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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Finschhafen

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MOROBE DISTRICT 1961/62

FINSCHHAFEN

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Finschhafen 4-61/62	G.W.Harris	Kotte and Dedua L.G.C.Areas
" 9-61/62	G.W.Harris	Kotte(Complete census div.)
" 10-61/62	P.Worsley	Kotte(Road building)
" 11-61/62	J.P.Sinclair & B.Besasparis	Siasis Islands
" 12-61/62	G.D.Simpson	Siki-Satelberg Road(Kotte)
" 13-61/62	P.T.Worsley	"
" 16-61/62	G.W.Harris	Yabim Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MORobe Report No. FINSCHAFEN 4 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by G.W. Harris P.O.

Area Patrolled SPECIAL PATROL - KOTTE & DEDUA - L.G.C. AREAS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P.T. Worsley C.P.O.

Natives CONST./1/C ZANZA R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 9/10/1961 to 17/10/1961

Number of Days NINE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19 KOTTE - Dec 1960 DEDUA - May 1961

Medical / / 18 KOTTE - Jan 1959 DEDUA - March 1959

Map Reference ARMY - HUON GULF - 4 mil.

Objects of Patrol Familiarisation patrol of the FINSCHAFEN LOCAL GOVMT. areas - DEDUA and KOTTE. Inspecting works started, in progress & future prospects, with particular regard to Aid Posts, Schools, Water Supply.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14/12/61

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 £.....

.....

.....

67-6-11

27th February, 1962.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,

FINSCHHAFFEN PATROL REPORT NO.4.

Although the idea of a uniform colour scheme is reasonable enough for a football team, there is a definite functional reason in that case. I cannot say I am particularly in favour of it in regard to Council buildings. There is enough, presumably necessary, regimentation about the place already without enforcing monotony. In any case, such decisions should be made by the Council. I would be prepared to wager a small sum that the MARKHAM resolution was not made by the Council itself. To be consistent and, perhaps, only too logical, we should paint all buildings in the Trust Territory khaki.

It would seem from this orientation survey that the Councillors hope to carry on where the luluais and native missionaries left off, i.e. exercising illegal powers. However, I do not see any real objection to the Council settling disputes when they are able to do so.

I have passed the report on to the Executive Officer (L.G.).

By and large, the Finschhafen area administration organization appears to be functioning satisfactorily.

(J. K. McCarthy).
Director.

67-6-11-

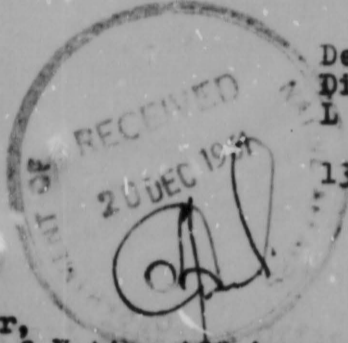


DNA:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.

13th December, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT NO. 4
1961/62

The above patrol report by Mr. G. W. Harris Patrol Officer, together with covering memorandum from Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen, is forwarded.

NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

There is a certain amount of dissatisfaction amongst the Dedua people who are in the Finschhafen Native Local Government Council area. Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen has been asked to investigate and make a recommendation as to whether these people should be included in the proposed Hube Council as they appear to desire, or whether they should form a separate Council possibly including part of the Kalasa Division.

COUNCILLORS.

There have, for many years, been unofficial Councils in this area and the members of these Councils have, for just as long been settling minor disputes. The Community as a whole has usually accepted the decisions of these Councils and little can be achieved now by trying to belittle their efforts.

The report is interesting in so far as it has brought forward a direct request for judicial powers by Councillors. I have drawn the attention of all Assistant District Officers and Patrol Officers of areas where Councils are established to the powers of Council members under the Native Administration Regulations as published in Regulation No. 48 of 1959.

COUNCIL BUILDINGS.

Mr. Harris's suggestion that all future Council buildings in a Council area be painted certain distinguishing colours is a good one which has been put forward before. The Markham Native Local Government Council have painted all their buildings with the one colour scheme.

Reasonable for a football team.

The Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen has been asked to liaise closely with the Department of Education on the posting of Administration teachers to his Sub-District so as to avoid problems which have arisen in this District over the past few months where three separate communities have constructed schools at the request of the Acting District Education Officer.

*Mr. Collins
Wassaya
reunion?*

Officer only to be told after the schools have been completed that teachers were not available.

(D. N. [Signature])
District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

as enclosing herewith a Special Report on Finschhafen Patrol No. 1001, conducted by Mr. S. S. Harris, Patrol Officer, and Mr. W. J. Corning, Cadet Patrol Officer.

This was a short patrol in parts of the SOUTH and BRUM areas and the main object was to assist Mr. Harris, who is the supervising officer of the Finschhafen Native local government Council, to inspect various Council projects in the course of construction and to get to know part of the Finschhafen General Area.

Mr. Harris departed on patrol on Monday, 20th December, for the SOUTH Division and he will conduct a thorough follow-up patrol.

The Report is well set out, and the patrol was well conducted. A considerable amount of work was covered in a short time. Council projects are proceeding satisfactorily and have potentialities for the future. Mr. Harris will give Mr. Harris an excellent idea of the construction potential controlled by the Council.

cc. Mr. S. S. Harris,
Patrol Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN.

COPY ONLY

JPS/MMcS

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

22nd November, 1961.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L. A. F.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1961/62
MR. G.W. HARRIS, PATROL OFFICER.

I am enclosing herewith a Special Report on Finschhafen Patrol Nos. 4-1961/62 conducted by Mr. G.W. Harris, Patrol Officer, and Mr. P.T. Worsley, Cadet Patrol Officer.

This was a short patrol of parts of the KOTTE and DEDUA areas and the main purpose was to allow Mr. Harris, who is the Supervising Officer of the Finschhafen Native Local Government Council to inspect various Council projects in the course of construction and to get to know part of the Finschhafen Council area.

Mr. Harris departed on patrol on Monday, 20th November, for the KOTTE Division and he will conduct a thorough follow-up patrol.

The Report is well set out, and the Patrol was well conducted. A considerable amount of terrain was covered in a short time. Council projects are proceeding satisfactorily and this patrol, plus the follow-up, will give Mr. Harris an excellent idea of the construction potential controlled by the Council.

(J.P. SINCLAIR)
Assistant District Officer.

c.c. Mr. G. W. Harris,
Patrol Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-2

The Assistant District Officer
FINSCHHAFEN

Sub-District Of:
FINSCHHAFEN

30th October 1961

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-1961/62

SPECIAL PATROL - LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS -

DEDUA & KOTTE

Patrol - Conducted from 9th October to 17th October by G.W.Harris P.O. and accompanied by P.T.Worsley C.P.O.

Area Patrolled - 10 villages that have Local Govmt. building projects either in hand or completed and other villages, looking out for future potential, along the KOTTE and DEDUA coast to WARINGAI - inland along the TEIWAI River valley to its headwaters - ZUMU/UMAU, YUNGZAIN via MASA - thence to the headwaters of MASAWENG, SONG? MAPE rivers, NANDUO, SAMANTI KI, MAWANING, BOKASU, BEDING, GUNAZAKING - thence via the MAPE River valley, BOKASU, BEDING, MUNGA, SUPAN.

Patrol Accompanied by - 1 member of R.P.&N.G.C. - Const. 1/C ZANZA No. 8476.

Duration of Patrol - From October 9th to October 17th. - 9 days.

Last Patrol in this Area - Native Affairs KOTTE - Dec 1960, DEDUA - May 1961

Last Medical Patrol in Area - KOTTE Jan. 1959 DEDUA March 1959

Objects of the Patrol - Familiarisation patrol of the FINSCHHAFEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT areas - DEDUA and KOTTE. Inspecting works started, in progress and future prospects, with particular regard to Aid Posts, Schools, water supply.

G.W. Harris
G.W.Harris
Patrol Officer

DIARY OF PATROL

MONDAY, 9th October - 9.00 am Left GAGIDU by vehicle for SIKI.
11.00 am Arrived SIKI.
12.00 noon Left for JIVEWANING (Aid Post Site).
1.30 pm Arrived JIVEWANING AID POST SITE, after being bogged 1 hr.
2.00 pm Arrived back at SIKI.
2.45 pm Left SIKI for BONGA.
4.15 pm Arrived BONGA and inspected site for proposed Aid Post.

TUESDAY, 10th October - 8.00 am Left BONGA.
9.55 am Arrived LAKONAI.
10.15 am Left LAKONAI.
10.25 am Arrived MUSAWENG River.
2.45 pm Arrived HUBEGONG, resting 1½ hrs en route
3.15 pm Left HUBEGONG.
4.20 pm Arrived WANDOKAI, inspected partially completed Aid Post.

WEDNESDAY, 11th October - 8.15 am Left WANDOKAI.
9.10 am Arrived AGO.
9.25 am Left AGO.
10.15 am Arrived WALINGAI.
11.10 am Left WALINGAI.
1.30 pm Arrived HEDEWA.
2.15 pm Left HEDEWA.
3.15 pm Arrived ZORAGO.

THURSDAY, 12th October - 8.00 am Left ZORAGO.
11.15 am Arrived YAMANZAKO, delayed 1 hr. en route.
12.45 pm Left YAMANZAKO (GJ D)
1.35 pm Arrived ZUNZUMAU and inspected site for Aid Post.

FRIDAY, 13th October - 8.30 am Left ZUNZUMAU.
11.45 am Arrived MASA, raining all the way - remained at MASA.

SATURDAY, 14th October - 8.00 am Left MASA.
11.45 am Arrived YUNZAIN.
2.00 pm Left YUNZAIN for NANDUO, inspected Yunzain school.
6.00 pm Arrived NANDUO.

SUNDAY, 15th October - 8.00 am Inspected school at NANDUO.
11.30 am Arrived BOLINGBONGEN, Mr. P. Worsley left for SIKI.
12.00 noon Left BOLINGBONGEN.
12.40 pm Arrived SOSOXINGKO.
12.55 pm Left SOSOXINGKO.
3.00 pm Arrived SAMANTIKI, inspected Aid Post not yet occupied.

MONDAY, 16th October - 7.00 am Left SAMANTIKI.
8.40 am Arrived MAGWEKO and left.
9.30 am Arrived MAWANING.
10.00 am Left MAWANING.
11.15 am Arrived GUNAZAKING, inspected site for proposed school, etc.
11.40 am Left GUNAZAKING.
12.45 pm Arrived BOKASU.
1.30 pm Left BOKASU.
3.30 pm Arrived BEDING.
6.20 pm Arrived MUNGA.

2.

TUESDAY, 17th October - 8.00 am Left MUNGA after inspecting
the Aid Post.
11.45 am Arrived KANGARUA.
12.45 pm Left KANGARUA.
2.00 pm Arrived RIGO, and left.
2.45 pm Arrived HAPAHONDONG.
2.50 pm Left HAPAHONDONG.
3.30 pm Arrived SUIAN, inspected
Aid Post.
4.30 pm Picked up at MONGI River by
truck.
5.00 pm Arrived at GAGIDU.

INTRODUCTION

The itinerary for this patrol was drawn up, as indicated in the Patrol Diary, after consultation with the member Councillors and Clerk of the FINSCHHAFEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL. The purpose of the patrol being as an introduction to the Council's work, completed, in progress and for the future; familiarisation with each councillor's area; meet each councillor at his village and discuss with him and the people any matters which either party, the people or myself, wished to bring forward.

However rapid the patrol may seem, it was a success in every way, extremely informative and giving first hand contact with Local Government works, its potential and problems.

It was surprising to see such concentrations of people in large villages, relative to the area, situated on mountain slopes when there seemed ample room in valley floors. Such an example was ZUNZOMAU, well established and prosperous, but with the villages ZORAGO and YAMENZAKO on large tracts of fertile land and thinly populated.

At each village, where possible, the people were gathered together and spoken to as to the purposes of the patrol and the present and future works programme for the FINSCHHAFEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Villages and roads were inspected where time permitted, a few minor disputes heard, investigated and one adultery case requiring court action referred to Finschhafen.

Appropriate entries were made in each village book.

DEBUA & KOTTE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA

At every village at least one councillor was present to welcome the patrol and to accompany us while in the village and inbetween villages.

The general nature and purpose of the patrol was explained to the people of each village and as a result the whole atmosphere of the patrol was one that promoted friendly and open discussion from the people.

The Councillors and their work.

The Finschhafen Subdistrict people are generally known for their peaceable law abiding ways and low crime rate. But at the same time it must not be forgotten that since the introduction of the council, and no doubt to some extent before, there has grown up a tendency for disputes and offences to be settled at village level and thus never reach the hearing of legally convened courts.

There have been indications that an undercurrent of such village level decisions resulting from some type of "court" hearing by councillors and village elders, is increasing.

At one council meeting councillors requested that they should have minor court powers to punish offenders - i.e. to sentence offenders to gaol from one to seven days, while more serious offences be dealt with by the A.D.O. or as a J.P. or M.C.N.A. There are other signs of this attitude to law being encouraged by the councillors which are not relevant to this report.

The transformation from Luluais and Tultuls to Councillors is subtle in many ways. To some extent they retain their dictatorial power and added to this they, as a body, with approval, are a law making body. Naturally enough the ambitious ones tend to grasp ~~at~~ at the opportunity of settling disputes, and as a result better their position and

No doubt they are merely camp on where the Luluais attitude to law being encouraged by the councillors are not relevant to this report. P.3

23
1/2

and prestige in so doing.

? || The council has in the past been encouraged to settle minor disputes in their villages. It would be interesting to know how far councillors delve into law when opportunities to adjudicate on certain matters arise.

The need for closer supervision of councillors in their villages seems necessary. It is easy enough to be present at council meetings, to be of some assistance to the council as a group, drafting laws passing motions, etc. But it is in the field, the enforcing of those laws, the many duties of a councillor at village level - organising their committee men, village hygiene, roads cleaning etc, that should be given more attention so that the councillors in the field and in their village become acquainted with their duties as elected representatives of the people.

L.G. Aid Posts

Aid posts have already been erected in 1960 and 1961 at TIGIDU, SAMANTI KI, MUNGA, SUPAN, WARBO. These were inspected, all were clean and well looked after by the A.P.O. present.

The design of Aid Post (8' x 15') tend to be rather small - but initially they ^{will be} ~~are~~ economical, sufficient and practical. The design could be altered slightly by adding two extra sheets of iron to cover the steps, of wood, from the weather. It might also be appropriate in future to paint all council buildings with certain colours as an advertisement to their work as a community.

The Aid Post at WANDOKAI (DEDUA), at present under construction, was inspected - further requirements were noted.

The Aid Posts at JIVERWANING and ZUNZUMAU

have yet to be built for this year's estimates. The sites were inspected and the people, council, Medical Assistant and myself are in thorough agreement as to the positions. The materials for both these buildings have already been sent and the two carpenters will both be starting work in late November this year. This will complete the Aid Post building allocation for this year.

Generally it was impressive to see the good standard of work done by the contracted native carpenters. The council has employed eight different carpenters and three painters for their work to date. The potential for rapid building expansion is here, funds, to be efficiently organized are needed.

L.G. School Buildings

The school at SIKI, which has just been completed, is a major achievement. (68'x 25') The head teacher has further approached the Council to partition off one of the two large classrooms to make two smaller rooms. This has now been done and the building is now being painted.

The school at GUNAZAKING which was to be in ~~1961~~ 1961, has been delayed as the A.E.O. in Lae has been unable to supply a teacher for the school. It was initiated on the understanding that one would be available - this has now been recinded. The cement for the floor is waiting and it has been decided to construct the floor now rather than wait for the cement to become completely useless.

There was a strong request by the DEDUA people in the vicinity of ZORAGO and ZUNZUMAU that the council should put up a school at ZORAGO. The school would be central and in an area close to ZUNZUMAU, ZANAHEMI, ZONGAFIFI, YAMANZAKO, with a total population of 1,065.

