

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG
STATION: SAIDOR
VOLUME No: 13

ACCESSION No: 496.

1965 - 1966

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989. 1990

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

40.50

MADANG DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

S A I D O R

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2 - 1965/1966	T.R. Nixon	Warup Census Div.
3 - 1965/1966	T.R. Nixon	Upper Nankina
4 - 1965/1966	M.A. Douglas	Hot Census Div.
5 - 1965/1966	W.R. Read	The Long Island Census Div.
6 - 1965/1966	M.A. Douglas	Wards No 1-15 Rai Coast Local Government Council
7 - 1965/1966	W. R. Read	The Vaganon & part Met Census Div.

B O G I A

2 - 1965/1966	V.P. Karnups	Lower Ramu Census Div.
---------------	--------------	------------------------

A I O M E

3 - 1965/1966	N.A. van Rith	Ramu Fall of Schraeder Mountain Range
---------------	---------------	---------------------------------------

B U N D I

5 - 1965/1966	R.J. Wilson	Sumau Garia Census Div.
---------------	-------------	-------------------------



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG-SAIDOR Report No. no. 2

Patrol Conducted by T.R. NIXON Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Warup Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 Members R.P. & N.G.C. Saidor

Duration—From 35/11/1965 to 3/12/1965

Number of Days 19 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jan/1965

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration

Census

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

la

MICRA

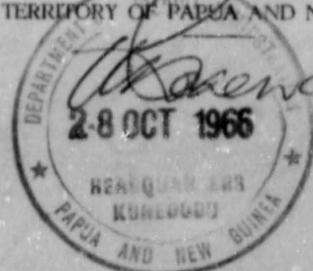
In

F

67. 7. 4 (16)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-3-2.
If calling ask for
Mr..... FHF:DG.

Department of District Administration,

MADANG.

26th October, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Saidor Patrol Report No. 2 of 1965/66

Attached please find the Report on a patrol conducted by Mr. T.R. Nixon, Cadet Patrol Officer together with comments by the Officer in Charge.

The comments are full and little needs to be added.

It is unfortunate that the patrol was so hurried. Enough time should have been allowed so that at least one night could be spent in a greater proportion of the villages, and to census all people in their own villages.

D. Clifton-Bassett

D. Clifton-Bassett
District Commissioner.

c.c.

Assistant District Commissioner,
SAIDOR.



67 - 2 - 2

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.
MADANG District.

3 rd February, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
MADANG.
MADANG District.

COMMENTS PATROL REPORT No.2 SAIDOR.

1. Attached please find SAIDOR Patrol Report No. 2 for the WANUP Census Division completed by Mr. T. R. Nixon Cadet Patrol Officer. Camping allowance is also included for the period covered by the patrol.
2. This report was completed and submitted on the 10/2/66 which was well prior to my taking over of SAIDOR station on the 2/2/69. It has been somewhat misplaced and has only recently come to my attention.
3. Basically this report is rather simply written and in some sections it is felt that the standard of English expression could be improved upon with few less typing errors. However this is the first report that Mr. Nixon has written and no doubt with time and experience these matters will be considerably eradicated.
4. Mr. Nixon's assessment of the native situation appears to be that it is most satisfactory, although the people seem to have an indifferent attitude towards the Administration. I feel that the two headings Native affairs and Native situation could have been combined as they really imply the one meaning. This would have saved repetition. As a rule when writing a full report it is better to individually list each village visited giving a specific assessment of it, followed by a collective general summing up at the end of the sections for each village. There is mention that some of the peoples encountered tend to be nomadic. This is probably caused through food shortages in the particular area which forces the people to wander from time to time in search of game and more fertile soil etc.
5. It is pleasing to note that an effort is being made to keep the roads accessible. For much has to be relied on the voluntary efforts of the local people in road construction and the never ending battle of maintenance.
6. Regarding the fire at WINDILUK I would have preferred a more detailed report of this mainly to ascertain whether it was negligence, accident or deliberately set. However verbal discussion with Mr. Nixon confirms that there was no involvement of arson.
7. The census was completed satisfactorily and the final figure enumerated was 4900. No taxation adjustment list are included with this report as evidently Mr. Nixon was previously informed not to concern himself with these.
8. As regards economic development of the division covered I am not in a position to voice much information on this matter having been in the area of SAIDOR only a short while. Obviously it is essential that the people attain some incentive to make them want to develop both economically and politically and as the RAI coast local government council expands and matures there may be good possibilities of this development occurring.

9.
please.

Submitted herewith for your information and attention

(14)

Warren R. Road

(Warren R Road)
Officer-in-Charge.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers Patrol No. 2 in the Saidor Sub-District for 1965. The area patrolled was the Warup Census Division. The patrol was carried out in conjunction with the Rai Coast Local Government Council Clerk who was collecting tax.

It is felt that the geographical and topographical features and conditions of the area have been amply covered in previous patrols of the area therefore descriptions of these shall not be included in this report.

The purpose of the patrol was for the revision of the Tax Census Register and the compilation of the Village Population Register. There is a total of 38 villages in the Warup Census Division and due to the nature of the patrol not all of these could be visited.

Due to the fact that there was only a limited period of time in which to conduct the patrol associated with the fact that the patrol was conducted in conjunction with the Rai Coast Local Government Council, the census of many places of difficult access was conducted at villages on the main walking track.

Many of the people of the Gabutamon, Kobungapang area still lead a nomadic type of existence as do the people of Daban, Bugeki Bulgebi and Kabangdangin, however it would appear that this type of existence is not as pronounced as in previous years.

In many of the mountain villages much migration to and from villages was noted. Many people had had as many as three different places of residence in a period of less than five years. Many people were found to have left their place of birth and taken up residence at another village for several years then only to return to their place of birth.

The attitude of the people to the patrol was mainly of acceptance and indifference. None of the people seemed particularly interested in the arrival of the patrol possibly because of the nature of the patrol in that one of the major functions of the patrol was the collection of tax which had just been increased.

Very few disputes or trouble was encountered and no difficulty was found in obtaining carriers.

DIARY OF PATROL

15-11-65 0900 departed Saidor via the coastal road in the Council Tractor. Arrived Sel 1045 where tax was collected and census figures revised for Sel Seure and Bara. Talks were given on economic development and the desirability of a better attendance at the Saidor Market. Left Sel 1500 and arrived Seure 1530 inspected village and left immediately for Yagomi and arriving there at 1610 inspected the village thence departed for Malalamai arriving there at 1755. Slept night.

16-11-65 Tax collected and census figures revised for Gali, Bonga, Malalamai and Yagomi at Malalamai village. Gali and Bonga villages not inspected. A general meeting with all the men from the above four villages was conducted regarding economic development and any aspects retarding this development was also discussed.

17-11-65 Departed Tapen 0700 and arrived there 1130. Stayed with Pastor Geiselbrecht. Census figures written up to date.

18-11-65 Tax collected and census figures revised for Tapen, Moam and Bwana at Tapen.

19-11-65 Tax collected and census figures revised for Gabutamom at Tapen. A General meeting was held at 930 with the people of Tapen, Moam, Bwana and Gabutamom in attendance. A "pep-talk" was given regarding the necessity of economic development. At 1210 departed for Malalamai arriving there 1510. Slept night.

20-11-65 Census figures written up to date. Slept night.

21-11-65 Observed Sunday.

22-11-65 Departed for Yagomi 0705 and arrived 0830 and thence to Yagomk Watang arriving 1015. Conducted census and collected tax for Wataxng, Keypoyak and Kopungapang. Talks were given regarding the advisability of living in a community rather than living individually in the bush. Business talks were also given. Slept night.

23-11-65 Departed 0730 for Keypoyak arriving there at 0835. After a brief inspection of the village journeyed to Talmiro arriving there at 1030. Tax collected and census revised after which a talk was given regarding the necessity of the development of business. Departed 1300 for Mangak and arrived there at 1410. Tax collected and census sheets revised for Mangak and Faigurup. Talks were given mainly for the

(11)

benefit of the people of Paigurup regarding the necessity of economic development, benefits of community living and that the instructions of their elected leaders (Councillor and Committee) must be followed. Slept night Mamgak.

24-11-65 Departed for Subura 0730 and arrived 1015. Conducted census and collected tax for Delbangat and Subura. Talks were given regarding business. Left Subura at 1440 and arrived Bagen 1452. A general meeting between the men of the two villages was held at 1730 and finished at 1900. Slept night at Bagen.

25-11-65 Census figures written up to date. Tax collected and census figures revised for Bagen. Talks given on the advisability of sending children to school, a better attendance at the market and on economic development. A new committee was elected as the previous committee felt that he was incapable of carrying out the work demanded of him. Slept night at Bagen.

26-11-65 Departed for Somek at 0830 and arrived at Somek at 1015. Tax collected and census figures revised for Somek, Kasu and Bandit. Talks were given regarding business and the advisability of sending their children to school. Slept night at ~~Bagen~~ Somek.

27-11-65 Departed for Umbolding 0730. Arrived Umbolding 0815. Tax and census conducted for Monara, Kabangdangin, Kupdai and Guiarak. Talks given on business and education. Slept night Umbolding.

28-11-65 Observed Sunday. Slept night at Umbolding.

29-11-65 Tax and census conducted for Mulumieng and Umbolding. Slept night Umbolding.

30-11-65 Departed for Guiarak 630 and arrived 0735. Inspected village and thence departed for Daban~~xxx~~ arriving there at 1045. Tax collected and census revised. Talks given on the new prep class at the Umbolding Government School to be commenced soon. Talk also given on the business activities in the area. Slept night Daban.

1-12-65 Departed for Nampa-Sueng 0800. Arrived 1145 and census figures revised. Talks given on business and education. Left for Kakima 1305 arrived 1420. Slept night.

2-12-65 Census figures written up to date. Census Kakima held.

3-12-65 Left 0900 for Saidor. Arrived 1000. Finish of patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS(a) General

Generally the people in this area are happy and law-abiding with very little trouble arising in the form of disputes and inter-village relationships. The patrol was reasonably well received although as already mentioned the attitude was quite often one of indifference.

The attitude of the coastal people to the mountain people and vice-versa is generally harmonious in nature. In many areas the coastal people have allowed the mountain people to plant up small sections of their land with crops suitable for the coastal conditions. Talmiro village and Seure village intend to combine to plant up a large tract of land with coconuts.

The people of Warup Census Division are engaged mainly in gardening and harvesting and it would appear that for a long time to come this will be their most time-consuming and chief occupation. It was noted that there was generally a lack of interest ~~in~~ in cash-cropping and other forms of business enterprise. As there have been many patrols in this area it is unfortunate that the Administration and the Missions have not been able to stimulate more interest in business enterprise. This however shall be dealt with more fully under the heading economic development at a later stage in the report.

The introduction of the market at Saidor has proved to be very successful as the attendance is generally very good with ~~exception~~ exception of some of the villages which are situated several days walk away from the station. Besides the fact that the market has increased the income of the people, it is also an education to the people in the skills of bargaining and selling of produce. As a result of the market more crops have been planted but cash-cropping is generally still at a minimum.

The people in most of the villages seem reasonably interested in the Rai Coast Local Government Council although in the more backward areas the work of the Council is not fully understood.

(b) VILLAGES

Although there were some villages which were not visited during the course of the patrol, the villages that were visited were found to be generally well laid out and reasonably clean. There are two types of villages in the area being the general coastal type and the mountain type.

The construction of the coastal villages is much the same as in other coastal areas. The upright posts are of semi-permanent materials and in some cases 'kwila'. The walls are made of bamboo and the floors of black palm. The roofing varies slightly from place to place ~~however~~ however the general pattern is to make the roof out of thatched 'kunai' and in some cases out of thatched pandanus leaves. Places such as Watang, Mangak, Faigurup, Talmiro, Bagen, Subura, Somek, Kasu, Umboldi, and Randit are constructed in the same nature as the coastal villages although they ^{are} actually situated in the foothills. The mountain villages are also of similar construction to the coastal villages although ^{gh} they normally have at least one section of the house situated at ground level and not up on stilts as do the coastal people. This obviously being for warmth.

It appeared obvious ~~that~~ in some villages that the houses were not lived in as there was not the usual smoke-stained roof or walls. Daban would be a classic example of this. The Councillor from Mangak also complained about the nomadic existence of the Faigurups. Talks were given in most areas with a reputation for being nomadic, about the advisability of community living.

Most places were normally well laid out but the ~~villages~~ houses in some villages left a lot to be desired. Nearly all villages on the coast and in the foothills were of a reasonable standard and sanitation appeared to be quite good however in the more mountainous areas sanitation appeared to be of a very low standard especially at Daban.

Generally most rest houses were of a very low standard possibly due to the lack of patrolling done in the area in recent years. Directions were given to both Daban and Bagen to construct complete new rest houses and other areas were told to repair their rest houses.

(c) Roads and Bridges

A feature of the patrol was that it was conducted over well cut and good roads. The terrain in many areas is not conducive to good road/^{building} but it was obvious in nearly all areas that an effort had been made to look after the roads. The coastal roads were always well cut and normally well graded. Except for the rivers and a limestone uplift between Sel and Seure it is felt that little difficulty would be had in making a vehicular road as far as the Yupna River.

The roads in the mountain areas were well kept although the task of road construction and maintenance is much more difficult than that on the coast. The road from Malalamai to Tapen although slippery and leech infested was in good condition and efforts had been made in some places to cut steps. The road through the foothills from Watang to Umboldi was also in very good condition considering the terrain. This road was also very slippery in places and efforts had also been made in this area to cut steps.

The only road that was not in good condition was the road from Daban to Nampa-Sueng, however this is a little used road and because of the terrain it is almost impossible to construct a decent road.

The road from Nampa-Sueng/^{to Kakima} was perhaps the best road encompassed during the course of the patrol. The road was very wide and well cut with various shrubs planted along the side of the road.

A vehicular road was constructed some years ago from Mur on the main vehicular road to Bagen and Subura however of recent times this road had been closed because of a land-slide blocking off one section of the road. The councillors in this area were instructed to clear the debris from the area concerned and to make any other improvements which were necessary in opening up the road. This has now been done and the road is now open to traffic. The people of Delbagat village who have planted up a large tract of land with potatoes now have easy access to the market at Saidor.

(d) Native Situation

The native situation has already been partially covered in previous pages. The attitude of the natives to the Administration is one of respect and regard however the initial enthusiasm has definitely waned. Village life for most natives would not have changed much in the last several years as there has been little progression in the general economy of the village. The one aspect of village living that has undergone a considerable change in recent years is the amount of young men who have left their village to find work in the big towns, Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, and Madang. In Sel village alone there is approximately ten men working in other Districts as Policemen. Many young men work for D.C.A. in the large towns. This situation adversely affects village life in that there is a shortage of young men to work the gardens and to assist in economic development, however this situation generally only applies to the coastal places as there did not appear to be any shortage of young men in the mountain villages.

In Nampa-Suong there was an acute shortage of women of marriageable age and this shall be a real problem for this village for many years to come. At the present stage there are 23 unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 35 years of age and there are only 2 unmarried women over the age of 14. Unless women are obtained from other villages this situation shall continue to be a problem in future years. All other villages seem to be reasonably well balanced.

A report was received at Tapen regarding a fire at Windiluk in which seven of the houses including the church was burnt to the ground. The houses are now being constructed again again and it is intended that they should be spaced further apart than the old houses.

For many years the Administration has been trying to locate a "wild man" by the name of AIN in the Daban area. During the course of the patrol his house ^{was} located but no effort was made to find him due to patrol instructions. Two Policemen were later sent from the station but were unsuccessful in finding him and it is intended to make another attempt in the future.

