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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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STATION: Wasu

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Wasu, Wantoat, Kaiapit]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAVE .NI.

PATROL REPORT OF: WASU MOROBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 4 1957/58 Number of Reports: 4

PERORT No: WASU	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[1] 1 OF 1957/58	1-16	N.J. CAVANAGH C.P.O	SIO CENSUS DIVISION.		20.8.57 - 18.9.57	
[2] 2 OF 1957/58	1-30	R.J. GREEN P.O	URUWA/YUPNA CENSUS DIVISION.		12.11.57 - 22.12.57	
[3] 3 OF 1957/58	1-15	C.C. GIFFARD P.O	SIO CENSUS DIVISION.		11.2.58 - 21.2.58	
[4] 4 OF 1957/58	1-26	C.C. GIFFARD P.O	KIMBA/SELEPET CENSUS DIVISION.		8.4.58 - 5.6.58	
[] [Wantoat]						
[] 1 OF 1957/58	1-30	C.E. DEATH P.O	WANTOAT CENSUS DIVISION.		9.7.57 - 16.8.57	
[] 2 OF 1957/58	1-17	C.E. DEATH P.O	WANTOAT CENSUS DIVISION.		MAP 14.11.57 - 30.11.57	
[] [Kaiapit]						
[] 2 OF 1957/58	1-14	D.P. MAROVEY CPO	WAFFA CENSUS DIVISION.		21.11.57 - 26.12.57	
[] 3 OF 1957/58	1-12	D.P. MAROVEY CPO	MIRKHAM HEADWATERS		MAP 31.1.58 - 11.2.58	
[] 4 OF 1957/58	1-15	P.P. HAVILAND	AMARI CENSUS DIVISION.		18.3.58 - 25.5.58	
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MOROB DISTRICT

PATROL POST REPORTS 1957/1958

MASU

N. J. CAUVAGH No. 1 SIO CENSUS DIVISION
R. J. GREEN No. 2 URUWA/YUPMA CENSUS DIVISION
C. C. GIFFARD No. 3 SIO CENSUS DIVISION
C. C. GIFFARD No. 4 KOMBA/SELEPET CENSUS DIVISION

WANTOAT

C. E. DEATH No. 1 WANTOAT CENSUS DIVISION
C. E. DEATH No. 2 WANTOAT CENSUS DIVISION

KALAPIT

D. P. HARVEY No. 2 WATTA CENSUS DIVISION
D. P. HARVEY No. 3 MARKHAM HEADWATERS
P. P. HAVILAND No. 4 AMARI CENSUS DIVISION



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/12

PATROL REPORT



District of MORIBE Report No. WAS NO. 1 OF 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by CADET PATROL OFFICER N.J. CAVANAGH

Area Patrolled SIO CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. H. LAKE E.M.A.

Natives 3 R.P.N.G.C.
3 N.M.O. 2 D.A.S.F. FIELD WORKERS

Duration—From 20/8/1957 to 18/9/1957

Number of Days NINETEEN (19)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1957

Medical 7/1957

Map Reference 2037 MADANG, 2035 SAGSAG, 2033 NARKHAM, 2034 LAE 4 miles-1 inch.

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS

(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

G. R. ...
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ NIL

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

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

30/9/12

31st October, 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Anthropologist, Dept., of Native Affairs.

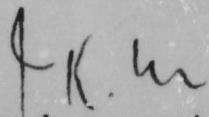
MINUTE

File No. 30-9-101.

Govt. Print.—8017/4.66.

SUBJECT	Patrol Report No. 1. 1957/58 -Wasu.
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Your attention is invited to the notes under the heading Anthropology in this report.


 (J.K. McCarthy)
 Acting Director.

Copied for anthrop files.
[Signature]
10/1/57.

PA

30-9-101.

31st October, 1957.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report No.1. 1957/58 - Wasu.

I am very favourably impressed with your memorandum to Mr. Cavanagh. It covers concisely and completely matters brought up in the patrol report, and provides me with the necessary information as to what action has been taken.

The remarks on the Tuitul Bolo have been noted. You might give some thought to recommending him for outstanding services with a view to his receiving a Loyal Service Medal.

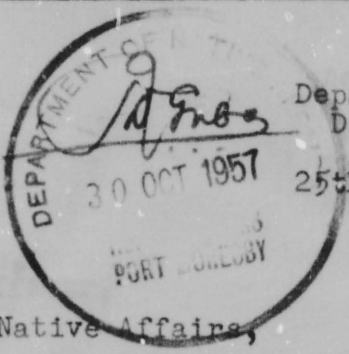
Mr. Cavanagh has carried out his patrol in a most satisfactory manner and his presentation is good.

J. K. M.
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

20/9/57 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ARRH.DD



File 30-1-9 -646
Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L.A.E.
25th October, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. WASU 1 of 1957/58.
MR. N. J. CAVANAGH - CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Mr. Cavanagh's Patrol Report is forwarded herewith,
and it covers his patrol to the SIO Census Division.

No further action is necessary at Headquarters.

A.R. Haviland
(A.R. Haviland.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30-1-9 -645

ARR.DD

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L.A.E.
25th October, 1957.

Mr. N. Cavanagh,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
W A S U.

PATROL REPORT NO. WASU 1 of 1957/58.

Receipt of your Patrol Report mentioned above is acknowledged.


The Department of the Army at Port Moresby will be advised of the un-exploded ammunition and shells at NAMBARIWA, and arrangements will be made for the bomb disposal Corporal to visit the area.

Recommendations will shortly be made to the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen, in regard to plans and types of boats suitable for cargo carrying, and it is hoped that the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society will be able to acquire one within a reasonable time.

The subject of absentees and control of recruiting is the matter of numerous memoranda, and is being considered at present at Headquarters level.

A copy of your section on Agriculture will be forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer.

In future when including sections on Anthropology please add several copies so that these may be forwarded to the Department concerned.


(A.R. Haviland.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WAS 30/1

Patrol Post,
WASU.

30th September, 1957.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT - NO. 1 of 1957/1958.

Patrol conducted by : N.J. Cavanagh, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol accompanied by : Europeans - Mr. H. Lake, B.M.A.
Natives - 3 R.F.N.G.C.
2 D.A.S.V. Field Workers.
3 N.M.C.

Area Patrolled : SIO CENSUS DIVISION.

Duration of Patrol : 20/3/57 - 18/9/57

Number of days - 19.

Last D.N.A. Patrol : June 1956.

Last Medical Patrol : July 1956.

Purpose of Patrol : Census Revision
Routine Administration.

DIARY.

- TUESDAY AUGUST 20 1230 hours. Departed Wasu per M.V. Morobe accompanied by Patrol Officer R. Green and Medical Assistant H. Lake. Arrived Sic village 1330 hours. Mr. Green addressed all villagers. Departed Sic 0200 hours.
- Wednesday August 21 Arrived Citua per M.V. Morobe 0600 hours. Inspection and census. Village school visited.
- Thursday August 22 To Kumukio. Time - 3½ hours. Census and inspection.
- Friday August 23 To hamlet of Zauma - ¼ hr. Inspected and returned to Kumukio. To hamlet Soleng - 20 mins. Inspection and village school visited. PM. Returned to Citua - 3½ hrs.
- Saturday August 24 To Nambariwa - 5 hours. Census and village inspection.
- Sunday August 25 Nambariwa.
- Monday August 26 To Sic No. 2 - 20 mins. Census and inspection. Slept Sic No. 1.
- Tuesday August 27 Visited schools at Sic No. 1 and Sic No. 2. Inspection and census of Sic No. 1.
- Wednesday August 28 To Lebangando - 3 hours. Census and inspection. Returned to Sic. Village matters discussed.
- Thursday August 29 To Wasu Patrol Post - 3½ hours.
- Saturday August 31 To Malasanga - 3½ hours. Census and inspection.
- Sunday September 1 To Bukaru, hamlet of Singorokai. Inspected. To Singorokai. Total time - 6 hours. Census and inspection.
- Monday September 2 To Roinji - 6 hours. Census and inspection for both Roinji and Darongge (same site.)
- Tuesday September 3 To Singorokai - 6 hours.
- Wednesday Sept. 4 To Boneia - 4½ hours. Census and inspection. To Nineaia - 1½ hours. Census and inspection.
- Thursday Sept. 5 To Malasanga - 9 hours.
- Friday Sept 6 To Wasu Patrol Post - 3½ hours.
- Tuesday Sept 17 To Kiari - 50 mins. Census and inspection. To Weliki - 3 hours. Census and inspection.
- Wednesday Sept 18 Returned to Wasu.

Number of days - 19.

INTRODUCTION.

The Sio Division stretches along the coast to both the East and West of Wasu Patrol Post. The total population of the area is 2,898, the bulk of which live to the east of Wasu in the large villages of Sio No. 1, Sio No. 2, and Gitan.

The area is covered partly with kamai and partly short scrub with rain-forest on the slopes of the coastal range. The main rivers of the area are the Kwama, Timbe and Nambariwa. During the patrol the Kwama and Timbe had only a very small flow however during the 'wet' season these streams carry a great volume of water and the mouths are greatly enlarged. The Nambariwa River is a rather deep one but has not a great flow of water. During the war vessel sheltered and hid in its channels however the mouth is now rather shallow. During my stay at Nambariwa the stream was partly explored and an old Japanese ammunition dump was revealed. I was told that after the war a lot of equipment was removed from this site but there is still a large amount of ammunition and shells still there. The people said that in about the year 1949 the surrounding bush was burnt to clear the area for gardening however some of the shells exploded and the people have since kept away from the area. My knowledge of explosives is not wide enough to state if there are still live shells there, however I think that a visit by an explosives expert would be warranted.

The patrol was carried out during the 'dry' season and rain was experienced on only one occasion. The rest of the days were clear and sunny. Although walking along the coast was not tedious the heat made one feel very uncomfortable. The villages on the east of Wasu are fairly close however to the west of Wasu there are some very long walks between settlements.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. H. Lake, Medical Assistant, and three Native Medical Orderlies, who carried out an anti-leishmaniasis campaign through the area, injections being given to all villagers present. The last medical patrol of the area was done in June, 1956 and the last census was carried out in July, 1956. Because this patrol was accompanied by a Medical Assistant the health aspect of the area will not be covered in this report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people of the Sio Division can be separated into three distinct classes. The inhabitants of the coastal villages to the east of Wasu Patrol Post are the most advanced, being a healthy, mentally alert, though lazy people. The coastal people to the west of Wasu are a very listless people whose general appearance gives one the impression that they have no interest in life. The remaining villagers living on the coastal range are a mountain people in no great state of advancement however over the years they are improving in many respects such as village cleanliness.

It has been stated before that the Sios are "much more industrious abroad than at home." This is very true for the East Sios especially the inhabitants of Sio No. 1 and 2. The number of male absentees in employment is disturbingly high, the figures for these two villages being :-

Sio No. 1 73.4%
Sio No. 2 52%

This fact is no doubt one of the main reasons why housing is not of a high standard and the coconut groves are overgrown. The villages have large coconut groves but production could be greatly extended. During the last year the Sios have been freighting their copra to Lae and selling to the Copra Marketing Board instead of local traders. The proceeds from this copra have gone into the village bank accounts. The money held in the accounts at present are :-

Sio No. 1 £2006 - 17 - 7
Sio No. 2 and Nambariwa. £1682 - 16 - 1

During the last year a total of £3212 has been entered this money coming from copra, thus showing that the people at home have not been totally inactive.

The people originally intended to purchase a boat of their own which could carry their copra and run a village business, however now

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.)

they have decided to join with the other coastal areas of the Finschhafen Sub-District who are to purchase a vessel which will operate throughout the area, collecting copra and other products, under the Finschhafen Marketing and Developing Society.

With all the money going into the bank account and none to the producer the people have no great incentive for individual enterprise. The previous officer pointed out the dangers of this policy and suggested a system whereby each producer would get some remuneration for his work. The people have not yet brought this scheme into operation. However once the F.M.D.S. comes into operation this practise will cease.

The people of the west coast of Wasu were the subjects of the West Sio Transfer. This plan has been dealt with fully in Patrol Report Wasu No.4 of 1955/56 and will not be reiterated here. The villages concerned have now returned to the old sites on the coast and at the time of the patrol were still working on the construction of their houses. The people have been instructed to finish this work as soon as possible. It is pleasing to note the number of births in these villages and the slight increase in population. Since the last patrol two new Aidposts have been established in the area, one at Nirasia and the other at Roinji, thus these people all have easy access to medicine and medical aid.

The native attitude throughout the Sio area seems to be good and there is little crime. At almost every village there was a singsing on the night of the patrol's stay, which is usually a good sign. Even the apparently lifeless West Sios had their singsings in each village.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The most outstanding village official in the Sio area is undoubtedly Tultul BULO of Kiasi Village. Bulo has been very helpful to the Officers at Wasu Patrol Post and has served faithfully the office of Tultul since 1936. He is now becoming rather aged but still always reports minor troubles in the area. There is no other outstanding official in the area.

Unofficial councillors have been appointed in all the coastal villages but generally speaking they serve merely to confuse the status of the Government appointed village leader.

As stated earlier the standard of housing in the coastal villages is generally of a poor standard although most of the Sios are not lacking totally of money. The housing of the mountain people is of a much higher standard consisting very often of solid buildings constructed of planks, compared with the rather frail dwellings of bamboo and sage stems of the coastals. Also the general appearance of the mountain villages is much tidier than those along the coast.

The village of Kuzukio with its two hamlets of Solong and Zama, which was reported by the last patrol as being in a disgraceful condition has been improved considerably and was one of the neatest seen.

The three villages of Malasanga, Singorokai and Roinji have now all returned to the coast. The village of Malasanga is now situated about two miles east of its old coastal site on Reias Point. The present is beside a good water supply which is a fast flowing stream used for both washing and drinking. It is right on the foreshore and is open to receive all breezes. Housing is not yet completed.

Singorokai village is split up into two settlements. One is at the old coastal site near Lopsius Point and the other is about three miles to the east and about three quarters of a mile inland. The site of this hamlet is very good beside a large swiftly flowing stream, on an area of kunai, open to receive all breezes. Housing at the hamlet, Buke-a, is of a good type and almost completed however more work has to be done at Singorokai.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGER OFFICIALS (cont.)

Hoinji and Durongge villages are now amalgamated at Hoinji's old coastal site. This village is very tidy and all housing has been completed. This village is the neatest of the villages on the coast, even though the population combined consists of only 96.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND RESTHOUSES.

The roads throughout the Sio region are generally in good condition and well kept. However the road from Sio to Labangando had been neglected and the kum? was chest high most of the way. This length is under the care of the people of Sio No. 1. The only part where the track is at all precipitous is at Gniessan Point, where rough ladders made from saplings are used to navigate the steep cliffs on the point. These had recently been repaired and were in good condition.

There are no bridges along the coast, all streams being crossed either by fording or canoes. With the exception of the Nambarisa River and the mouth of Sio Lagoon all rivers can be forded without much difficulty except when in flood when they can be very treacherous. A few months ago a mountain native who was returning to his village was lost while crossing the Urasa River. At the time the river was in flood and although he was being aided by Tultal Solo to cross the stream, they were both washed out to sea and the mountain native was taken by a shark. His body was not recovered.

Most of the resthouses were found to be in a satisfactory condition although the resthouse and police barracks at Sio No. 1 are in need of replacement.

AGRICULTURE.

The staples of the Sio people are yams and taro. Other foods consist of manis (a root crop), sugar cane, tapioca, bananas, pumpkins, sago and watermelon. The Sios to the east of Wasa also trade with the inland people exchanging clay cooking pots which are made only by the East Sios for bags of Chinese taro and sweet potatoes and also native grown tobacco from the mountains.

The main economic crop of the area is coconuts. As stated earlier the West Sios have comparatively large groves although such is overgrown and not worked extensively. However copra production has been carried out and the erection of two hot-air type dryers by D.A.S.F. workers at Sio has given copra production a boost. One dryer was built at Sio No. 1 and the other at Sio No. 2. The West Sios do not produce much copra, the little produced is sun-dried and sold to local traders. However Native Agricultural Workers have been patrolling the area marking new plantings and advising in care of coconut groves.

The inland Sios have started planting coffee and it seems to be doing quite well, however at that height I consider ^{it} essential and Agricultural Workers have been training the people the correct methods of planting and lining. The trade store at Wasa buys all coffee offered and the people here have a handy market. The Lutheran Mission at Ulap also buys coffee from the area.

The people are being encouraged to plant new coffee gardens on the family group basis as previously and as these mountain people have large areas of land large gardens can be established and this should prove a good source of income for the people.

At present there are no cocoa plantings in the region and none will be carried out until an Agricultural Officer has investigated fully the possibility of establishing cocoa gardens.

Rice has been tried in the area but has not proved satisfactory and there are no plantings at present. The people have no desire to carry out large rice plantings. Peanuts have been tried and seem to have grown well. The people have requested peanuts for planting and these have been requested from the District Agricultural Officer. These peanut plantings however would be only for village consumption.

AGRICULTURE. (cont.)

There are pigs in all villages but along the coast they are not present in large numbers. Fowls are also in evidence in all villages. There are numerous wild pigs in the bush of which some are hunted to supplement the diet. The native people also obtain a great deal of fish which also supplies an additive to their staples.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The only mission operating in the area is the Lutheran Mission which has a strong hold in the area although the village of Hoinji has no contact with the mission. In Sio No.1 and Sio No.2 there are two very impressive churches built by the villagers. The churches have a cement base with fibre walls and corrugated iron roofs.

There are Mission village schools in eight villages, but as usual the teaching is not of a high standard. For details see Appendix A.

The Sios are fortunate in having an Administration Village Higher School at Wasu Patrol Post which caters for the Sio people. At present there are 76 pupils from the Wasu area attending the school the majority of which are Sios. Recently the people have constructed new dormitories for the schoolboys at Wasu. The dormitories consist of plank walls, bamboo floors and thatched roofs. Although these buildings are very inferior to the Elap Mission School dormitories, they are a great improvement on the previous buildings. After giving the people the idea the scheme was left to their own initiative and they carried it out well.

The Sios are very keen on having their children taught English and are very aware of the advantages of an English education.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

As stated previously trading is still carried on between the coastal Sios and the mountain people of Wasu. The clay cooking pots, which are made by the women are traded for food from the mountains. Only the Sios to the east of Wasu make these pots the other Sios buying them from the former.

Canoes are still being made but it is only the old men who make them, but the craft is not yet extinct. The women also make hand nets for fishing called "unben". Spear fishing on the numerous reefs is also a popular pastime of the young men often with the aid of goggles bought from the trade stores at Wasu or Sio village.