The problem of supplying a teacher for this school before going ahead with any plans to lay aside money for this school, at the earliest in 1963, will be carefully delved into.

Water Storage Potential

One of the main aims of this patrol was to observe those schools, aid posts and villages most in need of water tank storage. The 1962 estimates provide for about twelve 1,000 gall. water tanks.

Generally all schools will be the first to receive water tanks - thus at the following schools, with iron rooves, SEKI, TIGIDU, NANDUO, it was observed that there would be a definite need for 2x1000 gall tanks each.

Since the Council is to be reimbursed by the Education Department on a £1 reimbursement for every £1 spent, the allocation of water tanks in 1962 will be a major project.

Aid Posts will also be able to accomodate a 1x1000 gall each. This will mean that another nine more tanks will be allocated for Aid Posts.

It was observed that villages in particular need of a closer water supply would be HUDEWA, ZUNZUN'AU, SAMANTIKI, FUNDENGKO,

Conclusion

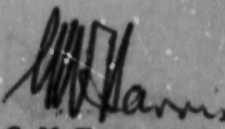
This patrol covered the KOTTE and DEDUA areas of the FINSCHHAFEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL area. The YABIM Census division area was unable to be covered in the ten days that were allocated for this patrol.

During the patrol Mr. Worsley, C.P.O. had the misfortune to twist his leg badly during a fall in the headwaters of the TEIWAI River, just before ZORAGO. It became so difficult for him to walk that on arriving at

6.

BOLINGBONGEN en route SAMANTIKI and thence down the MAPE Valley, I had to split the patrol. Mr. Worsley went down the SATTELBERG - NANDUO road to the SIKI rest house, while the remainder of the patrol continued on. Mr. Worsley was left on Sunday to be picked up on Tuesday.

As mentioned in the introduction, the patrol was extremely informative to us both and apart from the injury everything went as planned.


G.W. Harris
Patrol Officer

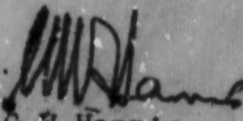
Sub-District Office
FINSCHHAFEN

APPENDIX "A"

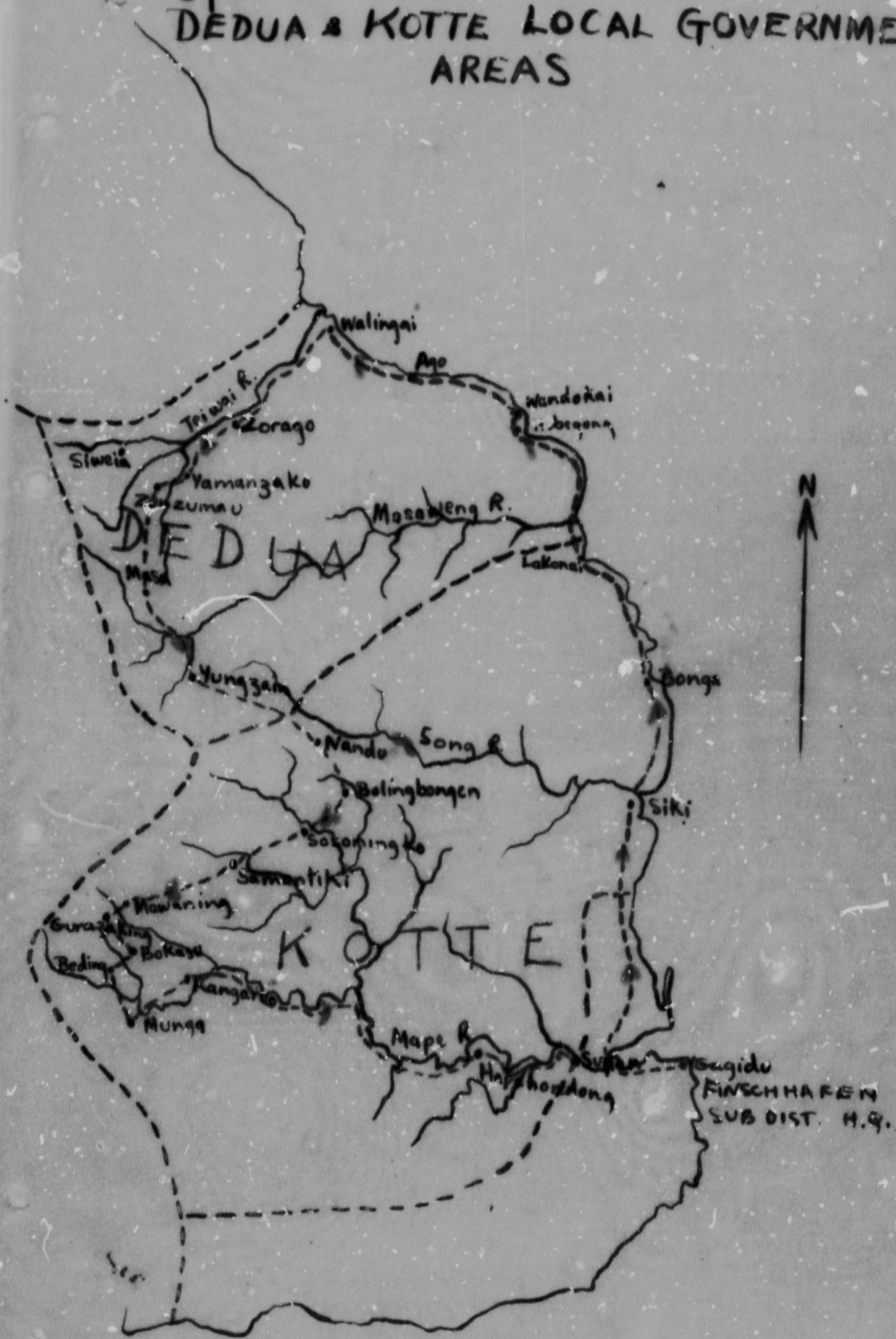
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.& N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL
OCTOBER - PATROL FINSCH 4 OF 1961/62

One member of the R.P.& N.G.C. accompanied this
patrol :-

CONST. 1/C ZANZA NO. 8476 - Efficient, has qualities of
leadership, a good K.C..O.,
a hard toiler both walking
and in camp.


G.W. Harris
Patrol Officer

Special Patrol 4 - 0/6/62
 DEDUA & KOTTE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 AREAS



Scale 1" = 4 mi

--- Route of Patrol
 --- Census Division Boundary

Gugidu
 FINSCHHAFEN
 SUB DIST. H.Q.

mount
turned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... MOROBE Report No. FINSCHAFEN No. 7 of 1961/1962

Patrol Conducted by... Dr. ZICKER Dept. Public Health

Area Patrolled... SIASSI ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... P.T. WORSLEY C.P.O.

Natives... H. TAMARUA Radiographer
No. 6605 Const. ANTON R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From... 6/11/1961 to 11/11/1961
14/11/1961--23/11/1961

Number of Days..... 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... ----

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... JULY.../1961....

Medical MARCH-APRIL.../1961....

Map Reference... 2035 SAG SAC also see PATROL MAP

Objects of Patrol... T.B. Survey and Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31/1/1962

District Commissioner

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

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

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

pula

MIC
h
Birth
M
E

J SP10L/JW

67-6-13

7th March, 1962.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7/61-62.

Further to my L-6-9 of 18th December, 1961. You do not mention if any attempt was made to gauge the attitude of the natives themselves as to whether they be included in the West New Britain or the Morobe District. I look forward to the decision of the projected patrol with interest.

Broadcasting Section was interested in the queries about independence from the SHASSI people. It should make the news in the near future.

Years ago, large logs were sold to the IAMI Islanders for canoe building. As outriggers properly go, they are the largest in the Territory, able to do ten knots in a favourable wind. LOUISIADÉ Archipelago canoes are probably faster and more graceful, but not quite as big.

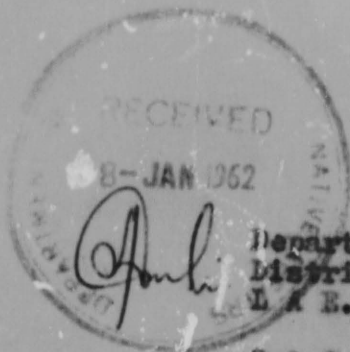
I think there is a bit more to the trading trips than just the exchange of goods. It has probably a lot of the social elements of the KHLA cultural exchanges. It is rather a pity that the custom is dying out. I notice Mr. Wrayley does not give any reasons for his assumption.

I agree with you that it is very doubtful if effective Council supervision can be carried out from FINSCHHAFEN, or for that matter, from GLOUCESTER. There is no alternative to a Post on SHASSI if area administration is to be established there. The people are definitely ready for it.

(J. K. McCarthy).
Director.

67-6-13c

MA:RES



67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L. A. E.

2nd January, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
PINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1961/62.

Mr. Worsley should pay more attention to his English expression. On page 2 under "Agriculture and Economic Development" he says:

"Most places kept pigs which they try unsuccessfully to keep out of the village with a fence. The pigs wander freely around and under the houses and no attempt is made to keep them out."

Similarly, the prices quoted for garlips should be reversed to give the meaning that I assume Mr. Worsley intends.

Under "Villages and Housing" paragraph 3, the word "requires" or one of several others would be better than "means", as used in the second sentence.

I require a survey into the possibility of establishing a Native Local Government Council in the Siassi Group to be carried out as soon as possible. I leave it to you to decide whether this can be done when you visit the Group with the Officer in Charge of the Patrol Post Cape Gloucester in January. If not, please let me know and I will endeavour to make M.V. "Morobe" available at a time to suit.

[Handwritten signature]
(D.N. ASHONA)
District Officer.

c.c. The Director,
Department of Native Affairs, KONEDOBU.

A copy of instruction to Mr. Worsley from Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen and that Officers' comments on the report are forwarded with the Patrol Report for your information. All necessary action has been taken locally and the report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

[Handwritten signature]
(D.N. ASHONA)
District Officer.

[Handwritten initials]

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

15th December, 1961.

The District Officer,
District Office,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT FINSCHHAFEN 7 - 1961/62
MR. P.T. WORSLEY, C.P.O.

I am enclosing herewith the above mentioned Report, submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Worsley.

This was a special trip to accompany Doctor Becker of the Department of Public Health on a T.B. Survey to the SIASSI Group. Mr. Worsley was instructed to accompany Dr. Becker on the M.V. "MOROBEE" and to keep his eyes and ears open and submit a report on his observations, as an exercise.

The opportunity of getting a D.N.A. officer across to SIASSI on this extended trip by the "MOROBEE" was too good to miss. Amongst other things, the Cadet was instructed to advise the people that I would go across as soon as transport could be arranged. You have recently confirmed that the M.V. "MOROBEE" will be available to take me across in late January, 1962.

Mr. Worsley has submitted quite a good Report and it is neatly typed and set out. He must watch small spelling errors. He could have submitted more information under the "Native Affairs" heading and I will expect more from him in his next Report.

The SIASSI people are shrewd and sophisticated and it is interesting to see that the subject of self-government was brought up. Mr. Worsley has explained to me his method of answering these queries and I think he handled a completely new situation competently.

I will go into the question of timber supply from the Lutheran Sawmill at GIZARUM next month. Freightng the timber across to Finschhafen would probably rule the proposition out.

ARAMOT is one of the properties owned by the Australian Lutheran Mission, SIASSI, that have been used and occupied by the natives for many years. We are at present awaiting the decision of the Mission on the question of relinquishing their rights to ARAMOT.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1

Sub District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

19th October, 1961.

Mr. P. Worsley,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

On Saturday 21st October please be prepared to accompany a Department of Public Health Survey team under Dr. Becker to SIASSI per M.V. "MOROBE". You should take personal rations for 14 days.

Please do not leave the Survey Party. I want you to observe all that goes on. Dr. Becker is in charge of the Survey and you must remember that you are a junior Officer going along for the experience.

Talk to the people as much as possible and record details of any complaints. Tell them I hope to be getting across to SIASSI before Christmas. The people have complained of lack of patrol attention. Point out our commitments in the field in other parts of the Sub-District, and assure them the Administration is aware of their problems.

If you strike any serious problem tell the people that I hope to be across to Siassi in a month or two, and if possible get them to hold the matter up until I arrive.

I think you will have to take a mattress with you although there may be sufficient accommodation available on the "MOROBE". I suggest that you contact Captain Hall when the ship arrives at Finschhafen.

I want you to write a Patrol Report upon your return and you will therefore need to keep a detailed Patrol Diary. Write a full report on all aspects of your observations, and I will go through it with you upon my return from patrol.

I will give you an extra copy of this letter for you to hand to Dr. Becker. I hope that you have a very interesting patrol.

I am attaching to these instructions, a number of Native Money Trust Account Receipts, and a few small matters for investigation. You should investigate these only if the Survey Party visits the villages involved. If the party doesn't visit the villages mentioned in these various papers, please return them to the office upon completion of your patrol.

J.P. Sinclair
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

DR. BECKER

c.c.

PATROL REPORT-- FINSCHAFEN No. 7 of 1961/1962

Patrol Conducted by :: Dr. BECKER Dept. Public Health.

Patrol Accompanied by :: P.T. WORSLEY C.P.O.
H. TAMARUA Radiographer.
No. 6605 Const. ANTON R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol :: 16 days. 6/11/61 - 11/11/61
14/11/61 - 23/11/61

Area Patrolled :: SIASSI ISLANDS.

Map Reference :: See PATROL MAP.

Objects of Patrol :: T.B. SURVEY.
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Appendices :: A. MEDICAL & HEALTH.
B. NATIVE POLICE.

PATROL DIARY

NOVEMBER 1961

Monday 6th 0650 Left Dregerhafen per "M.V. MORORE".
1445 Anchored LAB LAB mission. Dr. Becker went ashore to inform mission of our itinerary.
1600 Left LabLab.
1800 Arrived KABIP. Stayed overnight.

Tuesday 7th 0500 Left Kabip.
0610 Arrived SAKAR ISLAND. Told people to gather for X-Ray tomorrow.
0615 Left Sakar.
0930 Arrived AWA (Tolokiwa Island). Told people to gather for X-Raying.
0935 Left Awa.
1400 Arrived Kabip. Stayed overnight.

Wednesday 8th 0500 Left Kabip.
0605 Arrived Sakar. X-Rayed all morning.
1150 Left Sakar.
1515 Arrived Awa. X-Rayed all afternoon.
Stayed overnight.

Thursday 9th X-Rayed all morning. Generator broken.
1140 Left Awa. Dropped member of crew at Lab Lab to tell mission of breakage.
1815 Arrived ARAMOT ISLAND. Stayed overnight.

Friday 10th 0715 Left Aramot.
0810 Arrived Lab Lab. Picked up crew member.
0930 Left Lab Lab.
1215 Arrived MALAI ISLAND.
1230 Left Malai.
1845 Arrived Langemark Bay. Stayed overnight.

Saturday 11th 0700 Left Langemark Bay.
0745 Arrived Dregerhafen.

Tuesday 14th 0945 Left Langemark Bay.
1700 Arrived Aramot. Stayed overnight.

Wednesday 15th 0630 Left Aramot.
0715 Arrived Lab Lab. Took X-Ray unit ashore. X-Rayed GAURU, SIMBAN, YANGIA & MARLI villages. Also Lab Lab School. Slept ashore at mission.

Thursday 16th 0800 Started X-Raying. Finished Lab Lab and d.f. BIRIK and half of TUAM who have shifted to Lab Lab.
1510 Left LabLab.
1730 Arrived Kabip. Set up X-Ray unit for tomorrow. Stayed overnight.

Friday 17th 0530 Left Kabip.
0630 Arrived Sakar. X-Rayed 25 natives again as some were suspect.
0900 Left Sakar.
1000 Arrived Kabip. X-Rayed KAMPALAP village.
1545 Left Kabip.
1805 Arrived LUTHER ANCHORAGE. Stayed overnight.