(e) Village Officials

Generally speaking the village officials which is the Councillor and Committee seem to be doing a reasonable job as representatives of their various villages. The authority of the Councillor and the Committee seems to be respected by the village people however in some places this was not the case. In both Bagen and Faigurup the Committee's were experiencing some difficulty in controlling the people in their respective villages. At Bagen a new committee was elected as the old committee felt that he was incapable of controlling the people as he was a single man. The new committee is an ex-catechist and seems to be holding down the job quite well. Strong talks were given to the people at Faigurup in regard to following the instructions of the Committee.

None of the Councillors seem to be a particularly outspoken lot but some of them did stand out as being very efficient. The Vice-President of the Rai Coast Local Government Councillor, Joseph and the Councillor from Somek, Luwen both stood out as maintaining good control over their villages.

The Councillor from Bonga claimed that the Committee for his village was unable to carry out his duties properly due to the fact that his place of residence was situated quite some distance from the village. The Committee was advised that if he did not change his residence to the village he would have to resign and another Committee would be elected.

(f) Economic Development

Considering the patrols which have been carried out in this area by both Agricultural officers and Patrol Officers, it could be said that Agriculture and economic development remains at a very low standard. It was obvious that some villages had made a belated effort to improve themselves economically but this was the exception rather than the rule.

Talks were given in every village visited on the patrol stressing the necessity and advisability of economic advancement.

Economic Development (cont)

In some areas that were visited durin^g the course of the patrol it appeared that there had been some initial enthusiasm in improvement economically but this enthusiasm had waned. At Tapen for example the people had originally planted 5,450 coffee trees several years ago yet the only coffee that was being marketed and sold in the whole Gabutamon, Tapen, Moam, and Bwana area was one bag which was being sold to the mission at Tapen. It was stated by the mission that most of their trade coffee was carried from the Upper Nankina Census Division from places such as Windiluk and Bambu.

Of the coastal villages Malalamai had made the greatest attemp^t at economic advancement. Approximately 10,000 coconut trees had been planted several years ago and these seem to be in reasonably good condition considering the recent drought in the area. The people of Malalamai village had purchased several cows about a year ago from Tapen Mission Station however although they have constructed a reasonably strong cow yard they have been unable to obtain the cows yet because the Madang Stock Inspector has been unable to find the time to examine the cows although many requests have been made in this regard.

A young man from Malalamai who has been trained at a Lutheran Mission Agricultural school in Baines seems to have been doing some good work at his village. He ~~has~~ has just finished constructing a strong yard for pigs and he later intends to start a fowl business.

In contrast to Malalamai there appears to be no business of any note at Bonga although it is only ten minutes walk from Malalamai. This appears to be the case in most of the coastal villages where little evidence of any economic advancement could be seen. Most people in the coastal villages had little difficulty in raising the money to pay their tax but this was^{not} due to the fact that there were any large-scale business activities in the area.

Some of the villages in the foothills showed no signs of economic improvement at all, two good examples being Watang and Talmiro. Cash-cropping in these areas is practically negligible as no potatoes are grown in these areas. Potatoes seem to be quite

Economic Development (cont)

successful in the places situated at higher altitudes such as at Figurup and Delbangat however not much effort has been made by the people in these villages to start a potato business. The people of Monara, Kupdai, Kabangdangin, Daban, Guirak and Bulgebi have not even started to advance economically yet. Potatoes would grow well in all of these places and the people were advised to begin planting as soon as possible. Bulgebi ^{was} ~~were~~ only able to raise £1-10-0 in tax whilst Kabangdangin could only raise £2-10-0 and this would appear to give a fairly good picture of the state of the economy in the area.

The Saidor market is certainly assisting in the development of business. People from as far away as Daban and Bulgebi attend the market quite regularly and it is ^{hoped} that the market ^{will} help progress these people economically in the not to distant future.

The coffee production at Mulumieng, Bandit, Kasu, and Umboldi seems to be increasing steadily with the result that the people of these areas now seem to have a steady income. However no large scale coffee production has taken place in the area.

(g) Census and Statistics

No difficulty was experienced in ~~completing~~ completing the village censuses in the Division.

Due to the nomadic habits of the people censused there were many migrations in and migrations out between village groups. Monara for example had 20 migrations in and 32 migrations out and Delbangat 30 migrations in and 5 out. Altogether in the census division there was 305 migrations in and 214 out.

The last census which was conducted in 1963 revealed a total of 116 males working outside the District whereas the figures this census revealed a total of 191.

The birth rate per 100 people was found to be 6.2 and the death rate 3.6. The natural increase was the healthy figure of 2.6.

AGRICULTURE

It is felt that this section has already been adequately covered in the section under Economic Development.

HEALTH

Physical health in the area was generally quite good, this probably being a result of the many aid-posts in the area. There are aid-posts at Sel, Malalamai, Tapen, Mamgak and Umbold and all these places are reasonably centrally situated. There were no in-patients in any of the aid-posts indicating that there was no serious sickness in the area. Several large tropical ulcers were seen during the course of the patrol and these were treated at the nearest aid-post.

At Bagen village requests were received from several people regarding the District Dental Officer. Several people in Bagen village have been experiencing pain with their teeth and they request a visit from the dentist. No other requests or demands were received regarding medical treatment during the course of the patrol.

EDUCATION

Children from Warup Census Division attend two Administration Schools Saidor and Umbolding and those who have attained a high enough standard also attend Administration schools in Madang. There is at present 14 students attending Tusbab school in Madang.

Umbolding school has an attendance of 93 students with three Local teachers. Next year it is intended that a "Prep" class should be started whereby another teacher could be obtained from Education as they are already one teacher short at the school. Talks were given in most ~~viki~~ villages in the vicinity of Umbolding regarding the benefits of education and the desirability of sending children to school. Three children from Daban and two from Bulgebi were encouraged to attend "prep" next year and this is indeed encouraging as no children from Daban and only one from Bulgebi have ever attended school in the past. It is hoped that this shall set a precedence for years to come.

Other schools in the area are generally small mission schools. There are Lutheran Mission schools at Mur, Malalamai, and Tapen; Seven Day Adventist Schools at Kororo near Cali and at Seure; Catholic Mission

EDUCATION (cont)

Schools could be found at Talmiro and Mangak. The Seven Day Mission School at Seure is at present closed down because the teacher has just left, however attempts are being made to obtain another teacher.

MISSIONS

As mentioned already there are three missions in the area, the Lutheran Mission, the Seven Day Mission, and the Catholic Mission. There is only one European Missionary in the area being Pastor Geiselbrecht at Tapen. A worker for the Lutheran Mission has established himself at Kobungapang and is at present trying to locate "new" people. He has already found 14 new people whose names were duly recorded in the tax census sheets and he is now endeavoring to locate others in the area. Other new people located in the ~~xxx~~ area shall be brought in to Saidor to have their names recorded.

CONCLUSION

It is felt that the Warup Census Division has not reached the standard of economic development that it should ^{have} reached in view of the amount of patrolling which has been done in the area. The people themselves are a happy amiable group and it is regrettable that they have not in the past made more use of their ample resources of fertile agricultural land.

Some areas of the Warup still do not receive the advantages of Education although on the whole the area ~~xxx~~ is quite well catered for in this regard. Many areas are only covered by mission education which in most cases only goes to Standard 2.

Native affairs and health in the area are of a reasonably high standard.

It is recommended that patrols should be conducted more frequently and more regularly in the area and it is felt that a greater effort should be made in future patrols to raise the standard of economic development.

T.R. NIXON
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

10-1-66

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of *Saidor - Madang* Report No. *3 65/66*

Patrol Conducted by *T. R. Nixon (C.P.O.)*

Area Patrolled *Upper Nanima C/P*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *Nil*

Natives *three*

Duration—From *21/1/1966* to *1/2/1966*

Number of Days *11*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany *—*

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

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

Map Reference *.....*

Objects of Patrol *Census Revision Routine Administration*

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

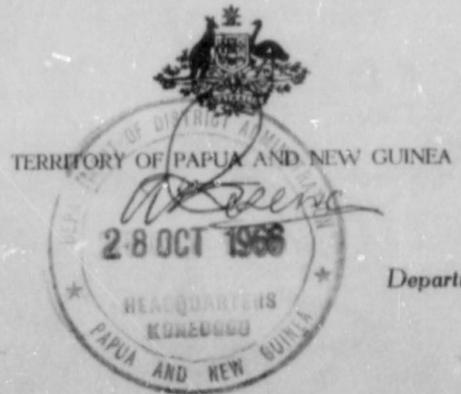
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

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

pula

MICR	In	
	M	F

67.7.9 (12)



Telegrams.....
 Our Reference... 67-3-2.
 If calling ask for FHF:DG.
 Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
MADANG.

26th October, 1966.

The Director,
 Department of District
 Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Saidor Patrol Report No. 3 of 1965/66

Please find enclosed Saidor Patrol Report No. 3 of 1965/66 in respect of a Patrol carried out in the Upper Nankina Census Division, together with comments by the Officer in Charge.

Mr. Nixon appears to have carried out a well conducted patrol.

D. Clifton-Bassett
 D. Clifton-Bassett
District Commissioner.

c.c.
 Assistant District Commissioner,
SAIDOR.

c.c.
 Assistant District Commissioner,
SAIDOR.



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-2

If calling ask for

Mr. _____

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.
MADANG District.

28th February, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
MADANG.COMMENTS SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1965/66

1. Attached please find SAIDOR Patrol Report No. 3 of 65/66 for the Upper HANKINA Census Division completed by Mr. T.R. Nixon Cadet Patrol Officer. Camping allowance is also included for the period covered by the patrol.
2. No written patrol instructions were given, merely verbal ones which I do not really agree with as I am of the firm opinion that junior officers should be given explicit written instructions before venturing on patrol. The purpose of the patrol was to revise the census for the whole area covered and to attend to any other administrative matters that might arise, plus a land investigation at TAPEN. On the whole the patrol went over well with no incidents of friction and what matters that were encountered requiring legal attention were dispatched to SAIDOR for further action.
3. Generally the people of the division covered responded satisfactorily to the census revision and the final figure enumerated was 3898. This now means that the five Census Divisions on the SAIDOR mainland are now up to date and the only area outstanding is LONG ISLAND which it is anticipated will be covered during March.
4. As regards the intended land purchase by the Native Marketing and Supply Service Ltd, no investigation was conducted as the people seemed unaware of the whole matter and it would appear that they are by no means willing to part with this particular section of ground. Hence I would recommend that further attempts at investigation be dropped until at least, anyway, the people of the area are unanimous in their desire to sell.
5. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Nixon's assessment of the native situation is that it is most satisfactory. And it appears that the people are rather keen to develop but are handicapped through lack of accessible roads and Administration schools. Perhaps their energies could be channelled into voluntary efforts of road construction, for this would make in much easier for possible internal development to take place.
6. Under the heading missions I feel it would have been more accurate to state that the church tends to wield a more spiritual influence whereas the Administrations influence is aimed at more practical values.
7. There are a few slight spelling errors, but where I have encountered these an attempt has been made to correct them.
8. For your information and attention please.


(Warren R Read)

PATROL DIARY

- Friday 21st January Departed Saidor for Sel 1030 hours and arrived at 1150 hours. Departed Sel for Gore 1215 hours and arrived 1315 hours and departed immediately for Yagomi arriving at 1410 hours thence to Malalalai arriving at 1540 hours. Slept night.
- Saturday 22nd January Departed for Tapen 0730 hours and arrived at the halfway mark at 1055 hours then after a change of course arrived at Tapen 1315 hours. Inquiries were made regarding a land application by the Native Marketing and Supply Services Ltd however the local people in the area were unaware of the intended purchase and the Lutheran Missionary could not be interviewed as he was in Madang.
- Sunday 23rd January Departed Tapen for Windiluk immediately after church services at 1110 hours. Arrived Windiluk 1415 hours after a tiring walk in poor conditions. Village lined and censored. Slept night.
- Monday 24th January Departed for Marawun at 0735 hours and arrived at 1340 hours. Walking conditions were precarious and sometimes dangerous. Village lined and censored and a new Luluai elected as the previous Luluai had since died. Talks were given on the advisability of community living. Slept night.
- Tuesday 25th January Departed Nokopo 0815 arriving 1120. Walking conditions reasonable considering the terrain. Both Mian and Nokopo lined and censored and general talks given. Slept night.

Wednesday 26th January Departed Nokopo for Teptep arriving at 0945 hours after 1 1/2 hours walking along a good road. Gua, Gangulut, Usikokpp and Teptep all lined and censored at Teptep. All four villages were inspected. Slept night.

Thursday 27th January Departed Teptep for Bambu at 0715. Arrived Bambu 1305 after almost six hours walking along a bad road. Bambu lined and censored. Slept night.

Friday 28th January Div Yauangoba lined and censored at Bambu 0730 hours. Two members of Constabulary and cargo departed for Tepmawon at 0840 hours. At the same time myself and a Policeman departed for Gumbaion arriving there at 1135 hours. Village lined and censored. Talks given with the emphasis based on the desirability of attending census. Left Gumbaion at 1250 and arriving at Tepmawon at 1440. Slept night.

Saturday 29th January Tepmawon lined and censored and talks given. At 0930 departed for Gwarawon arriving at 1135. Both Gwarawon and Miok lined and censored at Gwarawon. Miok Village not inspected. Slept night.

Sunday 30th January Departed Gwarawon for Tarikinam at 1130 hours and arrived at 1550 hours. Slept night.

Monday 31st January Mambit, Mebu, and Tarikinam lined and censored and talks given. Departed for YogaYoga at 1035 arriving there at 1515. Village lined and censored. Slept night.

Tuesday 1st February Departed YogaYoga for Saidor at 0835 arriving at 1315. End of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION

No 3 of 1965/66

This report covers Patrol No. 1 of 1966-67. The area patrolled was the Upper Nankina Census Division.

The objects of this patrol were census revision and routine administration as well as an investigation into ax land application by the Native Marketing and Supply Service Ltd. Lae.

The people in all instances showed friendliness towards the patrol and its members and at no time were they unwilling to assist the patrol and the carrying out of its functions. The people of the Upper Nankina Census Division show much more drive and enthusiasm than the people of the Warup Census Division on the lower reaches of the Finisterre Range, however due to the lack of communication, rugged geographical conditions and their general environment, the peoples' willingness to work and their enthusiasm has not been capitalised upon to any great extent. As a result of this the people of the area have remained unaffected and have changed very little over the years since Administration contact.

Weather conditions were reasonably favourable during the patrol and generally speaking the patrol was conducted over fair roads.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

For convenience each place in the Census Division shall be dealt with individually.

Windiluk The village was clean and the houses although most of them were crudely constructed were also reasonably clean. An accidental fire destroyed ten houses and a church about six months ago and as no effort has been made to reconstruct these houses the Committee for the village was advised to start on this project in the near future. One person was despatched to Saidor for trying to shoot the man who accidentally started the fire. The fire started in one house and as the houses were situated close together the fire quickly spread to surrounding houses. The Committee was advised to build the houses a little further apart when they start rebuilding. There were no other complaints or other incidents of any note.

Marawam This village was also quite clean although it would appear that very little thought went into the planning of the village. This village has always been noted for its nomadic habits and it is now pleasing to note that the village is being lived in by almost every family. The previous Luluai BAUL died and anew Luluai was appointed. The new Luluai is the son of Baul and his name is OTZOK. There were no complaints but the village officials were advised to construct a new house for the Police at the earliest possible convenience.

