	3	3	9	4	11	11	42
MAUWERERE	20-11-54	4	5				1				1		2	2			5	7	1	2	8				1				14	30	12	40	2	33	3	6	32	32	36	56	185
SARI	20-11-54																	1	11	6									1	12	1	7		6	3	2	4	6	14	8	32
BILO	21-11-54	3	3				1							2			11	6		1									12	54	4	32	2	26	3	6	39	29	62	41	171
SUIT	1-12-54	3	4															2	1	16	5					2	3	7	39	9	21		21	3	4	19	20	31	23	119
GALEK	1-12-54	3	2					1									2			8									8	23	4	15	3	14	3	7	20	16	20	19	83
SOR	1-12-54	1	2										1	1											1			4	8	25	6	21		22	3	3	11	11	30	27	84
YAMAI	2-12-54																4	1		1								1	5	2	10	8		7	3	7	10	9	19	16	56
MELANGAI	2-12-54	2	1																										3	10	1	9	2	7	3	10	11	11	11	43
YORI	2-12-54																											2	5	8	4	4	1	4	3	2	4	11	11	30
SERENG	2-12-54												1							1								1	1	12	1	8		7	3	1		4	13	10	28
GABUMI	3-12-54	2					1										3	1		2								1	4	18	3	13		12	3	3	8	4	20	20	55
AIYAWA	3-12-54	1	1										1	1			8	4		1	1								7	30	3	20	2	19	3	8	21	13	35	35	105

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children born last		Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SINDAMAN	4-12-54													1			1	-	5	4	1						2	1	4	25	6	21	2	21	3.5	11	9	31	27	82
SURI	4-12-54																				1						7		5	8	4	6	-	6	3.3	4	4	5	9	30
SIBOG	5-12-54	1	2			1	1							1	1					1	3	-	1						7	30	7	21	3	18	3.5	15	12	32	26	89
SILALING	5-12-54	1	-														1	2	2	2	1								8	25	5	21	-	19	3.4	17	10	30	25	83
AMUN	6-12-54	1	2														1	2			1						10	1	4	30	4	23	-	20	3.7	6	10	27	31	86
WAIBOL	6-12-54	1																											8	11	7	15	1	12	3.9	12	16	17	17	62
SUSAGIL	7-12-54	1	2			1								1			1										1		7	12	5	14	1	10	3.5	12	13	17	15	58
BUSAKA	7-12-54							1									1										1		6	12	2	9	-	8	3.0	5	5	14	11	36
YAUNIA	7-12-54	2	3														1			1							2		12	19	5	17	-	15	3.0	16	19	24	19	81
YEIMAS	7-12-54	3	1														1			1		1							3	16	5	9	2	9	3.0	19	15	17	12	65
WAB	9-12-54	2												2	1				1	7		1							3	21	3	14	-	13	3.0	17	10	21	17	67
GUMBI	9-12-54	1	1														1										1		2	6	-	5	1	4	3.5	4	4	10	6	25
SAUI	9-12-54	1																	1										4	12	1	7		7	3.5	6	5	14	9	34
		64	51	-	-	3	4	2	3	-	1	1	1	20	18		45	56	41	46	111	12	17	1	4	-	58	8	241	440	209	660	33	495	3.5	330	514	1024	491	3190

ation Register

Area Patrolled .....

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
[redacted]ut		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
4	6	2						5	2	10	29	11	19	-	17	3·5	21	22	35	30	117
		5		2		2		1		12	24	6	13	1	12	3·9	14	16	23	21	84
2	1	3	1	1				1		4	13	-	9	-	7	3·4	8	4	12	9	39
		1								11	25	2	18	1	15	3·3	12	13	37	20	83
		2		1						3	10	-	7	-	6	3·0	3	1	9	8	27
1	[redacted]	2								5	20	9	11	-	12	3·2	7	11	26	17	63
		3								4	18	3	11	1	8	3·1	3	4	21	13	44
1		1						2		2	12	4	10	1	8	3·2	5	12	10	11	41
	3	1								3	15	[illegible]	12	-	11	3·2	6	6	17	15	45
	1	3						2		3	17	1	11	2	10	3·1	12	9	17	17	65
	5	6	2					1		12	29	6	18	-	17	3·0	18	11	32	21	91
	1	4						3		7	26	3	17	2	15	3·4	14	11	25	23	80
		2						4		6	21	4	9	1	9	3·4	11	6	23	17	63
		5	2	3						5	19	4	10	-	11	3·0	9	12	16	17	64
		1				1		1		3	11	2	9	-	7	3·0	9	6	11	14	43
[redacted]	1	1						1		8	28	8	24	3	20	4·0	20	18	33	30	103
[redacted]	2	2								1	9	-	5	1	4	3·4	4	1	7	5	19
		8	2	4				2		8	31	3	20	1	18	3·7	10	8	24	20	78
8	5									7	8	3	9	-	11	3·3	11	10	15	13	49
		6		2						7	30	15	17	1	20	3·3	17	23	25	30	103
		8						1		3	16	2	13	-	10	3·3	7	8	14	18	56
										6	9	4	8	1	7	3·3	9	11	11	11	42
1	2	8				1				14	50	12	40	2	33	3·6	32	32	56	56	185
[redacted]	6									1	12	1	7	-	6	3·2	4	6	14	8	32
2	1									12	54	4	32	2	26	3·6	39	29	62	41	171
2	1	16	5					2	3	7	39	9	21	-	21	3·4	19	20	31	23	119
		8								8	23	4	15	3	14	3·7	20	16	20	19	83
				1				4		8	25	6	21	-	22	3·3	11	11	30	27	184
		1							1	5	~~5~~ 12	10	~~8~~ 10	-	7	3·7	10	9	19	16	56
										3	10	1	9	2	7	3·0	10	11	11	11	43
[redacted]								2		5	8	4	4	1	4	3·0	2	4	11	11	30
1								1		1	12	1	8	-	7	3·1	-	4	13	10	28
	2							1		4	18	3	13	-	12	3·3	8	4	20	20	55
	1	1								7	30	3	20	2	19	3·8	21	13	35	36	105

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Cleared 5/3/70

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SAIDOR..... Report No....5.....-1954-55-

Patrol Conducted by.....M.V.NEAL. PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....KABENAU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....5 Police and 1 Native Medical Orderly.....

Duration—From...3.../...2.../19.55...to....22/....2./1955....

Number of Days.....TWENTY DAYS.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....M...12.../19.55.....

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

Map Reference.....Madang 4 Miles to 1 inch.....

Objects of Patrol.....Revision of Census.....

.....Routine Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/4/1955.

.....
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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

Village Popul

Year 1954/55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIC	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
BIBI	7.2.55		2																
KUMISANGER	18.2.55	6	3											1					
KUL	17.2.55	4	3											1	1				
RIMBA	17.2.55	1	1											2					
MARAKUMI	16.2.55	5	2						2						2				
ARAWUMI	16.2.55	1	1							1		1			1			1	4
SONGUM	16.2.55	2	2	1											1				3
YANGHLAMI	15.2.55		2																2
SEKWANAMI	15.2.55	1	3			1								1					
GUR *	10.7.53		2			1													
BOIMBI	10.2.55							1						1				1	
BANG.	10.2.55	3	4					1						2		1			
KIVANJE	11.2.55	1	3					4	2					4	3				2
BONGGU	9.2.55	13	8			1								1	5			1	
TOTAL		37	36	1		3		6	4	1		1		13	13	1		6	2

* NOT CENSUSSED PREVIOUS CENSUS SAIDOR PATRO

30/10/188.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
4 JUN 1955

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/3.

District Office,
MADANG.

1st June, 1955.

RIS/JT.

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

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR NO. 5/1954-1955.

PATROL MAP.

The above Report was submitted without a map. This has now been received from Mr. Neal and a copy is forwarded herewith.

4/6/55

(R.I. Skinner)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

DS.30-10-188

29th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT - SAIDOR No. 5 OF 1954-55.

The report has been received. A pleasing thing to note is that the people are now bringing forward their disputes to be heard by the Administration. This is a big change after the Yali affair.

A careful check of their Rural Progress Societies needs to be made, and constant supervision to keep them on the correct road.

It is always a good idea when on patrol to have at least one week's supply of stores surplus, as one never knows when an urgent call for assistance may be received.

I note that at least one of the alleged murderers has been apprehended and brought before the Court.

Mr. Neal did the correct thing when he referred the proposed purchase of a vessel for Lentub, Dein and Mindiri villages to you for investigation.

Doubtless you have already advised Mr. Neal of the correct procedure in the appointment of village officials.

An interesting report.

A.A.R.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

25/10/68

In Reply Please Quote
No. M.30/3.

RIS/JT.

District Office,
MADANG.

22nd April, 1955.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
26 APR 1955

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

PATROL REPORT - SAIDOR NO. 5.
MR. M.V. NEAL, PATROL OFFICER -
KABENAU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION,
SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT.

Attached herewith, please, is the above Patrol Report. This was a routine patrol, but the report of two unlawful killings to the Patrol rather interfered with its routine nature.

Native Affairs.

Mr. Neal's reference to huge unpopulated areas, must be read in a comparative sense. It is doubted whether the area concerned would be large enough to regard as suitable for any plans for the settlements of other native people.

It is pleasing to read that disputes of various kinds were brought to the Patrol for settlement, as this is usually an indication of confidence and that there are no under-currents of undesirable influence.

The reference in paras. 3 and 4 of page 5, to a gathering at Buggatti, refers to a visit by myself and Mr. J. R. Vicary, District Agricultural Officer. A large number of village officials met together and it was immediately decided to go ahead with the Rural Progress Society. The rice hulling machinery has now been installed and is operating satisfactorily. Doubtless, there will be breakaways from this Society, as the distances in some cases are considerable and there appears to be scope for further Societies, with their main object, rice growing in the area. Such breakaways will be handled as they appear necessary, but in the meantime, useful experience is being gained by all concerned.

The alleged murderer KALIO, is still being sought. Reports have been received that he is on Kar Kar Island and exhaustive enquiries will be made by a Patrol at present operating there. Further reports have been received that he is in the Manus District and these are being investigated.

The Mission Teacher, BERAU of Guria, referred to in paragraph 3., page 6 of the Report, was arrested and has been committed for trial at the next sittings of the Supreme Court on a charge of unlawful killing.

The Mr. "Faye", referred to (para. 4), is

one E.P. Fahey, who is doubtless well-known to you. If this individual was more intelligent, he could be somewhat of a nuisance. Needless to say, he had not discussed the matter in question with myself or any other responsible officer in Madang. Any application for land he may make, will be treated entirely on its merits.

Before any negotiations are entered into for the purchase of the vessel mentioned in paragraph 5, page 6 of the Report, the vessel will be thoroughly inspected and the whole position thoroughly investigated.

Agriculture.

Seasonal semi famines have always occurred on the Rai Coast and years of education will be needed before these can be completely eliminated. The expansion of the various rice planting projects for village consumption may prove to be part of the answer to this problem.

Anthropology.

It is pleasing to see that Mr. Neal has taken an interest in this as far too many officers tend to neglect completely our efforts to acquire knowledge of the social structure and procedures of the people in areas patrolled.

The difficulties of administration in this area are indicated by the number of different language groups in this comparatively small area.

Village Officials and Villages.

Mr. Neal will be reminded of the correct procedure to be adopted in connection with the appointment of village officials.

Roads and Bridges.

As soon as possible, a vehicle will be allocated to Saidor Sub District and this should provide greater incentive both to Administration staff and to local people, to construct and maintain vehicular roads.

Census and Statistics.

The overall increase in population, while small, is encouraging, as there is little doubt that in the early days of their contact with Europeans, the population of the Rai Coast generally declined.

General.

Mr. Neal appears to have conducted a worthwhile routine patrol and its effects in the area concerned, should be accordingly beneficial.

(R.I. Skinner)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Saidor.
1st March 1955

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

REPORT OF SAIDOR PATROL No.5 of 1954/55.

Officer Conducting Patrol: Patrol Officer M.V.NEAL.

Area Patrolled: Kabenau Census Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol: Revision of census,
Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol: 3/2/55 to 22/2/55 (Twenty days)

Personnel Accompanying:

Reg No	6859	L/cpl	KAUMBARGA
" "	2534	Const:	YAMANGOPA
" "	6127	"	SAPO
" "	6384	"	PETIKUMBOI
" "	6427	"	YAMBUNANDI
N.M.O.			KIAK

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PATROL REPORT DIARY.

FEBRUARY1955.

3rd — Departed Station and walked to Yamai village passing through Wab, Yaimas ,Galek and Suit en route. Night spent at Yamai .

4th — Departed Yamai village and walkad through to Mindiri where the night was spent. Disc ussions were held with village officials at Lamtub village en route into the purchase by them of a small pinnace.

5th — Departed Mindiri for Bibi village passing through Ganglau Kulilau and Bibi aid post en rpute. During the afternoon gardens were visited and in th e evening discussions were held with local village officials.Remained the night at Bibi.

6th — Day observed.

7th — Revised the census at Bibi village then departed for Marakum where the night was spent in di scussion with local village officials.

8th — Departed Marakum village for Bonggu passing through Yangalam village enroute. Night spent at Bonggu.

9th — Revised the census at Bonggu i nspected village gardens then departed for Bang village. Slept the night at Bang village.

10th — Revised the census of both Bang and Boimbi villages and hold discussions with village officials during the remainder of the day mainly on the possibilitied of forming a Rural Progress Society in this area. Slept the night at Bang.

11th — Village Tultul of Boimbi village reports a murder in a hamlet belonging to and close to his v illage. Immediately proceed to this hamlet only to find that the suspect has already run away. Despatch two policemen to find and apprehend this native. Hear some evidence from witnesses at this hamlet and then return to Bang village for the night.

12th — Spend the day at Bang hearing evidence from and interviewing witnesses to the murder reporte d the previous day. Slept another night at Bang village.

13th — Departed Bang for Kwanje village arriving there late in the afternoon. Slept the night at Kwanje village, talks with the local officials during the evening.

14th — Revised the census at Kwanje viiage and returned to Bang for the night. The two policemen sent after the suspected murderer without the native. They had re ported that he was last seen crossing the Gogol River heading towards Madang. Also this morning some natives from Gur village near Yangalam village at the mouth of Kabenau River report at Kwanje village that the Luluai of that village while on a visit to relatives at Guria village in the Ramu Valley had been wounded. He had apparently been struck on the head by a mission teacher holding bush knife. As the extent of wounding was unknown and as the patrol was not equiped to proceed into the area two policemen were despatched to investigate, and bring back this Luluai for medical treatment if necessary.

15th — Depart Bang for Yangalam village. Here the census of Yangalam, Songum and Sekwanam villages wa s revised during the afternoon, In the evening a large meeting of the all the Village officials for the whole area was held to discuss the possiblities of forming a Rural Progress So ciety in the area. ~~Slept the night at~~

DIARY Contd.,

FEBRUARY 1955.

15th Contd., Slept the night at this village.

16th Departed Yangalam village for MARAKUM passing through the small hamlet of Gur. A revision of census at thxis hamlet was not possible as the officials and many of the people were absent over on the Ramu Valley side of the range. on arrival at Marakum village revised the census of two of the villages Marakum and Arawum. ~~Remained~~ Remained the night at this village.

17th Departed this village after revising the census for the village of Rimba and walked through to KUL village. The census was revised here and the night spent at this village. During the evening discussions were held with local officials.

18th Departed Kul village for Mindiri village passing through the villages of Kuisanger, Bibi, Kulilau and Ganglau en route. The census at Kumisanger was revised in the morning. Slept the night at Mindiri village.

19th Remained at Mindiri village in order to meet the Japanese War Graves Commission. Their vessel The TAISEI MARU arrived off Herwarth Point at 8.30 a.m. accompanied by the Madang Government Trawler M.V.KORO. The TAISEI MARU despatched a launch with members of the War Graves Commission on board accompanied by Assistant District Officer Mr A.R. Haviland. It was not possible for this launch to come right into the beach because of the reefs that lay right along the Western side of the point. Acanoe was sent out to this launch and it brought back only two members of the Commission who proceeded to dig up the remains of War dead buried in four graves at Mindiri village. A quantity of bones having been found the se two members proceeded back by canoe to the launch and then back to the Taisei Maru which immediately steamed t owards Madang. The proceeding took approximately one hour. Remained this day at Mindiri.

20th Day observed.

21st Departed from Mindiri for Biliau village passing through the villages of Dein, Lamtub, Si ngor and Waraien route. Night spent at Biliau.

22nd Departed Biliau for Saidor Station,

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WALKING TIMES.

	HOURS	MINUTES.
Saidor to Galek	2	-
Galek to Yamai	1	-
Yamai to Warai	2	-
Warai to Lamtub	2	-
Lamtub to Mindiri	2	10
Mindiri to Ganglau	2	-
Ganglau to Bibi	3	-
Bibi to Kumisanger	1	-
Kumisanger to Kul		20
Kul to Marakum	2	40
Marakum to Bonggu	3	-
Bonggu to Bang	2	-
Bang to Kwanje	8	-
Bang to Yangalam	3	-
Yangalam to Marakum	3	-

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INTRODUCTION

This patrol was of a routine natur e in the newly formed Kabenau Census Sub-Division. This division was originally two separate areas, known as the Kabenau -Guabe and the Gower but now has been conbined into the one Census Sub-Division known simply as the Kabenau. This area takes in both coastal and mountainous country between the Gower River and the border of the Madang-Central-Saidor Sub-Districts, on the Kabenau River.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the area patrolled seems fairly satisfactory and the people, especially in the Kabenau River valley itself, have now settled down completely after the outbreak of cargo cultism eighteen months ago.

The areax as a census sub-division is extremely large and the population centred as it is along the coast and following the Kabenau river upstream leaves a very huge unpopulated area. There are only two villages in this huge mountainous area, they are Dinam and Budeum near the upper reaches of the Gower River and as they had been visited and census had been revised earlier in the year they were not visited this time.

There were quite a number of disputes brought before the patrol which in its way is a very good thing as it does show that the people are willing to discuss their troubles and are seeking advice. It is far easier to asses the true native situation in the area if these troubles are brought into the open instead of, as is invarioubly the case throughout this Sub-District for the village officials to report instantly upon an officer's visit that they have no troubles whatsoever. Those people in this census sub-divisiondo give the impression that they have confidence in the Administrationby coming forward quite voluntarily with any troubles they might have.

NATIVE AFFAIRS Contd.,

The disputes during this officer's visit were, except for two cases that resulted in court action on the spot and resulted in subsequent gaol sentences for the two miscreants, all of a marital nature and were settled arbitrarily and amicably for all parties concerned. It was, however, distressing to see, especially in the composite village of Yangalum, the way that women were marked for one husband or another without the slightest consideration being given to the woman herself. This was not the marking of young childrenx but of adult native women. In one particular case a native woman who had married a young man, the man had not yet paid for his bride, was brought to the census line crying her eyes out and saying most vehemently that she did not the like the man who had been marked for her and had no desire at all to marry him. In this case the parents of the girl were consulted and they decided that under the circumstances their daughter need not marry the man. It was suggested that this was possibly a wise course as it would avoid unpleasantness that would have certainly arisen in the future. As a result of this move another marraige had also to be reconsidered as the two brides had been given on an exchange basis. It is appreciated that native custom gives little or no place to the opinions of the womenfolk but at the same time discussions were held there and then to see if the womenfolk of that particular place could not be given at least some voice in the matters of whom they were going to marry. The important role of womenfolk as far as the village was concerned was pointed out and it was suggested that if the women were given some consideration in marital matters far less troubles and disputes would eventuate in the future.

That the cargo cult movement has subsided altogether seems very evident by the very presence of these marital disputes, for it was one of the main rules laid down at the time of the movement in 1953 that these disputes must cease if the cargo was to be forthcoming.# - Another aim of that movement was expulsion of the Mission, and yet now the teachers report that while attendance is still small it is constant and slowly increasing.

The growing and production of rice in the area is definitely on the increase, and in the Kabenau River partpart itself enquiries and requests were made by village officials to set up a Rural Progress Society. A large meeting of all interested parties was called and was held at Yangalum village to try and discover the potentialities of a society if such was formed. It came out during the discussions that all these people had been present at a large gatheringin the Buggatti area near the end of last year when the District Commissioner and the District Agricultural Officer made a visit there to ascertain the possiblities of setting up a large society embracing the whole area. It was, so the people at this meeting say, suggested that three separate societies be set up with one centrally placed rice huller. When the officials from this area were asked their opinions on this matterthey did not voice any either for or against. Now, on this officer's visit to their villages strong representations were made not only for them to have their own societym but also a rice huller of their own.

A society could be easily formed here and would have a membership of twelve villages, it would be able to produce rice both as separate villages and communally in a big central garden, and also it would be able to produce copra. However, as to the setting up of a machine, this should be dependant uponwhether it would have the work to do to warrant the outlay of its purchase. There appears to be a tendancy along this part of the Rai Coast to desire to purchase these rice machines as a sign of wealth to be seen by neighbouring communities rather than just working out practically as to whether local production warrants the installation of such a machine.

#See Patrol Report No.1 1953/54 Native Affairs Section page3. Saidor.

NATIVE AFFAIRS Contd.,

It was suggested to the parties concerned in the Yangalam area that they should seek out the advice of the Department of Agriculture in Madang. In any case it would be advisable for such a project to be supervised from Madang and not from Saidor because of the area's proximity to Madang. It is approximately one day's walk from Madang as against three from Saidor

While this officer was at Bang village , on the 11th February 1955 a murder was reported from a hamlet on the Western side of the Kabenau River. The hamlet belonged to the village of Boimbiwhich is included in the Saidor Sub-District. Of the two families occupying this hamlet one was included in Boimbi, the other, the murderer's in Jilim village , another village further towards the Midjim River in the Madang Central-Sub-District.This officer immediately proceeded to this hamlet only to find that the murderer had already run away. The name of the native who was susupected of murdering is called KALIO and hehad killed his wife, one SOLO. The body of the deceased was inspected before it was burried and there were severe bruises on the upper arms and shoulders, a wound about the size of a shilling on the back of the crown of the head and very extensive swelling right across the nape of the neck. Two policemen were despatched to find and apprehend the suspect, but after following him for three days lost him when he was seen crossing the Gogol River headed for Madang itself. The two policemen then returned to the patrol. Ivestigations were carried out and two witnesses were brought to Saidor with the view to sending them into Madang to help in identifying the native if and when he was arrested there.

On Sunday 13th February1955 at Kwanje village it was reported to this officer that the Luluai ofGur village, near Yangalam had been wounded by a knife blow on the head delivered by a mission teacher,while he was visiting relatives at Guria village in the Naho Rawa census Sub-Division on the Ramu River side of the Finnisterre mountains. Two policemen were despatched to the are ax to investigate and bring the luluai back to Saidor native hospital if attention was necessary. It was thought inadvisable to proceed into the area with whole patrol as this would have entailed a stay of another week or ten days in the area and stores being carried by the patrol were not sufficient to cover this extra period. Also the extent of the wounding of the man was completely unknown. Furthor , this officer had received instructions from Saidor Station to be present at Mindiri village on 19th February 1955 to meet the Japanese War Graves Commission. Sub-District Office Saidor was informed of the action taken.

On Wednesday 9th February 1955 while this officer was at Bonggu village a visit was made by the Yabob village pinnace. from Madang, carrying as a passenger a Mr Ted FAYE who stated that he was looking down the coast for some land he could buy from the natives or from a previous European owner so that he could set up a trade store. He stated that he was making the trip with the full knowledge of the District Commissioner in Madang. He stayed at Bonggu for approximately an hour before proceeding further along the coast in this pinnace.

A further query was made by the natives of Lamtub village who are combining with Dein and Mindiri villages to purchase a pinnace from Mr R. Dwyer of Siar Plantation, Madang. (See patrol report No.6 1953/54 Native Affairs Section page 3.) The sum this time mentioned was £600 and as a man was going forthwith to inspect the craft at Madang, a letter was given to him to present to the Assistant District Officer Madang requesting advice and help in the purchasing of such a ship. The natives state that this craft has been rebuilt by Mr Dwyer and is at present without an engine and that they believed that £600 was the purchase price but whether this was with or without the engine was unknown.

On Saturday 19th February 1955 at approximately 8.30 a.m. the Japanese War Graves Commission ship TAISEI MARU , accompanied by the Madang government trawler M.V.KORO arrived off Herwarth Point near the village of Mindiri. The TAISEI MARU stood off shore about one mile while the trawler came into the small bay on the Western side of point and stayed there

NATIVE AFFAIRS Contd.,

just standing off shore about one hundred yards. Meanwhile a launch was despatched from the TAISEI MARU with members of the commission on board accompanied by Mr A.R. Haviland Assistant District Officer Madang. This launch attempted to come ashore near the village but had to put off again as the sea was too rough for it to make its way through the very narrow opening in the reef. Although the launch made its way right around the shore of this small bay it could not find a suitable place to make a landing. Finally a small canoe was sent out to this launch and it brought back two members of the party who proceeded to the cemetary and removed the bones of some war dead buried at the cemetary here. The graves there were very shallow and very close together and it was impossible to find any complete skeletons so that it is not known exactly just how many bodies the bones found would make up. After this had been done then two members of the party returned to the launch again by canoe, and thence to the TAISEI MARU. The whole proceedings took approximately one hour.

The general impression gained in the area was that the people are now looking for ways and means to find remunerative reward for their work. Rice has been planted everywhere, copra is being produced by the coastal people and especially at this time of year, now that their gardens have been planted there is time enough to spare for them to indulge in communal activities such as Rural Progress Societies.

AGRICULTURE.

Everywhere throughout the area gardens both village ones and rice ones were visited and all were found to be in a satisfactory condition, although everyone stated that rain was necessary. The past two months had been very dry, January exceptionally so for that month is normally one of the wettest months of the year.

Gardens for food had already been planted and all the crops had withstood the temporary lack of rain well. During the last days of this patrol heavy falls of rain were experienced and it is thought that most of the gardens should be producing properly within two months. Some sweet potatoes that had been planted towards the end of last year are now ready and are being used by the people. However, food is generally in very short supply, but this is a seasonal occurrance and not due to any inclement weather.

The staple foods of these people are taro, yams and mami and these are not yet ready in the new gardens. At present the people's diet is made up from bananas, pitpit, tulip, pawpaw and small supplies of pumpkins, beans and cucumber. Breadfruit and marata are also eaten when in season but this normally occurs before Christmas.

All the villages near the mouth of the Kabenau River have small quantities of sago palm growing , but only in the village of Bonggu does it play any part at all in the diet.

Rice has been planted in almost all villages, Kwanje being the only exception, and the officials there state that they will be planting some there this year. In the Yangalam area four villages, Yangalam, Sekwanam, Songum and Banghave combined in a rice scheme and have an area of approximately thirteen acres under cultivation. Also the two villages of Kul and Kumisanger have combined their efforts and have about four acres under cultivation.

For approximate acreages under cultivation see appendix "B".

AGRICULTURE Contd.,

Representations were made to thisofficer at a meeting held at Yangalam village for a Rural Progress Society to be formed in the area and the people wished to include the following villages in its membership; Bonggu, Yangalam, Songum, Sekwanam, Bang, Boimbi, Gur, Marakum, Rimba, Arawum, Kul and Kumisanger, a total of twelve villages with a total population of 1185. These people were advised that such a society was a good thing and would benefit the community both financially and from the social point of view as it would show them the benefits that could accrue from consistant efforts. However, with regard to a rice hullerthough t must be given as to whether such a machine would prove its worth by corstant usage, for it is doubtful whether such a machine would more than one complete month's work insix, thus their initial outlay of some £400 would possibly be lying idle for nine or ten months of the year.However, because of this area's proximity to Madang the people were advised to seek the help and advice direct from the Agriculture Department there. For further comments on this subject see Native affairs section of this report.

There is a small hand rice huller installed at Bonggu village but although it is adequate for the milling of small amounts used for home consumtionwould be of little or any use for milling large quantities of rice.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The whole of the area patrolled is both patrilineal and patrilocal in descent and inheritance and in laws of marraige.

Descent always goes through the father to son except in rare cases where there is no male heir. In such a case the daughter will inherit the father's possessions and then her husband will be persuaded to come and live in his wife's village instead of vice versa as is the normal custom.

Normally in the questions of inheritance it is the custom for the aged father to walk around his land in company with his sons and mark all the trees that belong to him, giving each to each of his sons. In this way subsequent disputes over the owner ship of the trees are hoped to be avoided, as each son knows which trees the others own. These trees such as betel nut palms, coconutsand galip tress etc, are deemed to be the property of the one person marked by the father.

Bride price in the area is higher here than anywhere else along the Rai Coast, possibly because of its closeness to Madang.It is normal for a man to pay not only£10 to £12 in money but also a pig, wooden plates, earthen ware saucepans, fowls and Siassi beads for his bride. These Siassi beads have apparently been brought overland form the No.2 Rai Coast, where they were used in trade withnatives of that area and natives of the Siassi Islands many years ago.

The marraige ceremony is comparatively simple.On the wedding day all the bride's relatives go to the groom's village and take food with them. On arrival there all the food is cooked by the relatives of both parties to the marraige and then the laden plates are exchanged between these relatives. The actual ceremony takes place when the groom makes a cigarette, smokes the first half himself, to show his superiority to his bride, and the bride smokes the other half. Thenthe groom breaks a betel nut in half, giving half to his bride and taking the other half for himself. They share the white kumbung between them. After this formal ceremony payment is made by the groom to the bride's parents. Later after several months when the couple have a garden of their own and have acquired some pigs it is customary for them to return the feast and invite all the relatives to attend.

It is not usual for any payment for any to be made to the bride's

~~parents~~

ANTHROPOLOGY Contd.,

parents on the birth of the first child or any subsequent children.

There are six different language groups in this area; the village of Bonggu having its own language called Kai, Bang and Songum villages speaking a language known as Pinar, Kwenje village speaking the same language as Gurumbu village in the Ramu Valley known as Orobo, Boimbi village speaking Yesar the same as the village called Plubu in the Madang Central Sub-District, the villages of Sekwanam and Yangalam speaking a language called Ulamina and the villages of Kul, Kumisanger and Bibi on the coast speaking the language called Pasar. However, in spite of the many different languages people do seem to be able to understand each other throughout the whole of the area.

"B"

No specimans for the Port Moresby Museum were obtained on this patrol.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

There is only one mission opperating in this area and that is the Lutheran Mission under the supervision of Reverend Dollenger at Bonggu village. Here at this village there is a primary school run by the Reverend Dollenger himself to which some of the brighter pupils from the various neighbouring villages attend. There are also teachers sent out from Bonggu to the various villages in the area to start schools of their own.

For attendance figures both in village and primary schools see appendix "A".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND VILLAGES.

Villages throughout the area were found to be clean and tidy and the housing of good design. Almost everywhere the main materials used are kunai grass for roofing, split bamboo for walls and limbom palm for flooring. The village of Bonggu is the only one which uses the sago palm leaf extensively as a roofing material. Houses everywhere are built up off the ground and even in the rather isolated village of Kanke, where some old houses are still built on the ground, all the new ones under construction have raised floors.

The village officials were generally good and their authority was sound, however, several changes were made and are now put forward for approval or disapproval.

Bonggu village: the native GUTA promoted from Tultul to Luluai, and the native SALI appointed Tultul. The Luluai through old age and infirmity has requested that he may be relieved of his position. Accordingly an election was held in the village and the above mentioned natives were chosen by the people. The native SALI has been living in his village since the end of the war and has had no convictions against him.

Yangalam and Sekwaram villages: These villages are combined and recently the luluai of Sekwanam died. The people have requested that no successor be appointed, and the Luluai of Yangalam be appointed luluai of both villages. If the village split up at a later date then at that time a new Luluai could be appointed.

Arawum village: It was suggested in Saidor Special Report No.2 1954/55, after the investigation into the death of the medical tultul Sengau that the Luluai Yanau be relieved of his position because of incapacity to carry out his work satisfactorily. On this visit a new candidate was called for, but when the people could not decide for themselves on the spot no onre else was appointed as his successor. On the arrival of this officer at the village there was no Tultul present as the previous one had been relieved of hisx position some years ago following a gaol sentence at Saidor. Anew man KULEGO was appointed pro term; he appears to

~~have authority~~

XXX

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS Contd.,

have authority in his village and has had no previous convictions of any sort against him.

Kul village: The luluai has recently died, but again as the people could not decide on the spot who was to succeed the position was left vacant.

Kumisanger village: The luluai of this village also has died since the last censuscarried out and when the people were asked to nominate the successor they chose the present Tultul- this man was accordingly appointed Luluai pro term. In place of the vacated position of Tultul the native Sinawa was appointed pro term. This man has also been residing in his village since the end of the warand has had no convictions made against him .

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road followed for the most part was the Madang - Saidor coastal road and it was found to be in good order. The other road up the Kaperau River valley was as good as could be expected when taking into account the extreme roughness of the country adjoining this river. In many places the river had to be crossed but this is unavoidable as it is impossible to make a track following only one bank of the river.

The coastal road was found to be in good condition and between the rivers it would be possible to drive a vehicle equiped with four wheel drive. However, these rivers alon gthis coast are the most important, and really the only obstacles in the way of constructing a road from Madang to Saidor. During the dry season it is possible that they could be forded but during the wet season they could neither be forded nor could ferries be installed.

However, from Saidor to the Mot River there is an excellent vehicular road with bridges and culverts already constructed, and if a vehicle of the Land Rover type could be made available to Saidor Station it would greatly assist the passage of a patrol to areas further up the coast by cutting out unecessary walking time.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The patrol was accompanied throughout by the Native Medical Orderly Kiak, who performed his duties keenly and efficiently. No treatments were given but he did carry out thoroughinpections in every village and made recomendations for patients to proceed to the hospital. Because the incidence of sickness and sores occurred 90% of the time in small children, and because of the closeness of Madang to this area it was though advisable to send these patients to the Native Hospital there and not to Saidor. At this time of the year with the coastal rivers liable to sudden quick rises, and the food situation being generally poor the long walk to Saidor could prove very hazardous to women and children.

There is one aid post in the area at Bibi under the charge of Native Mediacl Assistant Kolta, but it is at present suffering from lack of supplies. The native incharge there was despatched to the Native Hospital at Saidor to obtain further supplies. Two new wards have recently been constructed and these together with replenished supplies of medical supplies should do much to reduce the amount of sickness in the area. In addition to this aid post minor treatments are given by the Reverend Dollegar at the Lutheran Mission Station at Bonggu village.

Everywhere talks were given stressing the importance of this aid post and the obvious benefits of the lessening of sickness in the villages if the people would take advantage of it. The standard of village

HEALTH AND HYGIENE Contd.,

sanitation was found to be good and the people were told that only by constaint attention to this could outbreaks of desease be avoided.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Census revision was carried out in all of the villages except one in this census sub-division, that one being the village of Gur. This census could not be revised as all the village officials were absent with their families visiting relatives in the Naho Rawa census sub-division on the Ramu side of the range. Thus not only was the village population reduced by almost half but also the village register could not be found

It can be readily seen from the census figures that the village of Kwanje has had an abnormally high number of deaths since the last census was taken, this , the village officials inform me took place during the first months of 1954 when there was the influenza epideric in the area, This is quite probably true as it was at this time that influenza was prevalent throughout the whole Madang District

As this division is only newly formed no comparative figures as a whole are available, however, taking the difference of births over deaths since the last census, which is seventythree births against forty three deaths it gives an overall increase of thirty. Out of a total population of 1294 there are 86 people absent at work either inside or outside the district and this gives a percentage of 6.9. There are 616 males in the area as against 564 females.

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M.V.NEAL P.O.

APPENDIX "X""A"

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING MISSION SCHOOLS IN THE AREA

VILLAGE	MISSION	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
BIBI	LUTHERAN	3& 3 #	2	5 & 3 - 8
KUMISAGGER	"	10 &2 #	10 & 1#	20 & 3 - 23
KUL	"	18 & 1#	nil	18 & 1 - 19
RIMBA	"	8& 4#	1	9 & 4 - 13
MARAKUM	"	10 &1#	1	11 & 1 - 12
ARAKUM	"	4	1	5 - 5
SONGUM	"	6	3	9 - 9
YANGALAM	"	4	4	8 - 8
SEKWANAM	"	3 & 1#	nil	3 & 1 - 4
GUR	"			
BOIMBI	"	4	3	7 - 7
BANG	"	18 & 2#	2	20 & 2 - 22
KWANJE	NO TEACHER			
BONGGU	"	10 & 14	20 & 1	30 & 15 -45
		98 & 28#	47 & 2#	145 & 30- 175

# denotes pupils at the primary school at Bongu Lutheran Mission Station .

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M.V.NEAL.P.O.

APPENDIX "A"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGES OF RICE GARDENS.

BIBI) KUMISANGER)	4
KUL	1
MARAKUM) YANGALAM) SONJUM) SEKWANAM) BANG) GUR	11½ 13
KWANJE	NIL
BONGGU	3
66	
TOTAL	22½

M.V.NEAL. P.O.

APPENDIX "C".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS IN THE AREA PATRILLED.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	MEDICAL TULTUL
KUMISANGER	SITANGO (Decd.) LANGUN (Pro Term)	SINAWA(Pro Term)	GAN
KUL	(DECD)	KAMETAM	GURANG
RIMBA	AIO	DANG	
ARAWUM	YANAU(Deposed)	KULEGO (Pro Term)	RAMDA
MARAKUM	ORUNYAI	PUTUL	KAUPUNG
SEKWANAM	TOMELIO(Decd) WALAM	GUN	
YANGALAM	WALAM	MOMONANG	GAWEI
SONGUM	BOK	KAULI	MUL
BANG	AJONG	MOM	PUI
BOIMBI	KUMBALIN	KU	
KWANJE	WAPU	GUETI	PIBUKA
BONGGU	KEIS(Resigned) SALI(Pro Term)	GUBA(Pro Term)	PEKA

M.V.NEAL. P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

KABENAU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students														
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
BIBI	7·2·55		2																	2		2	4	2					3		1	19	6	14	1	13	2·1	6	10	17	15	57
KUMISANGER	18·2·55	6	3											1								1	7	2					2	1	9	24	8	19		19	2·2	23	19	13	24	101
KUL	17·2·55	4	3											1	1					2			9	3					1		20	41	10	24	3	24	2·6	33	23	37	19	135
RIMBA	17·2·55	1	1											2							1								1		10	18	7	15		16	1·8	17	14	20	18	70
MARAKUM	16·2·55	5	2						2						2					2	1	2	2						1		11	17	4	16	3	16	2·4	29	8	19	21	80
ARAWUM	16·2·55	1	1							1			1		1			1	4	2	1	3	1							3	26	3	18	1	19	1·2	9	7	30	22	72
SONGUM	15·2·55	2	2	1										1				1	3			2		3							8	23	7	23	1	25	1·9	17	16	28	30	96
YANGALAM	15·2·55		2																4		2										3	14	4	16	2	17	3·5	8	13	22	20	63
SEKWHNAM	15·2·55	1	3			1								1					2		2	1							1		4	13	5	13		13	3·7	14	10	17	17	60
GUR *	10·7·53		2			1														1	1	1	1						1		3	9	1	11	2	11	2·6	5	7	17	15	47
BOIMBI	10·2·55							1						1					1		1		1								6	8	7	5	1	5	3·0	7	8	12	8	36
BANG	10·2·55	3	4					1						2		1					1	6	6	2					3		16	29	4	26	3	24	2·5	30	15	28	29	118
KWANTI	14·2·55	1	3					4	2					4	3				2	2	2	15	2								5	40	3	26	2	26	1·9	11	17	30	27	102
BONGGU	9·2·55	13	8			1								1	5			1			3	3	1	8	1			4	1		8	36	18	56	2	49	2·6	53	60	54	62	257
TOTALS		37	36	1		3		6	4	1			1	13	13	1		4	21	7	18	54	18	13	1			26	2	107	319	87	282	21	277		262	227	354	337	1294

* NOT VISITED THIS PATROL. PREVIOUS CENSUS SAIDOR PATROL No 1 1953/54

ation Register

Area Patrolled KABENAU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

GRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	Out	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
	2	4	2					3		1	19	6	14	1	13	2·1	6	10	17	15	57
	1	7	2					2	1	9	24	8	19		19	2·2	23	19	23	24	101
		9	3					1		20	41	10	24	3	24	2·6	33	23	37	29	135
	1							1		10	18	7	15		16	1·8	17	14	20	18	70
1	2	2						1		11	17	4	16	3	16	2·4	29	8	19	21	80
2	1	3	1							3	26	3	18	1	19	1·2	9	7	30	22	72
		2		3						8	23	7	23	1	25	1·9	7	16	28	30	96
	2									3	14	4	16	2	17	3·5	8	13	22	20	63
	2	1						1		4	13	5	13		13	3·7	14	10	17	17	60
1	1	1	1					1		3	9	1	11	2	11	2·6	5	7	17	15	47
1		1								6	8	7	5	1	5	3·0	7	8	12	8	36
	1	6	6	2				2		16	29	4	26	3	24	2·3	30	15	28	29	118
2	2	15	2							5	40	3	26	2	26	1·9	11	17	30	27	102
	3	3	1	8	1			14	1	8	36	18	56	2	49	2·6	53	60	54	62	257
18	54	18	13	1				26	2	107	319	87	282	21	277		262	227	354	337	1294

L No 1 1953/54

BISMA

ASTROLABE

BAY

MINDJIM
KONSTANTIN (MELANU) HSR
MELANU
KUMUANGER
KUBI
BAU
BAIYER RIVER
KABENAU
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
KAMBARA RIVER
GOWAR RIVER
DIMIRI
MT GERU 5,500
MT KUBARI 5840
KWANIM
BOINAI
BONGA
GURA
KAB. VAL.
BIRIBI
WALAU PLTN
FULILAU
DEIN
YAGANON RIVER
BERINGE
GRAMBU
MUNGO
GURIA
ANDUMN
5°10's
146°E

SKETCH MAP SHOWING KABENAU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION. TO ACCOMPANY D.D.S.Y.N.A. SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 5. 1954/55.

SCALE: 4 MILES = 1 INCH

0 4 8 MILES

KEY:

- PLANTATION BOUNDARY
- COASTAL VEHICULAR ROAD
- CENSUS SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY
- ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL
- MISSION STATIONS.

BISMARK

SEA

GONJAR RIVER
KUMILAU
DAGA
LALLOU
LANTTUS
SINGOA
WARRAI
BILLIAU
YAINTAS
YAINMAS
WAU
SMIDOR
NANKINA RIVER
YANGDAKU RIVER
YANGDA RIVER
YACANON RIVER
GANGLAU RIVER
BUDUMA

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	To Village Officials	
RICE	112lbs	112lbs						NIL
MEAT	63 tins	63tins						NIL
SUGAR	20lbs	20lbs						NIL
TEA	3 lbs	3lbs						NIL
SOAP	6 lbs	6lbs						NIL
MARGARINE	6lbs	6lbs						NIL
SALT	4lbs	4lbs						NIL
TOBACCO	266 sticks	100		66	50		50	NIL
MATCHES	48 Boxes	24			12		12	NIL

Govt. Print.—5677/4.74

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Madang Sub-Saidor Report No 6-54/55

Patrol Conducted by M.V.NEAL PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled UPPER NANKINA Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 6 Constables T.P.& N.G.C.
3 Native Medical Orderlies.
1 Interpreter

Duration—From 21/3/1955 to 18/4/1955

Number of Days TWENTY NINE DAYS.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../9/1953

Medical ..../4/1954

Map Reference Madang New GuineaSeries 4 miles to linch

Objects of Patrol Revision of census,
Routine administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/5/1955

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £68 - 1 - 0

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

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

Village Popul

Year 1954/55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MI	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	
BAMBU	2.4.55	16	10											4	1		5	1
GUMBAION	31.3.55																15	
TERMIAWON	31.3.55	11	9											3	5		3	1
GWARMAWON	29.3.55	14	8			1								5	2		4	
TARIKNAN	26.3.55	10	3					2		2				9	5		5	
KAPUGAM	26.1.55	4												2	1			
YOGAYOGI	24.3.55	2	1			1								1	2		3	
NOKOPO	7.4.55	5	7					1							1		1	
NIAN	9.4.55	3	4		1								1	2	1		4	
PEPTEP	5.4.55	13	7											3			37	
YUA	6.4.55	2	7		1									2	1		6	
NIHRAWUM	12.4.55	3													1			
KANGALUT	5.4.55	1																
TOTALS		84	56		2	2		3		2			1	31	20		87	11

30-10-191

20th June, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
MADANG.

Subject: Policy - Concentration of Natives into Villages.

Reference: M .30/3 of the 31st May, 1955.

Further to DS.30-10-191 of the 7th June, 1955, it is not intended to revise the policy outlined in Circular Instruction No.40-46/47 of the 3rd January, 1947, in any way.

2. I cannot agree that scattered living is necessarily disadvantageous from the health viewpoint - a contention supported in this instance by Dr. Neal's report. Where scattered living is traditional as seems to be the case in the Upper Ramu area any arbitrary concentration, necessitating material changes in social life or agricultural practices can only lead to both apathy and psychological reactions which are not readily overcome.

3. If the implementation and constant maintenance of positive native development - economic or otherwise - demands some degree of arbitrary concentration in the undoubted best interests of the natives concerned I am prepared to consider each case on its merits. Even here, I consider that encouragement should suffice.

4. While fully appreciating the greater ease of administering concentrations of people, it must be remembered that some of the healthiest and most progressive natives in the Territory are those living in hamlets or farmlets on their own lands and not in villages, e.g., the Tolai of Rabaul and Kokopo and numerous Highlands Groups.

J.K.Mc.

(J. K. McCarthy)
A/Director.

A/A 21/6.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO Mr Holmes FROM AJ Dunlop

SUBJECT DATE 15/6/37

(1) Agree with your remarks re [illegible]
Nees is to be no withdrawal of C.I. 40-46/47

(2) Remind Dr. that the [illegible] & most
[illegible] in Tenterfield are the
TOTAL of Kebaal & Kohara who live in
hamlets in an area [illegible] and NOT
in Village. Also [illegible] more of living
- on land & not in village of such
Highlanders -

J. Kell
MD.

Govt. Print.—5927/7.34.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO Director FROM C/ADOS

SUBJECT Policy on congregation of Scattered Hamlets &c. DATE 14/6/55.

1. Your ruling please, on whether you consider any policy change necessary - vide DC's request as marked by Mr Lancaster. DC presumably refers to last para of C 140 attached.

2. Cannot agree that scattered living is necessarily disadvantageous from health viewpoint — proven here by Health & Hygiene remarks.

3. PO states people not desirous of congregating as this would entail considerable road work, but later says that roads in area are exceptionally good. a slight illogicality.

4. My personal view is that if and when we can prove that congregation is undoubtedly in the best native interests, the use of pressure (other force?) is justifiable — ie when we can supplement and maintain positive native development - economic or otherwise. Elsewhere, and particularly at an early juncture, encouragement should suffice.

5. Re 'tendency to break away': It seems not unlikely that 'scattered living' is traditional in this area. If so much indication

Govt. Print. 66517/3.55.

P?

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO..... FROM.....

SUBJECT..... DATE.....

is given on this score, or on the connection (if any) between the scattered mode of living and agr. cultural or social practices.

6. It appears doubtful if there is adequate proof in this instance that those to be concentrated will benefit greatly at their present. I fully appreciate OC's views, but if we only want this isolated area here greatly now, are we likely to do so any more often merely because the people are concentrated??

7. I think all Jews categorical C/I is desirable, but a less categorical interpretation should be allowable at District level when real development demands some degree of arbitrary congregation.

Govt. Print.—6651/2.55.

30-10-191

7th June, 1955.

District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report - Saidor No. 6 of 1954/55.

The receipt of the report is acknowledged.

Mr. Neal submitted an interesting and well written report.

If the Mission are going to teach a totally new language it is a pity they don't start with simple English.

It is interesting to hear of the people's efforts in cleanliness. I would suggest that that is one of the reasons for their good health.

The whole situation throughout the area appears to be satisfactory, although it is over twelve months since a patrol has visited them.

The anthropological notes are very interesting and will be forwarded to our anthropological section.

It is pleasing to note that the birth rate exceeds that of deaths.

The paragraph on Native Affairs in your covering letter will be brought to the notice of the Director.

Items of interest to other Departments have been forwarded to those concerned.

J.K. McC

(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director - D.D.S. & N.A.

30/10/141 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RIS/FJE

In Reply Please Quote

No. M. 30/3

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
4 JUN 1955

District Office,
WADANG. 31st May, 1955.

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

Patrol Report SAIDOR 6/1954-55 - Patrol Officer M.V. Neal - Upper NANKINA Census Sub-Division, including Upper YUPNA River.

Attached please find the above report, together with copies of the comments of the Assistant District Officer, Saidor.

There would be few areas of more rugged country in the Territory than that covered by Mr. Neal in this patrol and he is to be congratulated on completing his task in this country and under the weather conditions encountered.

Native Affairs:

The tendency of these people to break away from villages and form small hamlets and individual farmsteads is of long standing. In the past they were congregated into villages by Officers of the Administration and Missions, but, in view of the directive issued by Mr. J.H. Jones when Director of District Services, a Patrol Officer has no backing in attempting to re-form the scattered groups into villages. This scattered state mitigates against progressive administration and is a disadvantage from the health point of view. I would like to see the policy in this connection revised and, if thought fit, a further directive issued.

Anthropology:

Mr. Neal's notes are of considerable interest and I am pleased to see him devote as much of the limited time available as he does to this matter.

Agriculture:

The notes on agricultural methods are also worthy of note.

Villages and Village Officials:

I am surprised to read that there are so few pidgin speakers in the areas patrolled. Before the War I patrolled in these areas myself myself and I am quite sure that I encountered far more pidgin speakers than Mr. Neal indicates.

Missions and Education:

Possibly a reason for the scarcity of pidgin speakers mentioned above is caused by the extension of the KOTTE language by the Lutheran Mission. Had I the power, I would forbid this practice in all parts of the Territory. Apart from the obvious disadvantages of supplying a secret language between Missionary, Mission Helper and Mission-taught Native, I regard it as a real bar to ultimate progress, educationally, economically and culturally.

On the contrary, it is pleasing to note that the Missionary at TAPEN is now holding classes in English and in most other ways the Mission appears to be doing excellent work.

Roads and Bridges:
The comments of the report reveal a satisfactory position.

Census:
It is pleasing to note an increase in population, even though slight, since last census.

Mr. Neal appears to have done a thorough and worthwhile job.

(R.I. Skinner)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30-1.

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, Madang Dist.

10th May, 1955.

District Commissioner,
MADANG.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No.6 of 54/55 - M.V. NEAL, P.O.

Enclosed herewith please find Saidor Patrol Report No.6 of 54/55, covering a recent patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer M.V. Neal, in the UPPER NANKINA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Mr. Neal appears to have conducted a very thorough patrol through very rugged terrain and he is to be commended for the able and patient manner he appears to have adopted throughout the entire patrol.

Natives, WINGELET and UNDUKOPO, referred to under the heading of "Native Affairs" on page 6 of the Report, were both arrested and charged with Unlawful Killing under Sec.303 of the Criminal Code - both were committed for trial to the Supreme Court. At the Supreme Court Sittings at Saidor, this day, native WINGELET was convicted on a charge of wilful murder, and the Sentence of Death was Recorded. Native UNDUKOPO is to be tried to-morrow.

A Mathieson

C.J. Mathieson,
a/Assistant District Officer.

Copy to Mr. M.V. Neal, Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, T.N.G.
28th April 1955

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

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No.6. 1954/55

Officer Conducting Patrol:	M.V.NEAL Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:	Upper Nankina Census Sub-Division.
Duration of Patrol:	21/3/55 to 18/4/55 (Twenty-nine days.)
Objects of Patrol:	Revision of census. Routine Administration.

Personnel accomoanying;

Reg: No.	2534	Constable	Yamangopa
" "	3878	"	Tungelin
" "	6427	"	Yambunandi
" "	1985	"	Kumbura
" "	8530	"	Kauba
" "	8785	"	Kegai

N.M.O. Magando
" Simange
" Aseng.

.....

DIARY.

MARCH 1955.

21st — Departed Saidor for AMUN, passed through WAB YAIMAS, and YAUNLA en route. Slept the night at AMUN village.

22nd — Departed AMUN village for SIBOG. Spent remainder of the day inspecting local gardens and in talks with the village officials re growing and marketing of European type vegetables.

23rd — Departed SIBOG for YOGAYOGA village, very heavy rain fell during the whole trip. Spent the night at YOGAYOGA.

24th — Remained at YOGAYOGA village and revised census. Rain commenced falling shortly after mid-day and continued all night. Talks were held with local officials during the evening.

25th — Departed YOGAYOGA and walked through to TARIKNAN village, heavy rain again mared the trip. Slept the night at this village

26th — Remained at TARIKNAN and spent the entire day revising the census. During the evening held discussions with village officials.

27th — Day observed.

28th — Departed TARIKNAN and proceeded to GWARAWON village. During the afternoon local gardens were inspected Slept the night there.

29th — Remained at that village and revised the census. The place completely clouded in soon after noon and rain fell for the remainder of the day and night. Discussions were held with offials through the media of mission teachers during the evening. The teachers acted as interpreters.

30th — Departed GWARAWON for GUMBAION. Heavy rain again in the afternoon and evening. Slept the night at that village.

31st — Remained at that village and revised the census. During the day a murder was reported and Constable TUNGELIN despatched to apprehend the alleged murderer. Heavy rain all afternoon and night.

APRIL

1st — Departed GUMBAION for BAMBU village and remained there during the day inspecting local gardens. Discussions held in the evening with local village officials.

2nd — Remained at BAMBU village and revised the census. Recruited twenty two men to form a nucleus of a carrier line as far as TAPEN village.

3rd — Day observed.