Saturday 18th 0530 Left Luther Anchorage.
0715 Arrived MULAU (Tolokiwa Island).
0720 Left Mulau.
0750 Arrived TUL (Tolokiwa Island). X-Rayed.
1020 Left Tul.
1320 Arrived GIZARUM. X-Rayed all afternoon. Stayed overnight.

Sunday 19th 0505 Left Gizarum.
0750 Arrived ARON^U-MUTU ISLAND.

Sunday 19th
continued

0920 Left Aronai-mutu.
1035 Arrived Malai. X-Rayed rest of day. Stayed
overnight.

Monday 20th

0540 Left Malai.
0705 Arrived Tuam after very rough weather which
wet X-Ray unit causing it to short.
1015 Left Tuam.
1117 Arrived MANDOK village. Attempted to fix unit.
No success.
1500 Left Mandok.
1615 Arrived Aramot. Stayed overnight.

Tuesday 21st

0930 Left Aramot because of very rough weather,
dragged anchor during night.
1100 Arrived Malai. More sheltered anchorage.
More attempts at fixing X-Ray unit. Picked up 3
patients for Butaweng Hospital. Stayed overnight.

Wednesday 22nd

0730 Left Malai.
0930 Arrived Gizarum.
2350 Left Gizarum with 42 more patients.

Thursday 23rd

0520 Arrived WASU to pick up Hepatitis patient.
Had gone on patrol.
0605 Left Wasu.
1545 Arrived Dregerhafen after unloading Dr. Becker
at Langemark Bay.

END OF DIARY

2.

I also talked to AITUE of MARLI who wishes to join the police force. He has worked in both Lae and Finschhafen for some years and wishes to go back to work.

Luluai ANTE of GAURA requires a new hat as his old one is beyond repair.

Half the population of TUAM ISLAND has voluntarily migrated to LAB LAB mission station and set up a new village. They say that the island is becoming overcrowded and the soil and crops are getting poorer each year.

MISSION

The AUSTRALIAN LUTHERAN MISSION is the main mission in SIASSI with headquarters at GIZARUM and another station at LAB LAB. Roman Catholics are also present on some of the smaller islands, but in a very small minority. The Lutheran mission have a small coastal vessel, the "UMBOI", which does their trading. They have a saw mill at Gizarum turning out good timber at a much cheaper price than Lae. I think it would be well worth looking into as a possible source of timber for the aidposts and schools being built by the Local Government Council as it is only about half the price of Lae timber and a lot closer to the more northern areas. At Lab Lab the mission has built a school, hospital and have almost completed a 3,000' airstrip capable of taking "OTTER" and "PIAGGIO" aircraft. Both stations keep cattle and goats.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SUBSISTENCE: The natives have a plentiful of food such as yams, kau kau, sago, coconuts, bananas, fish and pigs. Taro is grown in some parts but most seem to fall to a beetle which ruins the crops. Fish are plentiful and the waters off Aramot Island abounds in oysters, crabs and crayfish. Most places keep pigs which they try unsuccessfully to keep out of the village with a fence. The pigs wander freely around and under the houses and no attempt is made to keep them out.

Galip Nutc are plentiful and I think that if F.M.D.S. could find some sort of market for them they could become a good, if small, cash crop as the price is a lot cheaper than Lae (3d / lb

as compared with 1/6 (lb).

3.

CASH CROP: The only cash crop noted was coconuts for copra although some villages had tried coffee. Many of the villages have their own copra driers and sell the finished product to either the "VITIAZ" (F.M.D.S.), "UMBOI" (NAMASU) or "KAURI" a privately owned coastal vessel.

At Aronai-mutu the Lulai complained that their crops of coffee trees and corn had not come up. I think this matter should be looked into by the next D.A.S.F. patrol as the people are quite ANXIOUS to see these crops flourish.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

See Appendix "A" of Finschhafen Patrol Report No 7 of 1961/62.

VILLAGES & HOUSING

Most of the villages were reasonably clean although many of the houses are getting old and smoke-stained. Most houses are of hand-hewn plank walls, sac-sac roof construction although one or two corrugated iron dwellings were seen.

The condition of the village and the state of the housing on ARAMOT ISLAND leave a great deal to be desired. There are approximately 400 people living on about 1 acre of island. There is no grass or undergrowth and few trees. The houses are so close that one has to turn sideways to pass between them. Pigs run freely under the houses yet the people appear to be remarkably healthy.

They are very happy here and although, in the past, attempts have been made to move them to the main island they refuse to go. Their gardens and water supply are across on the main island, UMBOI, which means a long paddle every day. However the waters and reefs surrounding the island have many fish, oysters, crabs and crayfish and the natives spend many hours diving for these.

As mentioned in NATIVE AFFAIRS half of TUAM has shifted and are now building a new village close to LAB LAB mission. Tuam has a very good anchorage close to the shore.

Most villages are quite close to their gardens while some are actually sited in the coconut plantations. They nearly all have a fence around them to keep pigs from entering the village but these seemed to be of no use as the animals were seen inside practically

every village.

Anchorage were good at most places except SAKAR, MANDOCK and LAB LAB.

ANTHROPOLOGY

ARAMOT and TUAM still make canoes. Tuam in particular has some big ocean-going canoes under construction. Some I would say are upwards of 40' long with a high deck and two slanting masts. The Tuams sail to Sio in these canoes and buy the clay pots for which Sio is locally famous. They then sail to New Britain and trade the pots for dogs which are brought back to Siassi and traded for food. Although this trade trip is still being carried on it is fast declining and will, I think, die in the not to distant future.

Kundu drums are still made at TOLOKINA ISLAND and have become quite famous throughout Siassi.

At MAIAI there is a big sing-sing held each in which each half of the village takes turns in being host and providing the food. I do not know if this is a new practice or not.

CONCLUSION

Through talks with the people and through general observation I believe that if they were members of the Local Government Council they would benefit immensely. It would provide them with much needed schools, aidposts and water-tanks for those places which, although they receive a good rainfall, have no permanent water supply close to the village. The need for schools is great. The mission run some schools but these are hopelessly inadequate for the number of school-aged children present.

Most of the soil is volcanic and is excellent for agriculture. I think, with proper instruction in planting and tending crops, these islands have a good future. They have good soil, a good rainfall, labour and a willingness to better themselves. It just needs good instruction and regular patrolling to bring it about.

Handwritten note: Kudu drums are still made at Tolokina Island and have become quite famous throughout Siassi.

Handwritten note: Very difficult to see the things carried in for food.

Signature: P.T. Worsley

P.T. WORSLEY
CADET PATROL OFFICER

APPENDIX "A"

MEDICAL and HEALTH

As the results of the X-Rays are not fully known as yet no figures can be given for the number of T.B. sufferers. However 45 cases were brought to Butaweng Hospital for a farther check up. This is by no means the total number of cases found.

The general health of the natives seems to be good. A few cases of Elephantiasi. were seen.

Many of the children had sore eyes, brought on by flies. If the pigs were kept out of the village more I'm sure that the number of sore eyes would decrease.

P. T. Worsley
P. T. WORSLEY
CADET PATROL OFFICER

APPENDIX "B"

NATIVE POLICE

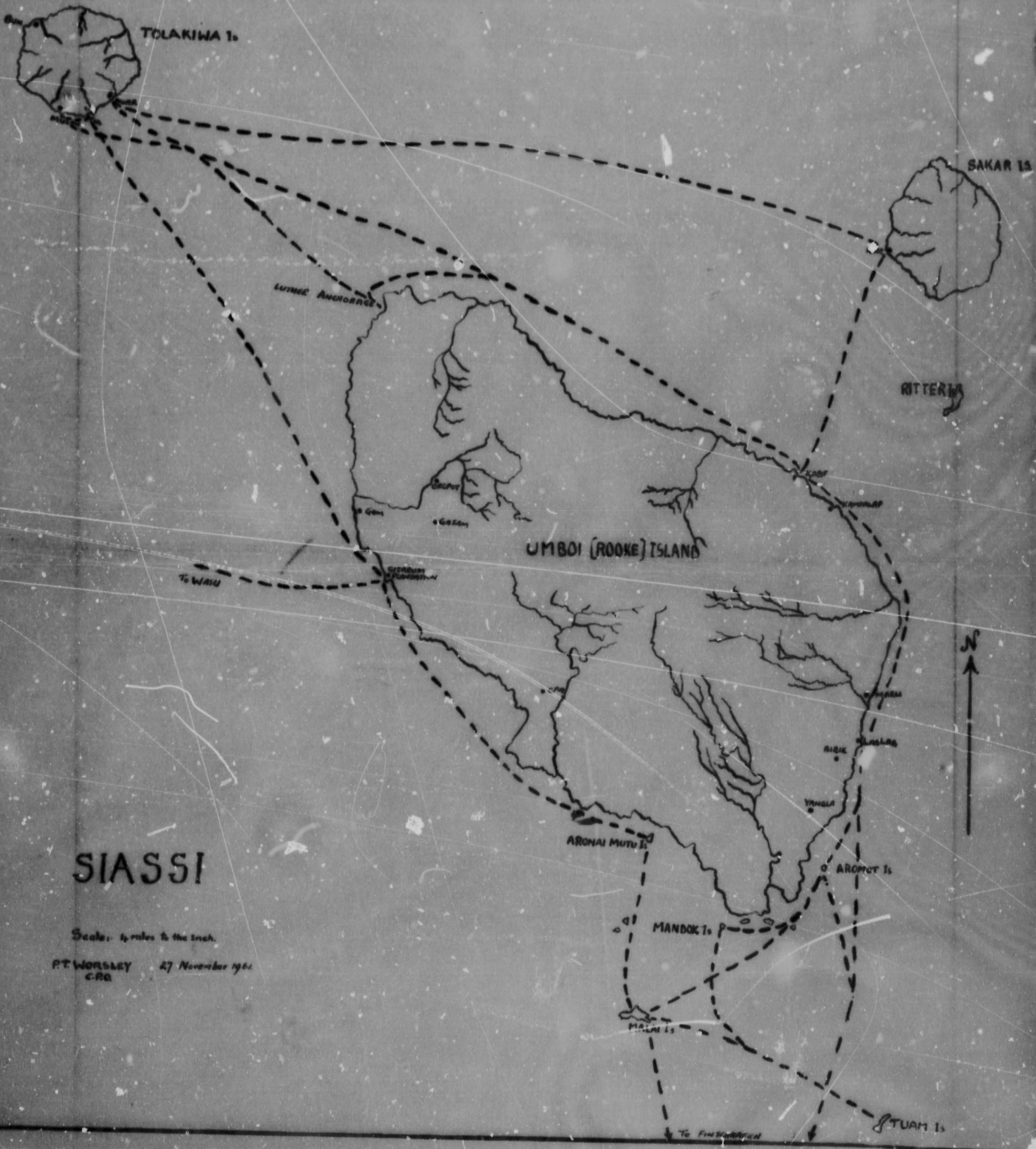
Only one policeman was taken on patrol:-

No. 6605 Constable (5th Year) ANTON

His conduct and bearing was at all times good.
He carried out his tasks efficiently and promptly
and was at all times a credit to the Force.

P. T. Worsley

P.T.WORSLEY
CADET PATROL OFFICER



SIASSI

Scale: 1/4 miles to the inch.
 PT WORSLEY
 CRO 27 November 1961



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FINSCH. 1961/52

Patrol Conducted by J.W. HARRIS P.O.

Area Patrolled KOTTE (Complete Census Division)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ---

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. - 2 Police - Const 4/C ALUGI 6711
- Const SAMBA 6581

Duration—From 11/11/61 to 22/12/1961
and 18/1/62 to 27/1/62

Number of Days 43

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October/1961

Medical January 1959

Map Reference nil

Objects of Patrol Census Division and normal administrative duties, inspection of all Council works and familiarisation with people of PINSCHHAFEN LOCAL GOV. COUNCIL, their problems & needs.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

15/3/62

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-6-23

10th July, 1962.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9/61-62 - FINSCHHAFEN.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I am pleased to note that written instructions were provided to the officer conducting the patrol.

2. It is a good idea to advise the people that labour will be required to assist in the improvement of the Sattelberg Road at an early date.

3. The contents of the report are adequately covered by the accompanying memoranda.


(W.R. Dishon)
A/DIRECTOR

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

1st March, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
LAE.PATROL REPORT NO. FINSCHHAFEN 9 OF 1961/62MR. G.W. HARRIS, P.O. GRADE 1KOTTE CENSUS DIVISION

I am forwarding herewith the above-mentioned Report, supported by Camping Allowance Claim, Boot Allowance Claim and population statistics, and copies of Patrol Instructions issued to Mr. Harris.

You will note from the patrol instructions that Mr. Harris was particularly asked to get to know the people of the KOTTE, who are part of the Finschhafen Native Local Government Council, and to inspect all Council projects now under construction. This he did. The Tax-Census Register was compiled and a copy will shortly be forwarded. The patrol was not hurried and a good coverage of the Division resulted.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. Mr. Harris should not expect to be able to change the marriage customs and habits and the adoption of children of these people. Mission and Government have been in the KOTTE for a great many years and these customs have persisted. Also, some of his statements would be hard to support with concrete evidence, for example, "It is known that there does occur an above average crop of incest cases in the area." Arranged marriages and adoption of children are very common in many native societies. We should not attempt to interfere in these matters unless the law is broken.

I cannot agree that the Welfare Section of Native Affairs should attempt to give social guidance to these village people. That is surely the province of the missionary and the Local Government Council. Certainly the people are part of a changing society, but this change is not peculiar to the KOTTE or to the FINSCHHAFEN Sub-District. Rapid change is coming to a great many New Guinea societies and unfortunately it seems to be generally true that rapid change causes a disintegration of traditional sanctions and authorities.

ABSENTEEISM For many years young men from this Sub-District have left their villages and gone away to work. The commonest complaint brought to patrolling officers is that the young men are away and who is to look after the coffee and the cash crops?

It is known that many KOTTE people are in RABAU and KADANG, and certainly the people may send representatives to such large centres to seek their fellow villagers.

When the village can offer the young man a chance to obtain money by staying at home to work cash crops, then this problem will be largely overcome. It seems likely, though, that there will always be a proportion of young men, curious of the outside world, who will leave the villages no matter what incentives to remain exist.

THE COUNCIL AND NON-CO-OPERATION

There are various Council rules covering the performance of community work. To date no formal action has been taken by the Council against defaulters. The way remains open should individual Councillors meet with a refusal to abide by Council rules.

Mr. Harris must remember that it is up to the Council to take the appropriate steps should its authority be flouted. I can see nothing to prevent the Council from setting up a Village Inspection Committee, as suggested by Mr. Harris, and if such a Committee went about its duties with enthusiasm much good could result.

LAW. The KAUNGKO/LEKO Councillor has certainly been exceeding his authority, but from investigation, I do not feel he has incurred any criminal liability. He has been warned against further lapses.

The village people have their remedy if they are not satisfied with a Councillor, at the time of the next elections.

MISSION The native Mission representatives of the Lutheran Mission have wielded great power in the HUON Peninsular for fifty years. I feel myself that Mission influence is tending to wane as more and more Administration schools, with competent teachers, are established.

Many local people are openly stating that the Mission should stick to religious affairs and not become involved in temporal affairs. This is the case, also, in many villages in the Wau Sub-District.

AGRICULTURE and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

It is agreed that the establishment of F.M.D.S. retail stores will be a healthy development. NEMASU have things all their own way at present.

More Agriculture patrolling is needed. It should be possible to do this - there are two full time Extension officers at Finschhafen.

ROADS Work on the Sattelberg Road is proceeding quite satisfactorily. Some 70 natives, mainly KOTTE, are employed.

GENERAL

More investigation is needed into the complicated land tenure and inheritance systems reported by Mr. Harris.

I think that his judgment that the problems of the KOTTE "now and in the incomprehensible future seems overwhelming" is a good deal too gloomy. They are in a more favourable position than are many of the other people of this Sub-District.

The patrol was a good one and Mr. Harris is obviously very interested in the welfare and the future of the people.