Nokopo This particular village was very clean although in general it was poorly laid out. Nearly all the toilets in the village were situated in one place some distance away ^{from} the owners' houses. The people of this area are an extremely healthy and well-fed lot and food would appear to be in abundance in the ~~xxxx~~ small valley in which Nokopo is situated. The village officials have already instructed the villagers to build a new plank rest-house although the old one is in, still, quite good conditions. The Luluai and Tultul are hard working officials with a good control over the people. There were no complaints.

Nian Nian is slightly more decentralised than Nokopo and is just as clean and once again the people were noted as being a healthy well-fed group. Once again there ~~xxx~~ ^{were} no complaints and this is possibly a result of the good village officials.

Tentep is situated at the head of a valley overlooking the Yupna river and is extremely cold. For the first time on the patrol the round highland type house was encountered. The houses were crudely made but extremely suitable for the cold conditions. The Aid-Post was inspected and found to be in excellent order and extremely clean. The A.P.O. who appears to be doing an ~~ex~~ excellent job had previously requested the patrons of the Aid-Post to construct an hospital and as this had not been done the people were advised to start work on the project at soon as possible. One small complaint regarding the killing of a pig was settled arbitrarily.

~~xxxx~~ Gwar Village found to be in good order and the houses of a similar construction to the houses of Teptep

Usikokon Housing in this village is again similar to that of Teptep. No complaints were received.

Gangulut. The housing in this village although similar to the previous three places is poorer in nature and not quite as well set out. The rest house and ~~house~~ ^{baracks} police ~~house~~ on the other hand were the best encountered so far. The two village officials were advised to repair several delapidated houses. One small complaint was received regarding the killing of a pig several years ago and this matter was settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

Bambu Bambu was easily the best village visited on the patrol. The housing and the general layout of the village was a credit to the occupants. Food is abundant and the people a healthy friendly group. Their coffee gardens appear to be in good condition and the produce is carried over a high range of mountains to the mission at Tapen, the trip taking two days. Requests were received regarding the construction of an Administration school in the area. The Aid-Post at Bambu is in very good condition and very clean. The village officials are efficient and hard working. There were no complaints.

Yauangoba This village was not visited by the patrol and the people were lined and censured at Bambu. A small air-strip has been completed at Yauangoba by the people of both Bambu and Yauangoba. This strip is apparently 1100 feet long and 160 feet wide. No complaints were received.

Gumbaion Gumbaion is not unlike Bambu in appearance and general lay-out. Village officials were found to be quite satisfactory and no complaints were received.

Tepmawon Tepmawon was the worst village encountered on the patrol to date. The village showed obvious signs of not being lived in. The housing was poor and the general setting out of the village was shocking. It was evident that the people spent very little time in the village and there was many absentees from the census. The Luluai has not been seen for eight months and a new Luluai was provisionally appointed. His first task was to find all census evaders and to bring

Tepmawon (cont) them to Saidor for interviewing. The new Luluai's name is SITNU-AVLOKHAN.

Gwarawon Gwarawon is a clean well-laid out place. Food is plentiful and the people are a healthy group. Retired Luluai KAWIAK was apprehended and brought to Saidor for legal action. He had tied a young girl to a post for approximately six days because she refused to live with him. Other than this there were no other complaints.

Miok was not visited by the patrol and lined at Gwarawon. There were no complaints.

Mambit Mambit no longer reside at their old site on the Nankina River but have moved further up the mountain on the opposite side of the Nankina. The village was found to be dilapidated and unhealthy. Many people were sick and the A.P.O. from Bambu was advised to visit the village as soon as possible. The Luluai was advised to construct more toilets and to effect certain repairs to houses. There were no complaints.

Tarikran The coffee in this village seemed to ^{be} dying out and the matter was reported to the Agricultural Officer at Saidor at a later date. This particular place is badly situated in that it is too high to grow coconuts and too low to grow good coffee, however food is no problem and the people are quite a healthy group. No complaints were received.

Mebu The people of this village have also changed the site for their village. Before the village was situated on the bank of the Nankina however they have now moved to a higher level in the foothills of the Finisterre Range some five to seven miles from their old site. The village officials seem hard working and industrious. No complaints.

YogaYoga This village is not being lived in and is only a meeting place for the Government. Neither officials ^{were} particularly impressive which is the opposite from the people of the Wang Census Division. The houses are poor and the village dirty. The Luluai was instructed to build a new house for the police. There were no complaints.

My general assessment of all indigenous villages contacted was that the native situation was of a most satisfactory standard. Of course it must be remembered that Administration contact with these people ^{has been} ~~has~~ of a lengthy nature. But as yet, although the Administrative influence has been consolidated much is left to be desired in the way of economic development.

There are no vehicular roads in the area patrolled. The walking roads were of a reasonable nature considering the climatic conditions at this particular time and it appeared obvious that efforts had been made to maintain the roads but inadequate funds and equipment were not in evidence. Because of the rugged physical conditions and the nature of ~~the~~ this constantly inclement orographical climate little development can be expected in the near future.

It would appear that without the development of roads or an airstrip of a suitable nature little development can be anticipated in the years to come.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

It was found that in all cases the village officials were always willing to assist the Administration, its personnel and the carrying out of its functions. It is felt however that the officials possess very little authority over the community as a whole. The worst officials were encountered at Tepmawon, Mambit and YogaYoga and this is possibly a reason for the dilapidated state of the above three villages.

CENSUS & STATISTICS

No trouble was experienced in conducting the census and no difficulty was had in balancing the figures. The birth rate was 1.8 % which is not particularly high for this area however the death rate was 1.6 % which gave the area a natural increase of .2 %. It can be seen then that the population is remaining at a steady level.

Migrations in and ^gmigrations out were not particularly high which is the opposite from the people of the Warup Census Division. The total population for the Upper Nankina Census Division was 3,898.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

European type eating crops remain the chief source of income to the Nankina villagers. This however is only a limited income because of the distance from a market and the roads over which they have to carry the produce. Bambu, Yauangoba, Gwarawon, and Gumbaion stand out as places that have shown the most advancement in this particular field. Coffee is showing signs of developing on a larger scale. All coffee seen during the course of the patrol with the exception of Tariknam was of a high standard. The largest buyer of this coffee is Lutheran Mission Station at Tapen and a small amount is also sold to the Administration at Saidor. Once again the major supplier of this coffee would be Bambu and Gwarawon.

The potential of this area is unlimited in as much as climate and soil is concerned however it is felt that without roads or an airstrip this potential shall never be utilised. The people from Bambu and Yauangoba have completed a small air-strip at Yauangoba. The strip is 1100 feet long and 160 feet wide and could be possibly used by the Lutheran Mission plane however it is doubtful whether the strip could ever be developed to the stage where it measures up to D.C.A. requirements. The people's present enthusiasm for building air-strips could be channelled into road construction if a program of road-building could be promulgated and actively encouraged from Saidor.

HEALTH

Health in nearly all instances on the patrol was found to be of a high standard in spite of the people's inherent dirtiness. The people are an extremely well fed group and this is possibly a contributing factor to their good health. The aid-posts at Bambu and Teptip were found to be in excellent order and extremely clean. Very few sores or tropical ulcers were in evidence.

Sanitation was good with only one exception and that being Mambit. It is possibly because of this that many people in Mambit village were sick. The Luluai from ~~XXXXX~~ Mambit was instructed to build latrines immediately.

EDUCATION

There is possibly only 3 children who attend an Administration school and many children do not even get the opportunity to attend the Mission school at Tapen. It can be seen then that Education facilities in the area are extremely limited.

Administration prestige would certainly be enhanced if the Department of Education could see its way clear to establishing another school at Teptep, Bambu, or Gumbaion.

Before this area can develop socially or economically thought must be given to the development of either a road or an Administration school in the area.

MISSIONS

The only mission in the area is the Lutheran Mission operated from Tapen and it appears to be a very powerful and personalised body in the area. The mission have done a good job in opening up the area, and there is a mission Pastor in every village.

The people themselves are very pious in their attitude to the church and it could be said that the church wields a stronger influence with the Nankina villagers than does the Administration.

CONCLUSION

The people are an industrious hard working group who have changed very little since first Administration contact. The reason for this is not so much from lack of Administration patrolling in the area but can in fact be attributed to the rugged physical environment under which the people live.

The only way that this area shall ever be opened up is through an Administration school being established in the area or through ^{construction} the ~~road~~ of a road.

T. R. NIXON (CRO)
25-2-66

ORIGINAL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **MADANG** Report No. **4 of 1965/66.**

Patrol Conducted by **Mr. M.A. Douglas. C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled **Mot Census Division.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil.**

Natives **Six.**

Duration—From **21/3/1966** to **1/4/1966** and **4/4/66.**

Number of Days **12 days.**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany **Nil.**

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

Medical **/ / 19**

Map Reference **See Appendix A.**

Objects of Patrol

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

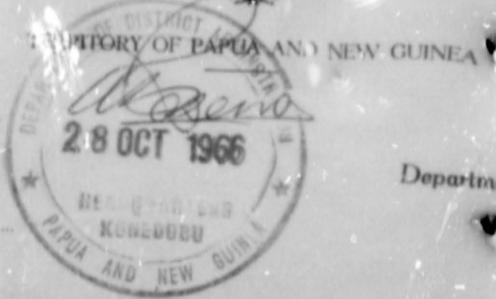
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

Amount Returned to Store

opula

20

67. 7. 8



Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-3-2.
If calling ask for
Mr..... PHF:DG.

Department of District Administration,

SAYDOR

26th October, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
KONEDOU.

Saidor Patrol Report No. 4 of 1965/66

Please find attached the abovementioned Patrol Report which refers to a patrol of the Mot Census Division carried out by Mr. M.A. Douglas C.P.O.

Also attached are comments by the A.D.C. Saidor. Little needs to be added.

Mr. Douglas is to be commended for the keen interest shown in the area he patrolled through.

D. Clifton-Bassett
D. Clifton-Bassett
District Commissioner.

c.c.
Assistant District Commissioner,
SAYDOR.

67-2-2

Sub-District Office,
Saidor,
Madang District.
4th May 1966

District Commissioner,
Department District Administration,
Madang.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No.4 of 1965/6.

Herewith is the report of a routine patrol conducted by Mr M.A.Douglas C.P.O. through the Met Census Division.

In the introduction the impression is given that there is much contention over land. The reverse is the case and living in hamlets is the natural manner of residence. The Lutheran Mission with later Administration support created the villages. There is no marked incidence of child marriages. The absence of complaints is common to the Rai Coast.

The Health Education Officer at Saidor comes from Saidor and he accompanies the Rai Coast Council health and hygiene committees on much of their activity. As all the Met Census Division is about to enter the Council, more will be accomplished through these channels than by sporadic routine patrols. The Aid Post Orderlies do a good job in this rough country.

There is a mixture of Catholic, Lutheran, and Cult adherent to pagan practices of about equal proportions which lends to a lack of uniform outlook. They are roughly Part Coast/Low Foothills Pagan; High Foothills Catholic; Part Coast/ Inland Mountains Lutheran Council activity will eventually make for a more consistent attitude in civic affairs.

The inland people with relatively large populations have done some good work over the years on roads but long stretches of difficult terrain in areas of small population present a major problem and have prevented any link up between coast and inland except on foot. The idea of seeking help from the District Commissioner is good but there is no accompanying submission. The matter would best be approached by the Rai Coast Council which has lent assistance in the form of tools at the coast end.

There has been an increased interest in economic development since Assistant Agricultural Officer Louis Oata took charge at Saidor.

The village of Warai has been spelt Wari for no apparent reason.

Mr Douglas shows himself to be a keen and energetic officer and should benefit from the experience of the solo patrol.

F.O.J. and claim for camping allowance accompany.

R.I. Macilwain
(R.I. Macilwain)
Assistant District Commissioner

(18)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67 - 4

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.
MADANG District.

19th March, 1966.

Mr. M.R. Douglas,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
SAIDOR.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS SAIDOR PATROL No. 4 65/66.

1. Please be prepared to depart on patrol for the MOT Census Division on the 21st March. You will take with you one interpreter and five members of the constabulary. I suggest that you see me before selecting these police.
2. The purpose of this patrol is basically routine administration. You will visit each village in the division and where there is a rest house please attempt to stay one night. The people on the whole will no doubt have a considerable number of complaints and minor troubles which they will bring to you, so please be prepared to give such disputes your fullest and sincere attention. There may be some complaints that will possibly require legal action and as you do not yet have court powers, I suggest that you dispatch such cases to SAIDOR for further attention. Although generally I do not think this will be necessary in most instances, as these people have been under Administration influence for a long time and on the whole are rather law abiding.
3. Try and have discussions with the people contacted on economic development of their area. The potential here seems to be limited to agricultural development of which probably the easiest is copra. So perhaps you may be able to get the local people interested in the planting and cultivation of coconuts. Also try and inspire some voluntary effort amongst the people in regards to road maintenance. For this as you fully realise is a never ending battle endeavouring to keep the roads accessible.
4. Generally attempt to spend as much time and discussion as you possibly can with the people and by doing this you will clearly indicate to them that the Administration is genuinely concerned about their welfare and development.

17

2/

5. This patrol should not take you longer than two weeks, but do not hesitate to extend the duration if you feel that more time is required. Also if there are any problems that arise which you would like advice on please do not hesitate to contact me by runner.

6. For your information and attention please.

Warren R Read
(Warren R Read)
Officer-in-Charge.

(6)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub - District Office,
Saidor,
Madang District.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub - District Office,
SAIDOR.

14th. April, 1966.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1965/66.

Officer Conducting Patrol:

Michael.A. Douglas.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

R.P.N.G.C.

L/Cpl. Rabi. 8880
Const 5th yr. Munsingan. 7479
" " Biku. 8647
" " Zamoan. 8585
" 3rd yr. Wakah. 10134

D.D.A.

Interpreter Patrol. Tamaiga.

Duration of Patrol:

From 21/3/66 to 1/4/66
and 4/4/66.
12 days.

Object of Patrol:

Routine administration.

Map Reference:

As enclosed.
Appendix. A. (Met Census Division).

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of the patrol was basically that of routine administration with a further aim to try to encourage economic development throughout the Met Census Division by trying to interest the people in the planting of commercial crops such as coffee in the mountain areas and rice and copra in the coastal belt.

Eighty percent of the area patrolled was very mountainous with numerous steep ascents which tended to slow down the patrol considerably. The mountains lead steeply down to the kunai covered

foothills and thence to the narrow coastal belt which in some areas is no more than one mile wide.

The weather encountered during the patrol was generally not very good. With the exception of three or four days it rained heavily in the afternoons which made walking conditions difficult and in some cases where steep ascents and descents were encountered, hazardous.

Eighty percent of the population resides in the northern half of the Census Division where villages are reasonably close to one another, no more than one and half to two hours easy walk apart. In the southern half of the Division the picture is entirely different, here the villages are scattered over a wide area and inter-village walking conditions are difficult. I also noted that there is a tendency to establish satellite communities (hamlets) which were in most cases no more than half an hours walk from the main village. I believe the main cause of the break-up of the large villages is the land dispute problem, the people naturally wish to be close to their own ground so that gardens can be worked reasonably close to their place of domicile.

DIARY.

