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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MADANG  
STATION: SAIDOR  
VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1946 - 1951

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: SAIDOR MADANG  
 ACCESSION NO. 496  
 VOL, NO: 1 : 1946/51 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 15

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[2] 2 OF 1946/47	13-22	D. R. PROWES PO	KABUR-BIDING	MAP	18.11.46 - 30.11.46
[3] 1 OF 1947/48	23-35	J. R. GRIFFIN PO	SIBOG OF NANKINA SUB-DIVISION		25.8.47 - 3.9.47
[4] 2 OF 1947/48	36-46	J. R. GRIFFIN PO	SAIDOR UPPER YANEDAK RIVER	MAP	13.10.47 - 24.10.47
[5] 3 OF 1947/48	47-61	C. H. MACLEAN PO	BAMBA - YANT & UPPER NANKINA NO. 2 RAI COAST	MAP	10.11.47 - 3.12.47
[6] 1 OF 1948/49	62-68	R. A. J. BENTINCK PO	NO. 2 RAI COAST		25.5.48 - 4.6.49
[7] 1 OF 1949/50	69-81	R. A. J. BENTINCK PO	COASTAL AREA OF NO. 1 RAI COAST		6.7.49 - 27.7.49
[8] 2 OF 1949/50	82-86	R. A. J. BENTINCK PO	COASTAL AREA OF NO. 1 RAI COAST		12.9.49 - 19.9.49
[9] 3 OF 1949/50	87-93	R. A. J. BENTINCK PO	LONG ISLAND	MAP	23.10.49 - 27.10.49
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[11] 1 OF 1950/51	107-113	F. V. REITANO PO	NO. 2 RAI COAST		19.7.50 - 23.7.50
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MADANG DISTRICT

SAIDOR SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

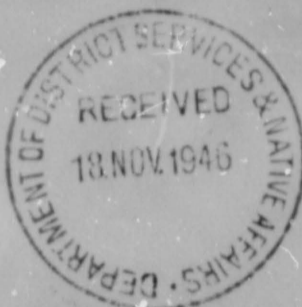
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SAIDOR.

16th October, 1946.

District Officer,  
MADANG.



PATROL REPORT-SAIDOR 1/46-BY D.R. PROWSE, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED:- BAMA-YAUT Sub-Division and portion of UPPER YUPNA Sub-Division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:- (1) To carry out general Administrative duties including the taking of census.  
(2) To record and investigate War Damage Compensation claims.

EUROPEAN PERSONNEL:- D.R.Prowse - Patrol Officer

N.G.P.F. Personnel:- Reg. No. 3588 Lance Corporal LIAU  
" " 5071B Constable MUNER  
" " 3782 Constable KUMIL

DURATION OF PATROL:- From 17th September to 10th October, 1946.

COST OF PATROL:- Payments to Village Officials and Carriers:  
100 lbs. Salt.  
3 lbs. Tobacco N.T.

MAP REFERENCE:- 2037 MADANG 4miles to 1"

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*D.R. Prowse*  
.....  
D.R.Prowse Patrol Officer.

17 th Sept. 1946:-

Departed from SAIDOR Station at 0730 hours and proceeded along the coast to SEL, via WILWILAN, FANGGER, MUR, EARU and KANGGURIRI. Revised census at SEL and camped.

18th Sept. 1946:-

At SEL. Investigated War Damage claims. Inspected village and ordered the immediate quarantining of two lepers pending their transfer to Madang. Natives advised to clear their coconut groves.

19th Sept. 1946:-

Proceeded to SUARE (SEURE). Census revised and War Damage claims investigated. Village inspected and advice given re cleaning of coconut groves.

20th Sept. 1946:-

Proceeded to YAGOMI and revised census. Investigated War Damage claims.

21st Sept. 1946:-

Further War Damage claims investigated at YAGOMI. Continued to MALALAMAI where census was revised for the first time in four years. Inspected coconut groves which have been badly neglected.

22nd Sept. 1946:-

At MALALAMAI.

23rd Sept. 1946:-

Inspected village of MALALAMAI and investigated War Damage claims. Food position here is poor. Natives advised to trade with more fortunate villages ~~in~~ in order to obtain taro and yams for planting.

24th. Sept. 1946:-

Proceeded to BONGA. Here the housing is excellent but sanitary arrangements unsatisfactory. Old village book lost during the war. Census taken and new book issued. To YARA. Census renewed. Old book missing

25th Sept. 1946:-

Inspected village of YARA. Latrines not fly-proof and housing poor. Natives explained that they intend combining with BONGA. (His move is inspired by the Mission.) Instructions and advice issued to improve sanitary conditions immediately. Investigated War Damage claims, several of which proved to be greatly exaggerated, and proceeded to GALI. Census revised at GALI - the first revision for four years.

26th Sept. 1946:-

At GALI. Investigated War Damage claims. The village is in the course of being moved to a better site on the Eastern bank of the YIMBUNGE River.

27th Sept. 1946:-

Proceeded inland to RUANGE from GALI. Revised census (the first revision since 1942), and investigated War Damage claims. Here again food is not plentiful. The natives say that wild pigs eat their crops. Advice was given to fence gardens and also to plant coconuts at the village site.

1 (Continued)      DIARY.28th Sept. 1946:-

Departed for BWANA. At BWANA the pre-war village book was again missing. Census taken and new book issued. Village very neat and clean with a good pig-proof fence surrounding it. The site is a good one but cracks in the ground caused by a recent earth tremor have alarmed the natives who now intend moving to another site.

29th. Sept. 1946:-

Arrived at TAPEN, where the village of MOAM has also settled. People of MOAM were lined and ~~take~~ their War Damage claims recorded. The composite village is a very large one and Mission activity is tremendous. These people are not "Administration conscious" and have not been lined by a Govt. Official since 1941. Latrines were freshly dug for show purposes and had no tops.

30th. Sept. 1946:-

Revised census of the village of TAPEN. Large fall in population due to dysentery. A volunteer was obtained for training as Medical Tul-Tul. The present Medical Tul-Tul is aged and incapable of looking after such a large population. (He is now in gaol for concealing sick.).

Pupils from surrounding villages attend school at TAPEN learning to read and write the KOTTE language. "Pidgin" is spoken only by a few.

A talk was given to the people in an effort to induce ~~more~~ greater interest in Govt. work.

1st. October 1946:-

Const. KUMIL remained at TAPEN with portion of the cargo while the Patrol continued further inland, taking with it a nucleus of ten carriers from TAPEN in case none available later on.

Proceeded to WINDILUK where no difficulty was encountered in lining the people. War Damage claims were recorded and the patrol proceeded to KWEMBUNG. At first only an ex N.G.I.B native and a few youngsters were found in the village, despite adequate notice of the coming of the Patrol. The LULUAI, TUL-TUL and the rest of the people had run away into the bush. The LULUAI was contacted and came in with a few natives. He was told that the Patrol expected to be able to line the village in two day's time on the return journey from NOKOPO. The LULUAI of the MARAWUMs is deceased but the KWEMBUNG Official agreed to have all the natives of the two villages available for census on the return journey.

2nd. October 1946:-

Proceeded to NOKOPO and inspected the village. Housing is of a temporary nature at present. Mission teachers have done ~~me~~ a good job in getting these people together again since the war. The village of NYAN intends to combine with NOKOPO.

War Damage claims recorded.

3rd. October 1946:-

People of NOKOPO LINED FOR census. Village book again missing due to the war. Although the TUL-TUL of NYAN was present it was impossible to record the census for that village as the people are still scattered about the bush. The Mission is getting them together again at NOKOPO and it should be possible to line them on the next visit.



1 (Continued)      D I A R Y .3rd. October 1946:- (Continued)

Patrol proceeded back to KWEMBUNG. The people of MARAWUM were still absent but a fair line of KWEMBUNG ~~XXXXXX~~ people was obtained. Village book was said to have been destroyed during the war. A new book was issued. It was found necessary to imprison the TUL-TUL of KWEMBUNG for urging the people not to line.

4th. October 1946:-

From KWEMBUNG to TAPEN via WINDILUK.

5th. October 1946:-

At TAPEN. Re-inspected latrines, the number of which have been doubled since 29th of Sept. All are now deep and have planed tops. The talk given previously evidently has had some effect.

Potatoes were grown fairly abundantly here before the war. The natives were advised to increase both potato and coffee production with a view to export.

6th. October 1946:-

To KOSIT. Revised census and recorded War Damage claims. These people intend combining at the coast with MALALAMAI.

7th. October 1946:-

Proceeded to GABUTAMON where census was revised and War Damage claims recorded.

8th. October 1946:-

Continued to WATANG. Revised census and recorded War Damage claims. The people from the ARANGAPAN Bush came to WATANG to have their names recorded in the census. They are but nine in number and have not been lined before. They were instructed to continue lining at WATANG in future and were advised to settle with the people of WATANG.

9th. October 1946:-

Proceeded to KEPOIAK, where only 38 of the population of 66 were lined. Apparently these people have never settled down in a village and are scattered about the bush at their gardens. The absentees refused to obey the LULUAI's instruction to line.

Continued to TALMIRO and after lining the people and inspecting the village arrived at the coast near SEL and made camp at MUR.

10th. October 1946:-

Returned to the Station at SAIDOR.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The situation in the area visited is far from satisfactory, due mainly to lack of patrolling. Most of the area had not been patrolled since 1941 or 1942. Even in those days the inland section was comparatively "new" and the prolonged absence of Administrative Officers in the area has not improved matters.

The coastal people have settled down reasonably well since the war and rehabilitation is progressing satisfactorily.

The peoples of RUANGE, BWANA, TAPEN, MOAM, WINDILUK and GAEUTAMON have been much tardier than the coastal people in their progress towards rehabilitation. Unlike the coastal people they are not "Administration conscious" and lack of interest in Govt. work is apparent. There is tremendous Mission activity in this section and the Mission has rendered excellent service in bringing these people in from the bush and back to their villages. Religious activities, nevertheless, are now tending to take up a good deal of the people's time, with the result that rehabilitation is not progressing as quickly as it might. Lack of guidance and help in rehabilitation is considered however to be the main reason for lack of progress in this direction. The supervision of rehabilitation on the coast by Native Constables has produced excellent results and it is therefore intended to post a Constable to the area mentioned above in an endeavour to obtain similar results.

Further inland at KWEMBUNG and MARAWUM the people have become shy of the Govt. The TUL-TUL of WINDILUK declares that the KWEMBUNGS and MARAWUMS had threatened to kill him if he brought a Govt. Patrol to their places. By careful handling of the situation a fairly complete line of the KWEMBUNGS was obtained, but the MARAWUMS were a different proposition as they are still scattered about the bush and their LULUAI is dead. Even the prospect of being paid compensation for War Damage failed to bring them in. These two villages have not been missionized despite the efforts of the Mission to obtain a hearing.

At NOKOPO the natives are settling down well. The people here have been lined for census only about two or three times and none of them speak "Pidgin". They are a friendly crowd. They left their village when the Japanese retreated and are only now getting back to normal. The smaller population of NYAN ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ has not yet returned to normal but the TUL-TUL states that the people intend to settle at NOKOPO as soon as possible.

Difficulty was encountered at KEPOLAK in obtaining a line of the people and a proportion of the population has left the village and taken to the bush. The efforts of the LULUAI to bring them in were of no avail and a good deal of work will be necessary to persuade them to come back. A (reputedly) large group of natives inland of KEPOLAK, between the YADU and WARUP Rivers have never been lined for census taking. This is surprising considering the short distance from this section to the coast.

In order to remedy the situation where necessary, good Village Officials have been chosen to visit the areas concerned and to work among the people.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Officials on the coast are generally doing good work. It was noted that the best villages had the best Officials. For instance, of the coastal villages YARA and GALI are comparatively backward and in both these villages officials appear to have very little power.

In the inland villages, the majority of the officials cannot speak "Pidgin". Some new TUL-TULs have been recommended to fill vacancies as a result of the Patrol. In the choosing of these TUL-TULs, ability to speak "Pidgin" was insisted upon.

The Officials at WATANG, TALMIRO and WINDILUK are excellent, the latter particularly doing good work whilst accompanying the Patrol.

VILLAGE MATTERS.(a) Housing:-

Housing, with the exception of a few villages is poor. ~~THE~~

The houses on the coast are not up to the same standard as those on the No.1 RAI COAST. As there is no limbon available, flooring is usually of bamboo.

The mountain people declare that their dwellings are only temporary and will be renewed shortly. It is interesting to note that even where the natives' dwellings, at their worst, elaborate churches have been built, and the houses built for Mission teachers are well above the standard set by the rest of village.

The natives were advised to discard their temporary houses as soon as possible and to follow the example of the teachers when re-building.

(b) Sanitation and Water Supply:-

On the coast, sanitary arrangements are fairly good but numerous latrines were found not to be fly-proof. The possibility of introducing a "pan" system of sanitation was discussed with these natives, who seemed to be keen on the idea. Empty rice drums could be used as pans. The method of cleaning the pan would be to throw it bodily into the sea for 24 hours during which time it would be replaced by a spare. The system if successfully introduced would have the effect of reducing the fly population and provide an opportunity for composting to be introduced.

Inland, where dysentery has taken its toll, talks were given on the necessity to erect latrines and make them fly-proof. A Native Constable will be sent to the area to ensure that the advice given is carried out.

Water supply is in most cases good. The mountain people carry water from nearby streams in bamboo sticks. At KWEMBUNG, however, there are no streams nearby and water is in short supply. The natives dig into the ground to obtain small quantities.

(c) Agriculture and Livestock:-

On and near the coast, the natives are now short of food. The present time is the planting season and the people were urged to plant as much as possible in order to have something in reserve at this time next year. They were advised to trade with more fortunate villages on the No.1 RAI COAST in order to obtain food and planting material.

4 (Continued) VILLAGE MATTERS.

The planting of a quick crop such as corn was strongly recommended as the diet at the moment consists largely of bananas and coconuts.

In the mountains, food is sufficient but the war has left its mark on the budding potato industry. It will be some time before potato production in the TAPEN area is back to pre-war levels. Advice was given to plant as many potatoes and cabbages as possible.

Coffee was also produced in fair quantity at TAPEN before the war and sold to the Mission and to the Administration. As there are plenty of coffee trees in evidence, it should not be difficult to plant extensively with a view to production for export.

The possibility of the coastal natives cutting copra from their existing coconut groves was discussed with them. If transport and market can be found the people are willing to begin work as soon as their groves are cleared. Natives experienced in cutting and drying are available to direct activities.

At RUANGE and BWANA the number of pigs was surprising but elsewhere they are scarce. The natives would welcome an opportunity to buy Australian pigs.

(d) Rest Houses:-

Every village visited, with the exception of NOKOPO, had a Rest House. The LULUAI of NOKOPO was asked to erect one.

The rest houses are not elaborate, usually of one room, sometimes two, but are sufficient for their purpose. It is to be hoped that large villages, such as TAPEN, GABUTAMON and NOKOPO, will provide better rest houses later on.

5 ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads traversed were not as good as could be desired.

It is very doubtful if a horse could get to TAPEN and it would be impossible at present to take one past there. Indeed, parts of the road between TAPEN and NOKOPO ~~are~~ are dangerous even by foot!

Unfortunately, the road between TAPEN and GABUTAMON cannot be used as it is dangerous. This necessitated the Patrol going down to KOSIT and up again to GABUTAMON. It was discovered however that a small overgrown hunting track exists between TAPEN and GABUTAMON and instructions have been issued to build a new road following this track.

The planting of shade trees by the people of SEL and SUARE on the coastal road was commended at the beginning of the patrol and it was pleasing to note that many more had been planted by the time the patrol returned.

6 MISSION ACTIVITIES.

Mission activity and influence is marked throughout the area. Nearly every village has a church which stands out from the other buildings.

Lutheran Mission teachers from FINSCHAVEN have been working steadily in the mountains and have done an excellent job in bringing the people together since the war.

At KWEMBUNG, MARAWUM and KEPOLAK, the Mission has not been given a hearing and it was in these places that most difficulty was encountered by the Patrol.

6 (Continued) MISSION ACTIVITIES.

At TAPEN, 28 youths from surrounding villeges attend a Lutheran Mission school, where they are taught to read and write the KOTTE language. While attending this school they reside at TAPEN. It was noted with interest that about four different native languages are taught by the Lutheran Mission in the area visited. KOTTE is used the most. The people on the coast again expressed the desire to learn English.

It is believed that the Mission (Lutheran) is selecting nominees to fill vacancies for Village Officials. At GABUTAMON a nominee for the post of TUL-TUL admitted that the Mission had selected him and "trained" him for the position.

At the time of the Patrol, preparations were being made for the Lutheran Missionary, Rev. P. Freyberg to visit the area to perform Christening ceremonies.

Native Mission teachers gave valuable assistance to the Patrol as interpreters when called upon.

7

GENERAL SUMMARY.

As a result of this patrol it can be seen that although the coastal people have possibly been advanced during the war, the mountain natives in this area have been set back considerably. Dysentery and neglect have left their mark on the population.

In order to bring these people back to their pre-war stage of development, every encouragement and guidance must be given them. for

It would be advisable in future patrols to the UPPER YUPNA to be preceded by a few good Village Officials from nearer the coast. This was the practice in the past.

*D.R. Prowse*  
.....  
D.R. Prowse, Patrol Officer.

NATIVE HEALTH.

Health in the areas covered varied with the locality.

A pleasing feature was the lack of cases of yaws. However dysentery has taken its toll of the population in the mountains. This disease was spread by the Japanese in their retreat and according to the natives it passed either unnoticed or unheeded by A.N.G.A.U. Dysentery has not yet been completely eradicated from the area. The fear of this disease is probably one of the reasons that portion of the population remains in the bush instead of in villages.

Swelling of the thyroid gland is very common in the inland villages.

At SEL, on the coast, two cases of leprosy were discovered. These, a woman and her child, had previously been on Leper Island, Madang and had been discharged as cured. Instructions were issued as to the quarantining of these lepers and these have been carried out. When arrangements are made, they will be sent to Madang.

Record of Medical TulTuls :-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>
SEL	KER-KER
SUARE	URAMALA
YAGOMI	FOROK
MALALAMAI	BUKUKA
BONGA	-
YARA (YARA)	KIGRUME
GALI	MUMORI
RUANGE *	SINGTAU
BWANA *	PIJUNG
MOAM *	X
TAPEN *	DAPUD (Aged- in gaol)
<del>WINDILUK</del>	
WINDILUK *	-
NOKOPO *	-
NYAN *	-
KWEMBUNG *	-
MARAWUM *	-
KOSIT	PAREI
GABUTAMON	KUNDUT
WATANG	TUPONG
KEPOLAN	-
TALMIRO	KIA

\* Villages affected by dysentery.

Recommendation M.T.T.

It is recommended that PARUN of TAPEN who is a volunteer, be trained as a Medical Tul Tul to replace DAPUD, who is aged and at present in gaol for concealing sick.

*D.R. Prowse*  
.....  
D.R. Prowse Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON N.G.P.F. PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

The three N.G.P.F. personnel accompanying the patrol carried out a difficult task, admirably, despite their lack of numbers in such an unsettled area.

Individual reports are as follows:-

Reg.No. 3588 Lance Corporal LIAU.

Conduct - Good.  
Discipline - Good.  
Ability - Conscientious and reliable. Requires a little more experience in dealing with unsophisticated, mountain natives.

Reg.No. 3782 Constable KUMIL.

Conduct - Good.  
Discipline - Good  
Ability - Quiet, but an excellent type. He possesses tact.

Reg.No. 5071B Constable MUNEE.

Conduct - Good.  
Discipline - Good  
Ability - Keen. Has the confidence of the coastal natives among whom he has worked alone in the past.

The escape of a prisoner from the patrol was due in part to neglect on the part of the Police, but excusable because of their lack of numbers and the absence of handcuffs.

*D.R.Prowse*  
.....  
D.R.Prowse, Patrol Officer.

2 of 46/47



30/10/6.

DEP.DRP

№ 30/

Sub-District Office  
SAIDOR.

3rd December 1946.

District Officer,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT-SAIDOR 2/46-47 -BY D.R.PROWSE P.O.

AREA PATROLLED:- KABUR-BIDING Sub-Division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:- (1) To carry out general Administrative duties including the taking of census.  
(2) To record and investigate War Damage Compensation claims.

EUROPEAN PERSONNEL:- D.R.Prowse - Patrol Officer.

N.G.P.F. PERSONNEL:- Reg.No. 3782 Constable KUMIL.  
" " 5066B Constable TAGAPA.  
" " 2567 Constable TOKA.  
" " 2760 Constable YANGAT.

COST OF PATROL:- Payments to Village Officials and Carriers:  
150 lbs. Salt.  
25 lbs. Tobacco N.T.

DURATION OF PATROL:- From 18th. November, 1946 to 30th. November, 1946.

MAP REFERENCE:- 2037 MADANG 4 miles to 1".

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*D.R.Prowse*  
.....  
D.R.Prowse Patrol Officer.

18th. Nov. 1946:-

Departed from SAIDOR Station at 0800 hours and proceeded to WILWILAN. The village of WILWILAN was right on the coast before the war but the new village is being built a short distance inland on a very good site.

Latrines were found to be in a deplorable condition and infested with flies. Instructions given to fill in these latrines and have new fly-proof ones constructed by the time the Patrol returned.

Revised census. The people of the small village of KAKIMAR and part of KAUDI have settled with WILWILAN.

Rehabilitation has been slow here and although some good type houses are in course of erection, not one has been completed yet.

A Council was instituted, War Damage investigated and the Patrol proceeded to KALALIN where camp was made.

19th. Nov. 1946:-

At KALALIN. Revised census, instituted a Council and investigated War Damage claims.

KALALIN is well situated but again housing consists of small humpies and no permanent building has been attempted as yet.

20th. Nov. 1946:-

To NAMPA, ~~revised~~ where a composite village is being formed. This consists of the hamlets of MARADI, NAMPA, KORING and KALSANDE. The site on the main road has been cleared but houses have not yet been erected. No Village Books. Lined people for census and offered advice re lay-out of village and housing.

Proceeded towards DABAN but failed to reach that village before nightfall. Made camp on the road.

21st. Nov. 1946:-

Continued to DABAN. Here a far too large composite village is being formed. It includes the hamlets of KABUMDANGIN, DABAN, SUANG and GUIRAK. A number of these people had never lined for census before, but old village books were not available for comparison purposes.

Advice was given to form a second village at the old village site of DABAN, not far distant if the present site proves insufficient. Each hamlet has been issued with a separate Village Book in case they decide to split up again.

Very few War Damage claims here.

22nd. Nov. 1946:-

Proceeded to UMBOLDING, where the villages of UMBOLDING and MULUMIANG are combining. Houses in evidence but they are said to be temporary. This village is decorated with cabbages. As the site is hardly big enough, advice was given to build part of the village at an old site nearby.

Census revised and War Damage ~~is~~ investigated.

23rd. Nov. 1946:-

Lined people of the hamlet of KUPTUI, who intend to settle with UMBOLDING, and proceeded to KASU, via SOMEK. BANYAT hamlet is combining with KASU and the people of the two places were lined at KASU. Village Books again kept separate.

Investigated War Damage claims and proceeded back to SOMEK and revised census of that village.

Housing at both SOMEK and KASU is practically negligible, the people at present living in proximity to their gardens. However they have undertaken to have decent villages built within six months on the sites chosen.

1 (Continued)DIARY.24th. Nov. 1946:-

To BAGEN. Here houses are in evidence, but the people are moving back to their pre-war site and the new village is in course of construction. Revised census and recorded War Damage claims. Elected a Council.

The village of KIENG has split up and no longer exists, a section of the people migrating to BAGEN and the others to coastal villages.

25 th. Nov. 1946:-

To MONARA, where MONARA, ANALUM, ASIET and WUNKUM are combining. These people ran away en masse from the last Patrol to visit the area and have never been fully lined before.

The combined village is to settle at the pre-war MONARA site and if this proves insufficient to comfortably house the population another nearby site is to be used also.

A few War Damage claims recorded.

26th. Nov. 1946:-

Proceeded back to the main road and on to SUBARE. This village has a good number of houses but no attempt has been made to replace the four burnt during the war. Latrines are excellent.

Advice given re planting of lawns at village. Revised census, elected a Council and recorded War Damage claims.

Continued to FAIGURUF, which had previously been lined with SUBARE and included in the one book. A separate book was issued and a large number of new names were recorded.

Proceeded to MAMGAK and camped.

27th. Nov. 1946:-

At MAMGAK. Revised census of APAK and MAMGAK villages which are combining at MAMGAK. Recorded War Damage claims, and elected a Council.

Houses are in evidence here as they were not destroyed during the war.

Proceeded to KANGGURIRI at the beach. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. KANGGURIRI has but two large families and they have been included in the SEL ~~VILLAGE~~ Village Book as a hamlet of SEL.

28th. Nov. 1946:-

Proceeded to BARU. Revised census. There has been heavy inward migration here. Investigated War Damage and continued to MUR.

At MUR. Lined that village for <sup>n</sup>census revision and recorded part of the War Damage suffered.

MUR is by far the best village on the No. 2 RAI COAST, the Luluai being a particularly progressive type. Inward migration has been heavy. At present the village is situated about half a mile from the coast, but a new site has been cleared at the beach.

29th. Nov. 1946:-

Completed the investigation of War Damage at MUR and proceeded to FANGGER. Here yet another composite village is in the making. FANGGER, ~~KOR~~ MIOR, MINGYAN and part of KAUDI are combining at the old ANGAU site on the BIDIING River.

Unfortunately, no buildings remain except a Rest House and one other.

Revised census and recorded part of the War Damage suffered.

30th. Nov. 1946:-

Completed the investigation of War Damage at FANGGER and returned to the Govt. Station at SAIDOR.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The situation in this area is an interesting one. The natives generally are backward.

There has been very little effort to construct villages since the War and large numbers of the people are living at their gardens rather than in villages. However, sites have been cleared and the people have undertaken to commence building immediately.

Apparently these natives have become imbued with the idea of combining villages. Even the people of the most remote hamlets have declared their intention to settle with other villages. The explanation given by the natives for this sudden move to combine is that they have come to realise that the Govt. is out to help them and that they wish to make patrolling easier by settling in larger villages on the main road. This attitude from a previously notoriously unco-operative group is puzzling, but it can be put down to the influence of YALI.

Headmen were told that it was not the Govt's policy to drag people away from their old sites and gardens. In some cases however the combinations are desirable, this being particularly so at MONARA. Here four small groups are combining at a point in the centre of their gardens. It is a pity that larger sites are not available in order that the composite villages may be given a fair trial. It can be foreseen that, among other things, lack of space will necessitate the breaking up of these villages and for this reason, in most cases, separate Village Books have been issued.

A large number of natives who absented themselves from the previous (ANCAU) patrol, lined to have their names recorded. It is believed, too, that in many cases, natives who had never lined before, presented themselves. Village Officials declare that very few of the natives of ASIET and KABUM-DANGIN at the head of the KABUR River have lined for census in the past.

At FAIGURUF, which has always been a difficult group, an interesting fact was discovered, which may account for their behavior in the past. Attempts have been made repeatedly to bring these natives into a permanent village, but always after a short time they have taken to the bush. The cause for this, apparently, is that the FAIGURUF's are afraid of the coastal people and people from villages nearby, who whenever the FAIGURUF natives congregate in a village, persist in attempts to obtain women against their will. Any further happenings of this nature are to be reported immediately, so that action can be taken against the offenders. The people of the villages concerned have been warned accordingly.

The Patrol was welcomed into nearly every village by a SING-SING and pigs, fowls and food were distributed generously by the villagers.

A noticeable feature is the the predominance in numbers of males over females. Because of this, Child-Marriage is very common and the number of unmarried males is high, but even so polygamy is very much in evidence.

Considerable migration to the coast has taken place, which could conceivably be put down to the "Cargo bogey" and may be the basis for the report received in June last, relating to same. Discreet questioning of the natives has convinced me that this is not the case ~~AND THE MIGRATIONS~~ and the migrations can best be put down to the offers of land by coastal people in efforts to increase ~~their~~ their populations and a desire by some mountain people for advancement, which they consider can best be obtained at the coast. In all cases advice was given to the mountain people to remain in the mountains rather than flock to the coast. Any further movement of villages is to be reported to O.I.C. SAIDOR before being undertaken.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND VILLAGE COUNCILS.

Village Councils were introduced to a number of villages by means of election by the people. In nearly every case existing Officials (Luluais, Tul-Tuls and Medical Tul-Tuls) were elected and where warranted one or two others. It was impressed on the natives that they were not obliged to choose existing Officials.

Actually, this particular area is hardly sufficiently advanced to have Councils introduced and in the more backward villages Councils were not formed. Instead, Officials have been invited to attend Sub-Divisional Council meetings when arranged in order to get the idea and give their views.

In cases where War Damage Compensation has been paid in respect of community claims, the Councils have been entrusted with the money and they have agreed to obtain the approval of the O.I.C. SAIDOR before spending it. This money should be most helpful in keeping interest in the Council alive. An account in which receipts and payments of Village Funds are to be recorded has been opened in the back of Village Books.

Of the Officials, the Luluai of MUR, who accompanied the Patrol, and the Luluais of BAGEN and KASU appeared to be most influential and proved helpful.

Councils were introduced to the following villages:-

WILWILAN (and component hamlets)	5	members.
KALALIN	3	"
BANYAT	3	"
KASU	4	"
SOMEK	4	"
BAGEN	5	"
SUBARE	4	"
MANGAK	3	"
APAK	3	"
BARU	3	"
MUR	6	"
FANGGER (and component hamlets)	7	"

All of these Councils are to attend Sub-Divisional Council meetings at MUR when arranged.

VILLAGE MATTERS.(a) Housing:-

For the most part housing in the area is negligible. The people generally have until now made no attempt to come back to their villages since the War and live in proximity to their gardens.

Scarcity of building materials is blamed for the delay at present, although some of the people admitted that until recently they had not contemplated ~~settling~~ settling in villages again. They agreed to have villages built within six months and advice was given re lay-out of villages and housing.

Lack of good building sites will prove a handicap to the larger villages.

(b) Sanitation and Water Supply:-

In one or two villages, where the natives have apparently had good advice in erecting pit latrines, sanitation is excellent, but elsewhere latrines were rarely in evidence as the people are not living at their villages.

All villages are well supplied with water from streams,

4 (Continued)

VILLAGE MATTERS.

except SUBARE, whose local water supply dries up during the dry season, this necessitating a long trek, to the vicinity of BAGEN, for water.

(c) Agriculture and Livestock:-

Most villages have planted their gardens but a number of them delayed this work because of the coming of the Patrol. Good rains have fallen which should prove beneficial.

Food is now just sufficient for the natives' needs and is far from being plentiful, particularly on the coast.

An interesting discovery was that rice had been grown successfully by the people of WILWILAN before the War. The Luluai states that he saved a box full of seed during the war years but when he planted it again it failed to come up. This Luluai, an elderly one, is very keen on the idea of growing rice again as he considers it superior to the native crops. He has asked that a small quantity of seed rice be made available for this purpose.

Vegetable Seeds were distributed to some villages and the people of the higher areas were advised to trade for seed potatoes from the TAPEN-GABUTAMON area.

Figs are plentiful in the inland villages.

## (d)

Rest Houses:-

In the early stages of the Patrol, a tent had to be carried as there are no Rest Houses between SAIDCR and UMBOLDING. The people of KALALIN, NAMPA and DABAN have been asked to erect Rest Houses.

From UMBOLDING onwards Rest Houses are in evidence and are generally of good design.

## 5

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads generally were found to be in reasonably good condition, although in some places maintenance and grading is required to enable horses to be used.

One section of the road, between NAMPA and DABAN, which follows the ridge had been badly neglected by the natives who no longer use it. The result was that a path had to be cut through the bush with which the road was overgrown. Instructions were given that this road is to be opened up again and made suitable for horse traffic.

The road from UMBOLDING to MONARA is also to be improved so that future patrols may proceed to MONARA from UMBOLDING instead of from BAGEN.

## 6

MISSION ACTIVITIES.

Very little Mission activity was encountered in the area. The coastal people are Lutherans and the inlanders who have had only preliminary contact with the Mission are Catholics. If migration to the coast continues it is possible that Mission boundaries, as observed at present, will disappear in this sector.