His report, however, does not do justice to his patrol. There are many spelling errors, some of which are "endeavour" instead of "endeavour", "ex-nuptial" instead of "ex-nuptial", "heirachy" instead of "hierarchy", "gaurd" and "gaurdians" instead of "guard" and "guardians", "Seperated" instead of "separated", "incomprehensible" instead of "incomprehensible". He must watch his sentence construction and syntax. He tends to use words and phrases that are not appropriate to the context. Simpler writing would best serve his purpose.

This was a good coverage of the KOTTE and Mr. Harris has carried out a good patrol.



[Signature]
J.P. Sinclair
Assistant District Officer

Encl:
c.c. Mr. G.W. Harris,
Patrol Officer,
FINSCHHAFFEN.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

67-2-2
15th March, 1962.

The above report is forwarded. Mr. Sinclair's comprehensive remarks adequately cover all the details in this report which has been shown to the District Commissioner.

[Signature]
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN
18th. November, 1961.

Mr. G. W. Harris,
Patrol Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

As verbally discussed with you, please be prepared to depart the station on patrol to the KOTTE Census Division on Monday 20th. November, 1961, for a period of approximately three weeks.

You are required to revise the census of the KOTTE Division and carry out normal administrative duties.

The KOTTE is a part of the Finschhafen Native Local Government Council area, and I would like you to remember this at all times. Please travel from village to village in company with Local Council Councillors and always remember that such matters as the condition of roads, bridges, villages and so on are controlled by the Council and not by us. You may suggest but not order.

Please inspect all Council jobs now under construction and use this patrol to become thoroughly familiar with the people. You are the Supervising Officer of the Finschhafen Council and this patrol should give you a very valuable opportunity of getting to know the people, their problems and their needs.

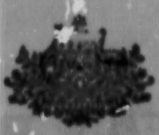
Mention to the people that I hope to be in a position to commence work on the Sattelberg Road early next year. Labour will be required and will be paid for, although rations will be the concern of the workers. Machinery will be available to assist the road workers. Emphasize the importance to the KOTTE of getting an all-weather road in as far as NANDUO.

Should any serious complaints or disputes be referred to you for decision, settle them if you can and if you cannot, send them in here for Court proceedings. I am recommending to the District Officer that you be gazetted a Member of the Court for Native Affairs and this should come through in time for your next patrol.

Obtain a small cash advance from Mr. Jackson. Please bear this in mind: our funds position is very bad and I require you to exercise all possible economy in patrol expenses.

I trust that you will have an interesting and enjoyable patrol.


J. P. Sinclair
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-2

Sub-District Office
FINSCHHAFEN

The Assistant District Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN

27th February 1962

⁹
PATROL REPORT NO. 5 1961/62

KOTTE CENSUS DIVISION - FINSCHHAFEN - MORIBE DISTRICT

- PATROL - Conducted from 20th Nov 1961 to 22nd Dec. 1961 thence from 18th Jan 1962 to 27th Jan. 1962 by G.W.Harris P.O.
- AREA PATROLLED - The 44 village census sub-divisions of the KOTTE CENSUS DIVISION and the KOTTE area of the FINSCHHAFEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL area.
- PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY - Two members of the R.P. & N.G.C. - Const. 1st Class ALUGI No 6741 and Const? SAMBA No 6581.
- DURATION OF PATROL - ⁴³
42 Days.
- LAST PATROL IN AREA BY NATIVE AFFAIRS - Special Patrol No.4 1961/62 in October 1961.
- LAST MEDICAL PATROL IN AREA - January 1959.
- OBJECTS OF PATROL - Census revision and normal administrative duties, inspection of all Council works and familiarisation with people of FINSCHHAFEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL, their problems and needs.

G.W. Harris
G.W.Harris
Patrol Officer

DIARY OF PATROL

MONDAY, 20th. Nov - 10.00 am Left GAGIDU by truck.
10.45 am Left MAPE BRIDGE by foot.
11.50 am Arrived TIRIMURE via
MALA'AUBA a newly estd.
village close to Mape R.
3.45 pm Left TIRIMURE after census
& talk.
5.00 pm Arrived GURUNKOR
6.30 pm Completed Census

TUESDAY, 21st. Nov. - 7.00 am Spoke with people of GURUNKOR
added to census inspected
village.
12.00 am Completed work at GURUNKOR.
12.40 am Left for LANITZERA.
2.45 pm Arrived LANITZERA.
5.45 pm Finished for day - census
uncomplete.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd. Nov.- 12.30 pm Work completed at LANITZERA.
2.00 pm Left for SUPAN & HAPAHONDONG
3.45 pm Arrived SUPAN.
3.55 pm Left SUPAN en route HAP.
5.30 pm Arrived HAPAHONDONG.

THURSDAY, 23rd. Nov. - 8.30 am Left for MAGAZAIN - a detour
from HAPAHONDONG.
9.45 am Arrived MAGAZIAN.
1.30 pm Work completed & left for
HAPAHONDONG.
3.00 pm Arrived HAPAHONDONG.

FRIDAY, 24th. Nov. - At HAPAHONDONG.
11.30 am Work completed.
12.15 pm Left for RIGO, and
KANGARUA.
1.00 pm Arrived RIGO, en route
KANGARUA.
2.45 pm Arrived KANGARUA, started
Census.

SATURDAY, 25th. Nov - 11.00 am Completed work at KANGARUA.
11.30 am Left for ZINGKO.
1.30 pm Arrived ZINGKO.
3.00 pm Work completed.

SUNDAY, 26th. Nov. - Observed at ZINGKO.

MONDAY, 27th. Nov. - 8.00 am Left for MOIKISUNG.
10.30 am Arrived at MOIKISUNG.
12.30 pm Completed work.
1.00 pm Left for YOMBONG.
3.00 pm Arrived YOMBONG.
5.30 pm Completed Census, talk,
village inspection.

TUESDAY, 28th. Nov. - 8.00 am Left for SAMBEANG.
10.30 am Arrived SAMBEANG.
3.00 pm Census, talk & other work
completed.

WEDNESDAY, 29th. Nov.- 7.45 am Left for BEDING.
11.45 am Arrived BEDING.
5.00 pm Work completed & left for
BOKASU.
6.00 pm Arrived BOKASU.

THURSDAY, 30th. Nov. - 11.30 am Completed census, inspection, talk with people, etc, & left for GUNAZAKING.
12.15 pm Arrived GUNAZAKING.
5.00 pm Completed work at GUNAZAKING, left for EMBENGWANING.
5.50 pm Arrived EMBENGWANING.

FRIDAY, 1st. Dec. - 8.30 am Left for SAFIFI.
10.30 am Arrived SAFIFI.
3.30 pm Completed census, talk, etc.
5.35 pm Arrived back at EMBENGWANING.
6.30 pm Census unfinished.

SATURDAY, 2nd. Dec. - 9.30 am Work completed.
10.00 am Left for MAWANING via GUNAZAKING.
10.45 am Arrived GUNAZAKING.
12.15 pm Arrived MAWANING.
5.30 pm Census, inspection, etc, completed.

SUNDAY, 3rd. Dec. - Observed at MAWANING.

MONDAY, 4th. Dec. - 7.30 am Left for SAMANTIKI.
9.45 am Arrived SAMANTIKI.
10.30 am Left for FONDENKO a detour from SAMANTIKI.
11.15 am Arrived FONDENKO, inspected village and returned to census & talk with both FONDENKO & SAMANTIKI at SAM.
9.00 pm onwards investigating alleged man dying of pneumonia in a neighbouring hamlet.

TUESDAY, 5th Dec. - 6.00 am Arrived back at SAMANTIKI.
12.00 noon Completed work at SAM.
1.00 pm Left for SOSONINGKO.
3.30 pm Arrived SOSONINGKO.
5.00 pm Census uncompleted.

WEDNESDAY, 6th. Dec. - 7.30 am Continued work.
Rain.
2.00 pm Census completed, also talk with people, etc. - then further rain.

THURSDAY, 7th. Dec. - 8.15 am Left SOSONINGKO, cargo to BOLINGBONGEN direct while remainder of patrol to SILILIO.
9.25 am Arrived SILILIO.
1.30 pm Left for BOLINGBONGEN after completing work at SILILIO.
2.15 pm Arrived BOLINGBONGEN, census started.
6.00 pm Work completed.

FRIDAY, 8th Dec. - 8.00 am Left BOLINGBONGEN for NANDUO.
8.45 am Arrived NANDUO.
5.30 pm Completed census, inspection, talk and further NAMASU land investigation.

SATURDAY, 9th Dec. - 7.45 am Left for NANDUO re NAMASU land survey.
9.45 am Completed land survey and land ownership investigation.
9.50 am Left for MERIKIO, the
11.45 am Arrived MERIKIO Census, etc.

- SUNDAY, 10th Dec. - Observed at MERIKEO.
- MONDAY, 11th Dec. - 7.30 am Spoke with people at MERIKEO.
9.00 am Left for ZAFILIO.
10.45 am Arrived ZAFILIO, proceeded with census, inspection, talk.
- TUESDAY, 12th Dec. - 8.00 am Further spoke with people.- re acute migrant labour problem here.
10.30 am Left for MERIKEO and KWEMLIKI.
12.30 pm arrived MERIKEO.
1.00 pm Left for KWEMLIKI.
2.10 pm Arrived KWEMLIKI, proceeded to census.
- WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.- Raining heavily.
4.30 pm Rain ceased & left for URUOR.
5.45 pm Arrived URUOR.
- THURSDAY, 14th Dec.- 7.00 am Census, inspection, talk.
9.00 am Left for GWINLANKOR.
9.45 am Arrived GWINLANKOR, commenced census, etc.
1.00 pm Left for KAUNGKO.
1.50 pm Arrived KAUNGKO, commenced census etc.
- FRIDAY, 15th Dec. - 8.00 am Left KAUNGKO.
9.05 am Arrived BAZULUO after inspecting L.G.C. Aid Post at WAREO.
Met Ag. Officer J. Wallis at BAZULUO.
1.30 pm Census etc completed & left for AIMOLAU.
2.20 pm Arrived at AIMOLAU.
6.00 pm Completed census, talk etc.
- SATURDAY, 16th Dec.- 7.30 am Left for LAKONA.
9.05 am Arrived LAKONA, commenced work.
3.30 pm Completed.
- SUNDAY, 17th Dec. - Observed at LAKONA.
- MONDAY, 18th Dec. - 7.45 am Left for BONGA via KREIGIA. to SIKI.
8.55 am Arrived BONGA.
11.00 am Work complete at BONGA.
11.10 am Left for SIKI aboard motor bike.
1.00 pm Arrived SIKI after 2 hr wait at Song River for carriers for bike.
2.00 pm Spoke to people
- TUESDAY, 19th Dec, - 7.30 am Left for LEKO.
8.10 am Arrived LEKO.
10.15 am Returned to SIKI, census, inspection of school etc.
- WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec.- 8.00 am Left for KIWisAWA.
10.15 am Arrived KIWisAWA, commenced census half hour later.
3.30 pm Work completed.
4.00 pm Left for KUMAUA.
5.15 pm Arrived KUMAUA.
- THURSDAY, 21st Dec. - 7.30 am Census, talk, inspection- KUMAUA.
9.15 am Left for SISI
10.00 am Arrived SISI, commenced census, etc
12.45 pm Left for TAREKO via JIVEVANING
4.30 pm Arrived TAREKO after delay at JIVEVANING.

FRIDAY, 22nd Dec. - 7.30 am Census, talk, inspection etc. at TAREKO.
 10.15 am Left for HELDSBACH.
 12.30 pm Arrived HELDSBACH leaving cargo on main road to GAGIDU.
 1.00 pm Left for SIKI to organize carrying of Aid Post materials for JIVEVANING aid post.
 5.00 pm Returned to GAGIDU per Land Rover and truck.

(Christmas)

1962

THURSDAY, 18th Jan. - 10.30 am Left GAGIDU.
 11.45 am Arrived SIKI, met numbers of local village Councillors & Committeemen present at SIKI to meet new school teacher Mr. R. Ball. Introduced Mr. Ball to people & spoke with people, Mr Ball re improvements etc.
 3.00 pm Left by tractor for SATTELBERG.
 4.20 pm Arrived SATTELBERG.
 4.35 pm Arrived MAPURUO.

FRIDAY, 19th Jan. - 7.30 am Census, etc.
 10.30 am Left for MORENG,
 11.40 am Arrived MORENG.
 4.00 Pm Work completed, discussions with people to 6.00 pm

SATURDAY, 20th Jan. - 8.00 am Left for NANDUO, via SILILIO.
 9.15 am Arrived SILILIO.
 9.35 am Left SILILIO after talk with Councillor.
 10.30 am Arrived BOLINGBONGEN.
 1.00 pm Left for PELEUNG school site
 1.45 pm Spoke with all owners of land present re Government wish to buy land.
 5.00 pm Left for BOLINGBONGEN after preliminary talks with all concerned.

SUNDAY, 21st Jan. - Observed at BOLINGBONGEN.

MONDAY, 22nd Jan. - Day spent at PELEUNG - land investigation and survey, met Council on Tax patrol & observed.

TUESDAY, 23rd Jan. - - - - Half day spent on land investigation.
 3.00pm Left for MASANGKO.
 5.10pm Arrived MASANGKO.

WEDNESDAY, 24th Jan. - 7.30am Began census, talk and inspection.
 11.00am Completed and left for FIOR.
 11.30am Arrived FIOR.
 2.30pm Completed work at FIOR.
 2.40pm Left for BALANGKO.
 3.35pm Arrived BALANKO, met Council on Tax patrol.

THURSDAY, 25th Jan. - 7.35am Commenced census.
 11.00am Completed work and left for JIVEVANING.
 12.15pm Arrived JIVEVANING.
 1.30pm Commenced census.
 5.30pm Census uncompleted.

FRIDAY, 26th Jan. - 8.00 am Completed census and spoke
with people.
10.00 am Left for SIKI.
10.30 am Met P. Worsley C.P.O.
supervising road work.
11.15 am Left and inspected Council
Aid Post in process of being
built.
1.00 pm Arrived SIKI.

SATURDAY, 27th Jan. 9.00 am Left SIKI for GAGIDU per
tractor to bridge.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was a normal routine administrative patrol, census revision and compilation of the large "Tax/Census sheets" and generally to become familiar with the KOTTE area of the FINSCHHAFEN Local Government Council area.

Villages, roads, water supplies and all Council works in the area were inspected and recommendations made where necessary.

The patrol took much longer than anticipated at first - the compilation of the census sheets in the new large folder editions being long and requiring meticulous attention to spelling and details. Consequently the patrol was broken at Christmas and continued on the 18th. January 1962.

The patrol was always well received and seemed to be the signal and excuse for "Sing-sings" at night and on the arrival of the patrol at many of the villages visited.

Complaints mainly centred around male and female troubles and the problem of itinerant young village males on valkabout or working in other Districts or Lae town area. Both to some extent related and to be discussed later.

The patrol was at all times accompanied by at least one Councillor and a number of village committeemen. Talks were given at each village regarding the coming year's Council work, the 1962 tax patrol, and Council law. Problems and disputes peculiar to certain villages were discussed where deemed useful, as with itinerant male absentees. Generally, because of the numerous complaints regarding marriage, adoption of children, maintenance of illegitimate children, polygamy, etc., it was decided to make the law clear to all the responsible men and women of each village, and to address them and discuss with them what had been learnt of their various social customs on this patrol and previously, to compare our customs and law and to suggest mediations and possible improvements. (See later- "Native Affairs" and "Anthropology").

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Every endeavour was made to have as close a contact with the people as possible.