- Monday.
21/3/66. Departed SAIDOR by Landrover at 1320hrs, arrived GALEK at 1415hrs. Procured carriers departed GALEK at 1530hrs, arrived SOR at 1630hrs. Night spent at SOR.
- Tuesday.
22/3/66. Departed SOR at 0700hrs, arrived SIBOG at 1010hrs. Rest of patrol remained at SIBOG whilst I went to AMUN and SILALING to conduct village inspection. Departed SIBOG at 1015hrs, arrived AMUN at 1145hrs. Village inspection, departed AMUN at 1215hrs, arrived back at SIBOG at 1400hrs. Departed SIBOG at 1515hrs arrived SILALING at 1600hrs. Village inspection and brief discussions with villagers. Departed SILALING at 1650hrs, arrived SIBOG at 1750hrs. Night spent at SIBOG.
- Wednesday.
23/3/66. Departed SIBOG at 0745hrs, arrived SURI at 0945hrs. Village inspection. Departed SURI at 1245hrs, arrived SINDAMA at 1400hrs. Night spent at SINDAMA.
- Thursday.
24/3/66. Departed SINDAMA at 0810hrs, arriving at TITIRAPOK 1245hrs. Village inspection and discussions with villagers. Departed TITIRAPOK at 1400hrs, arriving at BILONG at

- 1610hrs. Night spent at BILONG.
- Friday.
25/3/66. Departed BILONG at 1000hrs, arriving YORKIA at 1205hrs. Village inspection and discussions with villagers. Departed YORKIA at 1330hrs, arriving MAUWERERE at 1445hrs. Village and gardens inspected. Had lengthy discussions with villagers until 2030hrs. Night spent at MAUWERERE.
- Saturday.
26/3/66. Departed MAUWERERE at 0845hrs, arrived SARI 1230hrs. Village inspection and discussions with locals. Departed SARI at 1330hrs, arriving YORKI at 1410hrs. Village inspection and discussions with villagers. (See APPENDIX C.)
- Sunday.
27/3/66. Departed YORKI at 1015hrs, arrived KUMBURUNKU at 1145hrs. Village inspection. Departed KUMBURUNKU at 1315hrs arrived MATOKO at 1400hrs. Village inspection. Otherwise rested.
- Monday.
28/3/66. Inspection of MATOKO village gardens. Departed MATOKO at 0905hrs, arriving KIAMBAUI at 1145hrs. Village inspection and discussions with villagers. Departed KIAMBAUI at 1330hrs, arriving at RAMBA at 1405hrs. Rest of patrol remained at RAMBA whilst I proceeded to LUSUANG. Departed RAMBA arrived LUSUANG at 1430hrs. Village inspection, returned to RAMBA at 1715hrs. Had discussions with villagers that lasted until 1930hrs. Night spent at RAMBA.
- Tuesday.
29/3/66. Departed RAMBA at 0945hrs, arriving MAIBANG at 1310hrs. Rest of the patrol remained at MAIBANG whilst Genst. Munsingan proceeded to DAMOIN and GORIONG villages to carry-out village inspections. Departed MAIBANG at 1500hrs, arriving DAMOIN at 1545hrs. Departed DAMOIN at 1615hrs, arriving at GORIONG at 1655hrs. Departed GORIONG at 1715hrs, arriving back at MAIBANG at 1830hrs. Discussions with villagers until 2115hrs. Night spent at MAIBANG.
- Wednesday.
30/3/66. Departed MAIBANG at 0900hrs, arriving SERIANG at 1015hrs. Departed SERIANG at 1045hrs, arriving REITE at 1105hrs. Departed REITE at 1115hrs, arriving ASANG at 1200hrs. Departed ASANG at 1315hrs, arriving SORANG at 1405hrs. No rest house or accommodation available at SORANG was therefore forced to proceed to WARI on the coast. Departed SORANG at 1515hrs, arriving WARI at 1845hrs. Night spent at WARI.
- Thursday.
31/3/66. Departed WARI by canoe at 1005hrs whilst rest of the patrol proceeded to BILIAU. Arrived SINGOR at 1110hrs. Village inspection. Departed SINGOR at 1230hrs, arriving BILIAU at

1415hrs. Village inspection and discussions with villagers. At 1645hrs visited Lutheran Mission. Night spent at BILLIAU.

Friday.
1/4/66.

Departed BILLIAU at 0830hrs, arriving YAMAI at 0945hrs. Landrover awaiting patrol at YAMI. Departed YAMAI at 1115hrs by Landrover, proceeded to YORI to investigate theft of cash from the Catholic Mission trade store. Arrived YORI at 1135hrs. Village inspection and discussions with villagers. Enquiries made into trade store robbery. Departed YORI at 1420hrs, arriving MALANGAI at 1430hrs. Departed MALANGAI at 1440hrs, arriving back at YAMAI at 1505hrs. Departed YAMAI for SAIDOR 1520hrs. The villages of GALEK, SUIT, YAIMAS, GUMBI and WAB were visited on the way back to SAIDOR. Arrived SAIDOR at 1630hrs.

WEEKEND SPENT AT SAIDOR.

Monday.
4/4/66.

Departed SAIDOR at 0800hrs to inspect the villages of SISAGEL, BUSAKA and WAIBOL. Returned to SAIDOR at 1400hrs.

END OF PATROL.

VILLAGES.

The standard of housing in the area was generally high however in a number of cases I found it necessary to suggest that certain repairs should be effected. In the cases where such action was necessary I stressed to the people that it was in their own interests that their houses should be kept in a good state of repair. It was noted that in spite of the fact that 75% of the area is rather mountainous, often in places reaching altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, that 95% of all houses were constructed above the ground, only leaving a small percentage of houses being constructed along typical highland lines.

In the villages of SIPOG, MAUWERERE and YORKI the villagers had construct pipelines made out of bamboo, to reticulate water to the village site, in all three cases the pipeline is at least half a mile in length. This was something I did not expect to see, in an area which is patrolled once or at the most twice a year.

It was encouraging to note that a majority of villages

that the people have taken to the idea of erecting yards for their pigs. These pig runs have in most cases been located a considerable distance from the village sites, which would probably help explain the absence of flies in the villages concerned. For further information please refer to Appendix B.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In every village with the exception of YORKI ^{I found} the village officials to be extremely helpful and co-operative. It would appear that in most cases the village officials are receiving the fullest support and co-operation of their villagers.

Ialual NEMURU and Tultul JENGU of YORKI village appear to command very little respect or co-operation from their villagers. The standard of housing in YORKI was very poor, the rest house and police accommodation were even worse; in nearly every case the roofs showed signs of leaking. The village area was dirty and untidy and little effort was expended to make the place presentable in spite of the fact that the villagers knew the patrol was to pass through their village.

AGRICULTURE.

In a number of cases I took the opportunity of ^{DISTANCE} visiting any village gardens which were within a reasonable walking distance of the villages. In every case I found gardens to be flourishing and planted with a variety of crops such as taro, kaukau, yams, cucumbers, sugar cane, european potatoes, onions, pumpkins and tomatoes.

The soil in the mountain areas appears to be reasonably rich however crop rotation it ~~was~~ would appear is not being practised and in a few cases I was informed by some villagers that crop yields in some gardens were falling-off. When enquiries were made I found that most gardens were being constantly replanted with the same crops, which would tend to sap the soil of the trace elements necessary for the cultivation of that particular crop.

It was very encouraging to see such an interest in gardening. In the mountain areas it would appear that the people have more than enough food to meet their requirements. Gardening in the mountain area one must realise is ~~also~~ extremely difficult. In some cases gardens have been planted on slopes up to 60 degrees from the horizontal, often resulting in numerous landslides.

Commercial cropping in the mountain areas is restricted to coffee, mainly because it's a reasonably easy crop to look

after and at 150 a pound the acreage return is high. The only types of coffee grown are Arabica and Robusta; Arabica is the predominant variety with a few scattered blocks of Robusta at the lower altitudes.

Apparently the villagers at one stage tried to introduce potatoes and onions as a commercial however it was found in eighty percent of cases, the long trek involved in getting the produce to SAIDOR, the only market out-let resulted in most of the produce rotting before it could be sold. Consequently therefore the people now tend to produce only enough to meet their own immediate needs and nothing more.

Listed below is a tree count of coffee gardens visited:

	Mature	Young.
SILALING	2572	1632
SIBOG	1879	2584
SJRI	843	1138
SINDAMA	644	1257
KUMBURUNKU	1200	2400
MATOKO	<u>1600</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTALS :	8738	9011

All the above plots appear to be healthy and adequately shaded, the people are very enthusiastic about their coffee undertakings and I was informed that they are planing in most cases to increase the number of trees by a least 30%. It was very encouraging to see such an ardent interest being taken however it is easily understandable when one realises that coffee will probably be the only commercial crop in the mountain area until suitable roads can be construct that would result in speedy and easy transportation for quick perishable crops, to the coast.

The villages of REITE, SERIANG, ASANG and SORANG are cultivating rice on plots of ground of some four to five acres in area; this is being done on a communal basis and the resultant crop is purchased by the DASF representative here at SAIDOR. It would appear that this is a highly successful venture and for that reason would be worth while to try to introduce similar ^{undertakings} elsewhere along the coastal belt.

Due to shortage of suitable land copra production is very limited however it was also noted that the coastal people showed very little interest in trying to cultivate any type of commercial crop, a distinct contrast to the people of the mountain area. Any copra that is produced is dried by the natives in bush material driers and sold to the Saidor Native Society.

LAW AND ORDER.

I was somewhat shocked by the fact that so few complaints were brought to my notice. I believe these people have a tendency to hide their grievances and try to settle their differences amongst themselves; quite an unsatisfactory state of affairs, which I believe results in considerable bad feeling being generated. I was informed that in some cases antagonism exists between groups for months or even years, until finally the matter is brought to the attention of a patrolling officer.

Although I couldn't gather any evidence to verify my suspicions, I believe the practice of buying young girls is continued, this I believe is more the exception other than the rule however I believe it still does occur. The members of R.P.N.G.C. who accompanied the patrol also had the same suspicions however they too could gather nothing solid to verify their suspicions.

I had occasion to forward three complaints to SAIDOR to be settled before the Local Court. In the first case, Tultul MOSI of MAUWERERE accused a man by the name of GIONGO of YORKI of threatening him with magic. In the second case Tultul MOSI accused one AVILIAUO(M) of KIAMBAUI village of causing bodily harm to his own stepdaughter. Upon making enquiries I found that the accused had tied his stepdaughter by the arms, forced her to the ground and proceeded to light a fire over the child's body, resulting in third degree burns to the back, legs and arms. In the third case three men from MAIBANG village were accused by the trade store clerk of the Catholic Mission trade store at PANPAN of stealing cash from his store on or about 19th March. In the first two cases the accused persons were found guilty and convicted, the third case was dismissed because of lack of evidence.

HEALTH.

Health generally throughout the area appeared to be good. Only those people that lived on or near to the coast appeared to be effected by tropical ulcers and skin complaints, the mountain peoples appeared to be relatively free of such complaints. The main complaint in the mountain area was pneumonia, the Aid Post Orderlies informed me that this was the most common killer and it would appear that nothing can be done to remedy the situation, it is something that is common to all peoples that live at such altitudes.

The following Aid Posts were visited and it would appear that they are receiving the fullest support and co-operation of the

villagers concerned.

AID POSTS VISITED: SIBOG
 MAUWERERE
 BILLIAU
 YORI

GEOGRAPHY/TOPOGRAPHY.

The area patrolled lies on the norther fall of the FINISTERRES, being bounded on the western side by the Vaganon River, on the east by the Nankina and being bisected by the Mot. All these rivers are especially fast flowing and at all times subject to flash flooding.

The Mat Censis Division can be divided into three geographic groups.

- A. The narrow coastal belt which varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 3 miles in width, here the vegetation is typical tropical rain forests.
- B. The weathered foothills which in some cases reach altitudes of 1,000 feet a.s.l., and come to within in cases $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the coast. The vegetation cover here being predominately kunai, with the occasional cluster of palms.
- C. The main body of the Finisterres and approaches. This area is extremely rugged and broken, the rainfall here is very heavy and as a result landslides are common place. Here the mountains are covered with thick primary and secondary growth. In isolated cases where the patrol reached altitudes of 6,000 to 6,500 feet mosses and lichens were observed.

PERSONNEL.

The patrol was accompanied by five members of the R.P.N.G.C. who carried out their duties to my entire satisfaction. Appropriate entries have been made to Records of Service and RS forms have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX. B. (6)

VILLAGE CONDITIONS.

(In order visited.)

SOR. Villagers showed very little interest in the patrol, being YALI'S village I was not at all surprised that so little interest was shown. The village site is not the best however it is very close to water and drainage in the area appears to be excellent. The village site however is very stony and I was informed many accidents result from this. All village houses appear to be in excellent condition, including those houses that are occupied by YALI'S work boys. The village gardens are flourishing with a wide variety of crops.

SIBOG. Very warm welcome extended to patrol upon arrival. The villagers appear to be hard working and content. The standard of housing here was very high, the village area appeared to be clean and tidy. Gardens are healthy and show signs of producing good crops. The people of this village appear to take a very special interest in their gardens and as a result quite an amount of produce is sold to the station at SAIDOR and the Catholic Mission at SUMBI. Pigs have been put into pig runs that are about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village site.

AMUN. A very pleasant village overlooking the coast. With the exception of three houses the standard of housing was high. The people here appear to be closely affiliated with the people of SOR village, this might explain the meek reception that was given me upon my arrival. The village is well drained and water is relatively close at hand.

SILALING. This is only a small hamlet consisting of five houses. The houses were in good condition the same with the toilets. The area is well drained and clean however it was evident that the villagers had just cleaned the area so this might not be a normal state of affairs. The village pigs have been fenced off in an area a short distance from the village. As with SIBOG the gardens appear to be flourishing.

SURI. This is only a small hamlet of four houses; all houses were in excellent condition, the site is well drained and very pleasant. The village area was clean and tidy, the people seem to be happy and content. SURI could really be called a model village, it is a credit to its inhabitants and the Councillor who lives there.

SINDAMA. Village inspection revealed that the standard of housing was high and the area was clean and well looked after. The site was well drained and pleasant however the only drawback was that the village water supply was a considerable distance from the village. Gardens are in excellent

TITIRAPOK.

condition and are planted with a wide variety of crops. Standard of housing no where near as good as ^{villages} other villages visited. Two houses badly ^{were} in need of repair, ^{and} it was noted that the roofing on most houses would need to be replaced within the next few months. Advised village officials that repairs should be effected as soon as possible. Village area not very clean however the site itself was well drained and close to water. Once again the gardens appear to be going well and I was informed that the villagers have more than enough food to meet their requirements. The people appear to be happy and content.

BILONG.

At the time when the patrol visited the village, every house was in the process of being replaced by a new one. Work on the new houses was well under way and they should be finished within a month. The patrol was given a very hearty welcome, during the night I was visited by a number of villagers with whom discussions continued for some two half hours.

YORKIA.

Patrol given a rather meek reception however I later found out that there had been a death in the village the previous night which would explain the timid reception. Housing appeared to be in reasonable order however it was noted that the village area was not very clean. The site was well drained and within easy walking distance of water. Once again the gardens were in good condition.

MAUWERERE.

A very pleasant village, the patrol was given a ~~hearty~~ hearty welcome and food was cooked and waiting for the carriers. The village housing was good, the area around the houses was completely devoid of rubbish as with the whole village area. The people appear to be very happy and content. The village gardens are in good order and I was informed that they had more than enough food to meet their wants.

SARI.

With the exception of two houses all the houses of the village were reasonably well kept. An attempt apparently was made to clean the village area before my arrival however it left something to be desired. I believe under normal conditions the village would not have been cleaned so I took the opportunity of stressing to the people that it was necessary at all times that the village should be kept clean.