4th — Constable TUNGELIN returned with the alleged murderer. After police investigation had been carried out

DIARY Contd.,

APRIL

4th Contd.,	this man and relevant witnesses were forwarded to SAIDOR under escort of Consables TUNGELIN and KEGAI. Departed BAMBU village for TEPTEP village. Walked along parallel to the coast almost on top of the Finisterre Range roughly between heights of seven and ten thousand feet. Cold conditions made worse by continuous heavy rain. Leeches prolific. Slept the night at TEPTEP village.
5th	Remained at TEPTEP village and revised the census. A native was arrested for a murder alleged to have been committed during March 1954. Police investigations were carried out and the murderer and relevant witnesses accompanied the patrol for the remainder of the trip back to SAIDOR. Slept another night at TEPTEP.
6th	Moved camp from TEPTEP to the hamlet of KANGALUT a further ten minutes walk down the valley. This enabled further investigations to be carried out into the murder and also gave easy access to the village of GUA across the valley. That village was visited during the day and the census revised there before returning to KANGALUT for the night.
7th	Departed TEPTEP village and walked through to NOKOPO, where the census was revised the same afternoon. Slept the night at this village, and further investigations carried out in connection with the murder at TEPTEP village.
8th	Good Friday observed.
9th	Walked up to NIAN village about half an hour up the valley and revised the census there. Returned to NOKOPO for the night.
10th	Day observed.
11th	Easter Monday observed.
12th	Furtner holiday observed.
13th	Departed NOKOPO for WINDILUK passing through MARAWUM and revising the census there. Slept the night at WINDILUK village.
14th	Departed WINDILUK for TAPEN village where the carrier line recruited at BAMBU was paid off and rationed for the return trip back to BAMBU village. Slept the night at TAPEN.
15th	Departed TAPEN for MALALAMAI on the coast. As a result of instructions received in a note from A.D.O. SAIDOR the previous day, carried by Constable KEGAI who rejoined the patrol at that point, investigations were commenced at MALALAMAI and BONGA villages into acts of circumcision that had recently been performed there. Slept the night at MALALAMAI village.
16th	Remained at MALALAMAI - continued investigations.
17th	Day observed.

DIARY Contd.,

APRIL.

18th Departed MALALAMAI for SAIDOR passing through YAGOMI, SEURE,SEL,BARU,MUR and FANGGER en route. At all those villages contributions for The Administrator's Flood Relief Appeal were collected.

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WALKING TIMES.

			Hrs	Mins.
SAIDOR	TO	AMUN	3	30
AMUN	"	SIBOG	3	-
SIBOG	"	YOGAYOGA	5	-
YOGAYOGA	"	TARIKNAN	6	-
TARIKNAN	"	GWARAWON	3	30
GWARAWON	"	GUMBAION	2	-
GUMBAION	"	BAMBU	3	30
BAMBU	"	TEPTEP	6	30
TEPTEP	"	KANGALUT	-	10
KANGALUT	"	GUA	-	30
KANGALUT	"	NOKOPO	2	30
NOKOPO	"	WINDILUK	6	-
WINDILUK	"	TAPEN	2	45
TAPEN	"	MALALAMAI	4	-
MALALAMAI	"	SAIDOR	8	-

.....

INTRODUCTION.

This was a routine patrol through two hitherto known Census Sub-Divisions of the Upper Nankina and the Upper Yupna. Now they have both been included in the one division known as the Upper Nankina. The route taken was to follow the Nankina River upstream from SAIDOR Station until its source was reached at approximately seven thousand feet in the Finisterre mountains. From there the route followed parallel to the coast over one mountain at about ten thousand feet and down to the headwaters of the Yupna River. That river was followed downstream to the village of WINDILUK where it was left to follow the Western ridge down to the coast. Finally the return to SAIDOR Station was made by way of the coastal road.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation generally was quiet and the people, especially in the remote areas of the Upper Yupna that were contacted as late as 1952, are settling down extremely well.

In the Nankina valley there seems to be a movement afoot to split up some of the larger villages into smaller ones and the people are gradually returning to live on their own ground. Originally, the Mission teachers had persuaded all these people to gather into several large villages but now the tendency seems to be for them to return to their own ground. At YOGAYOGA there is,at the village site, only half the village population living, the other half under the old Luluai having returned to the original village site in the nearby mountains. These people have formed a group called KAPUGAM and have been included this time as a separate village. However, although they are willing and even eager to line for census they do not want to form any sort of village of their own and prefer rather to live in houses scattered around in the bush. The only person to build a house on the proposed site of KAPUGAM is their leader.

At TARIKNAN village a similar state of affairs was found with the hamlet of MAMBIT, which although included in the village book of TARIKNAN is situated on the other side of the Nankina River. These people asked to have their own village book and officials, but when it was pointed out that this would eventually entail them having to build a village and roads to and from it so that patrols could come and visit them, they were not at all anxious to gain these acquisitions.

Patrols go to the people, not vice versa

They were quite willing to come and see the patrols at TARIKNAN village, as was noticed by a one hundred percentum attendance at census taking, but had no desire to become involved in the extra work that would eventuate if patrols were to visit them. The gaining of a village register and officials did not seem to them to be sufficient recompense for the added work of having to build and keep clean a village or build and maintain roads. For the time being it was considered advisable to retain their names in TARIKNAN'S book as an insistance upon them having their own book and subsequently lining at their own hamlet could easily result in large scale absenteeism and loss of contact with many of them that might take years to recover. However, representations were made to them to build a village of their own and it was pointed out that it was the desire of the government to come and visit them and help them.

Efforts were made to contact another group of people at a small hamlet on the other side of the river from TARIKNAN but without any success. This is a group known locally as Number Two MAMBIT, at which mission teachers report there are some thirty people living. The whole area East of the Nankina River is reported to be sparsely populated; it also joins onto the area mentioned in Saidor Patrol Report No.2 1954/55.

The village hitherto known solely as GUMBAION has now split into two groups, one called GUMBAION and the other TEPMAWON. Previously all the people haved lined and assembled at the village site of TEPMAWON but it has always been called GUMBAION. From now on the GUMBAION people will assemble at their own village site further up the valley.

In the Yupna valley the village of TEPTEP was formerly comprised of three hamlets, all of them being included in the one book. Now they have formed two groups, one on one site and the other on another about twenty minutes walk further down the valley. The headmen insist that they will

NATIVE AFFAIRS Contd.,

be remaining as such and so two separate books were issued, one for TEPTEP itself and one for KANGALUT.

It was in this area that a native WINGELET was arrested for the murder of a native woman MIWA. This man and some witnesses accompanied the patrol back to SAIDOR. The incident occurred in March 1954 when the man allegedly shot and killed the woman with a bow and arrow while she was working alone in her garden. Apparently the woman wanted to marry him and he became annoyed because he was already married, so he decided to kill her.

At the village of GUMBAION another murder was reported and after investigations had been carried out the native UNDUKOPO was arrested and was sent forward to SAIDOR under escort.

The atmosphere found everywhere throughout the patrol was one of friendliness and cooperation on all sides. The natives were anxious to please and seemed glad to see us as was evident everywhere by the very warm welcomes given. The villages were exceptionally clean and the roads were generally good. It was obvious in many places that a lot of hard work had gone into the roads, as level tracks had invariably been cut right into steep mountain sides. The only thing to mar the patrol was the consistently bad weather. Without exception it rained every day within an hour of mid-day and usually continued throughout the afternoon and evening.

The Lutheran Mission still exert quite a considerable influence upon the people and it is thanks to them that many new names were recorded in various villages during this patrol. The teachers gave very valuable assistance in every village as in each case they were almost the only persons able to speak Pidgin English. Although an interpreter accompanied the patrol throughout, these teachers were more than valuable in their own villages because of their local knowledge. It seems doubtful that the use of Pidgin English will become general in this area for a long time to come, for not only are the people reluctant to send representatives away to work, mainly because of the dangers of contacting such diseases as malaria which is at present almost non-existant, but also because Pidgin English is not spoken in the village schools at all. The language taught in these schools and gradually becoming known throughout the area is KOTE, a FINSHHAFEN dialect used by the Lutheran Mission here.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The whole of the area patrolled is both patrilineal in descent and inheritance and patrilocal in its marriage laws.

Descent and inheritance pass always through Father to son and it is a custom for the aged parent to walk over his land with his sons and distribute the things that he owns, the trees and shrubs, to each of his sons in turn, so that in this way there will be no squabbling over the inheritance after the parent's death.

Bride price throughout the area is extremely high, varying according to the choice of bride and also to the wealth of the bridegroom's family. It is not uncommon, however, for the exchange of gifts to exceed the value of fifty pounds. At one such wedding in the Yupna valley recently the following articles were exchanged, eight pigs, varying from one to three years in age, twenty five new earthenware saucepans

ANTHROPOLOGY Contd.,

eight long strings of Siassi beads, highly valued in the area, over thirty string bags, each filled with leaf tobacco and betel nut, a dozen new bark loin cloths, dogs',opposoms' and flying foxes' teeth and black cockatoo feathers, highly valued in the local traditional singsing. Finally ten new bows and between ten and fifteen arrows with each. On top of all this a large quantity of food was distributed at the same time as the wedding took place.

There is a very simple wedding ceremony. The bride comes near to the bridegroom's village before she puts on her best clothes before actually entering the village. In the ceremony a "bull roarer" from the "house tamboran" is put on the ground where the bridegroom places one foot on it. The bride places her foot on top of the groom's and to end the ceremony the two of them shake hands. After this a formal payment is made by the groom to the bride's parents and then they all partake in a feast.

Some interesting things were discovered about initiation ceremonies which, the people profess, are no longer practised. It was customary every few years or so when there were several young boys ready for initiation, to take them all into the bush for a period upwards of one month, during which time the initiates were schooled into the rites of "tamboran" activities and methods of sorcery. During this time the only food allowed to the young men was sweet potato.On the day their schooling finished they were all brought near the village where all the men of the village lined the route to the "house tamboran". This path was stewn with nettles and sharp pointed sticks, and all the men were armed with similar nettles and sticks, with which they struck the backs of the boys as they ran this gauntlet. Finally the boys were allowed to enter the "house tamboran" where there was a feast awaiting them all, of all the foods that had been forbidden them during their schooling in the bush.

It was also a custom of the mothers in the old days to keep the umbilical cord that had joined them to their male children. Later when the child was about six years old the mother took this cord and fastened it around the neck of her small son. She obtained a dish in which she placed some galips, some ginger and some salt which had earlier been procured from the sea. Then a brother of the mother had to cut his hand or arm and allow the blood to drip down into the food. This pottage was all mixed up and the child made to eat it. In this way the child was assured of strength throughout his life and fertility after marriage. Finally this cord was thrown away and burnt.

An interesting sorcery rite was discovered from the Upper Nankina region, it was used if it was desired to kill a victim. Firstly, four men went to the bush on their own, and when they came to a secluded spot they took off all their clothes. Previously them had all acquired a "bull roarer" from the "house tamboran" which they, at this time, fastened in their pubic hair in their groins. They then set out in this guise to seek out their victim.

They set out in pairs, two in front and two following a little distance behind out of sight. The first two found the quarry and killed him with a magic bow and arrow before cutting out his heart and taking it away with them. Then the two following sorcerers arrived on the scene. They replaced the heart with small pebbles, and covered the wound with fire ash which would immediately heal up the wound and leave no tell tale scar.Finally those two would run away. A little while later the victim would wake up and although he would feel no after effects he would realise that something had

ANTHROPOLOGY Contd.,

happened to him. When he returned to his village, if he did not say anything to any of his relatives he would very quickly become sick and die. But, if he did tell his kinsfolk that something strange had happened to him he would be quite safe and the sorcery would be ineffective.

It is believed among the people of both the Nankina and Yupna valleys that man has his origin in the pigeon and women in a stick of bamboo.

There are two dialects in the area, one in the Nankina and one in the Yupna valley but both are so similar as to be understood by all. All the customs related above are known by people from both valleys and it is possible that in the distant past they were one linguistic group.

The traditional singsing, the KONGAP or black singsing as described in Saidor Patrol Report No.2 1954/55, is the only one performed throughout the area. It appears to be sung at all occasions; marriages, deaths, times of gladness and sadness, and the people state very definitely that they have no other dance or singsing. The Reverend Munsel at TAPEN villagehas been in the area for over three years and he states that he does not know of any other dance that these people perform. It is a very definite trademark of these people and can be heard at almost any time of the day, when the men are carrying cargo or merely if a man slips and falls down. He will invariably burst out with the warbling sound peculiar to this singsing. The women are not permitted to take part, but at occasional times will have a singsing of their own ina clearing in the bush, at which time they wear the men's headresses and the men actually do the dressing for them. At such times no men are allowed to attend.

"B" NIL

AGRICULTURE.

The people throughout this area are excellent agriculturalists and produce such crops as, potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, carrots and their own staple foods such as,yams in a small quantity, taro, sweet potato and bananas in the lower villages.

In the Nankina valley there is an elaborate system of ditches surrounding all the gardens. These ditches vary from six to ten feet in depth and provide not only a very good drainage system but also a barrier against pigs. As a result of these ditches fences are not generally used. In many cases however,small hedges are used inside the main garden area to separate plots. These ditches are dug almost solely by digging sticks; breaking the ground rather than digging it up. First a stream further up the mountain is dammed and the water turned into the, at first, small ditches so that it washes away the loose earth. Gradually as more earth is broken down and washed away the ditch is slowly deepened. It is significant that these ditches are only dug in places where running water is available to do the work.

AGRICULTURE Contd.,

At BAMBU village there is a large area of gently sloping ground of approximately two hundred acres and it is here, and here alone, that gardens are worked. The area has been completely cleared of all timber and year after year the people make their gardens here so that almost permanent agriculture is practised.

In the Upper Yupna valley a similar system exists although the actual working of the ground is better. Here the people have built terraces down the hillsides; they are not level terraces but rather rectangular plots with small drains between each. These plots are worked across the hillsides, of varying lengths, but generally of a width of about three to four yards. At the time of this visit all these plots had been planted. They were found only on the Eastern side of this large valley, and to look at froma distance gave the impression of a vast area that had been cultivated under a system known as strip farming. Not only are these plots made by contouring but also are the crops planted in the same manner. They are exceptionally clean and are weeded at very regular intervals. There is also a system of fallowing ground used, whereby the plots are dug and completely turned over, and then before leaving them for several weeks until the next working of the ground, they are covered with grass to form a type of green manure. These people have a few spades and shovels left behind after the Japanese occupation, but only very few, the work mainly being done with their digging sticks.

Herethere are few of the deep type of ditches as there is little need for fencing around the gardens,as all the pigs are kept in a separate area of ground that is completely fenced off altogether. The fence around this pig stye is double strength. First, a strong layer of tree branches is laid horizontally and kept in position by two vertically placed posts, one on one side and one on the other side of the fence, spaced at intervals along the fence. Outside this is a living fence of green branches, planted upright in the ground, of a thin wiry tree called "TANKET" which keeps on growing thicker and thicker as it grows older.

Although some local food was available in the area it was not generally plentiful as the new gardens were only just bearing and were notx yet in full production. The main food throughout is sweet potato, followed closely by taro and lastly by yams. Mami plays little or no part in the diet as the natives state that it does not grow well. These mainstaples are backed up by sugar cane, some bananas, cucumbers, potatoes and cabbages and by nuts froma tree called "KOROKA" which are similar to galip nuts.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The patrol was accompanied throughout by a native medical orderly MAGANDO fromthe Native Hospital at SAIDOR and he performed his duties thoroughly and keenly. The only treatments given were for first aid on minor sores and abraisons. Any ailments that required prolonged treatment were sent forward to the hospital at SAIDOR.

The health of the people was very good with such ailments as grille, malaria and yaws appearing to be almost non-existents The altitude of the area would vary between three and seven

HEALTH AND HYGIENE Contd.,

thousand feet and the coolness of the climate seems to be conducive to good health amongst the people, coupled also with with an apparent fanaticism for personal cleanliness. The natives are exceptionally clean and daily indulge in a bath in the nearest icy cold stream.

There is one aid post in the area and advantage of it is taken by the people of BAMBU, where it is situated, and also by people of the neighbouring villages. A native medical orderly, ASENG, accompanied the patrol to BAMBU to relieve the orderly who had been there for the past six months. This relieved orderly, SIMANGE, accompanied the patrol back to SAIDOR. This aid post was found to be in good order as regards maintenance of buildings although the supply of medicine was low. Accordingly a message was sent to SAIDOR for further supplies to be sent forthwith.

Another aid post on the border of this area was visited and inspected during the return of the patrol and was also found to be low in medical supplies. The native medical orderly, YONGAN, therefore also accompanied the patrol back to SAIDOR in order to replenish his stocks of medicine.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Generally the only official in each village was a luluai or a headman and in every case they did all that they could to assist the patrol. There was only one luluai throughout the whole of the trip who could speak Pidgin English, this was the luluai TINOM of BAMBU village. Of the five tultuls in the area only three could speak Pidgin English; these were at YIGAYOGA, BAMBU, and NOKOPO respectively. The tultul of YOGAYOGA accompanied the patrol from his own village to BAMBU as interpreter, and from there the luluai of BAMBU took his place.

The villages throughout this area are generally of good design and are all clean and tidy. The houses, although not built up off the ground, are of sensible type to suit the cool climate. A typical design for a house is for the outside walls to be made of platted bamboo right down to the ground with a very low doorway in one corner. Inside this outer shell is another wall but only on the side that the outer door is situated and the doorway in the inner wall is located at the other end of that wall and not opposite the main exit. Inside the house is a raised platform about two feet six inches off the ground on which is laid a mat of platted bamboo. This platform stretches around to touch all four walls so that at no place on it is it possible to stand directly on the ground. In the centre of this platform is a hole in which a deep layer of earth is placed and in which a fire is usually alight both day and night.

The roofs of these houses are usually made of "KUNAI" grass but sometimes through lack of this material the leaves of bamboo are used.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The Lutheran Mission is the only one operating in this area, and its influence is exceedingly strong. In each village there are at least two teachers, one for schooling and one for

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION Contd.,

the church. These teachers are showing a very good example to the people, they are making good and large gardens, they help in village projects of garden making and road work , and by building good types of houses always with latrines and proper drainage they are starting an example that is slowly catching on everywhere. This is to make planks out of tree trunks by using only an adze. All the churches are made out of these planks which are always hard wood, and are usually between ten and fifteen feet long by one foot wide and approximately one inch thick. In the village of BAMBU it was noticed that several houses were under construction using this form of timber.

SCHOOLS

Attendance at village everywhere is good, as can be seen from appendix "B" The only drawback is that because this mission uses a Finshhafen dialect of "KOTE", both in its churches and its schools, this dialect is becoming a lingua franca and the use of Pidgin English is practically unknown. Even in cases of men who have returned from plantations and other form of work and do have a knowledge of Pidgin they quickly forget it as it is no use to them after their return home.

At TAPEN village,which is the local headquarters of this mission the Reverend K,MUNSEL is now holding classes in English and this officer , during his visit there, attended one of these classes. The schoolboys there, numbering over sixty, seem to be picking up this language very quickly and although they have not yet reached the stage of reading and writing, do speak sentences describing subjects without very much difficulty.

This mission appears to be doing an excellent job in this sub-district, it is not only endeavouring to educate the people, but is also proving a very valuable help,to the government by gathering the people into villages, bringing people from the bush into existing villages and assisting greatly at times of a census taking in the villages.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads everywhere were found to be good and it was always obvious that a great deal of work had been done on them prior to the patrol's arrival, by not only cutting grass but but also by digging level tracks into sometimes almost vertical hillsides. At every stream without exception there was some form of bridge even if only a couple of logs felled there. At the bigger rivers the road was always routed to a place where it was possible to build a bridge and generally at these points bridges had been made out of Bamboo. Usually a dozen or so lengths of the stuff all tied together with a single length above to form a hand rail.

CARRIERS.

A nucleus line of carriers was recruited at BAMBU village, and this line of twenty two men accompanied the patrol through to TAPEN village. It was considered advisable to take this measure as previous reports at SAIDOR had indicated that in the newly opened area in the TEPTEP valley, although the people were quite ready to line for census taking, when it came to carrying cargo they were far more reticent and usually there would not be a soul in the village. This again proved almost the case although it was possible to obtain a few carriers there to supplement the permanent line.

WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS.

During this patrol some outstanding war damage claims still held at SAIDOR were paid to the natives in the villages of YOGAYOGA, TARIKNAN, NIAN and MALALAMAI. A total amount of £68-1-0 was paid out.

CENSUS.

A revision of census was carried out in each village and the figures show that there has been a natural increase of births over deaths of 79. The actual increase in population is 107 and this is accounted for by additional new names.

There is a very small majority of females over males the difference being only 11, and out of a total population of 2784 there are only 37 people away at work , this giving a percentage of 1.3.

The average size of each village is 214.1.

M.VNEAL P.O.

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	MEDICAL TULTUL
YOGAYOGA	MERAMI	TIMINGEI	-
TARIKNAN	ALAKWAI	-	-
KAPUGAM	BISIT	-	-
GWARAWON	KAWIAK	PIANGAMON	-
GUMALON	BOM	-	-
TEPMAWON	EBIE	-	-
BAMBU	TINOM	MOAGUN	FUTUMRIERE
TEPTEP	UNGIP	-	-
KANGAMUT	KAMUKAMAM	-	-
GUA	BIUGA	-	-
NOKOPO	BARM	UBAI	-
NIAN	WAGUNG	TATAKONG	-
MARAWUM	BAUM	-	-

M.V.NEAL P.O.

APPENDIX "B".

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FIGURES.

VILLAGE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
YOGAYOGA	NO SCHOOL AT ~~PRESENT~~ PRESENT		
TARIKNAN	21	6	27
GWARAWON	32	12	44
GUMBAION	41	12	53
TEPMAWON	17	6	23
BAMBU	34	18	52
KANGALUT	15	5	20
GUA	27	13	40
NOKOPO	25	15	40
NIAN	39	14	53
TOTAL	251	101	352

M.VNEAL P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
UPPER NANKINA

YEAR 1954/55

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students													
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F									10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
BAMBU	2·4·55	16	10											4	1		5	15	9	8	7	1	5	2			5		25	84	24	87	3	90	2·1	91	79	112	133	435
YUMBAION	31·3·55																15	11											8	38	10	36		42	2·1	28	26	39	38	131
TEPAWAWON	31·3·55	11	9											3	5		3	10	49	51			2				1		11	45	18	53	1	59	2·5	44	43	57	73	220
GWARAWON	29·3·55	14	8			1								5	2		4	9	3	3	1		5				2		29	98	18	98	6	100	2·4	86	69	128	147	438
TARIKNAIN	26·3·55	10	3					2		2				9	5		5	4	·	6	1		1						15	87	11	79	2	79	1·6	49	35	104	96	286
KAPUGAM	26·3·55	4												2	1			1	4	6									5	27	2	17	1	17	2·0	12	8	28	23	75
YOGA YOGA	24·3·55	2	1			1								1	2		5	2	5	3	2								4	38		33	4	33	1·6	21	9	45	38	115
NOKORO	7·4·55	5	7					1							1		1	6	2	2	1						12	1	11	44	10	58	1	60	2·8	44	47	57	78	240
NIAN	9·4·55	3	4		1							1		2	1		4	3		1									26	52	13	58	3	61	2·8	52	38	63	71	224
																													26	52	13	58	3						
TEPTEP	5·4·55	13	7											3			37	47	45	46							1		15	55	27	74	2	77	2·0	64	61	72	94	292
GUA	6·4·55	2	7		1									2	1		6	8	13	16			9				2		13	35	11	44	3	45	2·5	50	47	41	56	205
MARAWUM	12·4·55	3													1														3	12	2	9		10	1·6	10	4	13	11	38
KANGALUT	5·4·55	1																											4	18	3	22		22	2·0	23	15	19	28	85
TOTAL		84	56		2	2		3		2		1		31	20		87	116	130	152	12	1	22	2			23	1	165	633	149	668	26	695		538	481	778	826	2784

V I T I A Z T R A I T

5° 40'S

5° 50'S

WARUP CENSUS SUB-DIVISON

NANKINA RIVER

DADUR R.

WARUP R.

YAUT R.

SEGALI

YUPUNA RIVER

SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARY

UPPER NANKINA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY DDSYNA. SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 6 1954/55 SHOWING UPPER NANKINA CENSUS-SUB-DIVISION

SCALE: 4 MILES - 1 INCH

KEY:

- MOTOR ROAD
- ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL
- CENSUS SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY
- MISSION STATION
- PLANTATION

V I T I A Z S T R A I T

SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY DDSVNA. SAIDOR PATROL REPORT N° 6 1954/55 SHOWING UPPER NANKINA CENSUS-SUB-DIVISION

SCALE: 4 MILES - 1 INCH

KEY:
- MOTOR ROAD
- ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL
- CENSUS SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY
- MISSION STATION
- PLANTATION

NANKINA RIVER
WARUP CENSUS SUB-DIVISON
UPPER NANKINA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARY
YUPNA RIVER
WARUP R.
DADUA R.
SEL
SEUAG
MUR
KOMPI
TALALAPPAI
BONGAI
JOALI
WAUT R.
BAMA R.
TAPEN
HAMLET
MAMET
KAPUGAN
KEVINA
BAPEN
TEPTEPMIN
PIK
SAIDOR
5° 40'S
5° 50'S
146° 30'E
146° 40'E

ation Register

Area Patrolled UPPER HANKINA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

GRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			WORK				STUDENTS											Child		Adults		
	Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age					
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
	9	8	7	1	5	2			5		25	84	24	87	3	90	2·0	91	79	112	133	435
											8	38	10	36		42	2·1	28	26	39	38	131
	49	51			2				1		11	45	18	53	1	59	2·5	44	43	57	73	220
	3	3	1		5				2		29	98	18	98	6	100	2·4	86	69	128	147	438
		6	1		1						15	87	11	79	2	79	1·6	49	35	104	96	286
	4	6									5	27	2	17	1	17	2·0	16	8	28	23	75
	3	3	2								4	38		33	4	33	1·6	21	9	45	38	115
	2	2	1						12	1	11	44	10	58	1	60	2·8	44	47	57	78	240
		1									26	52	13	58	3	61	2·8	52	38	63	71	224
	45	46							1		15	55	27	14	2	77	2·0	64	61	72	94	292
	13	16			9				2		13	35	11	44	3	45	2·5	50	47	41	56	205
											3	12	2	9		10	1·6	10	4	13	11	38
											4	18	3	22		22	2·0	23	15	19	28	85
	130	152	12	1	22	1			23	1	165	633	149	668	26	695		578	481	778	826	2754

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	Court Witnesses Village Officials Interpreters	
RICE	444lbs	172 ~~214~~	230				42	NIL
MEAT	144tins	51 ~~66~~	78				15	NIL
SUGAR	25 lbs	14	7¼				3¾	NIL
TEA	4lbs	1¾	1½ ~~2~~				¾	NIL
SOAP	6lbs	3½	1½				1½	NIL
MARGARINE	12 lbs	6	6					NIL
MATCHES	72Boxes	28	22		14		8	NIL
KEROSENE	4 galls	4						NIL
Knives Bush 14"	3each							2
Knive s Bush 15"	3 each				1			2
BEADS TRADE	3 lbs			2				1
BISCUITS	25 lbs	13	10				2	NIL
TOBACCO	806sticks	100	88	360	98		160	NIL
MIRRIRS TRADE 6"	24each						10	14
HATS LULUAI	5 each						5	NIL
HATS TULTUL	5 each						1	4

Govt. Print.—5077/4.54.

SPECIAL REPORT

2 OF 54/55

M.V. NEAL

30-10-176

1st December, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Padang District,
PADANG

SAIDOR Special Patrol No.2 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer M.V.Neal, following his investigation into the death of medical Tultul SENGAU of RIMBA village, is acknowledged.

It is evident that Mr.Neal has undertaken this task in a painstaking manner before reaching his conclusions regarding this unfortunate and fatal accident.

(A.A.Robertson).
Director.

26/10/176

FAB/TOB
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
29 NOV 1954

In Reply Please Quote
No. M.30/3

District Office,
MADANG,

25th November, 1954.

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

SAIDOR SPECIAL PATROL NO. 2 of 1954/55.

.....

Forwarded herewith please find the abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. C.P.O. Neal.

It is obvious from the report that Mr. Neal has carried out a very thorough and exhausting investigation. I have no doubt that his finding is a correct one.

The report is an indication of Mr. Neal's continued interest in his work.

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9 NOV 1954

Ref: 30/1

Sub-District Office,
S A I D O R.

November 2, 1954

District Commissioner,
M A D A N G.

SAIDOR SPECIAL PATROL NO. 2 1954/55

Enclosed please find four copies of the report of the above patrol conducted by Patrol Officer, Mr. M.V. Neal.

Mr. Neal has obviously carried out a very thorough and exhaustive investigation and there can be no doubt about his finding.

Mr. Neal states that he took evidence on oath. He has been informed that his administering of an oath was invalid and un-necessary.

A.D. Steven

A.D. Steven, P.O.
Officer in Charge

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,

SAID OR.

The Director,

Department of District Services and Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

SPECIAL REPORT No.2 Saidor 1954/55.

POLICE INVESTIGATION INTO DEATH MEDICAL TULTULSENGAU at RIMBA VILLAGE.

Officer conducting Patrol:	Cadet Patrol Officer M.V.NEAL.
Area Patrolled:	Marakum village.
Objects of Patrol:	Police investigation into death of Medical Tultul SENGAU of Rimba Village.
Duration of Patrol:	22/10/54 to 28/10/54 (Seven days)
Personnel accompanying:	Reg No 5095 B Sgt. TOMUGA " " 2534 Const. YAMANGOPA

.....

DIARY.

OCTOBER.

22 Departed Saidor on board the Government trawler M.V.KORO for BAU plantation - disembarked there and proceeded to Marakum Village direct. Slept night at this village.

23 Visited the garden and inspected the spot where the body of the deceased was found, returned to Marakum village and commenced investigations. Remained the night at this village.

24 Day observed.

25 Investigations continued and also concluded during the afternoon. Remained the night at this village.

26 Departed Marakum village enroute for Saidor slept the night at Dein Village.

27 Departed Dein village for Biliau village, slept the night there.

28 Departed Biliau village for Saidor.

NARATIVE

On Friday 22nd October 1954 this officer disembarked from the Government trawler M.V.KORO at Bau Plantation and proceeded to Marakum village to investigate the death of the Medical Tultul Sengau of Rimba village. Investigations were commenced on Saturday morning by visiting the garden site where the body of the deceased was found, a diagram showing details of fallen trees is enclosed, andby the questioning of various village natives. The investigations were concluded on Monday afternoon with the finding of accidental death.

The composite village of Marakum is made up of three seperate villages called, Rimba,Arawum and Marakum, the deceased was a member of Rimba village. All the witnessess interviewed were members of Rimba village except for the Luluai Janau of Arawum village. During the course of the investigations this luluai Janau made three statements concerning his suspicions of foul play in connection with the death of Sengau and each one differed from the previous one. As all these suspicions apparently originated in his own head and could not be substantiated his evidence could not be considered.

He made allegations that numerous footprints had been seen in the sand, supposedly the route taken by the deceased, and these, in his opinion suggested foul play. That Sengau had been killed there,carried to his garden and placed under a log there, with several other branches placed on top.

However, he admitted that he had not seen these footprints himself but had been told about them by other natives in the village. He named a native who was supposed to have told him. this man denied ever seeing any such footprints. Later the Luluai stated that he had heard this in conversation with a group of natives. It came out that there never was such a gathering of people discussing this. Then Janau stated that he thought his wife must have told him, but she also denied this, and finally he stated that because his knowledge of the Rimba language was poor he must have been mistaken altogether.

NARRATIVE Contd..

After he had made a statement to Mr Clark at Bau Plantation that only small branches were lying on top of the body,none of them heavy enough to cause a death blow he admitted in evidence that he had neverw even visited the place wherethe body was found.

All the evidence was taken on oath and because of the Luluai's obviously fabricated story he was warned that giving false evidence was a punishable offence. However, because of the man's age and senility no proceedings were taken against him except to relieve him of his position as Luluai.

The date that the deceased was found in thenew garden where he was apparently working was fixed at 30th July 1954 by the village teacher ITAR who can read and write and is in possession of a current calender.

The body of the deceased was found by the natives Dabuk and his younger brother Buluk and his ccusin Lil on the night of Friday 30th July 1954 after the deceased had been missing from his home forthree days. The three natives then returned to Rimba village to inform the village officials. These officials called together men from the village who immediately went to the garden,freed the body from under the tree trunk and carried it back to the village. Early on Saturday morning the deceased was buried in the local cemetary.

It seems that the deceased left the village of Rimba on the morning of Wednesday28th July 1954 carrying with him only his axe and his bush knife and did not tell anyone where he was going. His wife was the only one to see him go. On Wednesday night when he did not return there was no anxiety as his wife assumed that her husband had walked over to Kul village,near Bau Plantation, to visit his sister. On Thursday night the same assumption was reached. On Friday morning the deceased's wife did ask her husband's godson if he had seen her husband or if heknew of the whereabouts of her husband. By Friday evening the wife had become alarmed and asked the godson,Dabuk if he would go and look for her husband in the garden as she thought that was the place he was heading for when he had left the village on Wednesday morning.

This garden is situated about two hundred yards off the road running from Marakum village to Bau Plantation approximately three quarters of an hours walk from Marakum.

On Monday 2nd August 1954 the Medical Tultul of Marakum village walked to Saidor and reported the death to the Assistant District Officer but did not make any suggestions that death was from anything but natural causes.

As a result of investigations made in the village and the inspection of the spot where the body of the deceased was found this officer found that the Medical Tultul Sengau of Rimba village died as the result ofa falling tree striking him across the back of the neck and pinning him to the ground. This conclusion was reached after the following deductions had been made.

1. The tree marked A was the tree that killed Sengau.
2. That he probably cut it first but that as it fell it was held upright by the trees B and C in the position A1.
3. He then cut the tree C and stepped back to the position F to watch it fall.
4. That as the tree ~~xxxx~~ C fell in the direction of the arrow it pulled the tree A with it.
5. That as the tree A fell it slid down the trunk of the tree B which is still standing and is leaning outwards towards the right at an angle of 45degrees.

NARRATIVE Contd.:

6. That the leaning tree B caused the base of the trunk of the tree A to swing sharply to the left striking the deceased as he was standing in the position F.

7. That the tree A came to rest in the position A.2.

8. That the tree A did come to rest in the position A.2 because many of its branches and leaves were still attached to its head, and some of its branches entangled with those of the tree C.

9. That the tree A being approximately thirty feet long and eighteen inches in diameter could not have been lifted into the position A.2 except by the combined efforts of at least ten men, and that if such a number of men were involved some information would have come to light during the hearing of the evidence.

Neal

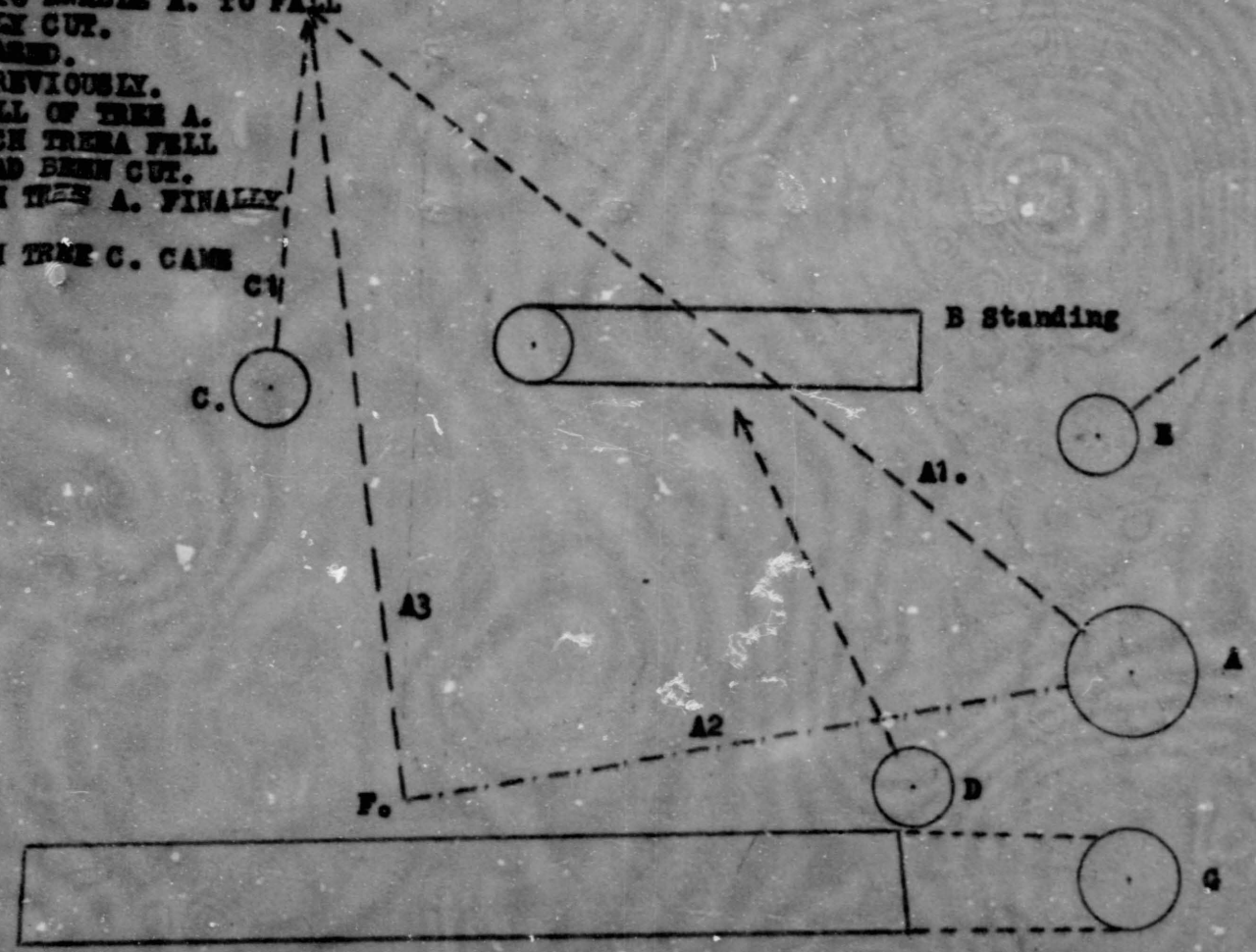
.....

M.V.NEAL C.P.O.

DIAGRAM SHOWING DETAILS OF THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

KEY.

A. ORIGINAL TREE CUT.
B. TREE STANDING AT 45 degrees lean to the right.
C. SECOND TREE CUT TO ENABLE A. TO FALL
D.&E. TREES PREVIOUSLY CUT.
F. POSITION OF DECEASED.
G. LARGE TREE CUT PREVIOUSLY.
A1. FIRST LINE OF FALL OF TREE A.
A2. PATH THROUGH WHICH TREE A FELL AFTER TREE C. HAD BEEN CUT.
A3. POSITION IN WHICH TREE A. FINALLY CAME TO REST.
C1. POSITION IN WHICH TREE C. CAME TO REST.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. Special Saidor No1:

Patrol Conducted by M.V. NEAL CADET PATROL OFFICER,

Area Patrolled LONG ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr REYNOLDS (VULCANOLOGIST.)

Natives NIL " " Reg No 2757 Const YALINGU
" " 6384 " PETIKUMBOI

Duration—From 22/11/1954 to 26/11/1954

Number of Days FIVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21/10/1954

Medical 21/10/1954

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol ACCOMPANY Mr REYNOLDS (Vulcanologist.)
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/12/1954

H A 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 .... £

Personal File Noted & C. 29/12/54

30-IC-179

18th December, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

MADANG Special Patrol Report No.2 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report concerning Cadet Patrol Officer Neal's visit to Long Island to accompany Mr.Reynolds, Vulcanologist, is acknowledged.

I am glad to note that the volcano on this island was found to be quiescent, and that adequate food supplies for the native inhabitants would from now on seem to be assured.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

Boon 20/12.

30/10/179

FAB.MN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
13 DEC 1954

In Reply Please Quote
No. M.30/3

MEMORANDUM FOR :

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

District Office,
MADANG.

10th December, 1954.

Subject: SAIDOR SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO.2 of 1954/55.
M.V. NEAL, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Forwarded herewith please find the abovementioned Special Patrol Report.

It is a relief to note that the position, both from a volcanological point of view and the native food position, has improved on Long Island.

The Patrol was of a routine nature and calls for little if any other comment. The query raised by Mr. Neal under the heading "Native Affairs", has been answered, as all information necessary in this regard is contained in Section 2A and Regulation 14A of the Fisheries Ordinance as amended to date.

F.A. Bensted

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Saidor, T.N.G.

REPORT OF SAIDOR SPECIAL PATROL No 3
of 1954/55.

Officer Conducting Patrol:	M.V.NEAL Cadet Patrol Officer,.
Area Patrolled:	Long Island.
Objects of Patrol:	Accompany Mr Reynolds(Vulcanolo gist.)
	Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol:	22/11/54 to 26/11/54(five Days.)
Personnel Accompanying:	Reg No. 2757 Const: YALINGU
	" " 6384 " PETIKUMBOI
Last District Services Patrol to the area:	October 1954

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The prime purpose of this visit to Long Island following as it does a visit by the District Commissioner Mr F.A.LENSTED and Mr Acting Assistant District Officer A.D.STEVEN only a month ago, was to accompany Mr REYNOLDS vulcanologist who was investigating reports of recent volcanic activity on the Island.

DIARY.

NOVEMBER.

22 Departed Saidor on board M.V.KORO for Long Island.

23 Arrived Matafuna anchoreage at 8.0 a.m. and after ascertaining that there was no good road from there to the crater sailed to the anchorage at KIOP village. Disembarked there, proceeded to the crater and returned to KOIP for the night.

24 Departed KOEP anchorage and sailed back to Matafuna village. Disembarked there and set up a shock recorder some two hundred yards inland. During the afternoon village was inspected and talks were held with the local officials.

25 Inspected local gardens of Matafuna village. Remained the night at this anchorage.

26 Departed Matafuna anchorage for Saidor arriving there at mid-day.

NARATIVE.

Upon arrival at KOEP village Mr Reynolds and myself proceeded immediately to the rimof the large crater where the active crater in the form of an island in the middle of the large lake could be observed. Subsequently we both descended right to the water's edge to enable Mr Reynolds to take temperature readings of the water. There were small whisps of steam rising at irregular intervals from the island and the temperature of the water was quite normal. After returning to Koep village intensive enquires were made amongst the villagers to find out if there had been any earth tremors during the preceeding three weeks. These enquires were fruitless as all the natives emphatically denied that there had been any earth tremors during that period.

The following two days were spent at anchor at Matafuna village to enable Mr Reynolds to set up a shock recorder about two hundred yards inland. No tremors were recorded during those two days and the local inhabitants were as equally adamant about there being no earth tremors during the past weeks as the Koep natives. Thus the observations made together with the reports from fromnatives both contradict the reports received in Madang of apparent seismic and thermal activity at Long Island.

GARDENS.

Gardens were visited at both the villages of Koep and Matafuna and all of them seem to be flourishing. The rainy season has now started and any doubts that the natives might have had concerning their forthcoming crop are now dispelled. The taro crop should be ready towards the end of January 1955 and in the meantime with foods from the bush together with sea foods will suffice as they have already done so for the past months. By the time this coming taro crop yields the cycle of food production will be complete and the way of life as far as food and gardens are concerned will be virtually back to the state it was before the evacuation. There should be adequate food both for cosumption and for replanting.

At Matafuna village the natives have started what amounts to a taro nursery in the way of planting the taro seedlings in the mud and soft ground around the mouth of a small nearby stream. These seedlings grow well in this very fertile soil until they are approximately two feet high when the natives transplant them into thei their proper gardens.

All the seed yams that were distributed during the last official visit to the Island a month ago have now been planted and some are even appearing above the ground already.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the two villages visited seems quite satisfactory and the people have now settled down again completely.

One enquirey was received from the Luluai of Matafuna village concerning the swimming of reefs near that village. It seems that ships have been calling in there to collect shell and each time have used their own boat's crew to do the swimming thus depriving the local natives from receiving any payment at all. Could any information regarding the ownership of these reefs and also if it is permissable for the local inhabitants to insist that they, themselves can swim the reefs near their own village and so receive the payments, be forwarded to this office so that these natives can duly be informed of their position.

.....
M.V.NEAL C.P.O.

APPENDIX " A "

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

Reg	No:	2757	Const: YALINGU	A keen, experienced policeman
"	"	6384	" PETIKUMBOI	Intellegent and conscientious, Appearance and discipline good.

.....
M.V.NEAL C.P.O.

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	~~Issues~~ to P.B. on leave Long Island	
RICE	28	8					20	NIL
SUGAR	6	2					4	NIL
TEA	1	½					½	½
MARGARINE	1	½					½	NIL
MATCHES	24 bxs	2			10		6	6
TOBACCO	104 sticks 1 bx	6		12	4		12	70
SOAP	6 lbs	1					3	5 lbs
MEAT	2½ tins	6					12	3

Govt. Print.—5677/4.54.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Saidor Special Report No. 3 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by M.V.NEAL Patrol Officer,

Area Patrolled Galek village Mot Census Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans TWO, Messrs S.SAVILLE, A.DONALDSON Dept, of Agriculture Madang.

Natives Two Police.

Duration—From 24/2/1955 to 25/2/1955

Number of Days Two days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/54

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

Map Reference Madang Series 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol To accomapny Messrs S.SAVILLEand ØA.DONALDSON of the Department of Agriculture Madang .Investigation of setting up a Rural Progress Society in the area.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

22/4/1955

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 .... £.....

35/10/187

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RIS/FJE.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
1 JUN 1955

In Reply Please Quote
No. M. 30/9

District Office,
MADANG. 31st May, 1955.

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

REPORT - SAIDOR No. 3 of 1954-55.

I refer to your D.S. 30/10/107 of the 29th April, 1955.

My comments covering this report indicated that it should scarcely be called a Patrol Report, but I cannot agree that it is a waste of paper.

Transactions between Officers and the natives are reported and will be useful for future reference, particularly in view of the frequent changes of staff which have taken place in this District, both Department of District Services and Native Affairs and Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

(R.I. Skinner)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

It was not a patrol
therefore the submitting of
a report was a waste of paper
4/6/55

9/8

416.

DS.36-10-107

29th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
MADANG.

REPORT - BAIDOR No. 3 OF 1954-55.

This was not a patrol. Mr. Neal simply accompanied two officers of the Department of Agriculture to Calek village, next door to the Station, where they were to investigate the installation of rice hulling machinery and to see if it would be advisable to commence a Rural Progress Society.

A waste of paper.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director - D.D.S. & N.A.

P/A
30/4

30/10/187

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
26 APR 1955

In Reply Please Quote

RIS/JT.

No. M.31.

District Office,
MADANG.

22nd April, 1955.

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

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - SAIDOR NO. 3
OF 1954/1955.
MR. M.V. NEAL, PATROL OFFICER -
GALEK VILLAGE, MOT SUB DIVISION,
SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT.

The duration of this Patrol scarcely justifies the preparation of the Patrol Report and would more properly have been dealt with in letter form.

I regard it as of importance that co-operation between this Department and the Department of Agriculture should extend to such visits to villages.

The installation of a rice huller at Galek, when it eventuates, should boost interest in rice production and economic progress.

(R.I. Skinner)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,

SAIDOR.T.N.G.

5th March 1955

SAIDOR SPECIAL PATROL REPORT No.3 1954/55

Officer Conducting Patrol:	M.V.NEAL Patrol Officer.
Area patrolled:	Galek Village, Mot Census Sub-Division.
Duration of Patrol:	24/2/55 to 25/2/55 (two days)
Personnal Accompanying:	Reg No. 3878 Const TUNGELIN " " 2534 " YAMANGOPA
Objects of Patrol:	To accompany Messrs S.SAVILLE and A.DONALDSON of the Department of Agriculture.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of the visit to Galek village was to accompany Messrs S.SAVILLE and A.DONALDSON of the Department of Agriculture who were investigating the possibilities of setting up a Rural Progress Society in this area.

DIARY.
FEBRUARY

24th Departed Saidor Station in company with Messrs S.SAVILLE AND A.DONALDSON of the Department of Agriculture Madang for Galek village. Spent night at this village.

25th Departed Galek village and returned to Saidor.

NARRATIVE.

This officer accompanied Messrs S. SAVILLE AND A.DONALDSON of Department of Agriculture Madang to Galek village to investigate the possibilities of installing a rice hulling machine there and to decide whether or not it would be advisable to start a Rural Progress Society in the area as had been requested by the natives.

On Thursday 24th February 1955 discussions were held with all the parties concerned at Galek and it was decided that after the area had put forward a further £75 they will have enough to purchase a rice huller outright and at that time a machine could be installed at Galek village.

The local rice garden was visited and it was estimated that there were approximately thirteen acres under cultivation and that such extensive cultivation would warrant the setting up of a Rural Progress Society in the area.

After the visit to this rice garden Mr SAVILLE told the natives that he thought the sample of present seed to be poor and as a result he would be sending some more seed from Madang. Two types were mentioned and the natives asked to make two small plots to try out these different varieties. When this rice was ready for cutting they were to forward samples to the Department of Agriculture Madang who will subsequently advise which is the variety most suited to this area.

NARRATIVE Contd.,

It was pointed out to those officials that this society was not solely for the coastal people and that they must remember that the mountain villages had also suscribed to the purchase of the machine and were included in the society. That although those people were not able to produce rice they would be contributing by producing European vegetables and at a later date such things as coffee. Also that at some later date they might wish to purchase some agricultural machinery and they too would desire the use of society funds.

It was requested that an Agriculture officer make a visit to this highland area to set their side of production on a firm basis so that those people will be able to take an active part in their own society.

After making further necessary enquiries the party returned to Saidor on Friday 25th February 1955.

.....

M.V.NEAL P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Madang Sub-District Saidor Report No. Special Report No. 4 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by M.V.NEAL Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Somek Village in the Warup Census-Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 constables R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 23/ 4 /1955 to 28/ 4 /1955

Number of Days FIVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 9 /1954

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

Map Reference Madang New Guinea Series 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Investigations into alleged Cargo Cult activities at Somek Village.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31 / 5 /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 .... £.....

30-10-190

8th June, 1955.

District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report - Saidor No. 4. 1954/55.

I agree with the remarks contained in your covering letter.

Mr. Neal should receive your instructions governing the submitting of patrol reports.

J.K. McC
(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director - D.D.S. & N.A.

30/10/1900

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RIS/FJE

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
1 JUN 1955

In Reply Please Quote
No. M. 31

District Office,
MADANG. 31st May, 1955.

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

Special Report SAIDOR 4/1954-55
M.V. Neal Patrol Officer.

Attached are copies of the report of a short visit paid by Mr. Neal to SOMEK Village in the WARUP Census Sub-division.

As with his special report No. 3, this matter could best be covered by a letter. However, I think Mr. Neal is very keen to acquire as much camping allowance as he can.

I would like to be sure that Mr. Neal's quick but extensive inquiries into the possibility of the 'Cargo Cult' being underground in the area were correct, but I feel that there is more devotion to this particular cult throughout the Territory as a whole then is usually made known to investigating officers.

For the short walk involved and the singular purpose of the patrol, I consider that Mr. Neal has submitted a very inadequate report in that it should have been possible for him to find out more of the practice of sorcery in this particular area than he has included in his report.

I was relieved to learn from his final paragraph that the Patrol finally returned to Saidor.

(R.I. Skinner)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OFFICE
31/-
9 MAY 1955
MADANG

Ref: 81-1

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, Madang Dist.

4th May, 1955.

District Commissioner,
MADANG.

SAIDOR SPECIAL REPORT No.4 of 1954-55.

Attached hereto please find original and three copies of the abovementioned report. In view of previous serious outbreaks of cargo cult in this Sub-District, it was considered adviseable to take immediate steps to investigate allegations that cargo cult was rampant in the SOMEK Village area.

It is pleasing to note that such allegations proved groundless.

O.J. Mathieson,
Assistant District Officer.

Mr Mathieson
Please see me on this
21/5.

Copy to Mr. M.V. Neal, Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, T.N.G.
30th April 1955

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

SAIDOR SPECIAL REPORT No.4 1954/55.

Officer Conducting: M.V.NEAL Patrol Officer.

Area visited: Somek village in Warup Census Sub Division.

Duration of visit: 23/4/55 to 28/4/55 (five days)

Objects of visit: Investigations into alleged Cargo Cult activities at Somek village.

Personnel accompanying:

Reg:	No. 2534	Const:	YAMANGOPA
"	" 8779	"	GEGU-KOIUMP
"	" 8535	"	WIK

.....

DIARY.

APRIL 1955.

23rd — Departed Saidor for Somek village, passed through Fangger and Mur villages en route. Investigations were immediately commenced in to alleged Cargo Cult activities. Slept nigh t at this village.

24t h — Day observed.

25th — Enquiry continued, articles used in sorcery found by police in a house belonging to the luluai of Somek v illag e.

26th — Enquiries continued. Court for native affairs held during the afternoon on a case of sorcery committed in November 1954.

27th — Investigations concluded. Court f or native affairs held and luluai of Somek, BARANG, convicted on a charge of being in possession of implements or charms used in sorcery. Departed from Somek village late afternoon and slept the night at Mur village.

28th — Departed Mur for Saidor, arriving there mid-morning.

WALKING TIMES.	hours	minutes
Saidor to Fangger	1	30
Fangger to ~~Saidor~~ MUR		45
Mu r to Somek	2	-

.....

NARRATIVE.

Following a report received at Saidor Sub-District office on Friday 22nd April 1955 that Cargo Cult activities were rampant in th e village of Somek, this officer was instructe d to proceed to this village and make investigations.

After arrival at the village on Saturday 23rd April extensive enquiries were instituted and it quickly became evident that Cargo Cult allegations were unfounded. However, it was apparent that sorcery was being practised in the place and accordingly it was considered advisable to remain there and make enquiries into those sorcery activities.

NARRATIVE Contd.,

On Monday afternoon police returned from a search in t he ~~xxxxx~~ nearby bush with tamboran articles and many implements used in sorcery, that had been found in a house belonging to the luluai of Somek. The luluai saw all these articles and admitted ownership to them, also that he had given instructions, only the previous day, to his son to take the things into the bush and hide them.

It became apparent that this luluai was the mainstay of these prevalent sorcery activities that were being practised in t he village, although there was no definite proof of times or dates when he had indulged in them. Extensive and intensive enquiries were made to discover whether any other n atives had been in association with the luluai but they brought no affirmative results.

As result of these enquiries a court for native affairs was held and the luluaiBARANG was charged with being in possession of implements used in sorcery and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

On monday 25th April investigations brought to light an act of sorcery that had been committed in November 1954. This was dealt with during that day in the court for native affairs.

The pat rol finally returned to Saidor on Thursday morning 28th April.

.....
M.V.NEAL P.O.

COPY ~~DOCTOR~~. DNA.

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. SAIDOR No 1 OF 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by K.W DYER. ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled NAHO/RAWA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M.V. NEAL - PATROL OFFICER

Natives. 10 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.; 1 NATIVE MEDICAL ORDERLY.

Duration—From 10/6/1955 to 20/7/1955

Number of Days 41

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../3/1954...