After a general talk on Local Government law, tax patrol, Council work etc., the adult population at each village were separately assembled and social customs particularly concerning them were discussed in an effort to somehow arrest the interminable marital troubles, maintenance of ex-nuptual and illegitimate children, the excessive and unnecessary adoption and exchange of children, etc., etc.,

Some of these problems brought up, such as bigamy and various marital disputes, are certainly hardy annuals brought before every patrolling Native Affairs Officer on patrol. But there are certain other social problems that are causing increasing consternation amongst responsible village people. (see "Anthropology"). They are the result of these people being in a transition stage of new and old social custom, coupled with a lack of firm social guidance. What is actually occurring in every day village life does not wholly conform with socially accepted custom of either their own society of old or present day Mission, Government and our own society custom.

It is known that there does occur an above average crop of incest cases in the area. Adultery is prevalent and illegitimate children, ex-nuptual children and maintenance arrangements are common. Added to this is a general system of arranged marriages in which the two participants in marriage have little choice and a predominant custom of grandfathers adopting their son's first child in the family,

a man adopting his brother's child (sometimes an exchange), a man adopting his cousin's child, in cases where the reason for adoption could not be for convenience or necessity.

The above paragraph is not a condemnation of present village life and unusual custom, but an indication that their present moral and customary trends are in a transition phase.

Some type of social guidance is needed. It is hardly reasonable to assume that social development will follow on naturally while people are being continually pressed towards economic ends. It is fairly obvious from present trends that assistance is needed in the field of social development in the form of firm guidance through Native Affairs, Welfare Branch and Local Government Council.

The consternation of the village hierarchy with present day moral issues is to some extent shown by their method of dealing with unacceptable moral behaviour. Some type of "courts" are convened by Councillors, Committee, Mission elders at village level to settle disputes and offences. One reason for this seems that they feel that they can in some cases more effectively settle their troubles.

The situation is dealt with speedily but hardly effectively from the number of complaints received on this patrol from Councillors who have found that their orders and decisions had not been abided by by the accused.

Absenteeism

Generally, as can be seen from the census figures, there were a large number of young males absent from villages throughout the Kotte area.

To some extent absenteeism effected the poor state of repair of all housing and roads and to the apathy of thought amongst some of the parents of these migrant males.

It was pointed out to all, where absenteeism was acute, that there was no law that could be enforced to confine men inside their villages and that it was the responsibility of the individual, his family, relations and people to organize his return from itinerant work. In some cases where there were a large number of itinerant workers from the same area at a certain centre, it was pointed out that a representative from the village or Council concerned could be sent by the people to that centre in an endeavour to persuade them into returning.

The elders of the village were generally most concerned about these migrant workers being absent from their

village for such long periods.

The Council and non-cooperation

A number of Councillors mentioned to me the poor response they received on numerous occasions when the village people were called upon to do community work. All were informed of the Council laws concerning village sanitation, roads etc., that were awaiting initiation, and also the convenience and greater effectiveness of allocating work to individuals rather than to the community generally, when the Councillors authority can be backed by Council law.

The stage of resorting to law in these cases of non-cooperation has not been tried by the Council yet, although there is ample jurisdiction by Council law.

There is a definite need for more patrolling by the Council. Once a year to collect tax is hardly sufficient particularly when villages and roads generally have been so neglected. The council's laws have been standing idle, they have been ignored and have tended to encourage indolent village life, both on the part of the Councillors themselves and the people as a whole.

Periodic patrols by a selected committee of Councillors as an inspection of villages and law encouraging body would be far more effective than individual Councillors in their own villages. Councillors actually in their home villages are at a disadvantage in attempting to raise the standard of living of the people of his own village. For the health of his career as a Councillor he must to some extent guard his ways and prune his actions to comply with village thinking. Revolutionary thinking, which may involve added work for all villagers concerned, would tend not to be well received! Overactive village sanitation schemes or house building plans, that may only be overactive to the thinking of the villagers themselves, could very easily be unpopular and quickly relegate the Councillors position.

It seems fairly obvious that a selected Council Village inspection committee selected from the Finschhafen Councillors as a whole could more effectively uphold Council law, considering that Councillors in their whome villages are restricted to some extent to the well trodden roads of village life.

L A W

As mentioned in "Native Affairs" the majority of complaints involved male - female relations and maintenance orders and adopted children.

The Councillor at KAUNGKO and LEKO became involved in two complaints. The first, adultery, but proceedings were not instituted either for adultery or maintenance for the conceived child as the complainant for the adultery was his wife, and the other woman involved did not wish to proceed to court to obtain a maintenance order for her illegitimate child. This Councillor further became involved in spreading lying reports in that he pretended to be acting under the direction of the A.D.O. Finschhafen in covering up a certain criminal offence at LEKO village. Proceedings were not instituted as under 83(b) of N.A.O's. as the false reports could hardly be said to "Give rise to trouble or ill-feeling" The Councillor was severely reprimanded.

The offence at LEKO involved a man conceiving a child to his adopted daughter - charged under Section 57(2) of N.A.O. - a maintenance order.

Many such maintenance orders involving ex-nuptial and illegitimate children have been arranged and dealt with by the village elders, Council and village Committeemen. Needless to say many complaints were received from Councillors when it was found that the ordered payers of maintenance had continually deferred or avoided payment and in many cases had migrated elsewhere. In these cases the persons concerned had deliberately foiled the Council. They further found difficulty in bringing the matter to court in order to make the order binding, since he knew his position and had migrated to a destination often unknown.

Two complaints were received regarding children being sent to the Gagidu Primary "T" school. Their guardian had taken possession of the children after they had looked after them for some time while boarding and going to school at Gagidu. Another similar case of the minding of a child turning into permanent adoption occurred at KWEMLIKI. These cases are being investigated.

Adoption of children is a common practice and the above instances tend to strengthen the case for the present need for firm social and community welfare guidance.

Bigamous marriages at four villages inevitably brought up the hardy annual crop of complaints from all concerned.

Previous Officers have encouraged the settlement of minor disputes by the Council - and again on this patrol people were encouraged to take their minor disputes to the Councillors. But there is a need for the people to be educated that their Council is most effective for settling minor disputes but has no laws to support their decisions in attempting to settle disputes other than those that are minor. Correspondingly the Councillors themselves need to be more closely supervised via patrolling and to become trained and aware of the limitations of their jurisdiction and authority.

It is clear that some Council 'court' decisions have tended to make a mockery of those who arbitrated in them when the arbitrators found themselves faced with defaulters to their decisions and no laws to support their original judgement on a dispute.

MISSION

Much has been written about the Lutheran Mission in this area in previous reports. Ample evidence of its strength and efficiency can be found at the BUTAWENG and BUANGI Hospitals, SATTELBERG, HELDSBACH, and LOGAWENG schools that are in this area. All villages have their "House Lotu" which is in use at least every Sunday and in some villages every weekday. On these occasions the main feature, other than the prayers and hymn singing, is the loud harangue session, long and protracted. This coupled with some garish figures and decorations to be found in many of these village churches gives one the impression of some mystical cult movement rather than a down to earth and village religious organization.

There is this power potential in these villages. The "Boss Mission" or head Mission men in each village are highly respected. At one particular village while asking about a certain old "Boss Mission" man in the village, (at KAUNGKO), their replies to my questions were in lowered voice, out of respect and awe.

There is strong cooperation between the Lutheran Mission and the Government generally in this area. All the Mission schools and hospitals employ large numbers of village people, both male and female. This Mission is so obviously of great value to the peoples' development in this area. But at village level it is felt that periodic inspection and closer supervision by a Missionary would better their effect and also prune those places where there does occur a tendency for people to become carried away in enthusiasm.

An enthusiasm that is dynamic and could be cultist, and an enthusiasm ~~that~~ in villages that already shows signs of sectarianism.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT

There is the well established and actively cooperating D.A.S.F. and F.M.D.S. (Coop. Soc.) groups here at Finschhafen that carry out an affective service to those people in the Sub-District who have an inkling for cash cropping and economic development.

It is felt that an attempt at detailed reporting in this field would be unqualified and presumptuous.

While on patrol Mr. J. Wallis of D.A.S.F. was met up with at one of the villages. He was carrying out a detailed cash crop survey and at the same time pruning and directing replanting and clearing of coffee and cocoa gardens.

All coffee and cocoa gardens passed en route were inspected and generally found to be well cleared. Many of these gardens contained stunted coffee trees amongst the taller stand that were the result of either poor planting or poor original stock. The owners, either through lack of initiative or lassitude, had neglected to replace them.

The people were encouraged to keep these gardens clear of undergrowth more often - and not just before the arrival of a patrolling officer in their village.

Numerous rice gardens were observed to be flourishing but these areas of rice were small.

N.A.M.A.S.U. trade stores are generally throughout the area in varying states of efficiency. Stores at QUOIJIA River and NANDUO are being well run by native storekeepers. F.M.D.S. in the near future should provide healthy competition in the buying of cash crops and the selling of trade goods. Already the first bags of cocoa from the Kotte coastal areas are being bought at HELDSBACH.

The potential for copra production is there along much of the coast. The thriving success of the HELDSBACH plantation has stimulated little planting of

coconut trees along this coast.

The last Agricultural patrol covering all of the Kotte area was in mid 1958, according to the village books. This patrol was conducted very meticulously by Mr. D. A. Montgomery of D.A.S.F. More patrols are obviously needed, particularly considering that this is an active Council area.

VILLAGES & HOUSING

As mentioned in NATIVE AFFAIRS absenteeism to some extent effected the poor state of the housing and roads generally.

All villages were inspected and suggestions were put to the Councillors and Committee accompanying regarding improvements and rebuilding.

The Councillors have been slack in this respect and, as mentioned previously, will need firm guiding and educating in Council law and its application.

Village improvements ordered by Councillors have ~~EA~~ been to some extent thwarted by the village elders who become staid and attached to their old habitations, however dilapidated.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

A request was made by the Medical Assistant to inspect all Aid Posts and enquire after each A.P.O., which was done.

The last medical patrol into this area was in Jan. 1959 - to be remedied in 1962, when a Med. Asst. will be arriving for that special task.

All Aid Posts seemed to be functioning well and from enquiries made the people generally are satisfied with the medical attention they are receiving. The whole area is adequately supplied with both Mission and Government medical services. There are general hospitals at ~~hath~~ BUANGI, BUTAWENG, and GAGIDU, with the Mission hospitals of BUANGI and BUTAWENG specialising in maternity and T.B. Council Aid Posts at WAREO, MANGA, SAMANTIKI, JIVEVANING, and SUPAN were inspected. Recommendation will be made to the Council to build replacements to the present native material Aid Posts at EMBENGWANING and NANDUO.

ROADS

The Sattelberg road follows the right hand watershed of the SONG RIVER. On the left hand side of the SONG River following the watershed inland and parallel to the Sattelberg road is another road which connects up a densely populated area of the WAREO - including the villages KWEMLIKI, URUOR, GWINLANKOR, KAUNGKO, WAREO, BADZULUO. Both Coffee and Cocoa are growing prolifically in this WAREO area. There is another well defined coastal road to BONGA from SIKI also in the WAREO. A suggestion has come from D.A.S.F. here regarding these two WAREO roads. Considering the coffee and cocoa cash crop potential of this area it was suggested that by minor improvements the roads could be made suitable for motorbike travel. The cocoa on the coast is beginning to bear and there are plans for a fermentary to go in somewhere about BONGA - to require much closer supervision in the near future. Similarly the coffee areas inland are now coming into maximum bearing and day visits to either Bonga or inland WAREO could be made if improvements were made. Already a trip has been made by motorbike to BONGA and return, and the main requirement would be wider bridging to take a motorbike and a general cleaning of the road.

EDUCATION

The Kotte area is fortunately endowed with both Mission and Administration primary and secondary schools; - DREGERHAFEN, GAGIDU, SIKI, KAMBILI, NANDUO and the Mission schools at HELDSBACH, LOGAWENG, and SATTELBERG.

The Local Government Council has erected a school at SIKI and a schoolteacher's house at both SIKI and PELEUNG - (NANDUO) There has been allocated a further £1,290 for a school building and teacher's house to be erected at GUNAZAKING. This particular area, far removed from either Mission or Government schools.

CENSUS

After complete census revision of the KOTTE CENSUS DIVISION there is a noted increase in population of 552, since the last census in JULY - AUGUST 1960.

The census revision before the JULY- AUGUST 1960 revision was done in NOVEMBER 1956 and JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1957 (a broken patrol) so that increase or decrease in births and deaths can hardly be compared. It can be noted that absenteeism is high comparing it with the labour potential.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Land & Inheritance

Contrary to generally accepted practices land inheritance in the KOTTE does not follow either the patrilineal or matrilineal inheritance pattern. The pattern varies - patrilineal, matrilineal or both by choice. The pattern being generally as follows:-

The clan name is inherited by the children from their Father's clan or Mother's clan according to the following main factors: (1) the nearness of the settled family to either the Father's or Mother's land; (2) the choice and decision of the father and his clan and to a lesser extent the mother and her clan.

By the above choice and decision of clan name so land is obtained by the children. But in actual effect the parent's place of settlement and occupation of ground is a major reason for accepting the name of the clan who have ownership of the ground.

Both males and females own ground but, as often happens when husband and wife are from widely separated villages, the man or woman moves to settle on either his or her ground upon marriage according to choice and convenience as mentioned above.

When both husband and wife are of the same village and their grounds are not widely separated, both areas of ground may be worked at the same time.

At two places where land investigations and surveys were carried out, NANDUO and BOLINGBONGEN, there was confusion in the minds of the land owners themselves as to their lines of inheritance of the two pieces of ground. Some had inherited the ground from their mothers and grandmothers by choice, some had strictly followed a patrilineal inheritance, some in a series of generations had changed from patrilineal to matrilineal inheritance - by choice.

The net result is that the numbers of owners to any one piece of small land can become almost unlimited, if the clan kinship tables are drawn up and the eligible adult owners are extracted.

Their whole system of inheritance seems to be in a state of change - seemingly brought about by Mission, Government and European influence.

ANTHROPOLOGY (Continued)

Social Anthropology

Mention has been made in NATIVE AFFAIRS and LAW of this report regarding their social ways of life in the village.

A comprehensive investigation into the social anthropology side of their village life by a qualified person with particular regard to marriage, adoption, inheritance, would be most valuable at this stage. Guidance in these fields are needed and could be given, either through the Council or more directly from the Administration, if this anthropological information could be obtained on which to base this guidance.

CONCLUSION

From observations made on this patrol it is felt that economic and political development has been pressed via the D.A.S.F., F.M.D.S., D.N.A., and Council, to the neglect of social welfare and development.

The objects of this patrol were of routine nature and there were no intentions to seek out and support the usual politico-economic development versus social development claim.

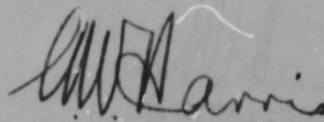
But there is confusion in land inheritance. There does occur an above average crop of incest cases, besides the numerous adultery cases, divorces, bigamy, arranged marriages breaking down because of incompatible participants, and many other male versus female troubles. Illegitimacy is high and the numbers of maintenance orders made through the Court and arranged in villages both for illegitimate and ex-nuptial children should not be overlooked. Adoptions in some cases have caused strife and the adoption rate of children is so high - most commonly to brother, to cousin or to grandfather at ~~all~~ ages often well over infancy - that firm upbringing seems hardly possible. Absenteeism is also high and the causes and problems arising from this are various. Mission teaching has become part of their everyday life and is extremely valuable to their present and future development but cultist trends are possible.

These people are in a changing world and they themselves are a society in transition. Their problems now and in the incomprehensible future seem overwhelming. It is interesting to cogitate - to do this, this and this today will not be sufficient for tomorrow.

CONCLUSION (Continued)

The patrol was an informative one. People are seeing "something for their money" as the L.G.C. has not been idle in its building programme regarding schools and aid posts. From observations made of the Council in action on patrol collecting tax (on Monday 22nd Jan and Wednesday 24th Jan - see Diary of Patrol) there seemed no enmity between tax payer and tax collector. It is obvious that the people are becoming accustomed to the paying of tax money as a contribution towards their own benefit rather than an imposition.