The Sio singings are by far the most impressive in the Finschhafen Sub-District. The people do not merely dance around but act out little scenes such as a dog hunting a bandicoot, an aged couple crossing a stream. One of the favourite sketches consists of a man imitating a sufferer from elephantiasis with an enlarged scrotum. The latest method is to fasten a soccer football between the legs and to stagger along after the fashion of an aged person. The women of the villagers are included in the spectators and everyone is very amused. There is no elephantiasis along the east coast so this is really a ridicule of the West Sios.

250
8/11/57

F

CENSUS.

A census was conducted in every village and it is pleasing to note the increase in population. Out of the population of 2898 there was an increase of 93. Only one village had more deaths than births, that being Roinji village with one birth against two deaths.

The small increase in the West Sic villages is a good sign. Though the health situation there is by no means good.

Although there is no overabundance of menfolk in the villages one sees numerous bright eyed children who are clean and full of high spirits, especially when listening to the patrol radio. When the patrol was at Sic village the listeners were very pleased to hear a Sic singing which was broadcast on the Native Peoples season. Some years previously an Education had tape recorded some Wasu singings and one of the Sic singings was included. Also on the same occasion a talk was given on the necessity of improving native produced copra, a very opportune time indeed.

H. J. Cavanagh

(H. J. Cavanagh.)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

LUTHERAN MISSION VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
KUPUKIO	9	10	19
KELANOK (G. T. O. A.)	26	14	40
HAMBARIWA	17	18	35
SIO No. 1	18	32	50
SIO No. 2	22	15	37
HIBBIA	17	9	26
SINGOROKAI			
KIARI	8	11	19

ANNEX B.

VILLAGE	MALES				FEMALES			
	PRESENT	LABOUR POTENTIAL	% ABSENT	LABOUR POTENTIAL	PRESENT	LABOUR POTENTIAL	% ABSENT	LABOUR POTENTIAL
SIO No. 1	135	184	73.4%	36	149	24%	24%	
SIO No. 2	74	144	52%	28	116	24%	24%	
LEBAMANGO	5	20	25%	1	17	5.8%	5.8%	
HABARINA	14	35	40%	-	26	-	-	
GITUA	48	101	47.5%	13	75	17%	17%	
KBUKIO	20	105	19%	1	85	1%	1%	
KIARI	3	26	11.5%	-	18	-	-	
HELKI	1	26	3.8%	1	24	4%	4%	
MALASANGA	9	27	33%	9	17	53%	53%	
SIDUCOMAI	8	35	32.8%	2	31	6.4%	6.4%	
NIGELA	4	28	14%	-	29	-	-	
B...A	-	27	-	-	26	-	-	
RODJI	-	19	-	-	18	-	-	
DAROMGE	-	10	-	-	13	-	-	
TOTAL	322	785	49%	91	642	14%	14%	

DIRECTOR. H.O.

30/9/58



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of... MOROBE Report No. WAS. 2. 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by... R. J. Green, Patrol Officer,

Area Patrolled... URUWA / YUPNA Sub-Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... 1- H. Lake, E.M.A.

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

Duration—From... 12/11/1957... to... 22/12/1957...

Number of Days... 41 Days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 9 / 19 56

Medical ... 7 / 19 55

Map Reference... 2033 Markham; 2034 Loe; 2036 Sag Sag; 2037 Madang.

Objects of Patrol... Census Revision; Routine Administration; Encouragement of Economic Development.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/3/1958

[Handwritten Signature]

District Commissioner

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

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

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



30/9/58

pul

MIG
In
Birth
M
F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 26th March, 1958.

The Anthropologist, Department of Native Affairs.

MINUTE

File No. 30-9-116

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT	Patrol Report No. 2. 1957/58 - Wasu.
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Your attention is invited to Appendix "D" of this Patrol Report.

J.K.M.
J.K.McCarthy.
 Acting Director.

RECORDS CLERK.

Please bring to the notice of Mr. Julius in twelve month's time.

R/S 1/3/59 ✓
Noted. f.
 27/2/59

popul
MIC
In
Birth
M

30-9-116

26th March, 1958.

The Assistant Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

The following extract from Patrol Report
No.2. 1957/58, Wasu is set down for your information
please :

"The lingering effects of the Iali cargo cult in
the lower Yupna, reported as latest 1956 seem
to have died out at last. Bonkiman, the most
affected village in this sub-division, seems
quite recovered and anxious to please. I gained
the impression that this particular group would
be prepared to enter the Mission field after
several years in the "wilderness"....."

J.K.M.
J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

pul

MIC

In

M | F

30-9-116

26th March, 1958.

The Commissioner for Taxation,
Department of the Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.2 1957/53 - Wasu.

The following extract is passed to you
for information please :-

"Due to their relative backwardness, unwilling-
ness to venture out to seek employment, and
lack of cash crops or other means of income;
both of these sub-divisions are unable to pay
any tax whatsoever..

Considering all these factors in the light of
the present rate of progress it seems likely
that they will have to be exempted for several
years to come."

The divisions referred to are Uruwa and
Yupno. inland from Wasu.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

MIC

In

F

30-9-116

26th March, 1958.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.A.B.

Patrol Report No.2. 1957/58 - Wesu.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Your remarks to the officer concerning staff situation are coherent.

It is gratifying to note that the Patrol was a leisurely one and it has no doubt borne lasting results.

Mr. Green's remark on page 2, paragraph 2, may have some merit and should be given further consideration by you.

What action or concrete suggestion has been put forward by Mr. Green to improve the economic lot of these people. Perhaps you might have something to suggest to him that he may have the opportunity of implementing it.

You might inform Mr. Green that officers usually have a very good reason for selecting and recommending a certain person for appointment to the position of Lulusi or Lultul.

It is gratifying to note the fine influence being exerted by the Aid Post Orderlies. We must expect the influence of Mission evangelists in these backward societies and particularly in this area where the missions have been operating for so many years.

The altitudes of the villages shown in the Report are most helpful.

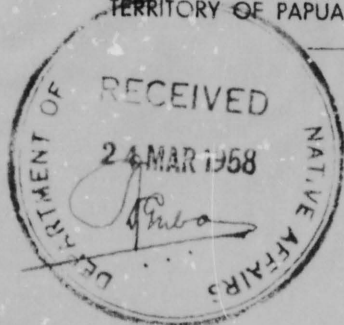
The Patrol has been well performed and extremely well presented.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/9/16 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-9 -13

Department of Native Affairs,
L A E.

21st March, 1958.

ARH.CP.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. WASU 2-57/58

MR.R.J. GREEN, PATROL OFFICER.

Mr. Green's report of a Patrol to the URUWA/YUPNA
Census Division is enclosed herewith.

No further action is required at Headquarters level.

(A.R.Haviland)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

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MIG
In
E

30-1-9 - 14

Department of Native Affairs,
L A E.


ARH.CP.

21st March, 1958.

Mr. R.J. Green,
Patrol Officer,
FIN CHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. WASU 2-57/58.

1. Shortage of staff is being suffered by all Districts and to save reiteration in Patrol Reports a study of the Staff Posting List should be sufficient to show that it would be impossible to build up the Finschhafen sub-district without depleting others.
2. Thank you for a very informative report.


(A.R. Haviland)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Assistant District Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT : WASU No.2 of 1957/58 to URUWA and YUPNA SUB-DIVISIONS.

This report is now submitted.

The patrol was completed just before Christmas and the writer departed again to patrol the SIASSI Is. Sub-Division on the 14th. January. The interim period with holidays and entertainment of visitors, did not allow sufficient time to write the report.

Consequently it has been completed during the SIASSI patrol, in the evenings.

R. J. Green / per L. Green

R. J. GREEN
Patrol Officer.

111
DIARY:

November: 1957.

MIG	Tuesday 12th: 2200:	Patrol personnel and supplies departed DRUGERHAFEN per M.V.FISHBOAT.
Ir	Wednesday 13th: 0930:	Arrived WASU patrol post.
F	Thursday 14th: 0400:	Some patrol gear to SINGORAKAI per M.V.Fishboat for advance to ISAN.
	1000:	Visited ETEP Hansenide Colony, KALALO station school and ULAP mission station.
	1900:	Returned to WASU.
	Friday 15th: 0200:	Combined D.N.A. and P.H.D. patrol party and E.M.A. Lake departed WASU.
	0630:	Arrived SINGORAKAI anchorage. Insufficient carriers- some gear left at rest-house with P.B. to follow on.
	0930:	Departed SINGORAKAI.
	1330:	Arrived BONEIA. Overnight.
	Saturday 16th: 0700:	Self and gear departed for KUMDAURONG (first URUWA village). E.M.A. Lake and party remained BONEIA to await more carriers.
	1100:	Very slow progress over divide (8000'): self and two carriers with overnight gear left main party and went ahead.
	1700:	Arrived KUMDAURONG.
	2100:	Cargo finally arrived.
	Sunday 17th:	At KUMDAURONG.
	1700:	E.M.A.Lake and party arrived.
	Monday 18th: 0830:	Village censused, medically examined and anti-yaws treatment given to all. Inspection.
	Tuesday 19th: 0800:	Departed KUMDAURONG.
	0930:	Arrived SAPMANGA. Census- medical examination.
	1230:	Departed SAPMANGA.
	1330:	Arrived BOKSAWIN. Census revision- medical examination.
	Wednesday 20th:	Inspected BOKSAWIN village.
	0930:	Departed
	1100:	Arrived WORIN.
	1400:	Commenced census and medical check.
	1700:	Rain: Work suspended.
	Thursday 21st:	Completed WORIN census and medical inspection. Inspected village. Sing-sing during afternoon and evening.
	Friday 22nd: 0900:	Departed WORIN.
	1030:	Arrived YAWAN. Routine work. Inspection of GOTET by P.B. and A.P.O.
	Saturday 23rd:	E.M.A. Lake and cargo proceeded to SUGAN via WORIN.
	0700:	Self and small party departed YAWAN for MITMIT.
	1015:	Arrived MITMIT: crossed YAT river en route. Inspected hamlet and environs.
	1100:	Departed.
	1300:	Arrived MUP: NOT river crossed en route. Inspected hamlet and environs.
	1400:	Departed. A most difficult and exhausting walk to SUGAN through trackless bush.
	1745:	Arrived SUGAN.
	Sunday 24th:	At SUGAN. Census revised and medical inspection carried out during afternoon.
	Monday 25th: 1030:	Departed SUGAN.
	1400:	Arrived SINDAMON. Medical examination: census revision.

DIARY: (Contd.)

Tuesday 26th: Addressed SINDAMON people.
0930: Departed.
1400: Arrived KUNDEM-DINGAGAT.

Wednesday 27th: At KUNDEM- DINAGAT.

Thursday 28th: 0900: To GORGIOK
1330: Arrived GORGIOK. Steady rain during afternoon.
E

Friday 29th: 0800: Departed GORGIOK
1800: Arrived KEWIENG (YUPNA). Hard walk.

Saturday 30th: At KEWIENG. Census and medical examination commenced.

December

Sunday 1st: At KEWIENG

Monday 2nd: 0830: To MEKAN village: 15 minutes. Censused and inspected.
Anti-yaws injections given.
1400: Returned to KEWIENG.

Tuesday 3rd: At KEWIENG.

Wednesday 4th: 0800: Departed KEWIENG.
1230: Arrived ISAN. Discussed village matters with officials.

Thursday 5th: At ISAN. Commenced census and medical inspection.
Anti-yaws campaign.

Friday 6th: At ISAN- completing work.

Saturday 7th: 0900: To UROP. Village inspected. General discussion with
people.
1300: Departed.
1400: Arrived ISAN: departed.
1515: Arrived MEK.

Sunday 8th: At MEK

Monday 9th: 0900: Departed MEK
1100: Arrived DANATUM. Anti-yaws and census amendment.

Tuesday 10th: 0700: Departed DANATUM.
1200: Arrived BUNGAVAT.
Censused and medically examined.

Wednesday 11th: 0800: Departed BUNGAVAT.
1400: Re-arrived DANATUM. Heavy rain during last hour of
return trip.

Thursday 12th: Heard minor complaints at DANATUM.
1000: Departed.
1200: Arrived BAUP. Road wet and slippery: particularly
BAUP end.

Friday 13th: 0800: Departed BAUP.
1200: Arrived WANDABONG. Heavy rain throughout afternoon.

Saturday 14th: At WANDABONG.

Sunday 15th: Inspected WANDABONG "old" and TARJON (WANDABONG "new").
1100: Departed TARJON
1200: Arrived BONKIMAN.

Monday 16th: At BONKIMAN.

Tuesday 17th: 0800: Departed BONKIMAN. Crossed coastal range at 5,500'.
Heavy rain.
1600: Arrived YUWONG.

DIARY (contd.)

Wednesday 18th: Amendment of census, medical examination and anti-yaws treatment.
1100: Departed YUWONG.
1210: Arrived ROINJI.
Inspected newly established aid-post.
1245: Departed ROINJI.
Crossed URUWA river: in flood, crossing difficult.
1930: Arrived SINGORAKAI.

Thursday 19th: 0600: Departed SINGORAKAI. Slow trip and much time spent crossing flooded TIMBE river.
1430: Arrived MALASANGA.
1530: Departed MALASANGA.
1900: Arrived WASU.

Friday 20th: At Wasu.
~~Friday 20th~~ 1000: M.V. FISHBOAT arrived WASU with A.D.O. White on board.

Saturday 21st: 1800: Departed for FINSCHHAFEN on M.V. FISHBOAT.

Sunday 22nd: 1300: Arrived FINSCHHAFEN.

END OF DIARY.

40 Days.

INTRODUCTION:

These two census sub-divisions, the URUWA and the YUPNA, have always been handicapped by infrequent patrolling due to their extreme isolation and to the unfortunate shortage of staff which allows only one junior officer to administer the 30,000 native people of the Wasu area. Therefore it is to be expected that these tribes remain the most primitive in the Finschhafen Sub-district.

The topography of the region has been well-described in earlier reports; suffice it to say that one would travel a long way to find the equal of the rugged steepness and expansive beauty of these mountainous divisions, gouged by magnificently turbulent mountain streams- the URUWA, SOM and YUPNA and their smaller tributaries. The patrol of this area is the most coveted in the sub-district.

Generally, patrols are transported by sea to ROINJI, from where they proceed to YUWONG and then over the coastal range and down to the villages of the lower YUPNA. This area is sparsely populated however, and as this patrol was accompanied by a medical assistant, it was decided to commence from SINGORAKAI- NINEIA, the usual exit route, and begin with the URUWA sub-division. The only drawback to this route is that, unless it can be arranged that transport will be waiting at ROINJI to pick up the party on completion of the patrol, a long and exhausting walk (2 days) back to WASU patrol post is necessary. But from whichever end the patrol is commenced, it is essential to send word some days ahead to ensure that sufficient carriers will be waiting.

As mentioned, this patrol was combined P.H.D. and D.N.A. H. Lake, E.M.A. of Wasu had a sizeable task in carrying out the ANTI-YAWS campaign, a general medical survey, and in giving treatments in each village. The large quantity of penicillin required almost doubled the number of carriers needed, and placed an extra burden on already limited patrol funds.

The party moved at a leisurely pace and slept at every rest-house. A very high percentage of the population was seen: probably more than any previous patrol. From the anti-yaws point of view particularly, this is a most satisfactory fact. Without exception, we were well-received and shown hospitality and co-operation. The people were obviously glad to see us.

The last patrol to the area, which was led by T.W.White, A.D.O. and accompanied by the writer, visited only the main centres. This was in September 1956. Prior to that, the latest census patrol was carried out by K. J. Hanrahan, then C.P.O. in charge at Wasu. He visited all villages in FEB/MARCH 1956. There had not been a medical tour since Dr. S. F. McCullagh's visit in July, 1955.

In spite of the threatening wet season, which commences in January in this region, we suffered very few hold-ups because of bad weather. Early in December we had some beautiful moonlit nights in the upper YUPNA, where the crystal-clear night atmosphere and silhouetted mountains provided scenes of rare beauty.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It is convenient to patrol the YUPNA and the URUWA together and submit one report covering both areas, but in all things excepting their stage of development, the two tribes are quite unlike. The YUPNAS generally have better physique and they are rather arrogant in temperament whereas the URUWAS are very timid folk. They speak different languages of course, but still there is remarkably little trading carried on between them.

Each group prefers to deal direct with its trans-Sarawaged neighbours: the URUWA with the upper WAIN and NABA and the YUPNA with the WANTDAT.

Under present conditions, which can not guarantee even one patrol annually, little real progress can come about. Certainly we notice improvement, to some extent, in housing and sanitation, but one suspects that a part of the special face-lift given the village when a patrol is sent. What happens the other 364 days of the year is another thing entirely. Again, we approve the spread of pidgin-English year by year and are inclined to consider this factor alone as a yard-stick of development. The cause of the increased use of pidgin, the larger numbers of young men leaving home to work, we see as the road to sophistication and therefore progress. Unfortunately we have to see it this way if we are to be at all optimistic, because we are unable to offer them any other assistance under the existing arrangements. Admittedly these two tribes are comparatively few in number- a very small pebble on the beach as it were- but it seems to me that, if staff remains inadequate, it will be groups like these who will suffer most. The more advanced people demand sufficient staff to control the economic and social schemes being undertaken to assist them, while the really primitive areas demand staff for reasons that are obvious. I daresay that if it were possible to compare the rate of progress of the URUWA and YUPNA since 1950 with, say, the groups in the immediate vicinity of MENYAMYA, we would find the URUWA and YUPNA compared most unfavourably indeed. Therefore we must not be satisfied with the present situation but should endeavour to provide some administration assistance supplementary to the "one-patrol-per-annum-if-possible" set-up.

The only way to do this at the moment would be to establish a small police post within the area. Manned by a reliable and literate N.C.O., a native Medical Orderly, a D.A.S.F. worker, and their families, such a post could do much to step up the rate of development and to put that development on a more permanent and steady basis. There is little need to add that it would make the people more familiar with, and therefore more confident in, the aims and attitude of the administration. Of course the post would require supervision and supply would be a problem but they are not insurmountable, particularly when one considers the needs of the people.

We have an opportunity in this area which perhaps we do not have in other parts of the sub-district. Despite the fact the percentage of young men going "out" to work is certainly increasing, it remains true that the men of both these tribes are generally unwilling to leave home and enter foreign employ. Thus a scheme for the economic improvement of the region would not run into difficulties caused by a shortage of labour, as happens so often when such schemes are tried. It must be stressed however, that the present conditions cannot be expected to prevail indefinitely, and that if we are to do something then it should be attempted now.

It would be a pity to lose this opportunity.