YORKI.

The standard of housing in this village was very poor, all houses it appeared needed to have the roofs renewed. The rest house and police accomodation were in a

terrible condition. I was informed by the luluai that the people had just enough food to meet their requirements and no more. In addition the village area was dirty inspite of the fact that they knew the patrol was to pass through their village. The village officials have already been comented upon so I shall say no more other than to say that I believe that this village should be given special attention by officers who will in future visit this village.

KUMBURUNKU.

The patrol was given a most hearty welcome by the villagers; food was cooked and waiting for the carriers. With the exception of one house all the other houses in the village were in excellent condition. The village area was clean and tidy and showed signs that it was kept in such a state all the time. The village gardens I was informed are well and promise to give a good yield. The villagers appear to be happy and content.

MATOKO.

In spite of the fact that it was raining heavily when the patrol reached MATOKO, nearly all the villagers turned out to give the patrol a cheery welcome. The standard of housing throughout the village was high, the village area was clean and tidy, and I believe is kept that way all the time. The people of this village appear to happy and content~~ment~~, and are willing to afford the Administration every assistance possible.

At a meeting held at ~~night~~ night by the head men of the area I was informed that the people wished to construct a road to the coast and to this end the people were willing to supply all the labour needed free of charge. The people of this area fully realise that economic developement wholly upon communications and inspite of the huge amount of work that would be involved wish to commence work as soon as possible.

In the light of a recent D.D.A. Headquarters Circular I told the people that it would be better to wait and approach the District Commissioner via the District Development Committee with the possibility in mind of obtaining the help of a surveyor, the people agreed and I promised them that I would submit this request at the next meeting of the Committee.

KIAMBALI.

The village housing in this case was not the best. In most cases I noted that although the house structure was sound the roofs and walls were in need of repair. The luluai informed me that at the moment materials used to work the roofs was scarce however he assured me that all houses would be bought up to standard as soon as possible. The

village area was clean and tidy. The people I observed are happy and content. Village gardens are flourishing with a variety of crops.

RAMBA.

Patrol was given a hearty welcome, food was prepared and awaiting the patrol upon its arrival. All houses were in a good condition and it appeared that the people took pride in keeping them as such. The village area was clean and tidy, and it appeared that it is kept so all of the time. Gardens appeared to be in good order; I was informed by the councillor concerned that the people have more than enough food to meet their requirements.

MAIBANG.

The patrol was given a warm welcome at the village upon its arrival. Village housing was of a high standard, the villagers here have constructed a sturdy fence around the site to prevent pigs from entering the village area. The site is well drained and close to village water supply. The area within the fence was clean and tidy and showed evidence of being kept that way all the time.

DAMOIN.

Gardens are well fenced in and appear to be flourishing. Village area very dirty; an inspection of houses revealed that most were in need of repair and in two cases in need of renewal. The people struck me as being very lazy and disinterested. Instructions were left that the village should be brought up to standard as soon as possible.

GORIONG.

Here I was given a pleasant welcome by the villagers. The village area was clean and tidy and all the houses appeared to be in good order. People appear to be happy and quite content. Village gardens I was informed were doing well.

SERIANG.

Once again the patrol was given a hearty welcome, to the extent that the villagers sang God Save The Queen, an honour I believe is reserved for YALI also. Village houses were in good order and appeared to be in no need of repair. The village area was clean and tidy, as I believe it is always kept. Once again gardens were doing well.

REITE.

Although the houses were in good order the village area was also very dirty. A number of toilets were in need of renewal and the people concerned were advised accordingly. The villagers here didn't strike me as being very happy, they appear to be a very introverted people, who I believe limit their activities to their own immediate area and have very little to do with villages outside this area.

ASANG.

Patrol given a warm welcome, once again food was prepared and awaiting us upon our arrival. The houses were in good order and so were most toilets. The village

area was not too clean and left something to be desired. Villagers appear to be happy and content.

SORANG.

Patrol was given a warm welcome and fruit was presented to us upon our arrival. The standard of housing here was generally poor, in most cases houses were in need of repair. The village area was dirty and untidy, no attempt was made to clean the village before our arrival. People instructed to effect repairs to their houses as soon as possible. Gardens were in good order.

WARI.

This village was the worst of the coastal villages. Houses were in a bad state of repair and the village area was very dirty. No attempt has been made by these people to fence their gardens in spite of the fact that pigs wander all over the area, as a result garden damage is high. I informed the councillor concerned that the Council Health Committee would visit this village within three weeks and if the village did not show a marked improvement, suitable action would be taken by the Council.

SINGOR.

Although the houses were in reasonable order, the village area was terrible, no attempt what so ever has been made to clean the area for months. Once again pigs are a problem however they remain a problem mainly because nobody has ever done anything about it. Village gardens suffer here too, only because of pigs.

BILIAU.

A warm welcome was given the patrol upon its arrival at BILIAU. All houses appeared to be in good condition, the village area was clean and tidy and gave the impression it was kept in such a state all the time. Village gardens are flourishing and the villagers appear to be happy and content.

YAMAI, GALEK, SUIT, YAIMAS, GUMBI and WAB.

All these villages were found to be in good order, the councillors responsible for these villages have undoubtedly had the fullest support and co-operation from their villagers and as a result the villages are a credit to all concerned. The people of these villages appear to be happy and content. The only drawback with these people is that they are not interested in undertaking any commercial ventures.

SISAGEL.

Village very clean and tidy, with the exception of one house all houses in the village were found to be in good order. Village site well drained and pleasant. Gardens in good condition and planted with a variety of crops.

Villagers struck me as being very happy and contented.

BUSAKA.

Village area clean and well kept, with the exception of two houses all houses in the village were in a good

condition and appeared to be in no need of repair. Village gardens are healthy and promise to give a good yield.

WAIBOL.

Once again I was given a warm welcome by the villagers. The village site was well drained and clean, it would appear that it is kept so all the time. All houses appeared to be in good condition however toilet facilities needed prompt attention. Gardens were well fenced and promise to show a good return.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....**MAFANG**..... Report No...**5**...of...**1965/66**...(**SALDOR**)

Patrol Conducted by.....**Warren R. Read, Patrol Officer**.....

Area Patrolled.....**The LONG ISLAND Census Division**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**Not applicable**.....

2 R.P.&.N.G.C.

Natives.....**1 Agricultural Assistant**.....

Duration—From.....**26/3/1966**...to...**31/3/1966**...

Number of Days.....**6**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....**No**.....

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

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

Map Reference.....**See Admiralty map of the VITIAZ to the ISUMRUD STRAITS**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**Census Revision and attendance to any other administrative matters encountered**.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

ula

67-77 (9)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-3-2.
If calling ask for
Mr..... FHF:DG.

Department of District Administration,

MADANG

26th October, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Saidor Patrol Report 5 of 1965/66

Please find attached the abovementioned report in which covers a patrol to Long Island carried out by Mr. W. Read, Patrol Officer.

The writer has presented a very clear and concise picture of the area visited. It is indeed unfortunate that these people are so isolated, however, they do not seem to have suffered from the lack of outside contact (except economically) and in fact are a happy healthy carefree people. The island has an abundance of wildlife and fish and turtles are easily caught so there is never any real shortage of food, although as Mr. Read points out the gardens suffer very badly during the dry season.

Since the writing of this report a European trader has taken up residence on the Island and his activities have given the economy quite a boost. He purchases trochus shell and copra and states that to date he has paid out approximately \$3000. It would therefore appear that these people will be capable of paying tax in the coming year.

D. Clifton-Bassett
D. Clifton-Bassett
District Commissioner.

c.c.
~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~
SAIDOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67 - 2 - 2

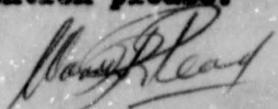
Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR,
MADANG District.

13th April, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
MADANG.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1965/66.

1. Enclosed please find SAIDOR Patrol Report No. 5 of 1965/66 for the LONG ISLAND census patrol - three copies including the original. No camping allowance is included as the writer was able to attain accommodation and messing facilities of a standard approved by the Administration within reasonable limits of travel by being able to live aboard the government trawler throughout the duration of the patrol.
2. Four copies of the necessary census figures are enclosed and the total figure enumerated was 602. No tax was collected for the reasons mentioned in the report and exemption receipts were given to the four villages concerned. The duplicate copies of these exemptions are enclosed for your information and onforwarding to Treasury. Tax adjustment lists are also included as these will enable you to bring your census sheets for LONG ISLAND up to date. Could you also please send a copy of these to headquarters with the report so they will be able to alter their census sheets for the division covered
3. This report is by no means lengthy in content, but it is considered that adequate information is contained within it, for the patrol itself was only brief.
4. For your information and attention please.


(Warren R Read)
Officer-in-Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

7

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.
MADANG District.

4th April, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
MADANG.
MADANG District.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1965/66

Officer Conducting the Patrol: Warren R Read,
Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: The LONG ISLAND Census
Division.

Persornel Accompanying the
Patrol: R.P.&N.G.C.
7838 KOMBOI Constable 5th yr.
11059 PAWIH Constable 1st yr.
D.A.S.F.
L. OATA Agricultural Assist-
ant.

Duration of the Patrol: From the 26/3/66 to the
31/3/66.
6 days.

Objects of the Patrol: Complete census revision of
the area covered.
Attendance to any other
administrative matters encoun-
-tered.

Map Reference: See Admiralty map of the
VITIAZ to the ISUMRUD STRAITS

INTRODUCTION:

The basic purpose of this patrol was to do a complete
census revision of the LONG ISLAND area and to attend to any other
administrative matters that may have occurred during the course
the patrol.

The possibility of collecting tax was investigated, but it was clearly evident that the people were not in a position to be able to afford tax contribution on this occasion. This was as a result of a bad drought last year which severely stunted crops and forced the people to purchase food from visiting boats. Moreover the LONG ISLANDERS have a very limited income at any time and economically they are a very closed and isolated community. Of course this financial state of affairs merely confirmed information received some considerable time prior to the departure of the patrol from SAIDOR.

The patrol was prolonged an extra day when the Administration trawler which the patrol had at its disposal, conducted a search for a missing motor boat belonging to a temporary European resident of the island. The boat was eventually located and the two local men aboard were found to be quite safe.

DIARY:

Saturday, 26th March:

Departed SAIDOR on the " CORO " 0830 hrs and after a rather rough crossing arrived at MATAFUNA 1320 hrs. Took on several passengers and departed for KOET 1430 hrs arriving there 1630 hrs.

Inspection of KOET village the rest house and the police barracks.

The night spent at KOET aboard the " CORO ".

Sunday, 27th March:

Departed KOET 0600 hrs and arrived MALALA 0800 hrs. Commenced census revision 0830 hrs and completed this by 1100 hrs. Inspection of MALALA village plus the rest house and police barracks. All found to be neat and tidy.

Departed MALALA 1200 hrs and headed for Pt. KIAU to inspect an aerodrome. Due to rough seas was unable to leave " CORO " to look at the 'strip'. Returned to MALALA then on to KOET arriving there at 1600 hrs.

The night spent aboard the " CORO " at KOET.

Monday, 28th March:

Commenced the census revision of the KOET people 0800 hrs this was completed by 1030 hrs.

Departed for BOK arrived after about 1 hrs walk along reasonable track, at 1145 hrs. Census revision for BOK conducted and completed by 1330 hrs. Carried out investigation to a trade store theft. Departed BOK by canoe 1430 hrs and arrived back at KOET 1530 hrs.

General discussions with KOET and BOK people

Monday, 28th March cont:

during the rest of the afternoon.

The night spent at KOET aboard the " CORO ".

Tuesday, 29th March:

" CORO " departed KOET 0715 hrs and arrived at MATAFUNA 1015 hrs.

Census revision carried out for the MATAFUNA people and completed by 1330 hrs. Further investigation was conducted into the trade store theft from 1430 hrs to 1700 hrs.

General discussion with the MATAFUNA people during the afternoon. That is the late afternoon.

The night spent aboard the " CORO " at MATAFUNA.

Wednesday, 30th March:

0630 hrs departed MATAFUNA on " CORO " in search of missing motor launch. On arrival at MALALA 1030 hrs learnt that boat had spent the night there due to rough seas and was moving back to MATAFUNA. " CORO " returned to MATAFUNA 1300 hrs.

General discussion with the people during the afternoon and inspection of the village.

The night spent aboard the " CORO " at MATAFUNA.

Thursday, 31st March:

" CORO " departed MATAFUNA 0130 hrs and arrived SAIDOR 0630 hrs.

END OF DIARY:

NATIVE SITUATION:

LONG ISLAND lies approximately to the north-west of SAIDOR and from here it can be easily seen on a clear day as an elongated section of land with two rather high mountains at each end. This is no doubt why it acquired its name. However in actual fact it is more or less a round island of approximately four hundred square miles in area. The people all dwell at four coastal villages and there are no inhabitants to be found in the interior. The soil of the coastal fringes seems to be reasonably fertile, while the surrounding sea appears to have an abundant supply of fish and turtles.

It is considered better that the assessment of each of these four villages be discussed individually with a general

summing up at the end. Hence the villages or census units will be discussed thus and in order of contact.

MALALA:

The patrol was warmly received here and the people were most co-operative and orderly during the census revision. They appear very content and peaceful in their isolated surroundings and there were no complaints or troubles brought to the attention of the patrol. The village officials appear to be exerting a reasonable amount of influence and both they and the people seem very pro-Administration in their outlook and attitude. These people showed an interest in the cultivation of cocorut trees with the view of copra production. But as yet they have done little in this direction, although they listened attentively to the talks given them by the Agricultural Assistant.

The situation as found amongst the local people here was extremely good.

KOET:

These people seemed very pleased that the patrol had arrived and also that the " CORO " was back in service after its rather long absence. To illustrate their pleasure of our arrival they held ceremonial dances each night the patrol spent there. There were no troubles or complaints brought forward and the people seem very content and well in their natural state. The village officials are performing satisfactory tasks and certainly exert rather strong influence over their people. Unfortunately the people of KOET showed very little interest in any possible economic development. But the local situation as found here is most satisfactory.

BOK:

The patrol did not really receive the same enthusiastic welcome here that the other three villages accorded it. But the people certainly seem content and well enough. The village officials are quite reasonable in the performance of their duties and appear to exert a certain amount of influence within their society. One complaint concerning a trade store theft was investigated. But no legal action was taken as there was insufficient evidence available to prove beyond reasonable doubt the guilt of the accused. However the money has been returned and the matter was settled to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. This trade store is owned and run by a local man from BOK who purchases his goods from visiting mission boats. Although this business appeared to be a little unorganised and the sale of stock is certainly carried out on a small scale. Of course the local entrepreneur concerned has a current licence for his trade store business.

On the whole the local situation as found here was reasonable.

MATAFUNA:

The reception given the patrol here was quite pleasing and the people are a very contented lot. There were no complaints brought to the notice of the patrol and the village officials gave the impression of being capable in the performance of their duties. There is an Administration school here with two teachers, one a TOLAI and the other is from SORANO. These teachers definitely receive adequate co-operation in all matters from the people of MATAFUNA. Of course the attendance of children from this village at the school is much greater than that of the children from the three other villages.

The situation as found here is most pleasing.

Generally the people of the division covered appear to be very contented, happy lot. Although they give the impression of being rather vague about most matters. Probably this is caused through their isolated environment and their lazy easy way of life which does not appear to have the problems and tensions that would probably be found in a more open and larger community.