Most of the inland people are not anxious that Mission teachers be sent to their villages. Polygamy, child-marriage and "House Tambarans" are still in vogue.

Natives were told that they could expect a greater degree of Mission penetration in the future but that they should as far as possible retain their old customs, dancing etc. and not become devoid of all traditional practices as had the coastal people in many cases.

7

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Rehabilitation in the Sub-Division has been unnecessarily slow and in fact no reconstruction has taken place in many cases.

Nevertheless, the new attitude adopted by these hitherto unco-operative natives towards the Govt. is encouraging and it is considered that improvement will be noted by the next Patrol to this area.

*D.R. Prowse*  
.....  
D.R. Prowse Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON NATIVE HEALTH.

The natives in this Sub-Division were found to be healthy.

Although a few cases of yaws and scabies were sent to Madang ~~xxx~~ for treatment, the incidence of same was very low.

As elsewhere, Medical Tul-Tuls have no medical supplies.

Record of Medical Tul-Tuls.:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>
WILWILAN	TONI
KAKIMAR	NINADEI
KALALIN	NIMPA
NAMPA (Composite Village)	ETI
DABAN "	-
UMBOLDING "	-
MULUMIANG	KILIENG
KASU	TANGAR
SOMEK	-
BAGEN	ULI
ANALUM	TINGTUN
MONARA (Composite Village)	-
SUBARE	BASKIN
FALGURUF	-
MAMGAK	SAMANG (Gaol)
APAK	SEGARTWEL
BARU	LARGI
MUR	WATING
FANGGER (Composite Village)	KANGAN
MIOR	AINGANDEI
KANGGURIRI	MESAM.

*D.R. Prowse*  
.....  
D.R. Prowse Patrol Officer.



Report on N.G.P.F. Personnel Accompanying Patrol.

The four N.G.P.F. personnel accompanying the Patrol conducted themselves faultlessly.

Individual reports are as follows:-

Reg.No. 3782 Const. KUMIL.

Conduct and Discipline - Good.  
Ability - In the absence of an N.C.O., this Constable proved a worthy substitute. Most efficient and reliable.

Reg.No. 5066B Const. TAGAPA.

Conduct and Discipline - Good.  
Ability - Very keen and reliable.

Reg.No. 2567 Const. TOKA.

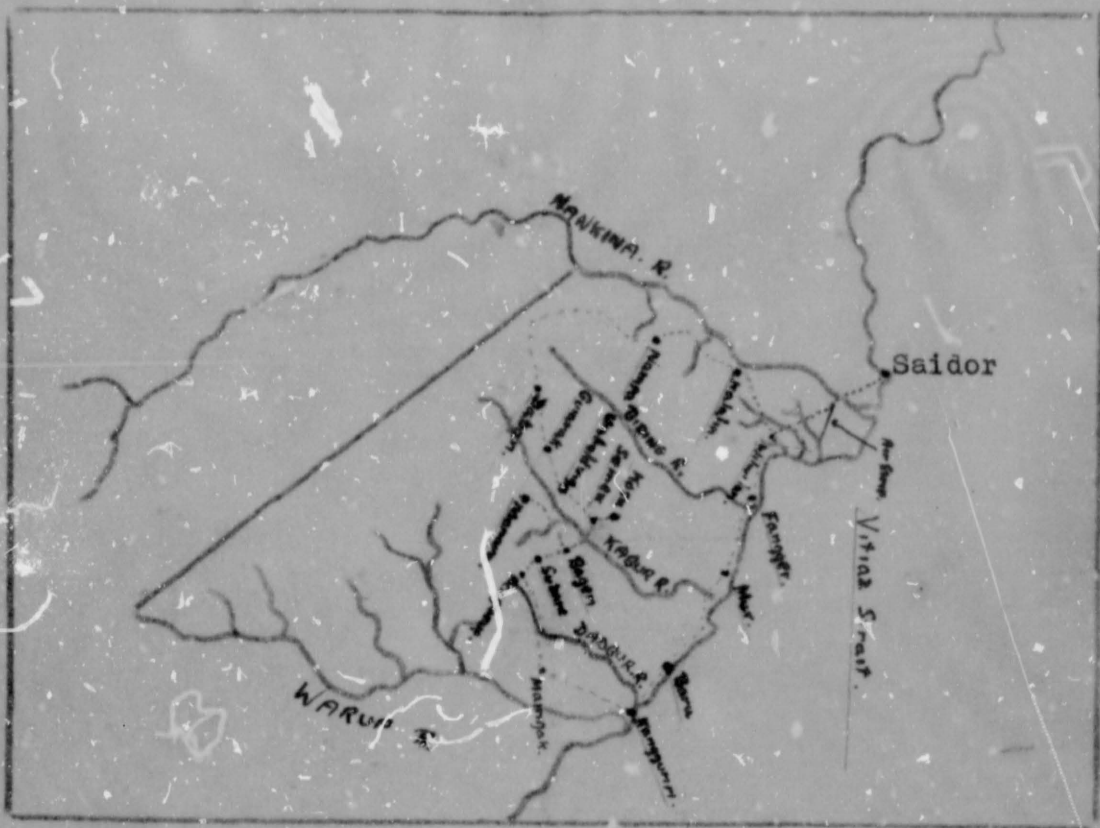
Conduct and Discipline - Good.  
Ability - Useful, but not outstanding.

Reg.No. 2760 Const. YANGAT.

Conduct and Discipline - Good.  
Ability - Conscientious and efficient.

*D.R.Prowse*

.....  
D.R.Prowse Patrol Officer.



KABUR - MIDING SUB-DIVISION.

Patrol Route .....

Tracing from 2037 MADANE 4 miles to 1°

L.P. Brown P.O.

1 of 47/48

REPORT OF A

PATROL

TO

SIBCG AREA OF NANKINA SUB-DIVISION

NO.1 RAI COAST, MADANG

BY

J.R.GRIFFIN P.O.

AIMS OF PATROL. 1. Assessment of native War Damage.  
2. Census revision and general administration.

DURATION. August 25th to September 3rd.

LAST PATROL. May 1945 by Lt. J.B. Clayton, Angau.

PERSONNEL. 1. European: J.R.GRIFFIN P.O.  
2. N.G.P.F.: Reg.No. 5492B L/Cpl. DINAS.  
" " 3782 Const. KUMIL.  
" " 3646 " SIRIAN.

MAP REFERENCE. Tracing of Map 11. SAIDOR TERRAIN HANDBOOK.  
Scale 1 inch - 4 miles.

INDEX.

1. Diary
2. Native Situation.
3. Roads and Bridges.
4. Rest Houses.
5. War Damage.
6. Village Officials.
7. Native Agriculture.
8. General

APPENDICES:

- (A) CENSUS.
- (B) N.G.P.F.
- (C) RECORD OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.
- (D) GENERAL HEALTH.

*J. Griffin*  
J.R.GRIFFIN. P.O.

MONDAY 25th.

Departed from SAIDOR SUB-STATION. Arrived at combined village of SASAGIL/BUSAKA. Revised census. Inspected village.

TUESDAY 26th.

Investigated War Damage claims.

WEDNESDAY 27th.

To WAIBOL. Revised census and inspected village. Investigated War Damage claims.

THURSDAY 28th.

To SIBOG. Found people of SILALALING lined at SIBOG. These natives were told to line at their own village in future. Revised census of both villages. Inspected SIBOG village.

FRIDAY 29th.

To SILALALING. The people of SABILONGI HUKK have combined with SILALALING. These people had not been censused previously. A census was compiled and SABILONGI names entered in SILALALING VILLAGE book. Inspected village and investigated War Damage claims. Returned to SIBOG.

SATURDAY 30th.

Investigated SIBOG War Damage claims.

SUNDAY 31st.

Sunday observed.

MON, 1st. SEPT.

To ARUN/BADA. Revised census. Inspected village. Investigated War Damage claims.

TUESDAY 2nd.

To YAUNIA/GIG. Revised census. Inspected village. Investigated War Damage claims.

WEDNESDAY 3rd.

Returned to station.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The most noticeable feature was that several villages have combined since the war, i.e. SASAGIL/BUSAKA, SILALALING/SABILONGI, AMUN/BADA, YAUNIA/GIG. When asked the reason for this, the natives, on all accounts, replied that it was due to the suggestions of YALI. The low population is a factor governing this combining of villages. SASAGIL/BUSAKA has only a combined total of 104 natives and was the largest village visited. The natives believe that larger villages will receive more attention from the Administration and will progress more rapidly. No difficulties caused by these combinations have yet arisen owing to land problems because of the close proximity of arable land, owned by both combining villages, to the combined village in each case. There is said to be no friction resulting from the fact of having two groups of village officials in a combined village as each deals only with the people of its own village. The combining of villages was discussed with the natives of all the above mentioned villages and they think that the matter will not present any difficulties.

Previously the SABILONGI people had no village but lived in houses near their various gardens. They are now combined in a hamlet close to SILALALING and announced their intention of combining with the SILALALING people to whom they are related by marriage. The SABILONGI natives had never before been censused. A census was compiled and names entered in SILALALING village book. None of the SABILONGI people spoke pidgin-english; nevertheless it was made clear by them that they wished their group to be recognised by the Administration.

It was reported at SIBOG that several remote non-pidgin speaking villages had sent youths to SIBOG to learn pidgin-english in order that the youths could interpret for any Administration officials who visited these villages. It was inferred that interpreters from outside a village are not fully trusted. Apparently un-sophisticated natives are becoming more Administration conscious.

At SABILONGI, SILALALING, & SIBOG new gardens have been planted with English potatoes, cabbages, and turnips. These have been constructed at YALI's suggestion for the production of a cash crop for sale to MADANG. The seed was originally supplied by Administration. The garden at SIBOG only was visited and it is thought that production will not be heavy. MADANG could possibly consume the whole production of the three gardens but the lack of transport remains a difficulty. Nevertheless a progressive step has been taken by these people. Enquiries were made regarding the possibility of growing coffee commercially by SIBOG natives. This will be the subject of a memorandum to District Agriculture Officer. Should elevation, soil, and rainfall etc. be suitable there is still the question of market and transport. It was explained to the natives that it may be some time before the factors, governing the profitable production of cash crops, were such that a cash crop plan could be put into operation.

Rehabilitation in this area is almost complete. Villages have been rebuilt and new garden areas have or are being cleared. Of the 107 houses inspected 52 had been built this year. This is thought to have been a reasonable effort. There has been a recent lull in the building programme owing to the fact that unexpected rain has kept the kunai unsuitable for thatching.

/thatching

2 (continued)

NATIVE SITUATION.

It was noticed that there were few absent under indenture from this area. In fact, the patrol was approached on two occasions to induce two indentured labourers to return home. This and the fact that the patrol was not successful in recruiting any natives for N.G.P.F. is explained by the natives themselves. They say that the amount of work in the villages is too extensive to allow any native to engage himself away from the village. When it was explained that a native working away from home was gaining experience and education of some form or other and that to prevent natives from coming in closer contact with Europeans would retard progress the reaction of the people was indicative that, at this stage of their development, they are apparently not yet ready for the benefits of such contacts.

3

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All roads followed were clean and in reasonably good order and, due to recent heavy rains, they were probably seen at their worst. The direct road from SIBOG to AMUN has not been generally been used by patrols and the natives did not expect that it would be used by this patrol. Nevertheless it was in quite good order from which it may perhaps be concluded that the roads in this area are usually clean and not only put in order for the visit of an inspecting officer.

In dry weather all roads could be used for horse traffic.

4

REST HOUSES.

There were rest houses for European and N.G.P.F. personnel at all villages except SILALALING. This village intends to construct them shortly and all materials have been gathered.

The rest houses were well designed and constructed.

5

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

War Damage claims were investigated and recorded by the patrol. Damage was not great in the area as fighting was not heavy. Destruction was caused generally by Allied forces.

the figures are as follows:-

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>POPULATION.</u>	<u>CLAIMANTS.</u>	<u>COMPENSATION.</u>
SABAGEL	16	21	31- 15 -0
WAIBOL	62	10	5- 9 -0
SIBOG	88	21	80- 11 -0
SILALALING	81	11	34- 5 -0
AMUN	77	27	79- 3 -0
YAUMUN	68	29	100- 8 -0
TOTAL	480	119	331 11 0

6VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In several villages (see appendix C.) there was not a full complement of village officials. This, of course, will be rectified later by the election of village councils. In the combined village of SASAGIL/BUSAKA where there are two groups of village officials and a small population, 104, it is thought that there are too many officials.

All luluais and tul tuls appeared to be efficient and have knowledge of their duties. None was outstanding in any respect.

7NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Food is reported to be quite sufficient and should remain so until the crops, to be planted, in November, bear. Production this year has been later owing to late rains. Where garden sites are being cleared in kunai areas these have hindered work to some extent owing to vigorous new kunai growth.

At present, the natives are engaged in burning off kunai grass and clearing bush for the construction of new gardens. The soil of these new gardens is said to be similar to that which has given satisfactory production in the past.

SIBOG natives say that hill rice was grown successfully there pre-war but that they now have no seed. Their willingness to purchase seed was expressed and this will be referred to District Agriculture Officer. These people are enthusiastic over European crops. English potatoes are particularly popular as they bear more quickly than native varieties and are a good source of food until the latter bear. The cash cropping plans of the people have already been discussed.

The only livestock seen were pigs and poultry. Neither of these was in large numbers. After comparing the number of pigs for which War Damage Compensation was claimed and the numbers now in villages it is considered that there were never many pigs in this area though it is realized that natives may have partly subsisted on their herds during war years. Most animals seen showed signs of recognised European strains and appeared healthy.

8GENERAL.

The natives have not been idle in the transition from war to peace time conditions. Villages have been almost completely rebuilt; new gardens have been constructed, and natives have decided that combined villages are better for their welfare and have acted on this decision. That these natives have some progressive ideas is evident in their cash cropping plans and their enquiries regarding commercial coffee growing. No complaints were received by the patrol.

*J. Griffin*

J.R.GRIFFIN P.O.



PATROL REPORT SAIDOR.  
NO. 1/47-48.

MAP OF AREA PATROLLED.



ROUTE FOLLOWED.

Traced from Map 11 of SAIDOR TERRAIN HANDBOOK.

Scale- 1 inch equals 4 miles.

*J. Griffin*

J.R.GRIFFIN P. O.

VILLAGE	BIRTHS		DEATHS		MIGRANTS		CHILD		ADULT		EFFECTIVE MALES	WOMEN OF CHILD BEARING AGE	TOTAL IRL			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
SASAGIL	3	1	6	4			1	16	12	12	19	7	62			
BUSAKA	1	1	5	4		1		10	7	12	13	4	42			
WAIBOL	3	5	4	5				16	10	15	21	9	62			
SIBOG	2	3	2	1		2	4	15	16	26	26	11	88			
SILALALAN	1		1	1		1	1	13	5	16	15	6	49			
SABILONGI *								5	4	16	6	4	32			
ANLIN/BEADA	1	3	3	7		3	2	15	10	25	26	9	77			
YANUNIA	3		2			1	1	19	12	17	19	9	68			
TOTALS	44	13	23	22	11	2	10	4	9	109	76	139	145	48	59	480

\* Not previously recorded.  
 No previous figures for comparison.

Appendix "A"

Patrol Report Number 1/47-48.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON N.G.P.F. PERSONNEL.

Individual reports on N.G.P.F. personnel accompanying patrol are as follows:

Reg.No. 5492B L/Cpl. DINAS.

Conduct and Discipline.  
Ability.

Satisfactory.  
A capable and conscientious  
N.C.O.

Reg.No.3782 Const. KUMIL.

Conduct and Discipline.  
Ability.

Satisfactory.  
Performs his duties energetically and well.

Reg.No.3646 Const. SERIAN.

Conduct and Discipline.  
Ability.

Satisfactory.  
A very willing and efficient  
worker with initiative.

J. Griffen

J.R.GRIFFIN. P.O.

APPENDIX C.

RECORD OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The natives generally appeared healthy. Cases of Yaws were discovered in the following villages:-

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TUL TUL</u>	<u>MEDICAL TUL TUL</u>	<u>NO. OF CASES.</u>
( SASAGIL	YAMAIR	PUASI	MANGOI	
( BUSAKA	-	KALAGO	KEI-EN	
WAIBOL	URINGI	KUNDUK	-	
( SILALALING	KUMBASA	KALAIN	SIMAI-INGI	
( SABILONGE				
SIBOG	TAGI		MALAWIWI	
( AMUN	TORNING	YALITA	TABALIA	
( BADA				
( YAONIA		TAMBARI		
( GIG				

Brackets denote a combined village.  
Hyphen denotes a vacant position.

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL HEALTH IN AREA.

The natives generally appeared healthy. Cases of Framboesia were discovered in the following villages:-

VILLAGE.	POPULATION.	NO. OF CASES.
SASAGIL	104	14
SIBOG	88	12
AMUN	77	6
TOTAL	269	32

These cases will be treated at first available opportunity. Latrines were in poor condition in all villages except WAI'OL where there were none at all. The Medical Tul-tuls did not recognise the necessity of latrines being flyproof but this was explained to them and the latrines are now in excellent condition. The WAI'OL natives constructed an adequate number of latrines during the visit of the patrol and it is hoped that they will continue to use them.

Medical Tul-tuls had no supplies and evidently need further training. Large community is common throughout the district. It is generally held that such conditions, such as those seen in Australia, are the result of his visit to towns in Australia. However, despite Kall's encouragement, the fact that natives are adopting the ways of the European should not be forgotten. The people have seen our Armed Forces quartered in large groups and this has, no doubt, profoundly impressed them. There may be a hidden motive in this peculiar urge to gather together. It is possible that the natives are modernising their minds in an effort to achieve a share of the world's goods by faithfully imitating living conditions of western civilisation.

*J. Griffin*

J.R.GRIFFIN P.O.

The grouping of natives, but it is the usual practice for the peoples to live in such hamlets or towns. The difficulty of communication in New Guinea is by the natives. The combining of villages increases the advantage of a great degree. Thus far I have been careful neither to encourage nor discourage the grouping of villages into a single place. The policy in the district is to point out to the natives that disputes over land rights will always occur in the future if some of the people persist in settling on land that does not belong to them.

Before suggesting that you are aware that the central village is situated on a high ridge. Interference has been made with the natives. The people are free to live where they desire. I suggested that you take up the matter to find out as far as possible. The implication is that some villages are being set up in the area.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

30/10/10.

JKM/TOB



M.30/3

District Office,  
MADANG,  
2nd October, 1947.

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

PATROL REPORT NO.3-1947/48 : NANKINA-SAYDOR AREA -  
MR. J.R. GRIFFIN, PATROL OFFICER.

1. Original and two copies of the above Patrol Report are forwarded for your information.

2. The patrol is a short one and covered nine villages in the NANKINA Area. As it was Mr. Griffin's first unaccompanied tour, the report is of particular interest. It would appear that Mr. Griffin has a good grasp of general administration principles and that he is conscientious and painstaking in applying them.

3. As regards the matters dealt with in the report, my comments are as follows:-

(a) The urge for villages to combine to form one large community is common throughout the district. It is generally believed that YALI advocates such combinations and that his views are the result of his visits to towns in Australia. It is true that YALI has encouraged the practice. However, despite YALI's encouragement, the fact that natives are adopting the ways of the European should not be forgotten. The people have seen our Armed Forces quartered in large groups and this has, no doubt, profoundly impressed them. There may be a hidden motive in this popular urge to gather together. It is possible that the natives are "modernising" their magic in an effort to achieve a share of the world's goods by faithfully imitating living conditions of western civilisation.

The grouping of hamlets is new to New Guinea, but it is the usual practice for the more civilised Pacific peoples to live in such kampongs or towns. The difficulty of communications in New Guinea is begun to be realised by the natives. The combining of villages foregoes that disadvantage to a great degree. Thus far I have been careful neither to encourage nor discourage the grouping of villages into a community. The policy in the district is to point out to the natives that disputes over land rights will shortly occur in the future if some of the people persist in settling on land that does not belong to them.

Beyond emphasising that point and insuring that the combined village is situated on a healthy site, no interference has been made with the natives' decision. The people are free to live where they consider fit. It is suggested that you take up this matter with YALI who is now at Port Moresby. The implications arising out of combined villages are many and the situation is being carefully watched.

(b)/

(b) The introduction and encouragement of planting economic crops in the SIBOG area might well be the first steps towards the native industry, as there is a demand for such crops throughout the district. Coffee cultivation is, I think, beyond the present capabilities of these natives, but there appears to be no reason why hill rice should not be grown. Before the war, rice was successfully cultivated at Talasea and Umboi Island, New Britain.

(c) The payment of war damage claims still continues to take up much of the time of the Field Staff. Compensation payments are essential, but it will be a relief when this business is concluded. The majority of the natives regard their payments of war damage as "easy money" and the people cannot be expected to take an interest in their economic development, while this money is loose in their pockets.

*J.K. McCarthy.*

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

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*J.K. McCarthy*

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Madang Report No. 291747/48

Patrol Conducted by J. H. Giffen P.O.

Area Patrolled Waiyap - Upper Yangdas River Area No. 1. Rai Coast.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 13/10/1948 to 24/10/1948

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Inspection of native for R.M. & Census revision  
and general revision

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

30/10/11

REPORT OF A

PATROL

TO

UPPER TANGDAR R. AREA

NO.1 RAI COAST, MADANG .

BY

J.R.GRIFFIN P.O.



TOTAL  
F F

AIMS OF PATROL. 1. Assessment of native War Damage.  
2. Census revision and general administration.

DURATION. OCTOBER 13th. to OCTOBER 24th.

PERSONNEL. 1. EUROPEAN: J.R.GRIFFIN P.O.  
2. N.G.P.F.: Reg.No.3646 Const. WIRLAN.  
" " 3567 " TOKA.  
" " 2753 " YALINGU.  
" " 1985 " KUBURA.

MAP REFERENCE. Tracing of Map 11. SAIDOR TERRAIN HANDBOOK. Scale 1 inch equals 4 miles.

- INDEX.
1. DIARY
  2. NATIVE SITUATION.
  3. ROADS AND BRIDGES.
  4. REST HOUSES.
  5. WAR DAMAGE.
  6. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.
  7. NATIVE AGRICULTURE.
  8. GENERAL SUMMARY.

APPENDICES:

- (A) CENSUS.
- (B) N.G.P.F.
- (C) RECORD OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.
- (D) GENERAL HEALTH.

*J.R. Griffin*

J.R.GRIFFIN. P.O.

1.

DIARY.

MON. 13th. Oct.

Departed from station. Proceeded to LAMPIUB.  
Camped.

TUESDAY 14th.

To GOGO/BIDUA. Revised census. Investigated War Damage claims, inspected village and proceeded to BASOR.

WEDNESDAY 15th.

Revised BASOR census. Investigated War Damage claims and inspected village. To WADO and revised census.

THURSDAY 16th.

Investigated WADO War Damage claims and inspected village. To YAMBALA.

FRIDAY 17th.

Compiled YAMBALA census. Investigated War Damage claims and inspected village.

SATURDAY 18th.

To KONGO.

SUNDAY 19th.

Compiled initial census. Investigated War Damage claims. Inspected village. Proceeded to adjoining village, BONE-ENDE. Compiled initial census, investigated War Damage claims and inspected village.

MONDAY 20th.

To MATOKA. Compiled census and investigated War Damage claims. Inspected village and proceeded to KIAMBAUA.

TUESDAY 21st.

KIAMBAUA and SEREMORE share a rest house and the SEREMORE natives always line at KIAMBAUA. Revised both censuses and investigated War Damage claims. Inspected villages and proceeded to RAMBA.

WEDNESDAY 22nd.

Revised census. Investigated War Damage claims and inspected village. To ASANG. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Inspected village.

THURSDAY 23rd.

To SORANG. Census revised and War Damage claims investigated. Inspected village and proceeded to BILLIAU.

FRIDAY 24th.

Returned to station.

TOTAL  
F F

NATIVE SITUATION.

The combining of villages generally seems to be the most apparent change in this area. This is not unusual in the RAI COAST area at present however. The following villages have combined:- GOGO/BIDUA, WADO/SINANGI, YAMBALA (comprised of SUDI, GURUPERAN, KURI, TUNU, IEBUZ.), KONGO/KUNDUKA/DEBURI, BUNE-ENDI/KORAPU/MILDUKO, MATOKA/KUMBURUNGIENDI, KIAMBAAU/MONIANO, SEREMORE/WASINGA, SORANG/MAPUNGE. It is interesting to note that the GOGO natives intend to combine with LAIPTUB on the coast, on the latter's land, whilst the BIDUA natives, with whom GOGO is now combined, intend to remain on GOGO land at the present village site.

One village, RANGAM, has broken up entirely owing to the fact that the people were unable to unanimously decide with whom to combine. The people are distributed among BIDUA, BASOR, and WADO. It is not evident why the necessity for this village to combine with another arose. The natives were vague on this point but it is believed that there had been much dissension in the village previously and that the different factions decided to separate.

Beyond expressing the opinion that there may be land disputes in the future and advising the people to consider this before attempting any more combinations of villages, no action was taken to prevent or assist the natives' combining of their villages.

At RAMBA there is a well designed and recently completed village built on a small area of land which RAMBA purchased from ASANG. RAMBA owns none of the land surrounding the village and ASANG, to whom the land belongs, is unwilling to sell more. The RAMBA are gardening on their own land but say that the gardens are too far from the present village site so they intend to move the village nearer the gardens once the planting season is over. Evidently the building of the present excellent village was just so much wasted effort.

KONGO and BUNE-ENDI had been visited only three times previously and then only in pre-war times. They stated that patrols had only passed through. The initial census was compiled with ease in both villages. It was gratifying to note the orderliness and intelligence of these people in lining for the first time. There were no signs of timidity and, because of the large totals of names recorded, it is thought that there were no absentees. The confidence of the natives could possibly be due to the fact that there are native mission teachers in these two villages.

Several natives from non-pidgin speaking villages volunteered for work at the Government station in order that they might learn the language and then return home and instruct others. These natives and others returned to the station with the patrol. The natives in this area seem willing to work for short periods. None of them wished to work for more than five months. The reason for this could possibly be that, since so very few indentured labourers have come from this area, the people know very little of labour under Europeans and are not willing to commit themselves for a long period to something about which they know little if anything.

All the villages had obviously been tidied for the patrol's visit. YAMBALA, KONGO, BUNE-ENDI, and MATOKA are laid out without much regard for design and the houses are singularly unattractive although the peculiar construction of these dwellings may be necessary to combat the cold nights in this area. These houses are roofed with bamboo leaf whilst the walls are constructed of short rough billets of wood wedged between two parallel rows of posts sunk vertically in the ground. The walls are lined inside with bamboo. Often there is only a dirt floor in the house. The other villages visited were quite well laid out and were comparable with the coastal villages. Many of the latter's little refinements,

TOTAL

F F

2 (continued.).

NATIVE SITUATION.

such as stone and shrub lined paths were noticed whilst the houses were of good design.

Natives in the BURE-ENDE area reported that they have a considerable trade in wooden plates which they manufacture. Various patterns of these were seen and they appeared to be of excellent quality.

Each of the villages near the coast greeted the patrol with a rendition of the National Anthem. At some villages a "sing-sing" was conducted in the evening.

3

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Except for YAMBALA's section of road between WADO and YAMBALA, and MATOKA's section between MATOKA and KIAMBAAU, the roads were in reasonably good condition. The two sections mentioned were in danger of becoming overgrown but the natives concerned have undertaken to remedy this. It was noted that during heavy rain most of the roads in the higher areas became small water-courses. Because of the terrain of the country it would be difficult to obviate this fault.

Horses were used on the coast for the first day's journey to LAPTUB. These were a hindrance owing to their inability to keep up with the patrol due to the effect of the rocky nature of the road on unshod hooves. It would have been impossible to use horses on any of the other roads followed.

4

REST HOUSES.

At no village visited was it necessary to use a tent. Although there were no rest houses at KONGO, MATOKA, and RAMBA, houses were made available for the patrol. KONGO and MATOKA natives say that it is their intention to construct rest houses shortly. RAMBA have not built a rest house owing to the fact that they intend to move their village to a new site soon. One will be included in the new village. KIAMBAAU and SEREMORE share the one rest house. This is quite satisfactory as only a few hundred yards separate each village.

Generally the houses were well designed and comfortable though in some cases where the kitchen was included in the house proper the smoke made conditions slightly unpleasant.

5

WAR DAMAGE.

War Damage claims were investigated and recorded throughout the area. Damage was not heavy and was generally caused by the Japanese. Gardens, livestock, and stores of food suffered the greatest damage since the Japanese escape route from FINSCHAFEN passed through MATOKA, BURE-ENDE, KONGO, and YAMBALA. The Japs using this route were notoriously ill-supplied and consequently stole native food. Several natives who remonstrated with the Japs because of this were shot, so the people claim. As a matter of interest it may be worth mentioning that the natives also claim to have killed several pilfering Japanese.

/Japanese.

TOTAL

5 (continued.)

WAR DAMAGE.

The War Damage figures are as follows :-

<u>VILLAGE..</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. OF CLAIMANTS</u>	<u>COMPENSATION.</u>
(GOGO	59	10	22 - 10 - 0
(BIDUA	44	8	22 - 8 - 0
(MADO	109	2	2 - 15 - 0
(SINANGE	45	2	6 - 11 - 0
BASOR	183	4	27 - 4 - 0
YAM ALA	274	24	49 - 16 - 0
KONGO	179	21	48 - 19 - 0
BUNE-ENDE	261	7	63 - 13 - 0
MATOKA	162	5	12 - 13 - 0
KIAMBUA	131	18	39 - 8 - 0
(SIBEMORE	54	24	65 - 11 - 0
(WASINGA	58	6	15 - 3 - 0
RAMBA	142	5	11 - 14 - 0
ASANG	107	31	78 - 5 - 0
(BORANG	97	14	45 - 18 - 0
(MAPUNGE	30	15	65 - 13 - 0
TOTAL	1925	186	573 - 6 - 0

6

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Of the officials seen those at BASOR, KIAMBUA, RAMBA, and ASANG seemed to be more efficient than the others. None of these officials was outstanding.

The lack of pidgin-english speaking officials, or natives, at KONGO, BUNE-ENDE, and MATOKA makes it necessary to use interpreters from outside these villages. This, though unavoidable at present, is thought to be unsatisfactory.

Officials at MATOKA appeared to be weak and without very much authority.

Where there are two groups of officials in a combined village there is said to be no resultant friction.

7

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Food was plentiful throughout the area and is reported to always be adequate. During the months just prior to the planting season the mountain natives sell their surplus crops to the coastal natives at and near MINDIRI who send native saucepans in return.

At present the natives are planting crops or are putting the final touches on ground to be planted. The natives say that they are planting a little early this year owing to recent rains.

Native crops only are grown in the greater part of the area but at MADO fine samples of English potatoes were seen. These were not plentiful but seed was recently introduced and next year's harvest should be larger.

Pigs appeared to be quite plentiful but the type of animal is poor. The villages closer to the station can improve their stock however by availing themselves of the use of the Department of Agriculture Berkshire boar at SAIDOR.

/SAIDOR.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The natives have gone a long way towards rehabilitating themselves since the war and, with the exceptions of GOGO and KATBA, have settled down well. As elsewhere, villages have combined in the post-war period. This seems to have been effected with a minimum of dissension. The fact that there may be possibly land problems in future appears to have been disregarded.

Considering that the mountain area has been neglected for some years, the attitude of these unsophisticated natives towards the patrol was very encouraging and, whilst there is much room for improvement, present progress is satisfactory.

No complaints were lodged with the patrol.

*J. R. Griffin.*  
\*\*\*\*\*

J.R.GRIFFIN. P.O.

TOTAL

F





APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON N.G.P.F. PERSONNEL.

Individual reports on N.G.P.F. personnel accompanying patrol are as follows:-

Reg. No. 3646. Const. SIRIAN.

Conduct and Discipline.  
Ability.

Satisfactory.  
Very efficient and shows initiative.

Reg. No. 2567. Const. TOKA.

Conduct and Discipline.  
Ability.

Satisfactory.  
Mediocre.

Reg. No. 2753. Const. YALINGU.

Conduct and Discipline.  
Ability.

Satisfactory.  
A reliable stolid type.

Reg. No. 1985. Const. KUMBURA.

Conduct and Discipline.  
Ability.

Satisfactory.  
Capable and conscientious.