Nowadays there are few cases of law-breaking reported from this area and rarely anything of a serious nature. Although many cases might never be brought to light due to their isolation, it is nevertheless felt that these tribes are settling down well within the law and that crime is no obstacle to the progressive administration of the area. In fact both peoples are showing a quite remarkable willingness to obey, bearing in mind the sparse supervision given them.

Past patrol reports indicate a marked reluctance, particularly in the YUPNA, to provide carriers. This was the case, in some villages, as recently as 1956. However this patrol (which probably required more carriers than any previous tour) had ample volunteers everywhere; often too many. When this plus the friendliness and open-hearted generosity patrols receive from these people is considered, the popularity of the Administration becomes obvious. Disturbances such as that which recently occurred in the MABANG/ YUPNA would never happen in the WASU section, so it can only be assumed that the Madang Yupas are a vastly different people.

This genuine spirit of co-operation can be partly attributed to the comparatively frequent patrolling of the area since 1952, but must also be largely due to the good work being carried on by native mission evangelists. These men are the real village leaders- the village officials are weak- and though some of them occasionally exceed their authority, most are sincere, hard-working folk eager to extend hospitality to visiting Administration officers.

The lingering effects of the IALI cargo cult in the lower YUFNA, reported as late as 1956, seem to have died out at last. BONKIMAN, the most affected village in this sub-division, seems quite recovered and anxious to please. I gained the impression that this particular group would be prepared to re-enter the mission fold after several years "in the wilderness". As far as we are concerned, there appears little likelihood of any further outbreak of this type of unrest.

An exception to a general level of development of these two regions is the SOM river (URUWA) population. These people are extremely timid, are a separate language group, are few in number, and have no local leadership. They require particular attention. On the other hand, the YUFNA village of MEK, which has always been the thorn in the side, is a much-improved settlement. Mission influence seems at last to have succeeded in bringing them together into one village, and the village leadership has passed to younger, more enlightened heads. For a change, the village officials share this leadership. The man recently appointed TULTUL was taken out by the 1953 patrol to train as an aid post orderly. Unfortunately he did not make the grade, but has obviously absorbed some good ideas during his time away, and is now tackling the task of improving roads, housing and village hygiene in a commendable manner. If patrols can be of assistance in keeping his enthusiasm alive, we can confidently look forward to a great improvement at MEK.

TAXATION:

Due to their relative backwardness, unwillingness to venture out to seek employment, and lack of cash crops or other means of income; both these sub-divisions are unable to pay any tax whatsoever.

Considering all these factors in the light of the present rate of progress it seems likely that they will have to be exempted for several years to come.

NOTES ON VILLAGES:

Villages generally have been a major problem facing every patrol. The people have had to be encouraged in from bush dwellings to form villages of reasonable size and standards, and at the same time it has been necessary to discourage huge, centralized settlements formed mainly as a result of persuasion on the part of native missionaries, who, in their zealous endeavours to spread the gospel as widely and as quickly as possible, have completely ignored the factors of health, hygiene and land tenure. The position has not stabilized yet; but, in the main, the people themselves are aware of the need for improvement and are doing something about it. Improvement in the type of dwelling being constructed, and in the general layout of the village, is evident. It must not be thought that these improvements are widespread; nevertheless they are sufficient to suggest the trend will gain momentum. Some of the more problem villages require specific comment:

(a) GOTET, MITMIT and MUP.

The inhabitants of these three small villages are the "backwoodsmen" of the URUWA. In pre-war days they had separate village books but presumably lined at the larger, more accessible settlements of YAWAN (GOTET) and WORIN (MIT-MIT and MUP) because, after the war, they were combined with their "parent" villages as shown.

Despite mission influence, which endeavoured to domicile them permanently at these parent sites, the move never had any success simply because it took them too far away from their gardens. Even though they were allowed to garden on borrowed land belonging to the parent village the majority still preferred to remain at home. Nevertheless they were officially residents of YAWAN and WORIN and maintained dwellings at these places, which they used on week-ends and at times of congregation. Most of the time, of course, they dwelt in scattered hupies high up in the hills above the YAT and NOT rivers. However in the last couple of years coffee growing has been promoted in the area and this decided the MITMIT and MUP groups to build permanent and "official" villages on their own lands. Because of this obviously genuine desire to establish their own settlements, I walked across to the MITMIT and MUP land and approved sites for the location of the hamlets. The people were advised on lay-out and the standard of dwelling expected, and it was carefully pointed out that, for census purposes, they will continue to line at WORIN, and will also remain under the control of Luluai DONGIONG. In effect they will be considered hamlets of WORIN village.

(b) SUGAN:

This village is situated in a low-lying, unhealthy hollow. The village book contains several comments to this effect. So, when the village officials approached this patrol with a suggestion that they move to a new, more elevated site north of their present location, they were given every encouragement and urged to complete the move before the next census. The proposed site was viewed by the writer and is definitely more suitable, and is handy to an excellent water supply.

(c) SINDAMON:

This has been a problem village for a long time. Located next to a large swamp, the high spleen rate indicates the presence of malaria. Attempts have been made by several patrols to drain the swamp, but with no success. At last the villagers have realized the futility of remaining where they are, and some have already commenced building at a new site approximately one mile away towards the dividing range between the SOM and URUWA river valleys. This site is higher, drier and altogether more satisfactory. However SINDAMON is a settlement comprising two different language groups, and is held together solely by mission influence. It appears likely that the move to the new site may cause a breakaway by the people of SAKAM and YUT, who speak the SOM dialect, and whose garden lands are located a good 2-3 miles distant in the vicinity of the YUT river. This remains to be seen however; they did indicate to the patrol their willingness to move to the new site with the SINDAMON'S.

(d) GORGICK:

Another village with an extraordinarily high spleen rate for this area. The population of GORGICK has been declining steadily ever since immediate post-war days when two small hamlets were amalgamated on this site. This settlement also is located near a large swampy area, too extensive to drain. The problem was discussed in the village but no solution reached, mainly because time did not allow the patrol to carry out a search for a more suitable village location. The people themselves are understandably half-hearted about the idea of moving, but they are aware of their declining numbers. They say that any move would have to be in the general direction of BUNGAWAT; no suitable sites exist elsewhere.

Luluai DONGIONG is taking an interest in this matter and will no doubt have some information and suggestions for the next patrol.

(e) MEGAN:

This group was drawn into the huge, overcrowded settlement of KEWIENG by mission evangelists. The result was a threat to life and property. Houses were crammed so close together that it was barely possible to walk between them, and with the standards of hygiene and sanitation of these rather backward people being anything but satisfactory, the risk of epidemic needs no explanation. Now, after continuous exhortation and instruction from succeeding patrols the MEGAN'S have finally abandoned the main village area and have created a hamlet of their own some 15 minutes distant. As a result KEWIENG is a much better village; but it is pointed out that unless the position is closely watched another migration to the main village could easily recur.

(f) UROP:

This group too was gathered at a central village (ISAN) for mission convenience, where the resultant overcrowding and risk of fire and health was also evident. The UROP'S however ~~were~~ were co-operative than the MEGAN'S in obeying the instruction to return to their own land. They have been living in a good separate village, with their own village officials, for the last two years, but have been required to appear for census at ISAN as their names are included with that community in one village book. This patrol issued a separate book and advised the people to await all future patrols in their own village.

A good track is to ~~be~~ be made between ISAN and UROP, and to avoid a dead-end, a further track from UROP to the main KEWIENG road is to be constructed. This will provide a continuous patrol route; patrols from KEWIENG will go to ISAN via UROP and vice-versa.

The separation of names into the two village books was done as carefully as possible, but because the folk are still unfamiliar with the procedure of census, some adjustments may later be necessary.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Many of the officials in both these sub-divisions seem to have no customary influence whatsoever and appear to have been appointed solely to make up the numbers: for tidiness as it were. There are, in fact, tultuls who can not, and have never been able to speak pidgin. Although pidgin speakers are few in this area, there are one or two in each village so it is difficult to understand why they have been passed over in favour of a non-speaker. Consequently the census can be a trying and confusing task, and the many inaccuracies that are still evident may be partly attributable to this lack of an efficient interpreter. Future patrols should pay particular attention to this aspect; it applies more to the MUPNA than the URUWA for in this latter area the luluai DONGIONG has overall knowledge and influence and is an able interpreter. Nevertheless some improvement, particularly in the SOM river villages, is desirable there too.

This particularly lowly position of the village official is no doubt a contributing factor to the domination of village affairs by the mission evangelists and to the tendency of the only two aid-post orderlies within the region (at WORIN and ISAN) to interest themselves perhaps over-much in local politics. Purely from the point of view of village improvement and general harmony it is a good thing that these A.P.O's are interesting themselves in local matters, and there is no evidence that their intrusion is resented by the people, on the contrary they are held in high esteem and their opinions are sought quite freely.

If they should be inclined to become too deeply involved the annual patrol would be made aware of the fact and would be sufficient restraining influence. All in all, these men are making an important contribution to the smooth running of village affairs and their participation should be no cause for concern.

That most able and conscientious official, luluai DONGIONG of WORIN village, URUWA, continues to carry out his "labour of love" - which, indeed, to him it is - with energy and ability. He is far and away the best official in the sub-district. I had the pleasure of informing him that he has been awarded the Loyal Service Medal for his outstanding services, and the quiet pride he exhibited on hearing this news has even heightened my opinion of him. The Administration is truly fortunate that it has this man in the area; and the award of the Loyal Service Medal is most timely and well-deserved.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND REST HOUSES:

(a) Roads, Altitudes, Times etc.,

1. SINGORAKAI (sea level) to BONEIA (1,500')

Good track; uphill last hour only. Some good lemons at old NINEIA (almost halfway up) TIME: 3½ hours.

2. BONEIA to KUMDAURONG (3,600').

Not recommended to patrols unless transport can be arranged from ROINJI to WASU when the patrol is completed. The coastal divide is crossed at 8000' (only water available is at NINEIA/KUMDAURONG "mark " on top of range). Track on NINEIA (coastal) side is poor; on KUMDAURONG (Uruwa) side is much better.

TIME: 10- 12 hours (depending on weather).

3. KUMDAURONG to SAPMANGA (3,200').

Good track across ALANGOT river- tributary of URUWA.

TIME: 1½ hours.

4. SAPMANGA to BOKSAWIN (4,400').

Steep track, but in good condition.

TIME: 1 hour

5. BOKSAWIN to WORIN (4,500').

Well- maintained track; very pleasant walk through several gardens.

TIME: 1½ hours.

6. WORIN to YAWAN (4,400').

Very steep track requiring care in places. URUWA river crossed by log bridge.

Excellent view of YAPEM waterfall obtained from near YAWAN.

TIME: 1½ hours.

7. YAWAN to MITMIT (4,500').

"Bush" track only. Crossed YAT river (small stream only)

TIME: 2½ hours.

8. MITMIT to MUP (4,700').

Also a "bush" track.

Crossed NOT river. Going up mountain to MUP, pad runs along edge of sheer 300 ft. drop for about 20 yds: rather disturbing.

TIME: 2 hours.

9. MUP to SUGAN (3,500').

Long, hard grind through bush; no track at all. Very rocky; result of landslide some years ago. Proposed route will not go this way, but lower down.

TIME: 3 1/2 hours.

10. SUGAN to SINDAMON (3,800').

Quite reasonable walking over shallow divide (about 5,500'). A few steep pinches, but not many.

TIME: 3 1/2 hours.

11. SINDAMON to KUNDEM-DINAGAT (5,500').

Many hills and dales but road is a commendable achievement. Made mostly with digging sticks; has been lined with ornamentals for long distances- also has some cotton bushes along it near SINDAMON.

YUT river crossed and passed through SAKAM gardens.

TIME: 4 1/2 hours.

12. KUNDEM-DINAGAT to GORGIOK (4,650').

Well-maintained road bordered with ornamentals and shade trees. Steep climb down to , and out of SOM river (bridged by lashed bamboos).

Then forded ERAN river and, after climbing towards village, crossed the turbulent UKAK creek by a bamboo bridge.

TIME: 4 1/2 hours.

13. GORGIOK to KEWIENG (7,000').

Through bush across the URUWA/YUPNA divide (8,500').

GORGIOK and KEWIENG sections of track in excellent repair but middle section, for which ISAN village is responsible, is very rough. Good water available GORGIOK side. Warning should be sent to ISAN for relief carriers.

TIME: 10 1/2 hours.

14. KEWIENG to MEGAN (6,900').

Good, wide road.

TIME: 15 minutes.

15. KEWIENG to LAKE AK (7,700').

Along the main route into WANTOLT area; easy walking.

Lake AK was formerly the site of TAPANG-GAN village, since amalgamated with KEWIENG. Now a pig hamlet only.

TIME: 45 minutes.

16. KEWIENG to ISAN (6,600').

One-way route returning along GORGIOK track and over 8,500' hill.

Road in good condition throughout.

TIME: 4 1/2 hours.

17. ISAN to BUNYI (Sea Level).

Easy walk downhill.

TIME: 1 hour 10 minutes.

17. ISAN to UROP (6,500').

ISAN section very poor; to be re-made. A new track is to be constructed from UROP to link up with KEWIENG road thus allowing a continuous patrol route instead of the present ISAN to UROP "dead-end".

TIME: 1 hour.

18. ISAN to MEK (6,540').

ISAN section good: MEK section muddy and slippery. However a good deal of work has been put in by this latter village.

TIME: 1 1/4 hours.

19. MEK to DANATUM (5,900').

Greatly improved track, particularly MEK section, across KAENG river (a tributary of the YUPNA). MEK people have re routed a good deal of their track; walking time is cut by 1 hour.

Steep path below MEK cemetery is shorter (1 1/2 hours) but arduous and unsuitable for carriers.

TIME: 2 hours.

20. DANATUM to BUNGA VAT (3,500').

Long haul over divide (7,500' - 8,000') back into the URUWA sub-division. Road often used and in satisfactory condition. Return journey, like all ~~their~~ return journeys, is more fatiguing.

TIME: 5 1/2 hours (there) and 6 hours (back).

21. DANATUM to BAUP (4,500').

Very greasy track- all downhill. Would be a much harder, longer walk going the other way.

TIME: 2 hours.

22. BAUP to WANDABONG (3,500').

Steep descent along YUPNA river gorge; some excellent views. Road very narrow and treacherous in one spot about 1 hour out of WANDABONG.

TIME: 3 1/2 hours to "old" WANDABONG. A further 1/2 hour to "new" WANDABONG (TARJON).

Rest house is at TARJON.

23. WANDABONG (TARJON) to BONKIMAN (2,800').

Steep descent and ascent down to, and up from gully floor, but the track is well-maintained on both sides.

TIME: 1 1/2 hours (BONKIMAN to WANDABONG would be about 2 hours.).

24. BONKIMAN to YUWONG (1,800').

A short, steep climb to the crest of the coastal range (5,500') and then a long, steady descent to the village. The road is very poor and slippery in wet weather.

From YUWONG to BONKIMAN is much longer (10-12 hours) and an overnight camp is maintained in the bush 4 hours above YUWONG for entering patrols.

TIME: 8 hours.

25. YUWONG to ROINJI (Sea Level).

Easy walk downhill.

TIME: 1 hour 10 minutes.

26. ROINJI to WASU.

Via SINGORAKAI, MALASANGA and KIARI.

Hot, tiring travel and long stretches between villages make this west SIO coast the worst possible type of walk. Two major rivers, the URUWA and TIMBE, made it even more difficult. Both these rivers can be treacherous during the wet season, and crossings must be carefully carried out.

TIME: ROINJI to SINGORAKAI - 6 hours.
SINGORAKAI to MALASANGA- 7 hours.
MALASANGA to WASU - 3 hours.

(b) NEW INTER-VILLAGE ROADS TO BE MADE:

Some mention has been made earlier of the new villages of MITMIT and MUP being built in the URUWA sub-division. So that future patrols may visit these, and other small hamlets in the area, a new road is to be constructed from YAWAN to GOTET to MITMIT to MUP to SUGAN. Such a track will bring every settlement in the sub-division on to the patrol route and will avoid the necessity of "doubling-back" from YAWAN to WORIN.

These tracks should be completed before the next patrol visits the area, but the people mentioned have pathetically few tools, so if some funds can be found which could be used to purchase some shovels, picks and crowbars it would be of great assistance.

ISAN to UROP to KEWIENG is another new route which is to be constructed this year. This too will permit a continuous patrol route. This task is much lighter than the one outlined above and can probably be carried out without any provision of tools being necessary.

The village of BUNGAVAT- 6 hours from anywhere, remains the most inaccessible village in either sub-division. A previous patrol instructed the BUNGAVAT and GORGIOK people to build a track between their villages and thus allow patrols to proceed from DANATUM to BUNGAVAT to GORGIOK. This has not been done and the instruction was not repeated by this patrol as the writer feels it would, at the moment, place too great a burden on the small population of GORGIOK (total population:95). They are already maintaining 10 miles of track and doing so in a praiseworthy manner; their sections were found to be the best-graded, best-maintained and most beautiful in the entire area. In addition they are an unhealthy group and their immediate task is to endeavour to find a new village site and transfer from their present swampy location. In the meantime there seems to be no alternative to the return trip to BUNGAVAT from either DANATUM, or KUMDAURONG.

(c) BRIDGES:

Except for lashed-bamboo structures which bridge the main streams in one or two places there are no bridges in either sub-division, nor are they necessary. All rivers are easily forded.

(d) RESTHOUSES:

These were found generally adequate; instructions were given where improvements are necessary. The WORIN rest-house is possibly the best in the sub-district.

Police barracks likewise are satisfactory.

(e) AIRSTRIPS:

Many patrols have tried to locate a suitable airstrip site but without success. The village officials of SUGAN were confident that a satisfactory area existed on a plateau jutting out from a large, bald mountain behind the village and overlooking the URUWA river. They requested that the patrol inspect this area. Accordingly a police party was despatched under careful instruction to take measurements and

make a preliminary survey. The site, located at an altitude of approximately 5,200 ft. and 4 hours walk distant from SUGAN and a similar distance from SINDAMON, was found totally inadequate in length, breadth and from the viewpoint of approaches. This was explained to the people of SUGAN so that they should not have a false perception of the situation.

And so the search for an airstrip site in the inland Wasu area goes on. What a significant step forward in the administration of the region it would be if such a site could be found!

CENSUS:

In some of the upper YUPNA villages, particularly KEMIENG and MEGAN, census statistics can not be considered accurate as these people still have little idea of what it is all about, and the lack of an intelligent interpreter handicaps the conducting officer a great deal. There seem to be many people whose names are entered in more than one book; this is difficult to rectify as the majority are on census in both the WASU and the MADANG areas, consequently the ~~xxxxxx~~ one officer can not check. The situation was explained at length to the assembled villagers but it is doubtful if they comprehend.