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

Map Reference 4 MILES STRAT SERIES

Objects of Patrol (1) EXTENSION OF ADMINISTRATION CONTROL (2) REVISION OF CENSUS (3) FINALISATION WAR DAMAGE (4) GENERAL ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please,

29/8/1955

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £290-9-6

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

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

Village Popu

Year 1955/1956

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	M. In	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	
SEWE	14.7.55	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	+1	
MORO	5.7.55	7	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	
KUMBARAMI	6.7.55	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	
BUDEMU	1.7.55	9	10	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	
GONGGEIA	30.6.55	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+2	+
KIKIPEI	28.6.55	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	+5	+
MUNGO/NAHO	2.7.55	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	+
BAKOKONO	2.7.55	7	3	3	—	—	+1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	+9	+
WAMUNTI	29.6.55	10	7	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	+
SERINGO	23.6.55	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	+3	—
SARANGGA	23.6.55	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	+10	+
GOMŎMU	22.6.55	11	9	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
DAMANTI	24.6.55	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	+
SUNAKAI	24.6.55	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	+
GOILO	21.6.55	4	5	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
NININGO	20.6.55	6	7	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
SIMBO (TAUTA)	17.6.55	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
PARIMO	18.6.55	7	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	+3	+
SISIMBA	16.6.55	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—
BORO	15.6.55	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
GURIA	14.6.55	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
MUNGO/RAWA	13.6.55	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	+3	+
BERINGEI	12.6.55	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—
GURUMBU	11.6.55	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
ONGGOBU	5.7.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+4	+
SENEI	27.6.55	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+2	+
MORORO	27.6.55	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	+7	+
GUMBAIONG	11.7.55	—	—	—	—	INITIAL	—	CENSUS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+64	+
																	+113	+12
		108	110	10	4	6	11	8	6	3	2	1	2	57	42	5	—	

Previous Census ( ) 21

ADD { BIRTHS:- 21
NEW NAMES 2

SUBTRACT { DEATHS:- 10
DUPLICATIONS:-
MIGRATIONS OUT:- —

TOTAL 1955/56 CENSU

30/10/1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RIS/FJE

In Reply Please Quote No. M.30/3-404

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
Madang,
22nd. August, 1955.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - Saidor 1/55-56 - Mr. K.W. Dyer, A.D.O NAHO/RAWA Division, Saidor Sub-District.

The above report is forwarded, please.

This forty-one day patrol passed through some very rough and difficult country and Mr. Dyer is to be congratulated on the manner in which he conducted the patrol.

Native Affairs:

The native position appears to be in a very satisfactory state and I have no doubt that the influence of the Lutheran Mission in the area has much to do with this. The visiting of the GUMBAICNG people for the first time was very pleasing, particularly in view of the difficulties attached to the visit.

While it is undesirable that the people should be compelled to gather in large villages - if this is contrary to their normal manner of living - there is little doubt that, provided these villages are not too far distant from their garden areas, the practice is generally beneficial to the people and makes for ease of administration.

It is hoped that Mr. Dyer's efforts to improve housing and consequently health will have a beneficial effect, but more frequent visits to the area will be necessary to fully implement his instructions.

The question of child marriage is a difficult one and it will no doubt take many years to fully eradicate the practice.

Because of the difficulties involved, the marketing of European type vegetables and rice on a payable scale is likely to prove well nigh impossible and I consider that Arabica coffee is likely to be the only marketable cash crop worth encouraging in this Division at the present time. I will refer this question to the District Agricultural Officer, Madang, to ascertain what assistance may be obtained from his Department and will endeavour to encourage a coffee planting scheme. Meantime, local consumption of European type vegetables and rice will doubtless have a beneficial effect on the food supply of these people.

Medical and Health:

Although the health position appears to be generally satisfactory, the establishment of one or more Aid Posts, staffed by a competent Native Medical Assistant, would doubtless prove of great benefit and I am in touch with the District Medical Officer, Madang, with a view

to placing a suitable assistant in the area; possibly a trained Highland native, if available, would be suitable.

Education:

Knowing the Territory wide shortage of skilled teachers it is not surprising that the standard of the Lutheran Mission teachers in the area is not high, but it is a great pity that such teachers as are available should be introducing the extraneous languages, KOTE, KRANKET or YAPIK which can do little to further the social and cultural progress of the NAHO-RAWA people.

Roads and Bridges:

Considering the nature of the terrain and the infrequency with which patrols have visited the area, roads generally appear to be in a reasonably satisfactory state.

Village Officials:

The tultuls recommended by Mr. Dyer have been appointed and, under separate correspondence, it has been requested that the luluais recommended also be appointed.

Census:

The addition of 233 new names was pleasing and the birth rate, which indicates a ratio of 138.85 births per 100 deaths, shows a reasonable increase in population.

Anthropology:

Mr. M.V. Neal in his various patrols has shown a praiseworthy interest in the gathering of anthropological data and, with more experience and knowledge, he may be able to develop this interest so as to constitute a valuable asset to his usefulness as a Patrol Officer.

General Remarks:

The information contained under this heading will be useful to officers patrolling this area in future and such information could well be included in every Patrol Report.

Report on Police:

With two exceptions the police detachment accompanying the patrol appears to have been a particularly good one.

Unfortunately Patrol Report No. 9/1953-54, covering a visit by Mr. R.A. Webb to this Division is not available for comparision with the present report, as all copies were inadvertently forwarded to your office. It would be appreciated if action as requested in the District Commissioner's, Madang, memorandum M. 30/3 M. 30/6 dated the 5th June, 1954, could be taken please.

I consider that Mr. Dyer has led a very worthwhile patrol. Unfortunately his report has been marred by certain mistakes in spelling and in discrepancies which will be noted between the spelling of the village names in the report itself and the otherwise useful map which accompanies it.

(R.I. Skinner)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, MADANG DISTRICT.

22nd July 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 1 OF 1955/1956

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE NAHO/RAWA CENSUS DIVISION OF THE SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT - MADANG DISTRICT.

PREAMBLE:-

Officer Conducting Patrol:- K.W.Dyer, Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled:- NAHO/RAWA Census Division, Saidor Sub-District.

Objects of Patrol:- (1) Extension of Administration Control.
(2) Revision of Census.
(3) Finalisation of War Damage Compensation.
(4) General Routine.

Duration of patrol;- 10/6/55 to 20/7/55 inclusive.
40 days.

Personnel accompanying:- Mr.M.V.Neal, Patrol Officer.
10 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 native medical orderly.

Last Patrol to Area -

By Native Affairs:- March 1954.

Medical :- Nil.

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INTRODUCTION:

The NAHO/RAWA Census Division comprises all that portion of the SAIDOR Sub-District on the Southern fall of the Finnestaire Ranges. The villages are located in rugged country and extend practically to the Markham / Ramu River valley. The closest village to SAIDOR station is SEWE which is 6 days hard walk from SAIDOR. To obviate the necessity of employing a large line of carriers and to save at least a weeks unnecessary walking the patrol was flown by Dakota aircraft from SAIDOR to DUMPU airstrip which is only 4½ hours walk from the most distant village GURUMBU. The patrol then visited the villages in the census division gradually working back towards SAIDOR.

From SEWE the patrol moved into the area between the GUSAP and UMI rivers and contacted 119 natives at the village of GUMBAIONG who had not previously been visited.

On the return to SEWE the work of the patrol in the NAHO/RAWA was complete and the patrol returned direct to SAIDOR crossing the Finnestaire Range over the Frieberg pass at about 11,000 feet - the journey from SEWE to SAIDOR taking 6 days.

An aneroid barometer (pocket model) was carried by the patrol. Heights quoted in this report are those recorded on the aneroid barometer. On the return to SAIDOR the barometer showed an error of plus 350 feet so that actual heights will be somewhat less than those reported. Most villages are from 4000 to 5000 feet high. The country throughout is rugged making patrolling somewhat difficult and in the case of the GUMBAIONG visit - extremely hazardous.

The weather throughout was as good as could be expected. Mists, obscuring visibility, were usual after midday and light rain fell most afternoons. This however did not hamper the course of the patrol. Heavy rain would make patrolling extremely difficult and for the GUMBAIONG area impossible.

DIARY:

Friday 10th June:	Departed SAIDOR 1.30 p.m. per Dakota aircraft accompanied by P.O. Neal, 10 Police, 1 Native Medical Orderly, 1 Native repatriate and personal servants. Total weight of patrol 6,300 lbs. Arrived DUMPU 2 p.m. Met by P.O. Geyle who was supervising work on airstrip and who had arranged carriers for following day. Slept Dumpu.
Saturday 11th:-	Departed DUMPU 8.30 a.m. with 90 carriers - arrived GURUMBU 12.45 after steady but easy climbing along the FARIA and URIA river beds. Would be impossible in wet season. Extremely large landslide along URIA River. Census and inspection. At 3 p.m. native runner arrived with War Damage Claims for area despatched ex Madang and sent to DUMPU per D.C.A. aircraft. Height GURUMBU 2200 ft.
Sunday 12th:-	Moved on to BERINGEI (3200') - 1¼ hours fair walking. Census and Inspection.
Monday 13th:-	Proceeded to MUNGO (4275') - a long hard 5½ hour carry. Census and inspection.
Tuesday 14th:-	Steady rain in a.m. Proceeded to GURIA (3750') 35 minutes fair walking. Census and inspection.
Wednesday 15th:-	To BORO (4475') - 45 minutes easy walking in BORO River valley. Census and inspection. In p.m.

Wednesday 15th June:-	visited SAGASAGA Hamlet 1½ hours hard walk further into valley. First visit and road amazingly good. Returned BORO.
Thursday 16th:-	To SISIMBA (4500') - 3½ hours hard walking - carriers 5 hours. Census and inspection.
Friday 17th:-	To SIMBO (TAUTA) (4400') - 2½ hours fair walking. Inspection and census. Native food has not been plentiful but a little bought here.
Saturday 18th:-	To PARIMO (4575') - 1½ hours. Census and inspection. Children particularly ~~friendly~~ friendly and unafraid. Best village so far visited. Natives living to the North East said to line at SENEI. Returned SIMBO.
Sunday 19th:-	Patrol rested.
Monday 20th:-	Proceeded NININGO (4650') - 2½ hours fair walking. Census and inspection.
Tuesday 21st:-	To GOILO (4800') - 50 minutes - Census and inspection. Spent day and returned NININGO.
Wednesday 22nd:-	To GOMUMU (4875') - 1 hour 20 minutes easy walking. This village center of large population. Met officials from surrounding villages including new village of SENEI. Advised officials re patrol program. Census and Inspection.
Thursday 23rd:-	Mr. Neal to SERINGGO (4700') - 20 minutes easy walk for census and inspection. Self to SARANGGA (5250') - 35 minutes steady climbing. Census and inspection. A good village. Returned to GOMUMU. Convened Court for Native Affairs and native MORAI sentenced to 4 months gaol for pig stealing.
Friday 24th:-	Proceeded DAMANTI/SUNAKAI (4025')- 1 hour 10 minutes over very good road. Census and inspection of both villages which reside on the one site adjacent to each other.
Saturday 25th:-	Remained DAMANTI until noon then returned to GOMUMU. Prepared for visit to SENEI/MORORO area. (newly contacted).
Sunday 26th:-	Constable WARAPAGO arrived ex SAIDOR with additional patrol advance for payment War Damage Claims. Three prisoners handed over to WARAPAGO to be escorted to SAIDOR gaol departing following day. Patrol proceeded to SENEI (6,800') - 4 hours stiff climbing. Small rest house had been built - police camped under canvas.
Monday 27th:-	Census and inspection of SENEI Village. Walked to MORORO (5500') - 1 hour easy walking. Census and inspection. Large gardens noted on other side of BURA Valley opposite MORORO. These people ~~at~~ said to be the GONGGEIA natives who line at BUDEMU. Some natives futher up BURA valley said to line at MORO. Returned to SENEI.
Tuesday 28th:-	Instead of returning to GOMUMU a bush track direct to KIKIPEI (4025') was followed. Time 2 hours to KIKIPEI over very steep track. Census and inspection. Proceeded to WAMUNTI (4550') - 1 hour fair walking in steady rain.

Wednesday 29th June:- Census and inspection WAMUNTI. Housing very bad and clean up commenced forthwith. Stayed overnight.

Thursday 30th June:- To BUDEMU (4850') - 2 hours 45 minutes fair walking. GONGGEIA people assembled here - census conducted. People a little timid. Ascertained facts re area between GUSAP and UMI rivers not hitherto visited. Seems KABARA Village has been visited from KIAPIT. GUMBAIONG said to be the only area not visited. This village seems to be 4 days from BAKOKONO and 1½ days from SEWE. Seems certain that best entry to area from SEWE. Native despatched to KABARA to ask officials to meet patrol at BAKOKONO.

Friday 1st July:- Census and inspection BUDEMU. Stayed overnight.

Saturday 2nd July:- Proceeded to BAKOKONO/MUNGO (4150') - villages adjacent - 1½ hours pleasant walking. Census and inspection both villages. Received word from Constable WARAPAGO that he was delayed at MORO with a sick prisoner. MORO next village to be censussed so sent NMO ANANGAN with Medical supplies to MORO - approximately 10 hours walk away. Also despatched Constable KAUBA to ~~kkk~~ take over prisoner so that WARAPAGO could proceed to SAIDOR with others.

Sunday 3rd July:- Addressed officials. Confirmed information re GUMBAIONG area. KABARA officials had not arrived so sent word for them to meet me if possible at GUMBAIMONG next Sunday. Proceeded to BUDEMU.

Monday 4th July:- Proceeded to MORO (6200') - 7½ hours hard walking but road good. En route at 10 a.m. met native runner from MORO who informed me that the prisoner at MORO was seriously ill and about to die. On arrival MORO ascertained that the prisoner had died at about 9 a.m. that morning. Inspected body, ordered burial and commenced Coronial Enquiry.

Tuesday 5th July:- Officials and natives of ONGGOBU, KUMBARANI and MORO awaiting census. KUMBARAMI natives sent to their village to be visited next day. Inspection of MORO village - census of MORO and ONGGOBU. (See under native affairs for details re ONGGOBU people).

Wednesday 6th July: To KAMBARAMI (HAIAKI) (7350') - 1¾ hours hard walk. Crossed ridge at 8000 feet. View of Mt. Abilala and Frieberg pass. Census and inspection. Housing worst seen this patrol. Clean up started and returned late p.m. to MORO.

Thursday 7th July:- Proceeded to SEWE (6000') - ~~XX~~ 1½ hrs. Obtained 60 carriers for visit to GUMBAIONG area. Departed SEWE 12.30 p.m. Camped on tributary of GUSAP River 3¼ hours later at 7250'. Cleared camp site in thick bush and light timber.

Friday 8th July:- Departed 8.15 a.m. - climbed to 9650' in

rugged country. At 3 p.m. came to several native houses (SEWE village people) - made camp on this site. Heavy mist and visibility nil. Camp at 7400' established. Heavy rain but did not last long.

Saturday 9th July: Departed camp site 7.30 a.m. Extremely difficult and at times dangerous travelling between 7000 and 8000 feet. At 3 p.m. light rain falling - not known how much further to GUMBAIONG so made camp on only suitable site seen all day. 6600 feet.

Sunday 10th: Departed camp site 9 a.m. in light rain arriving GUMBAIONG 11 a.m. Camped in village at 5625'. Very good reception - contact made with native people and names listed.

Monday 11th:- At GUMBAIONG. Inspected village. Lined natives and checked census against names recorded yesterday.

Tuesday 12th:- Returned to camp site of 8th July - 8½ hours. Hard and dangerous walking.

Wednesday 13th:- Returned to SEWE - 7½ hours. Return trip was quicker and easier than outward trip but no less dangerous. At SEWE met Constable SANGONDI who had arrived ex SAIDOR with additional rice supplies, required for trip over Frieberg pass.

Thursday 14th:- Census and inspection of SEWE Village. Obtained carriers for trip over Frisberg Pass.

Friday 15th:- Departed SEWE 7.30 a.m. Arrived at top of the Pass (11,100') at 1.15 p.m. Proceeded down steep gully on coastal fall of Finnestaire Range and climbed to camp site at 9500' arriving 4.30 p.m.

Saturday 16th:- Departed camp site 8 a.m. and arrived FUNYENDE 1.30 p.m.

Sunday 17th:- Patrol rested at FUNYENDE.

Monday 18th:- Departed FUNYENDE 8.30 a.m. Passed through MATOKO and arrived KIMBAUA 2 p.m.

Tuesday 19th:- Departed KIMBAUA 7.30 a.m. Passed through RAMBA, ASANG, WARAI and arrived BILIAU Village 3 p.m. Visited Lutheran Mission Station BILIAU.

Wednesday 20th:- Departed BILIAU 8 a.m. Passed through YAMAI, GALEK, SUIT, YEIMAS and WAB (all coastal villages) arriving SAIDOR station at 12.30 p.m. Patrol Complete.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The NAHO/RAWA Census Division consists of two separate parts - the NAHO is all that area East of the BURA River, the people mostly residing in the GUSAP River Valley. The name is derived from the GUSAP River which, in its upper reaches, is called by the natives, the NAHO. The other area to the West of the BURA River is commonly called the "RAWA" and probably derives its name from the dialect spoken - viz. the EROWA dialect. There is, however, no major linguisitic difference between the NAHO and the RAWA as natives from one area can understand the dialect of the other. For convenience these two areas have been combined administratively into the NAHO/RAWA Census Division.

The native situation is generally very good. There were very few complaints and only three court cases heard in the Court for native affairs. Complaints of pig stealing in the populous area around GOMUMU resulted in one native being charged with stealing - unfortunately this native took ill and died whilst under police escort to the SAIDOR prison. A Coronial enquiry has been concluded in respect of this matter. The other two cases were assault and sexual intercourse with a married woman - both minor offences.

There is no sign whatever of any unrest in the area and the people appear contented, healthy and happy. There appears to be a slight attitude of apathy among many of the RAWA Villages which generally are not as good as the NAHO villages further East. As the patrol proceeded through the RAWA towards the NAHO a marked improvement was noted in the natives themselves and also in their villages. It is hard to define just what this difference is - but the further the patrol went into the NAHO the natives appeared more energetic, healthier and happier. This may partly be due to climate or possibly that natives in the RAWA - particularly those nearer DUMPU - have been affected by the somewhat indifferent apathetic attitude characteristic of the DUMPU people.

The last patrol found cargo cult activities at MUNGO in the RAWA. On this patrol there was no evidence of cargo cult in the area except for a very slight suspicion that something may be happening at DAMANTI. There, the graves in the cemetry appeared to have been tampered with - the people had an explanation for this and there were no other suspicious features. In fact the village was very good. The matter was therefore not mentioned but future patrols should still watch for early signs of a possible renewal of cargo cult activities.

Apart from the SENEI/MORORO/ONGGOBU Villages in the BURA River valley and GUMBAIONG the natives are quite well settled and have actually had far more contact than is usually recognised. GOMUMU for example was first contacted 25.10.38 and has been visited since in 1940, 1944, 1945 (twice), 1947 (twice), 1951 (twice), 1954 and the current patrol. Many army patrols moved through the area during the war and notes in old village books comment on the beneficial effect these patrols had on the area. Even the less contacted villages and the new village of GUMBAIONG appear to be living peacefully. They are quite friendly and willing to co-operate in improving their conditions.

The possibility of further groups of un-contacted natives being in the area was investigated during the course of the patrol and though there may be a few isolated families not yet recorded on the census I do not believe that there will be very many new names to be recorded in the future.

From MORORO village large gardens were noticed on the Eastern slopes of the BURA River valley. These were said to belong to people that line at BUDEMU Village and the gardens further up the valley to natives who line at MORO. It was subsequently found that the GONGGEIA people lined at BUDEMU and the ONGGOBU people lined at MORO and it was to the GONGGEIA and ONGOBU people that the gardens noticed belong. In both these cases the people are lining

are some considerable distance from their gardens. In future the GONGGEIA people are going to line at a hamlet where their Luluai lives and they will clear a track so that future patrols can proceed from MORORO to GONGGEIA thence to WAMUNTI. The ONGGOBU people said they would build a village on their own land closer to MORORO Village and that they will contact future patrols at MORORO. It can then be determined whether ONGGOBU can best be visited from MORORO or GONGGEIA.

The GUMBAIONG people are a group visited for the first time by this patrol. They live near the headwaters of the UMI River. 179 new names were recorded and I am satisfied that the census for this area is practically complete. The village is isolated. It is 2 hard days walk from SEWE which is to the North West - the track is extremely hazardous and details are given under "Roads and Bridges" hereunder. To the South West BAKOKONO is the nearest village at least 4 days hard walking. To the South KABARA, on the UMI River is 2 days walk. To the East the nearest village is said to be DAMANGONA in the WANTUAT - 5 days walk with no intervening population and to the North there is only the main Finnestaire Range. The GUMBAIONG people though keeping mainly to themselves do contract marriage alliances with the DAMANGONA and SEWE people. The language appears to be the same as that of the NAHO area. Despite their isolation and lack of contact many natives had lavalavas - one had been to work and could speak pidgin and at present 6 others are at work in the New Britain District. To get the lavalavas the people traded wooden bowls with the natives of BAKOKONO Village. The patrol was received very well. It seems inevitable that future patrols will have to allow at least 5 days to visit this small group of people and return to SEWE.

The only other natives living between the GUSAP and UMI Rivers seem to be the KABARA people South of GUMBAIONG. The patrol ascertained that these people, 2 days walk from BAKOKONO, had been visited from KIAPTT. I met the officials and examined the village book. There are only 37 people at KABARA which was first visited in March 1952 - the last visit being September 1954. I feel quite certain that all natives living between the GUSAP and UMI Rivers have now been contacted.

That the area generally has become much more settled is also shown by the migrations of the SAGASAGA people. Years ago these people were driven from the RAWA and settled near KUL on the Rai Coast. They were still on the Coast 1949/1950. The people then disappeared from the Coast and are now living again in the RAWA crossing the Finnestaire range in their return to their old grounds. The track from BORO to SAGASAGA is excellent and indicates that this small group of people have put much effort into its construction.

One characteristic of the area is the comparatively large villages. Traditionally these people lived in small family groups throughout the bush. The concentration of the people into larger groups seems to have arisen during and since the last war and was probably partly the result of immediate post war patrols and patrols during the last year of the war. Another strong factor in concentrating the population into larger villages is the strong influence of the Lutheran mission whose teachers tend to gather their adherents together into one group for regular worship. In 1945 there was trouble at GOMUMU due primarily to the fact that the villages of GOMUMU, SERINGGO and SERRANGA had been grouped together to build a large composite village. This had been done by an over zealous police constable from a police post operating at GOMUMU at that time. The trouble was settled by Captain Searson who had some very pertinent comments to make on the then current habit of forming large villages. The general pattern of large villages has, however, remained, and through the strong mission influence in the area has now been accepted by the people. In actual fact most natives have what they call a garden house at their garden site as well as their village house and I have no doubt that most natives spend considerable time away from their village gardening or hunting.

Villages were generally well sited though much can be done to improve housing. The gravest defects were inadequate drainage and poor roofing causing damp conditions inside the house contibuting to colds and pnuemonia among the people.

Houses varied in design but were generally large and built low to the ground. However in most cases raised wooden platforms for sleeping are now built inside the house. Houses are not well ventilated but considering the cold conditions no change in design was advised at present. Advice however was given to use more substantial timbers, pay attention to drainage and roofing so that the inside of the house is quite dry. In many villages material for roofing, bamboo leaves or kunai grass, is short, but with more effort I am quite sure the roofing on houses can be improved. The best housing was in the GOMUMU area and the worst KUMBARAMI, WAMUNTI, NININGO and KIKIPEI. Where the housing was bad the death rate was higher and I have no doubt that many deaths from pnuemonia can be attributed directly to damp conditions in the houses. I noticed myself native women sitting on the damp floors of houses and small children crawling around on the cold damp floors. The fact that damp conditions can contribute towards death from pnuemonia was forcibly pointed out to officials and the assembled natives and it is hoped that at least the natives will keep their houses dry.

Very few shrubs are grown in villages and much could be done to make villages more attractive.

All villages have latrines butthough there was no noticeable nuisance none were fly proofed and most were of insufficient depth. The village areas were clean and tidy though in many cases it was quite obvious that cleaning up had been done just prior to the visit of the patrol. The people at least know what they should do and were urged to keep their village a clean and desirable place to live in.

In many villages female children were lining with young and even older men as their wives. Many of these female children showed no sign of development whatever. Natives fequently asserted that the couples were only betrothed and that the young people did not live together but I believe that young girls do live with their husbands many years before they should and that because of this many of them do not bear children. This was confirmed somewhat by the Rev. Wuest of BILIAU Lutheran Mission who told me in relation to one of his students (married) from the NAHO area that when he exclaimed to the student that his wife was not yet developed and not old enough to marry the student replied quite proudly "I will develop her". That she did develope over the next few years was to the student surficient proof of his assertion and his manhood. The practice of child-marriage is, I think, the worst feature encountered in the area visited - a situation that should be constantly watched and a practice that should be actively discouraged.

A second characteristic of the area is its remoteness from any main centre. The closest government station is KIAPIT. Distance from main centres and the rugged nature of the country makes any economic development of the area a difficult task. The people can, and do, grow good european type vegetables but the market is so distant that they cannot market them. The people now need some pursuit which will catch their interest and by which they can earn money to buy the things they increasingly want. The natives of GURIA/BORO/SISIMBA are already growing rice at the junction of the BORO and SIRIMAN Rivers. They have about 30 bags harvested and about £100 cash collected and held by LUKANGI of GURIA which they say is a start towards the purchase of a mechanical huller. Rice production in this area is not, at the moment anyway, an attractive proposition. The only means of getting the rice out of the area is by plane and the cost would be prohibitive. Occasional government charters to DUMPU (e.g. the charter taking the patrol from Saidor) could back load the GURIA rice to MADANG but this could not be on a large scale. The difficulties of marketing rice were outlined to the natives and though their enterprise was commended the extention of rice cultivation at this stage was not encouraged.

I believe that something should be done to assist the 4700 natives of the NAHO/RAWA in the way of economic enterprise. The natives would welcome such assistance and I am sure would co-operate fully in implementing any scheme to their advantage. The most promising type of crop would seem to be coffee or some crop with a high cash value as against its weight. A little coffee is being grown by mission teachers but the number of plants would not amount to more than half a dozen per village. The area should be visited by an officer of the agriculture department and his recommendations as to what crop would be best suited to the area would be most valuable.

For the better administration of the area I would recommend that for from 3 to 4 months each year during the dry season a a patrol officer should operate in this area from a temporary patrol post established at GOMUMU or WAMUNTI. By doing this I think far more lasting results would be obtained. In addition to this an Aid Post should be established in the area to provide some medical facilities for the people - at present there are no medical facilities at all. The soil, climate and population of the area seem suited to some form of agricultural development by the natives themselves. As some specialised crop such as coffee or tobacco appears to be the best proposition it would be wise to have expert advice from the Department of Agriculture before actively fostering native production of a cash crop.

XXI NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The villages in the NAHO/RAWA are mainly sited from 4000 to 5000 feet above sea level and the climate is good for the production of a large varieties of crops.

At the time of the patrol new gardens had not yet come into full bearing so that native food was not abundant. The natives however look well and have adequate food for their own needs and when gardens are in full bearing they have an abundant supply.

The staple native diet in the area is sweet potato though taro is being increasingly grown. Prior to the arrival of the Lutheran Mission there was only one poor variety of taro grown but the native mission teachers have successfully introduced other better varieties brought from the ULAP area of the MOROBE district. Irish potatoes grow very well and are eaten by the natives. Bananas and sugar cane are important items, pawpaws, chocos, beans, cabbages, native greens, shallotts and tomatoes are also eaten.

At MORO several bunches of carrots of excellent size and quality were brought to the patrol. A local mission teacher had obtained the seed from SAIDOR some months ago. Natives had not tried eating them and were surprised to learn they could be eaten raw. The people were not reluctant to try them and village officials and children tried them and pronounced them good. Carrots could now become an additional item of the native diet.

A dozen very good large passion fruit were brought to the patrol at SEWE - also grown by a teacher. As far as I know these are the only passion fruit grown in the area.

As can be seen a variety of crops can be grown. The area is however too distant from present markets to allow natives to sell vegetables as a cash crop.

Native gardens are all along the lines of the typical native shifting agriculture. Gardens are cleared in timbered country - the light timber and bush is cleared and burnt, the larger timber being cut later and used for fencing.

Ground does not appear to be cultivated at all - even sweet potato is planted into small holes in the ~~soil~~ earth, no hilling

seems to be attempted.

The area would probably be well suited to coffee - a few trees, not more than 50, are already growing and some are bearing. Whether or not this coffee is of good quality or whether the type was suited to the area I do not know. A visit to the area by an agricultural officer who could advise on such matters would be most welcome.

The principal livestock are pigs which are plentiful and well cared for. Most pigs are kept away from the villages but some sows with litters are found around the village.

Fowls are not abundant but there are a few in each village. Chicken hawks are a problem - at BOKOKONO Village one is said to have carried off a small pig.

The people are great hunters spending considerable time in the bush. Small traps for catching bush rats are extremely common along the native pads.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:-

During the course of the patrol 514 treatments were given - 100 male adults 134 female adults 136 male children and 144 female children. 60 injections were administered by Native Medical Orderly ANANGAN who performed his duties conscientiously. Of these injections 8 were given for cases of pnuemonia with penecillin - other injections were for yaws and tropical ulcers. A number of natives were completely cured during the course of the patrol, the patients accompanying the patrol and receiving daily treatments.

8 patients from the Western end of the area were sent forward for treatment at YAGAUM Hospital, Madang, at their own request and 8 patients were brought to SAIDOR Native hospital.

The commonest ailments were by far small sores and some tropical ulcers. The percentage of yaws was not high. Scabies was not high and grille practically non-existant.

Overall I thought the natives were of particularly good physique and the general standard of health in the area very good. Many natives die from pnuemonia - poor houses that are not weatherproof contribute in some degree to this. Keeping houses in good condition so that they were dry inside was stressed to natives during the patrol.

There are 4,739 natives recorded as living in the NAHO/RAWA area. To date there has been no medical patrol to the area and there are no medical facilities available to the natives. The nearest medical aid post would be GUSAP in the KIAPIT, MOROBE area which I believe is about 1 days walk from the nearest NAHO/RAWA village, BAKOKONO. The BAKOKONO people told me that natives had been refused treatment at GUSAP - however the patrol sent 12 natives from BAKOKONO to GUSAP for treatment. They carried with them a letter and I have no doubt they will receive treatment.

Apart from GUSAP, natives would have a hard walk of at least 6 days to obtain treatment at SAIDOR and at least 5 days hard walk to obtain treatment at MADANG. The trip to SAIDOR would involve a journey over the Finnestaire Range at an altitude of 11,100 feet. A native suffering with pnuemonia or a serious illness would probably not survive the trip to hospital.

I therefore believe that the establishment of a medical aid post in the NAHO/RAWA area is a necessity. Several villages requested an aid post and I am quite sure if one was established it would be warmly welcomed by the natives themselves.

GOMUMU or WALUNTI Villages would be a good central situation for an aid post to service the NAHO/RAWA. At a height of about 4500 feet sores etc with treatment would probably heal quicker than in the humid conditions on the coast. An aid post in the area could be supplied by plane service to DUMPU or GUSAP with native carriers bringing the supplies from air strip to aid post. Supplies could be brought in conjunction with visits to the area by other administration officers to save duplication of charters.

One native from NININGO Village is at present at a medical school in Lae. Several other natives are willing to go. The educational standard of these natives is low - their education, such as it is, has been at the Mission village school where KOTE or KRANKET is the dialect spoken. Most cannot even speak pidgin english. It is likely therefore that these natives may not pass the medical school at Lae. Despite possible difficulties in staffing the aid post I would urge that an aid post ~~mf~~ for the NAHO/RAWA area be considered, and if approved established as soon as possible.

EDUCATION:-

There are no government schools in the area and all education in the area is done by the Lutheran Mission through village native schools. The education given by these native schools does not appear to have had much benoficial effect so far - and I do not think they will achieve very much until the teachers themselves are better trained and the teaching is done in some language other than KOTE, KRANKET or YABIM.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

There are no vehicular roads nor are there any major bridges. Intervillage travel is by means of native tracks which in the main are quite good and well maintained. Where streams have to be crossed these are frequently bridged by heavy logs laid across huge boulders rising well above the normal flow of the stream. During heavy rain these logs are washed away but easily replaced when the main flow of water subsides.

The track from BORO to SAGASAGA which has never before been used by a patrol was remarkably good. A great deal of effort has been put into its construction and maintenance.

The track to the newer areas of SENEI and MORORO is bad and very steep. Natives have agreed to cut new tracks and improve existing tracks so that the new route will go from KIKIPEI to SENEI/MORORO/GONGGEIA and WAMUNTI.

The track to GUMBAIONG, if such it can be called, is difficult and hazardous. In moss forest most of the time and edging around steep spurs etc the patrol rarely had the feeling of walking on solid ground. Some details of this track which should be used only with extreme caution are hereunder:-

From SEWE Village proceed generally South East up an arm of the GUSAP River called locally the MOPI. After 3 hours hard walking over rocks, landslides and detours over spurs to ~~avaid~~ avoid waterfalls etc there is a camp site on the bank of the MOPI at about 7300'. Shortly after this the track leaves the stream and goes to the top of a mountain (9750'). Difficult sections primarily climbing up steep slippery rock faces with few hand holds.

Ascent takes about 4 hours. Then descend to small stream on the headwaters of the UMI River. Follow around a ridge at about ± 8000 feet and descend to a small native garden and several houses - a good camp site. From here the track is particularly bad descending to a stream at 6700' at the foot of a large landslide. Descent takes 2 hours. Then climb the landslide to 8000'. Descend slowly around spurs and re-entrants to 5200'- a small stream. Climb again to 6400' with sharp descent to another stream at 5500'. Here the track leads up a landslide to 6700' and the track at the top is narrow, undermined, and danger of further slides quite considerable. From here there is a gradual descent over an improving track to GUMBAIONG Village at 5750'.

GUMBAIONG and SEWE natives will improve this track but it will always be a hard walk though with improvements should be less hazardous. Enquiries were made as to whether a better road could be built from BAKOKONO or some other village but alternative routes would not only be considerably longer but just as difficult.

Proceeding from SEWE to SAIDOR the trip over the FRIEBERG pass was found to be reasonably good. From SEWE (6000') the patrol climbed sharply for 1 hour to 8700'. There was then a gradual easy track following a ridge in a northerly direction for 4 hours to reach a lake and camp site at 10300'. There is then a further sharp ascent for 1 hour to reach the head of the pass at 11,100 feet. The track down the Coastal fall is not nearly so good. It descends sharply following along the rocky side of a fast flowing mountain stream - the headwaters of the LULAM River. The descent to 8500' takes about 1½ hours. A ridge (± 9600') has then to be crossed before descending to another small stream, the headwaters of the YANGDAR River (9000'). Then follows a stiff ascent to 10300 and a long descent over a graded but at times steep and improving track to FUNYENDE (4600'). The descent of 5700' takes 3 hours. Overall the trip from SEWE to FUNYENDE would be much easier than the trip in the opposite direction. From FUNYENDE to the Coast is quite good walking.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Officials generally throughout the patrol were co-operative and helpful but there were none of outstanding merit or quality. There were no outstanding personalities. At all times the patrol endeavoured to strengthen the authority of the officials but I do not think they have very much to say once the patrol has moved on. Time will probably bring a marked improvement.

A number of officials have died. The only official at BERINGEI has died but there are very few people. These people wish to live at MUNGO (RAWA). This seems to be the best move - the Luluai of MUNGO will look after all the people and both village books.

A list of village officials for the area is attached hereto as Appendix "B". The following appointments will be recommended:-

LUKINGI as tultul GURIA	SAROMBU as Luluai GURIA
KAMUNA as tultul SIMBO	SIPAU as Luluai SARRANGA.
YEIOKEI as tultul GUMBAIONG	YUWIRINGO as Luluai GUMBAIONG.

At GURIA the former Luluai has died. SAROMBU was tultul. SAROMBU and LUKINGI are the two leading men of the village and should make very good officials.

The two officials recommended for GUMBAIONG are the only possible choices. YUWIRINGO is clearly the leader of the group and YEIOKEI has been away to work, can speak pidgin and seems reasonably intelligent.

CENSUS:-

Census was conducted in all villages visited. A new village book was issued for GUMBAIONG village with an initial census of 119 names. A total of 233 new names were recorded during the patrol. There are no doubt a few isolated families not yet listed but I do not think these would amount to more than 100 for the NAHO/RAWA area - if that.

Births exceeded deaths by 61 which is quite good. Several villages showed a particularly good natural increase but most villages births and deaths were about the same. Particularly good villages are GONGGEIA which since 1951 has had 15 births and only 2 deaths; and GOMUMU with 20 births against 4 deaths for the last 15 months.

Census figures for the 1955/56 census are attached.

ANTHROPOLOGY:-

No items were purchased for the Territory museum.

The following anthropology notes have been compiled by Patrol Officer Neal who accompanied the NAHO/RAWA Patrol.

The area patrolled is both patrilocal in its marriage laws and patrilocal in its customs of descent and inheritance. That is, that it is customary for the bride of any marriage to go and live at her husband's village, and also that inheritance always passes through father to son. The type of society is based on the extended family system it being usual in bygone days for all family groups to be scattered throughout the bush, each group residing on its own land.

There are two different dialects although each is mutually understood by people from either linguisitic group. One dialect found West of the village of WAMUNTI is called EREWA and comprises some 2682 people. The other one TOBO is spoken by all the people east of and including WAMUNTI Village. This latter dialect which comprises 2057 people in the NAHO/RAWA census division continues East of the Saidor boundary into the KIAPIT Sub-District and is also spoken by some of the villages in the YAGANON census division on the Coastal fall of the Finnestaire Ranges. It is by far the largest single dialect in the Saidor Sub-District as it is estimated that it is spoken by some 4500 people, thus taking in approximately one fifth of the Sub District population.

The exchange of bridal gifts is confined solely to native type currency or trade articles and does not, as yet, include such european acquisitions as money or lavalavas. The traditional exchange consists of pigs, tambu shells, gam shells, dog's teeth, Siassi beads (highly valued) and occasionally bark loin cloths and bows and arrows. The amounts of each will vary according to the value or social rating of the bride, and, of course, the rank and position of the parents in the village society.

Betrothal in this native society occurs generally when the children concerned are five or six years old. The first overtures are always made by the father of the boy by calling on the parents of whom he considers a likely prospect for a future daughter-in-law. He will discuss the matter withthem and request that their children be betrothed. At that stage of the proceedings, with both parties under discussion being so young, the girls parents will invariably agree, unless the girl's father might consider the prospective bridegroom to be either too young or too old for his daughter. In this case his decision against the betrothal would be irrevocable. However, assuming betrothal takes place, the boy's parents will immediately make a gift of half a pig to the other family as a way of sealing the agreement. From that time forward the boy's father will continue to send further gifts periodically to the girl's family by way of cementing the friendship and the forthcoming alliance. This gift-

giving is reciprocal though, for whenever the boy's father sends any gifts he marks half of them to be given for nothing and the other half to be returned in kind. The girl's father will then obtain similar articles to the latter half of the gift and return it them to the boy's family. Finally as the wedding day arrives the girl is sent to her husband to be's village and the final exchange is made.

If at this stage of the proceedings the groom does not wish to marry the girl his father will probably insist that the marriage ceremony take place regardless to his son's wishes, he naturally having an eye to the quite considerable expense he has outlayed over the preceeding years. If the bride, however, should show her displeasure at the oncoming marriage her father might on one hand disregard her wishes but on the other uphold them depending upon whether or not there is another suitor agreeable to him in the immediate offing. Should there be such another prospective son-in-law he might acquiesce to her desire being in this way certain of receiving further bridal gifts which could then be used to make the very necessary repayments to the first parent. The whole conception of betrothal within this area would appear to hinge entirely on wealth, exchange of gifts and valuables, and bear little if any relevence to the desires or wishes of the two participants. What heed at all is taken of their wishes is completely in the girl's favour.

The marriage ceremony itself according to native custom is very simple. The bride together with her next of kin will travel to the village of the husband and when approaching that village will array the bride in all her best clothes. The bridegroom will be waiting for her in his parent's house, and will have all the final gifts of the bride wealth hanging up around the walls and layed out on the floor of the house for inspection by the bride's parents and relatives. Both families partake of a feast provided by the groom's family and then spend the night celebrating. On the following morning the bride's relatives will depart with their gifts after they have witnessed the couple formally shake hands.

After the marriage is completed the couple move into the same portion of the house as the groom's parents for a period of up to two months. After this time they will move into another of the rooms although still in the same house as the parents. These houses are usually long rectangular buildings with rooms dividing it crosswise into five or six compartments, each with a doorway leading into the one passageway. Should the wife subsequently become pregnant the husband will build a separate house out in the bush and when the woman approaches the time for the birth to take place the couple will take up residence in this house until after the baby is born. This first born child is also an event that necessitates further exchange of gifts between the couple's families, and usually the transaction takes place solely through the medium of tambu shells.

The Siassi beads used in the bride wealth exchanges were originally obtained from the Coastal fall of the Finnistaire mountains and are extremely highly valued. The use of these beads is significant when it is appreciated that they originated from the Siassi Islands and were brought to the mainland in the Saidor Sub-District only on that part of the Rai Coast South of the Government station many years ago. Since that time inter-linguistic trading has so ensured their being distributed sparsely throughout the whole Sub-District that their value has remained high and they have become an integral part of the bride wealth in every community within the Sub-District. An indication of their value to these people is given by the fact that in trade between the NAHO RAWA and the Coastal fall a sow of from one to two years in age would purchase only three ropes of these beads. A rope is measured from the chin to the waistline.

Polygamy was common years ago, but since the advent of the Lutheran mission has been discontinued altogether.

The position of widows is such that it is customary for them to remain in mpurning for a period of from three to four months, and during this time it is a matter of ritual that they neither wash themselves nor cut their hair. From the time her husband dies until either she remarries or one of her sons becomes old enough to look after her, her brother will take care of her and her family. However, should the widow wish to remarry she is quite a liberty to do so and normally her children will accompany her into her new husband's family group. In the case of such a marriage the woman will often seek out a husband for herself - it is not the man's prerogative. If such a widow sees a single man or a widower that she likes she will tell him straight out that she wishes to marry him. He will from then on keep out of her way as much as possible but will contact his brother who will make negotiations with the widow's deceased husband's family. If the man makes the first approach to the widow, then she will likewise keep well out of his way following that first meeting, and will persuade her sister or another woman friend to inform her "in-law" family of the situation. Negotiations would then be made from the family level and not individually or personally by the widow and her suitor. Following these negotiations a further exchange of bridal wealth is made by the new husband and these are made to the father-in-law of the widow's family. As near as possible the bride price will be the same as originally paid by the deceased g husband to the widow's family. Should the widow not wish to remarry at all then no matter how insistant the wishes may be of her suitor she is completely at liberty to remain a widow and no pressure will be brought to bear to make her change her mind.

During the period that the widow and her family are being maintained by her brother conjugal relations are not allowed between brother and sister. In fact, throughout the area generally extra-marital relations are not tolerated and in bygone days such acts were almost always liable to cause the aggrieved husband to seek out the culprit and kill him. These days the men will probably still fight over it but will shake hands afterwards and the wrong doer will make a payment of tambu shells to the aggrieved husband.

In the case of divorce the whole of the bride price is returned by the wife's family to the husband and his family and this occurs whether the wife is in the wrong or not. If the man should find out his wife is associating with another man, he will divorce her and even if he should first become tired of her he has sufficient grounds for a divorce. A husband may divorce his wife but never vice versa.

Inheritance of ground is patrilineal but ownership of ground is not vested in one man alone. Trees planted on the ground by an individual are owned by him and he may, and does, pass them on to his children after his death. It is a practice for the male parents to plant special food bearing trees such as KOPOKO and LANG at the birth of his male children - the normal figure being 10 of each.

Gardens are always made on the family group's own ground and all trees are planted on this same ground. When the father is getting too old to look after his garden and possessions he will take his sons out into the bush with him and give them all their respective inheritances. In this way each son knows exactly what he will own after his father's death and no argument will ensue afterwards. Should there be no male heir in the family then the ownership of the trees will pass to the daughters and even if the daughters marry into another village they still retain this ownership. However, on their death, these trees revert back to the wife's own family group at her native village.

Work throughout the villages is divided up between the adults in the society with the children having few if any set tasks to perform. Domestic duties are the sole responsibility of the wife, hers being the task of carrying firewood and water and preparing all the meals. However, during her menstrual periods,

she is completely relieved of all housework, being looked after by her sister, or friends; her husband being fed by his brother's wife or even by his own mother should she still be alive. The garden work is also segregated, the husband and his male relatives first cutting the bush then using the timber to make pig proof fences. While these fences are being made the women folk take up the work by clearing and burning the remaining brushwood and undergrowth. Finally when the planting commences women do all the work.

Sorcery is practiced but in the form known as "poison" and not "Sanguma". Sanguma is the type of sorcery to cause death to a victim and is performed by the sorcerer using his own implements, and when performed on a victim usually leaves him or her with the knowledge that something supernatural has happened. Poison, on the other hand, is an act done in secret by an individual this time using articles belonging to his victim, clothing or refuse such as cigarette ends or betel nut expectoration. The act of poison is supposed to cause sickness and perhaps, but not necessarily, death to the victim. When a person becomes sick continuously he may at first be oblivious to the reason, but because of its very persistance must ultimately come to the conclusion that he has been the victim of poison.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:-

28 War Damage Compensation Claims Form "F" were paid on the patrol. Total amount expended was £290.9.6d.

With the exception of the undermentioned claims all War Damage in the NAHO/RAWA is complete.

BIRAU of GOMUMU	£49.10.0	-	Gaol Saidor.
GERENA of GURIA	11. 0.0	-	Employed BAU Ptn.
DEWINGI of BUDEMU	3.10.0	-	St. L.M. Finsch.

Neither the Japanese or the Allies entered the GUMBAINNG area so there will be no compensation claims in respect of these people.

MISSIONS:-

The Lutheran Mission is the only mission operating in the area. There are no European missionaries in the NAHO/RAWA - the mission work is carried on by native teachers. Except for DAMANTI the RAWA area is controlled by the european missionary at BONGU - the language KRANKET is spoken. In the NAHO the language spoken or taught is KOTE by teachers from the ULAP area under the supervision of the Rev. WUEST of BILIAU. As for DAMANTI - this village formerly had a YABIM teacher but there is now no teacher at this village. This village is at the junction of the 3 different dialects taught by the mission - KRANKET, KOTE and YABIM.

The Rev. WUEST of BILIAU visits the NAHO area for about 2 weeks each year. He usually goes during the month of September and flies into GUSAP per mission plane.

Mission influence is particularly strong throughout the NAHO/RAWA. Mission teachers were helpful to the patrol - they have certainly assisted greatly in pacifying the area and introducing various new crops etc.

GENERAL REMARKS:

The following is submitted as general observations and also for the guidance of future patrols:-

(1) Carriers:-

Most carrying is from village to village and a permenant carrier line is not necessary except in the following cases:-

(a) From DUMPU to GURUMBU, BERINGEI, MUNGO, GURIA, BORO and SISIMBA the population is relatively small and scattered. Whilst proceeding in this area it is best to have a small permenant line to assist the local village in carrying. This can be done by holding carriers from villages already visited - they can be obtained but some rationing is required.

(b) For the visit to SENFI and MORORO a permenent carrier line is needed.

(c) A permenant carrier line is at present needed for the visit to GUMBAIONG from SEWE - at least 5 days.

(d) Rationing of carriers is also necessary for the 2 day trip over the pass (Frieberg) from SEWE to FUIYENDE.

(2) Stores and trade:-

Items taken are listed on the patrol report cover. Rations taken were adequate - originally 8 bags of rice was taken but it was necessary to get 3 more from Baidor making a total of 11 bags. The rationing of carriers on the long trip into GUMBAIONG accounted for this additional requirement.

Matches as a trade item are good. After the second week of the patrol matches were not used as trade but reserved for necessary issues. Salt was very good trade as also were razor blades and beads.

Payment of carriers was by cash or tobacco and the rate paid approximately 3d per hour carry. When carriers were rationed they were paid 1/- per day. Tobacco would be a much more popular items with the natives had the patrol had newspaper to issue with it.

(3) General climatic conditions etc:

There is a dry season from approximately April to September. However rain of a light nature can be expected most afternoons and evenings. Mists are heavy and obscure visibility from about midday onwards.

Days are quite pleasant but nights are cold. All native members of the patrol carried 3 additional blankets and were issued with 3 additional police jerseys in lieu of pullovers which were not obtainable. This was sufficient. All natives were issued daily with anti-malarials and apart from minor coughs there was no sickness.

(4) Equipment:-

Rice was carried in kit bags but this was not very satisfactory. One man patrol boxes worn as a rucksack would be much more suitable if available. They were not available for the patrol just concluded.

A radio requisitioned did not arrive in time for the patrol. A radio is not really necessary except in the case of

urgent medical treatment being required for a member of the patrol. Considering the isolation of the area patrolled it would be wise to carry a trans-receiver on future patrols if one is available.

CONCLUSION:-

Considering the isolation of the area the native situation and conditions generally are very good. The area is quite settled. One european officer and 7 police should be adequate for future patrols to this area.

As there are no medical facilities whatever an aid post should be established as soon as possible. Native economic development should also be encouraged at an early date following a visit from an officer of the Agricultural department who could recommend as to what crop would be best suited to the local conditions.

(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.
29.7.55

APPENDIX "A".

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 1 OF 1955/56

REPORT ON MEMBERS R. P. & N. G. C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO NAHO/RAWA CENSUS DIVISION, SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT, MADANG DISTRICT 10/6/55 to 20/7/55.

5100B Sgt. NAMORA - An efficient N.C.O. of many years experience who takes his duties seriously.

3004 Const I ANGI - An experienced constable who could be relied upon at all times.

3878 Const TUNGELIN- A good reliable experienced constable. Also able to speak KOTE dialect which was helpful on this patrol. One of the best police in the detachment.

3887 Const SANGONDI- Loud and dirty mouthed. Severely reprimanded on several occasions. A willing enough worker but his type does not appeal to me.

6423 Const. TAW - Somewhat over-bearing at first but improved. Was found reliable and hard working.

6427 Const YAMBUNANDI - Has plenty of initiative - is well disciplined and reliable.

8500 Const KUGANGI - Tries hard enough but can't make the grade. Is weak and can't be relied upon.

8530 Const.KAUBA - A young highlands constable with very good bearing and always neat in appearance. Tends to be a little overbearing but is energetic and reliable.

8779 Const GEGU - Another highlands constable of excellent physique who impressed considerably by his keenness and reliability. Has a very good attitude towards his work and is one of the best "CHIMBU" police I have seen. Should do well with further experience.

1985 Const.KUMBURA - An excerienced constable who performed his work well.

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(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX "B"

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 1 of 1955/56.

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS NAHO/RAWA CENSUS DIVISION.

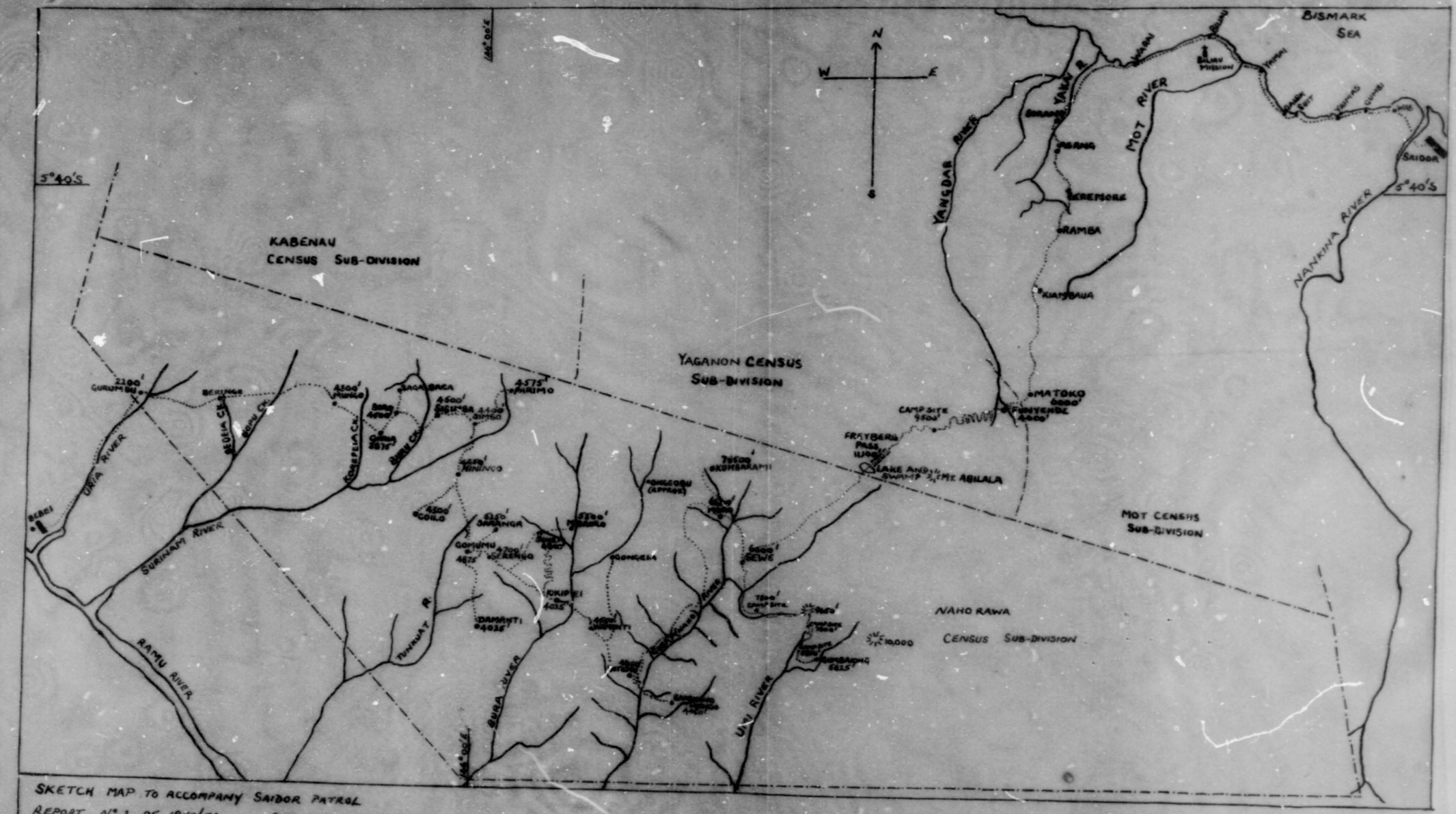
Village.	Luluai	Tultul	Medical tultul
GURUMBU	DARO	PAI-I	TEBA
BERINGEI (1)	-	-	-
MUNGO	MERO	YOINDI	UNAPO
		YURO	
GURIA	SAROMBU (2)	LUKINGI(2)	-
BORO	KARIMBA	-	-
SAGASAGA	-	TURIGI	-
SISIMBA	ANIEI	ONISIKU	-
SIMBO	POKOI	KAMUNA (2)	-
PARIMO	DIO	MEIKU	-
NENINGO	WAI-E	AWANDA	-
GOILO	MOLONGO	TUKULONGU	-
GOMUMU	HAKI	KOWA	-
SARANGGA	SIPAU (2)	RUMA	-
SERINGGO	TOTONGU	-	-
DAMANTI	MUNI	-	-
SUNAKAI	ROMBE	TOKO	DAMARO
SENEI	YAU	-	-
MORORO	MUKA	-	-
KIKIPEI	ONIPA	TIAKI	-
WAMUNTI	GEMBINGNAIO	WANDO	-
BUDEMU	BINGONAI-O	TINTORUNGA	-
[illegible] BAKOKONO	BI-EI-ENGO	DAWANGAIO	-
[illegible] GONGGEIA	PITOTO	-	-
MUNGO (NAHO)	AWENGGONGAIO	WENDURONGO	-
MORO	DEI-INGAIO	SIMBUTO	-
ONGGOBU	-	-	-
KUMBARAMI	NIANGA	WAMBIONG	-
SEWE	MERINGNAIO	-	-
GUMBAIONG	YUWIRINGO(2)	YEIOKEI(2)	-

- - - oOo - - -

(1) Officials as for MUNGO. (2) New appointees recommended.