A prominent fact that was observed is that everybody on the island seems to be related in some way or another. For example it is not uncommon to see first cousins married. In a way it could probably be said that there is a tendency for these people to be somewhat inbred. Of course this is understandable when it is considered that the LONG ISLANDERS are a very small society which is isolated from the mainland by large stretches of dangerous waters. The people from SIASSI make trading trips in large canoes on occasions, mainly with the purpose of buying LONG ISLAND dogs which I am informed are a much valued possession in SIASSI having a similar status as the pig does elsewhere. However these trips are by no means frequent and the crossing is rather long and dangerous. There was no evidence that the people from these two islands intermarry.

The economic development of the area sadly needs attention and it would seem that it is limited to agriculture of which the easiest and most profitable concern would be copra production. If the people could be persuaded to attain some incentive to develop coconut production and a regular shipping route could be maintained between the island and the mainland, then possibly great advancement could be made in this direction. (i.e. economic)

However the LONG ISLAND people are very clean, healthy and tall of stature with no incidences of deformity amongst them. And the local situation as encountered by the patrol was most satisfactory.

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

The patrol was accompanied by two members of the Royal Constabulary both of whom carried out their duties to my entire satisfaction. Entries have been made in their records of service and duplicate entries have been made on RS1 forms which have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

HEALTH:

The physical condition of all people encountered on the island appeared to me to be very good. There is an aid post in the vicinity of MALALA which gives the people good service when they require it. The aid post appeared to be well stocked with the essential medical supplies.

EDUCATION:

There is only one Administration school on the

island and this is at MATAFUNA. As previously mentioned there are two teachers at this school, one from NEW BRITAIN and the other from SOHANO. Both of these teachers seem very capable, especially the TOLAI and no doubt they are doing a good job. The school has a preparatory class and the three other grades with the attendance in the vicinity of eighty.

MISSIONS:

All the four coastal villages have Christian teachers who are of the Lutheran faith and are administered from their headquarters at SIASSI. There are no other missions active on LONG ISLAND.

TAXATION COLLECTION AND CENSUS REVISION:

As previously mentioned no attempt was made to collect tax from these people as it was considered that they were not in a position to afford any sort of tax contribution. This was as a result of a bad drought last year which crippled their crops and forced them to spend what little money they had on the purchase of foods from visiting boats. Moreover I am of the firm opinion that these people being such an isolated and underdeveloped community both socially and economically, would at any time find government taxation contribution rather difficult.

The census revision of the area covered went over very well and there were no instances of the terrible confusion which is sometimes found in primitive sections of the highlands and is most annoying to the people concerned and frustrating to the officer striving to conduct the census. The total figure enumerated was 602 and the necessary census papers are enclosed with this report.

CONCLUSION:

Very little can be said here as it would merely lead to repetition of previous matters already discussed. However the patrol went over very well and the local situation on LONG ISLAND as found by the writer was most satisfactory.

Warren R Read
(Warren R Read)
Officer-in-Charge.

5/4/66.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....**MADANG**..... Report No.....**6 of 1965/66**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**Michael A. Douglas, C.P.O.**.....

Area Patrolled.....**Wards No. 1 to 15, Rai Coast Local Government Council**.....

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

4 members, R.P.N.G.C.

Natives.....**2**..... **D.D.A.**

Duration—From **1** / **5** / 19 **66** to **17** / **5** / 19 **66**.

Number of Days.....**17 days**.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....**XXXXXXXXXXXXXX**

Medical **XXXXXXXXXXXXXX**

Map Reference.....**See Local Government Gazette, (9th May, 1966.)**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**Council Elections**.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popul

9

67-2-2

Sub-District Office,
Saidor,
Madang District.

21st June 1966

District Commissioner,
Department of District
Administration,
Madang.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1965/66.
WARUP-PART MOT COUNCIL ELECTION PATROL.

Forwarded herewith is the report of a Local Government Council Election Patrol carried out by Cadet Patrol Officer Mr M.A. Douglas.

This patrol operated in the 2 previous Council area and had a somewhat easier task than the co-patrol which dealt with the extension to the Council area. Mr Douglas showed that he had a good grasp on the conducting of Council elections.

Absent village males has been a sore point since pre-area administration days.

Joseph Moreng was elected President and his experience on the District Advisory Council and as ex Vice President will stand him in good stead.

Yali always has a sense of civic duty and his winning the election was expected.

Nothing can be done about miss spelling as Mr Douglas has disappeared from the local scene for some time on Census duties.

Claim for camping allowance is forwarded herewith but P.O.J. was not made available.

R.I. Macilwain
(R.I. Macilwain)

Assistant District Commissioner



Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Sub-District Office,
Saidor,
Madang District.

28th May, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner.
Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1965/66.

Officer Conducting Patrol:

Michael.A.Douglas,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

R.P.N.G.C.

Const	5th yr.	Zamoan	8585.
"	"	Givisiong	8630.
"	"	Ote	8607.
"	"	Nakah	10134.

D.P.ADMIN.

Local Govt Asst. Urban togavul.
Interpreter Patrol.Tamaiga.

Duration of Patrol:

From ~~31/4/66~~ ^{1/5/66} to 17/5/66.
17 days.

Object of Patrol:

Council elections.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to conduct council elections for the RAI COAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL in Wards 1 to 15 as gazetted in the Local Government Gazette No.5 of 1966(9th May).The abovementioned Wards lay within the Upper Nankina, Nankina, Warup and Mot Census Divisions and as a result the patrol route took us through contrasting topographic and climatic areas which enabled us to obtain a pretty clear general picture of the peoples attitudes and reactions to their Council.

As can be noted from above, the patrol was finished well within the twenty-eight day period gazetted in the above mentioned Local Government Gazette.

The area patrolled can be divided into two geographic categories, the first being the narrow coastal belt with the typical maritime climate, the second being the rugged mountains which lie on the northern fall of the Finisterres, where in some cases the patrol reached altitudes of 5,000 feet (asl). Here the climate was particularly pleasant quite a contrast to the oppressive heat of the coast.

DIARY.

- Sunday. Departed Saidor at 1130hrs, arrived Sel at 1330hrs.
1/5/66 Carriers recruited and departed Sel at 1400hrs arriving Malalamai at 1805hrs. Night spent at Malalamai.
- Monday. Departed Malalamai at 0845hrs. Changed carriers at about
2/5/66 the 2,000 ft mark and arrived at Tapen at 1455hrs. Night at Lutheran Mission.
- Tuesday. Elections for Ward No.3 commenced at 0830hrs and were
3/5/66 concluded at 1220hrs. Elections for Ward No.2 commenced at 1330hrs and finished at 1815hrs.
- Wednesday. Departed Tapen at 0820 hrs, arrived back at Malalamai at
4/5/66 at 1210hrs. Polling for Ward No.1 commenced at 1300hrs and finished at 1610hrs. Night spent at Malalamai.
- Thursday. Departed Malalamai at 0930hrs, arrived Talmiro at 1315hrs.
5/5/66 Elections for Ward No.4 commenced 1500hrs and finished at 1700hrs. Night spent at Talmiro.
- Friday. Departed Talmironat 0830hrs, arriving at Sel 1015hrs.
6/5/66 Elections for Ward No.5 commenced at 1115hrs and finished 1445 hrs. Night spent at Sel.
- Saturday. Departed Sel by Council tractor at 0745hrs, arriving at
7/5/66 Mur at 0820hrs. Elections for Ward No.7 commenced at 0840hrs and were completed by 1145hrs. Departed Mur 1205 hrs, arriving at Bagen at 1420hrs. Elections for Ward No.6 commenced at 1440hrs and were completed at 1750hrs. Night spent at Bagen.
- Sunday. Sunday observed; patrol rested.
8/5/66
- Monday. Departed Bagen at 0845hrs, arriving Umboldi at 1135hrs.
9/5/66

9/5/66. Elections for Ward No.8 commenced at 1200hrs and were cont. completed by 1455hrs. Departed Umboldi at 1500hrs arriving Kakima at 1720hrs. Night spent at Kakima.

Tuesday. Elections for Ward No.10 commenced at 0845hrs and were 10/5/66. completed at 1215hrs. Departed Kakima at 1315hrs, arrived Saidor at 1515hrs. Night spent at Saidor.

Wednesday. Elections for Ward No.9 were commenced at 1315hrs and 11/5/66. completed by 1530hrs. Night spent at Saidor.

Thursday. Departed Saidor at 1145hrs, arrived Sor at 1330hrs. 12/5/66. Elections for Ward No.11 commenced at 1345hrs and was completed by 1555hrs. Night spent at Sor.

Friday. Departed Sor at 0815hrs, arriving at Sibog at 1205hrs. 13/5/66. Elections for Ward No.13 commenced at 1330hrs and were completed at 1540hrs. Night spent at Sibog.

Saturday. Departed Sibog at 0645hrs, arriving Aiyawa at 1010hrs. 14/5/66. Elections for Ward No.14 commenced at 1030hrs and were completed by 1325hrs. Elections for Ward No.15 were commenced at 1420hrs and completed by 1640hrs. Night spent at Aiyawa.

Sunday. Sunday observed; patrol rested. 15/5/66.

Monday. Departed Aiyawa at 0845hrs , arriving Biliau at 1435hrs. 16/5/66. Night spent at Biliau.

Tuesday. Departed Biliau in company with Infant Welfare nurses 17/5/66. at 0745hrs, were held at the Mot river for 1½ hrs waiting it to subside .Arrived at Yamai at 0935hrs. Elections for EMM Ward No.12 were commenced at 1015hrs and completed by 1355hrs. Departed Yamai by Landrover at 1530hrs arriving Saidor at 1620hrs.

END OF PATROL.

VILLAGES.

With the exception of one village it was pleasing to note that the villagers took an apparent interest in

keeping the village area clean and tidy and in maintaining a reasonable standard with regard to housing. In the case of Bagen village I found nearly every house in the village was in need of urgent repair or replacement, here it was suggested that repairs should be effected immediately and that two houses be replaced.

The villages of Bonga and Malalamai are possibly the best villages I have seen on the Rai Coast, in both cases all the houses were neatly lined and the standard of housing was beyond reproach. It is interesting to note that Joseph-Moreng the councillor from Malalamai is a strong contender for the position of President of the Rai Coast Council. It was noted however that in nearly every village there were a number of toilets that were in need of replacement; where necessary I took the opportunity of suggesting to the people concerned that new toilets should be erected as soon as possible.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In every case with the exception of Bagen I found that the the councillors and committees are receiving the fullest support and co-operation of the villagers.

I did note however that in a few cases the councillors had incurred the wrath of a few of the younger males of their community, apparently the councillors have tried to exercise some control over the movements of the male members.

It has been previously brought up at Council Meetings by certain councillors, that up to 25% of males in the villages concerned have left the villages for the bright lights of Madang and Lae, moreover it would appear that only a small percentage of these have obtained employment; the councillors argue that ~~that~~ the unemployed males should return to the villages where they are needed.

It has been explained to the councillors that the Administration sees and appreciates the situation but by law we cannot restrict a persons liberties.

In one case, the councillor from Maibang visited Madang with the object in mind of trying to induce some men of his area to return to their villages, however apparently tempers got frayed and the councillor was threatened with an axe.

I believe a similar incident occurred in Lae about 12 months ago.

LAW AND ORDER.

During the patrol numerous minor complaints were heard and were settled to everyone's satisfaction by arbitration. Nothing was brought to my attention that required to be brought before the Local Court at Seider.

HEALTH.

Apart from the usual run of tropical ulcers and skin infections, no outbreak of sickness was observed or brought to the attention of the patrolling officers. The Rev. R. Schart (L.M. Tapen) advised me that an Aid Post Orderly at Tapen by the name of Amina had been lax in his duties and was showing signs of disinterest. Upon investigation I found that he was being trained and paid by the Lutheran Mission in Madang. Amina has since been sent to Madang where I believe the necessary action was taken up against him by his superiors.

GEOGRAPHY/TOPOGRAPHY.

The area covered by the patrol can be divided into three geographic groups:

1. The narrow coastal belt which varies from 1 mile to 3 miles in width. This area experiences a maritime influence with regard to climatic conditions; at the present this area is under the influence of the north-easterly trades and as a result the rainfall figures are very low. The vegetation here is typically tropical rainforests.
2. The second area primarily consists of weathered foothills where in most cases erosion is taking a noticeable toll. Here the vegetation cover is restricted mainly to kunai, with the occasional clusters of palms and scrub. The soil here appears to be leached and what soil there is, is only a few inches deep.
3. The main body of the Finisterres; this area is very rugged and walking conditions are bad. Here the mountains are covered with primary growth and the underlying soil appears to be extremely rich in trace elements. The rainfall here is extremely high and daily temperatures are comparable to those of the highlands. Gardens in this area are difficult to establish however once established they abound with a wide variety of vegetables.

AGRICULTURE.

Due to the fact that polling took up most of the patrols time, ~~it~~ little opportunity was given for the patrolling officer to pay any special attention to village gardens. In the mountain areas all gardens encountered appeared to be flourishing with a wide variety of vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, carrots, beans and cabbage together with limited range of native foods.

At Malalamai it was very encouraging to see that the villagers, without any help from outsiders had pooled their funds and bought one bull and three cows from the Lutheran Mission at Tapen.

In the coastal belt it was becoming evident that a few of the gardens were beginning to suffer from the effects of having no rain however the people appeared to be ~~little~~ little concerned as apparently this is a annual occurrence.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In spite of the pre-elections talks it was more than evident that the people were voting more as a village line and less as individuals. In a number of cases I was informed that it had been predetermined the night before the election on who was going to vote for what candidate.

In Ward No. 11, Yali-Singina's Ward I believe the people felt that they had to vote for Yali or else. Undoubtedly it was predetermined who was to stand as candidate, it was also noted that Yali's chief rival a fellow councillor by the name of Kuria had suddenly been discovered having an affair with a younger woman and that Yali thought it was his civic duty to make known the facts to one and all, I also believe Yali was responsible for a lot of illfeeling being generated towards Kuria.

It was further noted that there existed a definite anti Yali movement throughout the other Wards. As previously stated there was a definite movement about have Joseph-Moreng (Malalamai Ward) stand as a candidate, against Yali for the presidency of the council.

The coastal peoples appeared to be more single-minded than the villagers in the mountains, not only was this noticeable with the males but it was also the case with the females.

lat

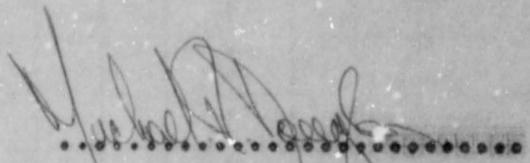
ATIONS

C

M

CONCLUSION.

All voting statistics have been recorded on the relevant forms and together with the Election Report, be submitted to Chief Electoral Officer and the Regional Officer Local Government in Madang.



.....
Michael.A.Douglas.
(Cadet Patrol Officer.)
29/5/66.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... **MADANG** Report No. **7 of 1965/66 (SAIDOR)**

Patrol Conducted by... **Warren R Read — Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled... **The YAGANON and part MOT Census Divisions.**

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

4. R.P.&N.G.C

Natives... **I Aid-Post Orderly. I Council Clerk.**

Duration—From... **1. 5 / 1966** to... **23. 5 / 1966.**

Number of Days... **23**

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

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

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

Map Reference... **See accompanying maps of SAIDOR Patrol Reports No. 4 & 5 of 1957/58**

Objects of Patrol... **Conduct Council Elections BAI coast Local Government Council.**

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 £.....

Popul

67. 7. 5 (18)



TERRITORY OF PAPIA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-3-2.
If calling ask for FHF:DG.
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

MADANG.