It was discovered too, that many MEGAN men are polygamists but because they feared this was illegal, an illusion no doubt fostered by native mission evangelists, they had only one wife and her offspring recorded in the village book, while the other wife or wives and their children were kept well out of sight when patrols visited. The attitude of the Administration was carefully explained and polygamists urged to bring forward their unrecorded families. As a result of this several new names were entered, but it is felt many more remain undisclosed. Some of those brought forward were found suffering from chronic sores so needed medical treatment was given.

Another difficulty with census in the YUPNA is that a few of the less law-abiding types find that being on the roll is somewhat restraining, and so they will request that their name be deleted and entered in another village book. Of course they never appear at the other village to have their name included. All migrations in this sub-division should therefore be carefully cross-checked.

The URUWA, except for the SOM river villages, appears more settled, and there is less likelihood of falsity of statistics.

The 38 males absent at work from the URUWA represent only 9.7% of the total 16-45 years age-group labour potential, while in the YUPNA the 73 absent males is 12.9% of this total potential. Therefore absenteeism is not excessive.

The YUPNA population is showing a steady increase, and although the URUWA population remains static, the birth-death ratio is satisfactory; migrations out of the area accounting for the slight decline in total population. This is due to the recent establishment of a new village in the TIMBE sub-division, (APALAP), most of the inhabitants of which migrated from SAPMANGA / URUWA village.

CONCLUSION:

We may be satisfied with the progress that has been made in these two sub-divisions, in the present circumstances, but we must not be satisfied with the rate of progress. Every endeavour must be made to acquaint these peoples more with the aims and benefits of the Administration by extending medical, educational and agricultural assistance as much as possible. This is true of the entire WASU administrative area, but becomes particularly apparent after a patrol of these, the most backward regions in that area. We can be sure that, given the opportunity, the people will respond gratefully.

(1)

APPENDIX "A".

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK:

(a) Subsistence:

It is not proposed to go into tedious description of staple foods as they have been adequately covered in previous reports. However I do question statements made in earlier reports that the system of agriculture followed is solely the shifting type. Admittedly most groups do follow this method but some, for example, KEWIENG, UROP and ISAN in the upper YUPNA and, to some extent, SAKAM, YUT and KUNDEM in the SOM river valley appear to cultivate permanent gardens. This accounts for the neat and picturesque gardens found in these parts; a fact commented on in several reports. This type of cultivation apparently produces consistently good crops and the land does not lose its fertility. All waste parts of the vegetable (leaves, skins, etc.) are turned back into the soil to form compost. Erosion is not evident. A shortage of arable land, resulting from the centralization of communities, may be the reason for the adoption of this method of cultivation; but it may be customary practice. The neighbouring WANTOAT people, I have heard, use similar methods.

(b) European-type vegetables:

Many types flourish in these areas; even peas which are not usually found in native cultivation in this sub-district. This type of vegetable has become a regular adjunct to the local diet, providing variety and nourishment. Unfortunately the lack of transport facilities precludes the development of market-gardening on an economic basis.

(c) LIVESTOCK:

Overall, pigs are not as numerous as in other areas, but some upper communities do have many. At MITMIT and MUP, the cruel practice of piercing the eyes of young pigs with sharpened bamboo to prevent them wandering, is still followed. I have heard of this habit in other parts of the territory but this is the first time I have struck it in the Fischhafen Sub-district. It used to be the custom in the KOTTE, I believe. Natives are certain that it is not practiced elsewhere in the URUWA and YUPNA.

Fowls have become more prevalent in all villages since 1952 when it was reported that "no more than a dozen fowls are owned in the YUPNA and very few in the URUWA", and this patrol was frequently presented with one for eating. However marauding dogs are a menace and keep the numbers down.

Bird-life is limited due to the sparsity of bush areas. Patrol personnel made a trip to LAKE AK (also known as WAMB) which is situated at 7,700' on the YUPNA/WANTOAT pass about 40 minutes walk from KEWIENG village. Formerly the site of TAPANG-GAN village, which is now amalgamated at KEWIENG, this lake is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide and harbours good flocks of wild duck as well as smaller birds such as water-hen and dab-chick. Most of the ducks seen were mallard or wood species but a few black duck were noticed. Of course they are very wily and a raft would be required to bag a few. LAKE AK is now the pig area for KEWIENG village and a few people still live around its shores. It is a dirty lake, but is believed quite deep in places.

(d) ECONOMIC CROPS:

Some coffee was introduced into both sub-divisions by missionaries pre-war, but the only organised attempts at fostering this crop have been made in the last couple of years. The tree flourishes throughout the area and in a few isolated cases seedlings planted in September 1955 are already bearing; but from the little information available it seems that generally the trees take about 3 years to come into bearing. The URUWA has a great potential, from the point of view of land availability, but the YUPNA is less fortunate, and, like neighbouring areas, may be confined to a few trees per family.

One of the main problems, of course, is to get the growers to shade their blocks. Unlike other mountain areas where steep slopes, bushlands and other, more protective natural vegetation provide reasonable shade conditions, the URUWA is a sprawling grassland area subject to the full power of the sun's rays and some form of shading is necessary. However I am sure that while *luceana* and *crotalaria* remain the approved shade types we will have great difficulty encouraging the natives to use shade. They are reluctant to plant "useless" shrubs or plants, that is, those which do not bear foods, and particularly types such as these which are prolific seed-bearers and spread rapidly so that, unless they are continually checked, they become a menace. Apparently bananas are unsuitable because they deplete the fertility of the soil too quickly, but if some shady, food-bearing plant could be introduced the whole problem of protection of coffee would be eliminated. Educating the people to an understanding of the situation is not a feasible solution in that it would take several years and be an impossible burden on staff availability.

If *crotalaria* or *luceana* have to be used then *crotalaria*, despite the fact that it is only temporary, is to be preferred, as I have yet to see *luceana* "take" in the mountainous sub-divisions of the Wasu area.

Most of the work that has been done to date has been carried out by Native Agricultural Assistant KUSO. This man owns the best coffee block in the sub-district- it is located at MUSEP village in the KOMBA sub-division and since entering the employ of D.A.S.P. has done much to improve and extend plantings throughout the Wasu area. He is highly thought of by all local native people and is one of those oddities: a native who can be relied upon to work conscientiously and with initiative without regular supervision. He accompanied this patrol and did much valuable work. It is to be hoped that he is allowed to remain in his present capacity: trainee-in-charge, Wasu Administrative Area.

A summary of the coffee plantings to date is included hereunder. When it is appreciated that the first patrol to encourage coffee and establish nurseries was carried out in September 1955, and that since then there have been only four visits to further this work, including this patrol, the figures show a satisfying progress. So that the summary may be meaningful, it is explained that the nurseries established by this patrol each contain, on an average, 150 seedlings.

VILLAGE.	NO. of BEARING TREES.	NO. of NEW TREES.	NURSERIES ESTABLISHED.	NO. OF TREES PRUNED.
(i) URUWA.				
Kumdaurong	9	219	-	14
Sapmanga	-	262	12	10
Boksawin	979	668	4	402
Worin	222	292	7	43
Yawan	8	64	9	-
Sugan	27	251	3	19
Andanon	-	197	20	-
Kandem/Dinagat	-	214	4	-
Gorgiok	112	183	8	14
(ii) YUPNA.				
Kewieng	68	112	5	-
Isan	16	165	4	6
Urop	18	239	-	-
Mek	25	173	3	22
Danatum	205	155	4	124
Bungavat	1800	-	4	300
Baup	28	-	3	24
Wandabong	820	255	6	286
Bonkiman	90	-	5	43
Yuwong	102	-	-	98
	4527	3449	101	1405.

APPENDIX " B "MEDICAL and HEALTH:

A full medical report will be submitted to his headquarters by H. Lake E.M.A. who accompanied the patrol, so only a brief outline will be given here.

(a) AID-POSTS:

At the present time the only regular facilities available to the people are two aid-posts; one at WORIN (URUWA) and the other at ISAN (YUPNA). Two aid-post orderlies (BUSUANG and KAMBIN) have been stationed at WORIN and one (KISO) at ISAN. BUSUANG and KISO are both reliable men and are doing an excellent job in their respective areas. Both are respected by the people who are showing more and more confidence in their aid-posts and medicines. Both spend a good deal of their time patrolling and are doing all they can to improve village sanitation and hygiene.

KAMBIN, the second A.P.O. at WORIN, has unfortunately been in trouble with local women and was removed to Wasu by this patrol. The Medical Assistant has intimated his intention of opening further aid-posts at KUNDEM (URUWA) and WANDABONG (YUPNA) as soon as orderlies become available. There can be no doubt as to their value. However an aid-post will probably receive little co-operation from the KUNDEM- DINAGAT people and would have to be carefully watched for the first year or so. On the other hand the WANDABONG people openly requested that an aid-post be established in their village as soon as possible.

Every endeavour must be made to extend the medical facilities in these isolated sub-divisions, but it is pointed out that the orderlies stationed there must be reliable men because of the infrequent supervision that can be given them and also because the two men already there, BUSUANG and KISO, have built up a reputation of respect and trust not often found in aid-posts. It would be a great pity if, due to careless selection, this fine reputation was lost. The matter of KAMBIN may have had repercussions was it not for the presence and authority of Iulnai DONGIONG.

(b) GOITRE and MENTAL DEFICIENCY:

The prevalence of both these illnesses in the lower YUPNA village of WANDABONG is concerning. Although the information is perhaps unreliable, some of the village elders are certain that both diseases have greatly increased in recent years.

In a total population of 303 there are 24 mentally deficient, (pathetically many of them are children) which is 7% of the total population.

The 80 goitre cases represent 26% of the total population or 36% of the population over 10 years of age.

Other villages, notably MITMIT and MUP (URUWA) and BONKIMAN (YUPNA) are also seriously affected; at BONKIMAN 3% of the total population ~~are mentally deficient~~ (i.e. six persons) are mentally deficient and the 32 goitre sufferers are 16% of the total population or 24% of the population over 10 years of age.

There is no evidence that any figures on goitre and mental deficiency have been recorded in the past, but in view of the strong belief held by the elders, that is, that both diseases are increasing, it is suggested that all future patrols should carefully note the numbers and record them in the village book. Perhaps by doing this an indication of the trends can be got.

One can only hope that staff and funds will soon allow a real attempt to be made to help these poor people.

(c) CAUSES OF DEATH.

Here is a summary of the causes of death that have occurred in these sub-divisions since the last census was taken (March 1956).

PNEUMONIA	:	23
T.B.	!	10
INFANT MORTALITY	:	19
MATERNAL " "	:	1
INJURIES / ACCIDENT	:	6
NATURAL	:	16
SUICIDE	:	2
INFLUENZA	:	10
DYSENTERY	:	17
RICKETTS	:	1
NEPHRITIS	:	4
MALARIA	:	10
CANCER	:	3
UNKNOWN	:	17

APPENDIX "C".EDUCATION:

The developments that have been made in this field are negligible. The only internal facilities are a few mission village schools run by teachers who themselves have had very little schooling and whose efforts are confined mainly to religious instruction. Some of these schools were visited but most had gone into recess for the Christmas period.

A few youngsters from the YUPNA have been enrolled the new village higher school at KALELO but no URUWA native, is, or ever has been, a student at an Administration school. This fact should be kept in mind when more enrollments for Kalelo are being considered. The writer must express his disappointment that at least a couple of young URUWA boys were not included in the first class as a mark of appreciation to luluai DONGIONG. This man was quite upset that his people were overlooked, particularly as YUPNA pupils were accepted. Such inconsiderations can only puzzle and frustrate loyal servants of the administration who have spent years striving to extend the influence of the Government, and without remuneration.

Most of the 33 mission students listed on the census sheets are merely attending school in another village within the area because no school is established in their own villages. Only a small fraction of this number are attending at TAPEN mission station, which is the only centre of higher education available to these sub-divisions.

APPENDIX " D "

Noted.
E.J.
27/2/59

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Most lakes, particularly those in inaccessible positions, seem to have a story concerning their origin, and those in the URUWA and YEPNA are no exception. There are three small lakes in these parts and I was able to get the legend of one of them from a reliable narrator. It is, as a matter of interest, related here:

THE LEGEND OF LAKE TOT X : (Told by DONGIONG of WORIN).

X (A small, dirty lake nestling at the foot of the SARAWAGED range, south of MITMIT, and a good days walk from that village. This lake was not seen but is believed quite deep.)

" Before the URUWA people spread towards the mountains, the nearest village to what is now MITMIT land was BOKSAWIN. The BOKSAWIN people frequently hunted and sought food in the uninhabited mountains near the SARAWAGED.

One day a man and his young daughter were out looking for wild nuts. They had spent some hours climbing the hills in vain and were becoming tired. Then, on reaching the crest of a small knoll, they looked down upon a large tree, heavily laden with the very nuts they were seeking. In high spirits they ran quickly to the base of the tree so that they could climb up and gather the food. But lo! when they looked up, the tree was bare! Puzzled, they returned to the knoll from where they first saw the abundant fruit, and, surely, there it was! Every branch was loaded with clusters of delicious nuts. "Our eyes must be playing tricks on us," they thought, as they went down again to the tree. But, no, on looking upwards they saw that the tree was indeed bare. This intrigued the man and his daughter, and also made them rather angry. Several times they went to the knoll to look down on the tree, and each time they saw the clustered nuts. But every time they ran down again it was completely bare! Finally, quite exhausted and very angry, they cut down the tree.

As the tree crashed to the ground it began to writhe, and then, with a loud whirring noise, it changed into an evil serpent. The man and his daughter were very frightened at this and ran away as quickly as they could. They ran and ran all the way to their house and when they got there locked themselves in very securely and sat down, not daring to speak or make the slightest sound. Nevertheless the serpent soon found them and slithered into the house through a hole in the wall. Then he ~~entwined~~ entwined himself around a post and gazed at them malevolently.

Hoping to appease the serpent the man put some strings of dog's teeth near the post, but the serpent only looked at them and shook his head. It was not enough. So the man heaped food, pig's tusks and all the treasures he had, but still the serpent shook his head. In desperation the man went outside and caught the largest, plumpest pig he owned and offered that as well, but it was not enough. Now quite overcome with fear, the man said to the serpent: " What is it I can offer you that will satisfy you and allow you to forgive me." " You must give me your daughter," replied the serpent. On hearing this the man was filled with sadness but he was too frightened to refuse so he gave his daughter to the evil serpent.

Then the serpent began to unravel itself from the post, spinning faster and faster. Again there was the loud whirring noise and lo! the serpent changed into a man.

"You thought I was a tree and you cut me down" said this evil man, "now you must bring this pig and all those presents and guide me back into the mountains where I belong. There you will leave me and your daughter and you will return to BOKSAWIN alone."

With that they set off.

After walking for several hours they finally came to the mountains and the man asked the evil spirit if he could go home. "No," answered the spirit, "you must take me to that hill over there," and he pointed out a large hill some distance away. But when they got there the spirit said: "It is still too far for me to go alone" you must take me to that next line of mountains," and he marked some peaks even further away. He kept enticing the man further and further into the mountains like this until, in the late afternoon they came to a large piece of flat land surrounded by mountains. The man had never been there before. "This is my home," said the spirit, "it is known as TOT. You and your daughter sit here and rest awhile and wait for me." So saying, he disappeared into the bush. When he did not return in half-an-hour the man became uneasy, and felt the spirit was planning some evil deed. He had hardly finished telling his daughter of these thoughts when the sky was filled with terrible lightning and cracking thunder and everything became dark. Without warning the earth began to shake in a dreadful earthquake and trees smashed to the ground. The man and his daughter huddled together, fearful for their lives. The trees fell all around them and the ground opened into great chasms until finally they were marooned on a small island of land completely surrounded by a huge, ~~bottomless~~ bottomless cavity in the earth. Then the thunder and lightning ceased and the earthquake died. All was still and quiet. At last a booming voice made the man and his daughter shiver with dread. "You have sullied my home and my land, now you both must die" it said. The man turned his head to see who spoke these terrible words and saw the serpent, who had chased them to their house, snaking out across the chasm towards them, like a twisting bridge. They screamed with fear, but it was no use, the serpent reached them and devoured them, and the pig, and all the treasures they had brought. Then it began to pour with rain. It rained and rained until the great chasm was filled with water and the small island with the serpent lying on it sank slowly beneath the surface. And there the serpent dwells to this day. In Lake Tot.

As this tragedy came about because of food, it is forbidden to eat anything in sight of the lake. Anyone who does not obey this, will be devoured by the serpent.