*J.R. Griffin.*

J.R.GRIFFIN. P.O.

TOTAL  
F F

APPENDIX C.

RECORD OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LULUAI.</u>	<u>TUL TUL.</u>	<u>MEDICAL TUL TUL.</u>
(GOGO (BIDUA	DADIA SATINGO	WATAN SAGERI	KIKOK NIRABO
BASOR	BUBAIRI	MARBI	BALENKE
(WADO (SINANGE	AI-ANG BBAB	TURIMI SATINGO	MAT-U -
<u>YAMBALA</u>			
(KURI	BOYUM	-	-
(REBU 2	DORUNGO	-	-
(GUPUPERAM	LAUJU	MANDARO	-
(TULU	-	BIONGORO	-
(KONGO (KUNDUGA	- GINGERINO	GONABE -	- -
<u>BUNE-BIDE</u>			
(MINDUKO *	-	AMUNGO	-
(KORAPU *	-	ARONGANI	-
(	-	MIRANGINGO	-
(	-	KORARA	-
(MATOKA (KUMBURUNGIENDI	GOWOUNGO UMARUNGO	GERUMUNGO JIMILINGO	- -
KIAMBAAU	JIRINDONGO	SO	GENJIRO
SIREMORE	PEPENGO	-	INGOFU
KAMPA	MANAUR	-	WIPI
ASANG	ADIA	SIRIRIYA	KIKOKION
(SORANG (MAPUNGE	RANGING BISAI	KOMU KEMBA	SEIMBO NOKURAU

- \* Tul tuls appointed only.
- Vacant position.
- { Denotes a combine village.

TOTAL  
F

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL HEALTH OF AREA.

The health of the natives generally appeared to be good. Several cases of Framboesia were discovered in the villages near the coast. The villages concerned expressed their intention of receiving treatment from the doctor visiting the mission station at BILLAV.

At KONGO and DUNE-ENDE a large percentage of the natives has goitre. This is very pronounced in some cases. Lack of iodine is said to cause this disease and, short of moving these villages, a practicable remedy may be difficult to find.

Latrines seen were seldom efficiently fly-proofed but the necessity for this was explained and latrines will be improved. At YAMBALA, KONGO, DUNE-ENDE, and MATOKA the natives were encouraged to construct and use pit-latrines and it is thought that improved sanitary conditions will be noted by the next patrol to this area.

Medical tul-tuls in all villages were without supplies.

*J. R. Griffin.*

J.R.GRIFFIN. P.O.

3 OF 47/48

30/10/48.

PATROL REPORT SAILOR NO. 3-1947/48.

REPORT

OF

A

PATROL

TO

BALA-YAUT AND UPPER NANKINA SUB-DIVISIONS, No. 2

RAI COAST, MADANG.

DURATION OF PATROL:- 10th November, '47 - 3rd December, '47.

AIMS:-

- (a) BALA-YAUT -
- i. Payment of Native War-damage claims;
  - ii. Census revision;
  - iii. Appreciation of native situation as reported in a previous patrol.
- (b) UPPER NANKINA -
- i. Recording of original census;
  - ii. Assessment of Native War-damage;
  - iii. General Administration.

PERSONNEL:-

European -  
G.R. MACLEAN, Patrol Officer;

NPPI -

Reg. No. 5492b L/Cpl DEVAS,  
" " 3788 Const. UMIL,  
" " 2748 " SURO,  
" " 3760 " YANGAT.

PREVIOUS PATROLS:-

- (a) BALA-YAUT, Sep-Oct, '46, by  
D.R. PROWSE, PO;
- (b) NANKINA, June 1937, by  
G. GREATHEAD (then PO).

INDEX TO REPORT:-

- i DIARY,
- ii CENSUS & STATISTICS,
- iii NATIVE SITUATION,
- iv NEST HOUSES,
- v ROADS & BRIDGES,
- vi NATIVE AGRICULTURE,
- vii REMAINS OF JAPANESE PERSONNEL,
- viii NATIVE WAR-DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

APPENDICES -

- A CENSUS,
- B REPORT ON NPPI PERSONNEL,
- C VILLAGE OFFICIALS,
- D HEALTH.

DIARY.

- 10.11.47. Departed SAIDOR; to SIKUKE via WILWILAN, PANGGER, LUR & SEL.
- 11.11.47. TO GALI via YAGOMI, MELALAMAI & PONGA. Enquired into projected migration of WOTAN to YAGOMI. Enquired into complaint by OIG, WASU, re activities of natives of YAGOMI in the ULAP area of Finchaven Sub-District.
- 12.11.47. At GALI; sent word for carriers of BWAMA & RUANGSE. Paid war-damage claims & pre-war wages. Inspected village.
- 13.11.47. To RUANGS. Census revised, village inspected & war-damage claims paid.
- 14.11.47. To BWAMA; census revised, village inspected & war-damage claims paid.
- 15.11.47. To TAPEN. Census revised. Censused BOMI, which village has now united with TAPEN. Natives of GABUTANON reported and state that the road to their village impassable owing to landslide. Patrol will therefore proceed from here to WINDILUK direct.
- 16.11.47. Paid war-damage claims to TAPEN, MOAM & GABUTANON, paid Deceased Estate of WILAP to BURUM of TAPEN. Inspected village sites.
- 17.11.47. To WINDILUK; census revised, war-damage claims paid & village inspected.
- 18.11.47. To KWELBUNG. Village inspected. Natives of PAMUNUM appeared here for census recording; their hamlet is situated about 1 1/2 miles along the road to NOKOPO; names included in KWELBUNG book. Paid war-damage claims.
- 19.11.47. To NOKOPO. Inspected village in afternoon. Heavy rain. Enquired re lost aircraft at headwaters of WOMBIOK River; natives say to pursue enquiries at GAWANON.
- 20.11.47. NOKOPO census revised. Paid war-damage claims.
- 21.11.47. Arranged carriers for trip to BAMB. Const. KIMIL advises takes 11 hours over high, rough country. Inspected some local gardens. Repacked cargo to facilitate easier carrying.
- 22.11.47. To BAMB. See Section vi for remarks concerning remains of Japanese personnel. Patrol well received.
- 23.11.47. Inspected village. Interviewed Luluai, teachers and KIMING - interpreter - concerning details of villages and locations to be visited in MAMINA area. Sent word ahead to inform of dates to expect patrol. Villagers told patrol that they know nothing of aircraft crashed during the war near headwaters of WOMBIOK River; they suggested that the mission

teacher at TARIMAN may have heard of its location.

- 24.11.47. Conducted first census. 5 absentees reported and names recorded. Investigated war-damage claims. Inspected water supply and some nearby gardens - model village.
- 25.11.47. To GUMBALION. Inspected village. Patrol roll received. Heavy rain pm rendered census recording impossible.
- 26.11.47. GUMBALION census recorded. Inhabitants of the hamlet of TERAWANGAN, situated 1 mile down the road, assembled here. Their names included in the GUMBALION book at their request; their Lulani works in conjunction with GUMBALION officials. Received mail from Mr GRIFFIN, Patrol Officer at SAIBOR; requests patrol return by 12.12.47 as he desires proceed MADANG to meet his wife. War-damage claims investigated.
- 27.11.47. To GARAWON. Visited TERAWANGAN hamlet en route and inspected. Census recorded at GARAWON and village seen. The hamlets of GURUAN, TUNING, KATONGWONG & KAWAN have united to make this a large, composite village. Very satisfactory situation here. War-damage claims investigated.
- 28.11.47. To FARIMAN; village inspected. This is a new site, the original village having been on a spur about 1 mile north overlooking the MANKIA river. New position is on better land and saves a detour of 2 miles from the main road. Two hamlets, YEGYAPIN & YAPUAN, have united with this village. Natives were questioned re alleged crashed aircraft; stated that as the area adjacent to WOKIEN River headwaters is wild & unexplored, they have never visited it nor heard of any plane.
- 29.11.47. FARIMAN census recorded. War-damage claims investigated.
- 30.11.47. To YOGAYOGA; village inspected. People of YONGAN, a small village 3 miles north, near the MANKIA River, assembled here. As they are a separate entity, census was recorded & inhabitants instructed to go home & wait for patrol's visit on 2.12.47.
- 1.12.47. YOGAYOGA census recorded. Moved to YONGAN & inspected village.
- 2.12.47. To SILALALING via SAMILOGI. Passed out of the area to be patrolled and work completed except for any general administration requirements which may crop up en route station. Inspected village; satisfactory.
- 3.12.47. To SAIBOR, via SEBOG, AMUS, AYUNAI, YALIAS & WAB.

2 CENSUS & STATISTICS.(a) EMMYAUT.

The patrol visited some of the villages previously seen during September and October 1946, so that a comparison of the figures taken then and on this visit is possible. It was thought in 1946 that some places on the main road from GALL to HOKOPO were not appearing for census recording in toto - and were in fact withholding young females. From this visit, writer is unable to confirm or deny this - it will be seen, though, that 48 new names (26 females) were recorded; these were mostly family groups, which seems to indicate that a small percentage may still be timid, but are gradually getting accustomed to administration activities in the area. Few absentees were reported; officials stated quite frankly that the reason given above is the true one; from this it may be prognosticated that after one or two more patrols this small percentage will come into villages & appear for census recording, and it is not thought that there are considerable numbers as yet unseen.

The above applies to villages actually visited. West of HOKOPO (about 1 mile), there is a large valley inhabited by a series of hamlets known as KUPUP. They have not been visited to date, and the area may be considered as uncontrolled. A few men came and saw the patrol at HOKOPO; they were spoken to and stated that in future they would come to HOKOPO & guide the patrol to their area. It was not thought advisable to make a visit this time, and perhaps the wiser course would be to wait until they intimate their willingness to receive patrols (as indeed was the course adopted with HOKOPO people some two years before the war broke out).

(b) WAKIWA River.

Inhabitants informed the patrol that no census had ever been recorded previously in this area, which was first visited by Mr G. GIBBARD in June, 1937, when officials were chosen and general administration policy explained.

The six villages visited on the main road represent quite a number of additional groups which have consolidated. In all, the names of 37 absentees were given; it was explained in most instances that the absentees were members of hamlets who had recently joined the larger villages and would no doubt come in to meet future patrols. The total population, 1361, is a gratifying result - all villages were most cooperative in assembling, and readily understood the scheme of presenting themselves in family groups.

Scattered hamlets were seen in the distance by the KEMICK & WOBICK Rivers. Natives of villages on the main road were questioned and said that the hamlets were inhabited by people in a similar state to those at KUPUP, and the same remarks apply.



3 NATIVE SITUATION.(a) BASA-YAUT.

There seems to have been an improvement in the general situation since the previous patrol.

Housing has been attended to in all villages visited. Further buildings are needed at the small places of RUANG and EMABUNG.

For remarks concerning attitude to census recording, see Section 2.

It has been said of this area that due to very strong mission influence the inhabitants are not "government-minded"; and that the remedy lay in constant patrolling. I agree that patrols will assist natives to appreciate the work of administration - there have now been two visits since the war, and proof of the above contention is seen in better village housing, more attention paid to road work, rest houses, and with two exceptions, co-operation from officials. Mission influence has not been weakened as a result of this, but it is thought and hoped that native mission teachers will realize as time goes on that both the administration and the missions should, and can work together for the general good, and not as entirely separate entities vying for prestige and power for their own sakes.

(b) MANIKINA.

First contact was made with this area by a District Services patrol in 1937. Officials elected then seem to have done a very fine job, and they, together with other persons & factors, must be given the credit for the developmental work achieved to date. Those other persons and factors may be summarized as - trading visitors from more settled areas; some few natives leaving villages to work in other districts; the influence of mission teachers; a visit by a representative of YALI during mid 1947 when he worked there for a month among the people.

At the moment of writing, the situation is that many hamlets, spoken of and marked on pre-war maps, have left their old sites and united with larger villages; examples of this reported to the patrol are - TERAWANGAN, although still 1 mile from GUMBALON and having a Lulua of its own, is now "politically" united with the latter, & people requested that they be recorded in the same village book; GUNGUAN, TWING, KLONGWON & KWAN are with GWARAWON; YANGYAPEN & YANDUAN at ERIGHAN. This trend to unite hamlets into communal villages has been noticed in and reported of other areas in the Rai Coast. In the MANIKINA, as far as can be ascertained from inhabitants, no outside influences have been at work to bring about this unification - it is said to be simply the expression of the people's own wishes. Its advantages in this area are obvious: people are brought together and come under government influence of their own accord, and the question of land disputes arising later is obviated, as former hamlets are not a great distance from new communal villages.

These communal villages are thought out.

Houses are situated not in rows, but in good positions according to the tastes of the owner. All houses are roofed with kansi or pandanus leaf (many having funnel-shaped vents in the ridges for chimneys); have double walls of split bamboo, "pit-pit" or rough-planed timber, the walls being about 2' 6" apart, so that when fires are lighted inside, the warm air insulates the inner chamber against cold. Floor is raised about 3' off the ground, and entrance is gained through 2 small oblong doors, the outer being smaller and allowing passage for but one person - this is explained as traditional, having been adopted in former days as a protection against intruders. Each house, or family group of houses, is usually surrounded by a well built stockade of posts laced together. This is again traditional, having ~~been~~ been employed for the reasons given above.

Each village has a large church and school building. Some of the churches are particularly imposing, e.g., that at VABU, being 120' x 45' x 35' high, constructed of adze-planed timber planks. In village schools KOTIE is being taught - pidgin english is not taught and is known to but one village official and a few ex-indentured labourers. It was explained that when the village council system is introduced at a later date, nominees who so desire could be brought to the government station for a period of training in pidgin. Villagers also expressed the desire to send natives to ~~ADAM~~ or SANDOR for training as Medical Tal Tals. This could be taken up on the next patrol, by which time there may be a school for such personnel.

These are a fine, healthy lot of people - in stature they are of medium height, but are very thick-set and heavily muscled - some among them could be described as gross.

#### 4 REST HOUSES.

All villages in the LAMA-YAUT area have provided good rest houses and accommodation for police.

There are no rest houses or police barracks in the MANKINA. However, at each village new native houses were set aside for the patrol. Officials said that no regular rest houses were provided as a patrol had only visited the area once previously, but that in the future suitable buildings would be erected.

#### 5 ROADS & BRIDGES.

##### (a) LAMA-YAUT.

Coastal roads in this area are in good order; there are no bridges, all creeks and the YAUT River being fordable. The road from GALI to TAPEN rises to 4000' in about 12 miles. Track is mostly good, bench-cut, but the grade very steep for the first 2000'. Road from TAPEN to NOKOPO - 3 days - passes over very rough country along the north bank of the YUPHA River, falling to 1900' at WINDLUK and rising to 3400' near NOKOPO. As mentioned in the diary, the road from TAPEN to GLEUTAWON was

(7)

Impassable owing to a large landslide. Officials of these two places and MOAM intend to construct a track along another route - this section has been dangerous for some years, rope ladders being used to scale cliffs.

(b) HANKINA.

All roads in this area are in rough, high, precipitous country. Track from NOKOPO to HAKIBU - 11 hours - rises to 9000'. The whole road to the coast is hard going as far as SIBOG, there being no level ground. However, many portions are bench-cut and on all sections it is evident that much work is necessary to keep them in order. There is only one bridge - on that part between GWARAWON & TARIGHAN, where a crossing of the WOMBIOK River is made at the bottom of a deep gorge. This is a temporary, wooden structure replaced from time to time. Natives of YOGAYOGA & YORGAN intend constructing a new path down the western bank of the HANKINA from YORGAN to SAIBOR AIR STRIP. This will bring YORGAN within a day's walk of the station and will save a detour around through SAKILOMJI, SILALALING, SIBOG & ALUN.

6 NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

The areas visited are very similar, and so will be dealt with together. After leaving the coastal strip at HUNGE, large and well-kept gardens may be seen all the way up the YUPHA River valley and again on the steep slopes around the tributaries TAWIOK & WOMBIOK & in the HANKINA valley. Gardening technique in both areas is almost identical except for minor details. Plots of the HANKINA appear to be more extensive except for those surrounding NOKOPO, where from the village, it is possible to look across a valley and view over one hundred & fifty acres under cultivation. Most cultivated areas are situated within 1 to 2 miles of present village sites, and some are found much closer. This is due to the common (to New Guinea) system of shifting gardening sites every few years.

As all ground is tilled on very steep slopes, natives were asked if any precautions against erosion or washing out of crops were taken. I was informed that a shallow drain was usually cut around the borders of each plot, and surplus water led away into a large drain and go down the slope. This seems to be effective to a certain extent; the same system is used by ONO & HUBU River natives in the Upper Waria area and is possibly common to many similarly-situated places. This drainage system has been carried still further at one village - NOKOPO; a large stream flowing near the main gardens has been dammed and drinking water is collected therefrom. The overflow is directed into a race, which leads down near the village, thus providing a constant supply of washing & cooking water.

Crops raised in each area are the usual sweet potato, yam (small areas), taro, cassava, bean araca, bananas etc etc. European vegetables are produced in some quantity: potato, cabbage, cucumber, beans & spinach, these being used as part of the regular daily diet.

Livestock of all kinds is scarce in the BABA-YAUT & UPPER YUPMA ; large flocks of poultry and many pigs were seen in and around each village of the RAKHINA.

7 REMAINS OF JAPANESE PERSONNEL.

As some Japanese troops were known to have used portion of the area visited as an escape route from the scene of the Finshaven defeats to Padang late in 1943, enquiries were made of villagers as to whether they knew of any Japanese stragglers or deserters still in hiding. In all places visited between TAPEN & SIROG, (see map), natives informed the patrol that no living Japanese soldier had been seen for some years. The people described how many Japanese had passed through during late 1943 and early 1944, looting villages of livestock, burning houses and robbing gardens.

Natives' attitude - as far as can be assessed now - to the Japanese was definitely hostile, but when it is recalled that nearly all the war-damage caused in this area was by direct enemy action as described above, one can believe with fair certainty their current reports of no Japanese being there. This statement however, concerns only those places where natives were actually questioned, and no opinion is given for the KAWIENG-KERAN-LAJI WOMBA area on the road leading to WONTOPAT & KALITIT.

The actual escape routes as described to me were in the first instance in the form of two legs - 1 from across the YUPMA & KALIBNG Rivers through ISAM village to NOKOPO where it converged with leg 11 from across the KAWIENG River through KERAN & KAWIENG villages. From here (NOKOPO) the route followed was the same as that of this patrol as far as YOGAYOGA, i.e., across the northern slopes of the FINSHAVEN in high country around Mt BLAD TONGI to BAMBU, down the RAKHINA River to YOGAYOGA. From there it went through LANGANI to KIAMBAUA, MATOKO (Upper KANDAR River), GIBU (Upper YAMNON River), DEAN (Upper SALLE River) and ARAMUK on the GUBE River. From there survivors travelled on to the BOGADJIN area and so to Padang. During 1947 the Japanese soldiers taken in this Sub-District had been living in various places between GIBU and ARAMUK.

Before the patrol was undertaken, a Lutheran Missionary from SLP, Finshaven Sub-District, BOKOR, informed us that he had recently travelled down the KALIBNG & YUPMA Rivers, and had noticed large numbers of human remains (bones) on the track. Natives had told him they were the remains of Japanese personnel. Patrol was therefore on the lookout for them, and a few were seen between TAPEN & NOKOPO. It is thought that the large numbers referred to by the missionary were seen on what has been described above as leg 1 of the escape route - from across the YUPMA through ISAM to NOKOPO. However, when the patrol turned west from NOKOPO on the road to BAMBU, many remains in the form of bones and cast-off articles of clothing and equipment, were seen on and near the track. Bones from what was estimated to have been about 50 or 60 skeletons were found in groups of 4 or 5, and in some instances alone.

Quite a number of Japanese personnel must

(2)

have perished on this portion of the route. The reasons probably are - a long, difficult track necessitating 11 hours' hard walking by a normally healthy person, and the Japanese were probably debilitated and weak after weeks of forced marches on light rations; and there is no water for 9 hours after leaving WOKOPO. That some got through is proven by natives' reports of their activities in the MALINA valley.

No attempt was made to remove any of the remains and natives states that they have never touched them.

It is thought that the Australian Army authorities may be interested to know of these unburied skeletons - however, such remains are many miles remote from any native village and as they are could not constitute a menace to health; it is also fairly certain that the heavy rains which fall there will in time wash them down cliff sides and so disperse them.

*C. H. Maclean*  
(C.H. MACLEAN) PC

(13)

NATIVE WAR-DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

Claims for inhabitants of the BAMA-YAUT & Upper YUPHA that had been investigated on a previous patrol, were paid.

Investigation of war-damage sustained by villages of the BAMAHA was carried out. As mentioned previously, nearly all the damage in this area was caused by Japanese personnel, with the exception of that to one village, YOKAYOGA, which was bombed by allied aircraft.

In all 77 claims totalling £ 548/-/- were submitted and investigated. These claims will be paid, after approval, in the village on a later patrol.

*Maclean.*  
(C.H. MACLEAN) PO

APPENDIX A.

CENSUS & VITAL STATISTICS.

VILLAGE.	BIRTHS		DEATHS		NEW		MIGRATIONS		TOTAL POPULATION		EFFEC.		WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGE	TOTAL POP- LN			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
<u>(A) BAKA-TAUT.</u>																	
BUANJE	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	3	14	14	9	10	42	
BWANA	-	2	3	6	8	4	2	-	-	2	17	10	25	25	9	11	89
TAPER	3	4	6	6	-	-	3	13	6	8	54	55	38	76	34	46	243
MOAM	1	1	2	2	3	4	-	1	1	1	15	6	13	21	8	11	55
WINDILUK	1	1	2	-	5	5	-	1	1	3	14	7	2	18	12	12	61
KWEMUNG	2	1	1	-	3	5	-	-	2	2	6	11	27	21	15	9	65
NOYOPO	9	5	3	1	5	6	-	1	2	8	48	29	57	70	42	40	204
	16	15	17	15	24	24	6	16	11	24							
											154	121	216	248	129	139	750

(B) PER-AYITTA.

BAMBU	61	44	108	110	68	57	323
BUMELION	63	55	83	104	53	61	308
CHATELNON	58	46	101	101	42	50	306
MARIGNAN	32	34	36	77	54	42	229
YOGAYOGA	26	17	55	47	27	30	142
YONGAN	10	3	24	16	13	7	53
	253	193	457	455	317	247	1561

*Maclean.*  
(C. H. MACLEAN) PC

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON SHIP PERSONNEL.

REG. NO. 5492b L/C. DEIAS.

Conduct: Very satisfactory  
Ability: A good all-round NCO.

REG. NO. 3782 Const. KUMIL.

Conduct: Very satisfactory  
Ability: Fair in all respects.

REG. NO. 2048 Const. URURU.

Conduct: Very satisfactory  
Ability: Reliable & steady.

REG. NO. 2760 Const. YANGAT.

Conduct: Very satisfactory  
Ability: A useful member; needs refresher course.

*Maclean.*  
(S. H. MACLEAN) PO



APPENDIX C.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULFUL	REMARKS.
KUANGA	LEGO	KORONG	
BWANA	LEGO	DINGWANG	
KAPEN	KAGAM	ATAK	
MOAM	KAPARING		
WINDILUK		LETO	Efficient.
KEMBURG	NYLOK	SURU	Luluai lacks power & initiative.
NOKOPO	BARU		

BAMBU	KOYURGU		
GUBERATON	GOWONG		
TEPAMANGAN	MAGONG		
GWARAWON		PEANGWAN	Speaks pidgin.
TARIGMAN	BEWAN		
YOGOYOGO			
YONGAN			

No officials appointed here pre-war; books handed to pidgin speaking representatives.

*Maclean*  
 (G. M. MACLEAN) PO

APPENDIX D.

NATIVE HEALTH.

Health of inhabitants of the BAMA-YAUT is average. Incidence of framboesia appears to be low. According to reports of AMGAC officers there were several outbreaks of dysentery during the war which had caused considerable loss of life. There has been no further outbreak reported during the last fifteen months. Natives were given advice on hygiene matters and shown methods of preventing fly-breeding.

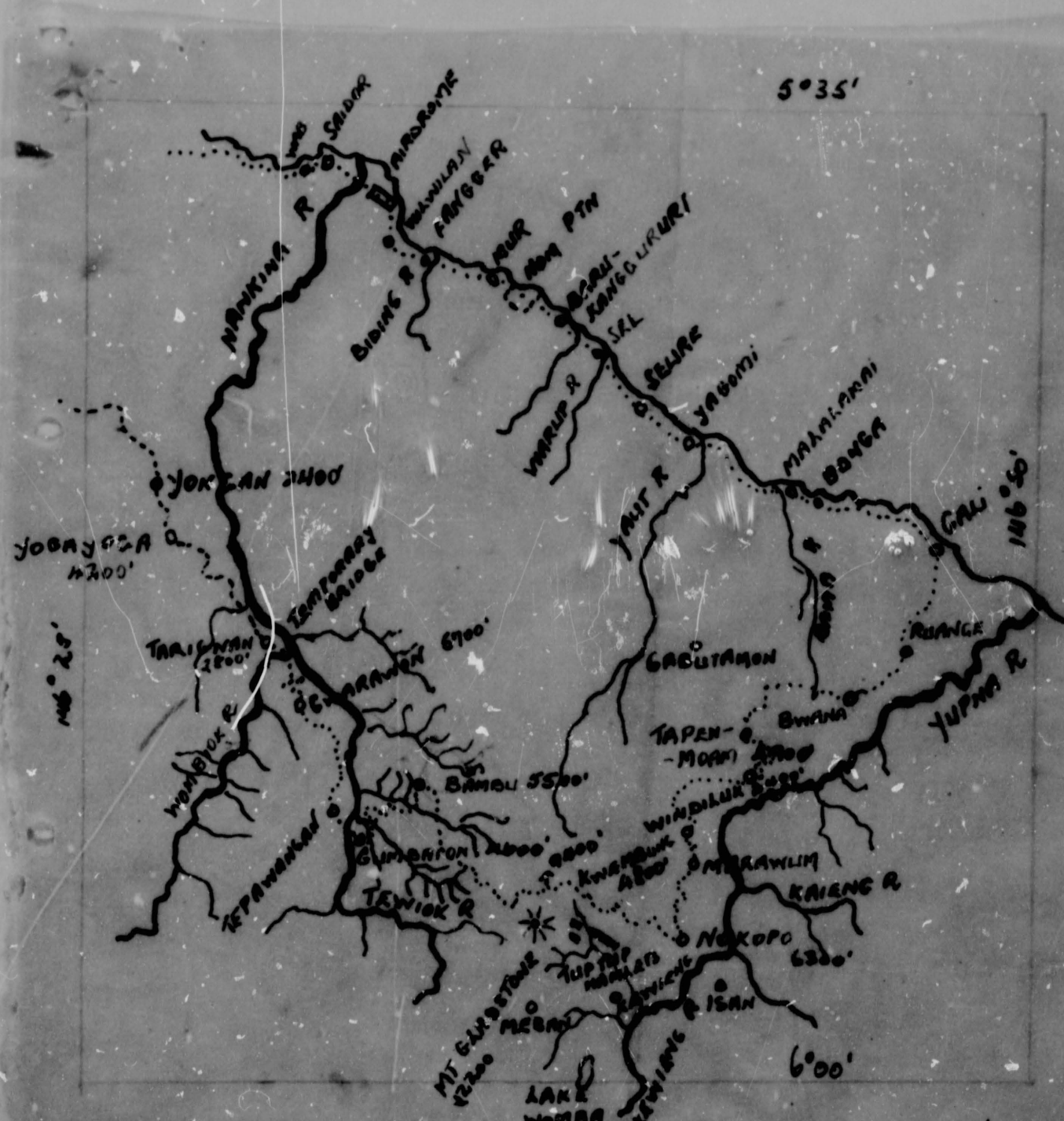
Health in the MAMINA River Sub-Division is good. No framboesia, ulcers or serious skin complaints were recorded. There is a small percentage of goitre among PARIMAN, YOCAYOGA & YONGAN natives; these are the three villages situated furthest down the river.

The physique of the MAMINA in general is outstanding; they are not above average height, but are well developed and heavily muscled. Their diet - they appear to eat a greater amount of flesh, pork & poultry, than most natives - would appear to the layman to be fairly well balanced; and this is thought to be the reason for their good physique.

There is a scarcity of Medical Tal Tuls - 3 in the BAMA-YAUT and none in the MAMINA. People were asked if they would send volunteers to a base hospital for training. Some volunteers came forward and were told that they would be called on at a later date when training facilities are available either at SAIDOR or MADANG.

*Quacken*

(C.M. BACMAN) PO



Tracing of MAP No 5A - A.G.S. S.W. PACIFIC, TERRAIN  
 HANDBOOK No 14 - "SALDOR"  
 SCALE 1" = 4 miles  
 TRACED & CORRECTED by  
 C.H. MACLEAN P.O. Feb 48.

2 of 48/49

30/10/27

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.



REPORT OF A PATROL  
TO  
COASTAL AREA OF  
N02 RAI COAST.

48/49

BY  
R.A.J. BENTINCK -  
PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED: COASTAL AREA OF N02 RAI COAST  
( KABUR\*-BIDING; BAMA -YAUT )

PATROL PERSONNEL:  
a) Mr. R.A.J. BENTINCK- P.O.  
b) N.C.P.F. Reg. No 5114 Const KESIP  
" " 3004 " IRANGI  
c) N.M.O. WAMAS

DURATION OF PATROL: 25th May '49 - 4th June '49

PURPOSE OF PATROL: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CENSUS

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.S.  
P.H.D. MAY '49

INDEX TO REPORT:  
a) PATROL DIARY  
b) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.  
c) APPENDICES 1) CENSUS STATISTICS  
2) REPORT ON N.C.P.F.  
3) MEDICAL REPORT.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

(6)

PATROL DIARY:

- 25th May '49 Left Saidor 0800hrs. En route passed through villages WILWILAN, FANGER and BARU. Made camp at R.H. SEL at 1600 hrs. Lined and revised Census figures of SEL and two hinterland villages- MANGAK and APKK. Medical inspection for sores and skin diseases carried out.
- 26th May '49 Left SEL 0800 hrs and passing through SEURE and YAGONI came to MALALAMAI at 1200 hrs. Census work and Medical inspection carried out for the villages assembled. Camped at MALALAMAI R.H.
- 27th May '49 Left MALALAMAI at 0800hrs and passing through BONGA made camp at the boundary village, GALI at 1100hrs. Census work and Medical inspection carried out for the villages assembled. Camped at GALI R.H.
- 28th May '49 Left GALI 0800hrs and came back to BONGA. The two coastal villages of BONGA and YARA that now form the composite village BONGA lined and had their Census figures revised and were medically inspected. Camped at BONGA R.H.
- 30th May '49 Left BONGA 0800 hrs and passing through MALALAMAI made camp at YAGONI. 1000 hrs. YAGONI and the inland village, WOTANG, were medically inspected here and also had their Census figures revised.
- 31st May '49 Left YAGONI 0800 hrs. Arrived SEURE 0920 hrs. Inland villages KEPOTAK and TALIRO together with SEURE were medically inspected and had census taken. Camped at SEURE R.H.
- 1st June '49 Left SEURE 0800 hrs and passing through SEL arrived BARU R.H. at 1000 hrs. PAIGURUP, SUBARE and BARU had Census taken and were medically inspected.
- 2nd June '49 Left BARU 0800 hrs- Arrived MUR 0920 hrs. DEBAN, MOMARA, ANALUK, KATU, SOMER, RAKEN, HANYAT, SUANG, GULARAK, PASUNDANGIN and MUR were medically inspected and had a Census check.
- 3rd June '49 Left MUR 0800 hrs- Arrived FANGER 0910 hrs. STOR, MULUMIANG, HEMPODING, MERTUT and FANGER assembled for a Census check and medical inspection.
- 4th June '49 Left FANGER 0800 hrs- Arrived WILWILAN 0920 hrs. KAMPA, KALALIN, MINGYAN and WILWILAN assembled for Census check and medical inspection. Returned SAIDOR 1450 hrs.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A. NATIVE GARDENS.