The Councillors themselves as a body are in progress and are effective and responsible citizens at Council meetings and other functions, but individual Councillors in their home villages are to a large extent still tied down to the well trodden roads of custom in aspects of village life that should be improving - housing, sanitation, etc. It seems obvious that more help and supervision is required at village level- guidance by more patrolling .



G.W.Harris
Patrol Officer

Sub-District Office
FINSCHHAFEN


27th. February 1962

APPENDIX A

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING
PATROL NO. FINSCH. 9 1961 / 1962 - NOV. DEC. JAN. '61/'62

Two members of R.P. & N.G.C. accompanied this patrol:-

- CONST. Ist. Class ALUGI 6741 - An intelligent policeman with initiative, worked well, always willing.
- CONST. SAMBA 6581 - Valuable in that he spoke KOTTE, tended to become involved with people too much at times, willing most times and a bush type, suitable for hard patrolling. Needs to be kept occupied - tends to unnecessarily question decisions sometimes.


G.W. Harris
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FINSCH 10-1961/62

Patrol Conducted by P. Worsely, C.F.

Area Patrolled KOTTE (Road building)

Patrol accompanied by Europeans No.

 Gari. Assistant P.O. Mera. R.P. & N.G.C.
 James Bull-Dozer Driver.
 Banka. Tractor Driver.

Duration—From 1/1/1962 to 3/3/1962

Number of Days 34

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services November 1961

Medical January / / 1959

Map Reference Nil

Objects of Patrol Road Construction

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/4/1962

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Officer

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-6-27

9th July, 1962.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 - 1961/62 - FINSCHHAFEN

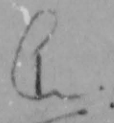
Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report together with covering memoranda is acknowledged with thanks.

I am most favourably impressed with the concise Patrol Instructions given the Officers and the supervision afforded them.

There is some criticism that Mr Worsely does not observe so closely as he might; I suggest that he might be guided on a normal patrol by comprehensive instructions related to general patrol duties.

The attitude of the people in passing over land for use in road development is most commendable.

I have requested that a bomb disposal expert be made available to dispose of any old ammunition lying about in the Finschhafen area.


(W.R. DISHON)
Director



67-6-27 ✓

TJL/CMcG.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.....Morobe District.

11th April, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDGBU.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT
NO. 10 - 1961/62.

... Enclosed are copies of Reports on this Patrol, submitted by Mr. P.J. Worsley, Cadet Patrol Officer, and Mr. Leana Gari, Assistant Patrol Officer, together with covering comments from the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen.

I agree with the Assistant District Officer that tasks like these do give a young officer a good opportunity to get close to the people to learn how to work with them, and to become familiar with the lingua franca. The improvement shown by Leana Gari is to be commended.

The building of this road will prove of great assistance to the area, and the matter of the explosives is being dealt with.

These Reports have been shown to the District Commissioner.

... Attachs:

(P. J. LEABEATER)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHAFEN,
Morobe District.

16th. January, 1962.

Mr. P. T. Worsley,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
FINSCHAFEN

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

As discussed with you, please be ready to depart the station tomorrow for SIKI. You will be accompanied by Assistant Patrol Officer L. Gari, who will be responsible to you for the period spent on the road.

This is not a patrol but I require both you and Leana to submit a short Report when you get back to the Station, for experience.

As you know, the sum of £2000 has been allocated for the construction of the SIKI-SATTELBERG Road section this financial year. I have had a "Ferguson" tractor and trailer taken across the Mape River and the D4 Bulldozer will be ready to go across next week. I have ordered a quantity of road tools - picks, shovels, crowbars - and whilst these have not yet been supplied I expect them to arrive soon.

P.O.L. for two months has been delivered across the river.

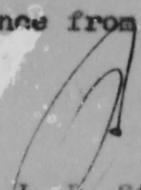
Please note: The "Thames Trader" diesel truck belonging to the Lutheran Mission has been made available by the Mission. When the D4 operator arrives the bulldozer should be used to clear a way across the Mape for the truck. Use it to stockpile as much coronas as you can at intervals of one mile along the road. You will probably have to use a "chinaman" to load the truck.

Camp at SIKI at first and later move to JIVEVANENG, 1½ hours up the road. The native operator for the D4, and also the tractor driver, will camp with you.

Concentrate on getting the side drains cleared out, and the laying of gravel. Mr. Davey, P.W.D., will visit you weekly as will Mr. Patrol Officer Harris. When I get back from SIKI SIASSI I will spend some time with you myself.

You may employ a maximum of 70 natives, and make sure they are young and fit. They will be paid 15/- each per week, with no rations.

You are only a short distance from the Station. If in doubt about anything send in to the Station.


H. P. Sinclair,
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

cc L. Gari,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
FINSCHAFEN

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN
28th, March, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L.A.F.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL No. 10-1961/62

P. T. WORSLEY, C.P.O., and

LEANA GARI, A.P.O.

I am enclosing herewith in duplicate the above-mentioned Report, submitted by Mr. C.P.O. Worsley. This is supported by Camping Allowance Claims, plus copies of Patrol Instructions issued.

This was not a patrol in the proper sense of the term. As you know, the sum of £10,000 was recently allocated towards the completion of a road from SIKI, on the coast, to NANDUO, some 16 miles into the interior, towards PINDIU. Of this amount, £2,000 was made available this financial year.

Messrs. Worsley and Gari supervised the work on the first stage of the road, that is, from SIKI to SATELBERG.

At no stage were they more than two hours travel from the Station, and they were frequently visited. I was absent for a part of the time, in the SIASSI Group, but visited the patrol frequently upon my return.

A very considerable amount of progress has been made. The greatest difficulty remains the lack of suitable material to gravel the road.

This road when completed will greatly benefit the inland KOTTE and HUBE people, and these people have responded well to our appeals for labour. This is one of those jobs that, whilst not directly a Native Affairs task, is of so much importance to the native people that we should do as much as possible to see the job is successfully concluded.

I am quite satisfied with the work of Messrs. Worsley and Gari on this patrol. Both have learned a great deal about the handling and understanding of native peoples from this spell of road work. I found in the Southern Highlands that this type of task quickly develops a feeling of confidence in young officers and gives them an opportunity to show initiative and to write a report of their work.


I feel that Mr. Worsley could have incorporated a lot more detail in the body of his Report; he does not observe as closely as he might but further experience will tend to improve this aspect.

The explosives mentioned in the Diary entry for March 1st. have been placed in a safe area. I think they could be successfully disposed of by dumping in the sea; you may prefer to have a Bomb Disposals expert do the job. There is still a very considerable

quantity of old ammunition in this area. There was a lot of fighting all along the ridge where this patrol operated and it is to be expected that ammunition will be found from time to time.

No map has been submitted, in view of the fact that this was a special road patrol and no purely Native Affairs work was carried out.

For your interest, I am also enclosing a copy of a Report written by Leana Gari on this Patrol. I requested him to write this Report for the experience. I am pleased with the efforts being made by Leana to improve his English expression and spelling.


J. P. Sinclair
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

cc: Mr. P. T. Worsley,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
FINSCHAFEN

Mr. Leana Gari,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
FINSCHAFEN

FINSCHAFEN PATROL REPORT No. 10/61-62

Officer Conducting: P.T. WORSLEY, Cadet Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled: SIKI-SATELBURG Road
Duration of Patrol: 17th January 1962 to 2nd March 1962.
Number of Days: 34 days.
Personnel Accompanying: L.GARI, Assistant Patrol Officer
No. 8109 Const. MFRA, R.F.N.G.C.
Object of Patrol: Construction of Road----SIKI
to SATELBURG.

PATROL DIARY

January 1962

- Wednesday 17th: Left Dregerhafen per M.V. MOROBE for M'NIBA Wharf (Finschhafen) with the trailer of the Ferguson Tractor.
Unloaded at 12.00 o'clock.
Loaded stores on tractor and trailer and went to SIKI. Settled in and took names of those wishing to work during the afternoon.
- Thursday 18th: Spent morning bringing 44 gal. drums of dieseline from Maniba to Siki. In the afternoon lent tractor to P.O. Harris to go to Nanduo. Tractor returned late in afternoon. Organised labour all afternoon.
- Friday 19th: Left SIKI at 5.30 a.m. Arrived Mape R. at 6.200 a.m. Spent 2½ hours cutting a road to the Mape Crossing to get the mission truck and the Admin. D4 Bulldozer over. Bulldozer across but river too high for truck. Spent rest of day improving road. Arrived back at Siki at 6.25 p.m.
- Saturday 20th: Worked the line all morning digging and stockpiling koranas. Went to Gagidu in the afternoon.
- Sunday 21st: At Gagidu. Returned to Siki in afternoon.
- Monday 22nd: A.P.O. Gari took 12 of the line and went to Mape R. I took remainder and worked collecting koranas.
- Tuesday 23rd: In the morning A.P.O. Gari took 12 of the line and went to the Mape R. They got the truck across and put it at Heldsbach Mission garage. I worked with the remainder digging drains and clearing the road.
- Wednesday 24th: Went to Maniba and picked up drums of fuel oil for the tractor. Took Const. Mera to Buangi Hospital on the way. He had an attack of fever. Spent afternoon working on the road and a house for the line.

- Thursday 25th: Worked on road all day. Const. Mera returned from Buangi in afternoon. Slight attack of malaria.
- Friday 26th: Worked all day on road.
- Saturday 27th: No work on road. Line all gone home to get more food. Took P.O. Harris to Mape R. on tractor.
- Sunday 28th: At Gagidu.
- Monday 29th: Holiday. At Gagidu. Left Gagidu at 2.30 p.m.
- Tuesday 30th: Worked on road. I took 6 men to Siki and did 2 trips bringing drums of dieseline to Jivevaneng Aid Post. In afternoon did trip to Maniba and brought up 8 drums of dieseline.
- Wednesday 31st: Worked all day on road. Bulldozer wouldn't start. Spark-plug in starter motor. Started at 11.00 a.m.
- February 1962
- Thursday 1st: Worked on road all morning. In afternoon went down to Siki for opening of new council school.
- Friday 2nd: Worked all day on road. Visited by W.Davy (P.W.D.), H.Mehner (P.W.D.) and T.Voutas C.P.O. to look at tractor and road. At 4.30 I gave a talk on the eclipse to come on Monday.
- Saturday 3rd: Morning spent working on road. Afternoon at Jivevaneng Aid Post.
- Sunday 4th: At camp.
- Monday 5th: Observed eclipse at Siki then moved all personal gear and equipment to the camp near the Jivevaneng Aid Post. T.Voutas C.P.O. joined us here. Most of line stayed at village. They were scared of the eclipse. W.Davy (P.W.D.) and R.Miller (D.C.A.) came to repair the bulldozer.
- Tuesday 6th: Worked on road. Did trip to Maniba and brought bridge timber to Buming R. bridge. Went by Landrover to Satelburg With W.Davy to inspect road.
- Wednesday 7th: Worked on road. Took T.Voutas to Mape R. Transferred to Mumeng. On the way back I ~~had~~ picked up the last of the oil and grease for the tractor and bulldozer. When I reached the Buming R. the truck from the hospital at Buangi had fallen through the bridge. Spent 3½ hours freeing it and

r raising it back onto the bridge. Arrived back at camp at 10.00 p.m.

Thursday 8th: 21 men working on digging drains, rest on cutting trees and grass along edge of road.

Friday 9th: Worked on road. Mechanic from The bulldozer sales firm came and repaired and checked the D4. Took him back to the Mape R. in the afternoon.

Saturday 10th: Worked on road all morning. Went to Gagidu in afternoon.

Sunday 11th: At Gagidu.

Monday 12th: Worked on road. Brought the grader up at 12.00. Graded road all afternoon. Finished at 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday 13th: A.P.O. Gari took tractor to Buangi and took the name of the driver who went through the bridge. Picked up some more shovels and picks. Put in two culverts.

Wednesday 14th: All the line worked on digging drains. Bulldozer and grader working.

Thursday 15th: A.P.O. Gari worked on the road while I went to the Mape R. to pick up some culverting iron.

Friday 16th: Worked on digging drains, clearing bush.

Saturday 17th: At Gagidu.

Sunday 18th: At Gagidu.

Monday 19th: Worked on drains, cutting grass and bush. Tractor driver has 2 large boils on his knee and can't drive. At 4.55 p.m. I had a call that a native woman had committed suicide at SEWERA a small hamlet of Jivevaneng. I went and found a young (19-20) woman hanging from a tree about 50 yards from the gardens. I had her cut down, reported to the A.D.O. for permission to have her buried then held a brief enquiry.

Tuesday 20th: All men from Sewera to village to bury the woman. Rest worked on road.

Wednesday 21st: Worked on road^r all day.

Thursday 22nd: Worked on road all day.

Friday 23rd: Worked on road. A.D.O. came up in afternoon with J.Hannan (P.O.-Pindiu) and W.Davy. Inspected road. Cleared bush on small knoll above Jivevaneng for koranas.

Saturday 23rd: At Gagidu.

Sunday 24th: At Gagidu.

Monday 25th: Now at Jivevaneng. Good bush planked and iron roofed rest house. Worked on road and digging test holes for koranas.

Tuesday 27th: A.D.O. came and inspected work. Work on drains continued.

Wednesday 28th: Work on road continued.

March 1962

Thursday 29th: Work on road continued. Bulldozer moved up to SISI to remove logs from road. Found a case of 2" H.E. mortar bombs and 36H.E. grenades.

1st:

Friday 2nd: A.D.O. came and paid the line. Held enquiry into death. Death By Suicide. Left at 1.30 p.m. for Gagidu. Arrived Gagidu 5.00 p.m.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Both the line and the local villagers were very cooperative. In some places small portions of land had to be resumed to straighten the road and these were gladly handed over with no question of compensation. They are glad to be able to do something towards the road. Many of them pointed out places where the road would benefit by being straight and showed me all the land that could be taken for this. Through this help the road is considerably straighter and wider with plenty of cleared space along the sides to let the sun dry it out.

Although there was some delay initially in getting labour there has been no more trouble in this respect and the line is willing and generally fairly hard working. At the change-over at the end of the month many of them elected to do another month on the road. For most this was just to earn a few pounds but for some it was a genuine desire to have a decent road from the mountains to the coast.

While burning the bush, bamboo and fallen trees along the edge of the road a fowl house was accidentally burnt down. The men watching the fire saw it approaching the fowl house but as they went towards it a mortar bomb exploded with the heat. A few small arms rounds also exploding prevented them from approaching before the fire had a good hold. I put 6 men on to rebuilding the following day.

There have been many grenades, bombs, rifle bullets, etc. found while grading and cutting and clearing the bush. They had all deteriorated considerably and while some may have been harmless there are still many which are highly dangerous.

The only case brought before me was the death of a young (19-20 years of age) native woman of SEWELA village, a small hamlet of JIVEVANENG. She had hung herself some 50 yards from their gardens. I had the body cut down, inspected it, questioned the villagers and then reported to the A.D.O. I received written instructions back to have the body buried. A few days later the A.D.O. held a coroners enquiry at which the finding was death by suicide.

ROADS & BRIDGES

The road has a rise of 3,000 feet in its 8 miles from SIKI to SATELBURG.

The main type of topsoil is a reddish clay which becomes almost impassable during the wet season. On the ridges are patches of koranas, chalkstone and limestone. However most of these deposits of koranas have a lot of the clay in with it which makes it almost useless for road surfacing. However there is one or two deposits along the road, including one just above Jivevaneng, which are of quite good koranas.

The main problem to overcome is that of drainage. The drains already along the road are so much in decay as to be useless and the culverting is all rusted, crushed and full of silt. We have dug large drains, replaced the old culverting with new and cut the bush, trees and grass right back from the edge of the road to let the sun dry the surface after a shower of rain.

Most of the culverting was obtained for us by P.W.D. but

there is still a lot more needed.

The SISI-SATELBURG section of the road is by far the worst and will need extensive drainage or it will again become the quagmire it usually is in the wet season.