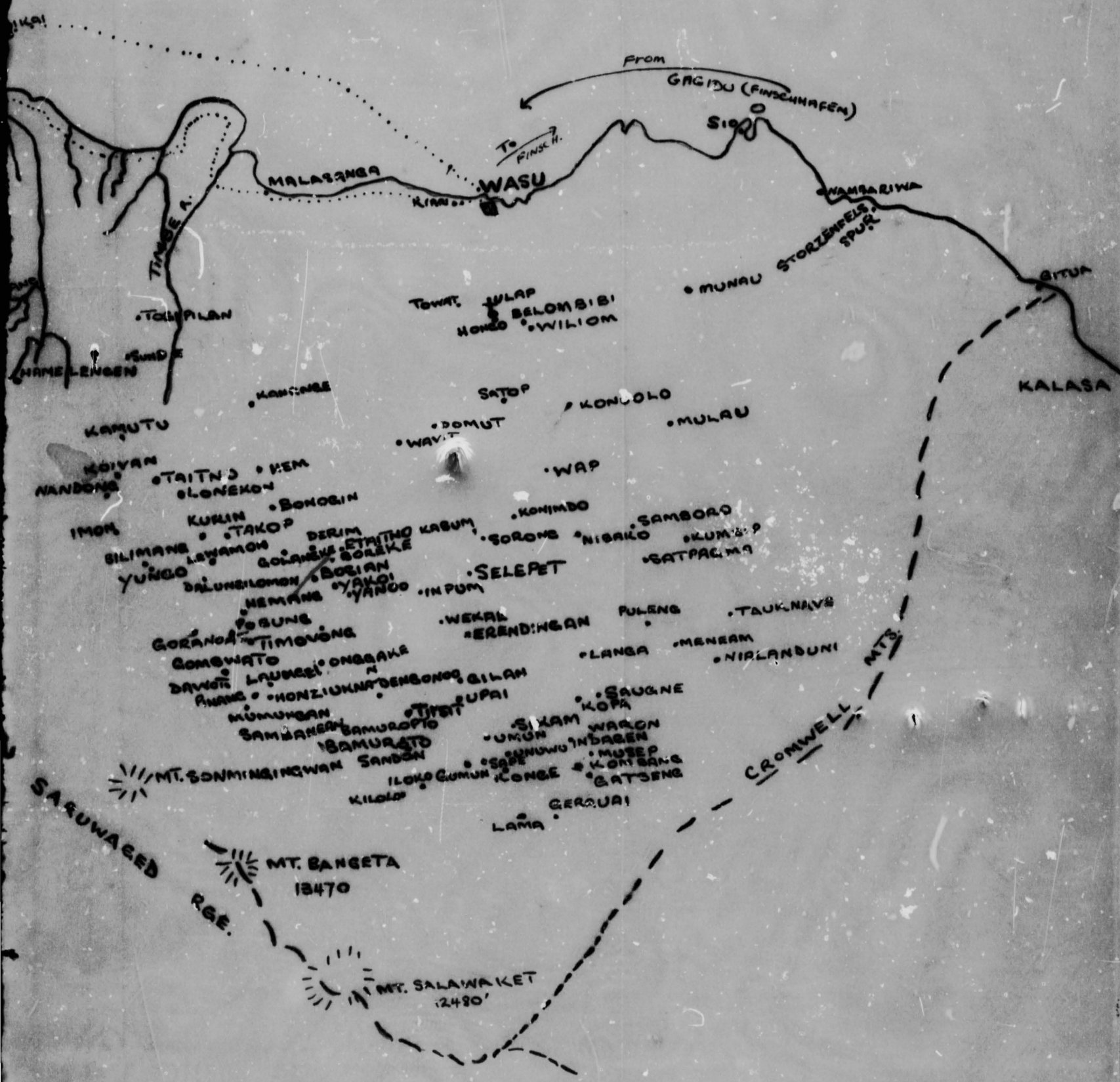


MAP OF WASU ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
(showing all villages)

MAP REFERENCE:-
 2033 MARKHAM
 2034 LAT.
 2036 SAG SAG
 2037 MADANI

PATROL ROUTE:-

A patrol of the URUWA and YUPNA census sub-divisions
 carried out by R.J.GREEN, Patrol Officer.
 (Patrol Report No.W 2 of 1957/58.....)



Demeter W.A.

30/9/58



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAS 3 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by C. C. GIFFARD, P.O.

Area Patrolled SIO CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

3 R.P.N.G.C.

Natives 1 DASF WORKER

Duration—From 11/2/1958 to 21/2/1958 and from 24-2-58 to 6-3-58 and from 10-3-58 to 11-3-58

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services SEP/1957

Medical SEP/1957

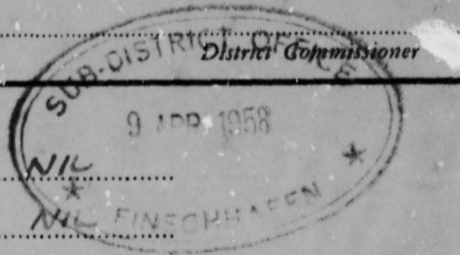
Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS 2. TAX COLLECTION 3. ENCOURAGE CASH CROPPING 4. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19



Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ NIL

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

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

30/9/58

21st April, 1958.

MINUTE

File No.....

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT

Your attention is invited to Page 4 of this Patrol Report for information and any comments you may care to make.

*Water // Read with interest
24 - no comment needed.
C. 4.*

[Signature]
22/4/58
T.G. Aitchison
Chief of Division - Government & Research

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NA.30-9-122

21st April, 1958.

The District Officer,
District of Mvobe,
IAE.

Patrol Report No. 3 - 57/58 - WASU.

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks and the contents are adequately covered by the memorandum by yourself and that of the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen.

Please take up the matter of the anti-elephantiasis Campaign with the local District Medical Officer who can then refer it to his Headquarters.

Mr. Giffard has made a first class record of his patrol and his observations are of interest and practical value.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

21st April, 1958.

The Commissioner for Taxation,
Department of the Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

Extract from Patrol Report No. 3, 1957/58, Wasu
forwarded to you for information, please:-

"Taxation and Census.

The Personal Tax rate for males in the Sio Division is £1. The sum of £202 was collected during the patrol and 281 full exemptions were granted. A small minority of those liable for tax were unable to pay and have been granted time to collect the necessary money. No tax was obtained from the villages of Weliki, Roinji and Daronge as the money was allegedly not available. It is considered that the people of the coastal villages east of Wasu are quite capable of paying a yearly tax of £1 but elsewhere partial exemptions will in future have to be granted 5/- a year is probably all that can be expected from these people as they have at present little possibility of obtaining money unless they leave their villages to work.

The attitude of the people towards taxation was more favourable than I could have expected. Apparently they view it as a necessary evil and are resigned to the fact that they must make a yearly contribution to the Administration. The people of one village, Kiari, felt the resumption of tax collection for the first time since the war required special ceremony. They held a dance when the patrol arrived at their village, and a temporary shelter was built and decorated for the tedious business of tax collection.

No difficulty was experienced in conducting the census and the patrol enjoyed the cooperation of the people in this matter. There has been a population increase generally throughout the area. Only at Singroakai, Roinji, and Daronge were there more deaths than births, and in these villages the number of deaths is certainly not alarming so that the population trend appears to be fairly satisfactory.

As can be seen from the census figures a large number of men are absent at work from Sio No.1 and Sio No.2. These people are very money conscious and are employed mainly on Karkar Island and at Madang."

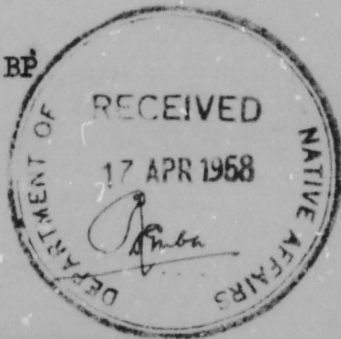
J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/22 ✓

AJZ.BP



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-9

Department of Native Affairs,

L A E.

15th April, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT WASU 3-1957/58 - SIO CENSUS DIVISION
FINSCHHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT

....

Forwarded herewith is a copy of a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. C.G. Giffard, Patrol Officer, to the Sio Census Division.

Could the matter of an Anit-Elephantitaisis campaign be referred to the Director of Public Health? The Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen has been instructed to again approach the Medical Officer at Finschhafen on this matter.

....

Claim in respect of Patrol Allowance is forwarded herewith.

(A.J. Zweck)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

AdZ.BP

30-1-9

Department of Native Affairs,

L A E.

15th April, 1958.

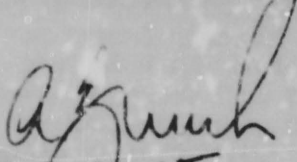
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PARCEL REPORT WASE 3-1957/58 - BIO CENSUS DIVISION
FINSCHHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT

.....
Forwarded herewith is a copy of a report
of a patrol conducted by Mr. C.G. Giffard, Patrol Officer,
to the Bio Census Division.

Could the matter of an Anit-Elephantitaisis
campaign be referred to the Director of Public Health? The
Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen has been instructed
to again approach the Medical Officer at Finschhafen on
this matter.

.....
Claim in respect of Patrol Allowance is
forwarded herewith.


(A.J. Zweck)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TWE/LMG:

FIN 30/1/2- 76.

Sub-district Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

11th. April, 1958

The District Officer,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT - WASU 3- 1957/58. SID CENSUS DIVISION,
FINSCHHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT:

Two copies of the above named patrol report, submitted by Mr. C. G. Giffard, together with claims for camping allowance are forwarded herewith.

The Acting Assistant District Officer's comments as follows:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

It can be anticipated that the matter of kumai burning will be raised before every new Officer in the Wasu area, in the hope that the ban will be lifted. I am not in favour of allowing large areas to be annually burnt off merely for hunting purposes. This officer personally investigated the matter thoroughly in each area concerned prior to imposing restrictions, and it is to my mind that the benefits accrued, including replenishment of soil fertility, possible re-forestation and prevention of erosion far outweigh the dubious advantages of the thrill of an annual hunt and the resultant small quantity of game caught. I have requested the Officer-in-charge, Wasu, fully investigate the food position and report from time to time. I suspect these complaints are largely an exaggeration by the natives but agree that the position will need watching in future.

It is pleasing to note the native response to the Patrol was satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & TRADE:

Only a small percentage of copra is produced from the palms available in the main copra producing villages. It is anticipated that once better marketing organisation is available and the natives have their own co-operative scheme established as envisaged in the near future, there will be incentive to provide increased production, and at the same time encourage men to remain at home and lessen the high rate of absenteeism reported.

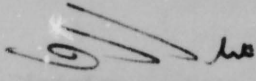
Lowland villages have been strongly advised to plant Robusta lowlands coffee and enlarge existing blocks into economically sized family units. Similarly coastal villages are being encouraged to extend their coconut plantings.

HEALTH:

Declining population figures noted in the census in some East Sio villages indicate the seriousness of the situation. This has been the trend for some years and although the matter has continually been raised in reports, no remedial action has been taken to date by this department or the Department of Public Health.

The transfer of villages to inland sites resulted in a fiasco and these communities have now been established again on the coast.

The matter was discussed with Dr. Campbell, Regional Medical Officer and Dr. McCullagh, Medical Officer, Finschhafen, last year, and an anti-elephantiasis campaign using injections was proposed. Does the Health Department intend to take any action or not?


T. W. White
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. WAS 3 of 1957-58 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE SIO DIVISION

Officer conducting patrol: C.C.Giffard, P.O.

Area patrolled: Sio Census Division

Objects of patrol: (1) Census
(II) Tax Collection
(III) Encourage Cash Cropping
(IV) Routine Administration

Personnel Accompanying Reg. No. 6695 Lance/Corporal MEANG
Reg. No. 9282 Constable MOALE
DASF Worker TASING

DIARY

- Tuesday, 11th February: 8.30am. Left Wasu for Malasanga by canoe, making very slow progress owing to adverse winds. Malasanga reached at 3.30pm.
- Wednesday, 12th February: Village inspected, censused and tax collected. Too late to leave for Singroakai. Discussions with villagers.
- Thursday, 13th February: 7.30am. Left Malasanga for Singroakai. One hour's delay while inspecting site for a Trading Allotment Licence en route.
4.30pm. Arrived Singroakai.
- Friday, 14th February: 7.30am. Left Singroakai for Nineia, arriving at 11.30am in heavy rain which continued for remainder of the day.
- Saturday, 15th February: Rain throughout the day.
- Sunday, 16th February: Nineia inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Monday, 17th February: 3am. Left Nineia for Boneia, arriving at 9.15am. Village inspected, censused and tax collected.
11am. Left Boneia for Singroakai, arriving at 1.45pm. Singroakai inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Tuesday, 18th February: Left Singroakai for Roinji at 8am, arriving at 1pm. Roinji and Daronge inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Wednesday, 19th February: From Roinji to Singroakai - 5 hours.
- Thursday, 20th February: From Singroakai to Malasanga - 8 hours.
- Friday, 21st February: 6.30am. Left Malasanga for Wasu by canoe, arriving at 10am.
- AT Wasu Patrol Post Saturday and Sunday.
- Monday, 24th February: 9am. Left Wasu for Sio No 1. Arrived at Kwama River 11am. River flooded and four hours spent finding a suitable crossing place.
5pm. Arrived at Sio No 1.
- Tuesday, 25th February: Sio No 1 inspected, censused and tax collected. Some disputes investigated and settled.
- Wednesday, 26th February: Walked 35 minutes to Sio No 2. Village inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Thursday, 27th February: Walked inland 3 hours to Lembangando. Village inspected, censused and tax collected. Returned to Sio No 1.
- Friday, 28th February: To Nambariwa via Sio No 2 - 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Village inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Saturday, 1st March: 8am. Departed for Gitua, arriving at 1.30pm. Village inspected and tax collected.
- Sunday, 2nd March: Rested
- Monday, 3rd March: From Gitua to Kumakio - 3 hours 35 minutes. Village inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Tuesday, 4th March: From Kumakio to Gitua - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
- Wednesday, 5th March: From Gitua to Sio No 1 via Nambariwa and Sio No 2 - 7 hours.
- Thursday, 6th March: From Sio No 1 to Wasu - 4 hours.

AT Wasu Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Monday, 10th March: Left Wasu for Kiari, arriving after 1 hour's walk. Village inspected, censused and tax collected. 12 Noon. Left Kiari for Weliki, arriving at 3pm. Village inspected.

Tuesday, 11th March: Weliki censused and tax collected. Returned to Wasu via Kiari.

INTRODUCTION

The Sio Census Division is a coastal area extending for about 32 miles west and about 20 miles east of Wasu. Most of the villages are situated on the coast and the people of these have reached a fair degree of sophistication. Five villages, Kumukio, Lembanggando, Weliki, Nineia and Boneia are a few hours walk inland from the coast and at an altitude of a couple of thousand feet. These people have little in common with their coastal neighbours, are noticeably smaller in physique and poorer in possessions. Many of the male inhabitants of Nineia and Boneia still follow the custom of their forefathers in using the bark malo for clothing, and pidgin is generally not understood.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The area is quiet and the Native situation is generally very satisfactory. Only a few disputes were brought forward for settlement, and only one case was heard in the Court for Native Affairs. Apparently the Sio people settle most of their quarrels themselves.

The most advanced people of the Wasu area are found along the coast east of Wasu in the villages Sio No 1, Sio No 2, Nambariwa and Gitua. The chief complaint in these villages concerned the prohibition against the firing of kunai land imposed by the M.D.O., Finschhafen. Large areas of open kunai country are found in this area, as over the years the annual burning of kunai has resulted in much timber being destroyed. The practice has caused erosion and deterioration of the soil as is apparent when one flies over the area. As could be expected it is quite impossible to make these people realise the damage they are causing by this practice of burning off large areas of kunai. The fires sweep into the surrounding forests and each year the area completely devoid of timber is increased. As far as the villagers are concerned, however, their forefathers annually burned off the kunai for the purpose of obtaining game, a highly desirable object in their view, and they are unable completely to understand why such a right should now be denied them. Their reasons for opposing the ban are:-

1. The burning of kunai is essential if game is to be hunted successfully. Their concern over the meat they are losing is apparently genuine.
2. The gardens containing the staple yam are situated in the middle of the kunai country. Taro is planted in the forested hillsides at a higher altitude. When the kunai is burned off annually great areas of open country surround the yam gardens so that wild pigs are discouraged from molesting them. Now, however, with kunai and other vegetation growing to a considerable height large numbers of wild pigs are attracted to the gardens and a considerable quantity of food is being lost. There is difficulty in building fences which can withstand the marauding pigs, especially as the gardens are usually a long distance from any timber. Consequently the villagers complain they will always be short of food while the ban on firing kunai continues.
3. In burning off they consider they are merely exercising a right enjoyed by their forefathers. It is their land, and, although they did not say so, it is obvious they feel the administration should not interfere.

I have talked about this matter with the Rev. H. Wagner of the Ulap Lutheran Mission station. He has lived near Sio for over 20 years and has an extensive knowledge of the district. In his opinion these people are in fact

being embarrassed by the prohibition on firing kumai, for the above reasons, and that their complaints are genuinely made.

It is therefore rather a problem. It is possible the benefits to be obtained from prohibiting the practice of burning off will not compensate for the disadvantages necessarily entailed. In my opinion the ban should remain, with the proviso that the situation should be closely watched in the meantime, on the understanding that it may be necessary in the near future to relax the restriction if it is found that present Native welfare is suffering too greatly.

The reception given the patrol was invariably quite friendly. As has been usual in the past dances were staged at night in a number of the villages to mark the patrol's visit.

Taxation and Census

The Personal Tax rate for males in the Sio Division is £1. The sum of £202 was collected during the patrol and 281 full exemptions were granted. A small majority of those liable for tax were unable to pay and have been granted time to collect the necessary money. No tax was obtained from the villages of Weliki, Roinji and Daronge as the money was allegedly not available. It is considered that the people of the coastal villages east of Wasu are quite capable of paying a yearly tax of £1 but elsewhere partial exemptions will in future have to be granted. 5/- a year is probably all that can be expected from these people, as they have at present little possibility of obtaining money unless they leave their villages to work.

The attitude of the people towards taxation was more favourable than I could have expected. Apparently they view it as a necessary evil and are resigned to the fact that they must make a yearly contribution to the Administration. The people of one village, Kiari, felt the resumption of tax collection for the first time since the war required special ceremony. They held a dance when the patrol arrived at their village, and a temporary shelter was built and decorated for the tedious business of tax collection.

No difficulty was experienced in conducting the census and the patrol enjoyed the cooperation of the people in this matter. There has been a population increase generally throughout the area. Only at Singroakai, Roinji, and Daronge were there more deaths than births, and in these villages the number of deaths is certainly not alarming so that the population trend appears to be fairly satisfactory.

As can be seen from the census figures a large number of men are absent at work from Sio No 1 and Sio No 2. These people are very money conscious and are employed mainly on Karkar Island and at Madang.

Agriculture, Livestock and Trade

Yam is the staple food for the coastal people and in the mountain villages sweet potatoe is most popular. The usual variety of Native and European introduced crops are grown, such as coconuts, taro, bananas, pawpaws, watermelons, pumpkins, pineapples, oranges, lemons, corn, betelnut, tapioca, derris root and shallots.

Copra is produced in ovens at Sio No 1, Sio No 2 and Gitua. Elsewhere a little sun-dried copra is made and sold to visiting traders. Mr Foad of Finschhafen visits Gitua periodically to purchase their copra. The people of Sio No 1 and Sio No 2 have been sending their produce direct to Lae by the 'Fishbat', a Native-owned vessel from Finschhafen. It is understood that the A.D.O., Finschhafen, is now investigating the possibility of purchasing a vessel from funds contributed by various villages in the Sub-District. The people of Sio No 1, Sio No 2, Gitua and Kumukio will be contributing a few thousand pounds to this venture. A Native-owned vessel giving the people an independent means of transporting their produce to Lae would no doubt be a great stimulant to cash-cropping along this coast. There are extensive groves of coconuts at Gitua, Sio No 1 and Sio No 2, as could be expected with the large populations

in these villages. The other coastal villages have only small populations of not much more than a hundred people, so that their coconut plantings have not been very large.

The people of Sio No 2 have for some years been keen to cultivate cocoa as a commercial crop. In January the Finschhafen Agricultural Extension Officer visited the village and marked out an area suitable for the crop. I have not received a copy of the Agricultural Officer's report on this patrol, but it is understood it is intended to plant about 2,000 cocoa trees in the area. The villagers are now clearing the area and after the shade trees have been planted a request for cocoa seeds will be sent to Finschhafen.