Taro and Bananas are the staple diet for these natives at this time of the year. The yam vines are still green and only about August will they be ready for harvesting. Depending on the size of the Yam garden harvested the crop should last anything from October to December. It is the period just after December that is always marked as the "lean period" on the RAI COAST. To the more industrious native, who has small Taro or Koukau gardens prepared, there is no lean period. The "lean period" is none other than the time when new gardens are being cut, burnt and planted firstly with corn, melon and cucumber. Later on Taro is planted and finally at the correct season (Jan - Feb) Yam. Bananas seem to be the foodstuff that can be had at all seasons.

The natives on the No 2 RAI COAST report that they have sufficient Taro at present and expect a good Yam harvest.

None of the villages visited had groundnuts growing. They have promised seed from the SAIDOR gardens.

B. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Coastal road from SAIDOR to the boundary village of the No 2 RAI COAST, GALI, is exceptionally good for bicycles, horses and pedestrians.

There are no bridges on this coast. The Patrol going out crossed the MANKINA river on a cane bridge, but when returning found only the remnants of a bridge lying on either bank.

All the rivers are fordable in good weather.

C. VILLAGES.

With the exception of BONGA, MALLIMAI and GALI villages, which looked rather unkempt and dilapidated, all the other Coastal villages were clean and tidy and laid out in two parallel rows with the main road running in the middle. Kitchens were in some cases attached to the rear of the houses and in others were separate structures. A fair distance from the kitchens and in line with each house pit latrines were constructed. All houses were built off the ground.

Efforts are definitely being made to keep villages clean, tidy and beautiful.

D. HEALTH.

The natives who lined for Census and Medical inspection looked clean and healthy. Only 11 cases of skin diseases were sent to the Native Hospital, SAIDOR. A few cases of small sores were left for the village M.T.S. to clean up. As Mr M.T. Jensen, M.A., has done a Medical Patrol of this area only a few weeks ago, most of the bad cases are already in hospital.

E. COURTS FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There were no courts for Native Affairs held on this Patrol. A few cases were settled out of Court.

4

GENERAL TALKS.

Although the writer gave talks on health, sanitation etc at each Rest House, special emphasis was laid on Education and the "Cargo Cult."

Education:- To adults the method of broadening their education was outlined. To children- there was only one method- and that was of sending them regularly to school.

Cargo Cult:- Although the native will never inform an Administrative Officer that he is expecting something to turn up from out of the blue, yet one feels that that idea is constantly present with him. Patiently the writer tried to elucidate and explode the "Theory of the Cargo Cult." The native mind is very confused today after what he saw during the war. Things do not seem to fit in as he would like it. Most of the adults have thrown Christianity to the winds and have resurrected their ancient customs and traditions.

It is hoped that some semblance of sanity will come to the RAE CONST natives as they hear these functional talks from Administrative Officers.

CENSUS

Very few absented themselves from lines, and those that did had legitimate excuses.

Senior Village Officials were informed that if they had any person who is able to read and write Pidgin English or the vernacular, then they were responsible for keeping record in the form of a village register of all births, deaths and migrations ( Vide D.S. Circular Instruction No 2/ 48-49 dated 15th Aug ' 48 ) Up to date this has never been done.

The last Census check has either been done during 1946 or '47.

Figures reveal that the births for the last two or three years number 207 and Deaths 231. Statistical Data for 40 villages has been obtained and will be found in Appendix 1.

*W. J. Postinck*  
W. J. Postinck, P.O.  
S. P. O. LIDOR.



3

SPINDIA  
CENSUS STATISTICS.

VILLAGE.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		MIGRATION.			LAB. POP. 20-45	PRES. PER.	POSTL.				GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	IN	OUT	NET			PER.	CHILD.	ADULT.	M	
BERBAK	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	27	1	14	8	35	14	61
APAK	2	1	2	2	-	1	-	9	-	7	6	8	7	28
SEL	6	4	2	3	-	-	6	30	1	19	30	46	35	130
PAPEN	5	8	7	8	-	3	9	10	2	51	62	56	59	228
MOAI	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	14	1	13	8	14	21	56
GASUTAMON	6	-	17	13	-	-	-	33	2	39	17	31	30	117
MALALAMAI	2	7	6	4	-	2	-	20	2	13	24	30	19	91
KOSIT	-	1	5	3	1	1	1	6	-	1	3	12	-	24
BALINA	2	2	4	5	13	9	1	25	1	32	16	20	15	93
GALI	-	7	3	6	11	9	-	25	1	15	22	36	20	83
BEKA	5	3	5	3	-	2	-	16	1	19	16	18	21	74
YARA	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	9	11	10	31
YAGOMI	8	3	6	3	-	-	-	37	2	23	14	37	29	103
WOTANG	4	4	5	4	-	-	1	20	1	14	23	28	18	73
SEURE	5	1	4	2	1	1	-	20	1	23	5	34	21	73
TALMIRO	4	2	4	-	5	3	4	22	2	21	20	29	18	88
KEPOLAK	-	-	2	1	-	1	3	10	1	13	10	16	17	56
BARU	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	13	1	14	15	23	15	62
TCURUP	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	11	2	7	19	21	16	63
SUBARE	2	3	4	-	1	2	-	14	-	21	24	23	19	87
DAHAN	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	9	9	12	11	41
MONARA	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	24	2	18	15	44	27	104
KEALUM	3	2	2	2	-	-	1	8	2	12	5	13	12	42
KASTI	5	6	2	3	9	4	2	16	4	32	27	26	32	117
LUR	7	2	-	5	1	-	1	17	3	35	31	39	33	129
SCMEK	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	21	3	26	20	37	25	106
BAGEN	6	3	5	3	-	-	-	17	2	22	17	31	24	100
BOHYAT	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	2	13	11	16	10	50
SUNG	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	9	1	5	2	18	11	36
GULARAK	1	1	1	4	1	3	-	16	1	10	9	30	17	66
KABUMDANGIN	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	12	2	14	6	20	13	53
PANGER	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	12	2	11	7	19	13	50
MIOR	2	-	-	3	1	-	1	14	1	14	5	25	14	56
MULUMIANG	4	3	-	2	-	1	1	15	-	30	14	29	19	92
UMBOLDING	4	3	-	2	-	-	1	13	1	19	9	21	15	64
KIPTUI	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	6	2	7	10	10	6	33
NAPRA	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	18	-	21	7	31	20	79
KALIN	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	15	1	11	8	23	14	56
MINGYAN	1	3	3	3	21	15	-	21	2	16	10	32	24	86
WILWILAN	6	1	2	2	-	1	21	14	1	12	13	23	18	66

1019

1048

999

682 55 705 600 1000 782 3056

Number of villages (Census figures revised) - 40  
 Total Population in these villages - 5065  
 Number of Births since 1946 - 1947 - 207  
 Number of Deaths since 1946 - 1947 - 231

1

APPENDIX 3

MEDICAL REPORT.

Natives who lined for Census showed very little sign of suffering from bad sores or ulcers. Apart from the eleven cases sent to the Native Hospital, Seidor, a few cases of small sores were left in the villages for the S.M.O. to clean up. No signs of scabies found on this patrol.

Mr. S.P. Jensen's medical Patrol only a few weeks ago in this area has had some effect to reduce skin diseases.

M.D. W. M.S., who accompanied the Patrol proved efficient and very interested in his work. Having had a fair medical education at a N.M.S. school, he should prove an asset to the Native Hospital, Seidor.

The natives of UR and BOMBA villages informed the writer that during this work will be started on the 2 New Medical Aid posts selected by Mr. S.P. Jensen, S.M.O. Seidor.

*J. H. Jones*  
J. H. Jones, M.D.

The Director,  
Department of Public Health,  
PORT MORESBY.

DS.30-10-27

The above appendix is referred please.

DS & NA - 6/7/49 (J. H. Jones)  
Acting Director.

1 of 49/50

30/10/29

(1)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

49/50

REPORT OF A PATROL

TO

COASTAL AREA OF

NO 1 RAI COAST.

BY

R.A.J. BENTINCK -  
PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED : COASTAL AREA OF NO 1 RAI COAST -

PATROL PERSONNEL :

- a) R.A.J. BENTINCK - P.O.
- b) NEW GUINEA POLICE FORCE
 

REG. NO.	3459	CONST. MOI
"	3782	" KUMER
"	"	" MANDARI
"	50091B CPL.	SEMALA
- c) NATIVE MEDICAL ORDERLY
 

REG. NO.	MD 162	DINGAWAI
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DURATION OF PATROL: 6th JULY '49 - 27th JULY '49

PURPOSE OF PATROL: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CENSUS and  
INVESTIGATION OF CRASHED AIRCRAFT.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.S.  
P.H.D.

INDEX TO REPORT:

- a) PATROL DIARY
- b) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- c) APPENDICES
  - 1) CENSUS STATISTICS
  - 2) REPORT ON N.G.P.F.
  - 3) MEDICAL REPORT.

(11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

PATROL DIARY:

- 6th July ' 49      Left SAIDOR 0800 hrs. En route passed through WAB, YAIMAS, GALEK, SUIT, YAMAI, TETERAI and finally made camp at BILIAU.
- 7th July ' 49      Left BILIAU 0800 hrs. Passing through WARAI, SINGOR, LAMTUB and making camp at DEIN.
- 8th July ' 49      Left DEIN 0800 hrs. Passed through MINDIRI, GANGLAU and selpt at BIBI. Villagers all waiting. Census work and medical inspection carried out. New Village book issued.
- 9th July ' 49      Left BIBI 0800 hrs. Passed through KUMISANGER, KUL and finally made camp at MARAKUM.
- 11 th July ' 49      At MARAKUM R.H. Inland villages ARAWUM, KWANJE, RIMBA, BANGRI were all assembled at MARAKUM. Censu work and medical inspection carried out. New Village books issued.
- 12 th July ' 49      Still at MARAKUM finishing census work. Left MARAKUM 1400 hrs and arrived late that afternoon at KUL R.H.
- 13th July ' 49      Working at KUL. One inland village SAGASAGA came in get their names recorded. New Village books were issued after census recording. Medical inspection carried our by N.M.O. who accompanied patrol. Those needing medical treatment were sent to the Native Hospital SAIDOR. Left KUL in the afternoon and arrived at KUMISANGER. Census work begun at KUMISANGER.
- 14th July ' 49      After finishing census work and issuing of new village books the patrol moved on to GANGLAU. Here village assembled with quite a few inland villages and census work begun. Medical inspectio carried out by N.M.O.
- 15th July ' 49      At GANGLAU recording names of the people from the inland villages DUMUN, KUBUK and SEGI.
- 16 th July ' 49      Left GANGLAU 0800 hrs and arrived at MINDIRI. Population not large at MINDIRI. After census work was over and the medical inspection the patr ol moved on to DEIN to make camp.
- 18 th July ' 49      At DEIN. Medical inspection by the N.M.O. Names recorded and new village book issued. Left DEIN at 1000hrs and the patrol took the inland road which leads to SINANGE because of a native report that two crashed planes had been discovered. The remains of an airman had already been brought in to the Sub, District Office, SAIDOR. Patrol halte ed at FORGUAN. Census work and medical inspection were carried out. Camped at FORGUAN for night.
- 19 th July ' 49      Left FORGUAN 0800 hrs arrived at SINANGE. Census work and medical inspection carried out. New village books issued to both SINANGE and WADO. Camped at SINANGE for night.

- 20 th July ' 49 Party set off to visit the scene of the crashed planes. Two planes found. Metallic tags and some more bones were brought in.
- 21st July ' 49 Left SINANGE 0800 hrs. Passed through FORGUAN and back to the coast to LAMTUB. Camped at LAMTUB.
- 22nd July ' 49 At SINANGE- Census work and medical inspection carried out. Issued new village book. Left SINANGE at 100hrs and arrived at SINGOR. Inland villages REITI, ASANG, MAPUNGE, SORANG, MATBANG, SERIANG, DAMOIN, GORIONG assembled at SINGOR to get their names recorded. Camped at SINGOR.
- 23rd July ' 49 Finished work at SINGOR and left at 1000hrs for WARAI. Census recorded at WARAI and medical inspection carried out. New village book issued. Left WARAI at 1500 hrs and camped at BILLIAU.
- 24th July ' 49 At BILLIAU R.H. Cehsus work and medical inspection accomplished and new village book issued. Left BILLIAU at 1200 hrs and arrived at YAMAI. Camped at YAMAI.
- 25th July ' 49 After finishing census work and medical inspection patrol moved on to GALEK. Here as well census figures were recorded and new books issued. Camped at GALEK R.H.
- 27th July ' 49 At GALEK R.H. SUIT, SOR, SURI and MELANGAI were assembled. The patrol moved on to YAIMAS and having finished work there moved on to WAB and finally when all the work was done the patrol arrived at the Government station SAIDOR at 1600 hrs.
-

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LULUAI.</u>	<u>TULTUL.</u>	<u>MED. TULTUL.</u>
BIBI	MAPOI	LIMA	GIL
MARAKUM	ORUNYAI	PUTUL	GANGU
APAWUM	YANAU	GARI	RANDA
KWANJE	WAPO	GUETI	-
RIMBA	BAUNDANG	PEPOI	SAI
BANGRI	-	KUINDA	-
KUL	KWANG	KANAMBIS	ANDISA
SAGASAGA	-	TURIGI	BAPORO
KUMISANGER	SITANGO*	LANGUN	DARI
GANGLAU	TANKA	BUT	YOM
KULILAU	TAUBOGAN	BON	-
DUMUN	ALEP	-	GOGI
KUBUK	DONDOB	SEHEMAN	INGIRI
SEGI	KANAI	UMIRI	-
MINDIRI	LIMA	FERUPER	YABI
DEIN	YALING	KATI	-
FORGUAN	OTAI	SUI	-
SINANGS	EBAB	WASEL	GIRIS
WADO	AIANG	TURIGI	MAU
LAMTUB	KUR	TALIK	MAMAI
SINGOR	BAIUM	-	-
REITI	DIPIPI	-	IGEM
ASANG	AIMA	SIRIRIYA	KIONGKICNG
MAPUNGE	BISAI	KEMBA	NOKURAU
SORANG	RANGING	KOMU	SEIMBU
MAIBANG	TAPIONGI	MOWANG	TOKUWINO
SERIBANG	PANUN	POLONGI	OS
DAMOIN	KUKATA	LAU	-
GORIONG	-	YALIMBI	KASUN
WARAI	SAMBOKAI	WONGAI	BALIA
BILIAU	KALBOBE	YESING	SEK
MELANGAI	SALOK	WASING	-
YAMAI	MARUSIAN	SONAI	-
YORI	KAMBUS	SIPUN	SEROU
WIWAI	-	-	BEGAM
SOR	LAI-INGI	KURIA	KAPOI
SURI	"	-	-
GALEK	BULONG	KURAU	-
SUIT	TAMBORI	SILNEN	TITUB
YAUNIAI	-	TAMBAI	-
YAIMAS	-	SALOUNGA	KABI
WAB	DAUP	KET	-
SAUI	BANGOM	-	-

\* SITANGO has been recommended as the new Luluai of KUMISANGER.

INTRODUCTION.

- The purpose of this patrol was to -
- a) contact as many natives at the coastal villages.
  - b) record names in the new village books.
  - c) give general talks
  - d) visit scene of crashed planes and report on findings.
  - e) record any War Damage Compensation claims.

The patrol took the coastal road from Saidor to the Nol Rai Coast boundary village, MARAKUM, and retraced the route as far as DEIN, then went inland to visit the scene of the crashed planes and then returned to Saidor via the coastal villages LAMTUB, SINGOR etc. Administration talks on health, sanitation, education and agricultural projects were given. The various languages spoken in this area were noted with particular reference to the language spoken by the MIDIRI natives. The native attitude towards education was also noted. Finally numerous legends were collected and are being held at the Sub. District Office, SAIDOR.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

- A. THE NATIVE LABOUR CAMP AT LILA.
- B. THE NATIVE TRADE STORE AT BILIAU.
- C. NATIVE OFFICIALS.
- D. ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.
- E. NATIVE CUSTOMS.
- F. NATIVE CRAFTS.

A. THE NATIVE LABOUR CAMP AT LILA.

Sixty natives under two boss boys from all over the Rai Coast and Bogadjim have formed a Native Labour Camp at LILA. They work at the two plantations, BAU and MELAMU. As they have their own gardens they receive pay in lieu of rations. At present the line is on holiday but in the very near future they will start work again, but this time as Casual Labourers (viz- receiving pay and rations). The boss boy, Kasan, is holding L 520-0-0 (the sum total of wages earned by his line) and he was advised to divide this money among the labourers before any misunderstanding arose.

B. THE NATIVE TRADE STORE AT BILIAU.

The natives of BILIAU, YAMAI, GALEK and SUIT have combined and started a trade store at BILIAU village. Two men have been appointed (BARAN of YAMAI and KABIAK of BILIAU) to run the store. Out of the total money collected a few pounds were invested in sawn timber, cement and corrugated iron roofing and a store 12' X 12' constructed. Rev. Hofmann, Lutheran Missionary at BILIAU, sold the materials cheaply to these natives and is today giving the two natives running the store lessons on book keeping etc. As the store is in its infancy and without a large capital, only such items as Tobacco, Matches, Kerosene, Laplap and Soap are being sold in small quantities. The whole amount realised from each consignment is invested again in new stocks. Once these natives obtain more capital and are able to stand on their own feet the Mission at BILIAU wishes to close its store thus giving them freedom to expand.

C. NATIVE OFFICIALS.

Native Village Officials are today laying too much stress on boss boys or as they otherwise call them - "councillors"-. If questioned about village affairs they seem to call on the councillors to answer. It was explained that councillors were elected to villages or groups of villages to discuss matters of importance and to try to put into effect decisions arrived at.



NATIVE OFFICIALS (contd).

On the other hand, councillors were not to become men who go around shouting orders but they should realise that they are there to guide the natives by precept and example. Too many men want titles and ranks of office and few are willing to work solidly and conscientiously for the good of the community.

The names of all village officials contacted are to be found on page 3 of this report. Recommendation is hereby submitted that native, SITANGO, be appointed Luluai of KUMISANGER, owing to the demise of the former luluai.

D. ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

It was noticed that all the villages contacted on the No 1 Rai Coast reported that their clan system was purely Patri-lineal. Children possess the same clan totem as their fathers and sons inherit land only from their father's side. The clan totemic signs are called "Bisnis" or "Bis" in Pidgin English and it was noted how little the younger generation know of such things. The usual Taboo exists- that opposite sexes of the same totem cannot marry for fear of in-breeding -

The system of brother sister exchange is not so prevalent in this area as it is elsewhere ( eg- KARKAR ISLAND). It exists but in cases where the parties do not want to pay the bride price. On questioning the natives closely the bride price was found to be as follows:-

- 2 or 3 Mals ( bark loin cloth worn at dances)
- 10 clay saucepans.
- 5 wooden bowls
- 5 strings of dog's teeth.
- 1 or 2 pigs
- 1 dog
- 2 Clam shells
- 5 strings of SIASI beads.

Nowadays as the natives do not possess much native money ( beads from SIASI, Clam shells etc) the coastal folk have laid the price as L5 where no pigs and dogs are given and L2 where pigs and dogs are included.

E. NATIVE CUSTOMS.

All over the Rai Coast fathers betroth their daughters ( 8-10 years old) to men ( 20- 25 years old). A small proportion of the bride price is paid and the girl goes to live with her future husband's people. When the girl is mature she actually lives with her husband, but until then she is being trained in the ways of her husband by his parents. In many cases these marriages never eventuate, for as the girl grows she usually finds a lover of her own age and invariably they elope. The village elders staunchly believe that it is easier to train an immature girl to be obedient and useful than a mature woman who has a mind of her own.

F. NATIVE CRAFTS.

The MINDIRI natives are the only ones on the Nol Rai Coast who know how to make clay saucepans and build sea going canoes. Legend has it that the original paternal ancestor of these people came from an island near SEK- Madang. Apparently he was the one to introduce the craft here at MINDIRI. Under the usual native system of the division of labour, clay saucepan making fell to the women, while canoe building was allotted to the men.

NATIVE CRAFTS (contd).

The present Luluai of MINDIRI is afraid that the industry might die if too many of his women folk leave the village to be married elsewhere. These folk, from time immemorial, have a taboo laid against women who leave the village regarding the making of these saucepans any where else but MINDIRI. Thus once a woman leaves MINDIRI to be married at another village she has to comply with the Taboo and cease making any more saucepans. She and her husband have to return to MINDIRI periodically to buy them there. Only three of the original MINDIRI women are alive today and at present they are teaching the other women who have married MINDIRI men. Apparently it is not as easy as it might seem. The work entails accurate quantities of clay, sand, and water and finally the correct touch.

Thus we notice that the MINDIRI people supply all the natives on the Rai Coast, for hundreds of miles around, with clay saucepans. Medium of trade is either money or barter.

b) Apart from the MINDIRI natives with their saucepan making industry, the mountain people need some mention. While the clay saucepan is used to cook food the wooden dish or bowl is required for serving the cooked food. The mountain natives are adepts in the art of wooden bowl carving. In this post war period they are not only exchanging their wares for salt etc from the coastal natives but are learning to accept money.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Foods generally found on the Mol Rai Coast are:-  
Yams, Taro, Sweet potatoes, Bananas, Corn, Tapiok, Cucumbers, Pine-apples, Limes, Pawpaw, Edible pippit, Aran, Sis, Galip and Talis nuts. In the Kar area (middle Yaganon river) and in areas of altitude 2000' - 6000' English potatoes and cabbages are grown.

It was noticed that in the majority of villages the Yam crop had been harvested. Yam is not being cultivated as extensively as it had been pre war, because of the shortage of seed. During the Japanese invasion nearly all seed yam was either destroyed or consumed by the invaders. Thus, in 1945, when the natives began migrating back from the bush to their old coastal village sites the quantity of seed yam found or hoarded carefully was minute (say 5-10 seed yams for a whole village.) As yam is planted and harvested only once a year it is estimated that it will take a few years more before the natives have a good supply of seed to cultivate extensively.

Very few domesticated pigs were found in the villages. Once again the explanation dates back to the Japanese invasion. The only way natives acquire pigs is by hunting and catching alive young wild pigs a few weeks old. These are fed and when older breed in the villages. The whole process is slow owing to the uncertainty attached to hunting. Wild pigs are hunted and killed for the pct and reports have it that the bush abounds with them.

It is pleasing to notice that nearly all villages have plenty of the ordinary variety of New Guinea fowl. There is indication that in the future they will buy Southern breeds through the Agriculture Department, Madang.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

A separate sheet deals with this subject.

(5)

EDUCATION.

Native village schools are run by either the Lutheran or Roman Catholic Missions.

The Roman Catholic Mission has three schools on the Nol Rai Coast.

- 1) The station school at GUMBI ( 16 pupils)
- 2) Village school at LALOU ( 20 " )
- 3) Village school at SARAGAPAN ( 25 " )

Pidgin English is taught at the three schools, but at GUMBI and LALOU elementary English is included. The schools are run by SEK mission trained teachers. From these schools the more promising ones are sent to a higher school at SEK- Madang. The pupils seemed to be getting a fair training in the Three Rs.

The Lutheran Mission however has six village schools in this area. The schools are run in the following villages:-

- SANGAPAT - ( 20 pupils ) ; BILLIAU - ( 20 pupils)
- GANGLAU - ( 16 " ) ; BBIBI - ( 18 " )
- KUMISANGER- ( 18 " ) ; MINDIRI - ( 8 " )

All the native teachers are men who attended for six years the Teachers Training School, AMRON. Madang. Unlike the Roman Catholic Mission, who teach Pidgin English, these schools do all their work in Kranket.

At BILLIAU, about eighteen months ago, there was a school started for children who had finished their preliminary studies at the village school. English was taught here and they could continue, if they wished, at either the Teacher's Training School, Amran or the Technical School, Baitabag, Madang. This school had fifty pupils but after a slight misunderstanding between the parents of the children and the BILLIAU natives over the fact that the school children were stealing food from the village gardens- the parents withdrew all the children from this school.

The Rai Coast native attitude towards education is rather depressing. Some parents and elders are keen that their children receive education but the majority display a total disregard. Their latest explanations indicate that children are the masters of their own destiny and therefore they have the right to choose whether they attend school or not.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The coastline West of Saidor is not suitable for extensive development of roads. There are high ranges within a few miles inland and in many places the hills extend to the coast. Elsewhere there is a narrow coastal plain which is crossed by large rivers too deep to ford by motor transport. Within ten miles of Saidor there are many streams 100'-200' wide, all of which would need bridging. Between these streams there is generally a good coastal track which could be widened for vehicles. Development of roads either to Bogadjim or Finschaffien would be most uneconomical.

The whole route up to the Rai Coast border, MARAKUM, hugs the shore and is never more than a mile inland. The track is practically flat and the soil, sand, gravel and decomposed coral which is reasonably drained. There is a swampy patch between Bau plantation and MARAKUM, but here trees thrown lengthwise over the swampy area affords a good passage for pedestrians.

(6)

VILLAGES AND REST HOUSES.

With the exception of four villages, which were in a filthy condition, the rest were clean and tidy. A few villages are building at new sites.

The houses in all villages are ranged on either side of the road. Behind each house is a kitchen and some distance further on the latrines. There are good Rest Houses in nearly all the villages. Those that are old are being rebuilt.

The over all picture of these villages on the Nol Rai Coast is pleasing.

CENSUS.

The Nol Rai Coast can be divided into three belts parallel with the coast, The first being the coast itself. The second belt a few miles inland which is usually called the " Grass Area" and lastly the third belt is the mountain area ( called in Pidgin English " Big Bus" ). The first and third areas are populated to a degree, but the middle or 'grass belt', not being extensive, is very poorly populated.

From the old village books it was noticed that Census figures were brought up to date for the year 1947/48. On this patrol 45 new village books were issued and detailed statistics drawn up. Ninety eight percent of the villages show a decrease in population over the last two years.

The figures are as follows:-

Total Population at Census check	-	2751
Births ; Deaths	: :	150 : 213
Pregnancy	-	55
No. of ( 0-1 year ) deaths	-	11
Percentage of ( 0-1 yr) deaths to Total death-		5%
Deaths in childbirth	-	6

Detailed statistics to be found at the end of this report.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

Only eleven claims for War Damage Compensation were submitted on this patrol. All the coastal villages visited have submitted their claims and will be paid early in September 1949. These eleven claimants were not in their villages when the last Administration Officer investigating claims visited them. No death claims were submitted.

MISSIONS.

- The two missions working in this area are
- a) The Lutheran Mission with its European missionary , Rev.G. Hofmann. The mission station is situated at BILLIAU village.
  - b) The Roman Catholic Mission with its European missionary, Rev. Father J. Wald. The mission station is at GUMBI.

As far as could be observed the vast majority of natives have left the Christian Faith and have gone back to ancestor worship. There are a few native catechists and evangelists stationed here and there in the area but their followers are practically nil.

GENERAL.

- A. RELIGION OF NATIVES.
- B. LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
- C. REPORT ON CRASHED PLANES.

A. RELIGION OF NATIVES.

With the advent of Christianity into New Guinea the idea of an omnipotent, omniscient<sup>god</sup> was imparted to these natives. Before that only good and bad spirits existed. The spirits of one's relatives and friends were good while the spirits of enemies were bad. The good spirits were propitiated with presents of foodstuff and songs and dances were created in honour of them. Because of the nature of bad spirits there arose men who dabbled with them thus marking the genesis of sorcery. These spirits too had to be propitiated. Thus to gain a woman's affection, to grow good crops, or to be successful at a pig hunt the good spirits were called upon to help; but to destroy one's enemy only the demon could do that.

To-day there is a definite trend for the Rai Coast natives to resurrect their old customs, beliefs etc. The God whom the missionaries are teaching them about is called the "God of the whiteman" and therefore something or someone quite foreign to them. Sacred rites are performed at certain Black Palms as was the custom of their forbears.

"Ritual and Religion are inseparable. They are means of obtaining something. Ritual is used to ensure fertility and success in the chase. Ritual is after all the technique of living and Religion is the Philosophy of life. "

A. Houghton.

B. LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

There are about sixteen different languages and dialects to be found at the coastal and hinterland villages of the No 1 Rai Coast. Starting from Seidor and moving Westwards to the boundary village, MARAKUM, the languages are as follows:-

WAB, GUMBI and SAUI	speak YUNGO
YAIMAS, YAUNIAI and DEMING	" YUNG
YAMAI, GALEK, SUIT, and BILLIAS	" BING
WARAI, MAPUNGE, SORANG	" MED
MEIBANG, GABUMI, SOR, SIBOG, SILALING	" WLA
SINGOR, LAMTUB	" WAM
DEIN AND GANGLAU	" INDA
MINDIRI	" KUNGOM
KUBUK and SEGI ( hinterland MINDIRI)	" IKSAK
KULILAU	" MENDE
DUMUN	" ORO
BIBI	" WAMBERU
KUMISANGER, KUL and MARAKUM	" PASAR.
ARAWUM	" JUKO
SAGASAGA and BANGRI.	" MANDE

The language spoken at MINDIRI is worthy of particular notice as it is quite foreign to the Rai Coast tongues and akin to KRANKET. One of the MINDIRI legends explaining their origin shows how about eight generations ago a certain man and his friend left one of the islands near SEK- Madang in a canoe and later on found themselves at MINDIRI on the Rai Coast. (As there was no one there, one of them stayed while the other paddled away in the canoe and later founded SIASI island.)

(2)

LANGUAGES SPOKEN ( contd ).

As there was no one there, one of them stayed while the other paddled away in the canoe and later founded SIASI island. The man left behind was the first man at MINDIRI. Having come from the Madang area he presumably spoke KRANKET. The close affinity between KUNGOM and KRANKET is easily discernible in these examples:-

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>KRANKET</u>	<u>KUNGOM.</u>	
Taro	Mau	Mau	u.k.j
To Go ( verb)	Ula	Kula	u.k.j
Canoe	Wag	Wang	u.k.j
Banana	Fud	Fund	u.k.j
Coconut	Niu	Niu.	u.k.j

The next language which will interest the ardent philologist is MANDE, the language of the KAR people. Really the KAR area is the Middle Yaganon river, but somehow this language is spoken by pretty nearly all the hill folk in a certain belt. MANDE extends over the Finnisterre Range into GUSAP in the RAMU.

C. REPORT ON CRASHED PLANES.

About April '49, TUIE, the luluai of MUIEP, brought news to the Sub .Dist. Office, Saidor that he had found a crashed plane with the remains of an airman in it. TUIE also told the story of how during the war he rescued an American airman, who had parachuted in the MUIEP- YAMBALA bush. The Airman was safely handed over to the Americans then at Saidor aerodrome.

This patrol was led to the scene of the crash. More bones and the metallic badge worn by aircrew were discovered. As the plane had burnt right out when it crashed it was hard to identify the plane. The following items were brought back

- a) Ametallic tag bearing Serial No 2912-052
- b) A piece of metal with a diagram of amount of ballast needed when canons were removed. This suggests that the plane was a P 38 - Lockheed Lightning \*-

A detailed report has been submitted to the District Officer, Madang.

APPENDIX 2.

①

REPORT ON N.C.P.F PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Reg. No 3459	Const MOI	-	Conduct - Good
			Ability - Rather old, but obedient and helpful in the bush
Reg. No 3782.	Const KUMIL	-	Conduct - Good
			Ability - Eager and interested in his work. A good Const.
Reg. No 3005	Const MANDARI	-	Conduct - Good
			Ability - A handy man to have in the field. Displays initiative.
Reg. No 50091 B	EPL. SEMALA	-	Conduct - Good
			Ability - A good N.C.O. in the bush Looks after his men and very helpful.

Superintendent of Police,  
PORT MORESEBY.

DS. 30-10-29

Referred please.

The above is an extract from  
the Madang Patrol Report No. 1 49/50.

(I. F. Champion)  
ACTING DIRECTOR.

DDS & NA

9/9/1949

*R.A.J. BENTINCK*  
R.A.J. BENTINCK (PATROL OFFICER)  
O.I.C SAIDOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA- NEW GUINEA.

30/10/31

(5)

REPORT OF A PATROL

TO

COASTAL AREA OF NOI

49/50

RAI COAST.

BY

R.A.J. BENTINCK-  
PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED : COASTAL AREA OF NOI RAI COAST\*  
( as far as DEIN village.)

PATROL PERSONNEL: a) R.A.J. BENTINCK P.O.  
b) NEW GUINEA POLICE FORCE-  
Reg. No 2757 Const YALINGU.