EQUIPMENT

The equipment used was:-

- A. Ferguson Tractor and Trailer.
- B. Caterpillar D4 Bulldozer.
- C. Wartime American Grader pulled by the M4.

D. Thames Trader Dump Truck. This vehicle will be used only when the "chinaman" or loading ramp is built. This truck is at the Heldsbach mission garage. I

The Thames Trader belongs to the mission at Buaweng ~~XXXX~~ Chest Hospital and will be driven by mission drivers.

We had 30 drums of diesel, 8 drums of petrol and 3 large, 3 small drums of oil and grease.

It is hoped that the mission will lend or hire their small bulldozer to us thus leaving the Government bulldozer for the road while the mission one works the "chinaman".

MISSION

The only mission here is the Lutheran Mission. They have a plantation and school at Heldsbach at the foot of the road and a school and mission station at Raong and Sateburg at the top. The mission has been at Sateburg since 1886 and have a firm hold over the people of the area. We have received excellent co-operation from them and their advice and equipment has been invaluable.

CONCLUSION

The main requirements on the road are good drainage and a good koranas surface. This is especially in the small valleys between the ridges where the clay is 18" and more in thickness. On top of the ridges there is usually a layer of chalkstone or koranas on the road and drainage is relatively easy. More culverting is needed in these low areas to get rid of the large volume of water which would otherwise lie stagnant in the ditch on the edge of the road.

P. T. Worsley

P. T. WORSLEY.
CADET PATROL OFFICER

APPENDIX "A"

ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

No. 8109 Constable MERA WEKANATAU

A most reliable and energetic man who takes a
pride in his work and appearance.

A credit to the force.

P. T. Worsley
.....
P. T. WORSLEY.
CADET PATROL OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Officer,
Finschhafen.

9th March, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN.

Patrol Report No Finsch. 10-1961/62.

Patrol Conducted by	P. Worsely. C.P.O.
Area Patrolled	KOTTE (Road Building)
Patrol Accompanied by	L. Gari. Assist. P.O.
Duration	18/1/62 to 2/3/62. 34 Days.
Objects	Road Construction.

L. Gari.
L. Gari.

Assistant Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

17/1/62 Departed Dregerhafen wharf at 0845 to Finsch. wharf. Self sick all day. Mr Worsely assisted by Somu M.L.C. to pick up 44 gallon drums at MANIBA.

18/1/62. Waited at SIKI all day - PetrrWorsely , Cadet Patrol Officer to MANIBA same reason as above.

19/1/62 Same as above.

20/1/62 Work on the road-Afternoon to KAMALAWA.

21/1/62 Observed at KAMALAWA-Back to SIKI in the afternoon.

22/1/62 Self went to Mape with 12 labourers to clear the road for the truck and the bull-dozer.

23/1/62 Morning to Mape -Afternoon work on the road.

24/1/62 Work on the road.

25/1/62 Same.

26/1/62 Same.

27/1/62 NO work on the road because people run out of food. All went home.

28/1/62 Obseved at Gagidu-Afternoon back to SIKI.

29/1/62 Work on the road.

30/1/62 Same.

31/1/62 Same.

1/2/62 Morning work on the road-Afternoon no work. Opening of SIKI school.

2/2/62 Work on the road.

3/2/62 Same.

4/2/62 Observed at SIKI.

5/2/62 People scared of the Eclipse of the SUN therefore no work. Aiter Eclipse shift to JIVEVANENG road.

6/2/62 Self on the road. Mr Worsely and Mr Voutas to MAPE.

7/2/62 Same.

8/2/62 Work on the road.

9/2/52 Same.

10/2/62 Work on the road-Afternoon to Gagidu.

11/2/62 Observed at Gagidu. Evening back to JIVEVANENG.

12/2/62 Work on the road.

13/2/62 Same.

14/2/62 Same.

15/2/62 Same.

16/2/62 Same.

17/2/62 No work-Labourers had no food. Afternoon to Gagidu.

18/2/62 Observed at Gagidu. Evening back to JIVEVANENG.

19/2/62 Work on the road.

20/2/62 Same.

21/2/62 Went to BUANG hospital as the tractor driver had a swollen knee. Afternoon on the road.

22/2/62 Work on the road.

23/2/62 Same.

24/2/62 No work .Went to SATELBERG.

25/2/62 Observed at SATELBERG—Evening back to JIVEVANENG.

26/2/62 Work on the road.

27/2/62 Work on the road. Afternoon A.D.O's visit to the road.

28/2/62 Work on the road.

1/3/62 Same.

2/3/62 A.D.O's visit to JIVEVANENG about the suicide case. Self to Mape with 2 labourers to pick up drums for drain. Departed JIVEVANENG for Gagidu at 0130. Arrived 0600.

End of Patrol Diary.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this patrol was to build the SIKI and the SATELBERG road. The road was not finished but we came to the station for one month then we will go back again. At present Mr Simpson, Cadet Patrol Officer is in-charge of the road building. When Mr Koe, Assistant Patrol Officer comes, he will accompany Mr Simpson.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This Department of Native Affairs patrol was conducted to build the SIKI and the SATELBERG road. However, the patrol was welcomed by the people of YABIM, KOTTE, DEBUA and HUBE as men came voluntarily to work on the road. Of course, HUBE people did not come to work on the road but they said that they were very pleased about the road. At present, they could not work because it was very hard for them to carry their food. They will work on the road when it gets through SATELBERG as it will be closer to them.

People showed great interest on the road working as some of them enrolled again for another month after the payments were given for the last two months. People realised that this road was good for them in communication and the food staff. Like taro, yams, potatoes, cabbages and pineapples would be marketed easily at Gagidu if the road is completed.

We were told by the people that they wanted to be paid fortnightly especially those who came from far places, because they had difficulty in carrying one week food supply and sometimes food did not last them for a week so some Saturdays were taken off so that people went home to take their food.

One suicide case was brought to us that was a young girl about seventeen years of age, since we never handle a case like this before therefore letter was written to the Assistant District Officer, Mr Sinclair to hear the case. The incident happened in the bush near SPTERA village and we both saw the body of the girl who committed suicide.

Few trade stores between SIKI and the SATELBERG and also these stores based mainly on rice, salt, sugar and tobacco. The owners of these stores buy all their supplies from the big NAMASU store at MANIBA.

Some war ammunitions were found while road workers were cutting the road sides. Great care was taken during the burning of the road sides because it was believed that some of the ammunitions were in the bush which might be still active.

3. ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The road construction of the SIKI and the SATELBERG started on the eighteenth of January, 1962. The work started two miles from the SIKI road and so far we have done about two miles in six weeks. Work did not start on the road for two or three weeks as we were waiting for the picks and shovels from Lae.

Road between SIKI and the place where we started working on the road was not bad but commencement of the road building to SATELBERG was bad, especially road between SISI and the RAONG school where there were lots of logs buried about one foot deep so when the logs were rotten, the road was automatically spoilt.

Picks and shovels outnumber the people working on the road therefore lots of spares. Few picks were broken by the people because there were no other tools to use on the stony places like crobas. I know that crobas were ordered but did not come and I think that if crobas would not come quickly there will be no picks left with good handles because the drain did not come through some of the stony places yet.

Road will be muddy and slippery in some parts during the rain season as we found when there was fair bit of rain. Putting coronas on the wall will be very good but I am afraid, coronas will be washed away when it rains therefore roller should be used to press the coronas firmly on the ground so that road will last longer but we have no roller at present.

4. CONCLUSION

The construction of the road might not finish when the rain season comes but we are hoping to finish the road before the rain. Every effort was put forward in cutting the trees on the sides of the road right in and digging the drains deep so that road will dry quickly after the rain and the water will run easily.

L. Gari
L. Gari.

Assistant Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

SPECIAL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FINSCHAFEN (II) 1961/62.
 Patrol Conducted by J. P. Sinclair, A.D.O. Finschhafen and B. A. Besasparis,
P.O. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post, New Britain
District.

Area Patrolled SIASSI ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

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

Duration—From 27 / I / 1962 to 15 / 2 / 1962

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services November, 1961.

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

Map Reference Enclosed.

Objects of Patrol I. Consideration of future District Administration; 2. Gaining
the opinion of the people, 3. preliminary Local Govt. survey,
4. Investigations into resettlement.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

67-6-26

8th July, 1962.


The District Officer,
Morohe District,
L.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11- 1961/62

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

It is a pleasure to get such a comprehensive
well recorded report. I think you should proceed with
investigations of availability of land for resettlement
purposes in order to be ready when the people decide that
their own land is inadequate.

It is agreed that for the present no further
action will be taken in the matter of altering District
boundaries.


(W.R. DIXON)
A/Director.

la

67.6.26.

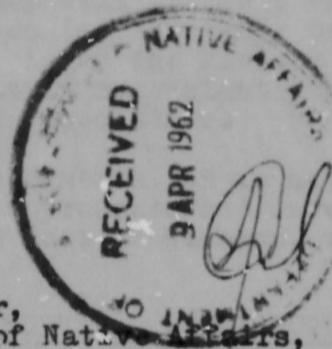
TJL/CMcG.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.....Morobe District.

6th April, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT
NO.11 - 1961/62

... Enclosed is one copy of the above report, submitted
by Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen, Mr. J.P. Sinclair.

The purpose of the patrol was mainly to ascertain the
peoples desires regarding Administration supervision - whether
to be carried out from Cape Gloucester or Finschhafen. The
patrol was carried out in company with Officer in Charge, Cape
Gloucester and in conjunction with this investigation,
Mr. Sinclair has also reported on the potential of the Native
Local Government in the Siassi area and on proposals for
re-settlement of certain Island communities.

Each section of the report is commented upon hereunder:

ADMINISTRATION SUPERVISION:

It is quite obvious, from this report, that the Siassi
natives as a whole are not desirous of any change in the
present control from Finschhafen, this being borne out by the
report from the Officer in Charge, Cape Gloucester.

There is only a minority group who favour control from
Cape Gloucester and it is apparent that their affiliation with
the Catholic Mission is the main reason for this attitude.

The Diary entry for 2/62 indicates Aupwel all in favour
Finschhafen, but this is a typographical error, (See Page 2 of
the main report), these people all favouring Cape Gloucester.

The main lines of communication for marketing, health
services, agriculture etc. are through Finschhafen, whilst the
bulk of their business passes through the main centre at Lae.
The majority of villages are no further than Finschhafen, in
terms of sailing times, and once the Lab Lab airstrip is
constructed, this will make Finschhafen and Lae the main contact
points to an even greater degree, as well as making communicat-
ion with Siassi more readily available from these centres.

As the investigation was very thorough, the results
leave no doubt as to the desires of the Siassi people. It is
recommended that no further action be taken and the Morobe
District boundary not be altered.

/s.2.

It will be necessary, at a later date, to establish a Base Camp at Siassi, so that an Officer may visit the group and remain there for some weeks at a time. Later, this Base Camp will become a Patrol Post as a greater degree of supervision for the group becomes necessary. The Lab Lab airstrip is on the Eastern side of the main Island, and not particularly convenient for road access to the main centre of the population.

A recommendation is made, and your approval is sought, for initial approaches and investigations of a suitable area for a Patrol Post at Gizarum, to be commenced at an early date.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY - LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL:

Siassi is one of the more advanced areas of the Morobe District, and one where a Council should meet with a good deal of success. I have no doubt that, once a firm proposal is put to the people there will be no objection in the establishment of a Council for this area.

In the proposed extension of Council activities for the District, the Siassi Council is to be commenced in 1963, so a full survey will be carried out during this year.

The problem of supervision can be overcome temporarily with the establishment of a Base Camp, and meetings could be held every two months if necessary, to assist in overcoming the supervisory problems.

RE-SETTLEMENT OF SIASSI ISLAND COMMUNITIES:


The need, to re-settle some of the people from these over-crowded Islands, has been realised for some time past and the suggestions made by Mr. Sinclair are concurred with.

Further investigations, into the proposed alienation of various areas of land, will be necessary and will require a considerable amount of time. Should these alienations be eventually carried out, the areas should be split up on an individual tenure basis in conformance with the present policy.

There are several matters regarding Siassi land to be adjusted (e.g. Restoration of Titles), as well as a full Council survey to be carried out, so it is proposed to send an Officer to Siassi to remain there for a few months to accomplish these tasks, and arrangements are at present in hand for an Officer from Finschhafen to proceed to Siassi in the near future.

This report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

For your information, please.


(T. J. LEABEATER)
District Officer.

... Attachs:

c.c. The District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAU.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFFEN.



Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

6th March, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
LAE.

SPECIAL REPORT

PATROL REPORT NO. 9 OF 1961/62:

SIASSI ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION,

J.P. Sinclair, A.D.O.2, and
B.A. BesasParis, P.O.1 (of Cape
Gloucester Patrol Post,
New Britain District).

DURATION OF PATROL:

27th January, 1962, to
15th February, 1962.

20 days.

PURPOSE OF PATROL:

1. Consideration of future District Administration of SIASSI Islands.
2. Opinion of the people.
3. Preliminary Survey for the establishment of a Native Local Government Council.
4. Investigation into possibility of re-settlement of certain SIASSI communities.

INTRODUCTION:

In July, 1961, the acting District Officer, Lae, suggested to the Director of Native Affairs that consideration should be given to transferring the administration of the SIASSI Division from the Finschhafen Sub-District of the Morobe District to the Cape Gloucester Patrol Post of the New Britain District, mainly because of the availability of a 40 foot workboat on permanent allocation at that Station.

The Director in his 67-6-36 of 31st October, 1961, to the District Officer, Lae, commented on the infrequency of patrols to SIASSI from Finschhafen and mentioned that he was giving serious consideration to the transfer of administration to Cape Gloucester Patrol Post. The District Officer, Lae, in his 67-2-2 of 10th November, 1961, made reply, setting forth briefly the pros and cons of the suggested transfer, and suggested that before any final decision was made a joint Patrol, to be

carried out by an officer from Finschhafen and one from Cape Gloucester, should be made to fully investigate the proposition and, in particular, to ascertain the wishes of the native people.

In his 67-6-36 of 16th November, 1961, the Director agreed to this plan. His 1-6-9 of 18th December, 1961, to the District Officer, Lae, and the District Officer, Rabaul, set down the three main objectives of the joint patrol, to which I have added a fourth, namely, an investigation into the possibility of the re-settlement of certain island SIASSI communities on to the main Island of JMBOI.

The foregoing is a brief account of the background to this special patrol.

The District Officer, Lae, made the Morobe District trawler, the M.V. "MOROBE" available for the patrol and at the request of the District Officer, Rabaul, the "MOROBE" proceeded to Cape Gloucester to pick up Mr. B.A. Besasparis, Patrol Officer-in-charge. At the conclusion of the patrol Mr. Besasparis was returned to his station. This arrangement would have been necessary in any case, as the Cape Gloucester workboat, the M.V. "GARNET", was out of commission with engine trouble at the time of the patrol.

After the diary will follow a full discussion of the patrol's findings, to support my firm recommendation, namely, that FINSCHHAFFEN should continue to administer the SIASSI Group.

Extra copies of this Report are enclosed for forwarding to Rabaul, if desired.

PATROL DIARY

Saturday, 27th January, 1962.

Left Dregerhafen per M.V. "MOROBE" en route ARAMOT Island at 7.25 a.m. Arrived ARAMOT 3 p.m. Landed at ARAMOT, inspected the village and had discussions with the people. Ship at anchorage at ARAMOT.

Sunday, 28/1/62.

Left ARAMOT at 4 a.m. for CAPE GLOUCESTER Patrol Post. Arrived 10 a.m. Seas calm. Met Patrol Officer Besasparis who informed me that the District Commissioner New Britain, Mr. Foldi, was on his way to CAPE GLOUCESTER aboard the M.V. "HUON" and that he had requested me to await his arrival. "HUON" arrived 2.45 p.m. Had discussions with the District Commissioner and both vessels remained at anchorage at CAPE GLOUCESTER overnight.