Several villages require tultuls but in absence of suitable pigin speakers suitable recommendations deferred pending return of some natives from employment.

(K.W.Dyer) A.D.O.



SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 1 OF 1955/56 SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN BY PATROL.

KEY:-

..... ROUTE FOLLOWED.

MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

4,320' HEIGHT OF VILLAGES

-.-.-.- CENSUS SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

NAHO / RAWA CENSUS DIVISION

YEAR 1955/1956 — SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1955/56 — MADANG DISTRICT

Govt. Print.—5448/1.56.

* DENOTES NEW NAMES OR DUPLICATION

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students												
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Children living under 5		M	F	M	F	M+F
SEWE	14.7.55	6	9											2	4	—	*1						12		3	—	21	73	21	60	3	51	2.4	48	59	91	86	299
MORO	5.7.55	7	7			2								6	6						5	—	10		3	—	38	85	25	59	5	58	2.5	60	61	106	100	345
KUMBARAM	6.7.55	6	4											1	5								4				9	45	7	33	4	30	2.1	32	29	51	48	164
BUDEMU	1.7.55	9	10	1	—	1	2			2				2	3	1					13	—	21		7	—	32	106	20	74	3	69	2.3	71	58	94	105	369
GONGGEIA	30.6.55	7	2	2													*2	*2					3				8	23	6	26	2	26	2.0	23	12	30	33	101
KIKIPEI	28.6.55	2	3											1	1	—	*5	*1	—		1	—	10				22	41	11	41	2	43	1.8	34	20	44	51	160
MUNGO/NAHO	2.7.55	—	4				1							4	2	—	*1	*1	—		4	—	3		1	—	7	18	8	24	3	24	3.4	23	22	26	30	109
BAKAKONA	2.7.55	7	3	3	—	1			2					2	2	2	*9	*7	—	*1	2	—	14		3	—	30	58	12	57	5	53	2.1	59	29	59	74	239
WAMUNTI	29.6.55	10	7	—	2	1	—	2						6	2	1	—	*11	—		6	—	23		3	—	39	78	17	70	3	71	2.1	61	50	76	53	312
SERINGO	23.6.55 ~~24.6.55~~	3	5	—	1									3	1	—	*3				5	—	2				11	26	4	27	—	28	1.8	26	29	28	38	128
SARANGGA	23.6.55 ~~24.6.55~~	3	6											2		—	*10	*16	*1	—	1	—	4		1	—	22	41	12	39	5	37	2.6	47	43	52	54	202
KOMUMU	22.6.55 ~~23.6.55~~	11	9	1	1	—	1							1							4	6	—	8		10	2	26	69	24	65	6	63	2.7	74	66	71	87	324
DAMANTI	24.6.55 ~~25.6.55~~	1	2					1						5	1	—	*1						2		3	—	17	25	7	28	1	26	3.1	27	10	34	36	112
SUNAMAI	24.6.55 ~~25.6.55~~	2	6					1						4	1	—	*4		—		2	—	7		2	—	25	35	21	36	3	33	3.0	35	31	42	55	174
GOILO	21.6.55 ~~22.6.55~~	4	5	1	—			2	1					1	1	1					3	—	5	—	1	—	2	1	21	37	15	52	6	44	2.6	35	30	42	73	192
NININGO	20.6.55 ~~21.6.55~~	6	7	—	1	2	1	1						2							10	—	5	—	1	—	3	1	28	49	27	54	2	51	2.6	39	37	52	80	228
SIMBO(TAUTA)	17.6.55 ~~18.6.55~~	2	2							1	—	1	—	3							5						7	26	19	31	2	36	2.4	20	26	39	51	141
PARIMO	18.6.55 ~~20.6.55~~	7	4	1	—			2						1			*3	*6	—		4	—	3				38	43	15	41	3	26	3.2	61	46	71	68	253
		93	95	9	4	3	5	8	4	3	2	1	1	44	31	5	*33	*49	2	*14	67	—	136	—	3	—	41	4	401	878	271	316	58	769	—	774	658	1008	1162	3852

- Sheet 2. -

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

NAHO/RAWA CENSUS DIVISION

YEAR 1955/1956.

SAIDOR REPORT NO 1 OF 1955/56 - MADANG DISTRICT.

Govt. Print.—5428/L54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
BROUGHT FWD		93	95	9	4	3	8	8	4	3	2	1	1	44	31	5	*33	49	2	1	67	—	136	—	2	—	41	4	401	1/1	271	816	58	769	—	774	658	1162	3852
SISIMBA	16.6.55	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	26	13	24	3	27	1·4	11	12	33	43	103
BORO	15.6.55	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	7	30	6	27	2	25	2·0	13	12	24	31	94
GURIA	14.6.55	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	14	23	4	27	1	27	2·7	22	14	29	38	112
MUNGO/RAWA	13.6.55	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	*3	+1	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	14	36	9	29	3	35	1·7	16	16	39	48	131
BERINGEI	12.6.55	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	4	14	5	9	—	14	1·3	3	4	8	18	43
GURUMBU	11.6.55	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	6	21	—	19	1·5	8	12	32	37	94
ONGGOBU	5.7.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*4	+2	+2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	18	2	9	1	7	3·0	10	3	18	13	46
SENEI	27.6.55	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*2	+2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	26	3	23	—	16	1·8	13	10	28	27	82
MORORO	27.6.55	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	*7	+11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	7	17	1	13	2·0	11	14	19	19	63
GUMBAIONG HALAKI	11.7.55	—	—	INITIAL CENSUS													*64	+55	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	12	28	8	31	—	21	2·8	28	15	30	40	119
		108	110	10	4	6	11	8	6	3	2	1	2	57	42	5	*113	120	+4	+1	4	91	3	164	—	2	—	50	6	487	1124	334	1033	69	773	—	709	770	1268	1478	4739

PREVIOUS CENSUS TOTAL	4454	
BIRTHS	218	
NEW NAMES	233	
MIGRATIONS IN	-	LOCAL MIGRATIONS WITHIN CENSUS DIVISION 79
	4905	
DEATHS	157	
MIGRATIONS OUT	9	
TOTAL 1955/56 CENSUS	4739	

lation Register

Area Patrolled NAHO/ROWA CENSUS DIVISION
SAIDOR SUB DISTRICT - MABANG DISTRICT

IGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
			Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age						
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
					12				3	—	21	73	21	60	3	51	2·4	48	59	91	86	299
			5	—	10				3	—	38	85	25	54	5	58	2·5	60	61	106	100	345
					4						9	45	7	33	4	30	2·1	32	29	51	48	164
			13	—	21				7	—	32	106	20	74	3	69	2·3	71	58	94	105	369
2					3						8	23	6	26	2	26	2·0	23	12	30	33	101
1			1	—	10						22	41	11	41	2	43	1·8	34	20	44	51	160
11	+1	—	4	—	3				1	—	7	18	8	24	3	24	3·4	23	22	26	30	109
7	—	*1	2	—	14				3	—	30	58	12	57	5	53	2·1	58	29	59	74	239
11			6	—	23				3	—	39	78	17	70	3	71	2·1	61	50	76	93	312
			5	—	2						11	26	4	27	—	28	1·8	26	29	28	38	128
6	*1	—	1	—	4				1	—	22	41	12	38	5	37	2·6	47	43	52	54	202
		4	6	—	8				10	2	26	69	24	65	6	63	2·7	74	66	71	87	324
4					2				3	—	17	25	7	28	1	26	3·1	27	10	34	36	112
			2	—	7				2	—	25	35	21	36	3	33	3·0	35	31	42	55	174
			3	—	5	—	1	—	2	1	21	37	15	52	6	44	2·6	35	30	42	73	192
			10	—	5	—	1	—	3	1	28	49	27	54	2	51	2·6	39	37	52	80	228
			5								7	26	19	31	2	36	2·4	20	26	39	51	141
6			4	—	3						38	43	15	41	3	26	3·2	61	46	71	68	253
			3	—	1						7	26	13	24	3	27	1·4	11	12	33	43	103
			9	2	1				1	1	7	30	6	27	2	25	2·0	13	12	21	31	94
			1	1	2				4	1	14	23	4	27	1	27	2·7	22	14	29	38	112
1			6	—	4				2	—	14	36	9	29	3	35	1·7	16	16	39	48	131
			3	—	6				1	—	4	14	5	9	—	14	1·3	3	4	8	18	43
			1	—	4						3	31	6	21	—	19	1·5	8	12	32	37	94
2	+2				2						8	18	2	9	1	7	3·0	10	3	18	13	46
2			1	—	3						11	26	3	23	—	16	1·8	13	10	28	27	82
1											6	14	7	17	1	13	2·0	11	14	19	19	63
5					5				1	—	12	28	8	31		21	2·8	28	15	30	40	113
0	+4	*1																				
7	—	4	91	3	164	--	2	—	50	6	487	1124	334	1033	69	973	—	909	770	1268	1476	4739

8
3
1
1
1

4454

4905

4739

LOCAL MIGRATIONS WITHIN CENSUS DIVISION 30M 49F

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM		Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
			N.M.O. Issues to Police PRISONERS	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	ETC	
RICE	lbs	1232	450	782					NIL.
MEAT	TINS.	432	148	236					48
MARGARINE	lbs.	36	36						NIL.
TEA	lbs.	10	6						4
SUGAR	lbs	70	60	10					NIL.
BISCUITS	lbs	75	25	(50 lbs UNFIT CONSUMPTION)					NIL.
SALT	lbs	112	30	5	10	62		5	NIL.
MATCHES	box	288	77			161		50	NIL.
SOAP	lbs.	20	16						4
TOBACCO	lbs.	63	11	4	39	1			8
WHEAT MEAL	lbs	150	70	80					NIL.
BEADS	lbs	19			10	10		5	4
AXES 3/4	EA	6						2	4
BATTERIES TORCH	EA	48	42						6
KNIVES BUSH	EA	12				2			10
MIRRORS TRADE	EA	12						12	NIL
MATERIAL LAPLAP RED		40 YDS.				12		20	8
KEROSENE	GALS	8	8						NIL.
PLANE IRONS	EA	13						4	9
BLADES RAZOR	EA	1200	100			700		200	200
BLANKETS	EA	40							40
KIT BAGS		22		(6 [illegible]).					16
TENTS		4							4
FLY		4							4
OVEN CAMP		1							1

Govt. Print.—5677/4.64.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Madang. Report No. 2of 1955/56. Lamekon.

Patrol Conducted by Lieut. Jn. Davis. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Yagenum & Hagenah. Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 7.

Duration—From 22/8/1955 to 30/9/1955.

Number of Days 40.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No. Hagenah - Feburg. 1955.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Yagenum /19 July-August 1954.

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol. Investigate rumours of unrest Hagenah area - Investigate. Rumours of L.P.L. Para, Marriage, Census Revision, General Administration.

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 .... £.....

30/10/7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote M.30/ 3

Department of Native Affairs.

District Office,
Madang.

RIS/JT.

RECEIVED 3 - NOV 1955 DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT AFFAIRS

29th October, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR NO. 2 OF 1955/56 -
MR. F.I. DAVIES, PATROL OFFICER
YAGENON AND KABENAU CENSUS DIVISIONS.

The above report, together with a copy of covering comments submitted by the Assistant District Officer, Saidor, is forwarded, please.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Reports which indicated a possible outbreak of cargo or other unhealthy cults had been received and in addition to normal administration, Mr. Davies was instructed to inquire into these reports. Fortunately they appear to have been groundless and the native position appears to be quite satisfactory. I can see no reason why Mr. Davies did not visit the two reported villages, BANGGRI and EGAU, especially as they had been visited prior to the War. The next patrol in this area should rectify this omission. MUNIANA village as pointed out by Assistant District Officer, Saidor, should also have been visited.

The SONGUM people might well be assisted by an ex gratia grant of knives and tomahawks, not exceeding 24 of each, to assist them in rehabilitation. In their small way, these people did assist by donations to worthy causes when called upon to do so and I would like approval to be given for these items of steel-ware to be given to them.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

The whole of the economic development of the Rai Coast should be encouraged by the establishment of the Co-operative Society at Saidor and the payment of ready cash for produce and A.D.O. Saidor should pay particular attention to inland people whose transport and other difficulties render them particularly worthy of assistance.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Recommendations made by Mr. Davies will be dealt with under separate correspondence.

CENSUS.

The recording of 73 new names in the YAGENON Census Division is pleasing, but even more names might have been added, had the two villages above-mentioned, been visited by the Patrol.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Mr. Davies has recorded an interesting legend.

This Patrol appears to have been well conducted.

(R.I. Skinner)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

Poor Copy of
the Original

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MS P/R No. 2 of 55/56 - 46.

Sub-District Office,
Saidor, Madang District.

21st October 1955.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 2 of 1955/56

Forwarded herewith a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. F.I.Davies, Patrol Officer, to the KABENAU and YAGAMON Census Divisions of this Sub-District.

The KABENAU area was patrolled only 7 months ago - however it was advisable for the patrol to visit the area following reports of possible cargo cult activities. Fortunately it seems that there was no foundation to those reports and the two areas patrolled appear to be normal.

MUNIANA village should have been visited. To complete the census figures 1954/55 figures have been submitted for this village which can be visited later from the MOT Census Division. It was believed that all natives in the areas visited had been contacted. However the fact of the BANGORI and KRAU people and also possible small groups in the Upper MOT area it would seem that there are still a number of small groups to be contacted. The nature of the country and the scattered manner in which these people live will not make the task easy and it may take some time. It is pleasing to see that an additional 73 new names were recorded on the present patrol.

There is a potential for the growing of european vegetables in the MALSU/ORINMA area. It would be well worth while if the services of an agricultural officer could be obtained to fully investigate the possibilities and possibly arrange marketing. For most of the area the crop should be limited to potatoes which will store reasonably well. Thepossibilities for coffee could also be advised upon.

With another officer at Saidor there are many additional matters that could be undertaken. One if these is more extensive work with village officials, which, if I had the time I would bring to Saidor for a week at a time. Recommendations for village officials will be submitted by seperate memorandum. Mr. Davies has been told that his views on officials should be included in the report.

Mr. Davies suggestion for a collection on behalf of the SONGUM people who had their village destroyed by fire has merit. The argument that these people contributed to Lamington and the N.S.W. Flood Relief appeal and that they should now have some assistance in respect of what is, to them, a disaster, is most appealing. However there are other factors such as creating a precedent which could become very embarrassing and involve considerable work. There is also the fact that natives should be aware of the fire risk in villages. They have been frequently warned about this and the danger of having houses too close together. Their case is therefore different to Lamington and the N.S.W. floods which could not be forseen. The SONGUM people have had assistance in rebuilding their village and there, I think, the matter should rest.

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This is, I believe, only the second report of a patrol submitted by Mr. Davies. I have discussed the report with him and offered suggestions for future guidance. Mr. Davies has conducted a most satisfactory and thorough patrol though his report could have been more informative particularly in respect of native economic activity and potential.

(K. [illegible]ger)
Assistant [illegible]strict Officer.

Copy: Mr. Davies for information.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA ANI NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.
16.10.55.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

REPORT OF SAIDOR PATROL No. 2 of 55/56.

Officer Conducting Patrol: Frank.Ian.Dewies. P.O.

Area Patrolled: Kabenau and Yagenon Census Sub-Divisions.

Objects of Patrol: Investigate reports of unrest Kabenau area.
Investigate actions of L/Cpl Peka, during recent visit to Bau Plantation.
Census revision.
Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol: From: Monday 22nd August, 1955
To: Friday 30th September, 1955
40 days.

Personnel Accompanying: Six members R.P&N.G.C.

One N.M.O.

Last Patrol to Area by D.N.A. Kabenau:

3/2/55 to 22/2/55, Mr.M.V. Neal.

Yagenon:

13/7/54 to 10/8/54.Mr.A.D.Stephen

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SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 55/56.

D I A R Y.

Monday 22nd August.

Departed Saidor 10-30 a.m. passing through Wab -Yaimas-Galek - Suit, arriving Biliau 3p.m. Night spent Biliau.

Tuesday 23rd Aug.

Departed Biliau 8 a.m. for Lamtub, passing through Warai and Singor enroute. Arrived Lamtub 1-30 p.m. Census revised, village inspected, general discussion with village officials. Night spent Lamtub.

Wednesday 24th Aug.

Departed Lamtub at 8 a.m. for Dein, arriving at 9-30. Census and inspection of village. Departed Dein at 1 p.m. arriving Mindiri at 2p.m. Census revised, village inspected. General discussion with village officials. Night spent at Mindiri.

Thursday 25th Aug.

Departed Mindiri 7-45 a.m. for Ganglau, arriving at 8-45. Census revised - Ganglau and Kulilau, both villages inspected. Departed Kulilau at 11-45 for Dumun, arriving at ~~11-45~~ 1 -15P.M. Census revised and village inspected at new site. Departed Dumun at 3-30 arriving Ganglau at 6p.m. Night spent Ganglau.

Friday 26th Aug.

Departed Ganglau 8a.m. for Bibi arriving at 11a.m. Bibi Aid Post inspected enroute. Census revised, and village inspected. Investigation into actions of L/cpl Peka of Madang during his recent investigations at Bau Plantation. Night spent Bibi.

Saturday 27th Aug.

Departed Bibi 8a.m. for Kumisanger arriving 9a.m. Census revised and village inspected. Departed Kumisanger 12 noon arriving Kul at 12-10. Census revised and village inspected. Departed Kul 3p.m. arriving Bau 4-30 p.m. Night spent Bau.

SUNDAY 28th Aug.

Observed.

Monday 29th Aug. 1955.

Departed Bau for the combined villages of Rimba, Marakum and Arawum. Arriving at 9am. Census revised and place inspected. Constable Sangondi and 4 witnesses sent to Madang with case against L/cpl Peka. Letter received from Mr. P.C. Donalson. Night spent Rimba.

Diary Cont.

Tuesday 30th Aug.

Departed Rimba 8a.m. for combined villages of Yangalum Nekwanam, and Songum. Arrived 10-10 a.m. Census revised and villages inspected.Also revised the census of Gur. Investigation into alledged "Ho se Tembaran" and the burning of 10 of the houses at Songum Village. Night spent Yangalum.

Wednesday 31st Aug.

Departed Yangalum at 8a.m. for Bonggu arriving at 9-10. Village lined and censused. Village inspected. Night spent Bonggu.

Thursday 1st September.

Departed Bonggu at 8a.m. for Bang Village. Arrived Bang at 10 a.m. Villages of Bang and Boimbi censused. Bang village inspected. Night spent Bang.

Friday 2nd Sept.

Departed Bang for Kwanje at 8a.m. arriving Kwanje 2-30 p.m. in heavy rain. Night spent Kwanje.

Saturday. 3rd.Sept.

Census of Kwanje revised in morning . C.N.A. case heard. Village inspected. Departed Kwanje 10 a.m. arriving Bang 3-30p.m. Night spent Bang.

Sunday 4th Sept.

Observed.

Monday 5th Sept.

Departed Bang 8a.m. arriving Bau 2-30 p.m. C.N.A. case heard. Night spent Bau.

Tuesday 6th Sept.

Departed Bau 8a.m. arriving Kul 9a.m. C.N.A case heard. Departed Kul 1p.m. for Bibi arriving at 1-10p.m. C.N.A. case heard. Departed Bibi 3p.m. arriving Ganglau 5-30p.m. Night spent at Ganglau.

Wednesday 7th Sept.

Departed Ganglau 8a.m. for Seiki arriving at 1p.m. in heavy rain. C.N.A. case heard in afternoon. Night spent Seiki.

Thursday 8th Sept.

Census revised in Morning, and village inspected. Departed Seiki 10a.m. for Orinma arriving at 11-50 a.m. Census revision commenced but heavy rain interrupted proceedings.

Diary Cont.

Monday 9th Sept.

Census of Orinma completed and village inspected. Departed 10a.m. for Meibuarriving 11-30. Census of Meibu, Sitaba, and Guhu. Night spent Meibu.

Saturday 10th Sept.

Departed Meibu 8a.m. for Budumu arriving 11a.m. Village lined and censused, place inspected. Night spent Budumu.

Sunday 11th Sept.

Observed.

Monday 12th Sept.

Departed Budumu 8a.m. for Diman arriving 11a.m. Village lined and censused . C.N.A. case heard. Place inspected. Departed Diman 12-30p.m. for Budumu arriving 2p.m. Night spent Budumu.

Tuesday 13th Sept.

Departed Budumu 8a.m. for Meibu, arriving at 12p.m. Village of Meibu, and aidpost inspected. Work started on erection of 2 new wards for aidpost. Night spent Meibu.

Wednesday 14th Sept.

Departed Meibu 8a.m. for KaraKara arriving 9a.m. Census revised and village inspected. Departed KaraKara at 11a.m. for Bototo arriving 12noon. Census revised and village inspected. Night spent Bototo.

Thursday 15th Sept.

Departed Bototo 8a.m. for Onggo arriving 8-30. Census revised and village inspected. Departed Onggo 10-10 for Simididi arriving 11-30. Census revised and village inspected. Departed Simididi 2-30p.m. for Yangundem arriving at 3a.m. Census revised and village inspected. C.M.A. case heard. Departed Yangundem arriving Simididi 6a.m . Night spent Simididi.

Friday 16th Sept.

Departed Simididi 8-30 for Wangeto arriving 10-30. Census revised → Wangeto - Kubigam - Sakorila. Village of Wangeto inspected. Night spent Wangeto.

Diary Cont/

Saturday 17th Sept.

Departed Wangeto 8a.m. for Kubigam arriving 8-15. Village inspected. Departed 8-45 for Bagonda. Arriving 11-30. Census revised village inspected. Departed Bagonda 2p.m. as no rest house in village. Arrived Funyende 5p.m. in heavy rain. Night spent Funyende.

Sunday 18th September

Observed.

Monday 19th September.

Departed Funyende 8a.m. for Matokoarriving 9a.m. Census revised and village inspected. Afternoon village of Guhunger censused. Night spent Matoko.

Tuesday 20th Sept.

Departed Matoko 8a.m. for Kumburunku arriving 8-45. Census revised and village inspected. Departed 11a.m. for Yorki arriving 12-15. Census revised and village inspected. Night spent Yorki.

Wednesday 21st Sept.

Departed Yorki 8a.m. for Matoko arriving 11a.m. Night spent Matoko.

Thursday 22nd. Sept.

Received news from Tul Tul of Muniana that Mr. G.A.Radford. E.M.A. Sai[illegible]r, had arrived the day previously at Muniana, and had taken all the men from the village to carry his cargo. Decided not to visit Muniana so departed for Funyende at 8a.m. arriving 9a.m. Census revised, and village inspected. Departed 1p.m. for Kwongo arriving at 1-30. Village inspected and census revised. Two C.N.M. cases heard. Night spent Kwongo.

Friday 23rd. Sept.

Departed Kwongo 8a.m. for Sarikiri arriving 9-30. Census of Sarikiri and Kurei revised. Village inspected. Night spent Sarikiri.

Saturday 24th Sept.

Departed Sari[illegible]ri 8a.m. for Guti arriving 10-30. Census revised and village inspected. Night spent Guti.

Sunday 25th Sept. Observed.

Diary Cont.

Monday 26th Sept.

Departed Guti 8a.m. arriving Baubo 9-45. Census revised and village inspected. Departed 11-30 for Basor arriving 2p.m. Census revised and village inspected. Night spent Basor.

Tuesday 27th Sept.

Departed Basor 8a.m. for Bidua and Gogou arriving 9a.m. Census revised and village inspected. Departed 12noon for Basor arriving 1p.m. Departed Basor 2p.m. for Wado arriving 3-30. Village inspected and census revised. Night spent Wado.

Wednesday 28th Sept.

Departed Wado 8a.m. for Sinange arriving 12-30, after visiting and revising census at Digingo. Census revised and village inspected. Night spent Sinange.

Thursday 29th Sept.

Departed Sinange for Forguan at 8a.m. arriving at 8-45. Census revised and village inspected. Departed 12a.m. for Biliau arriving 5-30 p.m. Night spent Biliau.

Friday 30th Sept.

Departed Biliau 8a.m. for Saidor arriving 12noon. Patrol ends.

INTRODUCTION.

The area visited by the patrol took in the Kabenau, and Yagenon census sub-divisions. The Kabenau was last visited in Febuary of this year by Mr.P.O.Neal, and the Yagenon was last visited by Mr.P.O.Stephens. in July and August of 1954.

The main reason for the visit to the Kabenau area was to investigate rumours of unrest in the area.

The patrol was well received in all villages, and even the villages of Diman and Budumu, which for the past few years have been noted for their "not too friendly attitude", appeared quite amiable.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Kabenau:-

The majority of the villages in this area are situated on the coast, and on the Kabenau River leaving most of the interior unpopulated.

The area, which a few years ago was disturbed by an outbreak of cargo cult, appears to have settled down quite well, contary to rumours that had reached Saidor, that trouble of a similar nature was disturbing the populace.

No evidence of any cargo cult was found, and all the natives appeared to be carrying on their normal village life.

A letter from Mr. P.O. Donalson. patrolling in the Madang border district, contained information that the village of Yangalem had erected a House Tambaran, and had been interfering with the cemetry. But no evidence of this could be found, although the place was thoroughly searched and the village officials questioned. All the officials in the area questioned in the matter all stated that they had heard rumours that a village called Aiyau in the Madang Sub-District were the culprits, but this was the place that Mr. Donaldson. had obtained his information from after finding no evidence of a House Tambaran at Aiyau. It would appear that all the talk was just unfounded rumours.

A fire the previous week, had destroyed 10 houses at the village of Songum which is situated on the same site as Yangalemp and Sekwanam. It was thought at first that this fire might have had some connection with the rumoured trouble in the place, but there was no evidence of arson. The people were all away from the village at the time, and were not able to save any of their household effects.

It is thought that a small collection might be taken in the Saidor Sub-District, to help replace some of the more valuable items such as axes and bush knives. This might create a bit of good feeling in the area, and also it was noticed that these people had donated a sum of money to the N.S.W. Flood Relief Fund. and their loss would be just as tragic to them as the people who lost homes in the floods.

A policeman was left at the village to organize the rebuilding of the burnt houses, and the people from Sekwanam and Yangalam were co-opted to help in the rebuilding. On the patrols return all the houses had been replaced.

On old maps of the area, two villages Banggri and Esau have been marked, although there is no record of census figures for them and no record that they have been visited over the past few years.

The Luluai of Gur whose village is marked on the map as being on the road to Banggri and Esau was questioned on the matter. He stated that as far as he knew these places had not been visited since pre-war, but that there was a Tul Tul at Banggri who could give me more information on the subject.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont'd)

On the patrol's return to Yangalem, if conditions were favourable it was intended to try and visit these two places, but from the information obtained from the TulTul of Banggri, who met the patrol, it was decided to postpone the visit until later. The information obtained was as follows:-

(1). Pre-war was the last time the two places had been visited.
(2). The villages are situated on a road that previously went over the the Finisterre Range, but now ended at Esau.
(3). Up until 4 or5 years ago it had been customary for the natives from these villages to come down to the coast for census revision,
(4). There are a few houses at each of the two villages but most of the people are living in houses scatterd around the bush.
(5). Between Bangrri and Esau it would be necessary to spend at least one night sleeping on the road. (This was the reason for not making the trip, as the patrol was not equipped with tents).
(6). There is a small track from Banggri to Kwanje.

The Tul Tul was informed that next year a patrol would most likely be up to visit the two places.

YAGENON:-

The people of this area fall into three fairly distinct groupings i.e coastal - Sub-coastal- and mountain.

The majority of the mountain people are still very primitive having had little contact with the outside world, although villages in the Meibu Orinma area are now starting to take an interest in economic developement, and are having more contact with the coastal people.

At the newly contacted village of Yorki 53 new names were entered in the census book, and it was pleasing to see more women and children appearing for census than were seen by Mr. P.O. Stephen. in the original census in 1954. It appears that there are still a number of people living in the upper valleys of the Mot River, but these are scatterd around the bush, and will all eventualy be contacted at the villages of Yorki and Kumburunku when they lose their shyness.

A rest house and police barracks has been built at Yorki, and quite a bit of work had been done on the roads. This I think is mainly due to the efforts of the TulTul of Kumburunku, and the Lutheran Mission Teacher who has been at the village for about a year.

The people of Diman who moved into the mountains during the Yali disturbances a few years ago to get away from Mission and Goverment influence, have now decided to move back to their old site near the coast, and their reception to the patrol was quite good, which apparently hasn't been the case for the past few years.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

At the time of the patrol all villages were engaged in clearing bush for new gardens, which will be planted at the start of the rainy season. The next few months are apparently the lean ones but all places visited considered that food supplies would be ample until new gardens were ready.

The staple diet of the area is the usual taro, yams, and mami with other foods such as bananas, marita, and pit pit, eaten in the period between gardens. Bonggu was the only place seen were sago grows in any abundance, and is used for eating purposes.

Rice is grown by most of the coastal and sub-coastal people mainly as a cash crop. The unhulled rice is sent into Madang by ship as there is no rice huller in the area at the moment. A small hand huller was purchased by the people of Bonggu from the Lutheran Mission, but was not a success, and it is believed that steps are being taken to have the money refunded to the natives concerned, by Mr. Dollinger. the missionary at Bonggu.

The mountain village of Orinma is taking a keen interest in rice growing, and just prior to the patrols visit sent over 50 bags of unhulled rice to Madang. The land for the rice garden was purchased from Mindiri Village, and many of the Orinma people are now living in a small village called Sabit near the rice garden. The village of Meibu is also negotiating with the coastal people for some land to use as a rice garden. As these people cannot produce copra, the growing of rice is the only means available at the moment for them to obtain money. The Meibu-Orinma area could be a large producer of European type vegetables, but would be unable to market their crops. It is thought that their energies would be better directed into the growing of a more marketable crop such as coffee, which should grow quite well in the area.

Nearly all villages were well stocked with pigs and fowls.

Villages and Housing.

All villages visited were clean and tidy, and on the whole housing was good.

In the mountain area many of the villages did not have enough houses per head of population, the reason apparently being the difficulty in obtaining roofing materials. All these people were advised that they would just have to work a bit harder and go further afield to obtain the materials, so that the villages could have an adequetenumber of houses.

On the coast the majority of houses are constructed with kunai roofs. limbom or bamboo floors, and plaited bamboo walls. In the Kabenau River area many of the houses were roofed with sago leaf in preference to kunai.

In the mountains most of the houses have earthen floors with splintered timber, or plaited bamboo walls, and bamboo leaf roofs.

Missions and Schools.

Except for one or two villages in the Yagenon coastal area which are partly Catholic, all other villages in the area visited are under the influence of the Lutheran Mission.

The Lutheran Mission has main stations at Biliau, and Bonggu, which are manned by Mr. H. Wuest. and Mr. L.Dallinger. respectively. Although the Biliau station is not in the Yagenon census sub-division, all the mission work in the area is controlled from Biliau. All of the main villages in the area have schools and churches with a mission teacher and one or two mission helpers.

No schools were seen inoperation during the course of the patrol, this being due to the fact that they were all closed for holidays until October.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no vehicular roads in operation in the area visited. All native pads used by the patrol were in good condition, and in many of the mountain areas a great deal of work had been put into roadwork. Between the villages of Bagonda and Funyende was the worst patch of road encountered on the patrol, and this is mainly due to the terrain.

As suggested by Mr.P.O. Stephen. in Patrol Report No 1 of 1954, the patrol followed the track irom Matoko via Funyerde, Kwongo, Sarakiri, Kurei, Guti, and Baubo to Basor in preference to the road taken by Mr. Stephen. This road was found to be in good condition, and the walking was relatively easy.

The only bridges encountered on the patrol were small ones across creeks. All the main rivers have to be forded.

Village Officials.

Most of the officials in the area appeared to be carrying out their work to the best of their abilities. On the coast the majority of them seem to have a good idea what is required of them, but in the mountain areas many of them do not appear to understand their duties. Only time and constant coaching by visiting officers will remedy this, unless,some of them could be brought into the station periodicaly and given a week or two's schooling.

A list of all village officials in the area is attached (see appendix "B") Recommendations for replacement of officials who have died or resigned due to illhealth or age, will be made through the usual channels.

Census.

A total of 73 new names were recorded in the census for the Yagenon area. Fifty three of these were from the recently contacted village of Yorki, and twelve from the neighbouring village of Kumburunku.

The only village not censused was that of Mundana, this

Census (Cont'd)

"this"
being due to the fact that Mr. G.Radford. the E.M.A. from Saidor had arrived at Muniana the day previous to the day of my intended visit and had taken all the males from the village to use as carriers.

The village of Guti it was found had not been visited or censused since 1951. The last officer to visit the place was Mr. C.P.O. Keough.

REST HOUSES.

With the exception of Pagonda, all villages where the need is required, have suitable rest houses and police barracks.

Anthropology.

No specimens were purchased for the Territories Museum.

A story concerning the origin of the village of Guhu was told to me by an elderly man from Guhu. The story was passed down from father to son, and in the old days was apparently told at the time that the youths of the village were initiated into the tribe.

"At the village of Wanget, which is near Kaiapit lived two brothers called LAMANGAI and LILIONGO. Lamangai who was the eldest brother lived a normal life having a house and a wife whilst Liliongo was hidden away in the bush.

Liliongo lived inside a fence which was surrounded by bushes and flowers, and had been built for him by Lamangai so that nobody could see him. The skin of Liliongo was white because all the time he chewed the leaf of the Tanget and rubbed the juice onto his skin.

When Lamangai brought Liliongo his food, Lamangai would beat the base of a tree with a stick as a signal to Liliongo who would stand up and look over his fence and receive his meal. The only food Liliongo ate was Kowowar which made his skin very hot.

Now Lamangai's wife had often wondered what Lamangai did when he went into the bush taking food with him, so one day she followed him, and when she saw what he did, decided that one day when Lamangai was away she would do the same and see what happened.

One day when Lamangai was away his wife went into the bush picked up the stick and beat the tree with it. When Liliongo heard this he thought that it was time for his food, so he looked over the fence. When he saw Lamangai's wife standing there his skin changed to black and he hid away because he was ashamed.

When Lamangai returned he took Liliongo his food and made the signal on the tree. When Liliongo heard it, he thought it was the woman who had returned and he remained hidden. When Lamangai saw this he knew that his wife had followed him and had seen Liliongo, so he became very angry and crossed his wife and his brother.

Liliongo became very afraid about all this so he gathered toget

Anthropology Cont'd

"he gathered together"
all the things his brother had given him and ran away. He went to Wasimbo which is near Naho and then on to Gawilo. Here he thought that it was no use his brother looking after him all the time, so he cleared a space in the road and left all the things his brother had given him, so that his brother would find them and realize that he wanted to be independant.

He then continued his journey until he came to a place near where Guhu is today which is called Bikandi. Here he built himself a garden and a house, near the water. When he had nothing else to do Liliongo would climb up into a tree and stare down at his face in the water.

Now near to Liliongo's new home on top of a mountain lived a big man whose name was Samau, and Samau had two daughters. One day when the two daughters came down to the river to get water to take back to their father they saw the reflection of Liliongo's face in the water, and then looked up into the tree and saw Liliongo. The two girls then started fighting about who had seen Liliongo first as they both wanted him. They beat each other with the bamboo sticks used for carrying water, until they were tired and then went home to tell their father about what they had seen. He told them to both go down to the water and find Liliongo, and each of them to take hold of one of his hands and bring him back to Samau's house. This they did, and Liliongo stayed with them.

Sometime later Lamangai came looking for Liliongo and found him at Samau's house. Liliongo told Lamangai that he did not want to go back with him, as he had married the two sisters and was happy were he was. Samau then bought Liliongo from Lamangai, and Lamangai went away"

Prior to the coming of the whiteman to the Guhu area, at the time for the young men to be initiated into the tribe, all the youths to be initiated would fill bamboos with water and carry them to the "House Tambaran" Inside the house was a big circular plate which was filled with water from the bamboos. The youths would then all sit around the plate and drink the water. They would then get the leaf of the Kowowar and break it on their breasts and then on their foreheads, and pass it on to the person sitting next to them who would eat it. After this ceremony, the elders of the village told them all the laws of the village to which they had to abide. Then the youths were men of the village. During this ceremony no women were allowed near the House Tambaran.

Courts For Native Affairs.

Ten natives were sentenced to terms of imprisonment during the patrol. Four of these were for failure to line for census, two for wife abduction, one for stealing, one for assault, one for behaving in a threatening manner, and one for the unlawful use of violence.

Two of the natives sentenced to imprisonment for failing to line, escaped from custody, but were later recaptured.

Four witnesses from the Bau area were sent to Madang with Constable Sangondi to lay a complaint against L/cpl Peka of Madang. Peka during a recent visit to the area had made some derogatory remarks about the Police at Saidor, to natives of the area.

Health.

Health throughout the area appeared to be fairly good. A total of seventy two patients were sent to the hospital at Saidor for treatment.

There are two aidposts in the area. One is at Bibi and one at Meibu, and both posts appeared to be working quite well.

With the aid of representatives from local villages two new wards were constructed at the Meibu post.

Conclusion.

Both areas visited appeared to be quite settled, and all natives were carrying on their normal village life.

.....

Frank. In. Daunt Ro.

Appendix "A".

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

No 3261 L/Cpl Yabuan.

Conduct : Good.
Discipline : Good.
General : A quiet N.C.O. who did his work well.

No 6127P.A. Constable Sapo.

Conduct: Good.
Discipline : Good.
General : Not very bright but a good worker.

No 2760 Constable Yangat.

Conduct : Good.
Discipline : Good.
General : Inclined to be lazy.

No 3887 Constable Sangondi.

Conduct : Good.
Discipline : Good.
General : A loud mouth.

No 8779 Constable Gegu.

Conduct : Good.
Discipline : Good.
General : A Chimbu, who with a few years more service for experience will make a good policeman.

No 8535 Constable Wik.

Conduct : Good.
Discipline : Good.
General : Not very bright, but works well.

Frank. Ian. Davies.

Frank. Ian. Davies. P.O.

Appendix. "B".

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

PLACE	LULUAI	TULTUL	M.T.T.
LAMTUB	KUR	WAP	
DEIN	YALING	KASANG	
MINDIRI	LIMA	SIWAI	YABI
GANGLAU	GEME	BUT	YUM
DUMUN	ALIP		KAL
KULILAU	TAUBOGLE	BON	
BIBI	GILI(P)	KOBWICK(P)	
KUBUK	DAUON(P)		
KUMISANGER	LANGUM	SINAWA	GAN
SEKWANAM	GULI(P)	GIBALI(P)	
SONGUM	BOK	KAULI	MUL
YANGALAM	WALUM	MOMONANG	GANEI
GUR	GENDOR(P)		
BONGGU	SALI	GUTA	PEKA
BANG	AJONG	MOM	PUI
BOIMBI	KUMBALIN	KU	
KWANJE	GUETI(P)	YAB(P)	PIBUKA
MARAKUM	PUTU(P)	DANANG(P)	KAUPUNG
KUL	MALAI(P)		
SEIKI	DUAM	OMERI	
GUHU	MAUNTEN	BIRU(P)	
SITABA		DUMBA	
MEIBU	YUSALI	WANO	
ORINMA	WANGUMI	WIO	
BUDUMU	KOMOKO	MAUNA	SOKU
KARAKARA		DAIMAN	
BOTOTO	TURUNGO(P)	UEIMBU	
SIMIDIDI	DE-ONGO	SOPI	KAWAMA
YANGUNDEM	TOI-I		MUGAI
ONGGO		TAMARETA	
SAKORILA		YAWO	
KUBICAM		GOHI	
WANGETO		YAMUNGEI	
BUDUMU	YONO		
MATOKO	WIUNDE		
GUHUNGER		SIWURU	
YORKI	MEMURO		
KUMBURUNKU	GUONGO	GIONGO	
KWONGO	NE-JARUGG	DAIENGENGO	
FUNYENDE	BEMBEMGAI		
KUREI	BOI-UM	NONOGEI	
SARAKIRI	DORONGGU	BIONGORO	DONDOI-INGO
GUHU	LAUHU	MENDARO	
GUTI	SAMI		
BASOR	BOBEDI		
GOGOU	BADIA	TANKA	
WADO	KOWA	KAWONG	MUSA
BIDUA		SAGRI	
DIGINGO	BIRODIDI	GIRAI	GIWAI
SINANGE	EBAB	BUNGAM	WANO
FORGUAN	OTAI	SUI	

(P) To be recommended for appointment.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56 Vaccinen.

Govt. Print.—7028/7.5...

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		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		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average	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
LAMTUB	25/8/55		2		2		1							2	2		2	1			2	1					8	2	2	19	3	14	1	14	3.2	11	6	21	15	65
Dein	24/8/55	1	1										1								2		1						1	20	1	17	1	17	3.1	5	8	20	17	53
Mindiri	24/8/55	1													1			1		1			1						7	19	5	17	2	16	3.2	19	22	23	22	87
Kubuk	25/8/55											1		3				1					2						2	13	3	10		8	3	7	4	16	14	43
Kulilau	25/8/55	1													1					1									2	7	1	7		7	3.1	5	4	9	8	26
Ganglau	25/8/55	2	2																	2			2						2	16		14		14	3.3	7	5	17	17	48
Durun	25/8/55		1										1				1	2											2	12	1	8	1	8	3	3	4	15	11	35
Seiki	8/9/55	3	1										2								6		1						4	11	2	14	1	14	3	12	8	12	15	54
Orinma	8/9/55	6	2			2							3	1			1			1	12	1	7	1					12	49	9	41	3	38	3	44	45	55	55	220
Meibu	9/9/55	7	4							1	1		1								11	1	1				3		24	47	12	55	6	56	4.1	60	51	49	74	250
Guhu	9/9/55	4	1			1	1	1	2			1		4						1	23	2	1				6		16	27	2	41	4	33	3.1	46	29	27	45	179
Sitaba	9/9/55	2	1			1			1			1	1				1				2						3		6	15	1	18	3	18	3.2	19	6	17	23	68
Budumu	10/9/55		1						1			1	1	1															10	21	4	10		11	3.3	17	16	25	13	71
Diman	11/9/55	2																											4	22	2	12		12	3	12	7	23	14	56
KaraKara	14/9/55	1												1			1	2		1	4	1							4	12	3	12		12	3.3	9	12	13	12	51
Bototo	14/9/55	5	4										1	1							8	1	1	1			4		11	29	4	38	6	35	3.1	44	34	31	39	163
Onggo	15/9/55	1	5					1					1	1			7	3			10	1							16	26	10	27		27	3.7	33	26	34	29	129

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955. YAGENON CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

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									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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
Simididi	15/9/55	6	6			1								4		3(N.N)	1	3			12	1				3		12	36	6	47	1	43	3.3	41	36	36	53	182
Yangundem	15/9/55	3	1											1	3		6	8	2	2	1	1						8	26	8	26	1	21	3	23	27	27	33	[illegible]2
Sakorila	16/9/55	3	3			1		1						3		2N.N.					2	2				1		11	39	7	39		32	3.9	34	29	41	45	15[illegible]
Wangeio	16/9/55	2	2			1						2		1		1N.N.	1	1	3		2							3	22	3	24	1	19	4	25	23	23	30	103
Kubigam	16/9/55	1	3	1		1								1	2	3N.N.	2	4			6	1				3		10	30	7	32	5	32	3.5	39	34	33	40	156
Bagonda	17/9/55	2	5											2			1		2	1	1						1	3	12	3	18	2	15	4	13	27	12	21	75
Funyende	22/9/55	5	5									1					1		3	2	5		5			3		29	42	2	50	2	40	3.5	52	44	50	62	221
Kwongo	22/9/55	2	3											1			1		3	1	6					1		32	38	9	48	3	39	3.4	61	30	39	53	190
Sarakiri	23/9/55	3	2									1			2		4	2			5							13	37	9	36	2	29	3.6	37	27	38	39	146
Kurei	23/9/55	4	2															3		1	14	1				1		9	26	8	23		20	3.2	27	20	29	31	123
Matoko	19/9/55	4	2											2	3					1	14	2				2		16	34	9	40	1	37	3.7	43	35	40	51	197
Kumburunku	20/9/55	1	3											2	1	12N.N	2	3										14	42	7	32	1	31	3.9	33	26	46	42	147
Yorki	20/9/55	2	1													53N.N			1													3		4	48	34	40	47	169
Guhunger	19/9/55	1	3											1					1		2	1						8	24	6	15		13	3	23	23	24	17	90
Muniama	1954Figs		4														1		3	5	2							9	20	2	15		16	3.3	19	16	22	21	80
Gogou	27/9/55		2											2							2		2					2	16	2	13		11	3.2	4	8	16	15	47
Bidua	27/9/55	3	1																		10	1	2			1		6	16	3	15		11	3.3	9	9	16	17	65

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size Average 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	10-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
Begor	26/9/55	3	5													1	3	5		1	6		5				1		16	51	7	50	7	47	3.4	44	28	55	55	194
Baubo	26/9/55	1	1				1										1				3	1							5	10		6	1	6	3	10	2	10	6	33
Wado	27/9/55	3	1											1				3	1		4								5	32	2	17		16	3.3	18	9	32	20	83
Digingo	28/9/55	1	3											2					6	5	2								5	25	1	20	1	20	3.2	16	20	27	25	90
Simange	28/9/55	1	1														1		1	1				1					10	17	3	17	1	13	3.1	18	12	20	17	68
Forguan	29/9/55	1	2				1							1				1		1	1								7	23	6	22	1	17	3.1	21	13	24	26	90
Guti	24/9/55		1														1	3			6								4	6		10	1	8	3	11	5	7	12	41
Total		88	93	1	2	5	7	2	3	2		7	3	40	25	1	35	47	22	23	184	18	32	2			40	3	351	970	171	955	62	860		1005	824	665	1178	4374
GRAND TOTAL (Including Municipality)		88	97	1	2	5	7	2	3	2		7	3	40	25	1	36	47	25	28	186	18	32	2			40	3	351	990	173	970	62	876		1024	840	676	1199	4454

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955. KABENAU. CENSUS SUB)DIVISION SAIDOR SUB)DISTRICT.

Govt. Print.—6438/7.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		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
BIBI	27/8/55	-	2	-	1														2	1									4	19	3	15	-	11	3	8	10	21	17	56
Kumisanger	27/8/55				1									1			3	3		1			4						10	23	7	21	1	21	3	20	20	30	28	102
Kul	27/8/55	2	1	1																1	13								17	34	7	29	-	27	3	33	23	35	32	136
Rimba	29/8/55																	1					1						8	22	6	16	-	14	3	14	14	23	19	71
Marakum	29/8/55		1			1												2		1									10	21	1	18	2	18	3	28	9	23	22	82
Arawum	29/8/55	3				1											1	1		1			2						3	26	1	16	-	13	3	12	6	33	22	75
Songum	30/8/55	4																1			3	1	3						7	27	5	28	2	25	3	22	15	27	30	101
Yangalum	30/8/55		1											1				1		2			4						2	30	2	17	2	16	3.5	8	14	16	19	61
Sekwanam	30/8/55	1	1															1		1	5		2						4	13	3	16	1	10	3	15	9	13	17	61
Gur	30/8/55	2	1											1	1			1		2	4		5						2	9	-	15	-	14	2.6	5	10	11	18	53
Boimbi	1/9/55		2											1	1						2								5	7	3	7	-	6	3	6	9	11	8	36
Bang	1/9/55	1	3																		7	1	2						16	23	4	27	1	25	3	32	28	27	30	120
Kwanje	3/9/55	2	2											3	2				1	2	13								6	27	3	23	2	23	3	13	20	27	24	97
Bonggu	31/8/55	2	2	1											1	1					2		9	1			3		14	52	17	55	1	55	3	60	61	58	63	257
TOTALS		17	16	2	2	2								5	7	1	1	11	3	12	49	1	32	1			3		108	313	62	309	14	278		276	242	355	349	1308.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Stor
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	[illegible]	
Rice.	336.	300	36.					Nil.
MEAT.	96	90	6					Nil.
MATCHES.	288	48		60	24.		12.	144.
SALT	56.	10		14				Nil.
SOAP	10.	10						Nil.
SUGAR	50.	50						Nil.
TOBACCO.	64	8.		52	4.			Nil.
WHEATMEAL	70	70						Nil.
TEA.	10	10						Nil.

Govt. Prtr.—5677/4.54.

D.N.A.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No SAIDOR 3 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by K.W. DYER, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Area Patrolled LONG ISLAND.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S.P. SAVILLE AGRICULTURAL OFFICER.

Natives 2 RPNGC ; 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 5/10/1955 to 9/10/1955.

Number of Days FIVE (5).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ../10../1954.

Medical ... ../10../1954.

Map Reference 4 MILE STRAT. SERIES.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS AND GENERAL ROUTINE.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/10/1955

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 .... £.....

Village Popul

Year 1955 - 1956

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIC	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		in	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
MALALA	6.10.55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		—	
BOK	7.10.55	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		—	
KOET	6.10.55	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
MATAFUNA	8.10.55	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		—	
		9	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—		0	

30/10/6 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
31 OCT 1955

In Reply Please Quote

RIS/FJE

No. M.30/3-12

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
Madang.

21st. October, 1955.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT Saidor No. 3/55-56
Mr. K.W. DYER, A.D.O.
LONG ISLAND.

Attached you will please find the above Report.

Introduction:

Mr. Dyer's comments on anchorages will be helpful to future patrols.

Native Affairs:

(a) Native Gardens and Food Supplies:

Planting material will be supplied to Long Island from Madang and Saidor as and when it can be gathered and transported.

(b) Economic Activity:

I will arrange for the Co-operative Trade Store at Saidor, now in the process of inauguration, to stock diving goggles and for the next vessel to Long Island to take a number of these for sale to the Long Islanders.

Mr. Saville's report has not yet been received, but I gather that he does not consider Long Island to have any great agricultural future, so that these natives will be well advised to concentrate on coconuts, tobacco and shell fishing.

Medical and Health:

There is a shortage of trained native Medical Assistants and one can not be spared for Long Island at present. If, however, the native at present being trained in Lae is posted to Long Island at the end of his training, it will be to his people's advantage.

Mr. Dyer has shown a very pleasing and energetic approach to the administration of his Sub-District and has conducted very worth-while patrols himself.

Encl.

(R.I. Kelliher)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, MADANG DISTRICT.
10th October 1955.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 3 OF 1955/1956

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE LONG ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION, SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT

PREAMBLE:-

Officer Conducting patrol:-	K.W.Dyer, Assistant District Officer.
Area Patrolled:-	Long Island Census Division.
Objects of Patrol:-	(1) 1955/56 Census. (2) Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol:-	5/10/55 to 9/10/55 inclusive. Five (5) Days.
Personnel accompanying:-	Mr.S.P.Saville, Agricultural Officer. 2 members R.P. & N.G.C. 1 native medical orderly.
Last Patrol to Area:-	
By Native Affairs:-	October [illegible] 1954.
Medical:-	October 1954.

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INTRODUCTION:-

Long Island is situated approximately 40 miles North East Of Saidor and has a scattered population of 397. There are 4 native villages viz: MALALA, BOK, KOET and MATAFUNA. Approximately 40 natives of MALALA village live in a separate settlement at POINT KIAU so that in actual fact there are 5 separate settlements on Long Island. During the S.E. season the best anchorage for vessels is at Point KIAU - it is sheltered and quite safe. This anchorage however is of very little use to patrols as there is no road from Point Kiau to either MALALA or MATAFUNA. During the S.E. season however it is possible to land a patrol party at MALALA which is partly sheltered and there is also a fair anchorage at MATAFUNA though vessels have to come very close to the beach to anchor. MALALA, KOET and BOK are all joined by a native track. During the North West Season KOET would probably be the best

anchorage. In the N.W. Season a vessel could also use the anchorage half an hours walk South of MALALA village to land a patrol party and the anchorage at MATAFUNA is also believed satisfactory during this season. Just to the West of MATAFUNA village the anchorage seems to be well sheltered from the N.W.

The weather during the current patrol was quite gg good and there was no real difficulty in visiting all villages and accomplishing the objects of the current patrol - a routine visit and census check of all villages.

DIARY:-

Wednesday 5th October :- Accompanied by Mr. Saville, Agricultural Officer, departed Saidor per M.V. KORO 8.30 a.m. and arrived POINT KIAU anchorage 3.30 p.m. Seas slight to moderate. Went ashore at POINT KIAU - inspected houses and gardens and lined this small group of natives. These people form part of MALALA village. Returned to M.V. KORO and slept aboard ship.

Thursday 6th October:- Departed POINT KIAU per M.V.KORO 6.35 a.m. and arrived MALALA 8.05 a.m. Patrol party and gear went ashore - M.V. KORO returned to POINT KIAU. Census and inspection of MALALA village. Departed MALALA 11 a.m. and walked to KOET village arriving 3 p.m. after a hot tiring walk mainly along the beach at high tide. Census and inspection of village and stayed overnight.