DURATION OF PATROL: 12 th Sept '49- 19 th Sept '49

PURPOSE OF PATROL: PAYING WAR DAMAGE.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.S. JULY '49 by R,A,J, BENTINCK P.O.  
P.H.D.

INDEX TO REPORT. a) PATROL DIARY.  
b) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION



(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA- NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

The O.I.C. Saidor being allotted L 1000 only for War Damage Payments, set off along the No 1 Rai Coast and paid all the hinterland villages within a few hours walk from the coast. The amount was not sufficient to pay the Coastal villages as well. About L 3500 more will be enough to pay all War Damage Claims on the No 1 Rai Coast. If this is done, it could safely be said that the whole of the Rai Coast ( from the Finschaffan border to the Bogadjim border ) has been paid its War Damage.

The writer only two months ago was along this same coast and has submitted a full report on the health, villages etc of these natives.

PATROL DIARY:

12 th Sept ' 49: Left the Government station , Saidor 0800 hrs and made camp at YAIMAS 0900 hrs. The three villages WAIBOL, SASAGIL and BUSAKA were gathered and received their War Damage.

WAIBOL	- 11 claims	-	L 5 - 15 - 0
SASAGIL	- 13 "	-	22 - 19 - 0
BUSAKA	- 8 "	-	8 - 16 - 0

General talks were given.

13 th Sept ' 49: Left YAIMAS R.H. at 0800 hrs and arrived at SANGAPAT- ( SANGAPAT is the place where the CALEK, SUIT people have built a Govt, Rest House.) The three villages AMUN, SIBOG and SILALING received their War Damage.

AMUN	- 26 claims	-	L 49 - 3 - 0
SIBOG	- 21 "	-	72 - 10 - 0
SILALING	- 11 "	-	33 - 15 - 0

General talks were given.

14 th Sept ' 49 ; Left SANGAPAT at 0800 hrs and camped at YAMAI. Here the three villages MALANGAI, YORI and WIWAI received their War Damage.

MALANGAI	- 9 claims	-	L 32 - 8 - 0
YORI	- 3 "	-	18 - 3 - 0
WIWAI	- 1 "	-	5 - 0 - 0

15th Sept ' 49: Left YAMAI at 0800 hrs and arrived at BILLIAU village. Here paid War Damage to MAIBANG, DAMOIN and RAMBA.

MAIBANG	- 5 claims	-	L 24 - 2 - 0
DAMOIN	- 1 "	-	11 - 10 - 0
RAMBA	- 6 "	-	13 - 4 - 0

General talks were given. Camped at BILLIAU.

16 th Sept' 49;

Left BILIAU at 0800 hrs and arrived SINGOR 1030 hrs. Eight villages were paid their War Damage here.

ASANG	- 21 Claims	-	L 94 - 10 - 0
SORANG	- 14 "	-	43 - 14 - 0
SEREMORE	- 19 "	-	42 - 15 - 0
SERIENG	- 25 "	-	81 - 6 - 0
SUIT	- 2 "	-	18 - 3 - 0
REITE	- 15 "	-	42 - 11 - 0
KIAMBAUA	- 19 "	-	43 - 0 - 0
MAST	- 21 "	-	49 - 17 - 0

Camped at SINGOR. Gave general talks.

17 th Sept' 49;

Left SINGOR at 0800 hrs and arrived at LAMTUB 0930 hrs. Paid two villages here.

YAMBALA	- 24 Claims	-	L 47 - 14 - 0
BASOR	- 4 "	-	18 - 4 - 0

After this went on to DEIN and paid four villages there.

WADO	- 2 Claims	-	L 2 - 15 - 0
FORGUAN	- 1 "	-	1 - 10 - 0
SINANGE	- 3 "	-	14 - 12 - 0
GOGOU	- 10 "	-	22 - 10 - 0

Gave talks at DEIN and returned to camp and address the people at LAMTUB. Camped at LAMTUB.

19 th Sepy' 49;

Left LAMTUB and made straight for SAJDOR. Thus finishing this short paying Patrol.

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:

- A) EDUCATION.
- B) WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS.
- C) UNEXPLODED BOMBS.
- D) GENERAL.

A. EDUCATION.

The Lutheran Mission at BILIAU has got some of its teachers building a school house and teacher's quarters for the New Station School. ( This is the school to which children go after finishing their course at the village school. ) One does not know how successful this venture will be for the natives on this coast are very wary as to sending their children to Mission schools for fear that they will be become Christians. Most village officials and parents want a Government School because they want their children to be educated and not converted. Explanations were given them that it was almost impracticable to establish Government Schools at each and every village on the Rai Coast and further that the Missions with the help of the Government, were doing a good job by training and sending Native Teachers to nearly all villages.

(2)

EDUCATION ( contd).

The Roman Catholic School at LALOU has a few more pupils, bringing the total to 24. A new teacher has arrived and is teaching Class 1 while the other, older teacher takes Class 2.

B. WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS.

The following claims were submitted to me on this Patrol. Most of the natives were absent from their villages when the Last Administration Officer arrived to investigate Claims.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>CLAIMS.</u>	<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>CLAIMS.</u>
BILLAU	6	BIDUA	3
GOGO	7	SURI	2
MALANGAI	2	REITE	1
SIBOG	1	SOR	2
SERIENG	1	SORANG	2
IRAWANDE	1	MAIBANG	3
MAPUNGE	1	AIYAWA	1
KOKI	2		

C. UNEXPLODED BOMBS.

The unexploded bombs on the Rai Coast are nearly all in the SINGOR- BIBI area and they are all 500 lbs Bombs, some with fins intact others without.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BOMBS.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
SINGOR.	7	5 of these very close to the beach. 2 a bit inland in garden area. One bomb buried perpendicularly right up to the fin. Others lying on three sides without fins. All 500 lbs
KUMISANGER.	1	Not far from the beach. 500 lbs
KUL	2	One in the bush and one on the reef close to shore.
BIBI	1	In the bush close to village.

A special memo will be submitted to the District Officer, Madang, about these unexploded bombs. When Village Officials report the discovery of a few more the District Office, Madang will be informed.

D. GENERAL.

1. A notice was placed in each Village Book stating the maximum number of able bodied men who could be recruited bearing in mind that not more than 30% should be removed at any one time. (Vide- Cir. Instr. No 3-49/ 50 of 22/8/49 from D.D.S.N.A. )

1

D. GENERAL ( contd )

2. All natives were given talks about the proposed visits of R.A.N. ships and planes to this area of New Guinea. ( Vide DDSNA Cir. Memo of 23/8/49 )

3. General talks on the following subjects are always given by the O.I.C. Saidor on Patrol.

- a. Health and Sanitation.
- b. Building and Repairing of houses.
- c. Cleaning of roads.
- d. Building of deep pit latrines and making them fly proof.
- e. Building of pens for fowls and pigs.
- f. Watching the source of water supply.
- g. Battle against Mosquitoes.
- h. It is good to learn to become Hospital Minded.
- i. To advance economically plant Cash Crops - Start Trade Stores- Watch money on hand ( viz- War Damage.)
- j. Education of the children.

4.

Total Number Claims Paid on this Patrol	-	295
Total Amount Expended	-	L 819 - 6 - 0
Average per person	-	L 3- 0 - 0

5. The Patrol was not accompanied by an NMO from the Native Hospital, Saidor. One Medical Aid Post at BAZAMUK near MINDIRI village, No 1 Rai Coast has been opened. It is evident from the number of sores found in villages now that the patrolling NMOs are doing their job and that the natives are definitely benefiting from this action.

*R. J. Bentinck*  
 R. J. BENTINCK P.O.  
 O.I.C. SAIDOR.

3 of 49/50

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/10/33

(5)

REPORT OF A PATROL

49/50.

LONG ISLAND.

BY

R.A.J. BENTINCK - PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED : LONG ISLAND

PATROL PERSONNEL:

- a) R.A.J. BENTINCK P.O.
- b) M.T. JENSEN EMA- Saldor.
- c) NEW GUINEA POLICE FORCE-  
Reg. No 50928 Cpl. DINAS.

DURATION OF PATROL: 23rd October '49- 27th October '49

PURPOSE OF PATROL:

- GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.
- MEDICAL
- INVESTIGATE WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:

- D.S. 1947 by J. GRIFFIN
- P.H.D. Not known

MAP:-

LONG ISLAND B55/647.  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF  
ENGINEERS.

(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

As no Administrative Patrol had been to Long Island for some time, the MV "KORO" was allocated to take the O.I.C. Saidor and the European Medical Assistant- Saidor there.

Long Island has only two villages- MALALA and BOK. The total inhabitants number some three hundred people. The Trawler could not get to BOK owing to weather conditions, so the Patrol saw the entire population of the Island at MALALA.

New Village Books were issued and Census figures brought up to date. War Damage Claims were investigated and recorded.

DIARY:

- 23.10.49. O.I.C. Saidor and EMA departed per MV "KORO" at 0800 hrs. Arrived Point KEAU, Long Island, at 2PM.
- 24.10.49. Despatched Cpl/ DINAS to inform the inhabitants that a Patrol had arrived and that the Patrol Officer and the EMA would be at MALALA the next day.
- 25.10.49. MV "KORO" departed for MALALA at 0800hrs. Arrived MALALA 0930 hrs. O.I.C. Saidor issued New Village Books and brought Census figures up to date. EMA, JENSEN, medically examined everyone and administered to their wants. War Damage Claims were also investigated. Weather conditions not being the best, the Patrol left MALALA at 5PM and MV "KORO" anchored at Point KEAU for the night. Seeing that the weather was not the best, all the natives from BOK village were assembled at MALALA.
- 26.10.49. MV "KORO" departed for MALALA again at 0800 hrs. Arrived MALALA 0930 hrs. War Damage Claims were investigated and people given general Administration talks. Left MALALA at 12 noon and set course for BONGA village, No2 Rai Coast. Arrived BONGA at 6.30 PM.
- 27.10.49. O.I.C. Saidor and EMA, JENSEN, inspected the new Medical Aid Post at BONGA and paid the natives who constructed it L 50-0-0. MV "KORO" left BONGA at 1000 hrs. Anchored at MUR village (also on the No2 Rai Coast). Here as well natives who constructed the New Medical Aid Post received L 50-0-0. Finally left MUR and the Patrol arrived at SAIDOR at 3PM thus finishing this short Patrol to Long Island.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

- A. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.
- B. GENERAL.

A. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LULUAI.</u>	<u>TULTUL.</u>	<u>MEDICAL TULTUL.</u>
MALALA	MARI	SILI	MANI
BOK	SUAKA	GOBKA	1) SUAKA 2) PARSA

Village Officials of both villages expressed a desire to change the site of their villages. MALALA is about to shift to a site nearer Point KEAU, while BOK is shifting nearer MALAFUN. Village Officials appear to be doing a fair job.

B. GENERAL.

1. Trading Allotment Licence for Mr C. Rants at MATAFUN was paid to the Luluai of BOK, SUAKA. (L2 Paid)
2. Unlike other Islands (eg KARKAR IS) the natives from both BOK and MALALA villages claim a common ancestor from TOLAKIWA Island. BETANGA, the language of both BOK and MALALA is also spoken at TOLAKIWA. Migrations in and out still take place between these two islands.
3. It was noticed that in both villages their clan system was Patrilineal. Women usually go to the village of their husband after marriage. Bride price is valued in wooden plates from SIASSI, pigs and money- emphasis being laid on money.

RESOURCES.

- 1) Food- Native vegetables chiefly Taro ~~yare~~ is extensively cultivated by the villagers and there is usually a surplus for sale. Visiting Trading schooners not only buy Taro but also large supplies of Native Tobacco.
- 2) Shell- Green Snail, Trochus and Girigiri can be found in good quantities. Trading Schooners and the R.C. Mission boats usually buy up all that the natives have collected. This Patrol unfortunately could not pick up any Girigiri as the natives had not collected any.
- 3) Pigs and Dogs- SIO and SIASSI natives come long distances by canoe to barter or buy pigs and dogs. Pigs and dogs are plentiful.  
It is interesting to note that the dogs have a strain of CHOW in them. Good money is usually paid for these good breed dogs.
- 4) Copra- The Island has a few coconut palms growing, but if only the natives could clean and plant a large area they would become more sound economically.

It did not appear to the Patrol that the Island had large stands of workable timber.



(2)

CENSUS.

The last census was taken by an ANGAU officer in 1945. An increase in population in both villages was noted,

MALALA increased by 5  
BOK " " 36

Exceptionally large families were also noticed.

The figures taken from the Village Books are as follows:-

TOTAL POPULATION AT CENSUS CHECK:

MALALA - 105 ; BOK - 253

BIRTHS : DEATHS:

MALALA 15:6 ; BOK 28:11

PREGNANCIES:

MALALA - 3 ; BOK - 9

Detailed statistics to be found at the end of the report.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

Fifty one claims in all were submitted to this Patrol.

MALALA -	13 W.D. claims	valued at	L 69 - 13 - 0
	2 Pre War Wage Claims	" "	9 - 0 - 0
BOK -	31 W.D. claims	" "	109 - 18 - 0
	3 Death claims	" "	30 - 0 - 0

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

All the usual New Guinea foodstuff is grown here. Exceptionally large Taro was noticed. At present Yam is being eaten as the Taro crop is finished.

Long Island is noted for its pigs. Natives from the mainland and SLASSI make trips to Long Island (AROP) to buy or barter pigs.

Both villages have a fair quantity of the ordinary variety of New Guinea fowl. The bush abounds in a Manila variety of domesticated fowl gone wild.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

As EMA. Jemesen, accompanied the Patrol he has submitted a comprehensive Medical report on the health on Long Island.

Natives from both villages were thoroughly examined. No cases of V.D. discovered. Quite a few MAB injections were administered.

Generally speaking the natives appeared in very good health.

Unlike the natives from the mainland these appear to be taller and larger in bone structure.

①

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no motorable roads on Long Island. Only one recognised foot track exists between MALALA village and BOK (ie- only on the Eastern side of the Island.) Apart from this no other roads exist. There is a need for bridges as all the streams are non perennial.

VILLAGES.

MALALA village which was inspected was clean and tidy. The houses are of the usual type- small structure, standing off the ground on posts, grass roof with bamboo or bark walls.

Water supply for the village was got from wells sunk in the middle of dried up streams. A few water holes were condemned and new ones were dug. Explained to the people that a fence round the water hole would keep pigs away and thus the water supply would have no chance of being contaminated.

REST HOUSES.

A new Rest House was found at MALALA. It formed by village officials that BOK does not possess one.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Most of the natives on Long Island are Christians and are members of the Lutheran Church. Evangelists; native missionaries from SIO and SIASSI were found at both villages.

Village schools are being run at both villages. The children are sent to a Higher school at SIASSI after they finish with village schools. The patrol did not notice any Anti-Mission feeling on the Island.

GENERAL.

As usual the Patrol addressed all the natives gathered on various subjects. It was a pity that the Trawler had to anchor at Point KEAU every night owing to weather conditions for the Patrol had borrowed a projector and films to show still- shots and pictures were not shown at Long Island as intended. But at BONGA, Ko 2 Rai Coast, the Patrol showed pictures and the C.I.C. Saidor explained and gave a running commentary on what was being shown. A very large gathering turned up and the whole show was a great success.

*R.A.J. BENTINCK*  
R.A.J. BENTINCK P.O.  
C.I.C. SAIDOR,

# LONG ISLAND

Pol  
KIA

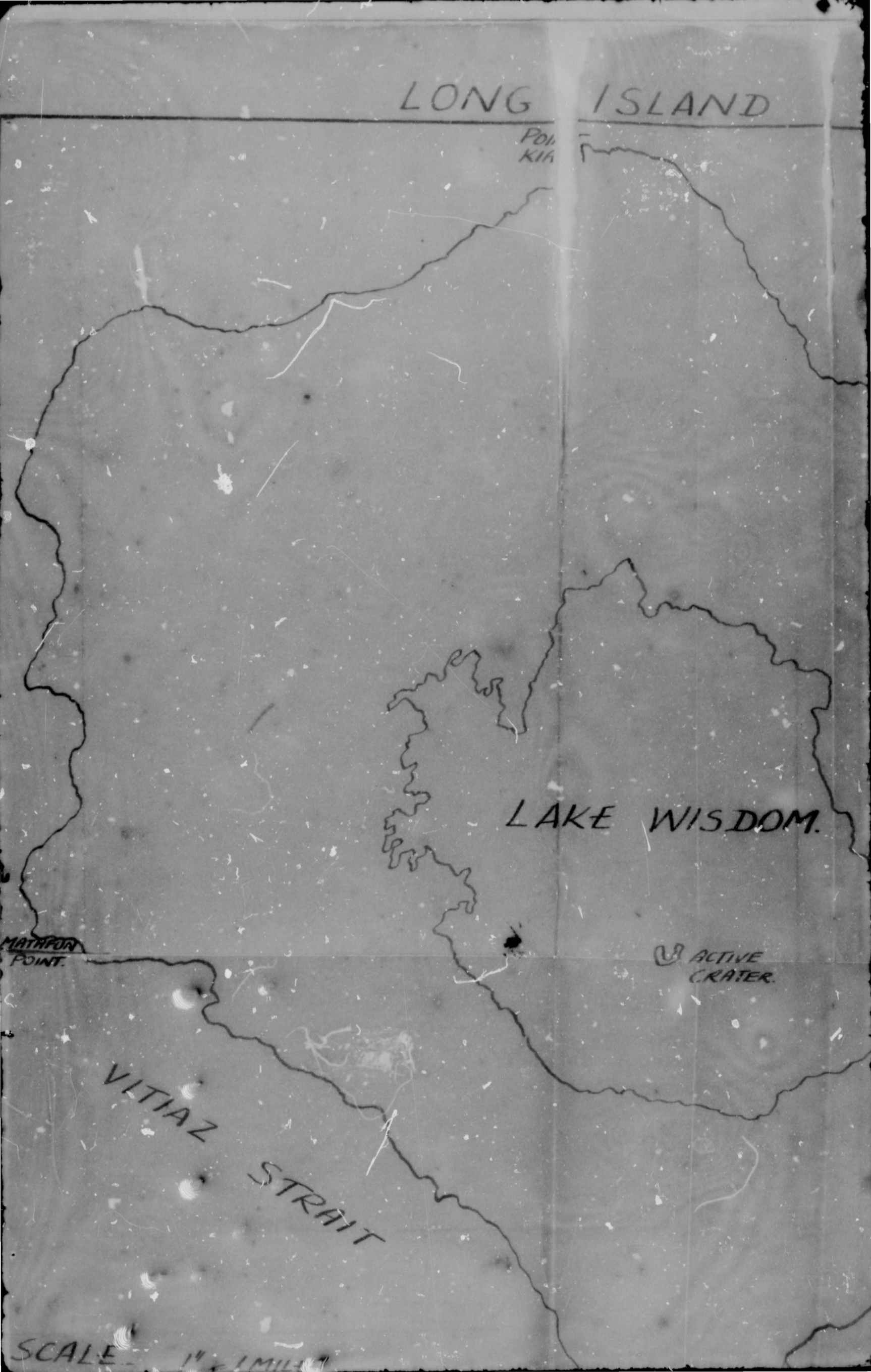
LAKE WISDOM.

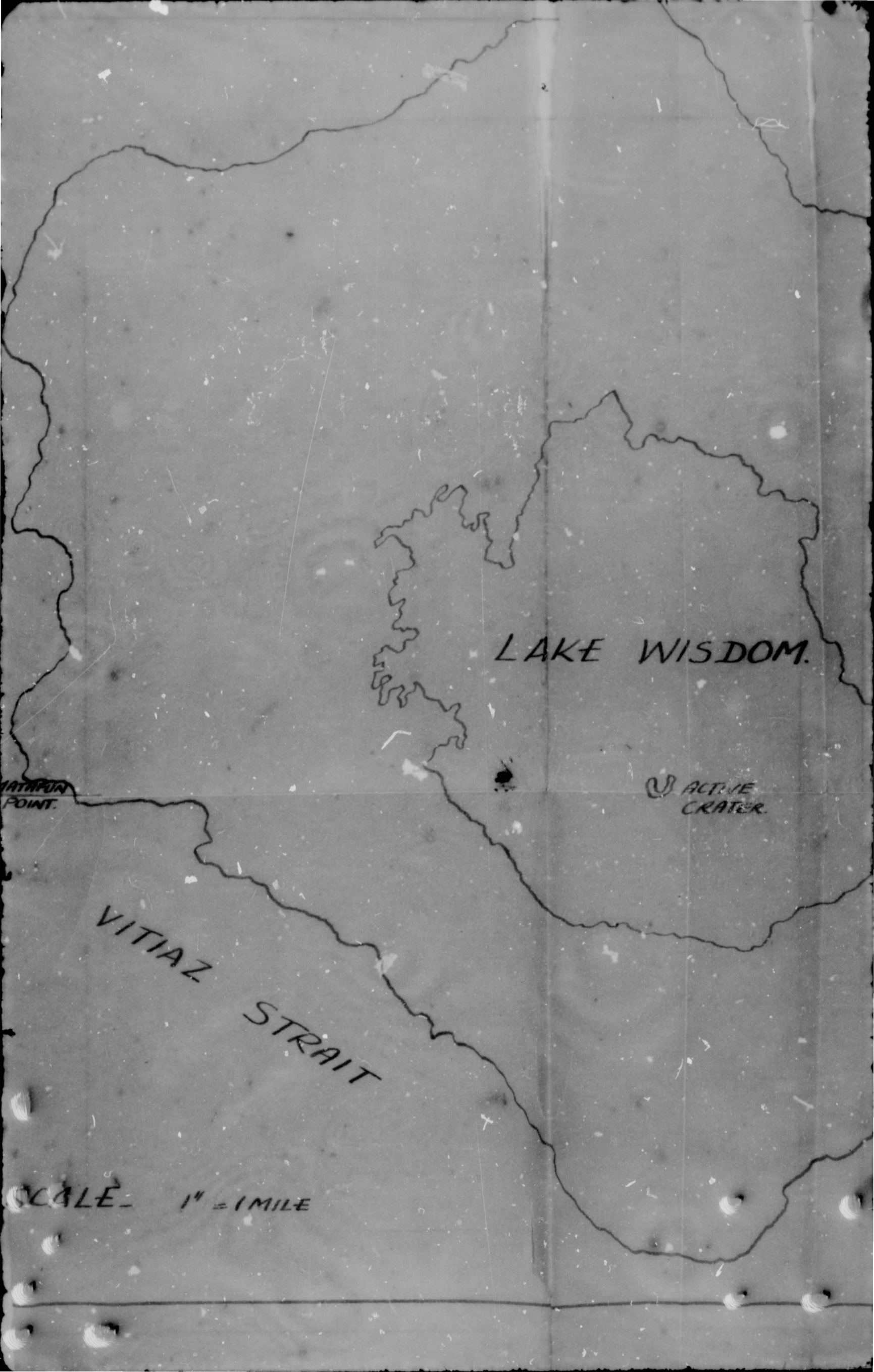
ACTIVE  
CRATER.

VITIAZ STRAIT

SCALE - 1" = 1 MILE

MATHFOR  
POINT.





LAKE WISDOM.

ACTIVE CRATER.

VITIAZ STRAIT

SCALE - 1" = 1 MILE

MATHPON POINT.

# LONG ISLAND

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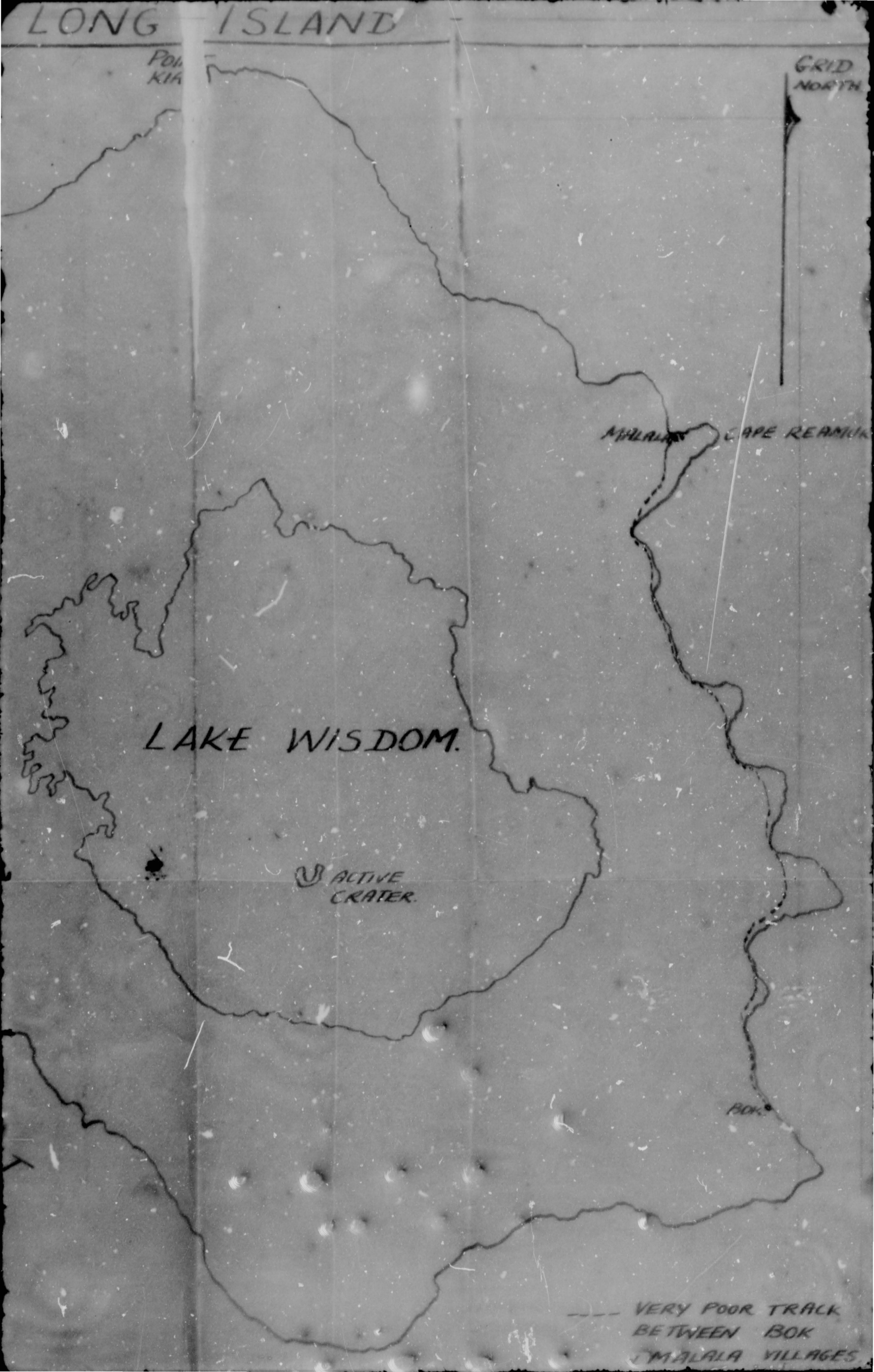
MALALA CAPE REAMIA

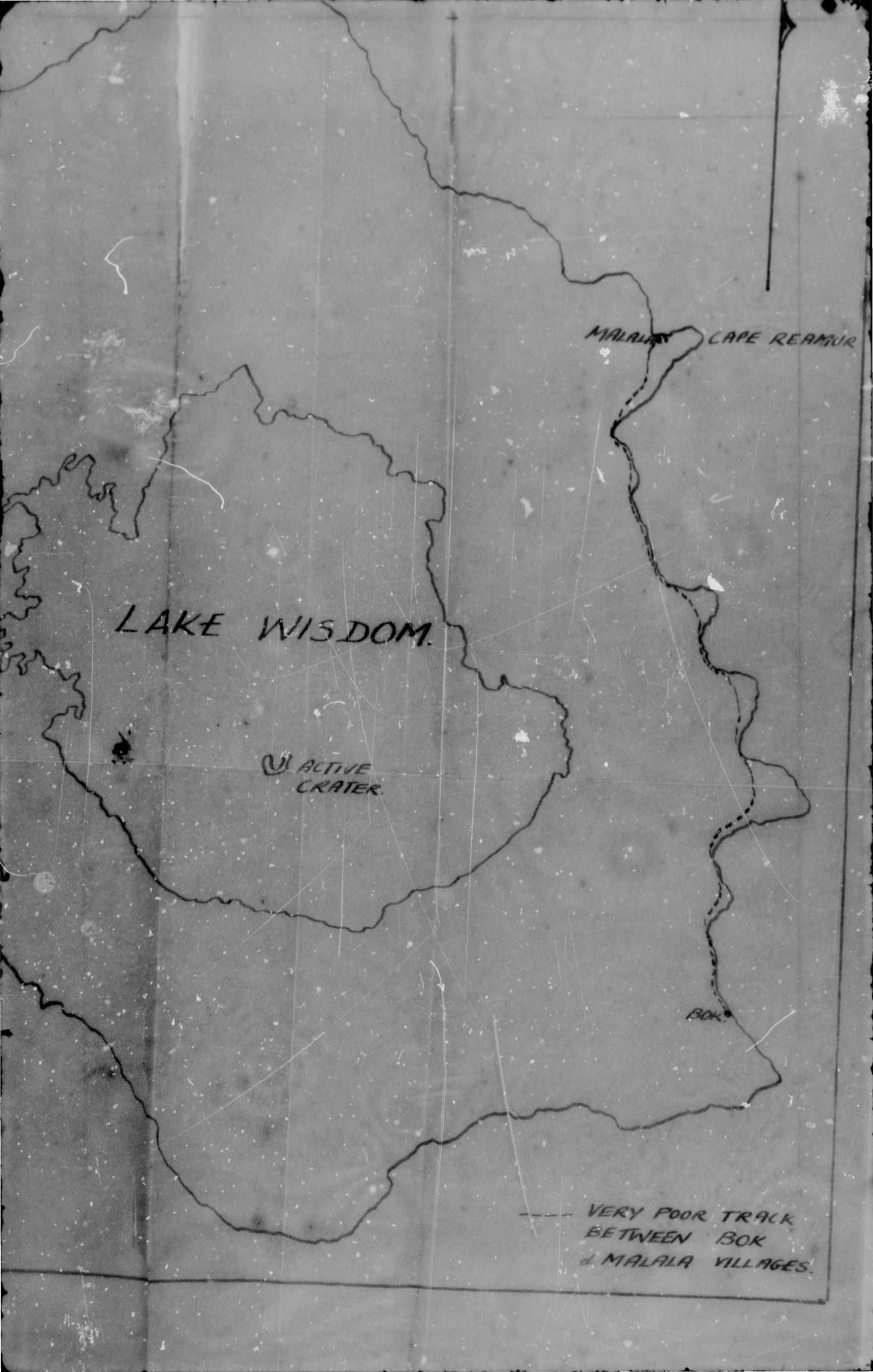
LAKE WISDOM.

ACTIVE  
CRATER.

POK

--- VERY POOR TRACK  
BETWEEN BOK  
MALALA VILLAGES





MALALA CAPE REARMUR

LAKE WISDOM.

U ACTIVE  
CRATER.

BOK.

--- VERY POOR TRACK  
BETWEEN BOK  
& MALALA VILLAGES.

4 of 49/50

30/10/37

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PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1949/50 (SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT)

REPORT OF A PATROL TO: NO.1 RAI COAST - Along coast from sub-dist. h.q. to MARAKUM and return.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: Patrol Officer F.V.Reitano.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: General Administration and Census Revision.

DURATION : 12<sup>th</sup> June to 21<sup>st</sup> June 1950 inclusive.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Cadet Patrol Officer B.Proctor  
L/Cpl. DINAS N.G.P.F.  
Const. JENI "  
" AO'NAI "  
N.M.O. KIBAK

INTRODUCTION: Only the people of the coastal strip were involved in the census revision. A comparison with the previous census figures for this area shows that far more villages were lined for census on that occasion. Inhabitants of villages at altitudes up to 3500' comprise the people previously checked and omitted on this occasion. I felt before I commenced the patrol that it would be detrimental administratively to compel these people to travel such long distances to the coastal villages - it would show lack of consideration for the aged, infirm, pregnant women and mothers with young children and will also seriously tax the food resources of the coastal people who perforce would have to feed them while waiting for the officer to arrive at the various villages where they had assembled.