Only a few coffee trees have been planted in the five mountain villages and these are doing very poorly owing to lack of shade. The people have been advised in the past to obtain shade tree seeds from the coast, where they are plentiful, but have not yet done so. During the patrol 541 coffee seedlings were planted at Kumukio under the supervision of Tasing, a Native Agricultural trainee posted at Wasu.

In recent years new coconut groves have been planted in some of the villages along the coast. These are generally doing well though in some cases were overgrown and neglected. The people were advised to maintain them. It is unfortunate that small fires sometimes become out of control and sweep through these groves, having a very detrimental effect on their growth.

Pigs and fowls are fairly plentiful throughout the area. Dogs also are very numerous and are used for hunting game. At Sio No 1 and Sio No 2 a number of ducks appear to be doing well and are being bred successfully. Fishing is keenly practised along the coast and this provides the villagers with a fair protein diet.

There are three trade stores in the area which are owned by Europeans but managed by Natives. Messrs Middleton and Parkes of Karkar Island opened a store at Singroakai during February. An area of one hectare between Singroakai and Malasanga was surveyed for a Trading Allotment Licence during the patrol and another store may be opened there by Messrs Middleton and Parkes in the near future. Mr Foad of Finschhafen has a store at Wasu and another at Sio No 1. He visits the area about once a month to purchase copra and coffee and to supply his stores.

There is a small settlement of about 8 Natives from the Aitape Sub-District at Singroakai who are engaged in collecting trochus shell which they sell to Mr Foad. These people were invited to Singroakai by friends and may settle permanently in the area. They are worried by the fall in the market for trochus shell but Mr Foad is still buying their catch.

Roads and Bridges

Roads were generally fair though some sections had been allowed to deteriorate so that it was necessary to order repairs. Travelling in the Sio Division is not pleasant, particularly during the wet season at this time of the year. Many of the streams were in flood, and considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing the Kwama River between Wasu and Sio No 1. Then, on returning to Wasu from Sio No 1 it was necessary to build a raft to cross a stream near the station. This particular stream is usually fairly deep, but on this occasion was flooded and could not be forded. A few people have been taken by crocodiles in recent years while crossing it. Besides these streams, the Timbe River between Malasanga and Singroakai also gives considerable inconvenience to travellers, and during some weeks of the wet season cannot be crossed. The Timbe is about a mile wide at its mouth and becomes a raging torrent after heavy rains have fallen in the mountains.

Villages are, in a number of cases, long distances apart, which adds to the difficulty of travelling. Some sections of the road follow the beach, which to the west of Wasu is usually covered with loose rounded stones about the size

of a fist, which provide some of the most uncomfortable walking I have experienced.

There are very few bridges in the area owing to the width of most of the streams. Orders were given for some of the small creeks between Malasanga and Roinji to be bridged. Some of these are quite narrow with steep and fairly high banks so that simple log bridges would eliminate a great deal of the inconvenience which is now experienced when crossing them.

Health

In the villages east of Wasu health is generally satisfactory and the people are apparently quite vigorous and progressive. This is evident also by the fact that here the villages have large populations which usually show an annual increase. The coastal villages to the west of Wasu are in sharp contrast to those of the east. Villages are small and long distances apart. Mosquitos are prevalent and elephantiasis is a very common affliction. It is unfortunate little can be done for those suffering from this disease as it causes a great deal of misery in the area. Apart from this disease, which is unknown in the east, the villagers to the west of Wasu are generally poorer in physique and give the appearance of being lower in vitality.

There are 7 A.P.O.s stationed in the area, two at Sio No 1 and one each at Kiari, Ninea, Roinji, Sio No 2 and Kumukio. This is a fair distribution so that all villages are reasonably near to medical services.

Villages and Village Officials

Most villages were satisfactory, with housing fair and the area surrounding the settlements reasonably clean.

Malasanga village was in rather poor condition. These people moved to the present site on the coast about a year ago and progress in constructing the new village has been very slow. Most of the houses are only partially complete and the area inside and about the village is covered with tree stumps, fallen logs and general debris.

Sio No 2 was also unsatisfactory in that the village area was littered with rubbish. The people were warned of possible prosecutions if they failed to keep their area clean.

The people of Sio No 1 and Sio No 2 build large houses of adzed timber having several rooms and verandahs. These houses are impressive when new but unfortunately so much labour is required in building them that the owners are slow to replace them and they become very old and decrepit before they are abandoned.

Village Officials were generally satisfactory, but only one, Bolo, Tultul of Kiari, is outstanding. Kiari is the village closest to Wasu, and over the years Bolo has been of considerable assistance to the Administration.

Anthropological Specimens Collected for Territory Museum

Nil.

Missions and Education

The Lutheran Mission is the only religious organisation operating in the area. Native teachers and preachers in all villages except Gitua and Kumukio are supervised by the Rev H. Wagner stationed at Ulap, about 2½ hours

walk inland from Wasu. Gitua and Kumukio are visited by the Lutheran Missionary at Kalasa, which is a short distance inland and half way between Wasu and Finschhafen. The Mission is very popular with the people. Two fine churches with cement floors, fibrolite walls and corrugated iron roofs have been built at Sio No 1 and Sio No 2 and in all villages the Christian movement appears to be well advanced.

Mission schools are operating at Kumukio, Gitua, Nambariwa, Sio No 1, Sio No 2, Ninsia, Singrokai and Kiari. Some of the teachers appear to be remarkably ignorant and I consider the instruction given would be of a rather doubtful value. Nevertheless, these schools are probably preferable to having none at all.

The Administration has two schools in the Division at Wasu and Gitua. 66 pupils are now in attendance at Wasu, most of these coming from the nearby villages of Malasanga, Kiari, Sio No 1, Sio No 2 and Nambariwa. There are two Native teachers posted to this school. A new school is now being constructed at Gitua and a female Native teacher named Sangilatu is in charge. Sangilatu arrived back in her village in January after training at Popondetta, and appears to be very keen on her new job. The people have made very little progress in building her school-house. They were advised to have it completed within a month and a constable will be sent to Gitua soon to report on this work.

C.C. Giffard
.....(C.C. Giffard, P.O)
26.3.58.

Amount Returned to Store



30/9/15
30-9-129

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. WAS. 4/1957-58

Patrol Conducted by C.C.Giffard, P.O.

Area Patrolled KOMBA/SELEPET CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

3 Members R.P.N.G.C.
Natives 1 DASE Field Worker

Duration—From 8/4/1958 to 5/6/1958

Number of Days 59

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct-Dec 58

Medical March 57

Map Reference 2034 Lae, 2035 Sagsag, 2033 Markham, 2037 Madang, 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol (1) Census (11) Tax Collection (111) Encourage Cash Cropping
(IV) Airstrip Search (V) Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/7/1958

A. Giffard
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

30/9/15

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19.

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30-9-129

31st July, 1958.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
M.A.

Patrol Report No. 4, 1957/58 - asu.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The Report has been read with interest and it is obvious that Mr. Giffard has carried out the patrol most competently.

The attitude of the people appears to be good and we must endeavour, within the limits of our staff, to keep up with the demand of the people.

I concur in the Assistant District Officer's remarks concerning an airstrip and its influence on the more rapid development of the area.

Please keep me informed of the impact of the new legislation concerning recruiting.

Mr. Giffard has done a good job.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-19-129

AJZ.BP

RECEIVED
23 JUL 1958
13

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-9

Department of Native Affairs,
LAE.

22nd July, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT WASU 4-1957/58 : KOMBA/SELEPET

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Giffard, Officer-in-Charge, wasu.

Little can be added to the remarks of the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen. The patrol has been well conducted and the report is interesting and well written.

RECRUITING

The area has recently been opened to recruiting on a restricted basis, reference Government Gazette No. 33 of 17th July, 1958. It is too early yet to know just how the scheme will function. One difficulty will be to stop natives leaving the area and seeking employment at Lae. This is fairly common practice at present.

(A.J. Zweck)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TWW/LMG:

FIN 30/1/2- 251

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

1st. July, 1958.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT WAS 4- 1957/58.
KOMBA / SELEPET.

Enclosed please find two (2) copies of the above named report. Claims for Camping Allowance have been returned to Mr. Giffard for correction and will be forwarded later.

The patrol has obviously been a thorough and well-conducted one.

Native Affairs:

It is pleasing to note we have the confidence of these people.

Lack of transportation and difficulty in marketing their produce poses the largest problem we are confronted with in this area. Cost of building a road would be considerable as we can no longer anticipate voluntary participation. I still have hopes that we will eventually locate a suitable airstrip site. Airfreighting coffee out at present prices, would certainly be economical.

The pig menace is no small problem. Officers who have enforced the penning of pigs sometimes find the pigs die or deteriorate in condition rapidly. On the other hand, timber for garden fences is in short supply.

With the establishment of cash crops the problem is accentuated somewhat and the ban, as it stands, becomes antiquated.

Agriculture:

The five D.A.S.F. field workers are doing commendable work in this area.

When the F.M.D.S. vessel is in operation it is intended to establish a purchasing centre at KALALO to assist in the marketing of coffee and ensure the people obtain the best possible price for their product.

Health:

If an airstrip can be made, a hospital should be located within the populous KOMBA/SELEPET area. In the meantime transfer of the hospital from WASU to KALALO is intended, and will have definite advantages.

Recruiting and Census:

The closing of the villages to employment has had ludicrous results. It is hoped that when the newly proposed labour scheme comes into effect some control over apparent abuses and inadequacies will be possible.

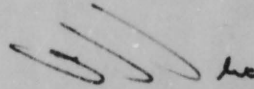
The population increase is not going to ease the land problem already apparent in many areas. It may eventually be necessary to resettle some of the population on the KALALO side of the range.

Airstrip Search:

Mr. Giffard has been instructed to further investigate the possibility of constructing an airstrip on the SELEPET/ TIMBE divide. Provided funds can be made available this might be far more economical than building a road into the area.

Other areas located are too remote from the main centre of population.

A very lucid and comprehensive report. Mr. Giffard is to be commended.



T. W. White.
A/Assistant District Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT No. WAS 4 of 1957-58 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE KOMBA
AND SELEPET DIVISIONS

Officer conducting patrol: C.C.Giffard, P.O.

Area patrolled: Komba and Selepet Census Divisions

Objects of patrol:

- (I) Census
- (II) Tax Collection
- (III) Encourage Cash Cropping
- (IV) Airstrip Search
- (V) Routine Administration

Personnel Accompanying:

- Reg. No. 6718 Constable SASO-IOUR
- Reg. No. 9281 Constable TIMINA
- Reg. No. ~~9280~~ Constable IONG
- DASF Worker KUSO

MIGR

In

F

DIARY

- Tuesday, 8th April: Left Wasu for Hongo - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk. Inspected site for new patrol post at Kalalo, 2 hours walk from Wasu. OIC's house now being constructed there. Had lunch with the Rev H. Wagner and Mrs Wagner of the Ulap Lutheran Mission Station. Conducted over station by Rev Wagner and visited hospital, church, primary school and area schools. Then on to Hongo Village, arriving at 4pm in rain.
- Wednesday, 9th April: Hongo inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Thursday, 10th April: 8am. Left Hongo for Satop, arriving at 9.45am. Village inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Friday, 11th April: From Satop to Domut, a 1 hour 20 minutes walk across a very steep ravine. Domut inspected, censused and tax collected, then returned to Satop.
- Saturday, 12th April: From Satop to Belombibi via Hongo - 4 hours. People of Wilom village who had assembled at Belombibi censused and taxed.
- Sunday, 13th April: Rested.
- Monday, 14th April: Belombibi inspected, censused and tax collected. Walked $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to Wilom, inspected village and returned to Belombibi.
- Tuesday, 15th April: 7.30am. Left Belombibi for Kondolo, arriving at 9.30am. Kondolo inspected, censused and taxed.
- Wednesday, 16th April: 1 hour 20 mins walk to Wap. Village inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Thursday, 17th April: 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours walk to Nimbako. Village inspected, censused and taxed, then returned to Wap.
- Friday, 18th April: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk to Kabum. Inspected Kabum and adjoining village Sorong. Sorong censused and taxed.
- Saturday, 19th April: Kabum censused and taxed.
- Sunday, 20th April: Rested.
- Monday, 21st April: To Konindo - 1 hour. Village inspected, censused and taxed, then returned to Kabum.
- Tuesday, 22nd April: $\frac{1}{2}$ hour walk to Selepet. Village inspected, censused and taxed.
- Wednesday, 23rd April: 25 mins walk to Indum. Village inspected and censused.
- Thursday, 24th April: Tax collected at Indum.
- Friday, 25th April: To Wekae - 40 mins walk. Village inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Saturday, 26th April: 50 mins walk to Erendengan. Village inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Sunday, 27th April: Rested.
- Monday, 28th April: To Gilang - 15 mins. Village inspected, censused and tax collected.
- Tuesday, 29th April: 10 mins to Upat. Village inspected, censused and taxed.

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Wednesday, 30th April: 35 mins to Tipsit. Village inspected, censused and taxed.

Thursday, 1st May: 40 mins to Dengando. Village inspected, censused and tax collected. Then $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to possible airstrip site for an inspection. Returned to Tipsit.

Friday, 2nd May: Left Tipsit for Bamurofto - 20 mins. Village inspected censused and taxed. Then walked 20 mins to Sanon.

Saturday, 3rd May: Sanon inspected, censused and taxed.

Sunday, 4th May: Rested.

Monday, 5th May: To Ilaka - 20 mins. Village inspected, censused and taxed.

Tuesday, 6th May: A number of disputes heard at Ilaka. Then 40 mins walk to Gumum.

Wednesday, 7th May: Gumum inspected, censused and tax collected.

Thursday, 8th May: 20 mins walk to Sape. Village inspected, censused and taxed. Then continued to Ununu - 20 mins.

Friday, 9th May: Ununu inspected, censused and tax collected. Walked 30 mins to cattle yard to inspect bull and cow recently purchased by these people.

Saturday, 10th May: To Sikam - 30 mins. Village inspected, censused and tax collected. Then proceeded to Ununu. Ununu inspected, censused and tax collected. Returned to Ununu.

Sunday, 11th May: Rested.

Monday, 12th May: To Konge - 20 mins. Village inspected, censused and taxed. Then proceeded 45 mins to Lama.

Tuesday, 13th May: Lama inspected, censused and taxed.

Wednesday, 14th May: 1 hour's walk to Wanam in fierce, intensely cold gale blowing down from the Sarawaged Mountains. Wanam inspected, censused and tax collected, then returned to Lama.

Thursday, 15th May: To Geraum - 20 mins. Village inspected, censused and taxed. Then proceeded to Kombang-Gatseng - 20 mins.

Friday, 16th May: Villages of Kombang and Gatseng inspected and censused.

Saturday, 17th May: Tax collected from Kombang and Gatseng. Then 20 mins walk to Musep.

Sunday, 18th May: Rested.

Monday, 19th May: Musep inspected, censused and tax collected. Then 15 mins to Indagen.

Tuesday, 20th May: Indagen inspected, censused and taxed.

Wednesday, 21st May: 15 mins to Waran. Village inspected, censused and taxed. Continued to Kopa - 1 hours walk.

Thursday, 22nd May: Kopa inspected, censused and tax collected.

Friday, 23rd May: 20 mins walk to Saungne - inspected, censused and tax collected. Departed for Langa - 20 mins.

Saturday, 24th May: Langa inspected, censused and tax collected. Departed for Satpagna, arriving after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Sunday, 25th May: Rested.

Monday, 26th May: Satpagna inspected, censused and tax collected.

Tuesday, 27th May: 30 mins to Sambori. Inspected, censused and tax collected. Then returned to Satpagna.

Wednesday, 28th May: 1 hours 20 mins walk to Puleng. Village inspected, censused and tax collected. Continued for 50 mins to Mangam.

Thursday, 29th May: Mangam inspected, censused and taxed.

Friday, 30th May: 30 mins walk to Malandum. Village inspected, censused and taxed. Then proceeded to Tauknavi .. 45 mins.

Saturday, 31st May: Tauknavi inspected, censused and tax collected.

Sunday, 1st June: Rested.

Monday, 2nd June: 1½ hours walk to Kumbip, small hamlet of Marunga being inspected en route. Kumbip inspected, censused and taxed.

Tuesday, 3rd June: 4 hours walk to Mula. Village inspected, censused and taxed.

Wednesday, 4th June: 6 hours to Sio No 1 via Lembangando.

Thursday, 5th June: 4½ walk to Wasu.

INTRODUCTION

The villages of the Komba and Selepet Census Divisions lie south east and south of Wasu Patrol Post in mountainous country surrounded by the Cromwell Mountains to the east, the Sarawaged Range to the south, a coastal range of about 6,000 to 7,000 feet in height to the north and a range of similar height to the west which separates these areas from the Timbe Census Division. The coastal range is only a few hours' travel from the sea, and on its northern slopes are situated five Selepet villages, Domut, Satop, Hongo, Belombibi and Wiliom, and the small Komba village of Mula.

Only one river drains the area. This is the Kwama, which has numerous tributaries, principal of which are the Anda and Pulang. The Kwama River begins at Lake Gwam, 11,000 ft in the Sarawaged Range and flows for about thirty miles to enter the sea just east of Wasu. During the wet season this river gives considerable difficulty to travellers moving along the coastal road from Wasu to Sio Village. Even when only waist deep the swiftly moving stream becomes quite impassable during the early months of the year, and people have been lost while trying to ford it.

Although the area is extremely rugged, travelling presents little difficulty as the population is large and villages are situated short distances apart. The general average between villages involves a walk of only about 30 minutes, and the shortest day's journey between Gilang and Upat lasted a mere 10 minutes. Most villages have populations of 200 to 300 people, though the largest village, Indum, has 1,119 people, more than any other village in the Wasu Patrol Post area.

Being influenced by the North-West Monsoons, the Komba-Selepet experiences its wet season between November and April. Very little rain falls during the remainder of the year. The patrol was commenced towards the end of the wet season and during the first few weeks the countryside was invariably shrouded with mist and deluged by rain from about midday to nightfall, causing considerable inconvenience at times when it was desired to take the census. The dry season

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commenced with the beginning of May, and little rain fell from then until the completion of the patrol. However, an unpleasant feature of this period was the intense cold caused mainly by frequent howling gales originating from the high surrounding ranges. These very low temperatures caused the native members of the patrol considerable hardship and I became frequently concerned for their welfare. How the local people endure these almost freezing conditions I find difficult to understand.