Friday 7th October:- Proceeded to BOK Village 45 minutes walking. Census and inspection. Departed 12 noon for MALALA arriving 5 p.m. and stayed overnight.

Saturday 8th October:- M.V. KORO arrived at 8 a.m. Patrol Party and 33 natives for hospital Saidor went aboard and M.V. KORO departed 8.35 a.m. for MATAFUNA. Anchored MATAFUNA 12 noon. Census and inspection of village. Camped in village overnight.

Sunday 9th October:- Completed work at MATAFUNA village and boarded MV KORO departing MATAFUNA 9.30 a.m. and arriving SINGARAM (SAIDOR) 2.30 p.m. A smooth crossing.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The native situation appears to be quiet. There was no evidence of any unrest or serious crime in the area. A number of small matters were brought to the patrol but these were mainly enquiries concerning natives absent for some time from Long Island with requests that they be sent home.

Though the settlement at Point KIAU is relatively small it would be convenient to make this a separate village with a village book of its own. The existing system whereby this small group is visited and then later MALALA village visited is not satisfactory as far as recording census statistics is concerned and a new village book for POINT KIAU should be issued on the next census patrol to the Island.

(a) Native Gardens and food supplies:-

The patrol was fortunate in having an agricultural officer, Mr. Saville, accompany it to all villages. It was found that though gardens had been prepared very little planting has been done due to the extremely dry conditions prevailing on the island. Neither Mr. Saville nor myself have seen such dry arid looking conditions as the East Coast of Long Island from MALALA to BOK Villages. Grass had been dried up completely and even hardy shrubs and coconut palms looked very poor indeed. The villages and tracks were dustbowls.

Some yams however had been planted but yam cultivation could

and should be considerably increased - particularly as this is the main storable crop for the area. The limiting factor however is the lack of planting material. The natives are anxious to obtain whatever planting material they can get and every possible assistance should be given to them. All planting material was lost during the Long Island natives period of residence on the mainland and though assistance was given to them on their return to the island this has fallen far short of their requirements.

The natives are caring for their Taro suckers until such time as there is sufficient rain to replant in gardens. At POINT KIAU the suckers are planted in some swampy ground. Malala, Keet and Matafuna have the suckers planted along the banks of streams and at Bok the natives have them planted near a water hole and are hand watering them to keep them alive. In all there would be approximately 5000 suckers for planting when the season is favourable. This is considerably more than the distribution of planting material last year but the natives say they could still do with more. If available, more taro would be planted, but I do not think the need for taro is as pressing as the need for yams or nami. Efforts will be made to obtain and forward additional planting materi l to Long Island.

Sweet potato was not very evident in the gardens seen but natives state that once rain is received there will be adequate supplies of sweet potato planting material.

Bananas are grown quite extensively and seem to form an important part of the diet at the present time. What coconuts are available are also eaten for food. Apart from these items the natives collect and eat the wild nami from the bush, a little tapioca and a considerable amount of meat. Because of this meat the Long Island natives should never starve, and though they are short of some major items in their diet and should be assisted with additional planting material, I do not believe these people would ever be reduced to famine conditions. At Point KIAU the day the patrol arrived 2 huge turtles were being cooked. That night 5 turtles were caught and I understand that throughout the year turtles can be caught easily whenever required. Wild pig and other animal and bird life is abundant. Patients brought to the native hospital at Saidor brought baskets of turtle eggs with them and in some villages bush fowl eggs are quite plentiful. Fish are also caught and eaten so that though these people are short of yams and taro they are particularly well off with other items of diet.

The people looked well and there was no visible evidence of any malnutrition. Some rice seed will be sent to Long Island to be introduced into the diet if it can be successfully grown. Rice is not recommended as a commercial crop for these people but if they can grow it during the wet season it can be stored and later hand hulled and eaten during the period of food shortage.

The soil on Long Island did not appear to be very good. The coast seems to have a sandstone base with very little soil above it. This sandstone is quite hard (the natives refer to it as cement) and does not look attractive agriculturally. However yams and sweet potato are said to grow quite well during the wet season and the Taro is planted in heavier soil further inland on the hilly slopes.

(b) Economic Activity:

There appears to be little activity directed towards the earning of money at present. Shortly after the Long Island people were returned to Long Island a swarm of traders descended on the island seeking shell. The people apparently dived for shell to the detriment of their garden and village activities. They were told that their gardens should have first priority and this has been twisted into a belief that the shell should not be worked. The natives were told that their food supply was of primary importance and gardens were not to be neglected, but if they could also earn money by diving for shell, working copra and other projects they should not miss the opportunity.

The last shell sold on the island was bought by traders at the rate of 5 trochus for 1/- and 2 large, 3 medium or 4 small green snail for 1/-. Diving glasses were apparently supplied by the traders as the natives said they had to hand these back when the trading vessels departed. The natives are reluctant to dive for

shell without the aid of goggles. They claim they are anxious to dive for shell if diving glasses can be obtained. With the present price of shell it should not be difficult finding a trader willing to visit Long Island to collect it.

There are not many coconut palms - the most extensive grove is at BOK Village though many of the palms belong to natives now ~~kingin~~ living at KOET and MATAFUNA. In the past copra produced has been sun dried. At the present time most nuts are used for food and there does not appear to be much scope for increased copra production at present. It was suggested that each village plant 20 nuts for every person - the idea was accepted and a measure as to the correct distance between each palm was left at each village by the Agricultural Officer. The nuts generally seemed to be small but several examined had quite a good meat content. Some existing groves, notably MALALA and POINT KIAU, were dirty and overgrown and instructions were given to have them cleared.

Tobacco seems to grow very well. It is dried and sold by the natives to other natives in the SIASSI group or to the Lutheran Mission. The tobacco is sun dried. The leaves are roped together in small bundles of from 15 to 20 leaves. There are from 20 to 40 bundles on a rope. When dried the leaves are wrapped carefully around a stick and covered with a type of bark covering. The tobacco is neatly wrapped and appears to keep well. Natives ask 1/- per bundle of from 15 to 20 leaves. The price seems high to me but it is apparently paid by other natives in the SIASSI area. The trade is mainly carried on when natives travel from Long Island for Mission Conferences. The Lutheran Mission also buys tobacco at about 3/- per lb weight. There is no difficulty selling the tobacco to the Mission who will apparently take all they can get but the natives prefer to hold their tobacco and sell to other natives at the higher price if possible.

The Agricultural officer on the preliminary work he did on this Patrol believes that coconuts and tobacco appear to be best suited to the Island.

(c) Housing:

Housing generally was satisfactory. A number of new houses have been built since the last patrol. Some of these built of sawn timber (driftwood) are quite good. Houses are all small but the number of houses seems quite adequate to the population. The main deficiency was poor roofing. Some houses have sago leaf thatch but sago is relatively scarce - consequently only the bare minimum is put on the roof - this quickly deteriorates and need renewing. Kunai grass however is still the primary material used for roofing. As the grass is now so dry little can be done on the houses but the villagers were advised to attend to all houses in future before the dry season really sets in.

Some attempt had been made to plant shrubs in villages but conditions are too dry to do this effectively. The villages were really parched on this visit - however a little rain on the 7th October at MALALA did much to settle the dust and completely freshen the appearance of the village.

(d) Water Supply:

All villages had satisfactory water supplies. Water can be obtained easily from wells and there are also a number of running streams on the island.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

The only track on the island is from MALALA to BOK. This is very poor and for half the distance travel is along the beach. Instructions were given to have this track cleared and improved. There is no road from BOK to MATAFUNA and travel between these two villages is extremely difficult and necessitates a night on the track. The same applies to the stretch between MATAFUNA and POINT KIAU. When natives travel between these villages they usually travel by canoe.

There are no bridges in the area.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:-

The only mission operating in the area is the Lutheran Mission which visits the area from SIASSI. There is a teacher in each village and at Point KIAU. Teaching at these village schools is very elementary - the standard of the teachers themselves is not very high as evidenced by one illustration seen on the school blackboard at KOET that 2 plus 2 plus 1 plus 3 equalled 18! All schooling is done by the Mission - there are no Government schools in the area. 25 natives are absent from the island at school - these have gone to the Lutheran Mission school at UMBOI in the SIASSI group.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:-

Considering the isolation of these people and that it is some time since they had had a visit the health was fairly good. The people generally looked well. The most common ailment was "yaws" and several quite bad cases of yaws in small children were brought to the native hospital at Saidor. In all, 30 patients were brought to Saidor - 22 yaws, 7 Tropical Ulcers and 1 eye complaint. The ulcers were in need of hospital attention but had not developed to a large or serious nature.

No cases of serious illness were found. It is pleasing to note that for the 12 months there was only 1 infant death - no mothers were lost due to child birth - and the birth death ration was 16 to 6.

A Native Medical Assistant stationed at Long Island would be of great value to these people though it is admitted that if for most of the time he would have very little to do. A native named MAROMALOI of BOK is currently at the Medical Training School Lae and it is expected that he will be posted to Long Island should he successfully complete the course.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:

Several War Damage Claims lodged at Rabaul by natives who had been absent from Long Island were investigated. The claims are listed hereunder:-

DAGIS of MALALA	£3.16.0	MARI of MALALA	£4.14.0
AURA of MALALA	1.10.0	TAUL of KOET	10.16.0
NOAK of BOK	3. 0.0	NAMALA of MALALA	1.16.0
SILI of MALALA	10.0		

Upon finalisation of these claims, War Damage Payments for the Long Island natives will be complete.

CENSUS:-

Complete census figures are attached hereto. A new village book was made out for BOK village. The old BOK book which had all the names now recorded at KOET and MATAFUNA deleted from it required re-writing. Pre-War village books in respect of MALALA and BOK are held on the island.

It is recommended that a village book be issued to the POINT KIAU natives on the next census patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

Officials for the area are as hereunder:-

MALALA	Lulusi	MARI	Tultul	NAMALA (Pt.Kiau)	MTT	MANI
KOET	"	TAMO	"	NANGAI		
BOK	"	DAKIS	"	MAUSI		
MATAFUNA	"	SUAKA	"	BUGI	MTT	PARSEI

Of these SUAKA at MATAFUNA And NAMALA at POINT KIAU seem to be the most influential. None are really outstanding.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY:-

There has been no volcanic activity on Long Island since the visit of the Vulcanologist last June. Natives report there have been no earth tremours or any unusual occurrences of any kind.

CONCLUSION:-

The Long Island natives have settled down reasonably well following their enforced sojourn on the mainland. To complete their rehabilitation additional quantities of planting materials - particularly of storable crops such as yams and nami - should be forwarded for planting during the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ forthcoming wet season. Diving goggles should be made available for sale to the natives and I am of the opinion that the natives should, from the sale of shell, pay for whatever planting materials they receive. The people are settling down well but their rehabilitation is not yet complete. The people have the opportunity to earn good money from shell and this should be encouraged but as yet I do not recommend any special assistance in marketing.

(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1955/56 - LONG ISLAND

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

Reg. No. 5100 B Sgt. NAMORA - An experienced xxx N.C.O. of great assistance to any patrol.

Reg.No. 6423 Const. TAW - An experienced Constable. Discipline and conduct good. An able and willing member of the patrol.

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1955/56.

YEAR 1955-1956 — LONG ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION. —

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size Average of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		1-1 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
MALALA	6.10.55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	16	23	8	16	4	15	2.4	20	14	35	25	102
BOK	7.10.55	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	5	14	33	17	22	1	26	3.8	34	27	35	35	148
KOET	6.10.55	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	3 4	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	12	17	2	15	—	14	3.2	21	12	24	21	81
MATAFUNA	9.10.55	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	6	11	2	11	3.0	16	19	14	14	66
		9	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5	5	1	—	5	—	—	—	19	6	45	84	33	64	7	66	[illegible]	91	72	108	95	397

Prev. Census 1954/55 397

Add: Births 16

Migrations IN + (10 LOCAL)

403

Deduct: Deaths 6

Migrations OUT 10 (10 LOCAL)

Present Census: 397

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No 3 of 1955/56

YEAR 1955-1956 — LONG ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION —

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size Average 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: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-15	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Children 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	M	F	M+F
MALALA	6.10.55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	16	23	8	16	+	15	2+	20	12	55	25	102
BOK	7.10.55	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	5	14	33	17	22	1	26	3.8	24	27	35	35	148
KOET	6.10.55	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	3 4	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	17	2	15	—	14	3.2	21	12	24	21	81
MATAFUNA	8.10.55	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	6	11	2	11	3.0	16	19	14	14	46
		9	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	1	—	—	—	5	5	1	—	5	—	—	—	19	6	45	81	33	64	7	66	#	91	72	108	95	397

Prev Census 1954/55	397	
Add Births	16	
Migrations IN	+	(10 Local)
	413	
Less Deaths	6	
Migrations OUT	10	(10 Local)
Present Census	397	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 — LONG ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION —

SAMOA NATAL REPORT No 5 of 1955/56

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size Average of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M+F
MALAELA	6.10.55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	16	23	8	16	4	15	2.4	22	14	15	25	122
BOK	7.10.55	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	5	10	23	17	22	1	26	2.8	24	27	25	25	102
ROCT	6.10.55	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	12	17	2	15	—	12	2.2	22	12	24	21	81
MATAFUNA	8.10.55	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	11	6	11	2	11	2.0	16	19	14	14	66
		9	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5	5	1	—	5	—	—	—	19	6	45	84	33	64	7	66	#	91	72	128	95	397

Previous Census 1954/55 397

Add Births 16

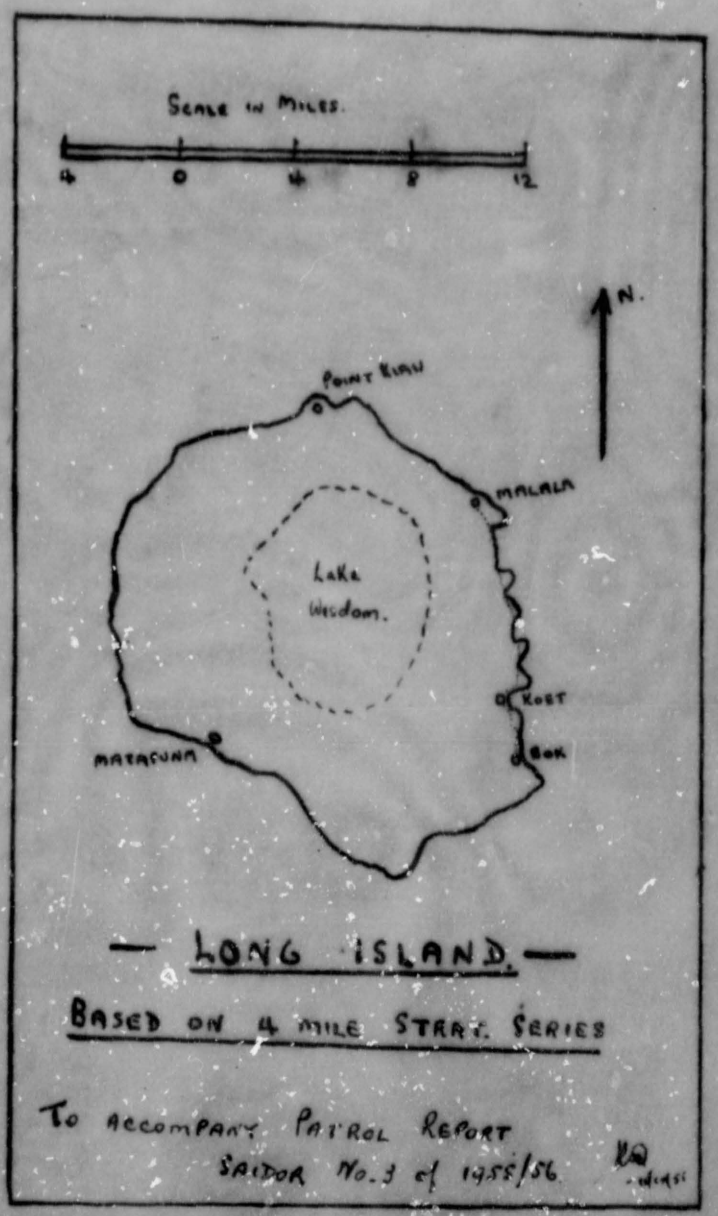
Migration IN 1 (1 to Lodge)

414

Less Deaths 6

Migration OUT 15 (11 to Lodge)

Present Census 393



— LONG ISLAND —

BASED ON 4 MILE STRAT. SERIES

To accompany Patrol Report
Saidor No. 3 of 1955/56

ation Register

Area Patrolled LONG ISLAND – SAIDOR – MADANG

GRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
	Out		Outside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
			1	—	1				6	—	16	23	8	16	4	15	2.4	20	14	35	25	102
—	4	2	—	—	1				11	5	14	33	17	22	1	26	3.8	34	27	35	35	148
—	1	3	—	—	2				1	—	12	17	2	15	—	14	3.2	21	12	24	21	81
					1	—			1	1	3	11	6	11	2	11	3.0	16	19	14	14	66
—	5	5	1	—	5				19	6	45	84	33	64	7	66	—	91	72	108	95	397

COPY. DNA (3)
MORESBY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. SA/DOR No. 4 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by K. W. DYER ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled WARUP CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 6 MEMBERS RP+NGC. 1 N.M.A.

Duration—From 31./10./1955 to 27./11./1955

Number of Days TWENTY EIGHT (28).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/9/1954.

Medical .... -/1/1952 (INLAND) -/5/1954 (COASTAL)

Map Reference 4 MILES STRAT. SERIES.

Objects of Patrol 1. REVISION CENSUS 1955/56.

2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Village Popu

Year 1955/56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	M	
				0-1 Month		0- Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			In		
WILWIN	31.10.55	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–			
KALILEN	31.10.55	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–			
FANAGER	31.10.55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–			
MUR	1.11.55	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–			
BARU	2.11.55	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–			
SEL	2.11.55	4	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2			
SEURE	2.11.55	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
YAGOMI	3.11.55		2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1			
MALALAMAI	4.11.55	2	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–			
KOSIT																				
TAPEN	7.11.55	8	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–				
MORM	2.11.55	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–				
BWANA	9.11.55	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–			
GABUTAMON	10.11.55	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–			
WINDILUK	9.11.55	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–			
BONGA/YARA	4.11.55	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	0			
GALI	5.11.55	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3			
WATANG	14.11.55	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–			
TALMIRO	16.11.55	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2			
MAMGAK	17.11.55	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
FAIGURUF	18.11.55	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1			
SUBURA	18.11.55	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–			
BAGEN	19.11.55	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0			
MONARA	19.11.55	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–			
KUPDU	19.11.55	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
SOMEK	21.11.55	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–			
KASU	21.11.55	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–			
BANDIT	21.11.55	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
UMBOLDING	23.11.55	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
GUIARAK	23.11.55	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
MULUMIRNG	24.11.55	4	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	0			
MIOR	24.11.55	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–			
KAKIMA	25.11.55	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–			
NAMPA	26.11.55	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1		
		77	75	1	2	1	4	3	2	2	–	1	–	27	23	3	22	2		

XX NA.30-10-17

20th. March, 1956

The District Officer,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT - SAIDOR No. 4 of 1955/56.

Your 30/3-1 of 22nd. February, 1956 refers.

I agree that Mr. Dyer is taking a great interest in nature economic development and his ideas seem sound. This is a good report.

However, I wonder if the 100 to 200 not yet on census are really worth the trouble of a special patrol which may take between one and three months.

Will you please follow up the question of the payment for Nom plantation, mentioned on page 7.

In future, please address covering comments on patrols to the Assistant District Officer concerned, minuting a copy onto me with any explanations necessary. Your letter to the Assistant District Officer should cover any points raised and include any advice to him you deem necessary. You should endeavour to deal with as much as you can at District level.

I note that further advice is requested by Mr. Dyer, (page 8) on the control of the coconut beetle, but there is no indication anywhere that this query was answered.

A.A.R.
(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

P/A
28/3.

30/10/17

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

SSS/FJE

No. M.30/3-1

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

22nd. February, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - SAIDOR No. 4 of 1955/56.

The report of a patrol by Mr. K.W. Dyer, Assistant District Officer, to the WARUP Census Division of the Saidor Sub-District is forwarded herewith.

Native Affairs:

Except for the tendency of natives in the mountains behind WATANG, etc. to live in scattered families through the bush, the native situation seems to be satisfactory.

Native Economic Development:

This report is most encouraging and Mr. Dyer is evidently taking great interest in and has very sound ideas on the subject.

It is agreed that individual effort or effort by a limited family group should be encouraged. Community efforts are not only uneconomical, but have led to strife and discouragement in some areas.

Other points which were noted in discussions with the Assistant Co-Operative Officer and the District Agricultural Officer were :-

Rice: One acre of rice planted 12" to 18" apart should bring a cash income for six months of from £20 to £30.

Coconuts: The initial plantings in new gardens is a very good idea. One hundred palms will yield approximately 1 bag of copra per month. All native plantings through the Madang District are too close, being between 8', 15' and 20' apart. Planting should be 28' to 30' apart and overplanted areas thinned, especially if cocoa is later to be interplanted. In the case of communally owned groves such as at MALAMAI, the Assistant Co-Operative Officer offers the suggestion that groups with individual memberships of organised societies could form voluntary work gangs of from 10 to 20 men, each gang working with exclusive harvesting rights of from one to two months, depending on the size of the grove. All copra produced by the gang would then be divided amongst individual members and sold to the Society so that each individual received his share in cash. By rotating work gangs everybody is interested and gets equal benefit from community palms.
Communally produced copra is usually of poor quality

because of lack of control and responsibility by individuals. By the system advocated, each individual receives his share of copra and, if it is rejected by the Society, the onus is on him to recondition it or he receives no cash.

Coffee and Cocoa: The District Agricultural Officer has promised to visit Saidor Sub-District and advise the Assistant District Officer on the planting of cocoa and coffee.

Census: It is noted the census reveals a slight increase in population over the past 12 months and the fact is that the area is, as a whole, well under recruited.

Missions and Education: The Station School has now been established. It was opened on 31st. January by the District Commissioner and the District Education Officer with an initial enrolment of 93 students of both sexes and an average age of 7 years. Three native teachers trained at Tusbab, Madang, are stationed there.

The school consists of a 60' x 20' building, housing three class rooms, a 30' x 20' Teachers' House, three dormitory buildings, each 30' x 20', a Mess Hall and a Kitchen. All buildings are of native material. Five acres of land have been ploughed and brought under cultivation with the station tractor to be used as school gardens.

The tractor and grader were also used to construct a playing field.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission School at KORORO has been discussed with Pastor J.B. Martin, who has just returned after several months' absence, during which time the Mission had no representative in the Madang District.

Pastor Martin agrees more supervision of the School is desirable and lack of it is due to staff difficulties. He has promises to visit Saidor in the near future and discuss the school with the Assistant District Officer personally.

Anthropology: The notes on marriage customs and the origin of the GUNDAP and MOLET dialects are of interest.

Medical and Health: It is noted the Assistant District Officer gives credit to the Public Health Department Aid Posts for the large increase this year of births over deaths.

Conclusion:

A very interesting and well written report, which shows evidence of much thought and hard work.

Claim for Camping Allowance in respect of this Patrol was forwarded under cover of my M.P. 264 of 6th December, 1955.

(S.S. Smith)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, MADANG DISTRICT.
27th November 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR no. 4 OF 1955/56. - REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE WARUP CENSUS DIVISION, SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT, MADANG DISTRICT.

Officer conducting patrol:- K.J.Dyer, Assistant District Officer.

Area patrolled:- WARUP CENSUS DIVISION.

Objects of Patrol:- 1. Census Revision 1955/56.
2. Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol:- 31/10/55 to 27/11/55 (inclusive)
Twenty eight (28) days.

Personnel accompanying:-

Europeans:- Nil.

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

Last patrol to area:-

By Native Affairs:- September 1954.

Medical:- April 1954 (Coastal Strip only)
Jan. 1952 (inland areas).

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INTRODUCTION:-

The present WARUP Census Division lies to the East of Saidor Government Station and extends from the NANKINA River (at Saidor) along the Coast to the YUPNA River which is the Sub-District boundary with the Morobe District. This census division has actually three separate distinct groups. These are (1) The Coastal villages from Saidor to the Sub-District boundary and commonly called the No. 2 Rai Coast (2) A strip up the YUPNA River Valley running to the foot of the main Finnisterre Range - commonly called the TAPEN villages. These villages are at a height of about 5000' and (3) Villages in the foothills behind and parallel to the No. 2 Rai Coast. These villages range in height from about 500 to 2500 ft.

Weather conditions during the patrol were not altogether favourable. However, though rain fell on most days, it was not continuous or heavy and no great delay or discomfort was suffered by the patrol.

WALKING TIMES:-

	Hours	Minutes	
Saidor to Wilwilan/KALILEN		30	
Wilwilan to Fangger		45	
Fangger to Mur	1	-	
Mur to Baru		45	
Baru to Sel		50	
Sel to Seure		45	
Seure to Yagomi		30	
Yagomi to Malalamai	1	20	
Malalamai to Bonga		10	(a further 10 mins to Aid Post).
Malalamai to Gali (by canoe)	1	35	
Gali to Malalamai (by road)	2	10	(1 hr. to KOROBO S.D.A. School)
Malalamai to Tapen	5	-	(Carriers 7 hrs 30 mins).
Tapen to Bwana	1	-	
Tapen to Windiluk	1	45	(Return trip 2 hrs 30 mins steep grade)
Tapen to Gabutamon	2	30	
Tapen to Malalamai	3	30	
Yagomi to Watang	1	-	
Watang to Talmiro	1	20	
Talmiro to Mamgak	1	20	
Mamgak to Faiguruf		30	
Faiguruf to Subura/Bagen	1	30	
Bagen to Monara	1	20	
Monara to Somek	1	40	
Somek to Kasu		15	
Kasu to Bandit		15	
Bandit to Somek		15	
Somek to Umbolding		30	
Umbolding to Guiarak		35	
Umbolding to Mulumiang		25	
Mulumiang to Mior		25	
Mulumiang to Kakima	1	10	
Kakima to Nampa	1	30	
Kakima to Saidor	1	30	

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DIARY:-

Monday 31st October:-	Departed SAIDOR 8.35 a.m. and walked to MUR Village passing through WILWILAN and FANGGER en route, inspecting and revising census at these villages. Night at MUR.
Tuesday 1st November:-	Census and Inspection of MUR Village. Discussions with coastal and inland officials. Slept MUR.
Wednesday 2nd:-	Departed MUR for SEL village passing through and revising census at BARU village en route. Census and Inspection SEL village and overnight stay.
Thursday 3rd:-	Departed SEL for YAGOMI passing through ZEURE en route. Census and inspection both villages and night spent at YAGOMI.
Friday 4th:-	To MALALAMAI village. Census and Inspection - coconut groves overgrown and clean up commenced in afternoon. Stayed overnight. In afternoon also visited and lined BONGA village 10 minutes walk away.
Saturday 5th:-	To GALI by canoe. Census and inspection. Walked back along the Coast to MALALAMAI village inspecting the S.D.A. school at MAL KORORO and the Medical Aid Post near BONGA en route.
Sunday 6th:-	Observed at MALALAMAI.
Monday 7th:-	Departed MALALAMAI for TAPEN arriving 12 noon. Census and Inspection TAPEN and MOAM Villages which are adjacent to each other. Slept TAPEN.
Tuesday 8th:-	Visited BWINA village - census and inspection - returned to TAPEN for night.
Wednesday 9th:-	Proceeded to WINDILUK village. Census and Inspection - returned to TAPEN for night. A long hard walk back to TAPEN.
Thursday 10th:-	Proceeded to GABUTAMON - one difficult ravine to cross - census and inspection and returned TAPEN for night.
Friday 11th:-	Departed TAPEN for MALALAMAI and remained night at that village - discussions with officials and local people.
Saturday 12th:-	Proceeded to WATANG passing through the village of YAGOMI en route. Last 40 minutes climb to WATANG in heavy rain which continued all day.
Sunday 13th:-	Despatched relatives of people living in bush to try and get them to come in for census - otherwise patrol rested.
Monday 14th:-	Census and Inspection. Whilst waiting to see if any further natives coming in to line did some work on correspondence required by the District Officer Madang.
Tuesday 15th:-	Confined to bed all day - severe gastritis and Malaria.
Wednesday 16th:-	Natives despatched 13th reported unable find trace of relatives in bush. Departed WATANG for TALMIRO. Census and Inspection and overnight stay.
Thursday 17th:-	Proceeded to MAMGAK - census, inspection and overnight stay.
Friday 18th:-	Proceeded to BAGEN/SUBURA passing through FAIGUKUF en route. Census and inspection of FAIGUKUF and SUBURA. Overnight stay at BAGEN.
Saturday 19th:-	Census and Inspection of BAGEN Village. Cargo despatched direct to SOMEK village. Self proceeded to the combined villages of MOMARA and KUPDUI. Census and Inspection and thence to SOMEK for overnight stay. Rain falling steadily.
Sunday 20th:-	Patrol Rested.

DIARY (Continued)

Monday 21st November:-	Census and inspection of KASU and BANDIT villages near SOMEK - returned to SOMEK for overnight stay. Steady rain in afternoon.
Tuesday 22nd:-	Census and Inspection of SOMEK Village. Proceeded to UMBOLDING village. Steady rain fell in afternoon.
Wednesday 23rd:-	Proceeded to GUIARAK - census and inspection. Returned to UMBOLDING - conducted census and inspection and spent the night here.
Thursday 24th:-	Proceeded to MULUMIANG. Continued on to MIOR - census and inspection. Returned to MULUMIANG and between showers succeeded in conducting census. Stayed overnight.
Friday 25th:-	Departed MULUMIANG for KAKIMA - census and inspection and overnight stay.
Saturday 26th:-	Departed KAKIMA for NAMPA. Revised census, inspected village and returned KAKIMA for night.
Sunday 27th:-	Departed KAKIMA for SAIDOR passing through WILWILAM en route. Arrived SAIDOR station 10.30 a.m. - Patrol completed.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

I was surprised and particularly pleased with the general native situation throughout the area patrolled. With one exception which I shall deal with later it is very good. The patrol received every assistance and co-operation from the people which shows a vastly improved state of affairs to that appertaining a few years ago. The natives appear to be leading peaceful lives and are attempting to do a little by way of cash crops but could do much more. It now remains to be seen to what extent they put into effect further advice given them by the patrol to increase production of cash crops.

Complaints were not numerous and only 6 cases were dealt with in the Court for Native Affairs - these were comparatively minor. Two were for assault, 2 for evading census, 1 for neglect to obtain medical treatment and 1 for disobeying the order of a Luluai.

The most unsatisfactory feature of the area is that there are a number of people living in the mountains behind WATANG, TALMIRO, FAIGUHUF, MONARA and GUIARAK who have not yet been brought under g control. These people seem to be living peacefully enough but there are no villages as such - just scattered families through the bush. At the first sign of the patrol they go further into the bush and it would be a long and arduous, if not impossible, task to get them together. Some of these people have been lined before. Behind TALMIRO there was a village called KEPOIAK which I believe was lined pre-war. The Luluai and all except one family of the true KEPOIAK people now line at TALMIRO (a few more names were added on this patrol) but there are other natives that used to line at KEPOIAK, of a different language group, that have gone back into the bush and the Luluai has no authority whatever over them.

At WATANG a native named KAUKWAMAN of GAGNEP had been contacted by a previous patrol and he was to try and bring some of the GAGNEP people together. On this occasion relatives of KAUKWAMAN voluntarily went to find him but after 3 days search reported he had gone far into the bush and could not be located.

Similarly in other areas there are some natives that have lined formerly and reverted to the bush - others have never been contacted. There are not a great number of them - probably between 100 and 200. At MONARA there were 26 names listed in the book who did not appear for census. These natives have not lined since 1951 - they were apparently brought together once and reverted to the bush again. Many attempts have been made by officials nearby to bring these people together without

any success.

It can be said however that the situation has not deteriorated. Administration influence is stronger than it was in the villages from WATANG to GUIARAK and though only 5 new names were recorded at least none have gone bush during the last 5 years. As officials and relatives have had no success in bringing in these people some positive attempt will have to be made to do something about it. The only course now open is to mount a special patrol to the area for the purpose of contacting these people and bringing them under control. This could take some time to accomplish and considering the nature of the country it may well not be successful. The most opportune time would seem to be from about next March when I propose to either patrol the area myself or send a special patrol there - the minimum time for the patrol would be a month and it may well be out for 3 months. In the meantime officials are making one further effort to try and contact these people.

Native gardens and food supplies:-

Throughout the entire census division there was no apparent shortage of food. The next month is considered to be the "lean" time and though perhaps food will not be plentiful it will at least be adequate.

Some very fine gardens were seen and the people cultivate and eat a variety of crops - the staple being Taro, sweet potato and manu. Yams, bananas, sugar, corn and greens are prominent items of diet and at the present time galip nuts are plentiful and are important in the diet. There is a small amount of sago grown between BONGA and GALI.

Native economic development:-

The Coastal and Inland villages near Saidor were the owners of a mechanical rice huller installed at Saidor and operated by the No. 2 Rai Coast Rural Progress Society. In the re-organisation of Native Societies in the Saidor Sub-District the No. 2 Rai Coast R.P.S. was wound up and the huller taken over by a newly formed co-operative - the "Saidor Native Society". This Society operates a store, operates the mechanical rice huller and buys copra, shell rice and other produce from native producers.

The natives of the WARUP census division thus have an assured and satisfactory way of marketing their produce. Production in the past has been disappointing and it is my hope that the new marketing arrangements - particularly the newp practice of purchasing for cash from individual small producers - will stimulate production. The new "Saidor Native Society" was formed only a week before this patrol so its effects on stimulating production can scarcely yet be judged.

The amount of rice produced in the WARUP area has been most disappointing in view of the area believed to be under production. I believe the reason to be incorrect planting methods. Without exception I found the natives were planting rice as they plant corn - a handful of seed thrown into a hole, holes about 2 feet apart. In some gardens I saw there must have been at least 30 seeds thrown into each hole. Apart from the waste of planting material I cannot see rice bearing well planted in this manner and instruction was given in every village as to what I believe to be a better method of planting - seeds about 1" apart in lines 2 to 3 feet apart. In addition, demonstration plots are now established at Saidor and the practice of planting in lines should soon spread.

Another factor against increased production is the practice of a number of villages working together. For example WATANG/TALNIRO/SEURE AND YAGOMI - a total of 400 natives work a communal rice garden near YAGOMI. They have about 4 to 6 acres and consider they have a very fine area of rice - considering the number of natives involved they have not accomplished a great deal. Similarly, other groups work together. Obviously much time is wasted travelling to and from the garden area and further time is lost in social talk and chatter. On the working days there are a large number of natives working and supervision of the work is not very effective. I do not believe these gardens of combined villages are satisfactory and after ~~xxxxxx~~ harvesting of present crops the largest communal unit in production should be the village. During the course of the patrol I tried to foster the idea of individual production by the family unit and incorporated with their food gardens. This I believe to be the best method of all for increasing production and has the added advantage that the family unit gets the pay for their rice in proportion to

the amount of effort they put into it. Encouragement was also given to the planting of coconuts in all gardens.

Coconuts are grown in all villages except those in the TAPEN area and at NAMPA. Coconuts in the hill villages are not as good as those on the Coast - they can however be grown and they bear reasonably well. Copra production is practically nil and even coastal villages, with the exception of MALALAMAI, have few coconuts.

All along the coast, however, there has been some effort towards planting new palms and natives are quite proud of what they have done. They will have to do much more to materially increase their standard of living. The immediate target for new plantings is 20 coconuts per head per village and it was suggested that the best method of getting the palms established was to plant the nuts in existing food and rice gardens. This is already being done on a small scale.

The MALALAMAI natives arepotentially the wealthiest in the area - they have quite good groves of coconuts but these have been neglected, were overgrown, and full of germinated nuts. The groves have now been cleared and production under way. The main reason here for the neglect I believe to be the fact that proceeds for copra have not been distributed among the people. About £300 is held by the Luluai on behalf of the people with which they wish to set up a store. They have in fact built a cement and iron store building at a cost of about £50 - their effort would have been much better directed towards spending that amount on a copra drier. Money received for copra produced at MALALAMAI is in future to be distributed among the people and when they receive something for their labour I believe they will again be enthusiastic in producing copra. Now that small producers can sell very small quantities of copra to their Society I believe individual production, in lieu of communal effort, will become more prominent.

The new co-operative established at Saidor at the moment embraces the whole of the Sub-District. It is intended that smaller Societies be formed in due course dependent on the amount of economic activity in any particular area. I consider that the area around MALALAMAI and BONGA taking in the villages on the Coast from SEURE to the border at GALI and the inland villages of the TAPEN area would be a most satisfactory area for the formation of a native Society along co-operative lines. There is sufficient economic potential in this area to warrant a full time native clerk at, say, BONGA and this clerk could also manage a trade store for the group. The Coastal villages would have copra and shell to sell and the marketing of potatoes from the TAPEN area could be developed. These people are reluctant to bring potatoes to Saidor because (1) it necessitates spending one or two nights on the coast which they do not like - they frequently contract malaria and (2) it is 2 days walk to Saidor. Where they can bring their produce to the Coast, sell it, and return to their mountains on the same day I think they would be keen to produce more potatoes. It should also be borne in mind that the adjacent census Division of the Upper Nankina produces potatoes and they also come down to Saidor via Tapen and the Coast. These people too could probably be encouraged to bring potatoes to BONGA whereas they dislike the long journey to Saidor. I therefor strongly recommend that a Society be set up for this group with a store and clerk operating at BONGA. The people are interested in the scheme and there would be no difficulty raising at least £500 capital.

In the meantime the MALALAMAI people wish to have a trade store licence. They have been assisted in this venture by the Lutheran Mission at TAPEN. The store was built on the understanding, given by a previous officer, that a licence would be considered. The mission will assist them in the ordering of supplies. It is agreed by all that a properly organised co-operative covering an area rather than just Malalamai is much more desirable for many reasons - some being the better control and management of accounts of the co-operative, the educative value, control of capital invested etc. and in particular that the co-operative is equipped to market produce as well as run a store. Considering all the facts a Licence has been issued for the store at MALALAMAI but the people agree to wind up the store and discontinue trading when a Society is set up.

Some coffee is grown in the TAPEN area. All coffee produced is bought by the Lutheran Mission at TAPEN for approximately 3/- per lb. It is estimated that about 800 lbs of coffee has been produced during the past 12 months. A visit to the area by an agricultural officer would be well worth while to further develop and give advice in the planting and production of coffee. Apart from selling coffee the TAPEN natives also sell a lot of native food and potatoes to the mission - the price paid is about 1d per lb.

Housing, village sites and water supply:-

Housing generally was fair to good - the best houses were those of the coastal villages which are more substantial and much better finished than those inland. New houses were under construction in all villages. These were well on the way towards completion except in the case of BAGEN/SUBURA where there are a number of houses with frames only. I have no doubt that this spate of house building was initially inspired by the knowledge that a patrol was visiting the area.

The main defect in housing as elsewhere in the Sub-District is roofing. Roofing materials are relatively scarce and have to be carried long distances - thus repair or renewal of roofs are deferred as long as possible. Sago palm thatch is used only in the GALI area. Kunai grass is commonly used but the most popular material seems to be the leaf of a bamboo (not a true bamboo) which provides a neat looking and excellent wearing roof. Natives claim that a good roof of this material with fires burning in the house so that it is smoked will last up to 10 years.

From time to time large gatherings af natives come to TAPEN for Mission conferences etc. Consequently a number of "shacks" have been erected in one area for the housing of these temporary visitors. These are very poor buildings and the area was overgrown and untidy - instructions were given to the Luluai of TAPEN that he was to see that good houses were built and that the area was kept tidy.

Apart from this section of TAPEN village, village sites were found to be clean but there were, in many cases, signs of much recent activity indicating a general ~~xxx~~ clean up before the arrival of the patrol. I was pleased to find, in a number of cases, some grass planted and kept cut in the villages. Usually all grass is the village area is chopped out and within a few months the village site badly eroded. A great deal more could be done to improve the appearance of villages and prevent erosion by keeping grass cut and the extending of this practice was encouraged.

Water supplies present no difficulties in this area where rivers and small streams abound. The water is generally good and clear.

GUIARZK village is badly sited on a potential land slide. These people intend moving to a larger and safer site and the sooner this transfer is effected, the better. KAKIMA village had shifted to a new site 20 minutes nearer to the beach. New tracks cut between MULUMIANG, KAKIMA, NAMPA and WILWILAN have cut travelling time 50% in this area. The new site of KAKIMA village is quite good. The place could be made quite attractive but the natives have no idea whatever of laying out a village so that it presents a neat and pleasing appearance. It is much the same everywhere with houses just thrown up anywhere on the village site with no thought to lay out. Verbal advice was given but I doubt very much whether officials are capable of putting it into effect.

Hygiene left much to be desired though no noticeable nuisance was found anywhere. Flies and mosquitoes were not excessive. The main defect in sanitation was that pits generally were of insufficient depth and fly-proofing arrangements were not very satisfactory

Land, NOM Plantation:

The matter of payment for NOM plantation land was again brought up by the natives of MUR. Quoting from the last Report to the area (No. 2 of 1954/55) "The Luluai did insist that he and his fellow villagers had never ever been given payment for the ground on NOM Plantation. Also Mr. W.G.Hall stated that to his

knowledge the plantation had never been officially surveyed, and in fact there were no survey pegs in evidence anywhere." These kind of matters are potential sources of trouble in any area and the matter will be taken up by separate correspondence so that it can be settled as soon as possible.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

There are no bridges whatever throughout the [illegible] nor are there any trafficable motor roads. A dry weather road could be built from SAIDOR to the [illegible] River near FANOOR and from here on to MUR but beyond here construction of any sort of road would be very difficult and expensive.

Tracks throughout were found to be in good condition - all of them had been cut prior to the arrival of the patrol. The country is extremely hilly and sprigged boots are necessary as many sections can be slippery and dangerous in wet weather.

The track from the Coast to TAPEN is well graded and in good order. A horse can be used on this section even though it rises from the Coast to 5000' in 5 hours walking. It is not possible, however, to use horses elsewhere in the TAPEN area. The walk from WINDILUK to TAPEN is very tough and one section of the track from TAPEN to GABUTAMON, where a steep sided ravine has to be crossed, is somewhat dangerous. I have seen cargo carried over worse places when necessary - however in these cases the carrying of cargo should be avoided if possible.

In the SOMEK area there are many steep hills but they are not long and provide very little difficulty. The worst sections are from BAGEN to MONARA and from UMBOLDING to GUIRAK. Carrying of cargo over these sections can be avoided and has been avoided in the past. However, for the advice of future patrols, I believe cargo could be taken over these tracks without a great deal of bother.

A list of travelling times between villages is provided in this report with the Diary.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:-

This has been partly dealt with under "Native gardens and food Supplies" and "Native economic development" in the NATIVE AFFAIRS section of this report. Native gardens seen were good and considered adequate. There is no period where food is really scarce though during December and January food is not as plentiful as for the rest of the year.

Gardens are cut from virgin bush and when abandoned the land is again quickly covered by new bush growth - there is very little kunai grass land in the area apart from strips along the coast.

Natives were encouraged to extend rice production in their own individual gardens and to interplant coconuts in all gardens with a view to establishing permenant groves. This practice has already started on the coast but could be considerably expanded.

The soil generally throughout the area and including the Coast looked particularly good and I believe cocoa could be successfully introduced in many areas. Soil and rainfall conditions appear to be quite as good, if not better, than some areas of the Bogia Sub-District I have seen where cocoa is successfully grown. At present cocoa is grown only at NOM plantation.

In all areas rice has been planted as the natives would plant corn. Advice re better planting methods was given to the natives. Much could be done in extending agricultural production in the area and the visit of an agricultural officer would be of great assistance. I would suggest that this officer could (a) Inspect the existing coffee production in the TAPEN area and advise how best this could be further encouraged (b) Inspect rice gardens and give any further advice re planting methods and more efficient production of this crop (c) further advise and encourage re the planting of coconuts - with a view to the introduction of cocoa at some future stage.

Many natives along the coast complained that damage had been done to new coconuts planted, by the coconut beetle. I did not see any evidence of great damage and I think this has been over-emphasised by the natives as an excuse against their not having more palms. I know little of this matter but suggested they keep their groves clean and destroy the beetles wherever they can be found. Further advice is requested in this matter which could also be investigated by a visit from an agricultural officer.

Native livestock is not plentiful. All villages have some pigs and there is evidence to suggest that some have been of good stock. The common practice of castrating all male pigs and allowing village sows to mate with wild boarz does not help in producing a good quality pig.

There are a few fowls in all villages but natural increase is very limited due to the ravages of dogs, pigs, snakes, rats and chicken hawks. Natives take very little trouble to try and prevent losses and a chicken is indeed lucky if it survives the first few months of its life.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

Village officials were found to be quite fair and co-operative but no outstanding leaders or personalities were encountered. A list of officials is attached as "Appendix A".

YONGE - the Luluai of KOSIT (now amalgamated with MALALAMAI) wished to resign on account of old age. His resignation was accepted and some gifts of trade made to him in recognition of his past service. NO replacement is necessary.

There is no Luluai at WILWILAN/KALILEN village. The leading native is KEILA who manages affairs for the village and would be the obvious choice for Luluai. He is also the people's choice. KEILA has quite a lot of influence in the villages near Seidor. He has, however, over the past few years steadily refused to accept the office of Luluai. Since returning from patrol I understand that KEILA may now be willing to "try" as Luluai and I will be discussing the matter with him in a few days time. Should he be willing I would recommend his appointment as Luluai of the combined WILWILAN/KALILEN villages.

No other changes are recommended or considered necessary at this stage.

CENSUS:-

The 1955/56 census was carried out and census sheets are attached hereto. A summary of the position for the past 12 months is as follows:-

Total 1954/55 census	3203	
Births	152	
Migrations in	47	(including 24 new names and excluding 31 local migrations)
	3402	
Deaths	69	
Migrations out	14	(excluding 31 local migrations)
Total 1955/56 Census	3319	

The excess of births over deaths (83) is most pleasing and shows a marked improvement on last year when the surplus was only 14. This years figures are undoubtedly the best since the war.

There is a slight increase in the number of males away at work (151 as against 122 last year) and a slight decrease in the number away at Mission schools, (42 as against 65 last year). The area as a whole is well under recruited - the only villages in danger of over-recruitment are MUR, BARU and SEL. No recommendations as to closure to recruitment are considered necessary as yet.

Several villages, notably MIOR, KAKIMA and NAMPA are short of females and many men will have difficulty finding wives. At MIOR, under the age of 9 years there are 13 male children and only 2 females - there is already a male surplus in the adult population. Unfortunately there seems to be nothing that can be done in this matter as natives are reluctant to obtain wives from well outside their immediate area. Native custom would make such marriages extremely difficult to arrange. Overall there are 1,826 males as against 1,493 females, a surplus of 333.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.-

Three Christian Missions are represented in the area. The Catholic and the Lutheran Mission have each clearly defined spheres of influence - Coastal villages from SAIDOR to BARU and all the hill villages behind this section of the No. 2 Rai Coast are all Catholic. The Coastal strip from SEL to the border at GALI and the area around TAPEN are all Lutheran Villages. The only exception is that at SEURE village there is also a Seventh Day Adventist native teacher who has a small following in this village.

There is a resident Lutheran Missionary, Reverend Munsel, living permenantly at TAPEN. He directs Lutheran Mission activity in the Lutheran villages of this Sub-District and covers also villages extending into the WASU (MOROBE) Sub-District and across the Finnesterre Range to the WANTUAT in the KIARITXEMBX KAIAPIT Sub-District. There is a Catholic Mission station at GUMBI near Saidor where usually a resident Catholic priest resides. There has, however, been no european stationed at GUMBI for the past year though it is believed that the station will be opened again shortly. Catholic and Lutheran Mission influence is strong throughout their respective areas.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission is a comparative newcomer to the field but so far they have gained very few adherents. School attendance at the S.D.A. Mission school at SEURE has slipped slightly indicating that if anything the S.D.A. Mission are losing ground in the area rather than increasing their influence. Apart from this the S.D.A. Mission have established a boarding school midway between GALI and BONGA Villages. There is no S.D.A. Missionary stationed or living in the area and mainly because of this I am not particularly happy about existing S.D.A. activity in the area. It seems that the S.D.A. Mission first applied for a mission lease near SEURE village. The land was bought from the natives on 20/9/51 but I can find no record of a lease being granted though the natives regard it as S.D.A. land. A european missionary settled here for a while but the site has been abandoned. Late in 1952 approximately 74 hectares of land was bought from the natives in the GALI/BONGA area to satisfy applications for a mission lease and an agricultural lease for the S.D.A. Mission. On this land the Mission have established a school called KORORO. The only buildings so far established are a school room, dormitory and teachers houses - all in connection with the school. The main feature I dislike is the fact that with only one or two possible exceptions all the students are fully grown youths of from 14 to 18 years (and older) and all are from well outside this Sub-District - mainly from Manam Island, the Lower Ramu area and the Awar area of the Bogia Sub-District. I know this type of youth quite well - they are usually the village malcontents and bigheads. In my opinion these lads are well past the age when they can benefit by schooling and are shirking their responsibilities by not assisting in their own villages. There are 20 students enrolled at this school. There are quite extensive gardens at KORORO and with the amount of work they put in for their own subsistence I cannot see that very much intensive schooling is done. In fact I am quite sure, from a few questions I asked, that they do not know very much and that unless their present rate of progress is speeded up they will be old men and still know very little. Several natives from the Saidor area were attracted to the school believing they would learn English - there is now only one local native at this school the others having run away when the pressure was brought to bear upon them to stop smoking and eating pig.

I therefore believe that as an instrument of education the KORORO school is of little value. By bringing natives from distant areas away from the environ of their own villages and having them more or less cut off from other native society the Mission does have a good chance of establishing habits of abstaining from the eating of pig and smoking and generally indoctrinating them in the S.D.A. faith. By doing this under the guise of "education" is common to all Missions and no serious objection can be raised against it - however, in the case of KORORO where the students are adolescent youths I do not feel that present supervision is adequate and there should be at least a European in charge and responsible in a boarding school of this nature. I have already received complaints that teachers and/or students have been poaching native shell and stealing coconuts. No prosecutions were made but the teachers and students were warned that any further complaints of this nature would be severely dealt with, should the culprit be found out. I was also told by one of the teachers that it was likely that there would be girl boarders

at the school. I would most strongly oppose this move, unless, of course, there was a european in charge and responsible. In what I have said above I do not know what the Mission views and aims are for this establishment as there is no representative of the Mission in the area with which to discuss the matter. It is possible that they plan to send a missionary to the area soon. Furthermore I am quite confident that the S.D.A. Mission can conduct good schools and that their general standard is above that of other missions operating in this area - a good S.D.A. school would be an asset to the area but not one as at present operating at KORORO.

I found the mission teachers of all denominations most courteous and helpful. Thanks to their efforts I was able to record the date of birth of most new born infants. The general standard of teaching however throughout all village schools is lamentably poor. They are primarily instruments of religious indoctrination and their contribution on the secular education side is practically nil. I cannot see that the situation will improve unless strong action is taken to ensure that (a) Mission teachers are adequately trained (b) secular subjects up to a certain standard are insisted upon and, if (a) and (b) can be complied with, compulsory education. Unless the above conditions can be fulfilled I believe the village schools from an educational point of view are worthless and no pressure whatever should be brought to bear on children to ensure they attend. At the present time when a native teacher complains of non-attendence of children at school I do what I can to ensure attendence but, frankly, I feel quite unhappy about it because I feel the children are not getting anything worth while and that they would be better off with their parents.

A government school is now being built at SAIDOR and some natives from the WARUP area will be enrolled - it is hoped that this will be a good start to a more effective educational program for the whole of the Saidor Sub-District.

ANTHROPOLOGY:-

No specimens were purchased for the Territory Museum.

Much anthropological information concerning marriage, descent and inheritance has already been submitted in a previous report (Saidor Report No. 2 of 1954/55). A few additional comments are as hereunder:-

According to the natives the women have a considerable say as to whom they marry. They claim there is no betrothal at an early age but that when a girl has matured and usually at a "singsing" she sees a man of her choice and he is unable to resist. Parents and relatives approve the match and bride payments are made. In former times bride payments consisted of beads, dog and pig teeth, bark mals and native string bags. This practice has practically ceased and bride payments are now made with money, material, clothes and other introduced articles and native cooking pots. A peculiar feature in the bride price payments is that the mother of the girl receives half - this is said to be in recognition of her labour in bearing the child. This also applies where a child is adopted - in cases of adoption the child is always paid for and belongs absolutely to the adopting parents but half the pay goes to the mother.

When a marriage turns out to be unsatisfactory, no matter which party may be at fault, the bride price payments are always returned except where the marriage has been of many years standing. Wives are sometimes exchanged in which case no payments are made. Should a man be absent from the village, return and find his wife living with another man he will usually try a few times to get her back and then accept the inevitable. If it can be arranged for him to receive a sister of the new husband in exchange for his wife this is most satisfactory. In the eyes of the natives an ideal type of marriage is a brother/sister exchange in which case no bride payments are considered necessary. In actual practice these marriages are not common as they are too difficult to arrange.

There are a number of different native dialects spoken in the area but the differences cannot be very great as natives from adjoining groups can talk with each other relatively freely.