In addition, it would hardly make these people more kindly disposed to the Government; they cannot be classified as being under strong government control and therefore I thought it advisable to ~~not~~ avoid antagonising them by showing the lack of consideration that compelling them to leave their homes would necessarily involve.

This means, of course, that it ~~will~~ <sup>will</sup> not be possible to make a reliable check of population trends and migrations for the area. However, a comparison with the figures submitted previously for the villages lined on this occasion and the ones now submitted will be of some value - they show a declining population.

I propose making the area patrolled a rigid sub-division; in accordance with the instructions laid down in Circular Instruction No.12 - 48/49. The villages involved in the last patrol constitute neither a tribal nor a geographical sub-division. The coastal people refer to themselves as beach dwellers and the mountain people as bush people. All the coastal villages are related to each other by strong marriage ties; although, the villages cannot be said to comprise a tribe. A multitude of languages is spoken, customs differ and each village runs its own affairs independently of the others. It would seem to me to be a suitable classification for the area visited to be described as a



geographical sub-division.

I felt it essential to make the change I have indicated above and sacrifice complete accuracy in deducing population trends and migration figures for this occasion rather than perpetuate an unsatisfactory procedure. I hope to visit all their inhabitants of the sub-district in their homes.

My motive in making this explanation does not stem from a desire to detract from the work of the officer who carried out the previous census patrol to this area, but rather it was made in anticipation of H.Q. requesting an explanation for my not revising the census of all the villages checked on the last patrol to the area.

DIARY:

12th June Departed Sub-district H.Q. 8.15 a.m. Passed through WAB, YAIMAS, SUIT, GALEK, YAMAI, TETERAI and arrived at BILIAU 11.45 a.m. Spent the night at BILIAU.

13th June Departed BILIAU 8.15 a.m. Passed through AWARAI, SINGOR, LAMTUB and arrived at DEIN at 1.50 p.m. Spent the night at DEIN.

14th June Departed DEIN 7.15 a.m. Passed through MINDIRI, GANGLAU, BIBI, KUMISANGGER and KUL and arrived at MARAKUM at 5 p.m.

15th June At MARAKUM. Revised census of MARAKUM, KWANJE, SIMBA and ARAWUM. Spent the night at MARAKUM. Const. JENI despatched to bring in people who failed to report for census revision.

16th June At MARAKUM. Spent the night.

17th June Departed MARAKUM 8 a.m. Arrived KUL 10.5 a.m. - checked census and medical inspection carried out by N.M.O. KIEAK. Departed KUL 1 p.m. and arrived at KUMISANGGER 1.25 p.m. - census and medical inspection. Left KUMISANGGER at 3 p.m. and arrived at BIBI 4 p.m. - census and medical inspection. Spent the night at BIBI.

18th June Departed BIBI 8.5 a.m. and arrived at GANGLAU DEIN 10.55 a.m. - census and medical inspection. Departed GANGLAU 2 p.m. arrived MINDIRI 3.5 p.m. - census and medical inspection. At GANGLAU checked KUBUK, KULILAU, DUMUN. Spent the night at MINDIRI.

19th June Departed MINDIRI 8.45 a.m. and arrived at DEIN at 9.55 a.m. - census and medical inspection. Departed DEIN 10.55 a.m. and arrived LAMTUB 12.25 p.m. - census and medical inspection. Spent the night at LAMTUB.

20th June Departed IANTUB 8.5. a.m. and arrived SINGOR  
 9.5. a.m. - census and medical inspection.  
 Left SINGOR 9.45 a.m. and arrived AWARAI  
 10.50 a.m. - census and medical inspection.  
 Left AWARAI 11.50 a.m. and arrived BILLIAU  
 1.5. p.m. - census and medical inspection.  
 Spent the night at BILLIAU.

21st June Departed BILLIAU 7.55 a.m. proceeded to TETERAI,  
 YAMAI, GALEK, SUIT, YAIMAS and GUMBI - census  
 revised and medical inspection carried out.  
 Arrived sub-district h.q. 5 p.m.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The area patrolled is part of the area which was strongly under the influence of YALI of SOR. At time of writing, YALI is in Madang under arrest for two indictable offences - his trial before the Supreme Court is pending.

The most weird and fantastic stories have been circulating around the sub-district concerning his detention in Madang; the most popular one being that he is receiving fresh instructions connected with his work in the sub-district and that on his return he will have wider powers than before. I made a point of explaining to the people of every village I entered that he was under arrest and was being held pending the arrival of a Supreme Court Judge to hear the charges laid against him.

As I was appointed to assist YALI in making his defence on the 3 charges preferred against him (One - a Court for Native Affairs was subsequently dismissed), I heard all the evidence tendered to the examining magistrate in the preliminary inquiries and I expressed the opinion to the people that YALI would be imprisoned. I was not dogmatic about this and said that if he did return to his home shortly, he would have no official status; if any people had any complaints about his behaviour they were to inform me.

YALI's village is only one hour's walk from the coast and I visited it specifically with the purpose of talking to the people and explaining YALI's position to them.

The general reaction throughout the whole area to my talks was stony silence. There did not appear to even be any change of facial expression amongst my hearers.

There is no doubt in my mind that these people have very strong anti-white sentiments and many of them have openly admitted to me that they would be happy to see the last of the whites.

Their bitter anti-white feelings obviously date back to the time of the attempted native revolt against the Germans in Madang. The German land alienation policy brought this about - they divorced so many people from their land so that coconut plantations could be planted, that the peoples' resentment culminated in a revolt. The luluai of MINDIRI (now a man of about 50) told me that he was an eye witness of the hanging of 10 and the shooting of six of the ringleaders of the attempted revolt. The rest of the people concerned and their families were deported to the Rai Coast. Their descendants are now living at GALEK, SUIT

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MINDIRI and other places along the coast. Their bitterness and resentment is understandable. No doubt their attitude to Europeans generally has permeated a large section of the people who were living here when the deportees arrived in the area.

It is a pity that a man like YALI should rise to prominence amongst such people. I somehow feel that their eager acceptance of a fellow native leader and their agulation of him affected YALI adversely and caused him to assume more powers than had been officially bestowed upon him. I think the idea of a native leader who is able to unite an area economically and politically and is always under government tutelage, and assist in the advancement of the people is very sound. I am sure that these people took into their hearts simply as a means of getting rid of the whites and it was their attitude towards them that proved detrimental to YALI and finally resulted in his undoing.

If YALI or a man who has great influence amongst the people here as he undoubtedly possesses, had come into prominence in an area where the people were genuinely interested in their welfare (these people give me the impression of being quite apathetic to their welfare) and were convinced of the government's good intentions and prepared to accept the government's final authority, the experiment would perhaps have proved a success.

I anticipate that if YALI returns to his home shortly a difficult period will ensue. Many will undoubtedly interpret his return as a sign of a further victory for him against the whites, and, consequently I think government control will be weakened.

The native trade store at BILIAU mentioned in Patrol Report No. 1 of 1949/50 has advanced considerably in its activities. It has a considerable variety of goods for sale and is on a sound financial basis. The Rev. G. Hofmann of the Lutheran Mission stationed at BILIAU checks the books for the committee running the store and places their orders in Madang and also arranges shipment of the goods by the mission vessel to BILIAU. The natives of YAMAI, BILIAU, GALEK, SWIT and MALALAMAI (a village on the No. 2 Rai Coast) contributed the necessary capital for the purchase of goods. The store is run on a co-operative basis and as it is running successfully (mainly because of Rev. Hofmann's guidance and encouragement) should be an encouragement to other villages to start similar stores.

The people I saw on this patrol and others I have contacted while moving about the sub-district give me the general impression of being very backward, ridden with caste ideas and very lazy. No doubt some of the seeming laziness can be attributed to such complaints as malaria and hookworm, but even allowing for this they are very sluggish.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The complete range of crops grown in the area patrolled is as follows: taro, yams, sweet potatoes, tapioca, sago, taro kongkong, bananas, coconuts, tomatoes, cucumbers, pineapples, pawpaws, corn, beans, mangoes, galips, mon, talis, limes, oranges, edible pitpit, sugarcane, aila, pumpkins, and peanuts.

Fowls and pigs are raised. The quantity of pigs is still much less than what the people had pre-war - wild pigs are being used for breeding purposes. Unfortunately for themselves the natives are too lazy to bring their sows into sub-district H.Q.

for mating with the Berkshire boar sent here by the Department of Agriculture. Very few have availed themselves of the opportunity of improving the local strain of pigs.

From the sea the people supplement their diet with fish, crabs, prawns and crayfish. The Medical Officer stationed at Saidor tells me that with the range of foodstuffs available the people should not suffer from dietary deficiencies.

Rice seeds sent here by D.A.S.F. arrived too late for the wet season. A small trial plot planted on the station did quite well for a few weeks - heavy rains were being experienced at that time - it is still growing but we are in the ~~very~~ dry season now and I am not optimistic about the final results. It should however that planted at the right time, rice should grow on the coastal strip quite well. Just before the commencement of the heavy rains in about October or November I shall distribute further seeds to the natives. I am anxious to get rice growing under way with the people; as it will not only provide a nourishing addition in their diet, but should be a contribution to their economic development if they can be encouraged to grow it in sufficient quantities for some to be marketed.

Some peanuts have been distributed and have been planted. ~~xxxx~~ The value of this crop as a soil improver has been explained and its use in the crop rotation system also explained. It will also make a valuable addition to the native diet. Crop rotation is being demonstrated by example in the station gardens. A four block two year rotation is being planted now - sweet potato, peanuts, maize and beans being the crops selected.

This will prove of more value than talking - if the natives see visual evidence of the success of such a method it may stimulate them to try it themselves. The Saidor people should take to labour saving devices readily enough - the easiest way, whether it is the best way or not, is what they prefer.

Bush fallowing rotation must eventually give way to more scientific methods and I hope that a demonstration of crop rotation using the same gardens all the time will contribute to an improvement in the agricultural techniques of these people. It will take a long time, but a start has to be made at some time or another; particularly when it is to agriculture that the people must look for an improvement in their standard of living.

Copra production has started at KUL village. Two to three tons a month should be produced. Other villages are also making preparations to commence production. This is a favourable sign and I am encouraging every village with sufficient coconut trees available to go into production - if they have not enough trees themselves to combine with other villages.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

Separate report attached.

#### EDUCATION:

Village sub-primary and primary schools are conducted in the area by the R.C. and Lutheran Missions.

The R.C. schools are at GUMBI and LALOU. The Lutheran Mission schools are at BILIAU and GANGLAU. These schools are well attended at present. A short time ago (before I arrived in the

sub-district) they had all closed down - all the pupils having been withdrawn by their parents. The missionaries attributed this development to YALI's influence. After his removal from the area, the pupils commenced trickling back to the schools. This is a promising sign and I hope that continued improvement in attendance eventuates.

I feel that the solution to most of the problems here, as elsewhere in the Territory for that matter, lies in education. The education of children is important, but the need for adult education is doubly so in this area, in my opinion. The intellectual horizon of these people must be widened before any progress can be hoped for - they must become ~~literate~~ literate. The only way cargo cult ideas can be dispelled is through education, such ideas are rife in this area and coupled with the general anti white sentiments, the problem of advancing these people, and above ~~the~~ all interesting them in their own development is immense. It is only by mass literacy campaigns that we are going to achieve anything, of that I feel sure. Educating children is looking after the coming generation, we are vitally concerned with the present generation. Staff problems, of course, do not permit the launching of mass literacy campaigns all over the Territory, but bearing in mind the success of the campaign launched by Br. Laubach at OGELBENG and continued by the Lutheran missionary in the area, perhaps a similar scheme could be started in conjunction with the missions here. Such a campaign may not be successful, but I am of the opinion that it should be tried.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The track in the area follows the beach - it is a foot pad at present; it was quite clean when the patrol passed through the area. Bridges are nil - all rivers forded, and there are a large number of them, are forded at the mouth. The terrain is such that during the wet season, any flimsy bridges put up by the people would be washed away. Many of the rivers are raging torrents during the wet season and are impassable - the native has no option but to move around in a confined area until the waters subside.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The officials seen on the patrol appeared to be discharging their duties satisfactorily. During YALI's regime they were under his influence - many of his staunchest supporters came from the ranks of the luluais and tul-tuls.

#### CENSUS.

The total population of the area censused is 1491 - as against 1503 for these villages twelve months ago. As pointed out in the Introduction these figures will not permit an accurate computation of population trends - it does indicate a decline, though. Actually the real decline is greater than these figures indicate: on this patrol 61 births were recorded and 91 deaths. It will also be observed from the figures submitted that in many villages there is a high masculinity rate - this is an ominous sign and can only indicate a future decline in population.

Many villages marked on the army map of this area

no longer exist - their populations have dwindled away to such an extent that the remnants have moved into larger neighbouring villages.

There may be some psychological factors at work in the declining population comparable to the theory often advanced for the declining birth rate of the Australian aborigines. Even when living under good conditions, the aborigines show a declining birth rate - the diminished fecundity has often been attributed to their feeling of inferiority and the hopelessness of their plight.

If the decline in population in this area continues at the ratio of 60 births to 90 deaths annually, the outlook is ominous indeed.

Generally speaking, the attendance for census was very good - there were a number of cases where people who were absent at the last census were again absent. These people were brought into the patrol and fined.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Patriliney is stressed among these people: descent and inheritance are patrilineal and marriage is patrilocal. Land is inherited only by males, women can only inherit coconut trees and other perennials. Nevertheless, it should not be assumed that women are insignificant creatures with a very inferior social position - they play a very important part in the conduct of village affairs and very often dominate the men.

The system of child marriage is prevalent - a notable exception is the village of MINDIRI. The people of this village disapprove strongly of such marriages and do not permit any marriages to take place unless the parties are in their late 'teens.

A great variety of languages is spoken by the people - the area covered consists of a large number of small ~~polit~~ political communities each village being largely a self contained unit. As pointed out earlier, they are related to each other by marriage but there is nothing even remotely resembling the loose form of organization known as the tribe.

The religious ceremony known as the "haus tamboran" is practised by the people. It is a ceremony ~~initiated~~ associated with the initiation of the young men. During this ceremony the young boys are given instruction in the religion of their community - they are introduced to the spirits, as it were. They learn how to take part in the religious cults and after a period of about a month in the bush where they are circumcised they become members of the adult world of their village and assume the responsibilities of adulthood.

I am told that this ceremony was dying out before the war; but that after the war it was revived and was practised to such an extent that the economy of the area suffered. It was apparently associated with the cargo cult. People invoked the "tamboran" and waited for "the cargo to come." YALI has been blamed exclusively for the resurgence of this ceremony by one or two missionaries here, but I do not agree with them. I think it would have been revived even without his presence. The frustration and feeling of inferiority of these people is so great

that they turned towards their religion for solace and comfort and the hope that it would produce for them all the material goods that they wanted.

The practise has been discouraged by me and I think that to a large extent the people have ceased to practise it frequently. The best we can hope to do is to curtail it, in my opinion. The people ~~often~~ obviously derive some psychological satisfaction from practising it - it must give them a feeling of comfort and security otherwise they would not bother with it. Seeing that it plays such an important part in their lives, in my opinion it is hopeless to expect to be able to stamp it out overnight as one missionary I know thinks can and should be done.

#### WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

The No. 1 Rai Coast has not yet received war damage. The recent announcement by the Minister that in future compensation would be paid into bank accounts and small amounts only could be withdrawn at specified intervals and then only with the approval of the D.O., was passed on to the people and the reason for the changed policy explained. There is roughly £4000 outstanding in claims in this area.

#### MISSIONS:

There is an R.C.M. mission station at GUMBI staffed by one European - Fr. J. WALD. At LALOU (near LAMTUB) there is another station - this is staffed by native personnel. The missions sphere of influence is right along the coastal strip and a small distance inland.

At BILIAU, the Lutheran missionary, Rev. G. Hofmann has a station. His area also includes the coastal strip and the inland area as well. His missions influence goes well inland and down to the No. 2 Rai Coast also.

#### PATROL MAP.

No sketch of the area is submitted. One was attached to report No. 1 of 1949/50.

*F. V. Reitano*

(F. V. REITANO)  
PATROL OFFICER  
O. I. C. SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT.

#### APPENDICES:

"A" - Medical and Health Report.

"B" - Report on members of N.G.P.F. accompanying the patrol.

ii. Contd.

(4)

The efforts of itinerant Field Staff Officers can have little result in off-setting the damage done or the damage which will further be done if the present Mission policy is continued. The lack of a Govt. Administrative Post between BOGIA and MADANG makes it extremely difficult for natives to bring complaints to the correct authority and highly irregular activities on the part of the Mission, through their native Catechists, go unchecked.

Lest I be accused of exaggeration or religious bias towards any Mission, I feel bound to state that I am a practising Roman Catholic myself, but I am also a Civil Servant entrusted with the duty of implementing the policy of my Administrative superiors, and I would be betraying that trust were I to ignore the unhappy situation existent throughout this area.

I record this because the area is one in which polygamy, in former times was an established and normal custom, as it is looked upon now by those natives as yet unconverted to Christianity. Therefore, under the Native Administration Regulations, all marriages performed according to native custom are sanctioned by constituted law. I believe it to be my duty to afford the protection of the law to such people who desire to abide by their ancient customs and beliefs still allowed them, irrespective of my own personal opinions as to their moral correctness. I fully acknowledge that my experience of some 2½ years as a Field Staff Officer is limited, but I attempt to be sincere in carrying out what I consider to be my duty. I have also recorded other incidents which I sincerely believe to be, not only invasions on the personal liberties of free individuals, but also distinct dangers to the peaceful and progressive administration of the country.

Interference by the Church in matters of Government is nothing new, but never have the possible repercussions been more apparent. Two of the roots which bind and hold any form of society - marriage and personal liberty within the law - are threatened. If change is necessary surely it can be brought about by means other than those at present being used. If not, and unless some decisive action is taken, then, in my opinion, the result will be chaos and the complete disintegration of the indigenous culture, with its attendant evils of lawlessness and population decline. If this eventuates, in time there will be no room, or need, for either Administration - or Christianity.

(b) HEALTH.

A minor outbreak of dysentery occurred in the SERANG area during July and this resulted in several deaths. Among the victims were three indentured labourers on Dylup Plantation, this despite the fact that a first class hospital is provided there and labour conditions are excellent. Mr. Nelson, EMA, is now in the area and has opened a temporary hospital at MUGIL. Mr Nelson has gone about his duties in an efficient and enthusiastic manner and now has the outbreak well under control. A careful watch will need to be kept, however, as with inland natives moving down to build on the coast and with larger villages being built the danger of all types of epidemics occurring is increasing daily.

Apart from the dysentery outbreak, health throughout the area was better than might have been expected, considering the time (over 2 yrs) which has elapsed since the last patrol. There were no visible signs of dysentery in the ULINGAN area, but the population are in definite need of a hospital within reasonable distance, and there is considerable work to be done in the giving of injections and the treatment of various ailments. At the present time, anyone requiring and desiring medical attention has to travel to either BOGIA or MADANG. This is difficult enough for walking cases and as the more serious cases must be carried, it is not unusual for them to be neglected. There is an NMA stationed in the Ulingan area but he is not capable of giving any treatment other than the most simple. I recommend very strongly that a hospital be established at the ULINGAN Base Camp under the supervision of an EMA if available or a trained NMA supervised by the P.O.; provided that the recommendations contained in para 4(f) of this Report are also concurred in. Every village in this area requested me to ask that a hospital be established midway between the existing Sub-Districts.

(c) HOUSING, HYGIENE AND SANITATION.



APPENDIX "A"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH REPORT.

RAI Coast West of SAIDOR.

Native Medical Orderly KIEAK accompanied the patrol. As each individual was checked off in the village book, he medically inspected the person. Advanced cases of trachoma were shown to me by the ~~Maxim~~ Medical Officer SAIDOR before the patrol departed with the request that I note down any suspicious cases. This was done. As I am a layman, I do not vouch for the accuracy of the diagnoses, they are tentative only and will require checking by a medical officer.

The names and villages of people thought to be suffering from trachoma have been handed to Dr. Ivinskis. Complaints tentatively diagnosed were as follows:-

Trachoma ?	303
Blind in 1 eye	6
Filial infections	48
Tinea Imbricata	121
Yaws	13
Scabies	42
Leprosy	9
Malnutrition	1
Abscesses	5
T.B.	4
Tropical Ulcers	14
Malaria	1
Deformities	8
Enlarged spleens	46

Some of the cases of blindness in one eye were young children. No doubt many of the tentative cases of trachoma will be less serious complaints when checked by Dr. Ivinskis - however I am certain that at least half of the figure given above will prove to be trachoma cases.

Injections of N.A.B. were given for yaws. The above figures do not reveal a pleasing situation. If a medical man were to check the people he would discover complaints that have ~~been~~ missed the untrained eye, I feel sure.

Hygiene generally appeared to be good. Some houses that were ~~old~~ old and unsanitary were ordered to be pulled down and new ones built.

①

APPENDIX "B"

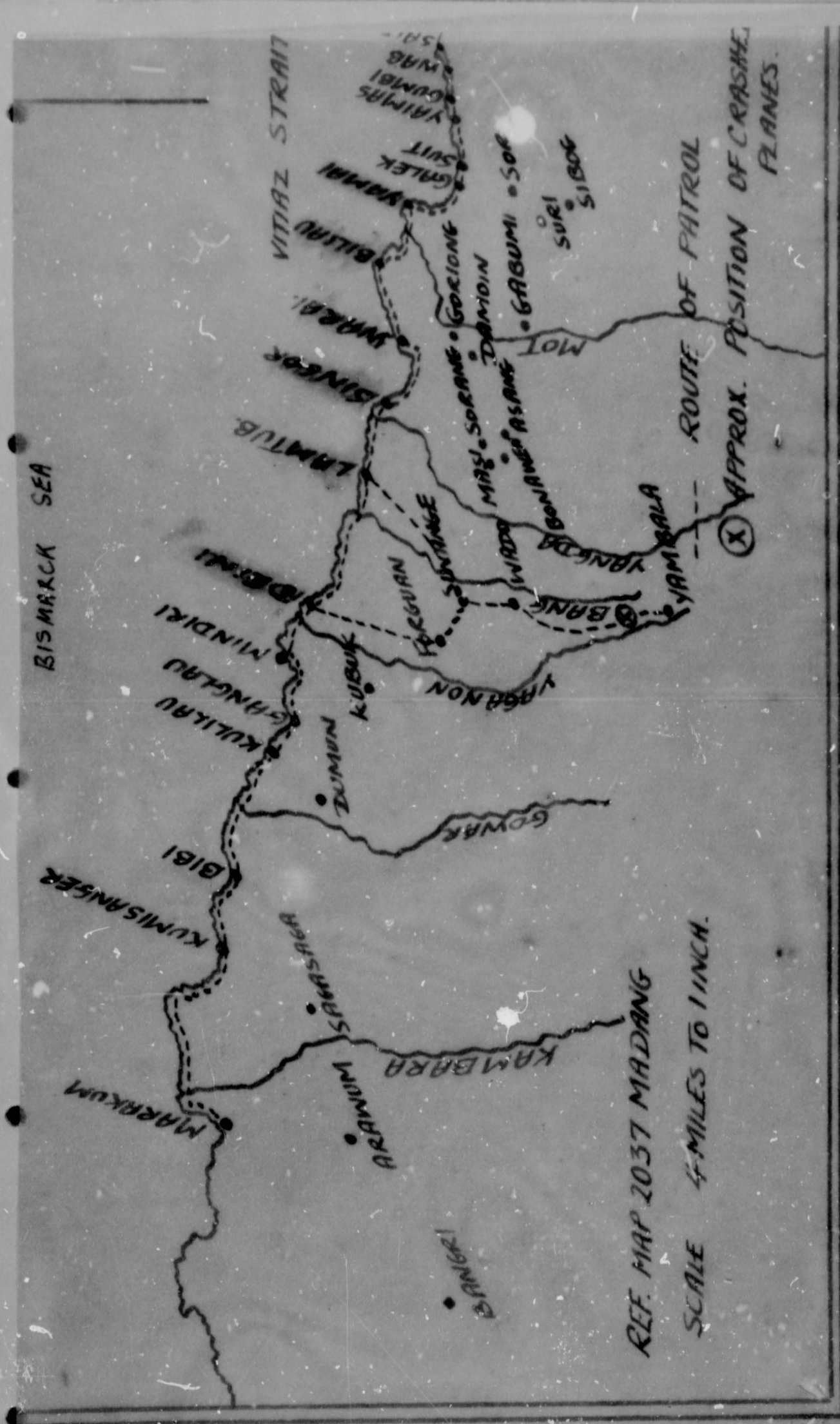
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF N.G.P.F. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg.No.5092B L/Cpl. DINAS An efficient and reliable N.C.O.

" No.5114 Const. AO'NAI A capable constable - very reliable.

" No.5137 " JENI Conscientious and reliable.

These members of the Force were especially selected for the patrol - their demeanour towards natives is especially suitable for census work. They are quiet but discharged their duties efficiently.



BISMARCK SEA

REF. MAP 2037 MADANG

SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

ROUTE OF PATROL

⊗ APPROX. POSITION OF CRASHED PLANES

YAMBALA  
YANEDA  
WADA  
WADWA  
GONAWA  
ASANE  
GABUMI  
SOF  
SURI  
SIDOG  
MOT  
GORONG  
DAMIDIN  
GALAK  
YAMAMI  
SUIT  
YAIMRS  
GUMBI  
MAG  
YAGNON  
YAGNON  
BRANK  
YAGNON  
SUBANGGE  
HOGUAN  
KUBUK  
DUMUN  
KULIRU  
GRANGLRU  
MINDIRI  
BIBI  
KUMISANSER  
SARUMU  
KAMBARA  
MARIKUM  
GOWRAK  
VITIAZ STRAIT  
BILIRU  
YAMBALA  
SINER  
YAMBALA  
YAMBALA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of *Madang Sub District* Report No. *1 of 1950/51*

Patrol Conducted by *PATROL OFFICER F.V. REITANO*

Area Patrolled *W. Kai Coast (Madang Dist H.Q. to Gali)*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *nil*

Natives *4*

Duration—From *19/7/1950* to *23/7/1950*

Number of Days *five*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *No*

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services *25/5/1949*

Medical *10/6/1950*

Map Reference *2037 Madang 4 miles to Gali*

Objects of Patrol *Census Revision and General Administration*

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

(6)

PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1950/51.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO: NO.2 RAI COAST.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: PATROL OFFICER F.V. REITANO.

AREA PATROLLED: FROM SUB-DISTRICT H.Q. (HELMHOLTZ POINT) TO GALI.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DURATION: 19th to 23rd JULY 1950 (INCL.)

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: L/Cpl. DINAS.  
Const. TULINGEN  
" JENI  
N.M.O. WANAS

INTRODUCTION:

Only the coastal villages were censused on this patrol. A comparison with the list of villages censused on the previous occasion shows that many more villages were lined on that occasion.

It was decided that in order not to cause the inhabitants of the inland villages undue convenience, they would not be called down to the coast. In due course, census revision of the inland and hill villages will be carried out in the peoples' homes.

The remarks made in connection with the procedure of calling down people to the coast for census revision that were made in introduction of the report of a patrol to the No.1 Rai Coast (carried out in June) apply in this case also.

DIARY:

19th June	Departed sub-dist. H.Q. 8.45 a.m. and arrived SEURE 1.30 p.m.
20th June	Departed SEURE 8.15 a.m. arrived GALI 12.15 p.m. Census of GALI revised.
21st June	Departed GALI 8.0 a.m. arrived BONGA 9.45 a.m. Revised census. Departed BONGA midday arrived MALALAMAI 12.15 p.m. Revised census.
22nd June	Departed MALALAMAI 9.0 a.m. arrived YAGOMI 10.0 a.m. Revised census. Departed YAGOMI 11.0 a.m. arrived SEURE midday. Revised census.
23rd June	Departed SEURE 9.30 a.m., revised census of SEL, BARU, MURM, FANGGER and WILWILAN. Returned Sub-district H.Q. 4.0 p.m.

5

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

This area was previously under the influence of native YALI of SOR. Prior to my departure, YALI had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment at a sitting of the Supreme Court in Madang. His imprisonment and the reasons for it were explained to the people contacted during the patrol.

It was difficult to assess the general reaction to the announcement - the people preserved impassive countenances during my talk and expressed neither pleasure nor displeasure at the conclusion of it. When asked their feelings on the subject, they were reluctant to speak.

It was stressed that law and order would be strictly enforced from now on - such instances as the shooting with arrows by two natives of supporters of the Lutheran Mission for alleged interference with "haus tamboran" activities would not be tolerated. Allegations made by natives that they were provoked by the action of a Lutheran Missionary (Rev. Wagner) stationed at SIO Morobe District, have been forwarded to the District Office at Madang for investigation.

Like the people on the NO. 1 Rai Coast, these people are apathetic to their own welfare and appear to be very sluggish.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The following crops are cultivated in the area: sweet potato, taro, yam, sugar cane, pineapple, edible pitpit, galip mon and talis nuts, coconuts, pawpaw, bananas, mangoes, cucumbers, pumpkins, watermelons, corn, peanuts and beans.

Pigs and fowls are raised by the people, but stocks of these are far from plentiful.

Fish is used to supplement the diet. It is rather surprising how little fishing is carried on by these people. They own very few canoes and do not make anywhere near the use of marine food supplies that one would expect from coastal dwellers.

I have heard that the coastal people of today in this area were originally mountain dwellers - that Long Island was once part of the main inland and following a volcanic eruption a large portion of the coastal area was submerged making inhabitants of the hills coastal dwellers. It would appear that it is taking them a long time to ~~take~~ make full use of the opportunities offered by their new environment.

The people of MALALAMAI will shortly engage in copra production. Pre-war they used to produce 10 bags monthly - this was obtained from one grove of palms. They now plan to use 4 groves - a rough estimate of future output is 1 - 2 tons per month.

Rice will grow well in this area. Pastor Grosser planted a trial plot 3 months ago on his station at SEURE and results so far are very pleasing. The plants are three feet high and should be ready for harvesting shortly. This is quite remarkable when it is realised that the rice was planted in the dry season - we have had very little rain during these months - there being a pronounced demarcation between the wet and dry season. Samples of the seed harvested will be despatched to D.A.S.F. Madang for examination and classification.

The peanuts distributed to the people are being planted and it is hoped that they will profit by the demonstration of using the crop as a soil improver and as part of the crop rotation system being employed at Sub-district H.Q.

11

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

The Medical Officer conducted a medical patrol to this area in June. His finding was that generally speaking the health of the people is poor. He has submitted a detailed report to the Director of Public Health, consequently no medical appendix is attached to this report.

Following the deaths of a number of people at TALMIRO after the administration of drugs to combat hookworm, these people are very chary of medical treatment. They do not voluntarily enter hospital for treatment - a patrol is needed to visit the area and order people requiring hospitalisation to proceed to the Native Hospital.

There are many cases requiring urgent hospitalisation still in the villages; accommodation at the hospital is not sufficient to admit all the people requiring treatment.

EDUCATION:

The S.D.A. Mission at SEURE has a school with 35 pupils attending. English is taught and some of the pupils have advanced to Papuan Reader No. 3. The teachers are Solomon Islanders.

A short time ago, the people of BONGA requested Pastor Grosser to open a school in their village; he complied with the request and there are now over 20 pupils attending the school. There is also a small school at YAGOMI conducted by the S.D.A. Mission. The teachers at the BONGA and YAGOMI schools are Solomon Islanders also.

A total of roughly 60 pupils attending these schools is encouraging - particularly when it is remembered that in January there were only 2 pupils attending the school at SEURE. The pupils are drawn from coastal and inland villages.

At MUR the Lutheran Mission has established a school with a native teacher. Graded is taught.

I feel that there is an urgent need for mass literacy campaigns to be conducted here. The District Officer Madang does not agree with me on this point - it is his opinion that such a policy would be forsaking the practical approach for the theoretical. His policy is to establish law and order, follow up with medical services and then when the people have healthy bodies and sound minds they will be ready to assimilate education.

If we are going to wait for the population to have healthy bodies and sound minds before we commence adult education then I think we are going to wait a long time indeed.

Minds confused by cargo cult ideas can only be lifted out of the morass of ignorance by education. Endeavouring to point out the foolishness of these ideas by general talks with the object in mind of eliminating such ideas is quite useless in my opinion. Cargo cult activities are a manifestation of frustration and until such time as these people are educated - when they realise the relationship between cause and effect and magico-religious ideas have been cast overboard for reason - cargo cult mentalities will be rife in this area in my opinion.