The duration of the patrol was 59 days. As is evident from the diary, no attempt was made to hurry, and the people had ample opportunity to bring forward any matters affecting their interests.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The people of the Komba-Selepet are generally cooperative and a most friendly reception was given the patrol throughout the area. The attitude of these people towards the administration is apparently quite good. In most villages a dance greeted the arrival of the patrol and occasionally a short speech of welcome would be given by one of the prominent men. These little ceremonies do much to relieve the monotony of village to village visits and are rather encouraging when one has become used to the usual rather uneventful routine. The villagers themselves seem to enjoy them and in some cases considerable effort must have been expended in preparing the dances.

The Komba-Selepets are the most sophisticated of the inland people in the Wasu Patrol Post area, and in this respect only the coastal Sios are more advanced. Coffee is cultivated as a cash crop and large numbers of the young men are usually away from their homes working in Lae, Madang, or on plantations near Rabaul, Kavirang, Sohano and on Karkar Island. The general article of dress for men is the Laplap though some of the conservative elders still cling to the bark malc. Probably more than is usually the case in New Guinea these people are eager for an improvement in their economic status and are unable to reconcile themselves to remaining on a standard of living similar to that of their forefathers. This fact is very evident throughout the area and has been remarked upon in most patrol reports. They have found, however, that their efforts to improve themselves are completely frustrated by their geographical isolation and the lack of any easy means of transporting their produce out of the mountains. A small play enacted for my benefit at Indagen vividly displays the general feeling in the area. On arrival at this village I was greeted not with the customary dance but by a demonstration of marching and singing performed by the school-children. This was expertly done and a credit to the children and teacher. When it was completed I was asked to proceed to a small store in which all coffee produced in the village was kept, as they had something to show me. Outside the store were a few tin benches raised some feet off the ground and on which was spread a quantity of coffee beans for drying. I had begun to examine this coffee when I was surprised by a loud wail coming from under one of the benches. An old man crawled from underneath. Slung over his shoulders were five 30 lb bags of coffee and he was trying to lift himself off the ground but was unable to. Then the Luluai of the village came up, and standing over him, kept saying to him, "Get up, you silly old man, and carry your coffee to Wasu. The Government doesn't think of you and won't send a car or a plane to take it". The whole thing seemed extremely ludicrous but for the Natives it was obviously no joking matter. They were told, of course, that if it were possible to send a car or a plane into the Komba-Selepet I certainly would not be walking through the area. The opportunity was taken on this occasion to encourage them to put greater effort into constructing the road from the coast. This matter is dealt with elsewhere in the report.

Also in another section of the report efforts to find a suitable airstrip site are described. These people seem extravagantly over-optimistic of the benefits they would derive from an airstrip. There would be some material improvement but certainly nowhere near the extent to which they believe.

The area is most productive of petty disputes, generally involving pigs,

dogs and marital troubles, and a great deal of time was spent in investigating such trivial matters. Serious crime is either non-existent or carefully hidden. There were only three convictions in the Court for Native Affairs involving cases of pig killing, stealing and assault. There is a marked reluctance on the part of these people to lay complaints if they consider there is a possibility of the offender going to gaol as a result of a conviction. After two of the convictions which were obtained the complainants protested that they had no wish for the defendant to pay a fine or go to gaol. They merely wanted compensation. Previous patrols have encountered large numbers of land disputes in this thickly populated area. On this occasion only one such dispute was brought forward at Ilaka, and in this case the question of possession was quite easily settled. In some villages there was considerable confusion in the minds of the Natives regarding the law covering the killing of pigs. It was alleged by some that years ago an officer had ordered the construction of pig enclosures to render unnecessary the fencing of gardens. It was claimed to have become an established practice since then for any pig escaping from these enclosures and wandering on to unfenced gardens to be killed by anyone finding it causing damage. Such a rule is, in my opinion, contrary to Regulation 101 of the Native Administration Regulations, and the Natives were advised that, though the building of pig enclosures is a commendable practice, the law would be enforced in cases of illegal pig killing. This regulation was carefully explained many times during the patrol.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND TRADE

Most villages are at an altitude of over 3,500 ft so that the usual mountain crops are grown. These include taro, chinese taro, kaukau, yams, bananas, sugar-cane, cabbages, potatoes, larks, tobacco, corn and beans, all of which are grown in considerable quantities. Crops less commonly cultivated are eschaffots, oranges, peanuts, tomatoes, passion-fruit, pawpaws, carrots, cucumbers and pineapples. Kaukau is the staple for most villages though in the Puleng River valley and the villages on the northern slopes of the coastal range taro is the main food. These areas are covered with thick rain forest. Throughout most of the Komba-Selepet, wherever kaukau is the staple, there is a fairly acute land shortage which is very evident in the resulting scarcity of timber in this area. The country consists of open grassland with kunai and pitpit extending far up the slopes of the surrounding ranges. The land is intensively cultivated as the large population necessitates a short fallow period allowing no possibility for a natural rejuvenation of forest growth. In many villages where timber is most scarce, pitpit is used not only to fence gardens but also as fuel and to build the walls of houses. On account of the land shortage there would appear to be little prospect of relieving this situation by any reafforestation scheme as land is so urgently required for agriculture that little could be spared for forests.

Where kaukau is the staple taro, and yams are important secondary crops. Yams are planted during March, April and May, and in the following months the cultivation of taro begins. Kaukau is planted during all months of the year. In a few villages irrigation of the taro gardens is practised. This is supposed to be necessary to prevent disease which would otherwise destroy the crop.

There is usually some shortage of food about April and May while yams are being planted but this has never been serious and ample quantities were available for purchase during the patrol.

Coffee is grown as a cash crop and in Appendix "F" relevant statistics are given. As can be seen the number of coffee trees in the area is not particularly great, and it is thought there can never be any very extensive planting of this crop owing to the land shortage. D.A.S.F field worker Kuse accompanied the patrol and under his direction seedbeds were established in some villages, using coffee seed recently received from the Department of Agriculture. Seedbed statistics are contained in Appendix "E" Work was also carried out on lining and pruning existing coffee. Little of this coffee is under

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shade and between the trees other food crops are usually planted. These practices generally have no serious effect as a good crop seems usually to be obtained and the trees are apparently doing quite well. There was noticeable, however, a very definite improvement in the condition of coffee wherever it was shaded and not interspersed with other crops. Musep, the home village of field worker Kuso, has a large model field of properly lined and shaded coffee. These trees are apparently thriving perfectly, and are superior to any other coffee in the area.

Five DASF field workers are now stationed at Wasu and these men regularly visit the area to establish seedbeds and to demonstrate correct cultivation methods.

The beans are sold either at the Ulap Lutheran Mission station or at the Wasu store operated by Mr Foad, a Finschhafen trader. On a number of occasions these people complained about the price they are receiving at these stores. In some cases questioning seemed to show that the price actually received was fairly reasonable. In other cases the price they claimed to be getting was so low that I doubted their truthfulness.

Livestock consists of the usual pigs, dogs and fowls. Pigs and fowls are not very plentiful and give the people only an infrequent meat diet. Dogs are used for hunting. The villages furthest inland occasionally undertake fairly long hunting expeditions up on the Sarawaged Range where wallabies are plentiful. Wild pigs and opossums are also hunted.

Other livestock is very scarce. There is a duck and drake at Indagen but attempts to breed have been unsuccessful as the intense cold apparently kills the ducklings. Some Ununu villagers have shown a progressive outlook in purchasing 6 goats and a young bull and cow from the Lutheran Mission at Ulap. The cow is as yet too young to bear calves. They appear to be in quite good condition and seem to be well cared for. Owing to the timber shortage the cow paddock is rather ineffectively fenced with bamboo, and these people have asked if the Administration might assist in obtaining barbed wire at a more reasonable price than is possible from the Mission. I have written to the Agricultural Officer at Finschhafen about this. 900 ft of wire should be sufficient. These Natives are very isolated and this venture would appear to be worthy of all the assistance the Administration can offer. According to these people they paid £40 each for the bull and cow when they were only very small. This seems to be a very high price for locally bred stock.

There is only one trade store in the area at Indagen. This venture has not been a success owing to portage difficulties and the high price they pay for their supplies at the Ulap Mission store. When visited the only items stocked were newspaper, tinned meat, tobacco and razor-blades.

HEALTH

The health of these people is generally quite good and the population is increasing in both the Komba and the Selepet, which further aggravates the land shortage. The area is now fairly well provided with A.P.O.s who are stationed at Satop, Belombibi, Ulap, Kabum, Indum, Erendangan, Ilaka, Konge, Umun, Musep, Saungne, Puleng and Malandum. These A.P.O.s treat people from nearby villages which have no aid-posts, and at least one of them accompanied the patrol at all times. Minor ailments found and treated were sores, tropical ulcers, scabies, colds and tinea imbricata. These A.P.O.s are all young men and seem reasonably conscientious though sometimes lack the cooperation of the people and in some villages it was necessary to urge the Natives to render all assistance in the construction of aid-posts and to report for treatment when ill. In some cases the A.P.O.s appeared to be under some misapprehension concerning their proper duties. The A.P.O. at Musep, for instance, wished to lay a complaint against a woman who had failed to obey his instruction to clear the grass that was choking her young coffee plants. Also, the A.P.O. at Konge appears to be afflicted with a great deal of 'push' or bumptiousness, and attempts to undertake the duties of the Village Officials at Konge and the adjacent villages. With increasing age and experience some of these A.P.O.s will no doubt become influential in village affairs, as by local standards they are well educated and have good jobs.

As mentioned in previous reports rarely a year passes without an epidemic of a certain type of influenza striking some villages of the area during the wet season. Last January and February such an epidemic broke out in the villages of Satpagna, Sambori, Puleng and Mangam, and most of the deaths occurring in these villages since the previous census can be attributed to this sickness. Pneumonia was apparently prevalent also as a complicating factor. In the entire Komba-Selepet the illnesses causing the most deaths are influenza and pneumonia, brought about by the cold, wet conditions at certain times of the year, and malaria, which affects repatriated workers and Natives who have visited the coast.

The Administration has a hospital at Wasu supervised by an EMA, but most villages are too far from the Patrol Post to derive much regular benefit from this establishment. It is, however, of great value in keeping the aidposts supplied with medicines and in providing treatment for the more serious cases. The EMA also visits the area about once a year. In the near future this hospital will probably be moved to Kalalo, which is near Ulap and two hours walk inland from Wasu, as it has been decided to move the Patrol Post to here from Wasu. 2½ hours walk inland there is also a small hospital operated by a European nurse of the Lutheran Mission at Ulap. This hospital also is a considerable distance from the bulk of the population, and as patients receive no rations there, only people living close to Ulap are able to attend when sick.

A short distance from Ulap there is a Hansenide Colony established by the Lutheran Mission. A European nurse is also in charge here and there are at present over a hundred patients receiving treatment. The Administration supplies the colony with meat, all other food being raised in nearby gardens by the patients. A few permanent buildings have been provided by the Mission for nurse's quarters and dispensary, but the patients have to live in very bad conditions in dilapidated shacks. The Mission has requested assistance from the Administration in building a decent hospital for the lepers but this could not be given, which is certainly a great pity as the disease is fairly prevalent in this area.

MISSIONS

Most villages come under the influence of the Lutheran Missionary stationed at Ulap. The villages of the Puleng River valley, Sambori, Satpagna, Puleng, Mangam, Malandum, Tauknavé and Kumbip receive direction in spiritual matters from the Lutheran Missionary at Kalasa. Almost every village has its church in which short services are held on most days with a fairly lengthy service on Sundays.

The Mission is popular and most people are now Christians. Some villages have gone to considerable effort and expense in constructing large permanent churches of sawn timber walls and corrugated iron roofs. Such churches now exist at Kabum, Ununu, Indagen, Waran and Langa and new ones are under construction at Satop and Sanon. The process takes some years and during the building period most other village activities such as gardening and maintenance of homes are largely neglected. The value of these grandiose undertakings seems open to question, as in this area the money would probably be of greater use if spent on such items as blankets, gardening implements or improved livestock. In such a poor area it seems a pitiful waste that these large expensive buildings should remain vacant for all but a few hours during each week. However, the difference between these churches and the general standard of housing is probably no greater than that existing between the cathedrals in our cities and the houses of most citizens.

The Mission station at Ulap is a large settlement with three teachers, their wives and two nurses, as well as numerous Native assistants. This is quite an impressive station as the Mission has shown its interest in the area in investing in numerous excellent buildings serving as dwellings, churches, stores, schools and hospital wards. The Rev H. Wagner is in charge here, having been stationed in the area since before the war.

RECRUITING AND CENSUS

Appendices "B" and "C" show the percentage of males and females absent in employment from the Selepet and Komba respectively. 308 males are absent in employment from the Selepet which has a total of 1,452 fit males. In the Komba, of 531 able-bodied males, 519 are away in employment.

The Divisions have been closed to recruiting for some years, though they were opened for a brief period of a couple of weeks at the beginning of 1956.

Of 19 villages in the Selepet 15 have experienced a population increase since the previous census. In the Komba 20 of the 28 villages show a population increase. There have been 379 births in the Selepet as against 131 deaths, and 321 births in the Komba compared with 154 deaths.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

As could be expected where villages are usually only short distances apart roads are generally satisfactory, and are sometimes excellent. There were numerous occasions, however, where it was evident no maintenance had been attempted for some years and in such cases the necessary instructions were given. Tracks in the Puleng River valley are generally poor and wherever the distance between villages exceeds an hour it was found that regular maintenance had been neglected. Only a few temporary bridges exist and these were usually satisfactory. During the dry season the missionary at Ulap is able to visit many of the villages in this area by horse, though, in my opinion, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, it would be almost preferable to walk.

Four routes lead into the area from Wasu via Belombibi-Kondole, Satop-Kabum, Mula-Sambori and Mula-Kumbip. From experience gained on this patrol I would say it is preferable to enter the area via Belombibi-Kondole, after first visiting Honge, Satop and Domut, and to leave it via Mula-Kumbip, following the route taken on this occasion. This reduces back-tracking to a minimum and ensures the least and easiest walking.

A vehicular road from Wasu to Ulap via Kalalo has been under construction for the past two years and is now nearing completion. It is expected that a Landrover will soon be sent to Wasu and when the road is serviceable the Patrol Post will be moved to Kalalo. This road will be open only during the dry season as some of the hills are so steep as to render it impassable during the wet. Work has been undertaken on a voluntary basis by the people of the Komba, Selepet and Timbe Census Divisions, a few villages being employed each week. As most villages are a considerable distance from this road, usually two or three hard days' walk, and as they must bring food to last them over a week, the construction difficulties can be understood. Enthusiasm for the project is on the wane and one of the purposes of the patrol was to encourage the people in this work.

It is possible that this road will eventually be extended over the coastal range into the Selepet. Alternative routes are from Ulap via Belombibi and Kondole to Wap or from Ulap via Satop to Kabum. I have not travelled over the road from Satop to Kabum but a note in the Kabum village book by a previous officer states it would not be possible to build a vehicular road along that route. If the proposed vehicular road is to pass through Belombibi and Kondole I am sure considerable quantities of dynamite would be required, as the country is extremely precipitous and construction would be impossible merely by using picks and shovels. This first section proves the only problem. If completed extension of a vehicular road to almost all villages would be a relatively simple task easily within the capabilities of these people.

Besides the roads already mentioned tracks leading from the area are as follows:

- (1) From Ilaka over the Sarawaged Range into the Naba Census Division and on

to Iae.

- (2) From Dengando over the dividing range into the Timbe Division.
- (3) From Indagen over the Cromwell Mountains into the Hube Division.
- (4) From Malandum over the Cromwell Mountains to Kalasa.
- (5) From Taukave over the Cromwell Mountains to Kumukio village in the Sio division.

AIRSTRIP SEARCH

Following instructions from the ADO, Fins khafen, a search was made for suitable airstrip sites, and the people were carefully questioned concerning any possibilities. Sites previously thought possible at Kopa, Indagen and Konge have been found by previous officers to be of inadequate dimensions.

A site $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk from Dengando and over the range dividing the Selepet from the Timbe was visited. A careful inspection was not possible as the area is covered with huge trees and thick jungle. On penetrating this jungle several deep ditches and large stone projections were found. The work involved in clearing and leveling the area would be tremendous and considerable expense would be involved. In my opinion the site is unsuitable.

The people of Indagen village advised me of a lengthy level stretch of kunai covered ground situated about 5 hours walk from their village along the road crossing the Cromwell Mountains to the Hube Division in the Yungzain Patrol Post area. According to them the area is waterlogged but could be drained. The situation appears quite unsuitable for a Patrol Post, being a considerable distance from any villages and in the most uncentral position possible for this area. However, Constable Timina was sent to inspect the site and he confirmed what had been stated by the villagers.

A level stretch of ground exists near Satpagna village in the Puleng River valley. This is of ample width but only 1,900 ft in length. The altitude is not known but judging from temperatures experienced would be about 2,500 ft. As can be seen from the attached map Satpagna is not centrally situated in the area and is separated from most of the other Komba villages by a high range of about 6,000 ft between it and Ianga. The position is therefore not really suitable for a Patrol Post.

TAXATION

The tax for adult males in the Komba-Selapet is 10/-. During the months prior to the patrol Village Officials on numerous occasions visited Wasu to complain that they would be unable to raise the tax. Rev Wagner also told me that many people had been to him to speak against the imposition. It was therefore expected that some difficulty would be experienced in collection. There was, however, no difficulty and tax has been paid by all men at present in the area who are not eligible for an exemption. A total of £576/10/- was collected. Exemption forms which had been supplied to Wasu were unfortunately exhausted at Gatseng and those entitled to them in all villages visited after Gatseng will have to be given them during the next patrol. The spirit in which payment was made seemed entirely satisfactory. Like the people in the coastal Sio villages these people appear to view it as an inevitable evil. An exceptional case was Kondolo village, where the people were anxious to give me a pig, to prove, as far as I could gather, that there were no hard feelings. It was, of course, with thanks.

In all villages the purpose for which the money was being collected was carefully explained. Numerous delegations were received from Village

Officials requesting that at no time in the future should the set rate for the area be increased. They were informed I could give no promise, but that, as far as I knew, tax for them would remain at 10/- for many years. I do not think an increase would be warranted in this area in the near future as the shortage of land precludes any extensive economic development.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Villages were generally in reasonable condition though one unsatisfactory feature was the considerable number of villages which are slovenly in keeping their areas swept of refuse. The people were warned of possible prosecutions if there is no improvement on my next visit. Houses are usually constructed of plank walls and pitpit or kumal roofs. Some consideration must be given here to the usual scarcity of timber so that replacements are rather difficult and houses must be made to endure for many years. Administration rest-houses, though rather small, are quite good though in some cases repairs had to be ordered for leaking roofs.