26th October, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Saidor Patrol Report No. 7 of 1965/66
Jagadon - Part of Council Election Patrol

Please find attached the abovementioned Report carried out by Mr. W.R. Read together with comments by the A.D.C. Saidor.

It is pleasing to note that the elections ran smoothly.

Mr. Read's reporting on the election is clear and concise as are his general comments on the area patrolled.

D Clifton-Bassett
D. Clifton-Bassett
District Commissioner.

c.c.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~
SAIDOR.

67-2-2

Sub-District Office,
Saider,
Madang District.

13th June 1966

District Commissioner,
Madang District,
Madang.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No.7 of 1965/66.
YAGANON-PART MOT COUNCIL ELECTION PATROL.

Forwarded herewith is the report of a Local Government Council Election Patrol carried out by Patrol Officer W.R.Read.

The election results are pleasing. The exceedingly rugged country does not permit the elections to be carried out without inconvenience to some of the people. On the first election accompanied by the candidates I had people lodge their votes in their village if it was on the patrol route rather than the strong only walking for hours to a central polling position. As long as Nominations are correctly received and candidates are present cannot see why it cannot be done in future.

While in Madang I learned that the majority of Diman people presented themselves at Bibi for inclusion in the Astrolabe Bay Council. They have hamlets on both sides of the Gowar River the boundary line of the Councils.

Bagonda is in a particularly isolated position and while Kubigan is more convenient geographically for them they were emphatic about being associated with Fuyende.

Muniana has shifted about over the years because of landslides or fear of them. They are nearer to Mauwewere than to Ramba but are affiliated on the west side of the Mot.

Mr Read has written a good report marred by failure to adhere to Village Population Register spellings. Owing to limited time before Census operations I am forwarding the Report as it is.

The Regional Works Engineer is expected to view the proposed road mentioned in the report in the near future.

P.O.J. and claim for camping allowance accompany.

R. J. ...
(P. ...)
Assistant District Commissioner

(16)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.
MADANG District.

25th May, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.
MADANG District.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1965/66

<u>Officer Conducting the Patrol:</u>	Warren R Read, Patrol Officer.
<u>Objects of the Patrol:</u>	To conduct council elections for the area covered.
<u>Area Patrolled:</u>	The YAGANON and part MOT Census Divisions.
<u>Duration of Patrol:</u>	From 1/5/66 to 23/5/66 23 days.
<u>Personnel Accompanying:</u>	4 R.P.&N.G.C. 1 Council clerik. Various carriers.
<u>Map Reference:</u>	See accompanying maps of SAIDOR Patrol Reports No. 4 & 5 of 1957/58.

INTRODUCTION:

1. The purpose of this patrol was to conduct council elections for the RAI coast Local Government Council in the seventeen Wards — most of them new ones — contained in the YAGANON and part upper MOT Census Divisions. The elections for the remaining fifteen Wards in the RAI coast council were carried out by SAIDOR Patrol # 6 of 65/66. As can be seen from the enclosed diary the election patrol was completed within the twenty one day time limit.

2. Any other administrative matters that occurred during the course of the patrol were given immediate and full attention. Such as complaints proposed road constructions and discussions on economic development. Although on the whole only a few matters of this nature were brought forward and the majority of the patrol's time was spent carrying out the elections.

3. Only a few of the villages visited were coastal, the rest were situated high in the FINISTERRE mountain ranges and walking from place to place was most difficult and in parts rather dangerous. For example on two occasions the patrol had to clamber up ladders which the local people had constructed and placed against the cliffs to enable them to have an accessible track.

4. The patrol was accompanied by Matthew/UTE who comes from the SIASSI Islands and is at present the RAI coast Local Government Council clerk. His companionship and assistance with the elections, especially with the compilation of the electoral roll form six, was most appreciated.

DIARY:

5. Sunday, 1st May:

Patrol mounted SAIDOR 1130 hrs and departed by tractor/trailer for the MOT river. Arrived MOT 1300 hrs. Recruited carriers at MOT and departed for BILLIAU Lutheran Mission station. Short stopover BILLIAU, then on to LAMTUB and arrived there 1700 hrs.

The night spent LAMTUB in grounds of primary T school.

6. Monday, 2nd May:

Shown over school at LAMTUB by head teacher. Then departed 0900 hrs for MINDIRI. Arrival MINDIRI village 1230 hrs. Inspection of village and general discussion with villagers present.

Some groups in this ward did not arrive until 1730 hrs. Method of voting explained. Nominations taken for candidates seeking election and position, of those nominated, determined for placing on ballot paper.

Evening spent writing names of candidates on ballot papers.

The night spent MINDIRI.

7. Tuesday, 3rd May:

Commenced elections for ward 29 at MINDIRI 0800 hrs and completed by 0930 hrs. Patrol departed MINDIRI 1000 hrs and arrived SEGI 1500 hrs. Camp set up SEGI and results of election at MINDIRI calculated.

Patrol remained the night at SEGI.

8. Wednesday, 4th May:

Patrol departed SEGI 0830 hrs and arrived ORINMA 1120 hrs. Camp set up ORINMA.

Nominations taken for the election of Candidates — position of those accepted determined and placed on ballot papers by 1300 hrs. Polling commenced 1400 hrs and completed by 1530 hrs. Afternoon spent counting ballot papers and other clerical duties connected with the elections.

Patrol remained the night at ORINMA.

9. Thursday, 5th May: Due bad weather patrol departed ORINMA 0900 hrs

arrived MEIBU 1100 hrs. Nominations taken for candidates. Election commenced 1300 hrs and completed by 1530 hrs for MEIBU and SITABA.

Departed MEIBU 1600 hrs arrived GURU 1630 hrs. Unable to hold election as ONGO group not arrived. Arrived back MEIBU 1730 hrs.

Patrol spent the night at MEIBU

10. Friday, 6th May:

Departed MEIBU 0630 hrs and arrived GURU 0715 hrs. Nominations taken for councillors. Writing of names on ballot papers. Commenced election 0900 hrs completed by 1045 hrs.

Patrol departed GURU 1130 hrs arrived SIMIDIDI 1620 hrs.

Patrol spent the night SIMIDIDI.

11. Saturday, 7th May:

Nominations taken for candidates from SIMIDIDI and VANGENDAM. Ballot papers filled in by 1000 hrs election commenced by 1130 hrs completed by 1330 hrs. Then counting of ballot papers.

General discussion with some of the villagers during the afternoon.

Patrol spent the night SIMIDIDI.

12. Sunday, 8th May:

Remained SIMIDIDI. Inspection of aid post and village. Rest of the day observed.

Patrol spent the night at SIMIDIDI.

13. Monday, 9th May:

Late departure through bad weather — patrol departed SIMIDIDI 1030 hrs and arrived KUBUGAM 1300 hrs. Nominations taken for candidates from KUBUGAM, WANGETC and SAKARILA groups 1330 hrs. Writing up of ballot papers. Election commenced 1500 hrs completed by 1700 hrs.

Patrol spent the night KUBUGAM.

14. Tuesday, 10th May:

Patrol departed KUBUGAM and arrived 1515 hrs, after nearly eight hours difficult walking, at FUENDE. Camp set up FUENDE rest house.

Patrol remained the night at FUENDE.

15. Wednesday, 11th May:

Nominations taken for candidates from KEONGO, KUREI and SARAKIRI groups 0800 hrs. Elections commenced 0930 hrs completed by 1200 hrs.

Nominations taken from FUENDE and BANGONDA groups 1300 hrs. Elections commenced 1400 hrs. Completed by 1700 hrs.

The patrol remained the night FUENDE.

16. Thursday, 12th May:

Patrol departed FUENDE 0800 hrs and arrived MATOKO 1030 hrs after rather steep climb. 1100 hrs nominations taken for wards 22 and 19. Position of names determined and entered on ballot papers for two wards. 1300 hrs elections commenced for ward 22 completed by 1500 hrs. Commenced elections for ward 19 this completed by 1730 hrs.

Patrol spent the night at MATOKO.

17. Friday, 13th May:

Patrol departed MATOKO 0830 hrs and arrived RAMBA 1200 hrs. Camp set up RAMBA rest house.

Talk given on the election and method of voting. Rest of the day spent inspecting village and general discussions with the local people whilst awaiting the arrival of the MUNIANA people. By 1800 hrs had not arrived. Elections postponed until the morrow.

Patrol spent the night at RAMBA.

18. Saturday, 14th May:

Nominations taken for ward 21 at RAMBA 0800 hrs. Writing of names on ballot papers. Election commenced 0910 hrs completed by 1030 hrs.

Patrol departed RAMBA 1100 hrs and arrived MAURERE 1345 hrs. Nominations taken from ward 18. Writing of names on the ballot paper. Commenced election 1530 hrs. Completed by 1730 hrs.

Patrol spent the night at MAURERE.

19. Sunday, 15th May:

The day observed and the patrol remained at MAURERE.

Patrol spent the night at MAURERE.

20. Monday, 16th May:

First part of the day spent at MAURERE inspecting the village and in general discussion with the local people.

Rest of the day spent attending to clerical duties connected with the elections.

Patrol remained the night at MAURERE.

21. Tuesday, 17th May:

Complaints heard and settled and general discussion with the local people at MAURERE. Departed MAURERE 1130 hrs and arrived back at RAMBA 1545 hrs. Then on to MAIBANG arrived 1900 hrs.

Patrol spent the night at MAIBANG.

22. Wednesday, 18th May:

Nominations taken for ward 17 at MAIBANG 0800 hrs. Writing of names on the ballot papers until 1000 hrs. Elections then commenced complete by 1200 hrs. Ballot papers counted and sorted out etc.

Patrol departed MAIKANG 1300 hrs and arrived WARAI 1430 hrs. Candidates names taken and written up on the ballot papers. Elections commenced 1600 hrs and completed by 1730 hrs.

Patrol remained the night at WARAI.

23. Thursday, 19th May:

Patrol departed WARAI 0700 hrs and arrived SORANG 1020 hrs. Slight confusion over who candidates were to be, also attendance not as good as it could be. Decided to postpone the elections until the morrow.

Patrol remained the night at SORANG.

24. Friday, 20th May:

Elections commenced 0800 hrs and completed by 1100 hrs. Names of candidates were received by 0650 hrs.

Patrol departed SORANG 1130 hrs and arrived LAMTUB village 1500 hrs.

Patrol spent the night at LAMTUB village.

25. Saturday, 21st May:

Patrol departed LAMTUB 0830 hrs and arrived BASOR 1220 hrs. Nominations taken for candidates for wards 23 and 26 and names written up on the ballot papers. Elections commenced 1400 hrs and completed for both wards prior to 1800 hrs.

Patrol spent the night at BASOR.

26. Sunday, 22nd May:

The day observed and the patrol remained BASOR village.

Patrol remained the night at BASOR village.

27. Monday, 23rd May:

Patrol departed BASOR 0800 hrs and arrived SAIDOR 1730 hrs. Reported to the Assistant District Commissioner and the patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY:

LOCAL SITUATION:

28. It is considered better to give an individual discussion of each group visited, followed by a collective general summing up at the completion of all these individual assessments. The attitude of these groups or census units to the elections will also be included here but will be more fully discussed under the heading ELECTIONS.

29. The census units are listed in the order which the patrol came across them and the Ward number to which each belongs to; is also indicated.

WARD 29

MINDIRI:

30. There appeared to be some confusion as to the date of arrival of the patrol to this village and consequently the elections could not be held on the date intended, but had to be deferred to the following day because of lack of attendance.

31. This village has been erected in a very impressive site, directly on the sea-shore with green grass well planted around each house. The houses are well constructed and intelligently laid out. These people were cooperative and responsive in all matters towards the patrol and there were no complaints brought to the attention of the writer. On the whole the state of affairs as found amongst this village seems most satisfactory.

GANGLAU:

32. These people voted at MINDIRI and attended in strong numbers. They showed interest in the elections and they had a considerable distance to walk from their village to the polling place. The patrol eventually passed through this village on route to ORINMA and everything was in order. These people had no troubles or complaints amongst themselves.

DUMUN:

33. A reasonable attendance was accorded by these people at MINDIRI, but it is felt that possibly more people could have been present. A reasonably satisfactory group who had no troubles.

KULILAU:

34. These people voted at MINDIRI and attended in good strength. They seemed contented and showed interest in their exercise of their franchise. They had no complaints or troubles.

KUBUK:

35. The situation here is similar to KULILAU. For these people attended in good force and indicated interest in the activities of the elections. Like KULILAU they had no complaints to bring forward to the patrol.

SEGI:

36. These people were the most far scattered of the whole six groups of this ward. In fact they had a good five hour walk from their village to the polling centre. Their village is situated high in the FINISTERRES at an estimated altitude of three thousand feet. They turned up in good strength at the polling. Indeed probably the only absentees were those people who were too old to walk the distance involved. They had no complaints and their village which the patrol slept in on route to ORINMA appeared quite clean and tidy.

WARD 30

ORINMA:

37. This group like SEGI are situated high in the mountains. They showed keen interest in the elections and their attendance was excellent. The IJUIAI from this village is a very impressive person and appears to be most loyal and pro-Administration in his outlook. The situation as found here was very pleasing and they had no disputes to bring to the writer's notice. All the village houses were well constructed, well laid out and appeared clean.

BUDAMU:

38. This village was not sighted by the patrol as the people turned up at ORINMA for their polling. Their attendance was reasonable as also was their interest in the elections.

DIMAN:

39. As only one person from this group turned up at ORINMA it is not possible to give an assessment of this village. Evidently ORINMA is a difficult six hour walk from DIMAN and these people sent word by their sole representative who attended that such a walk would be too tiring for them. Obviously this type of attitude displays little or no concern for the elections. The person from this village that did appear at ORINMA was informed to tell his people when he returned that it would be much better for them to try and take more interest in council activities, including the next election that will be held in several years time, as it is to their own benefit to do so. Had the writer been aware that there was sufficient time available, then these people would have been visited by the patrol. Unfortunately it was considered at the time that the patrol could not afford the required three days, as there was extremely rough country ahead with vast distances between each polling centre and according to the ordinance there was a time limit of twenty one days — excluding Sundays and Public Holidays — in which to complete the elections. Hence these people were not contacted. However as it turned out there may have possibly been a few days to spare, but this was not known at the time.

WARD 31

MEIBU:

40. There was good attendance and interest shown by this group in the activities of the elections and they took deep concern in the selecting of candidates seeking nomination to the council.

SITABA:

41. These people voted at MEIBU as they are in the same ward as the above mentioned census unit. Their attendance was reasonable as was their interest shown in the election activities. They had no complaints to bring forward.

WARD 32

GUHU:

42. These people are rather a large group and their attendance was quite good. Their initial attitude towards the elections seemed to be a bit vague. However the purpose and effect of selecting a candidate through the exercise of franchise was simply and fully explained to all of them and it is felt that such explanation was of great assistance in clarifying the situation. They had no disputes to bring forward. The writer was rather impressed by their ability to send messages by a large hollow log, which of course serves the purpose of a drum. It seems that most of the people of the area visited by the patrol have knowledge of this art of sending messages.

ONGO:

43. These people had a long walk to GUHU of some five hours. Their attendance was good as also was the interest shown.

BOTOTO:

44. These people, also, had a rather long walk to GURU and when this is considered their attendance was most pleasing as too was their interest shown in the elections. They had no troubles or complaints to bring forward. The patrol passed through this village, en route to SIMIDIDI, which was clean and well laid out.