I cannot see any disadvantages attaching to the conducting of mass literacy campaigns simultaneously with the reestablishment of law and order and the provision of medical services.

P.H.D.

educ

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The track along the coast is quite good. Bridges are non-existent. There are many streams to ford- the bulk of these are impassable for long periods in the wet season. Unfortunately the terrain does not permit of the erection of even flimsy cane or bamboo bridges; flood waters would soon wash them away.

CENSUS:

36 births were recorded and 37 deaths. There is a preponderance of males over females - the figures being 557 to 474. 244 women are of child-bearing age. This is indicative of a future decline in population; although the position here is not as serious as on the No. 1 Rai Coast.

The attendance for census was very good.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Like the No. 1 Rai Coast patriliney is stressed in this area. Descent and inheritance are patrilineal and marriage is patrilocal.

A variety of languages is spoken. Each village is a self contained unit, but they are linked together by marriage ties. A system of female exchange exists - if a man desires to marry a woman from another village his relatives must first provide a woman from his village to be married to a man in the other village. This custom appears to be quite rigid and is the cause of much heart burning when there is a shortage of marriagable women.

Several marriages of mature men to young girls who did not appear as though they had reached ~~puberty~~ puberty (some seem to be only 9 or 10 years of age) were noticed. Recently the Medical Officer Saidor treated a married girl who had not reached puberty for a severe laceration to the vagina. This type of thing seems ~~seemingly~~ to be to be somewhat brutish. The doctor informs me that regular sexual intercourse by girls who have not reached puberty often leads to sterility upon reaching puberty. This may be a contributing factor to the declining population, although only a slight one. It is my opinion that such marriages should not be allowed to take place.

I appreciate that if legislation were introduced making it an offence for a man to contract a marriage with a girl before she reaches puberty it would be difficult to enforce. Still, in the interests of the natives themselves, apart from any aesthetic objections one may have on the subject, I think such marriages should be discouraged.

Although polygyny nominally is practised, few cases of men with more than one wife were noted - the shortage of females militates against the widespread practise of this custom.

Land for the cultivation of the staple foods is socially owned but land on which fruit and nut trees are planted is individually owned; permission from the owner of the land is requested for the planting of the trees by other people. So we have the land itself owned by an individual but the trees growing on it owned by a number of different people.

The people of WAB and SAUI refer to people

Edwin  
A.S.O.P.A.  
Sept 1941



2

west of their village as "SIRUP" - this name applies to coastal people as far as Madang. From and including WAB and SAUI the people along the coast to Finschhafen are referred to as "YOT". These are names used in the WAB language.

*P.S. 1950  
Edric  
Sydney*

It would appear that these different terms gave rise to the nomenclature No. 1 and No. 2 Rai Coast. The Sub-dist. H.Q. is situated near WAB and hence is right on the boundary of the two divisions.

MISSIONS:

The S.D.A. Mission has a station at SEURE staffed by Pastor Grosser and native teachers. The Lutheran Mission has native evangelists stationed at MALALAMAI and a native teacher at MUR.

Both missions have adherents in the area patrolled and exercise considerable influence over the people.

MAP:

A tracing of portion of Army Map 2037 Madang (4 miles to 1 inch) is attached. This illustrates the area patrolled.

*F. V. Reitano*

F.V. REITANO  
OIC SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF N.G.P.F. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

*Police* | L/Cpl. DINAS      Reliable and efficient.  
Const. JENI      A good worker.  
"      TULINGEN      Worked well.

*F.V. Reitano*  
F.V. REITANO  
OIC SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT

Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Madang Report No. 2 of 1950/51 *Said or sub dist.*

Patrol Conducted by F. V. Keitana Acty A.O.O.

Area Patrolled Sub. Dist. HQ to Gumbien - Alex Markina

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 5

Duration—From 5/10/1950 to 17/10/1950

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/4/1949

Medical Nil /19

Map Reference 2057 Madang 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Investigation of unrest vicinity Gumbien and Gov Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /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 .... £.....

popul

Males	in	M	I
Birth			

PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 1950/51 - SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO: UPPER NANKINA AREA

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: F.V.REITANO ACTG.A.D.O.

AREA PATROLLED: FROM SUB-DISTRICT H.Q.(HELMHOLTZ POINT) THROUGH SIBOG AND THEN ALONG NANKINA RIVER TO GUMBAION.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: INVESTIGATION OF UNREST VICINITY OF GUMBAION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DURATION: 5TH TO 17TH OCTOBER 1950 INCLUSIVE.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

NO.5091B CPL.SEMALA	N.G.P.F.
NO.2537 Const.ANGOMA	"
NO.3004 " IRANGI	"
NO.5122 " LAVI	"

INTRODUCTION: The patrol was conducted for the specific purpose of investigating and reporting upon a report of unrest in the vicinity of GUMBAION, Upper Nankina. The opportunity was taken to carry out general administration at the same time and to record observations relating to agriculture, education, anthropological information etc.

DIARY

- Oct. 5 Departed sub-district headquarters 7.15 a.m. -arrived SIBOG 2.35 p.m.
- " 6 Departed SIBOG 7.15 a.m. -arrived OTIGAN 3.15 p.m.
- " 7 Departed OTIGAN 7.40 a.m.-arrived YOGA YOGA 2p.m.
- " 8 At YOGA YOGA.
- " 9 Departed YOGA YOGA 7.15 a.m. -arrived TARIKGNAN 12.15 p.m.
- " 10 Departed TARIKGNAN 8 a.m. -arrived GWARAWON 1 p.m.
- " 11 Departed GWARAWON 8.30 a.m. -arrived GUMBAION 10.15 a.m.
- " 12 At GUMBAION.
- " 13 Departed GUMBAION 7.30 a.m. -arrived TARIKGNAN 1.30 p.m.
- " 14 Departed TARIKGNAN 7.15 a.m. -arrived OTIGAN 2.30 p.m.
- " 15 At OTIGAN.
- " 16 Departed OTIGAN 7.15 a.m. - arrived SIBOG 12.15 p.m.
- " 17 Departed SIBOG 7.15 a.m. -arrived sub-district h.q. 11 a.m.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

From sub-district headquarters - HELMHOLTZ POINT -(native name SINGORAM) the patrol passed through villages as far as SABILONGI (not shown on Army map Madang 4 miles to 1 inch) where government influence is fairly strong.

The population of these villages were previously under YALI'S influence but during the six months since YALI has been absent from this area, the area has been quiet and the people give the impression of having re-accepted government authority.

I was most interested to learn that YALI had patrolled the entire area I visited, plus villages at the headwaters of the YUPNA as well - such places as NOKOPO, KEWIBENG AND GORIONG. Mission natives told me that he urged the people to commence the "haus tamboran."

From the place marked on the attached map as OTIGAN - which is a deserted village site - (the previous inhabitants belong to the YONGAN clan of YOGA YOGA and now live in scattered groups around the spurs and shoulders of the mountains) - the government has very little authority.

As mentioned in my memorandum on the unrest in the vicinity of GUMBAION, the Lutheran mission has fairly strong influence from YOGA YOGA further inland.

No pidgin English - with the exception of two natives from YOGA YOGA and the mission representatives - is spoken.

These people are effectively insulated from contact with the outside world by the very rugged nature of the country.

The tracks in places are simply rough native pads and moving through the area is very arduous work. Few natives near the coast go inland and there is no movement of the inland people down to the coast. There are three reasons for this:

1. The people are afraid of the sticky heat and disease on the coast - they think that if they go down to the coast they will die. This fear is well enough founded in view of Dr. Jamieson's (of the anti T.B. campaign) findings. With tuberculosis at near epidemic level four hours walk east and west of SINGORAM, it is far better for the mountain people to remain in their homes.

2. Fear of the natives living near the coast.

3. The very arduous travelling.

The first census of the inland people was taken in 1947. In round figures 1000 were counted (up to and including GUMBAION). No doubt this is far from complete.

The acute shortage of females which is very evident in the coastal region is not in existence inland. In the village books the females outnumbered the males and polygyny is widely practised.

It would be sheer guesswork to say that the population trend was favourable i.e. increasing, without conducting a census revision but I very much doubt that the rapidly dwindling trend of the coastal population is being experienced inland.

The mission representatives gave me every co-operation and proved very useful as sources of information about the native customs etc. They told me that generally speaking the people are living together peacefully; the only friction that exists is between a group of the GUMBAION people and the mission representatives and their followers in that area.

The ~~people~~ combining together into hamlets and villages (under mission influence) is a favourable sign and should lead eventually to the development of a community spirit. It at least provides the basis for future development. Why OTIGAN, the village site previously occupied by the YONGAN people was deserted by them in favour of their previous mode of living I could not ascertain.

It was forcibly borne out upon me that any advancement of the people inland is going to be a very long process. The ruggedness of the terrain militated against rapid economic development, the essential basis for social and political development. The transport and communication problem would appear to be insuperable at the moment. The Finisterre Ranges are noted for their ruggedness (the topography being what the geologists call "hog back" topography). A helicopter would be required for transport between this area and the coast. The same situation exists, of course, in many other places in the Territory.

I noticed in an old newspaper that the Visiting Mission of the UNO Trusteeship Council reported that the pace of economic, social and political development was proceeding too slowly in New Guinea.

I doubt if this criticism is justified in view of the circumstances and topography of the Territory. If I may make the suggestion, it may prove fruitful on future occasions if the itinerary for future visiting missions from UNO included a few weeks walk in the Finisterres or some other equally mountainous and rugged area. It is possible that the members of the mission may then get a well balanced perspective of the problems that confront the Administration.

A quotation from "Christ Stopped at EBOLI" by Carlo Levi illustrates my point. LUCANIA is a very rugged mountainous region in the south of Italy where the peasants are still steeped in magico-religious ideas comparable to those of the primitive peoples of Papua and New Guinea. The backwardness of the region - at first startling when one realises it is in Italy - is analagous to the backwardness of the mountain people in the Territory. Levi says at page 2:

"Christ stopped at Eboli, where the road and the railway leave the coast of Salerno and turn into the desolate reaches of Lucania. Christ never came this far, nor did time, nor the individual soul, nor hope, nor the relation of cause to effect, nor reason nor history. Christ never came; just as the Romans never came, content to garrison the highways without penetrating the mountains and forests, nor the Greeks who flourished beside the Gulf of Taranto. None of the pioneers of Western civilization brought here his sense of the passage of time, his deification of the State or that ceaseless activity which feeds upon itself. No one has come to this land except as an enemy, a conqueror or a doctor devoid of understanding. The seasons pass to-day over the toil of the peasants, just as they did three thousand years before Christ; no message, human or divine, has reached this stubborn poverty. We speak a different language and here our tongue is incomprehensible."

If in 1000 years these people have advanced but little, what possibility exists for advancement for the majority of the mountain people of this Territory?

One further point is worth mentioning; at GWARAWON, my personal servant who was employed by a previous DS officer - the one previous to me to visit this area, informed me that when he was there last year with his employer, a medical inspection was carried out and certain people were instructed to proceed to the native hospital on the coast for treatment. Their relatives were immediately up in arms and threatened the officer with spears and bows and arrows if he persisted in his intention of sending the people to hospital.

This incident serves as an indication of the lack of government control in the area.

This patrol was completed without incident - carriers and food were obtained without difficulty.

#### REST HOUSES:

The rest house at SIBOG is the best I have seen in the sub-district. There is no rest house at OTIGAN and YOGA YOGA. A tent should be taken by an officer visiting the area. At TARIKGNAN, GWARAWON and GUMBAION small rest houses have been built - the one at TARIKGNAN was constructed after I had passed through there en route to GUMBAION.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The range of crops grown throughout the area patrolled is sweet potato, yams, sugar cane, pit pit, marita, taro, taro kong kong, corn, potatoes, cabbages, pumpkin, beans, cucumbers, papaws (at the lower altitudes closer to the coast) and at SIBOG several acres of ground are under rice.

The luluai at SIBOG is very keen on trying new crops - in fact he is the most outstanding man in the sub-district in this respect. His rice has not been harvested as yet. The altitude of SIBOG is 2000' and it will be interesting to see the results. Beautiful tomatoes are grown at SIBOG as well as turnips, carrots, beetroot, radishes, chinese cabbage, eschalots and white onions.

A variety of European vegetable seeds and peanuts were distributed to the inland people during the patrol.

The usual technique of bush fallowing rotation is used by the people - some gardens are worked communally, others individually.

Pigs and fowls are raised but the stocks are far from plentiful.

#### EDUCATION:

KOTTE is taught by the Lutheran Mission teachers in schools at GWARAWON and TARIKGNAN. The children are taught sufficient to enable them to read the bible - few of them can write.

Spreading the Gospel is the primary and sole aim of the mission in the Upper Ankina area. Secular education seems to be completely neglected. The education the children receive is very limited and narrow and will not, in my opinion, contribute very much to their social development.

Some of the children from YAUNIAI and AMUN attend the R.C. mission school at GUMBI, where they are taught pidgin and English,

reading writing and arithmetic.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The track from the coast to SABILONGI is fair - the grades are steep and there are many ups and downs.

From SABILONGI to the foot of the spur on which is situated YOGA YOGA the track is atrocious - being little better than a pig track in many cases. Instructions have been issued that it be improved and cleaned.

From YOGA YOGA inland in places the track is good, all the very steep high climbs have cut and graded tracks.

In many places, however, the track is broken and stony and progress is difficult and often precarious.

A few of the larger streams have flimsy bamboo bridges across them. But most of them have to be forded.

The entire track consists of many ups and downs over shoulders and spurs along the Nankina River Gorge. An altitude of approximately 7000' was reached.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Those in the villages closer to the coast are carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

At YOGA YOGA there is no official at present. A recommendation will be made for appointment of one pidgin speaking native as tul tul.

There is a tul tul at GWARAWON who speaks very little pidgin. At GUNBAION there is a luluai.

However, these appointees at GWARAWON and GUMBAION have little influence. From my own observations, they took their instructions from the mission representatives.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

In the Upper NANKINA there are two linguistic groups. The people of YOGA YOGA, which is a moiety comprising the exogamous clans of GOGOBI and YONGAN speak MENA. The people of the clans of YENGYAPEN and YANDUAN (moiety name of TARKGNAN), YANGUAN, GWARAWON and GUNGUAN (moiety name of GWARAWON) and TEMBARBUNG and GUMBAION (moiety name of GUMBAION) speak DINDO.

Patriliney is stressed not only among these clans but right through the area traversed by the patrol. Descent is patrilineal, marriage is patrilocal and polygyny is practised.

Inheritance of property in the Upper Nankina takes the form of a man's property, except his kitchenware, being shared between his children and his brothers. His wife inherits all cooking equipment. If a man has no brothers, his relatives inherit a proportion of his property.



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Originally after a man's death his individual garden site was abandoned, but under mission influence this custom is dying out - his relatives continue to work the garden site.

Land itself is socially owned - a great many areas of garden being communally cultivated. Both men and women work in the gardens.

The LEVIRATE is practised by the people of the clans mentioned, upon a man's death his widow marries one of his brothers. If no brothers are available she marries another close relative of her husband.

I could not ascertain for certain if it is obligatory for a man to marry his deceased brother's wife - I was informed that that was simply what happened. I thought I did not see any other cases of this custom.

The bride price consists of dogs teeth, beads, pigs, betel nuts, mats (bark cloth used as a loir cloth by maa) and sometimes money.

The bride price is given to the bride's family. There is a deal of movement from the villages of SALSIGNO, SALSIGNO, and SALSIGNO to the coastal strip of the sub-district and no doubt many of the people would have positive reactions to the MAB test.

A traced sketch, being portion of the Madang Army Map 4 miles to 1 inch (Map 2037) is attached.

My medical inspection was of a very superficial nature. The incidence of pulmonary and respiratory diseases, malaria, leprosy, and leishmaniasis could only be ascertained through a medical inspection by a specialist.

*F. V. Reitano*

Hygiene and sanitation is not very good in the village but none of them had orders on them. The usual instructions concerning the digging of latrine pits and making them covered were issued.

*F. V. Reitano*

(F.V. REITANO) Actg. A.D.O.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH REPORT - PATROL FROM SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT  
HEADQUARTERS INLAND TO GUMBAION (UPPER WANKINA RIVER) IN  
THE FINISTERRE RANGES - 5TH TO 17TH OCTOBER 1950 INCL.

Few skin disease were noted on the patrol. N.MOO. @igilup gave treatment for minor cuts, sores and burns. No cases of yaws or scabies were seen.

At GUMBAION several cases of trachoma were observed.

The people suffer from the usual deficiency of animal protein, their supply of pigs being far from plentiful.

Several cases of goitre were seen at YOGA YOGA. The country consists largely of lime stone and it may be that the water that is used for drinking, which must be impregnated with lime, is the cause of the goitre cases. Curiously enough, I did not see any other cases at the other hamlets and villages.

It would be interesting to observe the result of Mantoux tests for tuberculosis on these people, particularly those hill people closer to the coast where it is at near epidemic level. There is a good deal of movement from the villages of SABILONGI, SILALING, SIBOG, AMUN and YAUNIAI to the coastal strip of the sub-district and no doubt many of the people would show positive reactions to the Mantoux test.

My medical inspection was, of course, superficial. The incidence of pulmonary and respiratory complaints together with malaria, hookworm and leprosy could only be ascertained by a thorough medical inspection by a medical officer.

Hygiene and sanitation is not good. Latrines are in every hamlet and village but none of them had covers on them. The usual instructions concerning the digging of deeper pits and making them flyproof were issued.

*F. V. Reitano*

(F.V. REITANO) ACTG. A.D.O.

# ulation Register

Area Patrolled

In	Out	D	M	Y	W	T	F	TOTALS	
								Chd.	Adult

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF N.G.P.F ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO  
 UPERNANKINA AREA - SAHON SUB-DISTRICT 5TH OCTOBER  
 TO 17TH OCTOBER 1950 INCLUSIVE.

- No. 5091B Cpl. SEMALA - Performed an NCO's duties satisfactorily.
- No. 2537 Const. ANGOMA - Worked satisfactorily.
- No. 5122 " LAVI - " "
- No. 3004 " IRANGI - Reliable and conscientious.

*F.V. Reitano*  
 (F.V. REITANO) ACTG. A.D.O.

3 of 50/51

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/10/49 (9)  
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,  
SAIDOR,  
MADANG DISTRICT.

March 12, 1951.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1950/51.

Report of a patrol to the No. 2 RAI COAST and the BAMA-YAUT area.

Officer Conducting the Patrol: A.M. Keogh, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Area Patrolled: No. 2 RAI COAST and the BAMA-YAUT area.  
Map reference-MADANG 2037 4 miles to 1 inch.  
Objects of Patrol: (1) Revision of census and the issue of new village books.  
(2) Routine Administration.  
Duration of Patrol: March 14, 1951 to March 24, 1951 (incl).  
Personnel Accompanying: Reg. No. 2903, L/Cpl WORANIMBO.  
" " 2534, Const. YAHANGOPA.  
" " 6558, Const. KASAKA.  
N.M.O. BINGO.

INTRODUCTION.

At the commencement of this patrol, it was intended that the patrol should cover three census sub-divisions--the No. 2 RAI COAST, the BAMA-YAUT area, and the WARUP-BIDING area. Census revision was to be carried out in all three areas, and new village books were to be issued wherever old-type books were still in use. This procedure was adhered to in the No. 2 RAI COAST and BAMA-YAUT sub-divisions, and a complete census coverage of both areas was made. At this stage, the writer was recalled to the Govt. Station, and sent to MADANG to attend the Supreme Court Sitting, and consequently was unable to patrol the WARUP-BIDING sub-division.

DIARY.

- March 14. Departed from SAIDOR at 8.15 a.m. and proceeded to MUR via the villages of WILWILAN and PANGGER. Villages of MUR, PANGGER, WILWILAN and KALILIW censused and inspected. New village books issued to all four villages.
- March 15. Moved on to YAGOME via BARU, SEL, SEUNE. The four villages were censused and inspected, and new village books were issued. The village of KANGIRIRI was also censused. Medical inspections were carried out by the N.M.O. accompanying the patrol.
- March 16. Left YAGOME and proceeded to GALI via MALALAMAI, KOSIT, BONGA and YARA. Census was revised and new books compiled at all villages. All villages medically inspected by N.M.O.
- March 17. Left GALI and reached BWANA after 6 hours ten minutes walking. Census revised, new book issued, and village inspected.
- March 18. Moved on to TAPEN. The village of MOAM has combined with that of TAPEN and the total population is now nearly 280. Villages censused and issued with new books. Village inspected.
- March 19.

(8)

- March 19 Left TAPEN and proceeded to WINDILUK where census was taken. There is no actual village at WINDILUK, and the people are living in houses scattered around the bush. Most of the people were present at census, as word had been sent to them that the patrol would be visiting them. Returned to TAPEN in the afternoon.
- March 20 Left TAPEN and moved on to GABUTAMON. Census revised and village inspected. Sixteen people were absent from the census line, and officials were sent out to bring them in.
- March 21 Day spent supervising the cleaning of the village while awaiting the arrival of the absentees, who finally arrived at 5 p.m.
- March 22 Departed from Gabutamon and arrived at WATANG after 7½ hours. Track had not been in use since pre-war and was badly overgrown, but saves walking down to the coast and then climbing back up to WATANG. Village censused and inspected and instructions given to commence work on the GABUTAMON road again.
- MARCH 23 Word received concerning the Supreme Court and patrol moved down to the coast and spent the night at MUR.
- March 24 Proceeded to SAIBOR via FANGGER and WILWILAN.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Since the end of the war, patrols have passed frequently along the No. 2 RAI COAST, and the results of this regular contact between native and administrative officer are readily seen, in the obvious care which had been taken in the performance of Government work since the last patrol. Village housing was reasonably good, roads were well cared for, and sanitation, in most cases, was satisfactory, so that, from a purely administrative view-point there was little to complain about in this area.

Nevertheless, if it was obvious that Government work was being carried out well in this area, it was equally obvious that it was being carried out well, solely because the Government demanded it, and not from any realisation that it could be of any benefit to the people themselves, and might perhaps form a stepping-stone towards a better and happier way of life. Despite the fact that this work had been satisfactorily performed, there was a forlorn and dejected air about each village, which spoke eloquently for the apathetic attitude of the inhabitants, and their reluctance to do anything towards improving their mode of living, apart from the bare minimum demanded by the Government. The idea of perhaps making their houses neater and more comfortable, or even beautifying their villages a little has apparently not occurred to these people, and although these considerations are small in themselves, they at least serve as an illustration of the unfortunate attitude which the people hold towards our European conception of progress, and the amelioration of living conditions. Whether this attitude of apathy and disinterest is attributable to the nature of the people, to incompetent and unimaginative leadership by the village officials, or to the example given by the Europeans with whom they have come in contact is problematical, but it seems apparent that until the cause is found, and eliminated, these villages will remain in their present lethargic state, and very little progress can be expected from them.

In the mountain villages through which the patrol passed, it was found that the main European contact which the natives have had during the past four years has been with representatives of the Lutheran Mission, and consequently the Government has been relegated to a position of secondary importance in their eyes. The people of most of these villages have been called down to the coast for census at regular intervals but have not been visited by a patrol at their villages since 1947, and the neglected roads, poor housing and sanitation, and the unwillingness shown by some of the people to line at their village for census-taking

seemed to indicate a decrease in respect for the Government during those four years.

During the past fifteen years, a number of small villages have combined with, and been absorbed into, the larger villages with the result that the communities are few, and far apart. Some of the people from these small hamlets have now apparently tired of living in their adopted village, and have drifted back to the site of their old gardens and are living in scattered groups in the bush, in makeshift houses, and under unhygienic conditions.

Very few of the natives in these villages can speak Pidgin English, and in two cases it was noticed that the only Government official in the village could not speak Pidgin, despite the fact that one of the officials concerned had attended the Mission school at TAPEN for four years.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

During the past six years, medical patrols along the No. 2 RAI COAST have been fairly frequent, and in consequence the health of the people is good, and their standards of health are fairly high. Medical inspections were carried out at all villages by the native medical orderly who accompanied the patrol, and a number of minor cases were either treated on the spot, or were sent to the native hospital at SAIDOR for further treatment. Tropical ulcers and skin complaints were the chief diseases seen, and no cases of a more serious nature were noted.

The mountain villages which were visited by the patrol have not been medically patrolled since pre-war, but had been summoned to the coast for inspection at intervals. Despite this, the health of the people is surprisingly good and all complaints noted were of a comparatively minor nature. Numerous cases of tropical ulcers and primary yaws were seen, and were sent to SAIDOR for treatment.

The standards of cleanliness of these mountain people are very low, both with regard to bodily hygiene and hygiene in their houses. In all villages visited, sanitary arrangements were barely satisfactory, and it was obvious that latrines and drains had been hastily rebuilt or repaired when the imminent arrival of the patrol was heard of. At all villages, addresses were given concerning the importance of personal hygiene and adequate sanitary arrangements, and the penalties for neglecting them were outlined.

At the village of WINDILUK, which has apparently never been visited by a medical patrol from this district, the writer was informed of an epidemic which had struck the village in 1943 and had caused the deaths of twelve people. From the symptoms which were described, the disease which caused the deaths was dysentery. A remarkable feature of the epidemic was that only adults were killed by the disease although a few children did contract the disease in a mild form.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Throughout the area covered by the patrol, flourishing gardens were seen in which the usual staple food-stuffs viz. taro, kaukau, bananas, pit pit and coconuts were apparently not only the most highly regarded as foods, but were also the most suitable for the soil and climatic conditions encountered in this area.

Owing to the unusually dry weather which had been experienced on the coast in the month immediately preceding the patrol, plant growth had been retarded and most of the food-stuffs in the gardens had not yet reached maturity, with the result that the people were forced to subsist on the monotonous diet of coconuts and bananas. However, during the past fortnight, heavy rains have been general throughout the coastal area, and a plentiful supply of food for these people should now be assured for some months.

In the weeks preceding the patrol the mountain villages had experienced regular heavy falls of rain, and the productivity of all gardens was at its peak. In addition to the usual native food, large quantities of European potatoes and cabbages are being grown by these people and form a large and important part of their regular diet. The quality of the potatoes and cabbages seen by the

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writer was excellent, comparing favourably with the quality of those exported commercially from the Central Highlands, and giving favourable testimony to the suitability of the soil and climatic conditions of this area, for at least some European agricultural pursuits. At the large village of TAPEN an attempt has been made at growing coffee beans, but as the area under cultivation was small, and the plants had not yet reached maturity, no accurate assessment of the success or failure of this venture could be made.

The success which these people have had in the cultivation of potato and cabbage crops, and the interest they have evinced in the growth of European vegetables as an addition to their ordinary diet, leads to the conclusion that, if further supplies of vegetable seeds, e.g. carrot, parsnip, lettuce and turnip, could be made available to them, interesting and satisfying results might well be expected.

Both pigs and fowls are raised throughout the coastal and mountain area covered by the patrol, but are more plentiful in the mountains. However, in neither region do they figure to any large extent in the diet of the people, and are prized as a medium of exchange and a sign of material wealth, rather than from an appreciation of their nutritional properties.

Coconuts were not seen in the mountain villages, but on the coast some comparatively large areas of native-owned palms were seen. During 1950, negotiations were carried out between the previous A.D.O. and the Manager of Cape Rigny Plantation concerning the provision of a local market for copra produced by the natives of the RAI COAST. An arrangement was finally made that a boat would be sent along the coast from Cape Rigny to collect the copra direct from the villages, whenever a sufficient quantity of copra had been amassed to make the trip commercially sound. The copra would then be purchased from the natives at the village, thus obviating their transport difficulties. The officials and natives of the coastal villages have been informed of this proposition several times, and the writer discussed the matter with them again during the present patrol, but had little success in arousing their interest in the project, and at present it seems that this natural resource, which could be a lucrative source of income to these people, will be neglected.

Misc

EDUCATION.

Mission influence is strong throughout the two subdivisions visited, and a number of schools conducted by native catechists were seen. All schools encountered during the patrol were conducted under the auspices of either the Lutheran or Seventh Day Missions.

Educ

At the coastal village of SEURE the S.D.A. Mission has a school which is supervised by a European missionary and has thirty five pupils in attendance. This is the only school in the area at which English is taught, and the writer was informed that good progress in reading and writing was being made by the more advanced pupils. Another school is conducted at BONGA by a S.D.A. catechist, and the school has an attendance of thirty one children.

The Lutheran Mission has schools at the coastal villages of SEL, MALALAMAI and YAGOMB and has two more at the mountain villages of TAPEN and GABUTAMON. The two mountain schools are both well-built European style structures, and each has a teaching staff of two native catechists who reside permanently in the villages. Neither English nor Pidgin English is taught in these schools and all instruction is carried out in the local dialect. However, a second language is taught in both schools, this being KOTTE, the ULAP dialect.

Attached is a copy of the educational pro forma, with details of village schools as required by Circular Memorandum DS 8-I-4 of November 27, 1950.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Without exception, the coastal roads between SAIDOR and the FINSCHAFEN border are good, but are marred to some extent by the large number of rivers and creeks which have to be forded when patrolling along this route. These streams vary greatly in width, but as the weather was very dry at the time of the patrol, all of them were easily forded, and it is obvious that, even in the wet season no great difficulty



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should be encountered in crossing them. The only bridge crossed during the patrol was the same suspension bridge which crosses the NANKINA River a short distance from the Government Station. This bridge has been recently overhauled by the station labour line, and is now in excellent condition.

In the mountain regions most of the roads used by the patrol were in poor condition and had apparently been allowed to degenerate badly since the last patrol passed through the area. However instructions were given to all village officials to pay more attention to road maintenance in the future, and it hoped that there will be a considerable improvement in the standard of the roads in this area from now onwards. The road between TATEN and GABUTAMON is broken by two high cliffs which have to be traversed very carefully, and could not be crossed by a carrier line at all were it not for the native-made vine ladders which are used on the steepest parts of the climb. On arrival at GABUTAMON the writer was informed that to reach the next village, WATANG, it was necessary first to go down to the coast and then to climb back up into the the mountains to reach WATANG. Further questioning elicited the information that there was a direct road between the two villages, but that it had been abandoned since pre-war days. It was decided to try this road, and although it was necessary to cut a path through the undergrowth for some considerable distance, it was found that the road was still in reasonably good condition and would not require an unreasonably great amount of work to bring it up to the standard of most of the other roads in the area. If this road can be repaired and maintained, it will not only do away with the long walk to and from the coast, but will also provide a direct patrol route between the BAMA-YAUT area and the reputedly heavily populated region which lies on the southern side of the YAUT valley.

Villages and Housing.

Almost all coastal villages were well planned, and were laid out on the conventional design of two parallel lines of houses with a wide space between them. The houses themselves, either were, or had been, of good design and sound construction, and although, in a few cases minor repairs were necessary, the standard of housing in the coast was fairly high. However, sufficient attention had not been paid to sanitation in some cases, and instructions as to the procedure required in this regard were given. Particular stress was laid on the importance of adequate and fly-proof latrines, and in some instances, the construction of these was supervised.

In the mountain villages the housing position was similar to that found along the coast although the state of disrepair into which some of the houses had been allowed to fall was considerably worse. In one village, several houses, long deserted, and in an advanced state of decay, were found to be providing a haven for vermin and the village animals, and removal of these was advised.

The people of WINDILUK have no definite village, and were found to be living in scattered family groups in the bush, although a group of five houses was seen at the place where the people assembled for the taking of the census. The people were informed of the Government's policy with regard to this matter, and the advantages of living a settled communal life were pointed out to them. They expressed their willingness to build a proper village, and the place where the census was taken was agreed upon as being a suitable site, being centrally situated with regard to their gardens, and having a good water supply nearby.

Village Officials.

The officials of the coastal villages appeared to be performing their duties satisfactorily, and seemed to command the respect of their people to a much greater extent than do their counterparts in the mountains. The influence of the mountain officials appears to be overshadowed by that of the village mission representatives in some cases, but no doubt increased contact with Government will overcome this defect.

Census.

All coastal villages visited by the patrol had been censused in July of last year, but the opportunity to revise the census again was taken, and new-type village books were issued to all villages. The mountain villages were last censused in 1947. Census revision was carried out by the present patrol and new books were issued, to replace the pre-war ones, which were still in use in these villages.