Sanon village was found to be in a disgraceful condition with bad housing and filthy village area. The cause was obvious. The entire population is employed on building a magnificent permanent church of sawn timber walls and iron roof. These people were advised they would definitely be prosecuted if the position has not been rectified by the next visit.

Village Officials are generally satisfactory in carrying out an unrewarding and thankless task. The position is certainly not a popular one in the area and replacements are sometimes very difficult to find. The fact that they do not pay tax now has little significance as very few officials are eligible for taxation in any case, owing to age, family obligations or other reasons. There is no really outstanding official. Tultul Bilinang of Ununu and Tultul Bolo of Kondolo impressed as being of higher intelligence and more influence than is usual. A most cooperative, intelligent and extremely personable official was the Luluai of Musep. It was originally not intended to spend a night in his village. However, at his urgent and repeated requests the schedule was changed and the patrol stayed at Musep for two nights. Although he apparently has little influence in adjacent villages in the area he is a most satisfactory official in his own village, which was in excellent condition. Only a few officials are of a very low standard. I am not surprised, for instance, that previous officers have doubted the sanity of the Sanon Luluai. And the Luluai of Ummu would appear to be the most ineffectual and insignificant person in the village.

Mission teachers no doubt have considerably more influence in most villages than the Administration officials. Though of very low education, it is at least higher than that of almost all officials. No cases of friction existing between holders of the two positions were noticed.

It is recommended that Lembangando of the Sio Census Division be included in the Komba Division in future patrols. These people speak the Komba language and are only $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk from the Komba village Mula. After Mula has been visited it is necessary to pass through Lembangando on the return trip to Wasu.

.....(C.C. Giffard, P.O)
24.6.58.

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APPENDIX "A" - to Patrol Report No. WAS 4 covering a patrol to the Kombe-Selepet Census Division of the Wasu Patrol Area from 8-4-58 to 5-6-58

EDUCATION

The Lutheran Mission has established schools in 30 villages and all children live close enough to at least one of these schools to render regular attendance possible. Attendance figures are given in Appendix "D". Occasionally at the request of the teachers children and parents were addressed concerning the importance of all children ~~having~~ being at school. The course is of 4 years duration and the children receive instruction in the Kottee language, rudimentary arithmetic and religious subjects. The teachers themselves unfortunately have very little education. I am sure the Mission appreciates this but must do the best with what talent is available. There is, however, an impressive teacher at Indagen who is much superior to the others in intelligence and education, and is apparently doing good work in organising village games and contests. Despite the deplorably low standard of the teachers I feel these schools are of some benefit in preparing the children for entry into more advanced schools.

After completing the course at the village school promising pupils are sent to the schools either at the Ulap Station near Wasu or at Kalasa, a Mission station near the coast between Wasu and Finschhafen. At Ulap there are three schools, primary, Lower Area and Upper Area. These schools are apparently of a good standard as three Europeans and a number of Native assistants are in charge and English is one of the subjects taught. After finishing the course at Ulap some of the pupils are sent to Heldsbach, near Finschhafen, for further training. The school buildings are excellent structures with cement floors, iron roofs and fibrolite walls. The Administration schools at Wasu and Kalalo certainly compare very unfavourably with them. Two dormitories for the Lower and Upper Area schools are also a credit to the Mission. These are constructed of sawn timber walls and floors and iron roofs. With these schools at Ulap and the large number of village schools throughout the area it is apparent that Native education has been left largely to the responsibility of the Mission, which must be commended for the work it has accomplished in this field, totally inadequate though it may be.

The Administration in 1957 opened a school at Kalalo two hours walk inland from Wasu. 45 children from the Kombe-Selepet attend this school where two Native teachers give them instruction. As the school is a considerable distance from most of the people there has been some difficulty in providing food for the pupils and parents have to be continually reminded of their obligations in this respect.

C. C. Giffard
.....(C. C. Giffard, P.O.)
24.6.58.

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APPENDIX "B" - to Patrol Report No. WAS 4/57-58 covering a patrol to the Komba-Selepet Census Divisions of the Wasu Patrol Post Area from 3-4-53 to 5-6-58.

Percentage of ablebodied adult males and females absent in employment from the Selepet

<u>Village</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Hongo	28%	4%
Satop	14%	5%
Domut	15%	4%
Wiliom	36%	4%
Belombibi	22%	6%
Kondolo	13%	2%
Wap	10%	2%
Nimbako	8%	2%
Sorong	18%	3%
Kibur	15%	3%
Konindo	12%	2%
Selepet	40%	0%
Indum	20%	0%
Weka	12%	0%
Erendengan	30%	0%
Gilang	31%	3%
Upat	20%	11%
Tipsit	28%	8%
Dengando	10%	2%

C.C. Giffard
.....(C.C. Giffard, P.O)
24.6.58.

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APPENDIX "C" - to Patrol Report No. WAC 4/57-58 covering a patrol to the Komba-Selepet Census Divisions of the Wasu Patrol Post Area from 8-4-58 to 5-6-58

Percentage of ablebodied adult males and females absent in employment from the Komba

<u>Village</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Bamurofto	23%	5%
Sanon	42%	0%
Ilaka	55%	9%
Gumum	39%	1%
Sape	42%	2%
Ununu	29%	3%
Sikam	33%	10%
Umun	67%	2%
Konge	39%	3%
Lama	33%	3%
Wanam	50%	0%
Geraun	46%	0%
Kombang	40%	0%
Gatseng	53%	0%
Musep	37%	6%
Indagen	28%	8%
Waran	31%	1%
Kopa	36%	9%
Saungne	20%	0%
Langa	16%	6%
Satpagna	40%	0%
Sampori	30%	3%
Puleng	4%	0%
Mangam	29%	2%
Malandua	23%	6%
Tauknave	4%	1%
Kumbip	20%	0%
Mula	24%	0%

C.C. Giffard
.....(C.C. Giffard, P.O)
24.6.58.

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APPENDIX "D" - to Patrol Report No. WAS 4/57-58 covering a patrol to the Komba-Selepset Census Divisions of the Wasu Patrol Post Area from 5-4-58 to 5-6-58

Mission School Attendances

<u>Village</u>	<u>Children</u>
Hongo	35
Satop	48
Belombibi	42
Wiliom	18
Kondolo	63
Wap	17
Nimbako	42
Kabum	59
Konindo	38
Selepset	48
Indum	54
Indum	61
Wekae	52
Erendengan	38
Gilang	57
Tipsit	66
Ilaka	44
Gumum	25
Ununu	35
Konge	29
Lama	19
Kombang-Gatseng	82
Indagen	64
Waran	38
Kopa	36
Langa	46
Sambori	47
Mangam	72
Tauknave	48
Mula	18

C.C. Giffard
.....(C.C. Giffard, P.O)
24.6.58.

APPENDIX "E" - to Patrol Report No. WAS 4/57-58 covering a patrol to the Kombe-Selapet Census Divisions of the Wasu Patrol Post Area from 3-4-58 to 5-6-58

Coffee Seedbeds established during patrol

<u>village</u>	<u>No.</u>
Wap	2
Scrong	3
Selapet	3
Indum	1
Wekae	4
Gilang	3
Upat	3
Tipsit	6
Saman	3
Ilaka	4
Gumum	6
Sape	3

C.C. Giffard
.....(C.C.Giffard, P.O)
24-6-58.

APPENDIX "F" to Patrol Report No. WAS 4/57-58 covering a patrol to the Komba-Selepet Census Divisions of the Wasu Patrol Post Area from 8-4-58 to 5-6-58

Coffee Trees - Selepet

<u>Village</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Average per family</u>
Hongo	1,400	40
Satop	4,048	83
Domut	2,155	50
Wiliom	468	18
Belorabibi	2,578	81
Kondolo	3,192	65
Wap	1,200	33
Nimbako	4,724	143
Scrong	987	18
Kabum	2,264	37
Konindo	2,607	77
Selepet	892	17
Indum	2,196	13
Wekae	1,361	36
Erendengan	2,094	25
Gilang	3,571	59
Upat	700	15
Tipsit	1,637	18
Dengando	1,542	32

Coffee Trees - Komba

<u>Village</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Average per family</u>
Bamurofto	981	26
Sanon	1,187	37
Ilaka	1,540	24
Gwam	-	-
Sape	1,559	29
Ununu	5,328	109
Sikam	1,300	28
Umun	1,814	47
Konge	1,751	35
Lama	660	27
Wanam	560	35
Geraun	388	18
Gatseng	1,311	57
Kombang	2,589	74
Musep	5,238	116
Indagen	6,006	98
Waran	4,266	75
Kopa	1,486	50
Saugne	2,200	138
Langa	3,661	69
Satpagna	1,870	104
Sambori	2,076	115
Puleng	1,581	72
Mangam	1,120	26
Malandum	2,591	49
Taukave	2,489	53
Kumbip	986	55
Mula	522	31

In the two Divisions about 40% of the bearing coffee is harvested and sold either to the mission at Ulap or to the trade store at Wasu.

C.C. Giffard
.....(C.C. Giffard, P.O.)
24.6.58

WASU PATROL POST

MOROBE DISTRICT
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58

SELEPET CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print 7403/10.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Child	Adults								
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
HONGO	9.4.58	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	14	-	1	-	-	1	27	60	42	55	2	52	2.7	67	65	52	74	279
SATOP	10.4.58	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	7	4	3	-	4	-	3	-	44	69	34	87	2	80	2.7	97	78	76	120	392
DOMUT	11.4.58	8	11	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	2	3	1	1	-	6	-	28	63	25	73	2	66	2.9	72	67	58	93	310
WILIOM	12.4.58	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	5	1	13	1	-	3	-	17	51	25	50	1	46	2.6	43	56	41	61	224
BELOMBIBI	14.4.58	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	2	1	-	-	-	13	46	21	61	1	56	2.7	48	57	40	72	230
KONDOLLO	15.4.58	8	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	3	1	6	-	4	-	-	-	22	71	26	62	2	56	2.3	69	65	68	76	292
WAP	16.4.58	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	21	56	15	66	4	60	2.1	46	36	59	65	216
NIMBEKO	17.4.58	4	7	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	24	55	24	55	-	50	2	47	56	55	61	228	
SORONG	18.4.58	7	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	28	56	19	72	-	66	2.5	69	55	73	95	305
KABUM	19.4.58	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	2	6	-	7	2	2	-	3	-	47	85	37	85	2	78	2.7	102	88	75	124	429
KONINDO	21.4.58	3	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	24	56	18	53	2	48	2.1	40	43	58	69	219
SELEPET	22.4.58	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	1	-	23	-	11	-	2	-	4	-	24	86	29	80	1	74	2.3	67	67	64	107	345	
INDUM	23.4.58	21	28	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	3	-	1	28	-	12	-	3	-	7	-	86	205	96	190	5	186	2.5	234	237	265	333	1,119
WEKAE	25.4.58	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	20	45	12	43	-	39	2.3	39	44	57	65	216	
ERENDENGAN	26.4.58	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	4	12	-	4	1	2	-	5	-	70	154	65	148	3	140	2.9	137	109	145	221	664
GILANG	28.4.58	5	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	3	5	-	23	3	1	-	1	-	31	91	25	94	4	90	3.1	80	86	87	125	471
UPAT	29.4.58	9	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	5	2	5	3	-	-	-	-	12	50	21	45	4	40	2.4	52	54	59	78	258	
TIPSIT	30.4.58	18	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	8	2	2	1	5	-	4	-	41	106	37	85	5	80	2.9	127	121	118	157	563	
DENGANDE	1.5.58	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	17	47	17	60	2	55	2.7	60	78	64	84	293
TOTAL	=	134	147	-	-	5	11	7	4	1	3	-	-	49	49	2	3	9	3	14	29	16	179	21	26	49	1	596	114	588	42	362	-	1106	1143	1535	2030	6993	

WASU PATROL POST MOROBE DISTRICT
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58

SELEPET CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. P. No. 7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F	
HONGO	9.4.58	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	14	-	1	-	-	1	27	60	42	55	2	52	2	76	765	52	74	279		
SATOP	10.4.58	4	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	7	4	3	-	4	-	3	-	44	69	34	87	2	80	2	79	778	76	120	392		
DOMUT	11.4.58	8	11	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	3	1	1	-	6	-	28	63	25	73	2	66	2	9	72	675	893	310		
WILION	12.4.58	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	5	1	13	1	-	3	-	17	51	25	50	1	46	2	64	356	416	1	224			
BELOMBIBI	14.4.58	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	2	1	-	-	-	13	46	21	61	1	56	2	74	857	407	2	30		
KONDULO	15.4.58	8	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	3	1	6	-	4	-	-	-	22	71	26	62	2	56	2	36	9	65	58	76	292	
WAP	16.4.58	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	21	56	15	66	4	60	2	1	46	36	59	65	216		
NIMBAKO	17.4.58	4	7	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	24	55	24	55	-	50	2	4	75	6	55	61	228	
SORONG	18.4.58	7	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	28	56	19	72	-	66	2	5	69	55	73	95	305	
KARUM	19.4.58	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	2	6	-	7	2	2	-	3	-	4	78	5	37	85	2	78	2	7	102	88	95	124	429
KONINDO	21.4.58	3	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	1	-	24	56	18	53	2	48	2	1	40	43	58	69	219		
SELEPET	22.4.58	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	1	-	-	23	-	11	-	2	-	4	-	24	86	29	80	1	74	2	3	67	67	64	107	345	
INDUM	23.4.58	21	28	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	3	1	28	-	12	-	3	-	7	-	86	205	96	190	5	186	2	5	24	237	265	333	1,119		
WEKAE	25.4.58	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	20	45	12	43	-	39	2	3	39	44	57	65	216	
SENEMUN	26.4.58	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	4	4	-	4	1	-	2	-	5	-	70	54	65	148	3	140	2	9	137	109	145	221	664
WILANG	28.4.58	5	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	3	5	-	23	3	1	-	1	-	31	91	25	94	4	90	3	1	80	86	87	125	411	
JPAT	29.4.58	9	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	5	2	5	3	-	-	-	-	12	50	21	45	4	40	2	4	52	54	59	78	258	
TIPSIT	30.4.58	18	11	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	1	5	-	4	-	41	106	37	85	5	80	2	9	127	121	118	151	563	
DENGANDU	1.5.58	3	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	17	47	1	76	0	2	55	2	7	60	78	64	84	293
TOTAL	=	134	147	-	-	5	11	7	4	1	3	-	49	49	2	3	9	3	14	129	16	172	2	26	-	49	115	58	6	10	2	8	10	10	10	10	10	6993		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

1957/58

YEAR.....

KOMBA CENSUS DIVISION

WASU PATROL POST

MOROBE DISTRICT

Govt. Print 7493/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of child-bearing age		Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F				M	F	M	F		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
BAMURGFTO	2.5.58	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	14	3	2	-	5	-	18	63	20	59	4	53	2.6	40	48	54	74	241
SANON	3.5.58	4	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	18	-	2	-	3	-	20	48	14	47	-	42	2.9	43	51	41	74	235
ILAKA	5.5.58	13	11	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	4	19	3	39	3	2	-	5	-	29	107	30	105	2	100	2.7	93	105	74	147	490	
GUMUM	7.5.58	3	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	9	-	28	1	-	-	4	-	26	96	24	89	1	82	2.7	73	70	93	129	407	
SAPE	8.5.58	4	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	14	2	1	-	1	-	27	79	23	32	1	75	2.6	75	73	63	102	351	
TUNUNU	9.5.58	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	11	2	9	-	2	-	2	-	21	70	23	73	3	65	2.4	83	52	72	102	335	
SIKAM	10.5.58	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	12	-	1	-	3	-	21	69	19	52	2	48	2.3	60	51	59	73	275	
UMUN	"	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	1	31	-	1	-	5	-	24	55	15	64	2	58	2.3	61	51	33	88	277	
KONGE	12.5.58	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	23	-	1	-	1	-	15	73	23	64	1	58	2.4	56	56	71	94	307	
LAMA	13.5.58	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	1	-	-	3	-	12	30	9	34	-	30	2.9	37	30	28	44	153	
WANAM	14.5.58	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	7	22	10	27	-	23	2.8	18	20	20	37	109	
GERAUN	15.5.58	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	9	37	8	46	3	42	2.5	35	28	29	67	175	
KOMBANG	16.5.58	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	14	-	1	-	5	-	13	44	15	43	-	38	2.5	49	40	39	63	216	
GATSENG	"	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	10	28	9	37	-	33	2.2	22	30	22	46	137	
MUSEP	19.5.58	8	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	12	64	18	53	-	46	1.9	51	54	56	82	270	
INDAGEN	20.5.58	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	16	6	12	3	1	-	1	-	36	99	29	116	3	106	2.6	116	98	101	156	510	
WARAN	21.5.58	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	17	-	-	-	2	-	27	77	25	76	4	64	2	75	65	85	102	351	
KOPA	22.5.58	5	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	14	2	-	-	2	-	19	46	15	32	-	29	3	46	45	39	54	205	
SAUNCNE	23.5.58	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	29	9	22	-	20	2.6	23	16	31	39	115	
LANGA	24.5.58	6	8	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	10	2	-	-	5	-	26	75	29	79	3	75	3	71	75	91	75	356	

Cont'd

(Cont'd)

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957/58

KOMBA CENSUS DIVISION

WASU PATROL POST

MORIBE DISTRICT

Govt. Print. 7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M		F		
SATPRGNA	26.5.58	4	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	-	15	31	7	30	-	27	1.5	36	26	23	42	137		
SAMBORI	27.5.58	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	1	-	-	-	18	30	14	35	2	30	2	37	34	29	46	157		
PULENG	28.5.58	5	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	20	26	18	40	-	34	2.2	48	33	29	43	156		
MANGAM	29.5.58	8	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	18	-	1	-	-	-	20	67	23	66	1	60	2	67	64	66	87	305		
MALANDUM	30.5.58	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	8	4	7	-	-	-	-	20	64	24	70	3	66	2.3	83	73	71	89	335		
TAUKNAVE	31.5.58	8	13	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	21	51	15	81	2	75	2.3	95	78	61	83	320			
KUMBIP	2.5.58	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	12	27	18	34	1	30	2.2	36	37	32	44	155		
MULA	3.6.58	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	12	24	9	24	2	20	2.8	26	27	21	26	106			
TOTAL	-	166	155	-	-	12	9	2	2	4	1	-	-	55	67	2	3	4	4	12	143	30	376	20	19	-	51	-	528	495	40	-	1561	1417	8186	1531	1580	1429	1248	2124