The principal dialects seem to be:-

Dialect	Villages	Dialect	Villages	Dialect	Villages
	(SUBURA		(BANDIT		(GALP
MORAFA	(BAGEN		(UMBOLDING		(MALALAMAI
	(PARU		(KUPDUI	NAMEN or	(BONGA
	(SOMEK	DAHATING	(MIOR	OUNDAP	(MUR
MOLAT	(KASU		(MULUMIANG		(SEL
	([illegible]		(KAKIMA		
			(FANGGER		
	(MONARA		(WILWILAN		
	(FAIGUROF		(KALILEN		
MORATAIAP	(TALMIRO				
	(WATANG				
	(YAROMI				

The natives say that the OUNDAP dialect is also spoken at Long Island and SIASSI. In explanation of this there is an interesting story:-

The story starts from a strip of Kunai called MANUP near MUR village. Here there were two brothers - an elder and a younger (names forgotten). They had a mother but she was not a human being - she was a pig. The two brothers obtained wives. One day the elder brother and his wife went to their garden. The younger brother stayed at home - he was preparing "KUNGALs" for a singsing. Also at the garden was the mother. They were planting food and ran short of planting materials so the wife of the elder brother was sent back to the house to get some more. Some time later when the wife had not returned the elder brother sent his mother to the house - she saw that the wife had received a KUNGAL from the younger brother and that the two were singsinging. The mother was angry with the wife and asked "Why are you not taking food to the garden for planting?" The mother then went back to the garden and told her eldest son what she had seen. He was angry. He then collected his bows and arrows and went in search of his younger brother. They fought. The mother was cross with them both for fighting. They fought for several days. The mother crossed them again and told them they should not fight as they were of one blood but they did not heed her advice. Eventually the younger brother being afraid ran away. At a passage called URABAR (NOM Plantation) he cut down a tree and made a canoe. He completed the canoe with salmon and other accessories and then said to his mother "Shall we go now. I have a canoe ready." Mother said "All right. We will go now." The mother collected soil from the kunai at MANUP, also kunai grass and covered them up. She also obtained trees and leaves and covered them up. Also fowls, wild fowl and birds and put them in a basket. They made this ready at night and took them down to the canoe - the elder brother did not see them. They then returned to their place where the younger brother had another fight with his elder brother. The mother, wife and 2 children (could not find out how they came into the story) went to the canoe. The younger son ran away again, got into the canoe and pulled out to sea. The mother slept - the son had said to her "You must not look. You sleep inside." The son a little later threw some of the soil, taken from the patch at MANUP, overboard and , phuff, up came a reef. He put one fowl on it and it scratched the ground and islands (of reef) came up around. Then they all joined together into one big reef. The son told his mother to get up. She did so and saw the elder son on the shore they had left. The mother then said they had not gone far enough so they went further into the ocean the mother again sleeping. They went a long way and then the son threw overboard a basket of earth and AROP (Long Island) came up. The mother again got up and had a look - this time the mainland was far distant and she was well satisfied. She was a little cross with her son for going too far. The Island came up very big - the various articles they had brought from MANUP were put ashore and multiplied. The two small children, a boy and a girl, walked about on the island. The younger brother forbad the use of the MOLAT dialect (that used on the mainland before his migration) and made up a new dialect called OUNDAP. The small female child was cooking a breadfruit and called the name "ALI". This was of the MOLET dialect and the younger brother killed her. Some time later descendents of the younger brother returned to MUR and brought the OUNDAP dialect with them. The descendents of the elder brother had moved back into the bush and they still speak the MOLAT dialect.(SOMEK and KASU Villages).

I also heard a slightly different version of the story which was that the younger son first went to the vicinity of SIASSI Island and it was this Island that first came up when he threw the ground overboard. He then put a bush fowl on the Island and also the other plants etc brought with them. He then struck the earth with the paddle of his canoe and sore ground flew away dropping into the sea and forming the other islands in the area. Beads taken with them were planted in

swampy ground. They grew as grass - were cut and put into limbom. They rotted and turned back into beads which were later traded with the mainland. In this version SIASSI was populated first, then Long Island.

It would be interesting to find out what the Long Island natives would have to say in respect of the story.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:-

The general health throughout the area was found to be very satisfactory. A few, but not many, natives were absent from their village at hospital. From all villages and out of a total population of 3319 there were only 13 natives sent to hospital at Saidor. There were 6 Tropical Ulcers (only 1 really serious), 2 yaws, 2 Grille, 1 hanson's disease, 1 pneumonia. In addition to this about 60 patients were sent to Aid Posts - mostly small sores of a trivial nature.

There are 3 medical Aid Posts in the area at MUR, BONGA and TAPEN. No medical orderly from Saidor accompanied the patrol but the services of the natives in charge of the aid posts were used in their respective areas. This procedure should enhance the prestige of these natives in their areas.

MUR AID POST is in the care of Native Medical Assistant KWANGA. It covers a large area - on the Coast from WILWILAN to SEURE and all inland villages from TALMIRO to SAIDOR. It is also the closest Aid Post to Saidor being only 2 hours walk away. Buildings are not good but serve the purpose. Medical supplies were not plentiful but as this post is close to Saidor and a large supply of drugs is not necessary. Supplies were considered adequate. At the time of my visit there were 20 natives receiving treatment and a further 22 were directed by the patrol to receive treatment at MUR.

BONGA AID POST - 7 hours walk from Saidor and also on the Coast serves only 5 villages from YAGOMI to the Sub-District boundary and also the inland village of WATANG. At the time of my visit 8 natives were receiving treatment and 6 additional cases were sent by the patrol for attention at BONGA. Buildings were fair and medical supplies satisfactory. Native Medical Orderly TANGI is in charge.

TAPEN AID POST - 2 days walk from Saidor at a height of 5000' and serves 5 villages in the TAPEN area as well as some natives from the adjacent Census Division of the Upper Nankina. This Post is in the care of Native Medical Assistant YAGAN. There were 20 natives receiving treatment at the time of inspection and an additional 32 natives were sent by the patrol for treatment. The buildings are fair but supplies were short. NMA YAGAN has at times received medical supplies from the Lutheran Mission at TAPEN on the grounds that he could not get sufficient from Saidor. It seems, however, that supplies are available at SAIDOR but that frequently YAGAN is too tired to come and collect them. Since my visit YAGAN has reported to the Native hospital at SAIDOR.

The natives at the various Aid Posts generally seem to be doing a good and worth while job. I would suggest, however, that a short refresher course (particularly for the NMA's) would be of great value to them in their work.

One very pleasing aspect of the patrol and one that I think results from good health is the fact that there were 152 new births recorded as against only 69 deaths. The excess of births over deaths was 83 as compared with only 14 last year. I am quite sure that the figures for this year are the best since the war.

Two twin births were noted and particulars are as hereunder:-
AKILA (M) AND ILUARA (M) of MALALAMAI - said to have been born 7/2/55 - Father KONAI Mother WOI.
AKEMI and KALAU of BONGA said to have been born 13/6/55 - father DUKU mother GAREI.
The parents were given letters to take to the native hospital so that application for the payment of "maternity" allowance may be made.

CONCLUSION:-

Apart from the area yet to be brought under control I am very satisfied with conditions generally in the WARUP area. Progress has been made and much more can be done following a program of increased cash crop production which is both practicable and desirable in this area.

(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.
29/11/55.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 4 of 1955/56.

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

The police selected for the patrol of the WARUP area were not the best available. They were in fact the police that have impressed the least in the detachment and were taken to see how they were capable of improvement. Results were disappointing.

5100 B Sgt. NAMORA - A competent and experienced N.C.O. of great assistance. He could however be more forceful in his dealings with junior police.

2537 Const. ANGOMA - Has had long service and quite a bit of experience. He has a very dumb manner which does not make him appear to advantage. Taken quietly he is a fair worker and reliable - one of the better police on the patrol.

2757 Const. YALINGU - Also experienced but does not impress. Conduct and bearing very good but no initiative whatever.

6558 Const. KASAKA - Has a good manner and at times quite impressive. Conduct and bearing good. He was,however, a disappointment in that I have no confidence in him - I ~~have~~ caught him out in one or two deliberate lies.

8591 Const. MULIMBA - Conduct and bearing good. A Highlands constable with very little intelligence. I did however find him quite quick in the bush and gave the impression he may be a handy man in a tight spot. Despite a chronic bad leg he can walk particularly well.

8785 Const. KEGAE - Showed very little promise or enthusiasm towards anything. Seems to have a horror towards any kind of ailment - a minor sore on his finger is a major matter to him. He benefitted a little from the patrol but he does not seem to have the potential to develop into a reliable constable.

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TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIOR No. 4 OF 1955/56.

APPENDIX "A" - VILLAGE OFFICIALS WARUP CENSUS DIVISION.

Village	Luluai	Tultul	Medical Tultul
FANGGER	KOSI	-	KANGKANG
MUR	DAWIAI	KASAN & MATALA	WAITING
BARU	BULAULAU	LILAU	LARGI
SEL	(TAGAGA	KILYU	MESAM)
	(TABERMUNG		KERKER)
SEURE	TUNGOR	MARUN	ARUMALA
YAGOMI	BAGASANA	NAPAN	TEBMAIOK
MALALAMAI	OUREI	AMANA	AMOI
BONGA	SIRAMI	SARANG	KIGROME
TAPEN	DABAUT		PAREN
BWANA	LEGO	DANGWAN	
GABUJAMON	KUPONGOR	TAREN	
WINDILUK	NETUP	KANTO	
GALI	RANAU	BAU	SINTAU
WATANG	ULAVI	DAIN	TITING
TALMIRO	(DUKUT	UNIPO	SIPUK
	(BARABULIM		
MANGAK	SIKSIKAI	DOI	PASI
FAIGURUF	ARPA	ATAM	ARAMUN
SUBURA	KATNAIA	MIEN	
BAGEN	ODA	BAIMA	OLE
MONARA	(MARABUBIM	DAMDAM	
	(WANGSAM		
KUPDUI	NEINSI	WARARO	SOYA
SOMEK	BARAN	DARUM	YANGAM
KASU	SINDAM	FUKU	TAPEN
BANDIT	TULOR	SIBANG	KOLBIT
UMBOLDING	YURE	MATAREK	NOP
GUIARAK	BANGAM		
MULUMIANG	DIGOLING		SILIING
MIOR	SIRANGA	BILIAM	AINGANDEI
KAKIMA	KEINAM	SIKSAK	NANADIN
NAMPA	SIKIRAM	HELIER	BALIKEI

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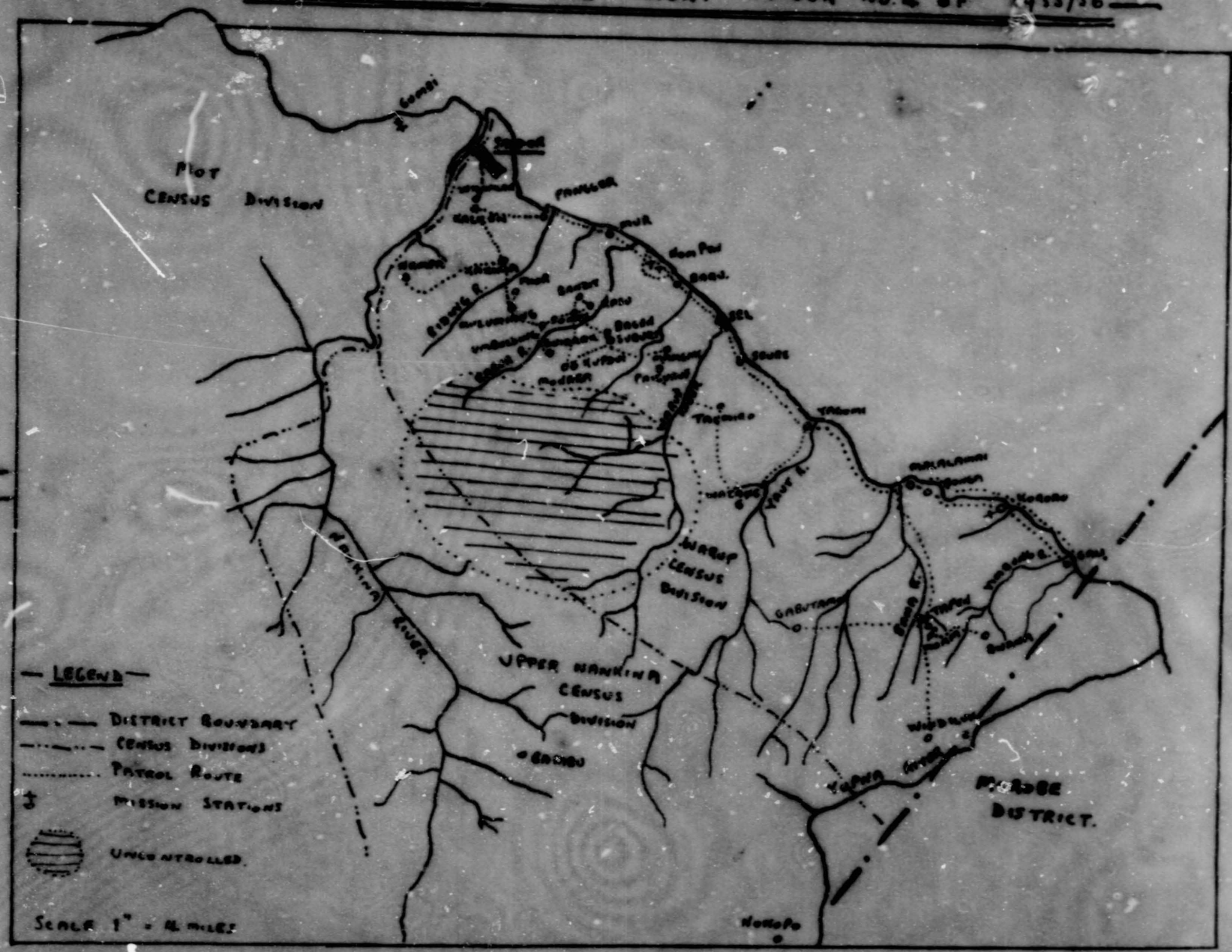
(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

To Accompany Patrol Report Sai/Bor No. 4 of 1955/56


Plot
Census Division
Finschhafen
Gusap
Kainantu
Lae
Markham River
Upper Markham
Census
Division
Wampit
Census
Division
Aseki
Kainantu
Goroka
Kamaliki
Kamaliki
Kamaliki

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56. — PATROL REPORT SAIDOR NO. 4 OF 1955/56. — WARUP CENSUS DIVISION

SAIDOR, MADANG.

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children bearing age		Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
WILWILAN	31.10.55	2													1					1	4		1				1		3	19	8	15	2	16	1.6	14	16	16	20	72
KALILEN	31.10.55		1		1									3				1			1								5	19	4	12		12	1.3	4	9	23	17	54
FANGGER	31.10.55													1							2								6	19	4	11	1	9	1.2	7	7	23	13	52
MUR	1.11.55	2	4											1	1						8		4						17	26	10	25	2	27	3.2	28	24	29	37	130
BARI	2.11.55	1	1											1	1						6		2						3	19	5	10		12	1.7	4	10	15	14	51
SEL -	2.11.55	4	8				2							2			2				3	2	13				1		10	44	14	36	1	37	2.6	31	31	34	45	160
SEVRE	3.11.55	2	1																		1		4				1		9	15	4	19	2	17	2.2	22	13	33	24	98
YAGOMI	3.11.55	1	2	1													1	1			3	1	8						8	41	8	28	3	25	2.3	29	21	39	34	135
MALALAMAI	4.11.55	5	6				1					1		1		1			1		6	1					10	2	11	34	7	26	1	25	2.8	15	39	29	28	130
KOSIT																																							
TAPEN	7.11.55	8	11									2	2			2	3	1	2		8	3	1				3		33	62	27	68	2	59	2.7	54	63	72	82	286
MOAM	7.11.55	1	1					1						2							1						1		4	11	7	10	1	7	2.7	4	11	15	15	47
BWANA	8.11.55	2	3				1					1		1		1		1	1								2	1	16	30	11	21	1	19	2.5	25	19	39	33	119
GABUTAMON	10.11.55	3	6											3	1	3	3		1	2							6		33	44	17	40	1	40	2.6	48	32	54	53	195
WINDILUK	9.11.55	5	1									1				3	2		1								5		8	29	6	21	1	15	2.4	26	20	30	27	108
BONGA/YARA	4.11.55	5	5									1	2			4	7				3	2	2				2	1	9	28	16	23	2	27	2.5	30	29	29	35	133
GALI	5.11.55	2	3		1							1				3	4		2		3		5				1		7	26	2	14	1	9	2.2	17	14	24	16	80
WATANG/	14.11.55	3	1									1									1								8	18	5	14	—	11	2.4	13	11	25	18	68
		46	54	1	2	—	3	1	1			14	15	3		18	22	3	7		46	8	46	1			33	4	190	504	155	393	21	367	—	371	369	529	511	1918.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER — Sheet No. 2. — WARUP CENSUS DIVISION

YEAR 1955/1956. SAIDOR, MADANG DISTRICT.

Govt. Print.—7039/1.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				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
B/FWD.		46	54	1	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	14	15	3	18	22	3	7	46	8	46	1	—	—	33	4	190	504	155	343	21	367	-	371	369	529	511	1918
TALMIRO	16.11.55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	36	10	21	1	24	1·9	16	16	41	32	108
MAMGAK	17.11.55	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	35	5	15	—	17	2·5	15	18	36	24	97
FAIGURUF	18.11.55	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	8	17	—	20	1·9	8	11	24	28	71
SUBURA	18.11.55	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	8	9	—	10	3.3	13	14	24	19	70
BAGEN	19.11.55	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	17	42	8	33	2	34	2·3	29	26	52	41	156
MONARA	19.11.55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	32	6	19	1	19	1·9	12	15	43	26	97
KUPDUI	19.11.55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19	5	12	—	15	1·3	9	7	23	20	59
SOMEK	22.11.55	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	34	7	26	—	29	2·1	16	17	41	36	119
KASU	21.11.55	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	37	18	22	—	27	3.5	21	26	37	37	126
BANDIT	21.11.55	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	10	12	—	18	1·6	8	8	23	19	61
UMBOLDING	23.11.55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	1	11	—	12	2.5	16	11	23	16	71
GUIARAK	23.11.55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	—	11	2	11	0·8	2	5	24	13	45
MULUMIANG	24.11.55	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	33	7	20	—	22	2.5	19	19	30	25	105
MIOR	24.11.55	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	22	2	12	2	11	1·9	17	3	19	15	60
KAKIMA	25.11.55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	38	5	12	1	16	1·3	13	7	35	21	85
NAMPA	26.11.55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	26	5	13	—	15	1·4	10	6	34	19	71
/		77	75	1	2	1	4	3	2	2	—	1	—	27	23	3	22	25	5	9	96	8	55	1	—	—	42	4	321	957	260	658	30	667	—	595	595	1038	902	3319

ation Register

Area Patrolled: WARUP CENSUS DIVISION

RATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS															
Out		Inside 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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
–	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	19	8	15	2	16	1·6	14	12	16	20	72
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	19	4	12	–	12	1·3	4	9	23	17	54
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	19	4	11	1	9	1·2	7	7	23	13	52
–	–	8	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	17	26	10	25	2	27	3·2	28	24	29	37	130
–	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	19	5	10	–	12	1·7	4	10	15	14	51
●	–	3	2	13	–	–	–	1	–	10	44	14	36	1	37	2·6	31	31	34	45	160
–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	9	35	4	19	2	17	2·2	22	13	33	24	98
–	–	3	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	41	8	28	3	25	2·3	29	21	39	34	135
1	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	10	2	11	34	7	26	1	25	2·8	15	39	29	28	130
1	2	8	3	1	–	–	–	3	–	33	62	27	68	2	59	2·7	54	63	72	82	286
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	11	7	10	1	7	2·7	4	11	15	15	47
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	16	30	11	21	1	19	2·5	25	19	39	33	119
–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	33	44	17	40	1	40	2·6	48	32	54	53	195
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	8	29	6	21	1	15	2·4	26	20	30	27	108
●	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	2	1	9	28	16	23	2	27	2·5	30	29	29	35	132
–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	7	26	2	14	1	9	2·2	17	14	24	16	80
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	18	2	14	–	11	2·4	13	11	25	18	68
–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	36	10	21	1	24	1·9	16	16	41	32	108
2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	35	5	15	–	17	2·5	15	18	36	24	97
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	20	8	17	–	20	1·9	8	11	24	28	71
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	16	8	9	–	10	3·3	13	14	24	18	70
●	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	17	42	8	33	2	34	2·3	29	26	52	41	156
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	32	6	19	1	19	1·9	12	15	43	26	97
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	19	5	12	–	15	1·3	9	7	23	20	59
–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	17	34	7	26	–	29	2·1	16	17	41	36	119
–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	7	37	18	22	–	27	3·5	21	26	37	37	126
–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	19	10	12	–	18	1·6	8	8	23	19	61
–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	23	1	11	–	12	2·5	16	11	23	16	71
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	21	–	11	2	11	0·8	2	5	24	18	45
●	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	14	33	7	20	–	22	2·5	19	19	30	26	105
–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	22	2	12	2	11	1·9	17	3	19	15	60
–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	38	5	12	1	16	1·3	13	7	35	21	85
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	26	5	13	–	15	1·4	10	6	34	19	71
5	9	94	8	55	1	–	–	42	4	321	957	260	658	30	667	–	595	378	1038	962	3219

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police PRISONERS	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	V. OFF. GIFTS ETC	
BANGLES TRADE	1 lb.				½		½	NIL.
BATTERIES TORCH	24	18						6
BEADS ASSORTED	4 lbs.				4			NIL.
BLADES RAZOR	200	24			126		50	NIL.
BULBS TORCH	2	2						NIL
CARTRIDGES S/N	50							20
MIRRORS TRADE 6x4	12				4		5	3
SARIFFS	40						40	NIL
TOBACCO	48	3		24	4		9	8
MEAT.	80	54						26
RICE	200	150						50
SUGAR	35	20						15
TEA	2	1						1
WHEATMEAL	40	15						25
MATCHES	288	30			198		60	NIL
SOAP	10	5						5
SALT.	56	8		15	25		8	NIL.
KEROSENE	8	6						2

Govt. Print.—5677/4.54.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG / SAIDOR. Report No. SAIDOR REPORT NO 5 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by FRANK IAN DAVIES A.D.O.

Area Patrolled MOT. CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 6 POLICE 1 HMO.

Duration—From 14./1.../1956 to 15./2./1956.

Number of Days 32M.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/11/1954

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

Map Reference Watches To 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION. - EXTENSION OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL ENCOURAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

P/P

XX NA.35-1-2
36-1-7
30-10-20

3rd July, 1956.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

FORESHORE FISHING RIGHTS.

I refer to your memoranda M.30/3-31 of 3rd May, 1956, and M.35/2-4 of 11th May, 1956, and to my memo NA.35-1-2, 36-1-7 and 30.10-20 of 30th May, 1956 to the Secretary for Law, a copy of which was forwarded to you.

2. Enclosed for your information is copy of memo. CLO.4/48 Cmwth. of 26th June, 1956, received from the Secretary for Law, regarding the points you have raised.

3. In this connection, your attention is drawn to my confidential Circular Memorandum No.113 of to-day's date.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

XXX N.30.10.
34. 1.3

31st May, 1956

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No.5/1955-56
USAGE OF ALIENATED LAND.

Your memorandum N.30/3-31 of 3rd May, 1956 refers.

Reports on alienated land received with patrol reports are forwarded on to the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, who examines each particular case with the object of considering means of obtaining proper usage.

Negotiations may later be conducted with the owners, or resumption or other action may be recommended as considered necessary.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

XX NA35-1-2
36-1-7
30-10-20

30th May, 1956

The Secretary for Law,
Port Moresby.

FORESHORE FISHING RIGHTS.

The District Officer, Madang District, has requested the following information relating to offshore reef fishing and the operation of the New Guinea Fisheries Regulations, 1924:-

(a) Have the native occupiers, plantation owners, etc. of land on the foreshore the sole and inalienable fishing rights to all types of fishing in the area as laid down by Regulations 14A (1) of the Fisheries Regulations 1924 as amended to date ?

(b) Who possesses the fishing rights in respect of foreshore native reserves ?

(c) Who possesses the fishing rights in respect of the ½ chain or 50 metre foreshore strip normally purchased by the Administration when acquiring land from the ~~various~~ natives to satisfy applications for agricultural and other leases with coastal frontage, but withheld from the leases to provide public rights of way and landing places ?

2. These questions raise the matter of the extent to which the Fisheries Regulations, in particular Regulation 14A(1), are effective in view of the operation of the Commonwealth Pearl Fisheries Act 1952-1953.

3. Your advice on these matters will be appreciated, please.

A.A.R.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

C.C. The District Officer,
Madang.

Your memoranda M.30/3-31 of 3rd May, 1956 and M.35/2-4 of 11th May, 1956 refer.

A.A.R.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

30/10/20

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DJP/LH.

In Reply Please Quote

No. M.35/2-4.

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

11th May, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 5/1955-56 - MOT Census DIVISION.

Further to my M.30/3-31, attached hereto please find further Memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Saidor, in respect to the matter of trochus shell fishing for your information and advice, please.

D 29/5

(D.J. PARRISH)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MS 11/1 - 167.

Sub-District Office.
Saidor, Madang District.

2nd May 1956.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

TROCHUS SHELL FISHING.

Your advice would be appreciated as to the rights of traders holding licences covering the fishing of shell. I am unable to find the latest legislation on the subject here at Saidor. I believed that reefs within 800 metres of the shore were the property of the holders of the adjoinging coastal strip of land. That is to say, where natives own land on the coast they have the sole fishing rights for a distence of 800 metres off shore. There have been many cases where traders have brought native divers and taken shell from reefs adjoining native property - in some cases only 50 to 100 yards off shore. Natives from the Rai Coast and also from Long Island have complained about this and advice as to the legal position would be appreciated.

At KOROKO, between GALI and BOIKA villages on the No. 2 Rai Coast, the S.D.A. Mission have a Mission lease of 5 acres and an agricultural lease of 182 acres. The two leases adjoin. Land Applications 1057 and 1056/51 respectively refer. The land bought to satisfy these applications was bought right down to the high water mark on the Coast but a coastal strip of 1½ chains was reserved and does not come into the land leased to the Mission. The question has arisen as to the ownership of fishing rights off this "reserve". I stopped the S.D.A. Mission teachers from taking shell as I did not think it belonged to them.

I have no knowledge here at Saidor as to the type of "reserve". If the ground was reserved as a "native reserve" as I think possible then though the land is vested in the Administration the fishing rights would still belong to the natives who formerly had fishing rights there. If the land is just a general reserve for the use of any person then possibly (1) any person is entitles to fish for shell or (2) only persons with licences can fish for shell.

Your advice on this particular question is requested please. If the type of reserve has not been definitely defined I would recommend that it be a native reserve. Though the natives were quite willing to sell the land they would probably not understand that by so doing they lost their fishing rights on the off shore reefs.

(K. M. Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

30/10/20

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DJP/FJE

In Reply Please Quote

No. M. 30/3 - 31

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

3rd. May, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 5/1955-56
MCT Census Division.

Enclosed herewith please find the abovenamed with covering comments by the Assistant District Officer, Saidor, and myself.

In respect to the query from the Assistant District Officer, Saidor, re offshore reef fishing, could you please detail the position in this respect, particularly in regard to :

(i) Have the native occupiers, plantation owners, etc. of land on the foreshore the sole and inalienable fishing rights to ALL types of fishing in the area as laid down by Regulation 14(a)(1) of the Fisheries Regulations 1924 as amended to date?

(ii) Who controls the fishing rights in respect to foreshore native reserves? I presume the Administration, although there would appear to be conflicting opinions in existence locally.

Please also find enclosed claim for camping allowance for Mr. F.I. Davies for your approval and return for payment.

Encl.

(D.J. Parrish)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

P.S.

What is the position regarding alienated land, such as that referred to on pages 16 and 17, which is not being utilised to any good purpose?

(D. J. Parrish)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

8 29/5

DJP/FJE

M. 30/3-20
M.P.379

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

26th April, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
SAIDOR.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 5/1955-56
MOT Census Division.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report and your covering comments in memorandum MS. 30 of 28th February, 1956.

I agree with you that Mr. Davies has conducted a thorough patrol and it is encouraging to see a young Officer taking such an interest in his duties.

Your remarks re small villages or hamlets are noted and I concur with your suggestion. It is hard to do very much administratively with these fragmentary units. Even though they do not desire at this stage to amalgamate together in larger groups, they should be encouraged to at least enlarge their horizen and feel that they are part of a larger unit.

There is no objection to MUNIANA Village being included in the MOT Census Division, considering Mr. Davies' remarks. I feel, however, that in the past there has been far too much swapping and changing of villages from one census sub-division to another and with the completion of this year's patrolling, I would like to see all census sub-divisions permanently determined, with any changes only being considered in very special circumstances.

Even though language grouping should be a primary factor in determining census sub-districts, other factors such as topography and ease of patrolling etc. must be taken into account and the sub-division finally decided upon should be an area which from all aspects is best suited as an administrative unit.

At the moment I am in the process of creating a census register for the Madang District and if villages are continually changing from one sub-division to another it is very hard to determine easily the population trends and other data without complicated mathematical calculations. In this case, as I have said, I have no objection, but in future I would like to see all census sub-divisions remain static and I am writing to the other stations accordingly.

I agree with your remarks re rice etc. and it is to be hoped that we will be able to get some assistance and advice from the Department of Agriculture in respect to cocoa and coffee in the near future. I am referring the relevant section of the report and your comments to the District Agricultural Officer for his advice. You will be further advised.

With reference to off-shore reef fishing, I draw your attention to Regulation 14A (1) of the Fisheries Regulations 1924 and the amendment to these Regulations No. 26 of 1952 in Gazette No. 50 of 4th September, 1952. This gives you a basis upon which to work, but I do not think that it fully clarifies the position and further advice on the matter is being sought from Headquarters and you will be further advised on this matter when the advice is to hand.

Your remarks re the Government School at Saidor are noted and it is very good indeed to see such enthusiasm displayed, particularly by these people, towards this venture.

There would appear to be a good material increase in population. It is to be hoped that this will remain static and not be seriously effected by the whooping cough epidemic. This sickness, however, should have abated by now with the measures being taken by yourself and the Department of Public Health to eradicate it.

I am very pleased to note that YALI's return has made no appreciable impact on the area as yet, but I strongly recommend that his activities be closely checked for some considerable time to come. If it is possible to channel his energy into some economic enterprise or other worthwhile project, this would be preferable to leaving him at a loose end and perhaps turning his energies towards such pursuits as might land him in trouble again. I do not myself consider this native to be extremely intelligent, although he has a forceful personality, and, I believe that, particularly at this time, he requires a lot of direction and guidance. I suggest frequent inspection trips to his area and would appreciate progress reports every couple of months on the situation.

In respect to European type vegetables and potatoes, I have already discussed this matter with you verbally and confirm Madang Air Charters offer to utilize back loading on air charters in respect to potatoes and they are prepared to make special trips to Saidor to collect at least Cessna loads of green vegetables or tomatoes at 3d. per pound, without considering any out loading. Mr. Robertson of Madang Air Charters has informed me that he is prepared to obtain all supplies for the Madang Vegetable Shop within the District, if the supplies are available. I recommend that you discuss the matter in detail with Mr. Robertson on his next trip to Saidor. Finally, if you are going to compete with other producers for a market for potatoes, I consider that the price is a little too high, because they can be purchased at places like Mihj for ½d. per lb. or ¾d. per lb., sold at a good profit for 2d. lb. and flown to Madang for a further 2½d. making a total cost of 4½d. per lb. However, I would like your views on the matter.

It is good to see that the new co-operative Society is proving such a boon to the area and, with proper encouragement and supervision, its activities should increase rapidly, as they have recently done elsewhere in the District.

Please request Mr. Davies to make recommendations regarding village officials the subject of separate memoranda - one for Tultuls and one for Luluais.

Under appendix 'D' there would appear to be a considerable amount of alienated land in the area which is not being put to good use and I am writing to Headquarters in respect to this matter.

A copy of the Medical and Health appendix of the report is being passed to the District Medical Officer.

(D.J. Parrish)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

(COPY)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MS - 131

Sub-District Office,
Saidor, Madang District.

28th February, 1956.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1955/56 - PATROL OFFICE DAVIES - MOT CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached hereto is a report of a patrol conducted by Patrol Officer Davies to the MOT Census Division of this Sub-District.

Mr. Davies has conducted a thorough patrol though his report is marred by typing alterations due to typing difficulties. The native situation throughout the the area seems to be very good and probably the best ever.

The average village is small - 50 villages with an average of 71 per village. Ten villages have a population of less than 40 and unless there is any objection I propose that the next census patrol to the area investigate these "small" villages and if they are clearly hamlets of a larger village to amalgamate them into one village. There would be no objection to the hamlets remaining on their own ground if they so desire. It is intended to issue new village books throughout the Sub-District during 1956/57.

Mr. Davies suggestion that MANIANA be included in the MOT CENSUS DIVISION is logical and sound. The fact that it is not easily accessible from the YAGANON Census Division is no doubt why it was missed by former patrols. Provided there is no objection MANIANA will henceforth be included in the MOT Census Division.

In the economic sphere every effort is being made to encourage coastal village to produce more coconuts and rice. By native methods rice is not a very economic crop - there is far better return from sweet potato - the advantage of rice however is that it is storable. Natives are being encouraged to plant rice with their food crops and each family that does this should have some rice to sell. This line of development seems more promising than large scale communal rice gardens where much effort is expended for only a small return. I believe cocoa and coffee in the coastal and mountain areas respectively could be grown through most of the Sub-District and an active policy of encouraging these crops should be pursued. Future patrols will be instructed to delineate possible areas for such development and submit tentative recommendations which can be followed up by a more detailed inspection and advice from an Officer of the Department of Agriculture.

Several traders take shell off reefs quite close to the beach in the Saidor area. Your advice as to the ownership of off shore reefs and the rights of Europeans and others holding fisheries Licences would be appreciated.

A government school was opened at Saidor on the 31st. January, 1956. Approximately 50 of the 90 students enrolled would be from the MOT Census Division. The enthusiasm of the local population for the Saidor school is very real and throughout the coming years it is hoped

that this school, through its students, will have a very beneficial and helpful influence in improving native welfare.

The whooping cough epidemic has not proved to be as yet severe in the MOT Census Division and it is hoped that measures taken will prevent further spread of the disease. Approximately 50 deaths have now been reported from the adjoining YAGANON Census Division where police and NMO's are working, but latest reports indicate that the epidemic is dying down. Apart from the whooping cough, health in the area was quite good.

The recording of 177 new names; a natural increase in the population 122 births as against 60 deaths; the interest of the people in the Government School; their Society and in a small way their efforts to increase production; the absence of serious crime and a general atmosphere of willing co-operation by the people are all factors that make the future of the MOT area at least hopeful.

K.W. Dyer
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
12 MAR 1956
MADANG
MADANG DISTRICT

MS - 134.

Sub-District Office,
Saidor, Madang District.

28th February 1956.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1955/56 - PATROL OFFICER F.I.DAVIES - MOT CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached hereto a report of a patrol conducted by Patrol Officer Davies to the MOT Census Division of this Sub-District.

Mr. Davies has conducted a thorough patrol though his report is marred by typing alterations due to typing difficulties. The native situation throughout the area seems to be very good and probably the best ever.

The average village is small - 50 villages with an average of 71 per village. Ten villages have a population of less than 40 and unless there is any objection I propose that the next census patrol to the area investigate these "small" villages and if they are clearly hamlets of a larger village to amalgamate them into one village. There would be no objection to the hamlets remaining on their own ground if they so desire. It is intended to issue new village books throughout the Sub-District during 1956/57.

Mr. Davies suggestion that MUNIANA be included in the MOT Census Division is logical and sound. The fact that it is not easily accessible from the YAGANON Census Division is no doubt why it was missed by former patrols. Provided there is no objection MUNIANA will henceforth be included in the MOT Census Division.

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(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, MADANG.

REPORT OF SAIDOR PATROL No 5 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted By :- F.I.Davies. P.O.

Area Patrolled:- MOT CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans :- Nil

Natives :-

Reg No	2534	L/Cpl	YAMANGOPA.
" "	8535	Const	WIK
" "	8779	"	GEGU
" "	6558	"	KASAKA
" "	6427	"	YAMBUNANDI
" "	2760	"	YANGAT

N.M.O. ARBUK.

Duration :- From 4/1/56 to 15/2/56.

Number of Days :- 37.

Last Patrol to Area by District Services :- 9/11/54.

Objects of Patrol :- Census Revision - Extension of Goverment influence and control - Encouragement of economic enterprise - General administration.

Investigation into alledged reports of pertussis epidemic in Kiambaua and Ramba area. Also Bibi a rea.

To locate and identify unexploded bombs reported on the No 2 Rai Coast.

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INTRODUCTION.

This report covers the annual census patrol to the Mot Census Division, the visit to two areas on the No 1 Rai Coast to investigate the outbreak of whooping cough, and a visit to the No 2 Rai Coast to locate and identify bombs reported by natives of the area.

The patrol was interrupted for a week when I returned to the station for a visit by the District Commissioner.

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DIARY.

Wednesda y January 4th.

Departed Saidor 9a.m. for YAUNIA village passing through the villa ges of WAB and YEIMAS enroute. Arrived YAUNIA lla.m. Revised census and inspected village. Departed lp.m. for SUSAGIL arriving 3 p.m. Night spent SUSAGIL.

Thursday January 5th.

Revised SUSAGIL census and inspected villa ge Departed 9-30 a.m. for AMUN inspecting gardens enroute. Pa ssed through the Hamlet of BADA arriving AMUN 12 noon. Revision of AMUN census and inspection of village. Departed 3 p.m. for WAIBOL arriving 4 p.m. C.N.A. case heard late afternoon. Night spent WAIBOL.

Friday January 6th.

Revised census at WAIBOL and inspected village. Departed 9 a.m. for SIBOG arriving LO-15 a.m. Revised SIBOG a nd SILALING census and inspected villages. C.N.A. case heard afternoon. Night spent SIBOG.

Saturday January 7th.

Departed SIBOG 9 a.m. for SINDAMAN inspected SIBOG Aidpost enroute. Arrived SINDAMAN lla.m. Revised SINDAMAN and SURI census and inspected both villa ges. Departed SINDAMAN i.p.m. for AIYAWA arriving 3 p.m. Revised AIYAWA census and inspected village . Night spent AIYAWA.

Sunday January 8th.

Observed.

Monday January 9th.

Departed AIYAWA 9 a.m. for BILO passing through old village site of HUKIERAK enroute. Arrived BILO 2-30 p.m. in heavy rain. Night spent BILO

TUESDAY JANUARY 10th.

Revised BILO census a nd inspected village. C.N.A. case heard. Night spent BILO.

Wednesd y January 11th.

Departed BILO 7a.m. for proposed site of new village called BAGARAWA. After crossing MOT river cut road through bus h and old native gardens to site. Luluai MELAMEI despatched to contact as many BAGARAWA people as possible. Camp site cleared and tents erected. Night spent BAGARAWA.

DIARY (Cont'd)

Thursday January 12th.

Conducted original census of BAGARAWA village.

Departed BAGARAWA 12 noon. for BILO arriving 3 p.m. Night spent BILO.

Friday January 13th.

Departed BILO 7a.m. for MAUWARERE arriving 9 a.m. Revised census of MAUWARERE and SARI and carried out original census of YORKIA village. Inspected village of MAUWARERE . C.N.A. case heard in afternoon. Night spent MAUWARERE.

Saturday January 14th.

Departed MAUWARERE 8 a.m. for Muniana arriving 11 a.m. Revised census and inspected village . Departed MUNIANA 1 p.m. for KIAMBAUA arriving 2-30 p.m. Night spent KIAMBAUA.

Sunday January 15th.

Observed.

Monday January 16th.

Revised KIAMBAUA census also SERAMORI and LUSUANG. Inspection of village. Departed 11 a.m. for RAMBA inspecting gardens and village sites of SERAMORI and SANGUPIN enroute. Arrived RAMBA 3p.m. Night spent RAMBA.

TUESDAY January 17th.

Revised RAMBA and SANGUPIN census and inspected village. Departed 10 a.m. for ASANG. arriving 10 - 30 a.m. Census revised and village inspected. Departed 12 noon. for SORANG inspecting gardens enroute. Arrived SORANG 12 - 50 p.m. Revised census and inspected village and a idpost. Night spent SORANG.

Wednesday January 18th.

Departed SORANG 8a.m. for MASI arriving 9-30 a.m. Revised census and inspected villages of MASI and MIB. Departed 12 noon. for MOBAP arriving 1-30 p.m. Revised census and inspected village. Night spent MOBAP.

Thursday January 19th.

Departed MOBAP 8 a.m. for KOIAKU arriving 8 -10 a.m. Revised KOIAKU census and inspected village. Departed 10 a.m. for KOKI arriving 10-10 a.m. Revised census and inspected village. Departed 12 noon. for REITI via SORANG and ASANG. inspecting gardens enroute. Arrived REITI 3p.m. Night spent REITI.

Friday January 20th.

Revised REITI census and inspected village. Departed 9-30 a.m. for SERIANG arriving 10 a.m. Departed SERIANG 1 p.m. for MAIBANG inspecting gardens enroute. Arrived MAIBANG 1 - 45p.m. Revised census and inspected village. Night spent MAIBANG.

Saturday January 21st.

Departed MAIBANG 7 -30a.m. for DAMOIN. Revised census of DAMOIN and GORIONG and inspected both villages. Departed GORIONG 12 noon. for GABUMI via DAMOIN and MAIBANG arrived GABUMI 2p.m. Revised GABUMI census and inspected village. Night spent GABUMI.

Sunday January 22nd.

Observed.

Monday January 23rd.

Departed GABUMI 8a.m. for SERENG arriving 8-30a.m. Census revised and village inspected. Departed 10a.m. for YORI arriving 10-30 a.m. Census revised and village inspected. Departed 12noon for MELANGAI arriving 12-30p.m. Census revised and village inspected . Departed 2p.m. for YAMAI arriving 3 p.m. Night spent YAMAI.

Tuesday January 24th.

Revised YAMAI census and inspected village. Departed 9 a.m. for GALEK arriving 10 a.m. Departed GALEK for SOR arriving 11 a.m. Census revised and village inspected Departed 1 p.m. for GALEK arriving 2p.m. Inspected village of GALEK and continued onto Rest House. Revised GALEK and SUIT census. Note received from A.D.O. to supervise roadwork for a day or two and to visit BILIAU.

Wednesday January 25th.

Departed GALEK 8 a.m. for BILIAU . Arrived BILIAU 10 a.m. Revised census and inspected village, and held inquiry into the affectms of the whooping cough and quarantine restrictions on the village. Afternoon spent obtaining information on land held by Lutheran Mission at BILIAU. Night spent BILIAU.

Thursday January 26th.

Departed BILIAU 9 a.m. for GALEK supervising road work enroute. Arrived GALEK 3 p.m. Night spent GALEK.

Friday January 27th.

Departed GALEK 8 a.m. for YEIMAS inspecting village of SUIT enroute. Arrived YEIMAS 9 a.m. Census revised and village inspected. Departed 10-30 a.m. for GUMBI Mission Station, arriving 11-30 a.m. Investigation of Land matter. Departed 12 noon for WAB arriving 12 - 10 p.m. Revised census WAB - GUMBI and SAUI . Inspected village. Departed 1-30 p.m. for SINGAREM to investigate land matter. Proceeded to SAIDOR arriving 2.p.m.

Friday February 3rd.

Departed Saidor per Station tractor for YAMAI arriving 11-30 a.m. in light rain. Night spent YAMAI.

Saturday February 4th.

Departed YAMAI 7 a. . for MAIBANG passing through villages of MELANGAI - YORI- SERENG - GABUMI enroute. Nigh. spent MAIBANG.

SUNDAY February 5th.

Departed MAIBANG 8 a.m. for KIAMBAUA arriving 1 p.m. Investigation into alledged whooping cough epidemic. Inoculation of all children under 5 years of age. Night spent KIAMBAUA.

Monday February 6th.

Departed KIAMBAUA 9 a.m. for LUSUANG. Inoculated all children under 5 years of age. Departed 11 a.m. for SANGUPIN Inoculated all children under 5 years. Arrived RAMBA 4 p.m. in heavy rain. Night spent RAMBA.

TUESDAY February 7th.

Inoculation of all children under 5 years. Held Court for Native Affairs. Departed Ramba 11 a.m. for SINGOR arriving 2 p.m. Night spent SINGOR.

Wednesday February 8th.
Revised SINGOR census and inspected village
Departed SINGOR 9 a.m. for GANGLAU passing through LAMTUB - DEIN- and MINDIRI enroute. Arrived GANGLAU 3 p.m. Night spent GANGLAU.

Thursday February 9th.
Departed GANGLAU 8 a.m. for WARAI passing through MINDIRI - DEIN - LAMTUB and SINGOR enroute. Arrived WARAI 2-30 p.m. Census revised and village inspected. Night spent WARAI.

Friday February 10th.
Departed WARAI 8 a.m. for SAIDOR arriving 12 noon. Night spent SAIDOR.

Saturday February 11th.
Departed SAIDOR 10 am. for NOM arriving 1.p.m. Afternoon spent locating and identifying unexploded bombs at MUR Village. Night spent NOM.

Sunday February 12th.
OBSERVED.

Monday February 13th.
Departed NOM 8 a.m. for YAGOMI arriving 11 a.m. Three more unexploded bombs located. Returned NOM. 3 p.m. Night spent NOM.

Tuesday February 14th.
Departed NOM 7 a.m. for BAGEN arriving 8 - 30 a.m. Located one unexploded bomb. Departed BAGEN 12-30 p.m. for Nom arriving 2p.m. Night spent NOM.

Wednesday February 15th.
Departed NOM 9 a.m. for SAIDOR arriving 12 noon. Patrol ends.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Over the past few years the people of this area have been noted for their apathetic and indifferent attitude both towards the administration and to their development in general. This indifference apparently stemmed from the days of the "YALI Cult" in which these people were the main participants - this being YALI's own area.

In late November of last year YALI returned to his village (SOR), having been away in prison for nearly six years.

During the patrol no unusual activities or attitudes were noticed which might have indicated that YALI's return was having any sort of effect on the populace.

Since October of last year the people of this area have been kept fairly busy building the new goverment school a t Saidor; constructing the trade store for the new Co-operative Society, and working on the new Nankina Bridge, and the coastal road to the Mot River. With their interests centred on these new projects they do not seem to have given much thought to YALI's return , and if they are kept busy improving their living s tandards there should not be any return to "Cargo Cult" activities.

These people are past masters in the art of idle gossiping and rumour spreading. When the day's work is finished instead of an organized game of cricket of football or some other form of social activity, everybody is quite content to sit around and talk. From observations it appears that this gossip is one of the main causes of trouble in the villages,and the sooner these people are trained in ways of spending their lesiure hours the better it will be for all concerned.

A start could be made by inviting some of the villages to send cricket and football teams into Saidor at the weekends , and inter village matches could be arranged.

Increased activity and interest in the commercial and educational spheres seems to have eliminated alot of the indifferent attitude noticed by other patrols through the area and on the whole I have found them most co-operative, both during the patrol and during work on the bridge, school, and trade store. With a corresponding increase in their social activities it should be possible to eliminate this attitude altogether.

The constant patrolling of the Upper Mot Valley over the past few years now appears to be reaping rewards . Very little illegal absenteeism from census revision was encountered and 177 new names were recorded in this area. All but 29 of these new names were recorded in the original censusing of two new villages - BAGARAWA (68) and YORKIA(80). These people,who by custom live in small family units scattered around the bush, have now decided to form themselves into composite villages. Contact with them was made, in both cases, through headmen who having returned after an absence in controlled areas, decided to bring their own people the benifits of goverment control. Without this aid it would have been many years before these people would have been contacted. They were found to be shy, but with the help of the headmen they all submitted to a medical examination by the N.M.O. accompanying the patrol, and were found to be in relatively good health.

Crime in the area is not excessive. During the patrol ten men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment - all for minor offences. Six of these were for failing to obey a previous patrol Officer's instructions, one for adultery, one for failing to line for census revision, and two for assault.

NATIVE ECONOMY.

This area like most others in the Saidor Sub-District, is a potential producer of large quantities of European type vegetables and potatoes. Production of these items is carried on at the moment in a very small and haphazard manner. No trouble is taken in preparing decent vegetable gardens and the seeds are mostly just thrown into the ground, the sower hoping for the best.

The exceptions are the people in the Sibog-Amun area who under the leadership of the Luluai of Sibog produce most of the vegetables in the area. This Luluai is a keen gardener, having had experience in vegetable production in the Wau area under European supervision, pre war.

All vegetables are brought to the station at Saidor where they are bought for 3d per lb. The main obstacle to be over come if this industry is to expand, is transport. Most of the areas producing vegetables are at least four hours walk from the station, all of the roads going over rough mountainous country. With the new Nankina Bridge in operation it is possible for a vehicle to go to within two hours walking distance of the Sibog area, and it is hoped that in future one of the station vehicles will be availa-ble once a fortnight to collect produce from this area.

The production of rice is carried on in most of the sub-coastal and coastal villages. This rice is bought by the Co-operative Society at Saidor as unhulled rice, and is then hulled on the station at the Societys rice mill. The rice is then either sold to the Goverment, or is sold in the Societies trade store. The rice is bought from the producers' at 3d per lb. After hulling it is then sold to the Goverment or trade store at 7½d per lb. Any profit at this stage is given to the producers'. The rice is sold in the trade store at 9d per lb.

From observations the production of rice as a cash crop entails alot of hard work for very little return . It is my opinion that these people would be far better occupied producing cocoa or in the higher altitudes coffee. With present day prices of these commodities at such a high level, and the general opinion that they will remain high, the people in this area could probably get three of four times as much money from their labours than is got by rice production. It would of course be necessary for an Agricultural Officer to be stationed in the area to advise the natives on likely ground, and planting methods, and later on in harvesting methods. Several times during the patrol enquiries were made by villagers' as to the likelihood of obtaining cocoa seedlings.

On the coast the two main industries are copra production and shell fishing. In all villages the coconut groves are very small, and most villages can only produce two or three bags of copra a month. Some villages have already started clearing new ground for further plantings, and the importance of planting new coconuts was stressed in all villages. A target of twenty new coconuts per head of population was marked as a target.

Shell fishing is carried on in a minor way and it is doub-tful whether larger quantities could be collected than is at present as most of the reefs are very small.

The new co-operative Society with its means for marketing produce is a great boon to the area. There are no permanent traders in the Saidor Sub-District, and most of the copra and shell produced was previously sold to traders working from Lae or Madang.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food supplies in the area were found to be adequate if not plentiful. Staple foods are shortest at this time of the year, as new gardens of kau kau, taro and yams will not be ready for a month or so. During this lean time the people eat mainly mami, bananas, cucumbers, pumpkins and corn.

Rice is grown purely as a cash crop in communal gardens. People were advised to also plant small plots of rice in their own food gardens, this rice being a source of food that can be stored for when other foods are not too plentiful.

Pigs were found to be plentiful in all areas visited. In many villages pigs are kept in a small area away from the food gardens and actual village. One or two old women are marked to look after the pigs. This system was highly commended as villages using this system were far cleaner, and must certainly be far healthier than villages where pigs are allowed to roam about at will.

Fowls were not as plentiful as they might be this being due to the fact that nobody takes the trouble to look after them. They are just allowed to roam about the village where they are constantly in danger of hawks, and village dogs.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are approximately thirteen miles of vehicular roads in the area visited. The coastal road from the Goverments station at Saidor to the River Mot is approximately nine miles long and passes through the villages of GALEK - SUIT and YAMAI. This road then goes inland for about two miles through MELANGAI to YORI village. There is another two miles of road running roughly parallel to the Nankina River, and is used by the station vehicles for the collection of vegetables from the Sibog area.

A new Suspension Bridge has been built across the NANKINA River and is suitable for use by light vehicles.

A few days were spent supervising work on the coastal road and although it is now possible for a vehicle to travel the full length of the road, there is still alot of work to be done leveling, filling in pot-holes and culverts, and reppacing some of the small bridges of logs and Marsden Matting, which have started to deteriorate.

With the exception of the road between AIYAWA and BILO all roads used by the patrol were found to be in good condition. Four natives from AIYAWA were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for failing to obey the previous patrol's orders to clean the road.

The two bridges used by the patrol were found to be in good order. They are suspension type bridges built from Kundar and Bamboo, across the Mot River between the villages of GABUMI and MAIBANG, and BILO and AIYAWA.

VILLAGE HOUSING AND REST HOUSES.

Throughout the area visited most of the villages visited had an adequate number of houses per head of population. The few exceptions were the mountain villages of KIAMBAUA - MAUWARERE and SERAMORI. These villages as with most other villages in the mountains claim that lack of roofing materials is the main reason why there are so few houses. Roofing materials - mainly kunai grass and sago leaf- have to be carried long distances from sub-coastal areas.

In the coastal and sub-coastal areas housing was found to be adequate and in the main most of the houses were in good condition.

Rest houses have been erected in all villages were they are required and were found to be adequate for the patrol's needs.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All Village Officials were found to be carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

Luluai YERUMBEI of REITI wished to resign and it is recommended that his resignation be accepted. U-UING of REITI is recommended as his successor. He was unanimously chosen by the people, and appears to be a very influential man in his village. He was an N.M.O. for a number of years at the SALAMAUA Hospital pre-war.

MELAMEI of BAGARAWA is recommended as Luluai for the new village of BAGARAWA. He is the obvious leader of these people and it was mainly due to his efforts that the people were contacted and censused. He was previously the Luluai of YOGA YOGA but resigned after the people from YOGA YOGA requested that the position be filled from their own village.

Similarly with KAWURENGA of YORKIA. He is recommended as LUluai of the new village of YORKIA. He is the obvious leader and the main force behind the people coming in from the bush to be censused.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Two new villages were censused during the patrol and with twenty nine new names added to the BILO census, a total of one hundred and seventy seven new names were recorded.

The village of HULIERAK which was censused for the first and only time in 1952 has now been disbanded and most of the people from this village are now living at AIYAWA. Only six names from the HUKIERAK book were not accounted for in other village censuses.

It is recommended that the village of MUNIANA be transferred from the YAGENON CENSUS DIVISION to the MOT CENSUS DIVISION. MUNIANA IS ON THE BORDER of these two divisions but is far more accessible from the MOT (see Map) and would save an unnecessary detour during the YAGENON patrol. The figures for the village of MUNIANA have been entered on the bottom of the list for the MOT.CENSUS DIVISION.

During the next patrol to the area it will be necessary to issue new books to most of the villages. Nearly all these census books have been in use for six to seven years and are now becoming rather delapidated.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS (Continued).

When new books are issued it is suggested that many of the smaller villages , which are really only hamlets of larger villages near by but have their own books, be combined with the larger villages.

Examples of this are :- YORI (Pop 28) and MELENAGAI (Pop 45) - MAUWARERE (Pop 187) and SARI (Pop 30) RAMBA (Pop 83) and SANGUPIN (Pop 58) - KIAMBAUA (Pop 104), SERAMORI (Pop 51) and LUSUANG (Pop 44).

This would cut out alot of unnecessary paper work during census taking, especialy as the Census Books have provisions for combining small hamlets in one book.

UNEXPLODED BOMBS.

During the patrol a number of unexploded bombs were located and details of these have been dealt with in seperate correspondence.

CONCLUSION.

At the moment this area is undoubtably better in all repects than it has been for quite a number of years.

Frank. Ian. Davies.

Frank. Ian. Davies. P.O.

Appendix (A)

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Reg No 2534 L/Cpl YAMANGOPA.

Discipline :- Good

Conduct :- Good.