The attitude of the mountain people towards presenting themselves at the taking of the census could hardly be called satisfactory, and cases of absenteeism were rather frequent. The reason for this appears to be the fact that some of the people of the small hamlets which have been absorbed into the large combined villages are now tiring of the communal life, and are drifting back to their old village sites and are building houses and gardens in the bush surrounding them. They spend most of their time away from the adopted village, and are reluctant to return there when they are summoned for the taking of the census. At the village of GARUTAMON, the patrol was delayed for a day while sixteen people, (all of whom had been marked as absent from the previous census), were brought in from the site of the now non-existent village of YAUT.

Missions.

The missions operating in the area patrolled, are of the Lutheran and Seventh Day denominations, and both exert considerable influence on the inhabitants. Catechists of both denominations are residing in the coastal villages, but in the mountain area only Lutheran Mission representatives were seen.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has a station at the coastal village of SBURE, where a school is conducted by a European missionary and his wife. The Lutheran Mission representative from the station at BILLIAU, on the No. I. RAI COAST, pays yearly visits to the villages in the area, and both he, and his catechists appear to have considerable influence amongst the natives.

Anthropological.

It was noticed that the clan system of the villages, in both sub-divisions visited by the patrol were patrilineal and marriage was patrilocal.

Polygyny is practised throughout the area, and during the taking of the census, men were seen to have as many as three wives. However, the usual practise is for a man to have one wife only, and consequently polygyny can hardly be considered as being characteristic of the marital customs of these people. Even if it was previously a custom for the men of the area to practise polygyny, the strong mission influence in the area, coupled with the scarcity of marriageable women, would militate against its continuance.

The shortage of women of marriageable age mentioned above is apparent throughout the area, and has had its influence on the age at which some of the women are taken in marriage. Some of the married "women" were of a very tender age and could have been little more than children, although all of those seen were obviously past the age of puberty. On the other hand, it was also noticed that young men, little more than twenty years of age, were in some cases married to women who, if they were not actually old, were at least well past their youth and could have very few child-bearing years left to them.

Each village in the area is apparently a complete social unit within itself, but the system of inter-village wife exchange which exists, provides a series of marriage ties between the various villages. Migrations out of a village by young women are frequently noticed during the taking of census, but these are invariably counter-balanced by an influx of an equal number of women from the village to which they have gone. The rigidity of this exchange system can, no doubt be accounted for by the shortage of marriageable women and the natural reluctance of the people to reduce the child-bearing potential of their village.

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MAP.  
A tracing of the relevant portion of ARMY MAP-MADANG 2037 is attached to this report, and illustrates the area covered by the patrol.

*A.M. Keogh*  
A.M. Keogh,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
SAIDOR.

APPENDICES.

- A Report on members of N.G.P.F. accompanying the patrol.
- B Educational figures in accordance with Circular Memorandum DS 2-1-4 of November 27, 1950.

APPENDIX A.

2

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF N.G.P.F. ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

Police

L/Cpl. WORANIMBO

An efficient and reliable N.C.O.

Const. KASAKA

An intelligent and willing Worker. An asset to the patrol.

Const. YAMANGOPA

A capable constable. Worked well.

**PATROL ROUTE**

TRACED FROM MAP - APPROXIMATE DIST. SCALE - 1/4 INCH = 1 MILE

NO. 2. RAI COAST - BANNA-YAUT AND WARUP: SHOWING SUB-DIVISIONS.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Madang Report No. 4 of 1950/51

Patrol Conducted by R. M. Hough C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Wauke - Biding Area - Madang Sub District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives five

Duration—From 28/3/1951 to 12/4/1951

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../10/1946

Medical .... /3/1951

Map Reference Romy Map - Madang 20374 miles: 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Enquiry Revision and general administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,  
SAIDOR,  
MADANG DISTRICT.

April 30, 1951.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO.4 OF 1950/51.

Report of a patrol to the WARUP-BIDING census sub-division.

Officer Conducting the Patrol: A.M. Keogh, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: WARUP-BIDING Area.  
Map reference-MADANG 2037-4 miles to the inch.

Objects of Patrol: (1) Revision of census and issue of new village books.  
(2) Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol: March 28, 1951 to April 12, 1951.

Personnel Accompanying: Reg. No. 5091B, Cpl. SEMALA.  
" " 5114, Const. AG-NAI.  
" " 5122, Const. LAVI.  
" " 5108, Const. ARINPEUM.  
H.M.O. ABUK.

INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol was by no means a large one, although all villages in the census sub-division were visited. However, as the area has not been patrolled since 1946, and government influence appears to have suffered a definite set-back during the intervening years, it was felt that no advantage would be gained by hurrying the patrol, and accordingly, as much time as possible was spent in each village, so that general discussions could be had with officials and people, and absentees could be contacted. The extra time spent in the villages was employed in discussions of village and government matters with the people, and in instructing them in matters of hygiene and sanitation.

It is considered that a further patrol to the area within a comparatively short time would be of great value in this sub-division, not only from the angle of general administration and consolidation of government influence in the settled villages, but also to contact and census those people who, for various reasons, avoided contact with the patrol which has just been conducted.

DIARY.

- MARCH 28. Left SAIDOR and proceeded to the village of KAKIMAS via KALILIN and WILWILAN. KAKIMAS inspected and censused and new village book issued. Medical inspection carried out by H.M.O. accompanying the patrol.
- MARCH 29 Moved from KAKIMAS to the combined village of NANPA. Villages of NANPA, KORIN, KALSANDA and MAPADI are included in the one village book, but the people of all villages have deserted the village site and are living in the bush. Village was censused and inspected, there being no absentees from the line.
- MARCH 30 Left NANPA and moved on to MULUMIANG via the abandoned villages of DABAN, KABUMDANGI and SUENG and GUIARAK. The people of the three first-named villages are said to have migrated to the country at the head of the KABUR River, and some of the GUIARAK people have also gone there.

DIARY (continued) 6

Practically all of the road between NAMPA and MULUMIANG has been abandoned, but could be repaired without a great deal of work. The journey between the two villages takes about eight hours.

MARCH 31

Census taken at MULUMIANG, and the village of MIOR censused and inspected. Officials and several men sent out to contact the people of GUIARAK and other villages if possible. Patrol moved to Umbolding where census was taken.

APRIL 1

Day spent awaiting the return of the men sent out yesterday. Thirty of the GUIARAKS came in in the afternoon. Their census was revised and a new book was issued to them. An election was held to replace the Luluai who has died since the last patrol, and the only Pidgin speaker, BANGAN, a pre-war police constable, was provisionally elected as Luluai.

April 2.-

Patrol moved on to MONARA via KUPDUI. KUPDUI was censused, but a big proportion of the MONARA people had not come in for the visit, and census could not be taken. Officials and men sent out to contact them, and village will be revisited from BAGEN in three days time. Village dirty and housing bad.

APRIL 3.

Returned to UMBOLDING, and then moved on to SOMEK, where the village was censused and inspected. The village of BANYA, which has combined with KASU was visited in the afternoon, and census was taken.

APRIL 4.

Patrol proceeded to BAGEN. Village censused and inspected, and construction of necessary sanitary arrangements was supervised.

APRIL 5.

Left BAGEN and revisited MONARA. Several absentees had been brought in but a number still remained in the bush.

APRIL 6.

Remained at MONARA. Census was taken. Day spent in supervising cleaning of village which was in a filthy state.

APRIL 7.

Returned to BAGEN and moved on to FAIGURUF via SUBURA. Both villages censused and inspected.

APRIL 8.

From FAIGURUF to MANGAK and APAK. Inspection and census carried out.

APRIL 9.

Left MANGAK and moved to WOTANG via TALMIRO. Census taken at TALMIRO. Attempts were made again to contact the KEPOIAK people, who have deserted their village. Officials and men were sent out.

APRIL 10.

Day spent awaiting return of officials, and supervising cleaning of village. People of KEPOIAK were not contacted.

APRIL 11.

Left WOTANG and proceeded to MUR via SEURE, BAPU, KANGGIRIRI and SEL.

APRIL 12.

Returned to Govt. Station SAIDON via FANGGER and WILWILAN.



NATIVE SITUATION.

In most cases the situation in the villages closer to the coast in this area was satisfactory, and every assistance was given to the patrol. The people seemed content to lead settled lives in their villages and the influence of the Government officials was comparatively strong.

As regards the villages further inland, the position was somewhat different, as the people seem to be in an unsettled intermediate degree of contact, whereby they know what the Government expects of them, and what they are entitled to expect of the Government, but are reluctant to adopt a new way of life, with its requirements and prohibitions, and the added responsibilities which it entails, and would much rather continue to retain their old way of life. The five years which has elapsed since the last patrol visited the area has given them an opportunity to indulge in their preferences in this regard, and many people have run away into the bush so as to be outside the range of influence of their officials where the various requirements and prohibitions of the Government can be ignored.

The people of the villages of MONARA, SUENG, KABUMDANGI, DABAN and GUIARAK are the least satisfactory in this regard, although the same line of thought is apparently held to a lesser degree in other villages. Of the five villages mentioned above, only the people of two of them, MONARA and GUIARAK were seen, and then only a proportion of the people were seen. From the information of the natives in this area, it seems that the people of DABAN, SUENG and KABUMDANGI have altogether abandoned their old communally owned areas of bush, and have gone to live in the country at the head of the KABUR River. Some of the GUIARAK and MONARA people have also gone to live in this area.

During 1949 there appears to have been considerable arguing amongst the people of these villages concerning whether they should accept the ways of the Government, or retain their old ways. A man named AI-ING was the leader of the faction which was against the acceptance of Government influence, and when some of the people in the villages died from an epidemic which was at that time causing illness amongst the people in the area, he and his followers used this as an opportunity to bring matters to a head, saying that the fact that the people were settling down in communal villages had caused the epidemic, and was thus responsible for the deaths amongst the people. They then went to the GUIARAK people and told them that if one more person died in the village they would kill the Luluai. When the next person died the Luluai and some of the men ran away into the bush, and when AI-ING and his followers arrived, they contented themselves with killing one of the GUIARAK women. Two patrols went out from SAIDOR soon after this in an attempt to capture these men, but were unsuccessful. The people of GUIARAK who were seen by the present patrol said that they were still afraid of these men, and were afraid that if they attempted to settle down in communal life again, there would be a repetition of the happenings of 1949.

At all times during the patrol attempts were made to explain to these people that the happenings mentioned above need never have eventuated had the matter been reported to the Government people at SAIDOR when it first came up. Stress was also laid on the advantages which would come to them if they assisted patrols in the area, instead of running away and hiding in the bush. The people of GUIARAK finally expressed their desire to settle down into a communal village again, and have commenced building operations. Since the return of the patrol to SAIDOR, word has been received that some of the SUENG people have expressed a similar desire, and it is hoped that most of the people of the other villages will soon follow their example.

In most villages in the area further inland from the coast the influence and prestige of the Government officials was slight, and efforts were made to explain their purpose to the people, and, at the same time, bolster up their prestige. Frequent contact with these people seems to be the only ~~situation~~ answer to the situation which now exists, and regular short patrols through the area should, in a very short time, bring them up to the level of "Government consciousness" seen in the villages above the coast.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Medical inspections were carried out at all villages through which the patrol passed, and the general health of the people was very good. Minor treatment was given by the Native Medical Orderly who accompanied the patrol, and a number of people were sent to the Native Hospital, SAIDOR, for further treatment. All diseases noted during the patrol were of a comparatively minor nature, tropical ulcers being the sickness most frequently seen.

At most of the villages visited, hygiene arrangements were satisfactory, although it was obvious that latrines and drains had either been repaired or rebuilt immediately prior to the arrival of the patrol. However, as mentioned in the previous section, it is the practise of a big percentage of the people in this area to live in scattered houses in the bush, and so, the state of sanitation in the villages gave little indication as to their true standards of hygiene. In those cases where the actual dwelling places of the people were seen, it was noted that sanitary arrangements were entirely lacking. Talks on hygiene and sanitation were given at all villages, and in some cases construction of adequate sanitary arrangements was supervised.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Most of the gardens in the area were at the peak of production at the time the patrol passed through, and food was plentiful, even if somewhat limited in variety.

Chinese taro and bananas form the staple diet of the people, and the large variety of food-stuffs grown in the mountain areas further along the No. 2 RAI Coast, is not seen in this area. As none of the villages seen was far inland, or at an altitude much above 2000 feet, coconuts are plentiful and serve to vary the general monotony of the diet.

The officer who conducted the last full patrol in this sub-division had distributed cabbage seeds to the officials of the villages and occasional plots of cabbages were seen. However, the quality of these was not very good, and could not be compared with the quality of those grown in some of the villages in the BAMA-YAUT sub-division. The people themselves, do not seem to value the cabbages as an addition to their diet, and they are grown mainly for presentation to visiting Government officers.

Pigs and fowls are plentiful in the inland villages, but, as in the BAMA-YAUT area, they are used as a medium of barter rather than as an item of the regular diet.

EDUCATION.

Mission influence is negligible in the WARUP-BIDING sub-division, and educational facilities are almost non-existent, and were found in only two villages, both of which were close to the coast. The two villages in which catechists were found, were MANGAK and SOMEK, but in neither place were the schools actually functioning, both being still in the formation stage. The catechists who are in charge of the forming of these schools have only recently completed their training at the Catholic Mission at GUMBI, and they are, at present, trying to build school buildings and obtain pupils to attend the schools when they are completed.

Both officials and people in the villages seem apathetic towards education and are giving little encouragement to the Mission representatives in their attempts to provide educational facilities.

As neither of the schools in the area was actually in operation when the patrol visited the area, the educational statistics in accordance with Circular Memorandum DS S-I-4 have not been completed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In general, the roads used by the patrol were in good condition, and bear testimony to the good work done by those who were responsible for their construction in pre-war times. In some cases, the roads had not been cut and cleaned for a long period, but the roads were of sound enough construction to be almost unaffected by this neglect.

The only bad patch of road encountered during the patrol, was the stretch between NAMPA and MULUMIANG, which passes through the abandoned villages of DABAN, KABUMDANGI, SUBENG and GUIARAK. This road is badly overgrown throughout almost its entire length, and there have been small landslides and washaways in many places. It is hoped that, with the return of the GUIARAK and SUBENG people to their old village sites, there will be a big improvement in the condition of this road within a few months.

The only bridge crossed during the patrol was that which crosses the NANKA River a short distance from the Govt. Station, and, as was stated in an earlier report, this bridge has recently been repaired and is now in excellent condition. In both the mountain and coastal areas covered by the patrol, all rivers which were crossed were comparatively shallow, and even in the rainy season should be easily forded, thus making the construction of cane suspension bridges impracticable and unnecessary.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Most of the villages seen by the patrol were, or at least had been, of good design, and were well laid-out with regard to spacing of the houses, and the position of sanitary arrangements. The houses themselves, had originally been well designed and soundly constructed, but almost without exception they are now very dilapidated and untidy after the years of neglect by their owners. However, as was stated earlier in this report, the practise of a big percentage of the people in this area is to live in scattered houses around the bush, and so, even if the housing conditions were good in the villages, it would give no conclusive indication as to the true state of things. Where the houses of the people were seen in the bush, it was noted that, without exception, they were dirty and dilapidated.

In all the villages the officials and people were advised to settle down in communal villages, and the advantages of doing so were pointed out to them. The fact that so many of the people are not living in their villages, has placed a large proportion of the population outside the sphere of influence of the village officials, where they can safely ignore the orders of the officials, and their own obligations to the government. From what was seen of the housing during the patrol, it would seem that a complete new housing programme throughout the area would not go amiss.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Officials in most sub-division villages in this sub-division appeared to be performing their duties satisfactorily, although most of them are somewhat hampered in their efforts by the fact that the people under their charge are so widely scattered around the bush surrounding their villages that it is difficult for them to maintain much control over them. Efforts were made by the present patrol to bolster up the prestige of the officials as much as possible, but it is apparent that further patrols will be necessary to bring their degree of influence up to the required level.

In the villages of KAKIMAS and MANGAK it was found that a new Tulul and a new Luluai respectively were required. The former Tulul of KAKIMAS had died, while the Luluai of MANGAK stated that age and illness prevented him from carrying out his duties efficiently, and asked to be relieved of his position. Elections were carried out in both villages and provisional officials were appointed.

SIKSIKAI is recommended as Luluai of MANGAK and SIKISAK is recommended as Tulul of KAKIMAS.

In the case of the GUIARAK people who have no village officials and have been living an unsettled life during the past two years, it was found that of the thirty five people who were contacted, only one, an ex police

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (CONT.).

corporal, was able to speak Pidgin English, or had any knowledge of village administration, and he is recommended as Lulusi for the new village.

Recommendations for these three new officials will be forwarded through the usual channels at a later date.

CENSUS.

The previous census was taken in this area in 1946, and all villages in the sub-division were censused. During the present patrol all villages were censused with the exception of the villages of DABAN, SUENG and KABUMDANGI. The people of these villages have gone further into the mountains at the head of the KABUR River, and could not be contacted. It is hoped that some of them will be contacted by the next patrol to the area.

The new type village books were issued at all villages. The only remarkable feature of the population trends which were revealed by the combined census figures for the area, was the acute shortage of females which exists. The shortage exists in almost all villages, and the number of unmarried young men in each village is high. The birth-rate figures within the next few years, will no doubt, give ample evidence of this shortage.

MISSIONS.

Mission influence throughout this area is slight, and only in two villages were mission catechists seen. Even in these two villages the interest of the people in religion is very slight, and they appear reluctant to adopt the new religious teachings and relinquish their old customs and beliefs. The Catholic Mission is the only mission operating in the area, and in all villages other than the two already mentioned, its influence appears negligible.

The area is visited at long intervals by the Missionary who is stationed at GUMBI Mission and this is the only contact the people have with religion.

MAP.

A tracing of the relevant portion of ARMY MAP MADANG 2037 is attached to this report and illustrates the area covered by this patrol.

... *A.M. Keogh* ...  
A.M. Keogh,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
SAIDOR,  
Madang District.

APPENDICES.

- A Report on members of the N.G.P.F. accompanying the patrol.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Corporal SEMALA Reg.No.5091B

A very good man in the bush and a capable and conscientious N.C.O.

Constable AO'NAI Reg.No.5114

A good worker with more than average initiative. Discipline good.

Constable LAWI Reg.No.5122

Worked well and has a good control over natives. Discipline good.

Constable ARIMPEUM Reg.No.5108

Not very energetic but should improve. Discipline good.

RPC

Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of *Madang* Report No. *Cardor 5 of 1950/57*

Patrol Conducted by *M. J. Seredy P.O.*

Area Patrolled *Makina / mot sub division*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives *4*

Duration—From *12/1/4/1957* to *1/5/1957*

Number of Days *15*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *No*

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... *1/7/1949*

Medical .... *13/1957*

Map Reference *Madang, 4 miles to east*

Objects of Patrol *Revision of census*

*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 .... £.....

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
Saidor,  
MADANG DISTRICT.

8th May 1951

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO.5 OF 1950/51

A report of a patrol to the HANKINA/NOT sub-division of the SAIDOR Sub-District.

Officer Conducting Patrol: N.J. DESENY, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: HANKINA/NOT area.  
Map - Madang 2037 - 4 miles to 1"

Objects of Patrol: 1. Revision of census and issue of new village books.  
2. Routine Administration.

Duration: 17/4/51 - 1/5/51

Personnel Accompanying:

Reg.No. 5095B	3gt	TONUQA
" " 2534	Const	YAMANGOPA
" " 3838	"	TUNGELIN
" " 5137	"	JENI

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was planned to allow the newly appointed O.I.C. to visit the home area of the native YALI so that an appraisal of the native attitude towards the Administration could be made.

DIARY

17 April Departed SAIDOR and proceeded via WAB (WP5482) and YEIMAS (WP5082) to YAUNIAI (WP4978). Revised census and inspected village. Passed to SUSAGIL (WP4976). Inspected village and revised census of SUSAGIL and BJSABA (united villages).

- 18 April To WAIBOL (WP4775) Revised census and inspected village. Moved to SIBOG (WP4575), Revised census and inspected village. SILALING (WP4574) already lined at SIBOG, census revised.
- 19 April Inspected SILALING and proceeded to YOGAYOGA (WP4565).
- 20 April Revised census YOGAYOGA and commenced cleaning village.
- 21 April At YOGA YOGA.
- 22 April Pat rol returned to SIBOG.
- 23 April To SINDAMAN (WP4375). Inspected village and revised census. Census evaders apprehended.
- 24 April To AIYAWA (WP4174). Revised census and inspected village. Cleaned under supervision.
- 25 April To GABUMI (WP3977). Revised census. Cleaned village.
- 26 April To MAIBANG (WP3677). Revised census of MAIBANG and UTIBANG.
- 27 April To DAMOIN (WP3681). Revised census of DAMOIN and GORIONG (WP3782). Inspected villages.
- 28 April To YORI (WP4082). Inspected village and revised census. To SERENG (WP4278). Inspected village and revised census.
- 29 April Patrol rested.
- 30 April To SOR (WP4577). Revised census. Inspected village.
- 1 May To AMUN (WP4776). Revised census and inspected village. Patrol returned to SAIDOR.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

As noted in the introduction, the patrol was specially planned so that the O.I.C. could visit the home area of YALI - now in jail at LAE.

In my opinion the native situation is good, and generally speaking the patrol received as much and more assistance than the writer had been accustomed to in other areas. Officials appear to command the respect of their people to a greater extent than seen elsewhere, and all orders given by them were obeyed promptly and cheerfully. When carriers were requested there was the unusual spectacle of well over the required number stepping forth. On the whole the general attitude of the people left little to be desired.

At SOR particularly (YALI'S village) the atmosphere was excellent, the village in very good order and roads well maintained. The last recorded District Services



patrol to this area was in 1945, although some villages had been called to the beach for census.

Although the area patrolled is not a particularly large one, the mountainous nature of the country has been a large factor in limiting the spread of Government and European influence, as one and a half days walk from the Sub-District office reveals.

The area as far as SIBOG is completely under government influence and census attendances were good.

However, further inland, OTIGAN was found to be completely deserted and little evidence apart from a few cocnut and areca palms remains of this village. The people have scattered completely and are living in odd houses around the spurs and shoulders of mountains. A successful effort was made to contact them from YOGA YOGA. Eight people came in after being contacted. They reported that several others were intending to line at SINDAMAN.

Difficulty was experienced at YOGA YOGA with the census, mainly because adequate warning was not given of the patrol's approach. This, plus the fact that the area is sparsely populated and many people are living in isolated houses - some as much as a full days walk from the village.

The village of YONGAN has also 'gone wild' and the people have scattered. They were also contacted from YOGA YOGA.

The reason for the breaking up of these villages is not necessarily anti-Administration, but rather on account of the number of deaths that have occurred over the last three years, when an epidemic, possibly pneumonia swept through the two villages taking most of the 'big men' or elders. As many of the people had not presented themselves on past inspections the statistical figures submitted herewith are not necessarily accurate.

At SINDAMAN a total of 61 deaths were recorded since the last patrol in 1945. Total population now stands at 100.

With the high death rate throughout most of the area, accentuated by the figures given above, this officer is extremely reluctant to advise the people to abandon their isolated dwellings and settle in large communities again.

When Officials, as is their wont, pressed the point they were advised that these people were law abiding, presented themselves for Government inspections and communal tasks (e.g. road maintenance) they were at liberty to live where ever they chose.

At times census taking was a depressing business and took the aspect of counting the dead rather than than that of obtaining statistics, and therefore considerable thought was given to the high mortality rate. In the past conversations with experienced field officers the writer has often heard the point made that many deaths due to influenza and associate diseases have been caused by well meaning officers insisting that the people live in raised houses.

This point was often brought to mind when inspecting these mountain villages. They are sited on exposed ridges or spurs, the area cleared of timber, vege-

tation and long grass. The majority of the houses are raised, the floors of split bamboo, and a piece of bark is used as a sleeping mat. It would be well nigh impossible to imagine a more draughty dwelling. With this thought in mind it was suggested where applicable that if limbon is unavailable double layers of bamboo be used for flooring and walls be extended to the ground.

It would be foolish to dogmatically state that housing is the prime factor in the mortality rate, nevertheless it is felt that it may be a contributory cause - the importance of which can be far better assessed by experienced officers, rather than the writer.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Food crops throughout the area conform to the usual staples - yam, taro, sweet potato, bananas and coconuts. Subsidiary staples include sugar cane, pit, corn, pumpkins, beans, cucumbers, pawpaw and in some areas potatoes and cabbages are cultivated fairly extensively.

The Luluai of SIBOG is a particularly progressive gardener and has experimented with turnips, carrots, parsnips, beetroot, onions and radishes. I believe in the past he has obtained excellent results, but this season the greater part of his crop was destroyed by exceptionally heavy rain.

Last year he successfully experimented with rice and with government aid obtained a small hand mill, which he states, works reasonably efficiently. At the moment he is clearing an area of some 25 acres on a co-operative basis somewhat similar, but on a much smaller scale, to the AMELE project.

Livestock is reasonably plentiful in comparison to other areas ravished by the Japanese, and numerous pigs and fowls were seen.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

All roads had been cleaned pending the arrival of the patrol - apart from a section belonging to YOGA YOGA. This section is in very poor shape, and once again it was impressed upon officials that maintenance of roads must be given more consideration.

In other cases the standard was reasonably good, although most were adversely effected by the heavy rains. In certain instances officials were advised to dig drains and build up the centre of the track. All were urged to keep the standard on as high a level as possible.

Two bridges were used by the patrol both on the NOT River. One at GABUMI and the other at GORIONG. The first mentioned is particularly well constructed of cane and bamboo. The latter is particularly flimsy and apparently is only used when the river is in flood.

In dry weather all roads as far inland as SIBOG could be used for horse traffic.

#### VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The layout, standard of housing and hygiene in all villages near the coast (SUSAGIL, AMUN, SOR, DAMOIN etc) is good.

However, further inland, and in the SIBOG area particularly, whilst hygiene and standard layout is reasonably good, housing in many cases is poor, as mentioned above. Undoubtedly they are light and airy, but are by no means proof against the biting cold winds that spring up in the evenings and the sunken fire pits in the floor do little to keep the room at an even temperature.

At YOGA YOGA, a village that has had little contact, the houses are raised with the walls going right down to the ground. They are of a very close bamboo weave, and the inside is partitioned into several rooms - each with its own fire pit, and whilst they appear dark and airless they are at least proof against the elements at this height (5,000').

Hygiene was not good and the village was cleaned under supervision and model latrines were constructed to illustrate conclusively the standard required.

Those villages that had not been visited by a District Services patrol since 1945 were in good order under the circumstances and were improved under supervision - mainly removing rubbish from the village boundaries and attention to latrines.

All villages have properly fenced cemeteries and were found to be clean.

There is an abundance of good drinking water throughout the area.

#### REST HOUSES

All villages had suitable accommodation for the patrol. The walk from SIBOG to YOGA YOGA was made in one day and therefore a tent was not necessary.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Generally Officials were found to be competent, again YOGA YOGA is the exception and it is apparent that the Lutheran Mission Catechists are looked upon as the authorities best suited for liaison with Europeans. No doubt this situation will be remedied with greater government contact.

Where vacancies existed an attempt was made to fill them, however in some instances there were no volunteers forthcoming, the reason being given that the small population of the particular village did not warrant additional officials.

In odd cases where Luluais complained of lack of co-operation from their people they and the village generally were assured that any legal order given has the full backing of the Administration, and in the future any offenders should be brought to the sub-district office.

However, generally speaking village officials have more authority than is the case in other areas, if only for the reason that very few elders have been spared by epidemics, and they (the officials) have assumed much more responsibility and leadership than is normally their wont under normal circumstances.

CENSUS

The census was revised for the NANKINA/MOT sub-division, and the new type village books issued.

Census had previously been recorded at SUSAGIL, BUSAKA, WAIBIL, SIBOG, SILALING and ANUH in 1947 and YOGA YOGA in 1948 by Mr. Griffin P/O. SINDAMAN, AIYAWA, SERENG and GABUMI by A.N.G.A.U. in 1945. The remainder were lined on the coast in July '49.

Several badly depopulated villages expressed the desire to combine. To this end MASIBANG and SURI were included in SINDAMAN's book; and WIWAI with SERENG.

The villages of MAIBANG, UTIBANG, DAMOIN and GORIONG belong to the MOT/BANG sub-division, therefore those figures have been withheld and shall be submitted at a later date.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

It was learnt on this patrol that the GABUMI group have not been assessed for war damage compensation at this date. 50% of the area is still awaiting payment of their claims.

MISSIONS

Two missions operate in this area. The Catholic Mission from GUMBI and the Lutherans from BILIAU. The latter's influence is particularly strong at YOGA YOGA where three catechists and two helpers exert considerable pressure.

There are two Lutheran catechists at SIBOG who remained there throughout the Japanese occupation. Their influence is waning however, for the Luluai prefers to send his school age boys to GUMBI where they are educated with pidgin as the medium instead of the the Lutheran Kote.

The Catholic mission is well represented at SOR (YALI's village) where an elementary school operates, and to a lesser degree in the GABUMI, DAMOIN groups.

HEALTH

All villages visited were medically examined by N.M.O. SEMANGI who accompanied the patrol. Few skin diseases were noted, and only some 30 cases of yaws and tropical ulcers were ordered to the SAIDOR native hospital. Those who resided in close proximity to the SIBOG Aid Post were ordered there for treatment.

As can be seen in the census statistics the general health of the area during the post war years has not been good, and introduced diseases have taken heavy toll. The common cold is prevalent and the patrol came across odd villages the whole population of which coughed and sneezed throughout the inspection. The respective medical tultuls have supplies of cough mixture and were ordered to give regular dosages to all sufferers. The villages concerned are in close proximity to the SIBOG aid post and the N.M.O.s stationed there were made aware of the situation.

Mr. Jemesen, E.M.A., patrolled half the area in August 1950, and Mr. Sullivan E.M.A. the remainder in March '51.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

In the MOT/NANKINA area marriage is patrilocal and descent and inheritance patrilineal. There seems to be no marked division of labour as seen elsewhere, although naturally hunting and the heavy work is done by the males and the more onerous tasks carried out by the women. However there is a great amount of communal work carried out, the men working alongside the women, particularly in the gardens.

Bride Price

The woman is 'marked' when a small child, sometimes by a grown man, but usually by the father and the elder brothers of a youth. The initial pay to signify an agreement may take the form of a wild pig plus a small quantity of ornaments (dogs teeth, Siassi beads, shell etc). Payment continues throughout the years with a small quantity of each crop as it is harvested, and also occasional presents of game - legs of pig etc.

When the girl menstruates the marriage ceremony takes place. The girl is decorated with all the finery possible - shells, Siassi beads, flying fox teeth, possum teeth, dogs teeth etc., and brought to her new husband. He matches exactly the girl's finery and gives it to her parents, so that actually at this stage there is no payment, but an exchange of gifts. A marriage feast is given with the husband and his in-laws contributing equal amounts of food.

When the woman bears her first child, her husband sends up to three pigs to her relatives. In due course (sometimes over a period of years) these gifts are returned to him, so that it can be seen that the actual payment takes place up until time of marriage. After that all gifts are reciprocal.

These customs are being modified by the changes brought about by European culture contact and cash payments are sometimes made in lieu of the gifts of food, to the extent of a straight out money settlement as is the case when, for example, a member of the native constabulary from another District takes a local wife.

Trade Routes

Before the advent of the European it was customary for the YABOB and BILBIL peoples of MADANG to load up ocean going canoes and set out on trading expeditions to the Rai Coast.

In the sub-division under discussion the SIBOG and GABUMI groups were, and still are, the traditional wooden plate makers.

When the MADANGs arrived at the coast word would be sent in and the hill people would go down and trade. Apart from wooden plates betelnut, bark loin clothes, taro etc were items of trade - a bilum (net bag) of taro had an exchange value of one saucepan. Bark loin clothes are still prized in Madang today where they are worn at singings. The exchange rate is still one cloth for one saucepan.

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POLICE

The conduct of, and work done by the police was at all times satisfactory.

5095B	Sgt	TOMUGA	Very good. An experienced I.C.O.
3878	Const	TUNGELIN	Unspectacular, but a steady and willing worker.
2534	"	YAMANGOPA	Worked well.
5137	"	TENI	Satisfactory.