KAMKARA:

45. A reasonable attendance was accorded by these people, although like GURU they appeared somewhat uncertain of just what the elections were all about. But with careful explanation such matters of uncertainty were soon cleared up.

WARD 27SIMIDIDI:

46. The patrol had rather a difficult six hour walk to this village, from GURU, ~~six hours~~ which is situated on a barren ridge at an estimated altitude of six thousand feet and surrounded by higher mountains. The attendance of these people was excellent and the interest shown pleasing. It was noticed that the 'TOOL TOOL' here had at least three medals in recognition of war service.

YONGENDAM:

47. As this village was not on the patrol route it was not sighted. They are in the same ward as SIMIDIDI and appeared there in solid strength for the polling and their attention to the activities was keen and they appear to be a very contented collection of people.

WARD 28KUBUGAM:

48. This village was used as the polling centre for this ward as the intended village WANGETO had no rest house. Moreover because of heavy rain which stayed most of the day it was necessary to find shelter under which to conduct the polling. These people appeared in good strength and showed marked interest in the elections. They had no complaints or troubles to bring forward to the patrol.

WANGETO:

49. These people turned up in reasonable strength at KUBUGAM and displayed interest in their voting. In fact it was they who decided it would be better to use KUBUGAM as the polling centre. For as stated previously they have no rest house in their village and evidently past patrols have camped at KUBUGAM and visited these people from there. Of course the other three villages in this ward went willingly along with this decision to alter the polling centre. They had no complaints and gave the impression of being most content with their environment.

SAKARILA:

50. These people showed a good attendance and their interest was reasonable. The situation as found amongst them was satisfactory.

WARD 24KWONGO:

51. Although it was originally intended that this village be

used as the polling centre for both wards 24 and 25, it was found that the geographical situation of this village as compared to FUENDE was unsuitable for the villages concerned with these two wards to use as a polling centre. Consequently FUENDE was mutually selected by both the patrol and the people for use as a voting place. The attendance displayed was excellent and interest was satisfactory. They had no complaints or troubles to bring forward to the patrol.

KUREI:

52. A reasonable attendance was accorded by this group, but they did not seem to indicate much interest in the elections, and the situation as found amongst them was fair. Once again they had no disputes to bring forward.

SARAKIRA:

53. The patrol passed through this village on route to FUENDE. It was well laid out and looked clean enough. They had a good attendance at the elections and their attitude and interest was reasonable.

WARD 25: FUENDE:

54. As previously stated this village was used as the polling centre for wards 24 and 25 in preference to KWONGO. FUENDE is a most impressive village both in appearance and in fact. The houses are well constructed and laid out, with white gravel paths surrounded by couch-grass lawns. Evidently these people make good use of the white granite, which is found in abundance in the nearby cliffs, for the laying of their pathways. These people proved themselves to be most generous and cooperative. It is felt that this excellent state of affairs can be attributed to the influence of the resident Hospital orderly rather than to the present 'LULUAI'. These people of course had no troubles or complaints to bring forward.

BANGONDA:

55. The patrol passed through this village on route to FUENDE from KUBUGAM. Generally this village was not clean as it could have been, nor were the houses laid out in a very satisfactory manner. However these people had to walk from their village to FUENDE and this took them some three hours. Indeed had they had to walk through to KWONGO as was originally intended this walk would have been more like four hours. Considering the long and difficult walk involved their attendance at the elections was a credit to them. Unfortunately, but with the exception of the 'LULUAI', the interest displayed was not as impressive as it could have been.

WARD 22

MATOKO:

56. This village is situated high on the cliffs that overlook FUENDE and takes a good two and a half hours to climb up to. This village was impressively laid out and well maintained. These people seem to be clearly under the influence of the Lutheran Mission. Indeed their attitude and behaviour appeared, to the writer anyway, to be a most practical demonstration of Christianity.

57. The attendance at the elections and their interest shown were both pleasing. They had no troubles or disputes to bring forward.

58. They are very interested in the construction of a vehicular road from MATOKO to BILLIAU on the coast. Such an undertaking would be, in the writer's opinion a somewhat herculean task and would necessitate the full cooperation and assistance, with the heavy labour, of all the villages between MATOKO and the coast.

59. These people were informed that the possibility of a construction would be discussed with higher authorities than the writer to see whether this undertaking could materialise or not. In fact they have already commenced work, but it was decided to persuade them to cease any further progress until the proposed road route can be pegged by someone who has knowledge concerning gradient limitations that must be taken into consideration if the road is to be accessible to vehicles.

60. The reason for this keenness is that the villagers are afraid without road connections from them to the coast they will be handicapped in any attempts at economic development, which of course makes sense.

GUHUNGOR:

61. This village is approximately two hours walk across from MATOKO. They of course have heavily intermarried with the MATOKO people and are very close concerning attitude, customs and ceremonial celebrations. Consequently they too like MATOKO are pressing for the construction of a vehicular road to the coast. Their attendance and interest at the elections was most satisfactory. They appeared very content and had no troubles or problems to bring forward to the patrol.

WARD 19

SARI:

62. A reasonable attendance and interest displayed at the elections. No complaints or problems.

YOPKI:

63. A reasonable attendance shown, although interest could have been better. No troubles or complaints.

KUMIBURUGU:

64. Only a fair attendance was accorded the patrol by this group and their attitude towards the elections tended to be slightly on the vague side. No complaints or problems.

65. The prospect of economic development seems to interest these people and they like MATOKO are keen for, and are prepared to construct from at least MATOKO, a road to the coast at BILLIAU. The other two groups in this ward did not appear to have the fire of enthusiasm for road development that MATOKO and this village have. But there is probably no doubt that once such a road commences they would soon realise its significance and their incentive would be aroused.

WARD 21

RAMBA:

66. It is a considerable difficult walk from MATOKO to RAMBA over poorly cleared walking tracks. On the patrol's arrival the people of MUNIANA had not appeared and because they had rather a long walk from their village to the polling centre, it was decided to postpone the elections until their arrival which was not till the next day.

67. As this village was the polling centre the attendance was good, but unfortunately their interest displayed was not over enthusiastic. They had no troubles to bring forward. It is interesting to note that the councillor has a 'library' of village books dating back to 1941.

LUSUANG:

68. These people arrived in good strength at RAMBA. Their interest shown in the elections was good and the local situation as found amongst them seems satisfactory.

MUNIANA:

69. As previously mentioned this group did not arrive at RAMBA on the date indicated on the council published agenda. They had rather a long walk and did not arrive until the following day. Unfortunately the number that did arrive was by no means vast. Although generally this group is not considered a large village. They gave the impression of being very pro-administration and well behaved.

KIAMBUI:

70. A good interest and attendance accorded by this group at RAMBA. They had no complaints.

WARD 18II. MAURERE:

71. It was a difficult walk of nearly three hours from RAMBA to this village. MAURERE was very clean and the houses are well constructed on high stilts. Although each house is in very close proximity to its neighbours. This is a result of lack of suitable building space. For this village is situated on rough mountain which severely limits suitable availability of building space.

72. It was interesting to note that these people have used bamboo in the form of pipes to bring drinking water from its source, a considerable distance of nearly one quarter of a mile, to the village.

73. This group were very obliging and cooperative to the patrol. They had no complaints and their attendance and interest at the elections was good.

YORKIA:

74. These people are only situated slightly over one hour's walk from the above mentioned village. They turned up in good strength and showed marked interest in what was going on.

WARD 17MAIBANG:

75. It was a walk of some eight hours to this village from MAURERE over very difficult mountain terrain. On arrival the patrol received a most hospitable welcome and these people proved themselves to be most generous and cooperative in all matters. Their interest and attendance at the elections was very pleasing. They had no complaints to bring forward and seemed a most contented collection of people.

REITE:

76. Reasonable attendance and interest displayed. No complaints or troubles to be found. Voted at MAIBANG as did all the groups of this ward.

SEBIANG:

77. Attendance and interest not up to the usual standard

displayed by most of the other groups so far previously mentioned. They had no troubles or complaints.

ASANG:

78. This group appeared in good numbers, although at times the writer got the impression they were a bit vague on just what was going on. However voting went over satisfactorily. They had no troubles or complaints to bring forward.

WARD 16

WARAI:

79. This village, unlike the majority that had previously been contacted, was directly on the sea. Although they were waiting in good numbers for the arrival of the patrol and showed, on the surface anyway, interest in the elections, they did not ever impress the writer as there appeared to be a rather reluctant attitude in everything they undertook. However the elections went over smoothly and one complaint was settled to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned.

LAMTUB:

80. These people gathered at WARAI as did all the groups in this ward. Their attendance and interest displayed was satisfactory, although their village which the patrol overnights at on route to PASOR could do with a good clean up. LAMTUB is another coastal village. There is a small trade store here operated by a local man and owned by a Chinese from MADANG. They had no complaints or troubles to bring forward to the patrol.

DAMOIN and SINGOR:

81. Good attendance and interest displayed by both these two groups. No complaints or troubles amongst either of them.

WARD 20

SORANG:

82. A reasonable attendance and interest shown. Unfortunately a number of men from this group declined from voting as they claimed they didn't approve of the candidates who were standing. Reasonable attendance, but on the whole these people gave the impression of not being over enthusiastic about what was going on. They had no complaints or troubles.

MASI:

83. Reasonable attendance and interest no problems to bring forward.

KOKI and KOTKU:

84. These two groups are more or less the one line and in fact MOBAP is a sub-clan of KOKI and on occasions of census revision they gather with KOKI. That is to say in so far as the writer is aware KOKI is the name of the census unit for both KOKI and the sub-clan MOBAP. The attendance of these two groups was very good and their interest pleasing. Like most groups discussed so far they had no troubles or complaints to bring forward to the notice of the patrol.

WARD 23GUFFI:

85. Rather a small group all of whom lined at BASOR as did all the groups in this ward. They had no complaints to bring forward and appeared to be very content. Their interest shown was satisfactory.

BOUDOU:

86. A very small group who turned up in good attendance at BASOR. They had no complaints or troubles and showed marked interest in the elections.

BIXUA:

87. A small group, well behaved — interest and attendance good and no troubles.

BASOR:

88. This village is a most well laid out and attractive place. The accommodation provided to the patrol was excellent. It was noted that the village houses were larger here than those noticed in other previous places visited by the patrol. These people were most hospitable and cooperative in all matters. Their attendance was good as to was their interest displayed as to what was going on concerning the elections. Although these people themselves had no troubles or complaints to bring forward to the patrol, a dispute was heard and settled here, concerning an adultery complaint, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties involved.

GOGOU:

89. The patrol passed through this village on route to BASOR and it was most clean and well kept. The houses were stoutly constructed and laid out in an intelligent manner. The ex 'FOOLFOOL' from this village is a very impressive person and it was noticed that he a number of medals in recognition of war service. The attendance accorded by this group was pleasing, although they are only a small line anyway. Their interest was quite good and they had no disputes to bring forward.

WARD 26VADO; DOGINCO; FORGUAN; SINAGE; DEIN:

90. As these five groups are all very small and inter-related to a high extent they have all been grouped together for the purposes of this report. The attendance and interest shown by these five groups was good and their behaviour at the elections excellent. They of course had no troubles to bring forward. Their polling centre was BASOR.

91. It can be clearly seen from reading this report that very few disputes were brought to the attention of the writer. This it seems is a common characteristic of the RAI coast people. It of course implies that either these people a most law abiding in their daily activities and get along extremely well with one another, or that any such infringements of the law which may occur are being 'covered up' by the village 'headmen'. It is the writer's opinion that probably the former possibility is more applicable to these people as they have been under contact for a considerable amount of time now and are well under the consolidated influence of the Administration. Although it is fully realised that there are no doubt a few incidences of minor law breaking which are settled by the village councillors or other influential men and are never brought to the notice of the Administrative officer conducting the patrol. However

this in a way is a satisfactory means of settlement provided the offence is only of a minor matter and the arbitrator is capable of giving a just and fair decision.

92. Generally it can be said in concluding this section of the report that the local situation as encountered by the writer in the YAGANON and upper MOT Census Divisions is most satisfactory.

ELECTIONS:

93. An extra copy of this report will be forwarded in case the Commissioner for Local Government - ment is interested in glancing at any of the sections contained in it. However it is intended that a separate Election Report will be completed and submitted with this report.

94. Generally the elections for the area covered, which is commonly referred to as the No. 1 RAI coast, went over very well and the people who took part in the elections appeared interested in what they were doing. The electoral roll (form six) was compiled for all those who voted, as by far the majority of the wards covered were new ones. There was a total of 2111 voters of whom nearly half would have been women. Unfortunately no females stood for nomination as candidates. This of course is a result of these people still retaining part of their inherent primitive attitude towards women that their capabilities are limited to certain aspects of village affairs.

95. Generally with a few exceptions the successful candidate in each ward attained his absolute majority by a ' landslide '. That is to imply that the successful candidate would ' get home ' on the first preference with most of the people in the ward voting for him. The unsuccessful candidate would only receive a few votes, if any at all. On one occasion only, at RAMBA (ward 21) the successful candidate attained his absolute majority on the third count. But this was the only exception and all the other candidates received their success on the first count.

96. The polling was carried out in strict accordance with the provisions under the Local Government Ordinance 1963. The necessary forms have been completed and will be forwarded to their respective places (ie. District Commissioner, Regional Local Government Officer and Commissioner for Local Government.)

MEDICAL and HEALTH:

97. As has been previously stated the patrol was accompanied by an aid-post orderly who performed his duties adequately when required to do so.

98. There are aid-posts situated at SIMIDIDI, FUENDE and KANWENK MAUREE, all of these seemed to be reasonably well stocked with medical supplies. Evidently the local people give adequate support to the resident orderlies of these three places in all matters.

99. It was noted that there was a high incidence of goitre amongst the people contacted or rather visited, especially in the people from RANGONDA. This ugly swelling of the thyroid gland is evidently caused through lack of sufficient iodised salt in the diet. Another common complaint noticed was dermatitis which quite a number of people seemed to have very bad, especially children. The Hospital Orderly in charge at SAIDOR has been instructed to take if possible preventive steps in this matter.

100. There were no cases of Hansen's disease noticed among the people of the two divisions visited. In fact on the whole it is considered that the health of the local people sighted was reasonable.

R.P.&N.G.C.

101. As has been previously mentioned in the preamble of this report the patrol was accompanied by four members of the constabulary, all of whom carried out their duties to the entire satisfaction of the writer. R.S.I forms have been completed for each of them and forwarded to the Commissioner of Police whilst duplicate entries have been made in their records of service.

MISSIONS:

102. The most predominately active mission in the area covered was the Lutherans who have their headquarters for this area at BILLIAU. They have had churches erected at certain places throughout the area of the YAGANON and part MOT that the patrol visited and have local teachers stationed there. The Roman Catholics seem to be only slightly active in the area.

EDUCATION:

103. There is an Administration primary school at LANTUB and the European teacher-in-charge Mr. L.J. Carroll seems to be doing an excellent job in all matters. The number of pupils is considerable, but it is impossible for the writer to give an accurate figure at this stage.

CONCLUSION:

104. Very little can be written here as it would merely lead to repetition for each sub-heading already discussed draws its own conclusion. The elections went over well and the interest shown by the local people was satisfactory and the average attendance of all eligible voters would be in the vicinity of eighty five percent.

105. The necessary forms and clerical matters surrounding the elections have been attended to and will be submitted in due course to the appropriate places. It is also intended to do an election report in the very near future.

Warren R. Head
(Warren R. Head)
Patrol Officer.

30/5/66.