General :- His first patrol since becoming a L/Cpl. Carried out his duties very satisfactorily. A good bush policeman.

Reg No 8535 Constable Wik.

Discipline:- Good.

Conduct :- Good.

General :- Keen and energetic.

Reg No 8779 Constable GEGU

Discipline:- Good.

Conduct :- Good.

General :- Keen and energetic. Should make a good N.C.O. someday.

Reg No 6558 Constable KACAKA.

Discipline:- Good.

Conduct :- Good.

General :- An indifferent policeman.

Reg No 6427 Constable YABUNANDI.

Discipline :- Good.

Conduct :- Good.

General :- A good policeman whose loud mouthing is main fault.

Reg No 2760 Constable YANGAT.

Discipline :- Good.

Conduct :- Good.

General :- Inclined to be lazy

Frank. Ian. Davies. P.O.

Appendix (B).

List of Village Officials in Area.

Village	Luluai	TulTul	M.T.T.
SUSAGIL	FUASI		
YAUNIA	ALU		
BUSAKA		TAMBARI	
AMUN		KOLAKU	
WAIBOL	TONING	YALITA	TABALIA
SILALING	URINGI	KUNDUK	GILI
SIBOG	PINGOWA	KALAIN	
SURI	SIBUK	RAMEK	SERANI
SINDAMAN	KIP	OLUNG	GIRANA
AIYAWA	KUPUN -NAT	DORINGA	YAMBAIDNA
BILO	GUWARENGO	GOMANGA	
BAGARAWA	MELAMAI (P)		
MAUWARERE		DANDORIO	
SARI	MESONG		
YORKIA	KAWURENGA(P)		
MUNIANA		DINDIANGO	
LUSUANG		KUNDE	
KIAMBAUA	JERUONGO		
SERAMORI			GENDIORA.
SANGUPIN		PURENCE	
RAMBA		BIUNGO	
ASANG	NANAU-WURU		PIPI
MAPUNGE	AKANUS	SIRIRIYA	
SORANG			NOKURAU
MASI	RANKING	KOMU	SEINBO
MIB	SAUANG		
MOBAP		TAMINA	
KOIAKU		PORANINGI	
KOKI		MIWARANG	
REITI	RINGU	AI-ENGI	
SERIANG	U-UING(P)	PORO	KONGA
MAIBANG	PANUN	POLENGI	OS
UTIBANG	NOWANG	KOKA	TOKUWINO
GORIONG	LANDI		OKANDI
DAMOIN		SOKA	KASUN
GABUMI	LAU		
SERENG	SUI		SANGAVI
YORI		DARUM	
MELANGAI	GEL-GEL		
YAMAI	AUWAL		
SOR	MARUSIAN	SONIAI	
GALEK	NANGI	GUPIA	
SUIT	BULONG	KURAU	
BILIAU	TAMBORI	SILNEN	
YEIMAS	KALBUBI	YASING	NAMALIUE
WAB		WADU	
SAUI	DAUP	KET	
GUMBI	BANGOM		
SINGOR		SIMEA	
WARAI	BAI -UM		
	YAS	BALIFUN.	

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Appendix (C).

List of Mission Schools in Area.

Place	Mission	School.
SUSAGIL	R.C.	YES
AMUN	R.C.	YES
WAIBOL	R.C.	NO
SIBOG	R.C. & LUTHERAN	YES - YES
AIYAWA	R.C.	YES
BILO	LUTHERAN	YES
MAUWARERE	R.C.	YES
KIAMBAUA	LUTHERAN	YES
RAMBA	LUTHERAN	YES
ASANG	R.C.& LUTHERAN	YES
SORANG	R.C.	YES
MASI	R.C.	YES
MOBAP	R.C.	YES
KOKI	R.C.	YES
REITI	R.C.	YES
SERIANG	R.C.	YES
MAIBANG	R.C.	YES
DAMOIN	R.C.	YES
GABUMI	R.C.	YES
SERENG	R.C.	YES
YAMAI	LUTHERAN	YES
SOR	R.C.	YES
GALEK & SUIT	LUTHERAN	YES
BILIAU	LUTHERAN	YES
SINGOR	LUTHERAN	NO

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MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

There are two missions operating in the area (a). The Lutheran Mission with its headquarters at Biliau and under the control of the Rev. H.Wuost. (b). The Roman Catholic mission with headquarters at BUMBI.

The Lutheran Mission controls most of the mountain and coastal villages whilst the Catholics are in most of the sub-coastal area. Relations between the two missions are good.

All of the larger villages have a mission teacher and school (see list above) and on the whole attendances at these schools is fairly high.

As is usual in most of these village schools most of the education is in the religious field, secular education being limited mainly to a bit of arithmetic or language study.

A small "central school" is in operation at Biliau and here an attempt is being made to teach the older students English.

With the opening at Saidor of the first Goverment School in the area it is hoped to see a bigger interest in education being taken by the people of this area.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Except for the whooping cough in the coastal area between WARAI and SINGOR, and in the mountains between RAMBA and KIAMBAUA the general health of the natives was found to be fairly good.

In the mountain area a number of people were found with large swellings in the neck. This was presumed to be goitre and the more serious case were sent to Saidor Hospital for onward movement to Madang for surgery.

A medical examination was carried out in all villages by N?M?O? ARBUK who accompanied the patrol. A total of 53 people were sent to the aid-posts at SIBOG and SORANG. MOST of these were cases of sores or small T.U's. Twenty two cases were sent to the Hospital at Saidor for treatment for goitre or YAWS.

There are two aid-posts in the area visited, these being at SIBOG and SORANG. Both of these posts appeared to be well used, and both N.M.A's seemed to be capable types. The main ward at the SORANG post was found to be rather delapidated and the Luluai at SORANG was told to pull it down and rebuild it. On the patrol's second visit to SORANG this work had been completed.

During Septembe r of last year whooping cough had been reported in the coastal area between BILIAU and DEIN and Mr. G.Radford, the medical assistant at Saidor had quarantined the area. Three villages from the MOT census division were included in this quarantine area - BILIAU , WARAI and SINGOR. A visit was made to the village of BILIAU to ascertain the effects the quarantine was having on the natives especialy in regard to food supplies. It was found that all the people were in good health having ample supplies of food. There had been no deaths in the village and the whooping cough had finished. A few children still had a minor coughs but nothing of a serious nature. A similar state of affairs was later found in other villages visited that were inside the quarantine area. The only deaths in the area were at WARAI were two children had died in the early stages of the epidemic.

During my visit to the station six people suffering from whooping cough were brought into Saidor from the KIAMBAUA -RAMBA area . Aletter from the N.M.O. at the BIBI aid-post also indicated that whooping cough had broken out in the BIBI area. As Mr. Radford was absent from the station the patrol was directed to proceed to these areas to investigate the outbreaks.

The patrol moved firstly to the KIAMBAUA - RAMBA area where five more suspected cases of whooping cough were found. The area was placed under quarntine and all children under the age of five years were given initial injections of TRIPLE-ANTIGEN. Three police and two N.M.O'S were left in the area to enforce quarantine restrictions and give further injections. One three month old child at SANGUPIN had died but it was not known whether this was from whooping cough or some other ailment.

The patrol then moved down the coast through SINGOR, LAMTUB? DEIN, to MINDIRI. No new cases had been reported in the first three villages these places having been under quarantine since before christmas. At MINDIRI two cases of whooping cough were reported. The patrol then moved to GANGLAU were the patrol was met by the N.M.O. from the BIBI aidpost. He reported that he had just patrolled down as far as BAU Plantation and that there was no whooping cough cases in that area, and that the note he had sent into Saidor had referred to the MEIBU -ORINMA area in the mountains at the back. He had apparently obtained this information from the N.M.O's at the MEIBU aidpost.

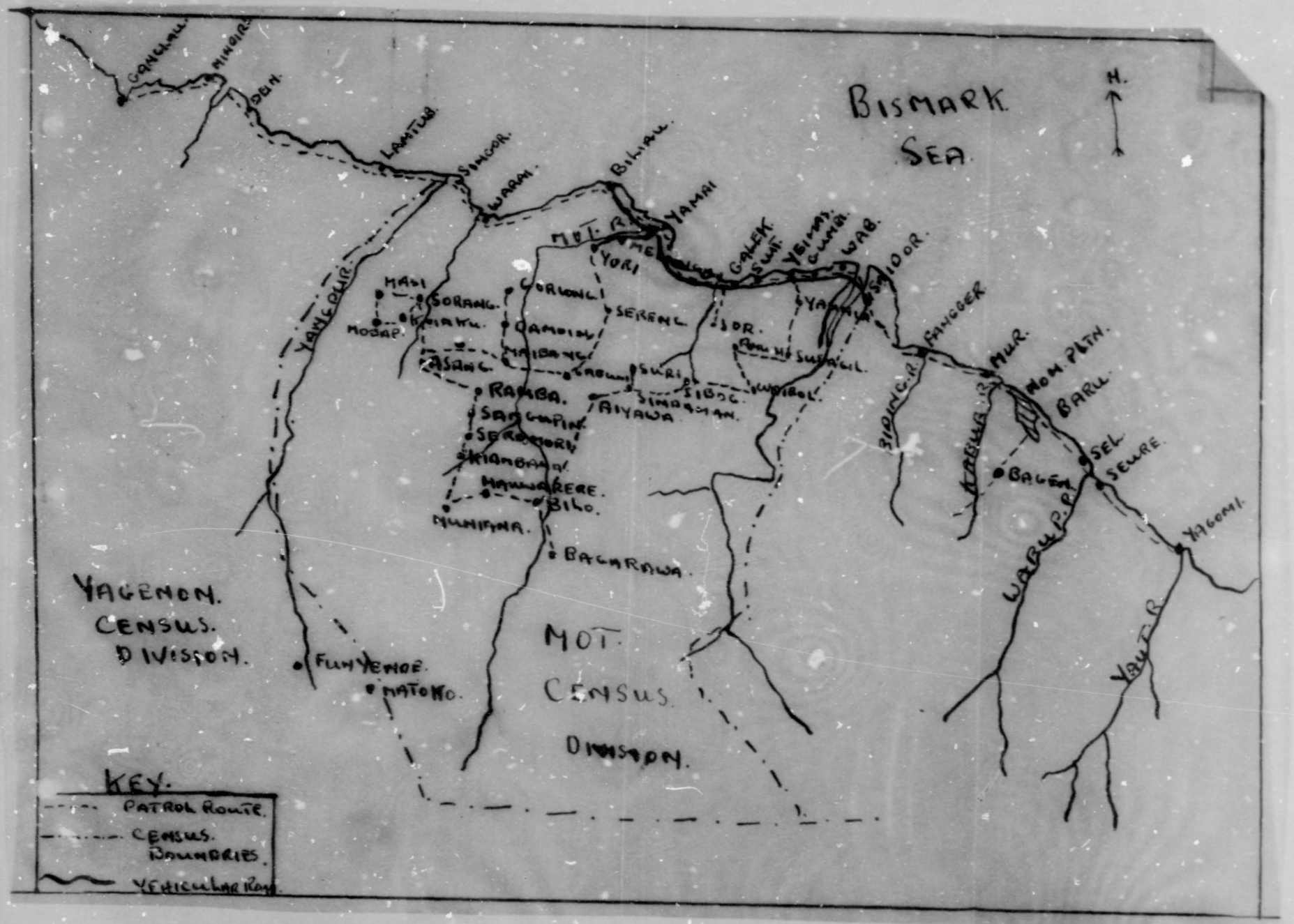
MEDICAL AND HEALTH.(Continued).

No cases of whooping cough were found at GANGLAU Village, so the quara[illegible]ne restrictions were extended as far as this village to take in MENDIRI VILLAGE, and one policeman was left to enforce the restrictions.

As the patrol was now running short of sup-plies, it was decided to return to the station as a trip to the MEIBU -ORINMA area would have taken at least a week and maybe two. Also the patrol had only one policeman left and no N.M.O's or medicine.

On arrival at the station it was suggested that another team of N.M.O's and police be sent to the MEIBU = ORINMA area to quarantine the area and to start giving injections as had been done in the RAMBA - KIAMBAUA area. Two or three policemen moving around the area could also ascertain the true situation far more quickly than a patrol. This proceedure was carried out.

.....


BISMARK SEA
N.
GANGLAU
MINDIRI
LAMITUA
SIMGOR
WARAM
BILIAU
YAMAI
MOT. R.
YORI
GALEK
SUIT
YEIMA
GUMA
WAB
SIOOR
YAMA
FANGGER
MUR
MOM PLTN.
BARL
SEL
SEURE
YAGOM
BAGEM
WARUP R.
YAMU R.
MAPI
SORANG
MOSAP
KIAKU
GAMOIN
SERENG
MAIBANG
ASANG
RAKBA.
SANGUPIN
SERONORI
KIAMBAWI
MAWUKERE
BILO.
MUMIPNA.
BACHRAWA.
SUORI
SIMAGMAN
AIYAWA
SIBOG
KUPIBOL
SIOING R.
YAGENON.
CENSUS.
DIVISION.
FUMYEMOF.
MATOMO.
MOT.
CENSUS.
DIVISION.
KEY.
PATROL ROUTE.
CENSUS. BOUNDRIES.
VEHICULAR ROAD.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56 — MOT CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Gone		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
BILIAU	25/1/56	1																		1			8	1					2	5	12	21	8	17		15	3.6	26	25	28	23	118.
WARAI	10/2/56	2						1	3												1		9	1	2		1		1	1	10	15	5	13	1	11	4.	19	14	16	18	82.
SINCOR.	4·2·56																						1		1				3		1	11	-	8	1	7	3·2	7	4	13	10	39.
SORANG.	12·1·56		1											2						1			4	1							13	24	5	19	-	15	3·3	19	13	25	21	83.
MAPUNGE	17·1·56																						2	1							2	8	-	7	-	6	3	4	1	8	8	24.
MASI	18·1·56	1	1											2	1					1		1	6								4	15	7	13	1	13	3·3	10	14	18	14	62.
M'O.	18·1·56	1																				1	5	1							3	16	3	9	1	8	3·3	5	5	18	10	44.
MOBAP	18·1·56	2	1											1					1				4	1							2	8	5	8	-	8	3·3	8	14	8	9	44.
KOLAKU	19·1·56	2	1					1											2				2	1							3	15	-	10	-	10	3·3	10	6	16	14	49.
KOKI.	19·1·56		2											1						1			6	3					1		3	12	5	12	-	11	3·2	13	11	13	15	62.
ASANO.	17·1·56		1											1						1		1	16	2							9	20	7	16	-	14	3	19	13	21	20	91.
REITE.	20·1·56	3	1									1								2			10	1					2		5	19	4	23	1	20	3·4	16	13	20	23	85.
SERIANO	20·1·56	2	2											3						1			4	1					1		4	18	2	14	-	11	3·5	14	9	20	16	65.
DAMOIN.	21·1·56	2	2								1			2	1							1	5		1						3	14	8	11	1	10	3.	12	14	15	16	63.
GORIONG.	21·1·56	1	2																	1	1	1	1		1						3	9	2	10	-	10	3	12	8	9	14	45
MAIBANG	20·1·56	1	2			1								1									4	2							9	27	7	22	3	20	4	22	18	30	28	100.
UTIBANG.	20·1·56	1												1									2								2	6	-	5	-	2	3	5	1	6	5	19.
		19	16			1		1	4		1	1		14	2				3	9	2	9	87	14	5		1		10	6	88	258	68	215	9	193	-	221	183	284	244	1075

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56. MOT. CENSUS. DIVISION.

Gov. Print.—7038/T.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
SINOAMAH.	7.1.56	1	2														2	1		1	1								9	28	2	27	-	25	3	13	9	34	30	87.
SURI.	7.1.56																1				1						1		3	8	3	6	-	5	3	6	4	10	9	31
SIBOG.	6.1.56	3	2				1							1			1		1	1	3		1						8	25	6	23	2	22	3.4	20	10	18	28	90.
SILABING	6.1.56.	1	1															1	2	1	2								9	24	4	20	1	17	3.2	16	12	28	24	82
AMUN.	5.1.56	2	2															1										3	1	5	28	4	23	1	22	4	11	14	31	30	90
WAIBOL	6.1.56	1	1																	1										8	15	5	14		14	3.8	13	13	17	20	63.
SUSAGIL	5.1.56	1												1																7	15	6	13	1	12	3.5	10	12	19	17	58
BUSAKA.	5.1.56	2																1												5	13	4	9		9	3	8	5	14	12	39.
YAUNIA.	4.1.56	4	4			1		1													2					1				8	16	6	16	1	16	3	20	17	22	23	85
YEIMAS.	29.1.56	1	1					1											1	1	2		1							5	12	6	10	-	8	3	19	15	15	12	64.
WAB.	27.1.56	2	2														1	2					1	1						3	20	3	14	3	11	3	20	11	22	18.	73.
OUMBI.	27.1.56	1												1	1						1		‡	‡						2	4	1	4	1	4	3.5	6	4	8	5	24.
SAWI.	27.1.56	4	1																											4	13	2	7	-	6	3.5	11	6	13	9.	39.
BAGABAWA	11.1.56			ORIGINAL CENSUS.													11	9.																		3.3.	21	15	27	25	88.
YORKIA.	13.1.56			ORIGINAL. CENSUS.																																3.6.	27	8	21	24	80.
MUNIANA.	14.1.56	2					2	1			1			3				2		1	6	1	2							7	15	1	15	-	14	3.4	16	11	17	23	76.
HUKIARAK	VILLAGE NOW DISBANDED.																																						
TOTAL.		25	16			1	3	3			1			6	1		15	17	4	6	18	1	5	1			5	1	85	236	53	208	10	187		381	166	326	309	1069
GRAND TOTAL.		69	53	2	3	5	4	6		2	1			26	13		47	56	12	29	167	23	18	1	1		27	10	272	839	201	726	29	673		749	600	509	553	3558

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56. MOT CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children born to date		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
RAMBA	16·1·56		2											1			1	3			12	3	4				3		5	17	3	17	-	17	3·6	10	11	18	22	83
SANGUPIM	16·1·56	1															4	5		1									7	11	5	12		12	3·3	18	13	13	14	58.
KIAMBANA	16·1·56	1	1											1			1				5		2						9	23	15	20	-	19	3·3	21	26	24	26	104.
SEREMBI	16·1·56		2											2					2	3	8						1		3	8	2	10	1	10	3·3	6	12	11	13	51.
LIMUANG	16·1·56	1																1											8	9	5	36	-	6	3·3	11	13	10	10	44.
MAMMAREE	13·1·56	5	3			1								1				1	2	4	7								5	49	8	37	-	36	3·5	37	34	55	54	187.
SARI	13·1·56																1	1	2	2	1								1	12	1	4		4	3	3	6	13	7	30.
BILO	10·1·56	3	2			1								2	(29 M.M)		2	2		2	1								7	51	5	42	2	40	3·9	48	35	68	52	204
SIMI	24·1·56		3					1									1	1			11	4					3	3	7	27	9	19	1	14	3·4	25	22	31	25	124.
GALEK	24·1·56	5	2			1												1			5	1					1		7	20	5	16	-	15	3·8	26	15	21	21	90.
SOR	24·1·56	2												1	1		1	1		1	2						4		7	21	4	22	2	21	3·3	16	9	26	29	85.
YAMA	23·1·56	3																		1	3								7	9	9	8	-	7	3·7	14	11	16	15	59
MELANGA	23·1·56	1	2											1							3								4	7	3	8	-	7	3	11	13	8	10	45
YORI	25·1·56																1	1			1		1						4	7	1	7	-	6	3	4	4	10	12	32.
SERENG	23·1·56	1												1							2									11	1	9	-	9	3·1	1	3	12	10	28.
GABUMI	22·1·56	1												2	2			3			1		1						5	15	1	15	-	15	3·2	10	5	18	20	55
AIYANA	7·1·56	1	4					1						1			17	10											13	36	3	28	-	25	3	30	19	45	41	135.
		25	21			1	2	2						6	10		29	30	6	14	62	8	8				12	3	99	341	80	310	6	293	-	291	257	373	380	1414

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
RICE.	448.	448.	48.					Nil.
MEAT.	144.	134.	10.					Nil.
SUGAR.	35.	35.						Nil.
SALT.	50	10.		20.				20.
W'ML.	50	50.						Nil.
TOBACCO.	40 pl.	224 st.		740 st.	50 st.			26 st.
MATCHES.	288.	40.		176.				42.
TEA.	2	2.						Nil.
SOAP.	20	16.						4.
	FOUR WEEKS RATIONS WERE LEFT WITH.							
	FOUR POLICE ON QUARANTINE DUTY.							

Govt. Print.—5677/4.54.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. SADOR No 6 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by K.W. DYER ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled UPPER NANKINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives EIGHT. (7 KONGO: 1 WMO).

Duration—From 29/2/1956 to 22/3/1956

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../3/1956

Medical ...../5/1954

Map Reference 4 MILE STRAT SERIES.

Objects of Patrol (1) Census Revision 1955/56

(2) Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

A416

F/A

Village Popul

Year 1955/1956

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIC	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		On	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
BAMBU	12.3.56	9	4	—										—	1	—		15	9
GUMBAION	10.3.56	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	—				—	1	—	—		12	1
TEPMAWON	9.3.56	3	2					1							2	—		9	
GWARAWON	8.3.56	13	8	1	1	1	—	2	—						1	1		5	4
MIOK	8.3.56	—	1															7	5
TARIKNAN	5.3.56	6	7	1	1	—	—	1	—				—	8	4	1		12	9
MAMBIT	5.3.56																	11	11
KAPUGAM	6.3.56	1	1	—	1	—		1	—					2	—				3
YOGAYOGA (UT. BANG)	3.3.56	4	1	2	—	1	—							1	1	—		4	6
NOKOPO	15.3.56	5	5	1	1	—	—							—	1	—		6	9
NIAN	16.3.56	9	3	—	—	2	—						—	1	—	—		8	2
TEPTEP	13.3.56	5	3	2	—	2	—						—	3	—	—		13	
GUA	14.3.56	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		16	1
MARAWUM	17.3.56	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
KANGULUT.	14.3.56	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		10	
		67	47	7	4	7	—	6	—				—	18	11	2		12	14

Local Migrations :- 111 11

— SUMMARY. —

TOTAL	1954/55 CENSUS.	278+
ADD:-	BIRTHS	114
	NEW NAMES	155
	MIGRATIONS IN.	121
DEDUCT:-		
	DEATHS.	55
	MIGRATIONS OUT.	29

35/10/31.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

In Reply Please Quote

DJP/FJE

No. M. 30/3-32

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.
4th May, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR NO. 6/1955-56 - UPPER NANKINA CENSUS DIVISION - K.W. Dyer, A.D.O.

The above mentioned report is forwarded herewith, together with a copy of a memorandum from myself to the Assistant District Officer in respect to this Report and also a copy of the covering memorandum from the A.D.O., Saidor, with his own comments.

Forwarded also is a claim for camping allowance submitted by Mr. K.W. Dyer, for your approval for payment, please.

Encl.

(D.J. Parrish)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

DJP/FJB

M. 30/3-22

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

4th May, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
SAILOR.

PATROL REPORT No. 6/1955-56 - UPPER NANKINA
Census Division.

It is pleasing to read that the patrol received a good reception in such a little patrolled and backward area.

The Mission teachers and evangalists, in this case, would appear to have done an excellent job under the circumstances and in such case I feel that they should be given every assistance and their good efforts recognised. I consider that a letter of appreciation to the Reverend Munsel, praising the work of his staff, would not be amiss in this instance, but I would first like your opinion in this regard.

The problem of administering medical treatment to these people, I can appreciate, is a most difficult one, but whilst the area is so scattered and groups so small, I can not see any ready solution to the problem. Leadership is always a headache with such groups and very similar circumstances exist in the neighbouring URUWA-YUPNA Census Division of the Finschhafen Sub-District.

I concur with your remarks re villages etc. for census purposes and I myself do not approve of bringing people from a day's walk away for census purposes, when they are in effect a village in their own right.

It is regretted that the economic prospects of the area are not so bright, however, I agree with you that some experiments in coffee would be warranted. I am referring your remarks relevant to this to the District Agricultural Officer for his comments.

The disproportion of males to females and vice versa is a difficult problem to overcome. An endeavour to encourage intermarriage between the two groups would be worth trying, although I doubt whether this would meet with much success.

You write that villages and houses were in general satisfactory throughout the area and, where such is the case in a primative area like this, I consider that no attempt should be made to change or improve them until their way of life should demand it.

As far as village officials are concerned, I am afraid that in circumstances such as this there is no real solution until such time as we have constant contact with these people and can give the officials definite and positive backing. I agree that appointments should be on trial for some time as yet, at least until such time as the people realise just what village officials are and have some basic idea of their functions.

Your comments under the heading of Agriculture and Livestock are being passed to the District Agricultural Officer for his information.

Census figures would appear to indicate a satisfactory population trend, although I do not think that we can draw any definite conclusions at this stage.

A copy of Appendix 'D' 'Medical and Health' has been passed to the District Medical Officer for his information and comments.

A copy of the appendix on Education has also been passed to the District Education Officer.

On the whole a well written and informative report which makes very interesting reading and is indicative of a patrol well executed.

(D.J. Parrish)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

(COPY)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P.R. 6/55-56 - 140

Sub-District Office,
Saidor, Madang District.

26th March, 1956.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 of 1955/56 - UPPER NANKINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Enclosed herewith please find original and one copy of a report of my recent patrol to the UPPER NANKINA Census Division of this Sub-District.

I have little further comment except as hereunder :-

1. Census:- The order of villages listed on census sheets follows no set pattern. It would in my opinion be preferable for these to be listed in ALPHABETICAL order for each Census Division. I would like to list them in alphabetical order as from and including the 1956-57 census. The 1955/56 census for the Saidor Sub-District is now complete.

2. Coffee production :- A visit by an agricultural officer to the areas mentioned in the report would mean a fairly lengthy patrol following the same route. I do not think it necessary for an agricultural officer to visit the area now. If he could visit Saidor and have a discussion with me as to planting distance, shade and so on I would then send police into the area to encourage the planting of 20 to 30 coffee trees per male adult of population. The results of these plantings would be apparent within a few years when D.A.S.F. could advise as to the further extension of coffee planting.

3. Reference the isolated groups still living between the NANKINA River and the settled villages of the WARUP area, I intend that Mr. Davies will visit the area approximately mid-April and conduct a patrol in an endeavour to contact as many natives as possible and also traverse the GULAPAK/MAMBIT track that may prove to be a more desirable route to Saidor from the BAMBU area.

4. Village Officials :- I think another 12 months can elapse before firm recommendations as to the appointments of village officials should be made.

In general I was very pleased with the area which is settling down well.

K.W. Dyer
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, MADANG DISTRICT.

23rd March 1956.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 OF 1955/56 - REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE UPPER NAMKINA CENSUS DIVISION, SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT, MADANG DISTRICT.

Officer conducting patrol.- K.W.Dyer, Assistant District Officer.

Area patrolled:- UPPER NAMKINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Objects of Patrol:- 1. Census Revision 1955/56.
2. Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol:- 29/2/56 to 22/3/56 (inclusive)
Twenty-three (23) days.

Personnel accompanying:-

Europeans:- Nil.

Natives:- 7 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 native medical orderly.

Last patrol to area:-

By Native Affairs:- March 1955.

Medical:- May 1954.

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INTRODUCTION:-

This was a routine administration patrol to one of the most rugged areas and the most primitive people in the Sub-District. The UPPER NANKINA Census division consists of 2 separate linguistic and cultural groups. The first group are those people living along the NANKINA River valley and in the headwaters of its tributaries extending right into the main ~~Finnisterre~~ Finnisterre range. From BANBU village the patrol crossed a dividing range at about 10,000 feet to the headwaters of the YUPNA River where the second group of natives are to be found. From this UPPER YUPNA area the patrolled returned to Saidor via TAPEN and the No. 2 Rai Coast which are part of the WARUP Census Division.

Villages generally were at a high altitude and conditions, particularly at night, cold. Temperatures at night were around 53 degrees and on some days temperatures as low as 63 degrees were recorded at midday. Though the patrol was conducted at the height of the wet season surprisingly little rain was encountered. Heavy or continuous rain would not only make patrolling difficult but extremely unpleasant.

An aneroid pocket barometer was taken on patrol and heights of villages recorded. On return to the Coast the aneroid showed an error of plus 300 feet. By comparison with several known heights it would seem that the error may be as much as 500 feet for the higher villages. The readings quoted in this report are those actually recorded.

WALKING TIMES:- (With carriers)

			Hours	Mins.	
Nankina River Road Head	to	Sisagel		35	
Sisagel	to	Waibel (2500')	1	35	
Waibel	to	Sibek (2400')	1	30	
Sibek Village	to	Sibek Aid Post		40	
Sibek Village	to	Yogayoga (1850')	4	50	
Yogayoga	to	Tariknan (3175')	5	40	
Tariknan	to	Kapugam (5775')	2	30	(return 1 hr 45 mins)
Tariknan	to	Gwarawon (6050')	3	30	
Gwarawon	to	Tepmawon (5150')	1	30	
Tepmawmon	to	Gumbaion (6600')	1	30	
Gumbaion	to	Bambu (6000')	3	-	
Bambu	to	Yauangobo Hamlet (7100')		50	
Bambu	to	Teptep (7500')	5	15	
Teptep	to	Wetikokop Hamlet (7900')		50	
Wetikokop Hamlet	to	Gua (7100')		20	
Gua	to	Kangalut (7100')		20	
Teptep	to	Kangalut (direct)		15	
Kangalut	to	Nokopo (7150')	1	30	
Nokopo	to	Nian (7675')		25	
Nokopo	to	Windiluk (2925')	5	15	
Windiluk	to	Tapen (5375')	2	30	
Tapen	to	Malalamai (Coast)	3	15	
Malalamai	to	Saidor	8	30	

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DIARY:-

Wednesday 29th Feb.:- Departed SAIDOR for WAIBOL proceeding per vehicle along Nankina River Road for 3 miles to road head thence passing through SISAGEL to WAIBOL.

Thursday 1st March:- Departed WAIBOL 7.30 a.m. for SIBOK. Inspected village, gardens and Aid Post. Stayed overnight.

Friday 2nd March:- Departed SIBOK 7.10 a.m. for YOGAYOGA visiting SIBOK european vegetable gardens en route. Commenced Census and stayed overnight.

Saturday 3rd March:- At YOGAYOGA. Completed and re-checked census. Village inspection.

Sunday 4th March:- Moved on to TARIKNAN - otherwise patrol rested.

Monday 5th March:- Remained at TARIKNAN. Village inspection. Census TARIKNAN and KAPUGAM. Issued new village book for MAMBIT people.

Tuesday 6th March:- Departed 7.30 for visit to KAPUGAM. Re-checked census - discussion with people and returned TARIKNAN. Heavy rain evening and during night.

Wednesday 7th March:- Departed 9 a.m. after rain cleared for GWARAWON. Bridge over WUMBIAK River washed away and some difficulty fording this river. Village inspection. Census abandoned due rain, fog and extreme cold.

Thursday 8th March:- Census completed and new village book issued for MIOK people who live at the Headwaters of the WUMBIAK River. Rain from 4 p.m.

Friday 9th March:- Heavy overnight rain and storm winds. Departed 7.50 for TEPMAWON. Census and inspection and overnight stay.

Saturday 10th March:- Departed 7.25 for GUMBAION. Held up for 1½ hours at NANKINA River crossing replacing temporary bridge washed away. First visit to GUMBAION who previously lined at TEPMAWON. Census and inspection and overnight stay.

Sunday 11th March:- Departed 7.45 for BAMBU. Climbed to YAUANGOBO hamlet for view of intervening country to Saidor. Fog closed in and visibility nil.

Monday 12th March:- Returned YAUANGOBO early A.M. but fog again frustrated effort to view country East of Nankina River. Waited 1 hour and returned BAMBU for census and inspection. Inspected Medical Aid Post.

Tuesday 13th March:- Departed BAMBU 7.30 a.m. Crossed dividing range between NANKINA and YUPNA River valleys in extremely cold conditions. Arrived TEPTEP 12.45 - conducted census and inspection.

Wednesday 14th March:- Proceeded to WOTIKOKOP hamlet (TEPTEP Village) and walked on to GUA. Census and Inspection. Proceeded to [redacted] KANGALUT - census and inspection and stayed overnight. Cargo had arrived direct from TEPTEP.

Thursday 15th March:- Proceeded on to NOKOPO - census and inspection and overnight stay.

Friday 16th March:- Proceeded further up small valley to NIAN village. Census and inspection and returned to NOKOPO. Constable YOMI arrived 2 p.m. ex Saidor. Received copy of Gazette No. 10 dated 23rd February - time for lodging appeals against promotions expired.

Saturday 17th March:- Departed for WINDILUK village. Census of small population MARAMUM en route. Track in parts steep and dangerous.

Sunday 18th March:- Patrol rested at WINDILUK.

Monday 19th March:- Proceeded to TAPEN. Heard radio message broadcast to SAIDOR that MV. Kero would arrive MALALAMAI 9.30 a.m. as previously requested by me.

Tuesday 20th March:- Proceeded to MALALAMAI. Officials and natives gathered for visit District Education Officer re proposed government school. Heard several complaints and two cases Court for Native Affairs.

Wednesday 21st March: At MALALAMAI. Supervised work further clearing of school site. Discussions with officials. Received police runner with radio stating that MV Kero trip unavoidably delayed two weeks.

Thursday 22nd March:- Returned to Saidor passing through Coastal villages en route. Patrol completed.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

Without doubt the people of the Upper Nankina Census Division are the most primitive in the Sub-District. The area generally has had little patrolling (1947, 1952, 1955 and the present patrol) and the TEPTEP area of the UPPER YUPNA was first contacted as late as 1952. Many of the people are still timid and shy. They are also of a curious disposition seeking to watch whatever I was doing or creeping close enough to hear my small portable radio but frequently to turn and look at them they would scamper off well out of range. They are a happy lot and seem to be living peaceful lives without any trace fighting among themselves. No serious crime was reported - in fact there were no matters whatever met with in the NANKINA Census Division requiring court action. I am particularly pleased with the way these people have settled down and in this respect great credit must be given to the mission teachers and evangelists who have been living with them.

Census taking was a long and often frustrating task. Difficulties arose from (1) Interpretation difficulties (2) many un-recognisable names and (3) a common tendancy for the people to answer "yessir" irrespective of what name was called! However, all in all, there were few absentees and a total of 155 new names were recorded. Most absentees were subsequently located and various excuses given. I am quite satisfied there were no cases where people deliberately tried to avoid the patrol.

The tendency of some people in this area to break away from villages and form small hamlets and individual farmsteads was noted in the previous report of a para patrol to this area (Saidor No. 6/1954-55). The Director's comments in his Memorandum 30-10-191 dated 20th June 1955 have also been noted with interest. My assessment of the situation is set out below.

The villages primarily referred to in the last patrol report were YOGAYOGA, TARIKNAN and KAPUGAM. Though the closest to SAIDOR these villages were, and still are, the least settled. These are the villages where native medical orderlies claim they have difficulty getting the people together for a medical inspection or for treatment. I have no doubt whatever that in these villages the result of scattered living is disadvantageous from a health point of view and the census figures provide a very good guide. The villages mentioned have a combined population of some 400 people. On this census they registered 18 births as against 21 deaths - the only villages in the whole census division where deaths exceed births. Compare this to MAN BAMBU, a much more settled village with an aid post and a population of 451. At BAMBU 13 births were recorded as against only one death. The area is so vast, rugged and the population so scattered that medical orderlies or assistants have a job contacting them, let alone give treatments, unless there is some sort of concentration.

There are, however, other factors involved. In the past a number of natives were gathered together and census recorded at, say, TARIKNAN. At subsequent patrols additional new names were added to the census but these people came often from areas some considerable distance away. These people have never been recognised as a separate group. Leadership is such that the Luluai of TARIKNAN has somewhat doubtful authority over his own people and he certainly has no control over these outlying groups. It is no wonder then that visiting native medical assistants have difficulty in contacting the people. The obvious and logical thing to do is, in my opinion, to issue separate village books for these groups recognising them as separate villages and vesting the authority of Luluai in their own leaders whom the people would no doubt be more willing to accept. The matter of village officials is discussed elsewhere but several new village books were issued where it was obviously desirable to do so. At TARIKNAN the KAPUGAM people received a separate book on the occasion of the last patrol. Originally this group broke away from YOGAYOGA. At KAPUGAM they are not near their gardens and the majority of the people wish to move again to a place called "MIBO" on the headwaters of the BURAS River. From a distance this appears to be a very attractive valley. The previous wanderings of these people have no doubt resulted from the fact that MIBO itself is some considerable distance from both YOGAYOGA and TARIKNAN. A few families wish to remain on the old KAPUGAM site - the remainmder will settle at the hamlet of MIBO but when called upon, will, for the time being, continue to line at KAPUGAM. MAMBIT lies across the other side of the Nankina River from TARIKNAN. This group of natives have been issued with their own village book. GWARAWON is a village of some 450 people. It was found that over 100 of these came from a hamlet or village named MIOK about a days walk away in the headwaters of the WUMBIAR River. Though these people have now lined at GWARAWON on the past 3 occasions it is obvious that the Luluai of GWARAWON has no real authority over them. These people were recognised as a village, issued with a separate book and a native appointed on trial

to be responsible for the group. I firmly believe that by recognising these groups as separate villages that they will settle down better and bring more stability to the area. Apart from the villages already mentioned most other villages are well settled but there still could be further changes in the future. BAMBU is a very large village that may well be divided on some future occasion. The hamlet of YAUANGOBO could well be a village in its own right. The village of GUMBAION formerly lined with TEPMAHON but were given their own village book last year. My visit was the first to GUMBAION. However some of the GUMBAION natives have in the past lined at BAMBU. They are still living there and when approached stated they did not want to return to GUMBAION. Now that GUMBAION has developed into an attractive settlement they may later change their minds. There were 225 local migrations on this patrol and though I believe that most groups are now entered in the correct book in relation to their land, future migrations are still possible. It may be several years before the population can be regarded as stable.

Along the Eastern boundary of the NANKINA River and extending to the established villages in the adjacent WARUP census division there are natives living in scattered homesteads who have not yet been contacted. The area is quite large but I doubt if the population would exceed 400. Some new names were recorded from this area but it will take considerable time and a special patrol to concentrate on the area to get satisfactory results.

What are the economic prospects of the area? To me they were disappointing. The major problem is communications. I cannot see the possibility of getting a motor road into the area where even horses cannot be taken. The only possible place an airfield could be constructed would be at TEPTEP. This would be of doubtful value and in any case it is the main village and garden site. The only alternative is hand porterage and for most villages this involves a 3 to 4 day journey to Saidor plus the return trip home. These mountain people are most reluctant to visit the coast claiming that on their return home they become sick. There seems to be no doubt that they do contract malaria when they visit the coast. The two main routes used are through TAPEN to MALALAMAI and along the Coast a days walk to Saidor or down the NANKINA Valley through YOGAYOGA. By either route the people have to spend at least 3 nights in relatively low altitudes where they no doubt contract the malaria. There is a little known and probably more direct route from MAMBIT to GUIABAK in the WARUP Census Division thence to Saidor. This is said to be only an ill defined native trail but some native mission teachers have used it and the Rev. Munsel of TAPEN says he used it several years ago and reached Saidor in one long day from MAMBIT. This seems to me to be a better and more direct route for the NANKINA people visiting SAIDOR. I believe it has not been used extensively because there are very few natives living in the area - food and shelter can be more easily obtained by the other routes. However investigation will be made as to the possibilities of developing this direct route into a main track for the NANKINA people. An added advantage is that people using the track can approach to within a short distance of Saidor avoiding low altitude areas.

Potatoes and cabbages are abundant throughout the area but because of the transport difficulties they are eaten as food rather than sold as a cash crop. Should a native Society be formed at MALALAMAI on the Coast as has been proposed it may be possible to market potatoes from there. The BAMBU, TEPTEP and NOKOPO people are much more favourably disposed towards carrying potatoes to MALALAMAI than to Saidor. From TAPEN they can get to the coast and return to the mountains in one day. In the meantime they can sell potatoes and vegetables to the Lutheran Mission at TAPEN for about 1d per lb but the mission requirements are limited. The Lutheran mission at TAPEN also purchases corn, tobacco and coffee from native producers.

What the people need is a cash crop with a high monetary value as compared to weight. Coffee seems the most likely possibility and possible suitable areas for development were kept in mind. The country generally however did not look particularly promising due to the rocky nature of the soil. There are some areas where the ground levels out and appears better but these are the village sites and are extensively cultivated. BAMBU, GUMBAION, TEPTEP and NOKOPO are villages on these relatively flat areas - there would be from 100 to 200 acres at each village. Elsewhere the country is very rough and rugged but there would no doubt be small pockets here and there suitable to coffee. If soil and climate are suitable I would like to see trial plots established at the above 4 villages and the population encouraged to make additional plantings wherever the soil has depth and is free of stone.

In the villages of YOGAYOGA, TEPMAWON and GWARAWON there were several cases of adult and even old men wishing to take undeveloped girls as wives. This no doubt results from the fact that marriageable women are scarce but a firm line was taken and these type of marriages actively discouraged. In these same villages a number of women of child bearing age had been married for a number of years and still had no children. This could have resulted from these women being married before becoming of marriageable age. Over in the Upper YUPNI the reverse was found. There many women well past marriageable age were still single . Polygamy is practically unknown and these girls have no immediate prospects for husbands. There were several cases of youths from 14 to 16 years having brides well into their 20's.

Pidgin speakers were rare throughout the area and I found the most satisfactory means of communication was by pidgin to Kotte thence the local dialect. Kotte is the language introduced and spoken by the mission. There were a number of natives who had returned from employment on plantations. They had been away 2 years but their knowledge of pidgin was very slight and for practical purposes of no use.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

Villages generally were found to be exceptionally clean though in some cases there was evidence of a hasty clean up prior to the arrival of the patrol. Villages were also well sited and drained. In most cases a good water supply was available close to the village. There was a marked tendency to build houses too close together and the danger of this was demonstrated at GUMBAION where all buildings except the church were burnt in a fire last October. Some temporary houses were built and 24 new houses are now practically complete at GUMBAION.

The houses were found to be of good design and well suited to the needs of the climate. The most outstanding were those at BAMBU - these were better than those elsewhere more trouble having been taken as to squaring, straightness of line and a much better finish. Some of the houses seen were as good as any seen throughout the Sub-District. A few houses of a type indigenous to the area are still to be seen. These look exactly like a small haystack the effect being created by a continuous layer of kunai grass from the top ridge right to the ground - the two ends being rounded. This type of house was found mainly at NOKOPO and NIAN where 75% of the houses are of this type. At GUA about one quarter of the houses are of this type, at TEPTEP and KANGALUT only a few were to be seen and elsewhere there were none.

Houses are of a double wall design. First a rectangle is built the walls being of a variety of materials including bamboo and adzed planks. The floor of this section is raised and provision for a sturdy fireplace in the centre. Around this structure is built another wall - usually now of PIT (i.e. TIPTIP) plait plaited to provide an attractive pattern. This outer wall on the sides is about 12" to 18" from the inner wall but at either end is extended in the form of a semi circle. The entrance is through the end of the house which provides a type of porch before entering into the inner room. The whole is roofed with kunai grass, bamboo leaves or PIT.

Villages had latrines - the main defects were insufficient depth and lack of adequate fly proofing.

Village officials leave a great deal to be desired. None of the existing officials impressed though nothing better seems to be available. There does not seem to have been any marked form of leadership in the past, i.e. leadership extending over a fairly wide group. Such leadership as existed seems to have been restricted to family or extended family groups.

It is most evident that existing leadership in the village rests with the mission teachers and evangelists. This is not surprising considering these people come from a more sophisticated area (mainly from the ULAP, FINSCHHAFEN area), have in fact been living with the local people for many years and were primarily responsible for getting them together and encouraging them to live settled peaceful lives. I have no complaint with these mission natives who have done an excellent job and I am quite convinced that they do not conciously try to usurp the powers of the officials. It is more a case of the mission natives knowing what should be done whereas most village officials have at best a very hazy idea of their functions and responsibilities. Mission natives have told me "I told the Luluai he should get latrines built. or he should have certain natives sent to hospital etc. He didn't do it so I saw it was done." At NOKOPO I ascertained that the native ORTAHA was the most

influential person at that village. In discussions that followed ORTAHO indicated his willingness to accept responsibility for his village by acting as Luluai but was in doubt as to whether he should do so because he was the "mission boss-boy". Enquiries further revealed that his duties as such were primarily those that should be exercised as Luluai. And so it was found in practically all villages that officials have little or no conception of their duties. More patrolling, time and patience are the only remedies. The patrol spent much time explaining these duties to officials and the people but spectacular results cannot be expected.

An added difficulty is that the only officials that speak pidgin are the tultuls of BAMBU and NOKOPO and they are far from good. The Luluai of BAMBU speaks good pidgin and has much influence in the area but he was absent at the time of the patrol having taken a group of natives to work at Lae. He sought my permission to be away approximately 3 months but it is now over six months since he left the village.

Considerable thought was given to the matter of officials and the following trial appointments were made:-

YOGAYOGA:-	Luluai KEIMOP -	quiet but seems a good type and has influence. Also popular choice.
	Tultul DOM -	A young native. The best of two pidgin speakers available.
MAMBIT:-	Luluai YANGE -	the leader of this group that has previously not been recognised as a village.
KAPUGAM:-	Luluai HEUMANKE -	Young and of good physique. Popular choice. Speaks up when he has something to say and seems best available.
MIOK:-	Luluai PEP -	Seems to be the only person available. He is the leader of this group which has previously not been recognised as a village. Against him is the fact that he has just completed a 6 year gaol sentence at WAU. He has returned to MIOK during the past year and had his name recorded in the census for the first time. As this area was first contacted and a censussed in 1952 it seems he may have been a little unlucky in his sentence as 2 natives from GUMBAION and TEPTEP (of a comparable stage of contact) last year at Saidor received only 1 year and 2½ years for murder and wilful murder respectively. It seems that PEP was visiting the WANTUAT across the FINNISTERRE Range and got involved in some trouble at UN Village (a killing) and was arrested by police from KAIAPIT. As is often the case PEP seems to have acquired slight sophistication as a result of prison though his pidgin is not good. Considering the area had not been contacted when he went to gaol and is still very primitive I do not think that his gaol sentence, now served, should weigh heavily against him. I have seen him, spoken with him and the MIOK people and he is my choice and recommendation as Luluai on trial.
TEPTEP:-	Luluai UNGYANAK:-	This is one person met with on the patrol that seems definitely to have influence over a wide section of population. He is most influential at TEPTEP and his authority seems to extend to GUA and KANGALUT. Immediately upon being placed on trial he looked and acted more like an official than any other native seen in the Census Division. I have high hopes for him if appointed Luluai.
NOKOPO:-	Luluai ORTAHO:-	Popular choice and the leading native. Is young and should prove most suitable.

A complete list of acting officials including the above is attached as an Appendix to this report. As far as I can ascertain all officials in the Census Division are still on a trial basis - no official appointments having yet been made.

Many villages still have no tultul but in the absence of good pidgin speakers no further appointments are recommended.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:-

The people throughout the area are excellent agriculturalists and native food is plentiful. The predominant staple is sweet potato. European potatoes would figure more prominently in the diet than taro or yams which are not grown extensively. Sugar Cane, cabbages, corn, bananas, cucumbers and KORAKA nuts are important supplementary items of diet.

Mention has been made in a previous report (Saidor No. 6/54-55) as to the elaborate system of trenching which provides drainage and permanent barriers against pigs. This is only practiced where running water can be dammed and diverted to wash away the loose soil as the trenches are dug. The practice is common from GABUTAMON on the NANKINA to and including the UPPER YUPNA villages.

The previous report also mentioned the rough terracing of gardens by the people of the UPPER YUPNA. These follow the rough contour of the land and it should not be difficult to get these people to plants crops such as coffee on a contour system.

In several areas notably BAMBU, GUMBAION, TEPTEP and NOKOPO there are relatively large areas, or pockets, where the land levels out. On these areas permenant agriculture said to go back for generations is practiced. Possibly the ground is enriched each year by soil nutrients being washed down from the steeper surrounding slopes.

Pigs and fowls are the only livestock available and are plentiful. Both seem to be well cared for by the people. Pigs are usually kept apart from the village and in many cases specially fenced areas are provided for them.

MISSIONS:-

The only mission operating in the area is the Lutheran Mission with a European missionary, Rev. K. Munsel, residing at TAPEN. Mission influence is strong and is effected through mission teachers and evangelists living with the people at their villages. Some of the evangelists have been in the area since prior to the last World War. The evangelists are concerned primarily with the religious instruction of adults and their preparation for certain religious occasions. The teachers conduct elementary mission schools.

As noted elsewhere in this report the influence of these teachers and evangelists has been extremely good. One must admit that the settling of the area and the progress so far made by the people has been effected largely by the influence of the mission, and its work merits the highest praise.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

Bridges used by the patrol were temporary structures liable to be washed away by flash floods in time of rain. They can be quickly renewed and there are no large streams to be crossed except the NANKINA River between TEPMAWON and GUMBAION.

Tracks were very good and showed that much effort had been put into their construction and maintenance.

There is a long and difficult section of track between NOKOPO and TAPEN but the nature of the country and sparse population precludes any great improvements along this section.

CENSUS:-

Additional copies of census figures are attached. A summary of the situation shows an increase of 306 on the last census. Surplus of births over deaths amounted to 59 and new names account for a further 155 - both pleasing facts. The balance represents migrations from other areas and consist primarily of mission teachers their wives and families who had not previously been listed.

Labour recruitment is very slight being only approximately 7% of the able bodied males. Its effect on the area is negligible.

CONCLUSION:-

In general the native situation is good - particularly in view of the fact that many areas were first contacted as late as 1952. They are generally healthy and medical services are available to them at the medical aid post at BAMBU. Opportunities for cash crop production are limited by transport difficulties but the encouragement of coffee growing, though not as promising as I had hoped, should provide a source of revenue for these people.

Every assistance was afforded the patrol throughout the area. The main deficiency of the area seems to be lack of leadership but this will take time and patience to overcome. Conditions in villages were, however, found to be quite good but this was due to mission rather than village official influence.

There was no serious crime reported and the people seem to be leading settled peaceful lives. Though still timid and somewhat shy the people are quite friendly and well disposed towards the Administration. Except for occasional isolated families who have still not been contacted an unarmed constable could make arrests in the area which can be considered as being completely under control.

(K. W. Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 OF 1955/56 - UPPER NANKINA CENSUS DIVISION

APPENDIX "A"

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

Reg. No. 2534 L/Cpl YAMANGOPA:- N.C.O. in charge of patrol detachment. Conduct and bearing excellent. Reliable, resourceful and impressed throughout the patrol.

Reg.No. 2537 Const ANGOMA:- Conduct and bearing good. A quiet type who often appears dumb. However in his work found to be conscientious and reliable.

Reg.No. 3878 Const TUNGELIN:- An experience constable with good conduct and bearing. Particularly useful as interpreter to the KOTE dialect throughout the patrol. Reliable.

Reg.No. 6423 Const TAW:- Conduct good but inclined to be sloppy in bearing. Conscientious and reliable.

Reg.No. 3890 Const. YOMI:- Conduct good, bearing fair. A particularly useful constable on patrol. An easy manner with primitive natives. Useful in getting patrol across difficult rivers - on this, and other patrols, I have seen him single handed carry a heavy 2 man patrol box across streams local carriers would not tackle.

Reg.No. 7792 Const LAGU:- Conduct and bearing very good. Also good with primitive natives and assisting with cargo at difficult streams. Intelligent, keen and found reliable. A fairly recent recruit to the Force who should do well with further experience.

Reg. No. 8771 Const. CHIUNE:- Conduct and bearing good. Inclined to harangue the local people whenever opportunity offers and inclined to be impatient with primitive or aged people. Is very keen and should improve with further experience.

(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 OF 1955/56 - UPPER NANKINA CENSUS DIVISION

APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (ACTING)

Village	Lulusi	Tultul	Medical Tultul
YOGAYOGA	KEIMOP (P)	DOM (P)	-
TARIKNAN	ALAKNAI	-	-
MAMBIT	YAUNGE (P)	-	-
KAFUGAM	HEUMANKE (P)	-	-
GWARAMON	KAWIAK	PIANGAMAN	-
MIOK	PEP (P)	-	-
TEPMAMON	EMBIE	-	-
GUMBAION	BOMB	-	-
BAMBU	TINOM	MOAGUN	-
TEPTEP	UNGYANAK (P)	[illegible] -	-
GUA	BIUGA	-	-
KANGALUT	KAMUKAMAN	-	-
NOKOPO	ONTAHA (P)	UBAI	-
NIAN	WAGUNG	TATAKANG	-
MARAMUM	RAUL	-	-

(P) Trial appointments made this patrol.

(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 OF 1955/56 - UPPER NANKINA CENSUS DIVISION

APPENDIX "C"

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA:-

(a) No specimens collected.

(b) Considerable anthropological information was submitted with the previous patrol report of the area (Saidor No. 6/54-55) and there would be no point repeating it here. Some additional features are mentioned hereunder.

The UPPER NANKINA Census Division of the Saidor Sub-District consists of portions of two different dialects:-

(1) WAM dialect - spoken in the NANKINA River Valley extending to BAGALAUA at the headwaters of the MOT River.

(2) GEN dialect - spoken by the UPPER YUPNA ~~xxxxxx~~ people and extending to WADABO/KEWIENG in the MOROBE DISTRICT and to WINDILUK in the WAHUP Census Division of the Saidor Sub-District.

The customs of the two groups are similar - variations are in detail rather than in substance.

Throughout both areas leadership is not very pronounced. Prior to european contact these people lived in scattered family units. When a son married he set up an independent household and on his father's death inherited his share, with his brothers, of his father's property. Brothers combined, and still do, for work requiring co-operative effort such as cultivating ground , house and fence building. When the father dies the eldest brother accepts the nominal authority over the family group. When the brothers die this authority is transferred to the eldest son of the deceased elder brother and so on. Fighting did not figure largely in their affairs and seems to have been limited to individual ~~fx~~ feuds and reprisals. A man who could provide lavish feasts and singsings ~~was~~ was influential with other groups but his prestige did not automatically pass to his brothers or sons. It is not surprising therefore that at the present time natural leaders are scarce.

One interesting feature of the area is that divorce according to native custom is unknown. A marriage is said to be a firm bond that cannot be broken even though either party commits adultery, is guilty of gross ill treatment or for any cause whatever. In the past persons guilty of gross unsocial conduct would probably have been killed or seriously injured so that the offended party would be likely to obtain release on some occasions. Consequently it was also found that there were no occasions when the return of the bride price was demanded or paid.

Widows normally return to their parents if living or to their brothers. If re-married a full bride price payment is again demanded. It was most noticeable throughout the area that very few widows re-marry except to young youths who obviously have no chance of finding a bride elsewhere. That is, when women of marriageable age are scarce.

Natives state quite firmly that bride price payments are not only high but uniform. Whether the daughter of a wealthy or poor man, whether physically attractive or otherwise, the payment is said to be the same.

Bride price payments do not end with marriage. After marriage when a woman is obviously pregnant it is the occasion for a singsing the kin of both parties contributing to the feast. When the child is born a further payment, in pigs, is made to the relatives of the bride. A bigger payment is made if the child should be a female. A similar payment is made for the second child but no further payments for any subsequent children.

At present polygamy is common in the NANKINA valley but practically non-existent in the UPPER YUPNA. Natives claim it was rare even in pre-contact days and gave as a reason that where a man held more than one wife he was a target for a killing - the victor, usually a person without a wife, gained one. It was therefore not usually healthy to have more than one spouse.

APPENDIX "C" (Continued) ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA - UPPER NANKINA CENSUS DIVISION.

In their daily work the usual division of labour is practiced though it is interesting to note that the collection and breaking of firewood is a man's task. Men clear the gardens and turn the ground with pointed sticks (brothers working as a team) and can, and do, help the women plant the crops. The planting however is primarily a women's task. Men in this area also carry bilums (net bags) primarily for their small personal items they carry with them but when necessary they also carry heavy loads in bilums. Women always carry the bilums by securing the strap around the forehead - men can also carry bilums in this way without incurring any shame but also carry them slung over the shoulder.

The principal daily tasks are as hereunder:-

Men.	Women.
Housebuilding -	Provision of thatch for housing.
Cultivation of ground	Planting of crops - also cleaning.
Fences and trenches	Making bilums (net bags)
Hunting.	Grass skirts - and their decoration.
Making of wooden plates	Provision of water.
Kundus drums and singsing preparation	Obtaining kunum bamboo used as "torches".
Clearing of bush.	Cooking of food and care of infants.
Planting of bamboo.	Caring for pigs.
Preparation of bark cloth.	
Decoration of "mals"	

(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 of 1955/56 - UPPER NANKINA CENSUS DIVISION

APPENDIX "D"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:-

The general health of the people throughout the area was very good. The people living in the mountains at high altitudes appear to be naturally healthy. Goitre was common in the villages of lower altitude, notably YOGAYOGA and TARIKNAN but was rare elsewhere. Some 170 natives were treated as outpatients throughout the patrol but these were only minor sores and cleared up with one or two applications of iodine. These minor sores were always on the front of the leg and possibly are caused in some way by natives sleeping too close to fires in their houses at night. The constant burning of the legs seems to encourage a scale. A bump or a knock then exposes a small sore which however shows no sign of any infection and rapidly responds to an application of medicine.

Seven (7) cases of Tropical Ulcer were sent to the Saidor hospital for treatment and also 2 cases of bad toe infections.

Seventeen (17) cases of tropical Ulcer, 4 sores, 1 abcess and 1 scabies were despatched for treatment to the BAMBU Aid Post.

The patrol was not hurried and it was often possible to give treatments for several successive days. In this way 7 casess of yaws, 5 cases of pnuemonia and a breast infection were cleared up.

Native Medical Orderly MASIA accompanied the patrol throughout and performed his duties conscientiously and well.

The BAMBU Medical Aid Post is the primary source of medical aid for the UPPER NANKINA Census Division. The Aid post is at an elevation of some 6000 feet and central to the population which it serves. It was established approximately 2 years ago but has not been visited by P.H.D. since its establishment. It is approximately 26 hours walk from Saidor - i.e. 3 to 4 days depending on weather.

Native Medical Orderlies in the past have complained that the people of the area frequently refuse to come for treatment or that when the medical orderly visits their area the people cannot be found. This was somewhat supported by the fact that medical returns submitted to P.H.D. Saidor from the Aid Post indicated few treatments had been given. There were remarkably few absentees at the census which showed that births outnumbered deaths by 2 to 1 and that the general health of the people was good. Possibly the people are naturally healthy.

There is some substance to the complaints that on patrols made by the native in charge of the Aid Post he is unable to contact many natives. The worst area in this respect is YOGAYOGA, TARIKNAN, KAPUGAM, and GUARAWON where there are groups of people living up to a days walk away from the main village. These people are actually separate groups and the officials of the main villages obviously have no authority over them. Where necessary on this ~~this~~ patrol these groups were recognised as independent villages and an official appointed through whom the medical orderly should be able to contact the people. Added difficulties have been that many villages had no official and that there is not a medical tultul to be found throughout the whole Census Division. The whole area is primitive and had very little contact - some areas being ~~many~~ first contacted as late as 1952. These difficulties will only be obviated by time, patience and more patrolling.

Natives from the area who come to Saidor contract malaria and are usually sick upon their return. They are therefore reluctant to visit Saidor for the obtaining of medical supplies and this has proved a difficulty in the past. It has now been arranged for villages, by rotation, to send each month sufficient carriers to Saidor for medical supplies. Steps will be taken to obviate as far as possible the risk of their contracting malaria while at the Coast.

I have now seen most of the Aid Posts in the Saidor Sub-District and I consider that BAMBU, because of its isolation and the type of area it serves, is one of the most important. Tropical ulcers and sores, common in coastal areas are relatively rare in the mountains but colds and pneumonia seem more common - the latter without prompt treatment resulting in death. Many of the deaths recorded by the patrol on the census resulted from pneumonia.

APPENDIX "D" - MEDICAL AND HEALTH (Continued)

The value of the Aid Post is, I think, clearly shown by a quick comparison of two areas listed in the Census figures. At BAMBU itself where the Aid Post is situated there were 13 births and only 1 death for a population of 451. Adjacent villages also showed good figures. At TARIKNAN however, the villages in that area which have not made full use of the Aid post, there were 20 births and 25 deaths for a population of less than 400.

155 new names were recorded on this patrol. There are still some scattered families living well into the rugged Finnisterre Range that have not yet been contacted. Considering the nature of the country and their short contact with the Administration I believe that medical orderlies at BAMBU will not have an easy task for some time to come. None the less the Aid Post is performing a valuable function, not only in the medical map sphere but also the important general task of extending and consolidating administration influence, in this extremely rugged and isolated area.

(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 OF 1955/56 - UPPER NANKINA CENSUS DIVISION

EDUCATION:-

The only education carried out in the area is that done by the Lutheran Mission by way of village mission schools.

Mission schools are established at the undermentioned villages:-

YOGAYOGA
KAPUGAM
GWARAWON
TEPMAWON
GUMBAION
BAMBU - two schools (one at hamlet YAWAWGOBO)
TEPTEP
GUA
NOKOPO
NIAN - not operating at present due to teacher's death.

It is difficult to say what value the mission schooling has in the area. Neither pidgin English or simple English are taught - all instruction is in the native dialect or the KOTE dialect which is taught by the mission. Selected students from these village schools receive further education at TAPEN - a further selection are later sent on to Mission higher schools for training as teachers or evangelists, those that don't make the grade are sent home again. Their only obvious accomplishments would be that they can read and write.

It is unfortunate that KOTE, and not simple, or pidgin, English is taught. The mission work generally throughout the area, which is most primitive, is really first class. They are also gradually getting better trained teachers and this process can be expected to continue. The fact remains however that none of these natives would qualify for admission to any government school.

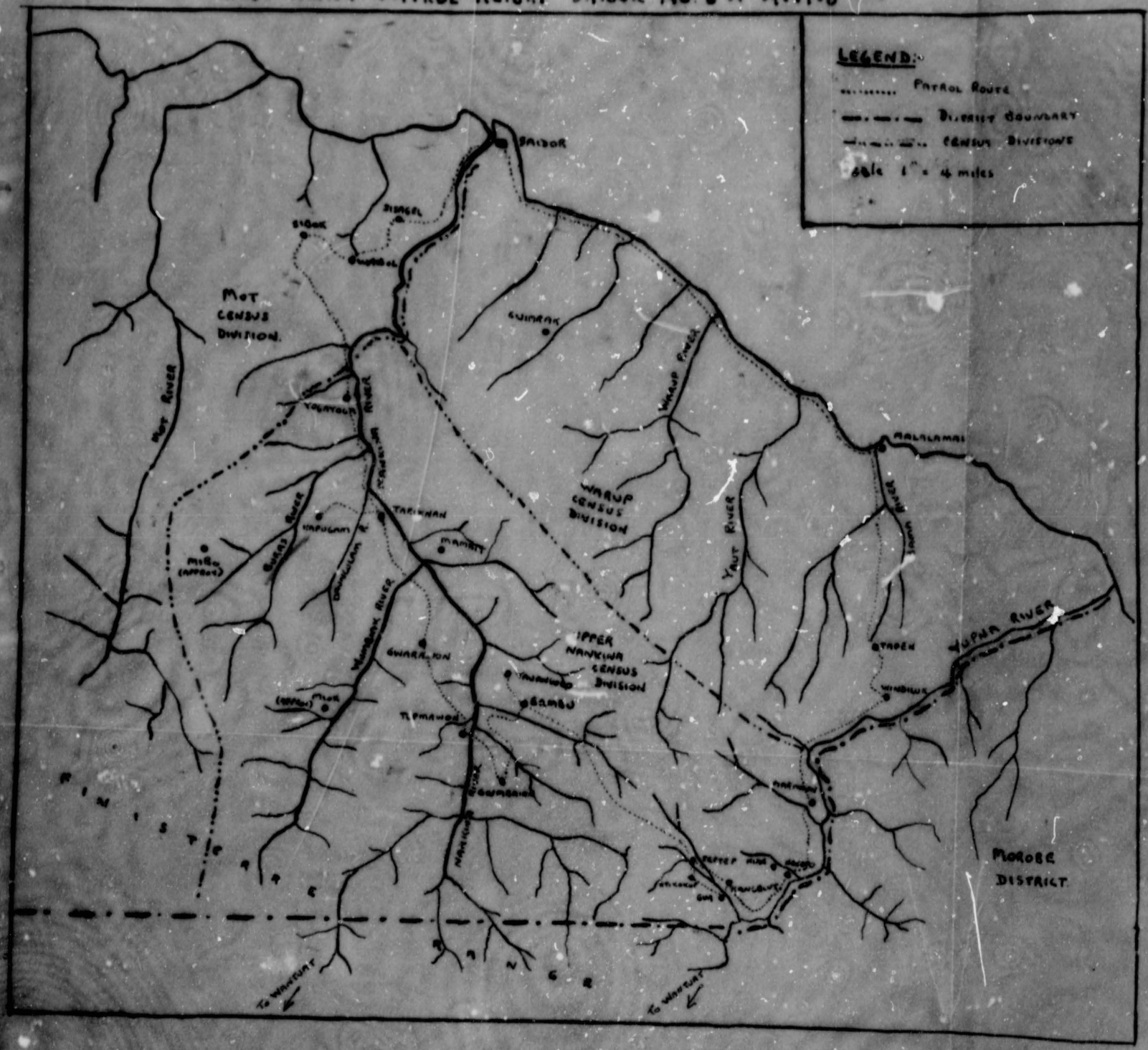
The people would welcome an administration school so that some of their children would have the opportunity of a higher education. The only suitable site I saw for a school was at GUMBAION where there is adequate suitable land available. GUMBAION village has an elevation of over 6000' - the mountain climate would suit the children better than a school situated near the Coast.

An administration school at GUMBAION would be central to the main population of the UPPER NANKINA Census Division and would be of great benefit to the area. The primary difficulty would be supplying the school but this could be overcome by hand porterage.

There are, however, other areas in the Saidor Sub-District that desire schools and should have priority over the UPPER NANKINA should teachers be available. My proposals for GUMBAION are therefore forward plans for the future rather than an immediate request for the present.

(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

— To Accompany Patrol Report Saidor No. 6 of 1955/56 —



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

UPPER NANKINA

YEAR 1955/1956 — SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1955/56. — CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

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 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
BAMBU	12.3.56	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	7	5	2	6	—	11	—	—	—	5	1	28	99	30	90	2	72	2.4	98	81	111	138	451
GUMBALON	10.3.56	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	43	10	40	3	36	2.6	34	32	48	54	170
TEPMAWON	9.3.56	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	14	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	15	49	19	59	2	60	2.7	49	47	62	83	245
GWARAWON	8.3.56	13	8	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	4	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	30	83	15	70	9	57	2.4	68	56	112	116	360
MIOK	8.3.56	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	2	29	1	25	1.6	16	19	37	37	112
TARIKNIN	5.3.56	6	7	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	1	12	9	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	11	63	7	55	4	45	1.7	35	23	73	71	206
MAMBIT	5.3.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	7	17	—	16	2.1	15	14	24	24	78
KAPUGAM	6.3.56	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	35	4	27	3	26	1.7	20	16	43	35	114
YOGAYOGA (MT. BANG)	3.3.56	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	6	8	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	36	3	32	1	25	1.5	20	9	45	40	113
NOKOPO	15.3.56	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	19	54	15	58	4	60	2.6	52	53	56	88	26
NIAN	16.3.56	9	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	53	15	67	7	59	2.7	58	48	11	87	2
TEPTEP	13.3.56	5	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	56	29	79	4	81	2.2	68	67	76	107	3
KUA	14.3.56	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	17	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	49	14	51	1	46	2.7	51	60	63	69	
NARAWM	17.3.56	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	3	8	—	9	2.4	11	4	11	12	
LANGALUT	14.3.56	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	4	26	—	25	2.9	28	20	27	32	
		67	47	7	4	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	18	11	2	128	148	13	16	13	—	39	—	—	—	17	1	241	701	177	708	41	639	—	623	548	856	993	
																	111	114	111	114																		

Local Migrations

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/1956 — SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1955/56. — CENSUS DIVISION UPPER NANKINA

Print.—5428/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission									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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M+F
BAMBU	12.3.56	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	9	5	2	6	—	11	—	—	—	5	1	28	99	30	90	2	72	2.4	98	81	111	138	451
GUMBAIGAD	10.3.56	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	42	10	40	3	36	2.6	34	32	43	51	170
TEPMANON	9.3.56	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	14	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	15	49	19	59	2	60	2.7	49	47	62	83	245
GWARAWON	8.3.56	13	8	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	4	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	30	83	15	70	9	57	2.4	68	56	112	116	360
MIOK	8.3.56	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	2	29	1	25	1.6	16	19	39	37	112
TARIKNAN	5.3.56	6	7	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	1	12	9	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	11	62	7	55	4	45	1.7	35	23	73	71	206
MAMBIT	5.3.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	7	17	—	16	2.1	15	14	24	24	78
KAPUGAM	6.3.56	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	35	4	27	3	26	1.7	20	16	43	35	114
YOGAYOGA (UT. BANG)	3.3.56	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	6	8	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	36	3	34	1	25	1.5	20	8	45	40	113
NOKOPO	15.3.56	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	18	54	15	58	4	60	2.6	52	53	56	88	263
NIAN	16.3.56	9	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	53	15	67	7	58	2.7	58	48	71	87	264
TEPTEP	13.3.56	5	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	56	29	79	4	81	2.2	68	67	76	107	319
KUA	14.3.56	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	17	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	49	14	51	1	46	2.7	51	60	63	69	243
NARANUM	17.3.56	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	3	8	—	9	2.4	11	4	11	12	40
KANGALUT	14.3.56	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	4	26	—	23	2.9	28	10	27	32	107
		67	47	7	4	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	11	2	128	149	13	16	13	—	39	—	—	—	17	1	211	701	177	708	41	639	—	623	549	856	773	3,090
																	111	114	111	114																

Local Migrations

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER UPPER NANKINA

YEAR 1955/1956 — SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No 6 of 1955/56 — CENSUS DIVISION

Print.—5438/L.4

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children attending Sch.	Average	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
BAMBU	12.3.56	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	9	5	2	6	—	11	—	—	—	5	1	28	99	30	90	2	72	2.4	98	81	111	138	451
GUMBAION	10.3.56	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	43	10	40	3	36	2.6	34	33	43	51	170
TEPMAWON	9.3.56	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	14	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	15	49	19	59	2	60	2.7	49	47	62	83	245
GWARAWON	8.3.56	13	8	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	4	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	30	83	15	70	9	57	2.4	68	56	112	116	360
MIOK	8.3.56	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	2	29	1	25	1.6	16	19	39	37	112
TARIKNAN	5.3.56	6	7	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	1	12	9	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	11	63	7	55	4	45	1.7	35	23	73	71	206
MAMBIT	5.3.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	7	17	—	16	2.1	15	14	24	24	78
KAPULAM	6.3.56	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	35	4	27	3	26	1.7	20	16	43	35	114
YOGAYOGA (UTIBANG)	3.3.56	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	6	8	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	36	3	32	1	25	1.5	20	8	45	40	115
NAKOPO	15.3.56	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	18	54	15	58	4	60	2.6	52	53	56	82	263
NIAN	16.3.56	9	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	57	15	67	7	58	2.7	58	48	71	87	264
TEPTEP	13.3.56	5	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	56	29	79	4	81	2.2	68	67	76	107	319
GUA	14.3.56	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	17	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	49	14	51	1	46	2.7	51	60	63	69	246
MARAWUM	17.3.56	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	3	8	—	9	2.4	11	4	11	12	40
TANGALUT	14.3.56	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	4	26	—	23	2.9	28	20	27	32	107
		67	47	7	4	7	6							18	11	2	123	148	13	16	13		39				17	1	211	701	177	708	41	639		623	548	856	993	3,090
						Local Migrations											111	113	111	114																			

ation Register

Area Patrolled: UPPER NANKINA SAIDOR – MADANG.

TIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS											Child		Adults		
●ut		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
5	2	6	–	11	–	–	–	5	1	28	99	30	90	2	72	2·4	98	81	111	138	451
–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	8	43	10	40	3	36	2·6	34	32	43	54	170
–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	15	49	19	59	2	60	2·7	49	47	62	83	245
–	2	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	30	83	15	70	9	57	2·4	68	56	112	116	360
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	29	2	29	1	25	1·6	16	19	39	37	112
–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	11	63	7	55	4	45	1·7	35	23	73	71	206
●		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	19	7	19	–	16	2·1	15	14	24	24	78
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	35	4	27	3	26	1·7	20	16	43	35	114
8	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	36	3	32	1	25	1·5	20	8	45	40	115
–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	6	–	19	54	15	58	4	60	2·6	52	53	56	88	263
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	53	15	67	7	58	2·7	58	48	71	87	264
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	20	56	29	79	4	81	2·2	68	67	76	107	319
–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	17	49	14	51	1	46	2·7	51	60	63	69	246
–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	10	3	8	–	9	2·4	11	4	11	12	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	23	4	26	–	23	2·9	28	20	27	32	107
8	16	13	–	39	–	–	–	17	1	211	701	177	708	41	639	–	623	548	856	993	3090.
111	114																				

3 174

3090 – Total – 1955/56 CENSUS.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police & N.M.C.	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	Gifts & T.O.T.	
MARGARINE	18 lbs.	18						- Nil
MATCHES	288	32		60	156		40	Nil
MEAT	48	48						Nil
RICE	112	90						22
SALT	56	10		12	32			2
SOAP	10	8½						1½
SUGAR	30	25						5
TOBACCO	39½	5		29½	21		2	2
TEA	2	2						Nil.
WHEATMEAL	20	15						5
(* Includes 4 months rations for Cpl. detached in area special duties)								
AXES 3/4	1	To	PATROL	INVENTORY.				-
KNIVES BUSH 18/19"	2	To	PATROL	INVENTORY				-
BATTERIES TORCH	9	6						3
BELTS TRADE	3						2	1
BICYCLES SPARES BATTERIES								
LAMPS ELECTRIC	3	2						1
CARTRIDGES S/G.	25				(5)			20
MIRRORS TRADE 10x8	3						2	1
" " 6x4	6							6
PAINT PALE	1				½			½
BLADES RAZOR	300	40			140		30	90
KEROSENE	6	4						2
(Stores Not returned stores but held for Long Island Patrol).								

Govt. Print.—5677/4.51.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....MADANG / SAIDOR..... Report No.....SAIDOR 7 of 1956.....

Patrol Conducted by.....FRANK IAN DAVIES P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....MADANG [illegible] GEMANI DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....10.....

Duration—From..16./..4../1956..to..29./..5../19.56.

Number of Days.....14.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Service.....NIL...../19.....

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

Map Reference.....4 MILES TO 1 inch SHEET SERIES.....

Objects of Patrol.....Investigation of outbreak of Bungle Epidemic.....

German Check. Routine Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

NA.30.10.24.

20th December, 1956.

The District Officer,
Madang.

Patrol Report 7 - 56/57 Mr. Davies.

Please ask your staff not to (a) staple Patrol Reports (b) not to pin copies to the cover. Copies when required should be sent loose inside the cover.

The matters raised in this report are probably out of date by now.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director

30/10/56.

Extract P/R/ NAHO-BAWA - MADANG DISTRICT.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.
20th December, 1956.

The Director,
Public Health Department,
PORT MORESBY.

P/R/ NAHO-BAWA - MADANG DISTRICT.

The attached is forwarded for your information, please.

P/A 4/1/57.

(A.A. Roberts.)
DIRECTOR

NA.30.10.24

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.
19th December, 1956.

The Commissioner of Police,
Port Moresby.

Atteched for your information, please, extract from P/R to Naho/Rawa, 16/4/56, conducted by Mr. F.I. Davies.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

30/10/54. ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

JRW/LH. No. M.30/3.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS RECEIVED 25 JUN 1956 PORT MORESBY

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

21st June, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SALDOR PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1956 - F.I. DAVIES,
PATROL OFFICER.

Two copies of the above report are forwarded please, together with the comments of Mr. A.D.O. Dyer.

The District Medical Officer has been notified of the actions of N.M.A. ANIS and Mr. Dyer has himself explained to ANIS what could have occurred as a direct result of his laziness and disobedience of instructions.

Mr. Davies appears to have carried out a good patrol.

(J.R. White)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encls.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MS P/R 7 of 55/56.

Sub-District Office,
Saidor, Madang District.

11th June 1956.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 7 of 1955/56

PATROL OFFICER DAVIES - NAHO/RAWA CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached hereto please find a report of a patrol conducted by Patrol Officer Davies to the NAHO/RAWA Census Division of the Saidor Sub-District.

I patrolled this area last year and it is quite apparent to me that Mr. Davies has conducted a very good patrol into a somewhat difficult and hazardous area.

The isolation of the area is the major difficulty in promoting any advancement by the development of cash crops. I cannot see that very much can be done in the immediate future. Should an Agricultural officer be posted to Saidor there is much to be done here and I doubt if he could visit the NAHO/RAWA for at least 12 months. It will also be interesting to see to what extent there is european settlement in the RAMU/MARKHAM valleys and the lines of communication developed. The NAHO/RAWA people might well benefit from any such development.

At the moment the native situation seems to be very good - though this area is the most isolated in the Sub-District it is by no means the most primitive and condictions generally compare most favourably with other census divisions.

Improvements in housing and hygiene have been made but progress is slow and only time patience and further patrolling will bring adequate results.

Census figures cover a 10 month period. There have been two patrols to the NAHO/RAWA during 1955/56. Normally this patrol is the first conducted in the census year as July/August are the most favourable months for aptrolling. The present patrol was planned for July but put forward to investigate deaths rumoured as resulting from a whooping cough epidemic. The excess of deaths over births is unfortunate but the epidemic has abated and the effects could have been much worse.

I concur with Mr. Davies decision not to visit GUMBAION. It was probably best that these people scattered when whooping cough broke out. They have scattered into the wild rugged region between the NAHO and the UPPER NANKINA Census Division. It will take some time to get them together again but the officials were contacted and I have no doubt that they will have settled again by the time the next patrol reaches the area. Landslides between SEWE and GUMBAION made the track extremely dangerous for the previous patrol. It is hoped that with the aid of implements provided at Saidor that a reasonable track for future patrols can be constructed.

The incident where NMA ANIS disregarded instructions and gave pertussis injections at short intervals was unfortunate even though there were no serious consequences. Apart from this lapse ANIS seems to have done an excellent job at the newly constructed Aid Post at WAMUNTI. This Aid Post is a great boon to the people and they realise this by using the facilities provided. The Aid Post, remote from Saidor, is staffed and supplied from Madang.

Contingencies for patrol and boot allowance claimed by Mr. Davies are attached hereto.

Mr. Davies is to be congratulated on the manner in which he carried out the patrol and his clear and informative report.

(K.W.Dyer)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, MADANG DISTRICT.
30th May, 1956.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No 7 of 1956.

NAHO/ RAWA CENSUS DIVISION.

Officer Conducting Patrol :- Frank. Ian. Davies. P.O.

Area Patrolled :- NAHO/RAWA Census Division.
Saidor Sub-District.

Objects of Patrol :- (1). Investigation of whooping cough epidemic reported in area and necessary measures to combat it.

(2). Routine Census check.

(3). Consolidation of Administr -ation influence and general routine administration.

Duration of Patrol :- 16/4/56 to 29/5/56.
44 days.

Personnel accompanying :- 8 members R.P. & N.G.C.
2 Native Medical Orderlies.

Last Patrol to area :- Native Affairs :- June 1955.
Medical :- NIL.

XXXXXXXXX

INTRODUCTION:-

The area visited by the patrol is known as the NAHO - RAWA and is situated on the Western Inland Fall of the FINISTERRE MOUNTAIN RANGE.

The patrol was flown from SAIDOR to DUMPU in the RAMU VALLEY by a D.C.3. aircraft, and then walked back to SAIDOR crossing the FINISTERRE RANGE at about 11,000 ft.

The rugged terrain makes patrolling extremely arduous and in some instances hazardous. The area is also very isolated and it is strongly recommended that future patrols to the area should be equipped with a portable trans-cceiver (if available) in case of an emergency.

Rain fell on most afternoons and nights during the first three weeks of the patrol, making tracks slippery and walking difficult. Luckily this appeared to be the finale to the rainy season and by the time the patrol reached the more difficult walking areas the rains had finished and the tracks had dried out.

The aneroid barometer carried by the patrol was the same one as was used by last years patrol to the area,and heights recorded were always between 50 and 100 ft lowerx than those recorded last year.

XXXXXXXX

DIARY:-

Monday April 16th.
Departed Saidor at 12-20 per D.C.3. for Dumpu arriving 12-50. Unloaded cargox, and police despatched to collect carriers. Night spent BEMBEI VILLAGE. (DUMPU).

Tuesday April 17th.
Day spent BEMBEI awaiting carriers.

Wednesday April 18th.
Departed BEMBEI 8a.m. for GURUMBO with 80 carriers. arriving 11a.m. Heavy rain in afternoon. Night spent GURUMBO.

Thursday April 19th.
Revised census GURUMBO and BERINGEI and inspected GURUMBO VILLAGE. Night spent GURUMBO. Ht 2100ft.

Friday April 20th.
Departed GURUMBO at 7-30 for MUNGO passing through and inspecting village of BERINGEI enroute. Arrived MUNGO 2-30 p.m. in light rain Night spent MUNGO Ht 4200 ft.

Saturday April 21st.
Revised census and inspected villages (MUNGO 1 and 2) Initial injections against whooping cough given to all children between the ages of 5 months and 14 years. Departed MUNGO at 2p.m. for GURIA arriveing 3p.m. in light rain. Night spent GURIA. Ht 3700.

Sunday April 22nd.
Revised census and inspected village. Initial injection against whooping cough given. Night spent GURIA.

Monday April 23rd.

Monday April 23rd.

Departed GURIA 8a.m. for BORO VILLAGE arriving 8-30 a.m. Revised census of BORO and SAGASAGA VILLAGES and inspected BORO. Initial injections given against whooping cough. Heavy rain in afternoon upset intended visit to SAGASAGA VILLAGE so afternoon spent in discussion with Village Officials. Night spent BORO . Ht. 4400.ft.

TUESDAY April 24th.

Departed BORO 8a.m. for SISIMBA arriving 10-30a.m. Census revised and village inspected. Initial injections against whooping cough given. Afternoon spent supervising work on village. Night spent SISIMBA. Ht 4500 ft.

Wednesday April 25th.

Departed SISIMBA 8 a.m. for SIMBO inspecting gardens enroute. Arrived SIMBO 10-30 a.m. Revised census and inspected village. Initial injections against whooping cough given. Clean up of village. Night spent SIMBO. Ht. 4300 ft.

Thursday April 26th.

Despatched 2 N.M.O's and 1 Policeman to MUNGO to give second and third injections against whooping cough. Departed 8 a.m. for PARIMO arriving 9-15 after inspecting gardens enroute. Revised census and inspected village. One child suffering from pneumonia treated but too far gone and died in afternoon. Returned SIMBO. Spent night.

Friday April 27th.

Departed Simbo 8 a.m. for NININGO arriving 10-30. Revised census and inspected village. Convened Court for Native Affairs Night spent NININGO. Ht. 4600 ft.

Saturday April 28th.

Departed NININGO 8a.m. for GOILO arriving 8.45. Revised census and inspected village. Night spent GOILO. Ht 4750 ft.

Sunday April 29th.

Observed at ~~NININGO~~.GOILO.

Monday April 30th.

Departed GOILO 8 p.m. for DAMANTI arriving 10-3 by new road. Heavy rain in afternoon. Night spent DAMANTI. Ht 4000 ft.

Tuesday ~~April~~ May 1st.

Revised census of DAMANTI and SUNAKAI (joint village) and inspected village. Departed 2 p.m. for GOMUMU.arriving at 3.10. Spent night. Ht. 4800 ft.

Wednesday May 2nd.

Revised census and inspected village. Night spent GOMUMU.

Thursday May 3rd.

Departed 9 a.m. for SARANGGA in light rain. Inspected gardens enroute arrived 10 a.m. Revised census and inspected village. Returned GOMUMU and spent night.

Friday May 4th.

Departed GOMUMU 8 a.m. for SERINGO arriving 8-20. Revised census and inspected village.Departed noon for KIKIPEI arriving 1-30. Revised census and inspected village. Convened Court for Native Affairs. Night spent KIKIPEI. 4000 ft.

Saturday May 5th.

Departed KIKIPEI 8 a.m. for WAMUNTI arriving 9-30 a.m. inspecting Aidpost enroute. Revised census and inspected village. Decided to return to all villages were injections against whooping cough had been given as report by N.M.O's who returned today indicated that injections had been given in a few days instead of at weekly intervals. N.M.O's sent ahead to report if any signs of sickness reported. Night spent WAMUNTI.

Sunday May 6th.

Departed WAMUNTI 7-30 a.m. for NININGO arriving 12-30. in heavy rain. Night spent NININGO.

Monday May 7th.

Departed NININGO for SIMBO arriving 11-45 in light rain. All children reported in good health. Night spent SIMBO.

Tuesday May 8th.

Departed SIMBO 8 a.m. for MUNGO passing through villages of SISIMBA - BORO - GURIA enroute. All children reported in good health. Night spent MUNGO.

Wednesday May 9th.

Departed MUNGO 8 a.m. for GURUMBU passing through village of BERINGEI enroute. Arrived 1.p.m. All children reported in good health. Departed 2 p.m. for DUMPU arriving 5.p.m. Night spent DUMPU.

Thursday May 10th.

Patrol rested DUMPU.

Friday May 11th.

Spent day awaiting arrival of Mr. D.Parrish. a/D.O. Madang, reported by natives and Policeman at DUMPU to be arriving today to pay natives for cutting DUMPU airstrip. Mr.Parrish did not arrive so decided to depart tomorrow. Night spent DUMPU.

Saturday May 12th.

Departed DUMPU 7 a.m. for BOPIRUMPU arriving 5-30 p.m. Spent Night.

Sunday May 13th.

Departed BOPIRUMPU 8 a.m. for GOMUMU passing through DAMANTI enroute. Night spent GOMUMU.

Monday May 14th.

Departed GOMUMU 7 a.m. for WAMUNTI arriving 10-30 a.m. Afternoon spent preparing for visit to SENEI - MORORO. Night spent WAMUNTI.

Tuesday May 15th.

Departed WAMUNTI 7 a.m. for GONGGBIA arriving 8 -30 a.m. Revised census and inspected village (first administration visit to village people had previously lined at BUDEMU.) Departed 11a.m. for MORORO arriving 12 noon. Revised census of Mororo and Onggobu and inspected village. As no rest house at Mororo decided to walk to SINEI. Departed SINEI 4 p.m. arriving SINEI 5 p.m. Night spent SINEI. Ht 6700.

Wednesday May 16th.

Revised census at SENEI and inspected village. Departed 10 a.m. for BUDEMU arriving 3 p.m. after passing through villages of WAMUNTI and KIKIPEI enroute. Night spent BUDEMU. 4900ft.

Thursday May 17th.

Revised census at BUDEMU and inspected village. Convened Court for Native Affairs. Also investigated death of native who had apparently fallen down a crevice in January and killed himself. No evidence of foul play. Night spent BUDEMU.

Friday May 18th.

Departed BUDEMU 7 a.m. for MUNGO and BAKAKONA arriving 8 a.m. Revised census and inspected joint village. Departed 3.p.m. arriving BUDEMU 4 p.m. Night spent BUDEMU.

Saturday May 19th.

Departed BUDEMU 8 a.m. for MORO arriving 2p.m. Night spent MORO.

Sunday May 2oth.
Observed at MORO.

Monday May 21st.
Revised census and inspected village . Night spent MORO Ht.6200 ft.

Tuesday May 22nd.
Departed MORO 7 a.m. for KUMBARAMI cargo going to ~~MORO~~ SEWE. Arrived KUMBURAMI 8-30 a.m. Revised census and inspected village. Departed noon for SEWE arriving 2 p.m. on new road. Night spent SEWE.

Wednesday May 23rd.
Revised SEWE census and inspected village. Clean up commenced. In afternoon prepared for visit to GUMBAIONG. In late afternoon TulTul from GUMBAIONG reported to patrol that all natives from his village had scattered into the bush during whooping cough epidemic in January. Also reported road in a worse condition than when used by previous patrol. Decided not to visit village but to return Saidor. Night spent SEWE.Ht 5950 ft.

Thursday May 24th.
Departed SEWE 8 a.m. arriving top of pass 1 p.m. Descended to camp site arriving 3 p/m. Camp established spent night

Friday May 25th.
Departed Camp 8 a.m. for FUNYENDE arriving 1p.m. Night spent FUNYENDE.

Saturday May 26th.
Departed FUNYENDE for KIAMBAUIE passing through MATOKO enroute. Arrived KIAMBAUIE 1.p.m. Convened Court for Native Affairs and investigated reported complaint against N.M.O's at Saidor Hospital. Night spent KIAMBAUIE.

Sunday May 27th.
Observed.

Monday May 28th.
Departed KIAMBAUIE 8 a.m. for BILIAU passing through villages of MAIBANG, and DAMOIN enroute arrived BILIAU 1.p.m. Night spent BILIAU.

Tuesday May 29th.
Departed BILIAU 8 a.m. for Saidor arriving 12 -30. Patrol ends.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Considering the area's remotness from any goverment station the native situation was found to be very good. Although many of the people are still very shy and do not have much to say for themselves, no trouble was experienced in getting them together for census revision. Previous patrols to the area had found signs of gargo cult at MUTGO and DAMANTI in the RAWA but although a careful watch was kept during the patrol no unusual activities were noticed and all natives appeared to be carrying out their normal village activities.

Crime in the area is not excessive and during the patrol only one complaint of a serious nature was made. This was for assault and the defendant was convicted of the offence and sentenced to four months imprisonment. Eight other natives were given terms of imprisonment, but they were all minor charges of failing to obey a previous patrol's instructions, and failing to line for census during the 1955 patrol.

The village of GONGGEIA which had previously lined at BUDEMU was visited for the first time at the village site. The people from ONGGOBU village who had previously lined at MORO were found lined at MORORO. They have decided to form a composite village with the MORORO people.

The village of GUMBAIONG which was contacted for the first time last year was not visited by the patrol. The TulTul from GUMBAIONG reported to the patrol at SEWE that all the people from his village had scattered into the bush. This had apparently happened during the whooping cough epidemic, in January, when 5 people from the village had died. Efforts by himself and the Luluai, who are the only two left at the village, have so far failed to bring the people together again. The road into GUMBAIONG has also deteriorated so badly through lack of use, and heavy rains during the rain season, that a patrol would have found it extremely difficult and dangerous to get through. These facts were checked with two SEWE natives who had gone to GUMBAICNG to warn the people of the patrol's intended visit. It had taken them 3 days of hard walking to get to GUMBAIONG when under normal conditions they would have done it in a day and a half. They described the village as deserted and overgrown with bush. The TulTul of GUMBAIONG returned to SAIDOR with the patrol to obtain picks and shovels to start work on the road as soon as the village has settled down again.

No commercial activities are being carried out in the NAHO - RAWA either by Europeans or the natives themselves. Although the area is a potential producer of large quantities of vegetables and potatoes, lack of transport makes it impossible to get produce to a main centre for marketing. Rice and coffee have been grown with some success by some villages, and are crops that would probably do well in this area on a commercial scale.

The opening of the RAMU Valley to European settlement will probably bring new transport facilities to the area, but until this happens, chances of starting any commercial activities are negligible.

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NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple diet of the people in the NAHO-RAWA is kaukau with taro, which was introduced by the Lutheran Mission teachers', as a no 2 staple. These are supplemented by bananas, pit-pit, sugar cane and marita. At the time of the patrol food was found to be adequate if not plentiful, and with new gardens just coming into bearing supplies should be plentiful for the next 5 or 6 months.

With most of the villages situated between 4 and 5 thousand feet European type vegetables and potatoes flourish and are grown by most villages. In the future, the growing of these crops may well become a large industry in this area, but, at the moment crops are grown purely as an additional item to the natives' diet.

Pigs are over abundant in most villages and during the patrol 5 were purchased for issue to patrol personel, in lieu of tinned meat. With few exceptions pigs are kept away from the actual village in small compounds, and are looked after by some old women from the village.

Most villages boast a number of fowls, but these are not plentiful, the main reason being that they are allowed to roam at will around the village and fall easy prey to dogs and hawks.

A type of nut called "KOROKA" is eaten in this area and is quite a delicacy. The nuts grow wild at about 7 to 8 thousand feet and periodic expeditions are made to collect them . The nuts when collected are placed in string bags and are hung up inside the house, near the fire, to dry and smoke.

XXXXXXXXX

VILLAGE HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Since the last patrol to the area much work has been done on housing and village sanitation, but there is still along way to go before most villages are even satisfactory.

Most houses are built with earth floors, the walls being made of plaited bamboo or small pieces of firewood piled on top of each other, and roofs made of kunai grass or bamboo leaves. Small beds are built inside the house for sleeping purposes; but many natives do not both -er to build these, and sleep on the floor.

A common practice in this area is the building of fairly large houses with three or four families living in the one house. This practice was strongly condemned and all males with wives and children were orderd to build their own houses. With as many as 20 children in one house it is no wonder that the recent whooping cough epidemic spread so quickly and caused so many deaths in this area. This fact was pointed out to the natives.

Latrines were found to be adequate in all villagesalthough most of them had not been fly-proofed. Where possible this work was carried out whilst the patrol was in the village.

Water supplies are no trouble in the NAHO-RAWA as all villages have been built near to a fast moving mountain stream.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no vehicular roads in the NAHO - RAWA and all roads used by the patrol were inter village tracks. Without exception these were found in good order and it was obvious that quite a deal of work had been put into the construction of them.

New roads used by the patrol were from GOILO to DAMANTI and from WAMUNTI to GONGGEIA.

The road from GOILO to DAMANTI was found to be a definite time saver. Previously patrols had gone from NININGO to GOILO then returned to NININGO, up to GOMUMU and thence down to DAMANTI. It is now possible to go from NININGO to GOILO to DAMANTI thence to GOMUMU.

The new road to GONGGEIA enables a patrol to go from KIKIPEI to SENTI to MORO to GONGGEIA thence down to WAMUNTI. Previously patrols had only gone as far as MORO and then returned to KIKIPEI not visiting the village of GONGGEIA.

The only bridges used by the patrol were small ones crossing mountain streams. These are usualy temporary affairs made from logs and bamboo, raised above the water on large boulders. In heavy rains these bridges are washed away but are easily replaced.

The road from SEWE to GUMBAIONG was not used by the patrol but was reported to be in a very bad condition. Shovels and picks have been issued to the villages of SEWE and GUMBAIONG so that work can be started on this road.

XXXXXXXXX)))

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All officials met during the patrol were found to be helpful and all appeared to be trying to do a good job. On the whole they were not very bright and many of them did not appear to have much control in the village. This will probably be overcome as they understand their work better and gain more confidence.

At SERINGO the TulTul KAMUGA has died and it is recommended that BINARU of SERINGO be appointed to the vacant position. BINARU was a popular choice by the people, and appears to be a capable type. He can talk "pidgin" having been away to work at Madang. He is the only "pidgin" speaker in the village.

INERO of SEWE is recommended to fill the vacant position as TulTul of SEWE. He again is the only "pidgin" speaker in the village and appears to be a capable type, and a popular choice by the people.

XXXXXXXXXX

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Thirty three new names were recorded during the patrol, and it now appears as though all the people in this area, with the exception of one or two families, have been censused.

Deaths exceeded births by 24, but, considering the whooping cough epidemic which swept the area in January, this figure is not excessive.

No census figures were obtained for the village of GUMBAIONG (see Native Affairs.)

XXXXXXXXX

ANTHROPOLOGY.

(A) No specimens were purchased for the Territory Museum.

(B) Nothing of new interest was recorded during the patrol.

XXXXXXXXX

CONCLUSION.

The regular patrolling of this area over the last few years is now paying dividends, and although it is the most isolated area in the Sub-District, it is by no means the most backward. The native situation can only be described as normal.

XXXXXXXX

Kindamin. PO.
Said.

Appendix (A).

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

No 5100B Sgt NAMORA.	Conduct and discipline good. An experienced man who carried out his duties well.
No 6427 YAMBUNANDI.	Conduct and discipline good. A reliable constable who takes a keen interest in his work.
No6127P.A. Const.SAPO.	Conduct good discipline fair. A steady worker but not overbright.
No 7792 Const. IAGU.	Conduct and discipline fair. Works in spasms. Not reliable.
No 8779 Const. GEGU.	Conduct and discipline good. As usual gave his best at all times. An extra good policeman.
No 8840 Const. PAKUA.	Conduct and discipline good. Keen and energetic should improve with experience.
No 8535 Const WIK.	Conduct and discipline good. Not over bright but steady and reliable.
No 3890 Const. YOMI.	Conduct and discipline good. A steady worker.

(F.I.Davies.) P.O.

XXXXXXXXXX

APPENDIX (B).

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

WHOOPING COUGH EPIDEMIC.

The main reason for the patrol's visit to the NAHO RAWA was to investigate the reported outbreak of whooping cough in the area, and to take any necessary measures to combat it.

During the patrol no cases of whooping cough were reported, and none were identified. According to reports from local officials, and from remarks written in a number of village books by E.M.A. Mitchel, who was in the area in January, the epidemic was at its height in December and was finished by the end of January.

Village officials reported the deaths of 85 children during the epidemic (see list below) but it is highly likely that a number of these children died from other ailments.

During the early partof the patrol pertussis injections were given to all children between the apparent ages of 5 months and 14 years, at the Villages of MUNGO-GURIA-BORO-SISIMBA and SIMBO. Initial injections were given under my supervision by N.M.A. ANIS. from the WAMUNTI aidpost, who was accompanying the patrol, and he was assisted by the two N.M.Os with the patrol. ANIS who at first sight appeared to be a capable and reliable type, was given the job of giving the second and third injections to all children previously treated. A patrol N.M.O. and policeman were detailed to assist him.

He was instructed to give the second and third injections only to children at the 5 villages were injections had already been given. He was also told that one week had to elapse between each injection.

For some reason known only to ANIS these instructions were not carried out and the injections were given haphazardly, sometimes with only one days interval between each injection. To make matters worse he then gave injections to all children at the villages of GURUMBO and BERINGEI, where injections had not been previously given. The whole course of injections were given to these children in 3 days. (2½c.c's of vaccine to each child).

Upon learning of these facts the patrol, which by this time had reached WAMUNTI, returned to all villages were injections had been given, in case any of the children suffered any adverse effects from the hurried injections. Luckily all children were found to be in good health. ANIS upon being questioned, admitted that he understood the instructions given to him, but had found it too much trouble to carry them out.

No action was taken against ANIS, but it is requested that action be taken by the Medical Officer, Madang, as the episode might not have had such a happy ending, and it seems quite possible that anumber of deaths could have ensued from the injections.

Health generaly throughout the area was found to be quite good. Some treatments were given by the N.M.Os MAGANDO, and SABOI who accompanied the patrol, but most patients were sent to the newly established aidpost at WAMUNTI.

This aidpost is the only one in the area and appears to be well attended by the local natives. It was inspected enroute to WAMUNTI village, and is one of the best aid posts seen in the SAIDOR Sub-District. Five fairly large wards have been built from native materials, and there are also an N.M.A's house, dispensary and cook houses.

APPENDIX(B) Continued.

LIST OF DEATHS REPORTED DURING WHOOPING COUGH EPIDEMIC.

VILLAGE	No of DEATHS	VILLAGE POPULATION.
PARIMO	3	250
NININGO	4	226
GOLLO	4	188
DAMANTI	3	107
SUNAKAI	6	174
GOMUMU	14	321
SARANGGA	2	210
SERINGO	3	119
KIKIPEI	6	158
WAMUNTI	6	310
GONGGEIA	2	128
BUDEMU	9	360
MUNGO(N)	4	105
BAKAKONA	6	240
MORO	7	336
KUMBARAMI	1	165
SAWE	5	296.
Total	85	3693

XXXXXXXXXX

Appendix(C).

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

The only mission operating in the area is the Lutheran Mission, which is controlled in the KAWA from BONGGU on the Rai Coast, by Mr. Dollinger; and in the NAHO from BILIAU, also on the RAi Coast, by Mr. H.Wuest.

In the NAHO-KAWA all of the mission work is done by native mission teachers' and MR.DOLLINGER and MR.WUEST. make annual visits, of approximately one month, to check on the work.

There are no goverment schools in the area, and education given by the mission is mainly religious, so secular education in the area is pr&ticaly negligable. Some children are taken away from their villages and given schooling at BONGGU, BILIAU or ULAP, but the percentage is not very high.

Although the work done by the mission, from an education view-point is not very satisfactory, the native teachers have done a fine job in the area bringing the people together and settleing them down in villages. They have also been mainly responsible for bringing new crops such as potatoes, coffee, and European vegetables into the area.

XXXXXXXXX

Appendix (D).

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIAIS NAHO - RAWA .

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	M.T.T.
GURUMBO	DARO	PAI-I	TEBA.
MUNGO	MERO	YOINDI	
GURIA	SAROMBU	LUKINGI	
BORO	KARIMBa		
SAGASAGA	TURIGA		
SISIMBA	ANBI	ONISIKU	
SIMBO	POKOI	KAMUNA	
PARIMO	DIO	METKU	
MININGO	WAI-BI	AWANDA	
GOILO	MOLONGO	TULTULONGU	
DAMANTI	MUNI	TOKO	DAMARO
SUNAKAI	ROMBEI		
GOMUMU	HAKI	KOWA	
SARANGGA	SIPAU	RUMA	
SERINGO	RAUWA	BINARU(P)	
KIKIPEI	ONIPA	TIAKI	
WAMUNTI	GEMBINGNAIO	WANDO	
GONGGEIA	PITOTO		
ONGGOBU	-	-	
MORORO	MUKA		
SENAI	YAU		
BUDEMU	BINGANAIO	TINTORUNGA	
MUNGO(NAHO)	AWENGGONGAIO	WENDURUNGO	
BAKAKONO	BI-EI-ENGO	DAWAWANGAIO	
MORO	DEI)INGAIO	SIMBUTO	
KUMBARAMI	NIANGO		
SEWE	MERINGNAI	INERIO (P).	

XXXXXXXXXX)

APPENDIX (B).

REPORT ON ALIENATED LAND - NAHO-RAWA.

There is no alienated land in the area.

XXXXXXXXX

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956. NAMO - RAWA. CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students												
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Nursing		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
SEWE.	22.5.56	3	2					1	3		1					1								19				1		19	55	19	47	4	46	4	59	61	76	80	296
MORO.	20.5.56	2	1					2	4				1	4						1	3		18				4		33	58	18	49	5	47	4	76	66	79	90	336
KIMPARAMI.	21.5.56	3	1					1						1	2								10						5	37	7	26	-	25	3.	34	32	44	45	165.
BUDERIA.	17.5.56	2	1					4	3			1	1	4	2			3		1	13		24				8		18	68	14	85	5	60	4	75	64	78	98	360
GONGERIA.	15.5.56	2	3				1	1	1					1	1		8MM15-mm.	10	17				3						8	22	6	28	3	25	3.1	33	24	30	41	128.
KIKIPEI.	4.5.56	2	1	1	2	1	*	1	1	1				1	1			2	2		1	2	13				8		17	26	10	38	3	35	3.6	40	22	33	48	158.
KIMINGO.(M)	18.5.56	1						3	*	1											1	1	3				1		7	25	4	24	1	22	3.6	24	21	26	29	105.
BAKAKOMA	18.5.56	2	1					3	1	1				1				1	4				20				3		28	41	9	53	4	49	3.3	62	34	49	72	240.
WAMUNTI.	5.5.56	2	5					2	2					2	2			1	2	1	3	5	13				3		37	54	14	64	6	55	4.0	73	57	73	86	310.
SERINGO.	4.5.56	2	1					3						1	2				1	1	7		4						9	24	2	30	1	26	3.4	29	25	25	36	119.
SARANGA.	3.5.56	2	2				1							1	2			3	8	2	1	3	14				2		24	24	8	38	4	37	4.0	53	51	35	52	210.
GOMUMIA.	2.5.56	6	4			2	3	2	3		1	1		2	1			2	3	1	1	6	27	2			6		18	41	19	76	4	60	3.6	76	68	51	85	321.
DAMANTI.	1.5.56								1			1	1	1					1		1	1	9	1			3		14	21	8	26	3	21	3.4	28	12	23	30	107
SUMAKAI.	1.5.56	1	1				1				1	1	1	2	1			1	5		2	2	11				1		19	25	17	33	2	31	3.5	45	39	28	49	174.
GOILO.	30.4.56	3	2					2	2					2	1	1						4	8		1		2		21	25	14	50	-	40	4.6	44	34	25	67	188.
MIMINGO.	29.4.56	2	2					1	2					1	2			2	1	1	14	1	6				7	2	21	30	20	21	2	43	5.2	47	45	35	64	226.
SIMBO.	25.4.56	3					1	3		1				1	3			1	1	3	3		6						7	20	18	32	4	29	4.0	24	33	29	39	133.
PARIMO.	26.4.56		3			1	1	1			1			1	1			2		2	2	4							36	41	15	43	2	32	4.4	75	51	55	63	250.
		38	30	1	2	4	8	30	23	4	4	4	4	25	22	2.	20	61	7	25	59	1	212	3	1		41	2	339	642	217	799	53	683		881	739	796	1074	3826

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956. MAYO-RAWA.

Govt. Print.—703/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MICRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—3		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students														
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SISIMBA.	24.4.56		2					1							2				1	4	4								6	23	11	9	1	16	3.4	12	24	30	30	97.
BORO.	23.4.56	2	1															4	8	4	7		1					1		5	18	4	26	1	24	3.0	11	16	21	32	89.
GURIA.	22.4.56	1				1		1						1			6	2	1	4	2	1							5		13	17	3	23	2	22	4.0	26	15	28	35	112
MUNGA/R.	21.4.56		1			1												4			3		4						4		13	27	7	32	4	30	3.6	24	25	31	43	134.
BERIMBEI.	18.4.56		1											1	2			4			4		3						1		1	8	4	13	1	12	3.4	3	2	9	17	45.
GURUMBU.	18.4.56	1												2	1		1			1	3		1						1		3	24	4	19	1	15	3.0	11	17	30	25	92.
ONGOBU.	15.5.56																1m	2m	2	1			5								9	12	2	9	-	6	3.0	12	6	12	11	46
SEMEI.	16.5.56	1	1											1	1		1m	2m		1	1		9								10	16	5	22	-	15	3.0	18	13	18	25	84.
MOYARO.	15.5.56	2	1														3m	1m													7	16	5	18	2	15	3.1	18	16	17	19	70.
GUMBAIONG.		-																																							
TOTAL.		7	7			2		2						5	6		12	19	12	15	24	1	23						12		67	161	45	171	12	159		135	137	196	241	769.
B.F.W'D		38	30	1	2	4	8	30	23	4	4	4	4	25	22	2	20	61	7	25	59	1	212	3	1			41	2	339	642	219	799	53	683		893	733	796	1035	3826
GRAND TOTAL.		45	37	1	2	6	8	32	23	4	4	4	4	30	28	2	32	80	19	40	83	2	235	3	1			53	2	406	803	264	970	65	842		1028	870	992	1276	4595.

N

BISMARK SEA.

YAGAMON CENSUS DIVISION.

MOT CENSUS DIVISION.

NAHO RAWA CENSUS DIVISION.

SURIHAN RIVER

SAMUL RIVER

TUMUNDA

BUBIA RIVER

GALSAP RIVER

UMIL RIVER

MOT

YAMAI

SKETCH MAP - SAIDOR PATROL No 7 of 1956.

KEY.

------ PATROL ROUTE.

-.-.-.- CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARIES.

SCALE. 4 MLS TO 1 inch.

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	PRESENTS Hire of Canoes To [illegible]	To Prisoners & 1. Interpreter.	
RICE.	112 lbs.	100.	25.				78.	19.
MEAT.	326 tins.	140.	50.				14.	132.
SOAP.	20	12.					3½	4½
MATCHES.	96 bx.	68.		500	200			96
TOBACCO.	64 lb.	12		40		4		8.
SALT.	112.	12	10	50				40
SUGAR.	70	60				5	5.	NIL
TEA.	10	5.						5.
AXES 3 lb.	3.				2			1.
KNIVES BUSH 18"	6.				2			4.
BELTS TRADE.	6.					1		5.
PIPES SMOKING	3.					1		2.
MIRRORS TRADE.	12.							12.
12G. CARTRIDGES C.S	25.							19.
MARGARINE.	30	24.					6	NIL
BLADES RAZOR.	300.	10.		200	100	50.		140.
KEROSENE.	8.	8.						NIL

Govt. Ptr. nt.—5677/1.