Monday, 29/1/62.

Left for SAKAR Island. Weather very favourable. Arrived 10 a.m. Landed per canoe in heavy swell. Village inspected - everything in reasonable order. Addressed the people and discussed the proposed administrative changes and obtained 100% vote from the people for a change in administration from FINSCHHAFEN to CAPE GLOUCESTER. Talks on F.M.D.S. and Economic Development and on Local Government. Two complaints settled. Returned to "MOROBE" and proceeded to UMBOI Island. Arrived at 4 p.m. Landed per canoe and proceeded to MANTAGEN village. This small village in very good order. People addressed as at SAKAR and all wished to remain under FINSCHHAFEN administration. Talks on Local Government and Economic Development. One complaint settled. Returned to the ship at 5.30 and remained at anchorage. High winds and rain at night.

Tuesday, 30/1/62.

A rough trip to TOLIKIWA Island leaving at 5.30 a.m. and arriving at 7.15 a.m. "MOROBE" anchored near TUL. Patrol Officer Besasparris and self landed per canoe and walked to BUN village. Track in very bad condition. BUN village in the process of shifting from old site and houses etc. still in the course of construction. New site better than old - good fresh water available. Two over-sea latrines and two more to be constructed immediately. Addressed the people in regard to District Administration, F.M.D.S. and Economic Development and Local Government. People wish to remain under FINSCHHAFEN administration. Talked to the people about the possible resettlement of SIASSI Island people near MANTAGAN, and land previously occupied at TOLIKIWA. Several complaints settled. Inspected the 20 ft. launch fitted with twin cylinder LISTER diesel - the property of Mr. E. Foad of FINSCHHAFEN. Launch being used by people to fish for green snail and trochus. Mr. Foad wishes to sell to the people for the sum of £850. This will be the subject of separate correspondence. Boarded the launch - ran for one hour to MULAU village. Inspected this village which is the best on TOLIKIWA. The usual talks given and voted 100% to remain under FINSCHHAFEN Administration. Continued on to "MOROBE" arriving at 5 p.m. The weather remained fine.

Wednesday, 31/1/62.

High seas on awakening. Landed and proceeded to TUL in heavy rain and held a meeting with TUL and AWAR village people in the church. All of the AWAR people wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. Discussions with the people on the need to combine for Economic Development, but obvious that the four TOLIKIWA villages are continually fighting and squabbling amongst themselves. Several complaints between villages were adjudicated. Returned to ship in heavy rain, and it rained for

the 3½ hour trip to KABIP anchorage UMBOI Island. Remained at anchorage, heavy ground swell. Uncomfortable night.

Thursday, 1st February, 1962.

Per "MOROBE" for 35 minute trip to KAMPALAP anchorage. Landed per canoe and inspected the village, which was found to be in fair condition. 40% of these people wish to be administered from New Britain and 60% from Finschhafen. Long talks on Economic Development and the role of F.M.D.S. and Local Government. Inspected the excellent village copra drier. Two complaints settled. Returned to ship and back to KABIP anchorage. Landed and inspected KABIP. Thirty minutes walk. The usual talks given and 60% of this village wish to be administered from CAPE GLOUCESTER. The village clean and neat and no complaints. Walked back to ship and remained at KABIM anchorage.

Friday, 2/2/62.

Heavy swell and rain. Ran along the coast to AUPWEL and had a difficult time landing per ship's dinghy with patrol gear for crossing of UMBOI Island. Spent the day at AUPWEL and the "MOROPE" left to await the patrol at GIZARUM. Village found to be in fine condition. People very co-operative. All wish to remain under FINSCHHAFEN administration. Talks on F.M.D.S., Economic Development and Local Government. Several involved complaints settled at night.

Saturday, 3/2/62.

1½ hours' ascent over excellent track to AROT. A well laid out village in good condition. Usual talks and all of the people wish to remain under FINSCHHAFEN administration. Several complaints settled. A further 25 minutes to MARARAMU and AIYAU villages. These large villages adjoin with a common rest house of excellent quality. Gave my usual talk to the people, all of whom wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. A great number of complicated complaints sorted out.... most involved land. Villages and Aid Posts inspected and all in good condition. Village officials asked me to address the men of the subject of the proper care and treatment of their women. More discussions here over the possibility of resettlement of SIASSI Island people on UMBOI.

Sunday, 4/2/62.

Landed in light rain at OROPOT - 1½ hours. Very good village - very clean and in good order. I asked the people to accompany patrol to GASAM a further 20 minutes, and at GASAM found that the GOM people were also awaiting the patrol. Long talks with the people and all wished to remain under FINSCHHAFEN administration. A flat refusal here to

allow any SIASSI groups to settle on the main island. Many complaints settled. Late afternoon moved on for 20 minutes to GOM and a further hour to ONOM-DARANG. At 5 p.m. proceeded to AWELKON Lutheran Mission hospital with Rev. J. Klein. Inspected hospital and station. Returned to camp at 9 p.m. and settled several complaints.

Monday, 5/2/62.

Continual heavy rain and the eclipse of the sun at approximately 8.50 was a very poor effort. Very little change in conditions could be noticed. The event virtually unnoticed by natives. Addressed people as before and all wish to remain under FINSCHHAFEN administration. Police pension paid and another complaint settled. Proceeded for 40 minutes to OBLONCAI over a good road. Inspected the village and addressed the people. All of whom wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. Two complaints settled. 20 minutes to TARAWE - a large bustling village with an excellent rest house. Village officials probably the best in the SIASSI Group. All afternoon spent in talking to the people and these are a very alert interested lot. All wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. Several complicated marital cases were heard and one Court for Native Affairs convened. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 6/2/62.

45 minutes easy walk over excellent track to GOMLONGON... an unimpressive village. People addressed as usual and all wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. This village is split between opposing factions of Catholics and Lutherans, and their religious differences have resulted in a run down village. Proceeded to GFAI - 20 minutes. An excellent village with good village officials, all of whom wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. Luluai MALAKO prepared to sell an area of land to the Administration to resettle some of the MANDOK Island people. The people wish to move the village further towards the coast. Advised that this would be quite unwise because of the presence of mosquitoes below OPOI at the same level. 50 minutes to the coast where the M.V. "MOROBE" awaited the patrol. Boarded the ship and proceeded to GIZARUM arriving at 4 p.m. Landed and met Mr. Tham in charge of the GIZARUM plantation.

Wednesday, 7/2/62.

20 minutes per "MOROBE" to BARUM. Ashore in a very fine canoe from MANDOK and inspected village. All wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. The usual talks on F.M.D.S., Economic Development and Local Government. This village has three excellent copra driers and a great many coconut palms. Village very dirty and people wanted action would be taken by next patrol if village not in order. Returned to ship and ran for one hour to ARONAI-MUTU Island passing BUKUM en route.

BUKUM people awaiting patrol at ARONAI-MUTU. Inspected this tiny island - everything in first class order. All of the people wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. No complaints. Talks on F.M.D.S., Economic Development and Local Government - very well received by these people. 30 minutes run to MANDOK anchorage - ashore in 40 ft. sailing canoe and inspected village. Clean, neat and in good order. These people are 100% Catholic and all wish to be administered from CAPE GLOUCESTER. Usual talks given. Discussions held on proposed resettlement of OPAI land. Back to ship.

Thursday, 8/2/62.

To Malai Island 50 minutes, towing a large MANDOK canoe behind for Court case. Village inspected and found to be in very poor condition. Village officials most unimpressive. Usual talks. All wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. People lackadaisical and this is the poorest island seen on this patrol. Back to ship and ran to FINSCHHAFEN arriving at 3 p.m. Return necessary as ship completely out of water, and Lance Corporal JIGAMBARE had a badly infected foot, resulting from stepping on a length of bamboo - required hospital treatment. Watered the ship and departed FINSCHHAFEN at mid night arriving TUAM Island at 5 a.m.

Friday, 9/2/62.

Landed at TUAM and inspected village. All wish to remain under FINSCHHAFEN. Talks on Economic Development and Local Government well received. Several complaints heard. Discussions on possible resettlement. Returned to ship and proceeded 1½ hours to ARAMOT. Inspected village and in spite of the incredibly crowded conditions, found everything to be very clean and neat. The usual talks given and all wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. Discussed possible resettlement and urged the people to build more houses on MUTU MALA Island. Very healthy looking people who stay very happy in spite of their crowded little island.

Saturday, 10/2/62.

Per "MCROBE" to the mouth of the SINBAN River, towing three large ARAMOT canoes. Two of these used for Mr. BESASPARIS and myself and one filled with ARAMOTS for a Court case. 1½ hours' steady paddle up the river to GARAU. A great many flying foxes and pigeons seen. Village inspected - in good condition. All wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. Talks on Economic Development very well received. People are prepared to sell an area of land at the mouth of the SIMBAN River to the administration for resettlement of ARAMOT people. Two police pensions paid. Back to ship per canoe and proceeded to MUTU MALU Island - landed and inspected. 9 houses, 15 pigs and 40 people on this Island. Some new coconut palms have been planted. Back to ARAMOT anchorage at 4 p.m.

Sunday, 11th February, 1962.

Left "MOROBÉ" per canoe for YNAGLA entering the mouth of the TOROBÉ River and paddled up the stream for 45 minutes, then 15 minutes walk to new YANGLA village. Two hamlet groups here - 15 minutes apart. Both inspected. Obviously a lot of work is being done to develop coffee and coconuts. The usual talks. All wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. One Court for Native Affairs. People agreeable to selling an area of land known as WARDOT between YANGLA and GAURU to the Administration for the resettlement of the ARAMOTS. One hour back to the ship and paid off canoe crews for the two days' work. That night some of the ARAMOTS boarded the ship for more discussions on land resettlement.

Monday, 12/2/62.

Left the anchorage and travelled for 40 minutes to LABLAB anchorage. Landed and walked up to the Mission. Saw Rev. Nagel and proceeded to BIRIK - 20 minutes. An excellent village with the best kept coffee block that I have seen in any village anywhere. Usual talks given. All of the people wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. People are prepared to sell land to the Administration to resettle TUAM Islanders. Returned to LABLAB and with Rev. Nagel inspected the air strip under construction. This will obviously be a first class strip and could be used immediately for Cessnas for an emergency. Lunched at the Mission then walked for 45 minutes to MARLI which was found to be in a disgustingly filthy condition. The people's excuse was that they were preparing to shift to a new village site. The usual discussions and the people wish to remain with FINSCHHAFEN. Thoroughly discussed the necessity for them to keep the village, houses and environs in a clean condition and warned that Court action would be taken if the next patrol found similar conditions. These people are prepared to sell land to help resettle the TUAM people. Three complaints settled. Returned to the M.V. "MOROBÉ" at dusk. Captain Hall informed me that Father Walsh had just returned to MANDOK and that he had made an arrangement for us to see him in the morning. Returned to ARAMOT.

Tuesday, 13/2/62.

50 minutes run to MANDOK. Father Walsh to vessel and spent most of the morning talking to him about the proposed MANDOK and ARAMOT resettlement, and the general plans of his Mission for the SIASSI area. Weather forced the ship to return to ARAMOT and Father Walsh followed in the M.V. "LEO" and further discussions held during the afternoon.

Wednesday, 14/2/62.

Returned to CAPE GLOUCESTER - 7 hours. Seas heavy and it was an uncomfortable trip. Remained at CAPE GLOUCESTER.

Thursday, 15/2/62.

9 hours' run to GAZARUM in rough weather, picked up several police and their families returning from leave, plus several other natives with legitimate business in LAE and left at 4 p.m. for FINSCHHAFEN, arriving at 1:45 p.m. END OF PATROL DIARY.

CONSIDERATION OF FUTURE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND
THE OPINION OF THE PEOPLE.

For a variety of reasons, it is firmly considered that the SIASSI GROUP should be continued to be administered from FINSCHHAFFEN.

1. THE WISHES OF THE PEOPLE

I submit that the most important single consideration should be the wishes of the native people, and the patrol visited every village with the sole exception of BUKUM, a small village of 54 people, who were seen at ARONAI MUTU because of the difficulty of landing at BUKUM. After much thought, it was decided that the only way both officers could be sure of the true wishes of the people would be to ask the assembled villagers quite openly: Did they want to be administered from Cape Gloucester and New Britain, or from Finschhafen and the Morobe District? Of course, great care was taken to avoid giving the impression that there was any competition between the two Districts, or that Mr. Besasfaris and myself were "rival" officers, competing for the favours of the people. The people were told in simple terms that now Cape Gloucester was established, with a workboat on permanent allocation, and with a resident Patrol Officer. It was pointed out that SIASSI used to be administered from New Britain and that in 1950 Finschhafen assumed administrative control. It was also pointed out that Cape Gloucester was closer to SIASSI than was Finschhafen. It was further mentioned that any change would be administrative only, and that the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society would still operate in SIASSI, regardless of the outcome.

Since both the Lutheran Mission and the Catholic Mission missionaries in the SIASSI Group knew of the possibility of a change in the administration of the Group, it is pretty certain that the adherents of the respective Missions were told of the wishes of each Mission in this matter. In any case, all villages had already discussed the desirability of a change before the patrol arrived and in no case was there any indecision.

The people voted overwhelmingly to remain in the Finschhafen Sub-District. The latest Census Figures for the SIASSI Group show a total population of 6281. Of this total, the following villages voted to be administered by the New Britain District:-

SAKAR	- 100%)	
KAMPALAP	- 40%)	Approximately
KABIP	- 60%)	
AUPWEL	- 100%)	850 people.
MANDOK	- 100%)	

All of the remainder wish to remain under Finschhafen administration.

2. ACCESSIBILITY AND COMMUNICATIONS:

ARAMOT Island can be reached per the M.V. "MOROBE" in approximately 7 hours from Finschhafen. TUAM Island is approximately 5½ hours, and GIZARUM 8½ hours. GIZARUM is 9 hours run from Cape Gloucester, and Aranot-Cape Gloucester if 7 hours. Cape Gloucester-Sakar Island is 4 hours. These figures indicate that there is not a great deal of difference between the two stations, insofar as travelling time is concerned. One or two hours extra travelling time by trawler is of little importance. Distances in general are such that only the handful of real canoe people travel to either Finschhafen or New Britain, so the question of availability of the administering Station to the people hardly arises in this context.

The Dampier Strait has to be traversed from Cape Gloucester, and it must be admitted that the Vitiaz Strait, which must be travelled from Finschhafen, can be a lot more dangerous in unfavourable weather. The M.V. "GARNER" would have little difficulty in reaching UMBOI Island, where most of the people live, but would find it very difficult, if not impossible, to work SAKAR, TOLIKIWA, TUAM and MALAI in any but favourable weather. On the other hand, the M.V. "MOROBE" can keep the sea in almost all weathers, even though very bad sea conditions can still prevent a landing on some of the Islands - principally SAKAR and TOLIKIWA.

Apart from the question of immediate administrative accessibility, there is the important question of communications to be considered.

The SIASSI people are ambitious for development, although not too anxious to do anything constructive about their ambitions. They travel in considerable numbers, mainly to Lae and Finschhafen, whenever they can get space on a vessel. Many of them are working in New Britain, mainly on plantations, but almost invariably recruiters come to SIASSI with their own vessels. The SIASSI people rarely go looking for work, principally because of the communications difficulty.

There is a regular coastal traffic, passing between Lae, Finschhafen, the Sio Coast and Siassi. The Australian Lutheran Mission has a vessel, the M.V. "UMBOI", that makes from 12 to 15 regular visits between Lae, Finschhafen and Siassi each year. NAMASU vessels ply up and down the coast from Wasu to Lae, and the F.M.D.S. vessel, the M.V. "VITIAZ", makes approximately 18 visits per year from Finschhafen. Many SIASSI natives pick up on one of the NAMASU vessels in Lae, travel to Finschhafen and then across to SIASSI in the "VITIAZ". The M.V. "MOROBE" averages 7-8 trips annually, with officers from Department Native Affairs, Education, Public Health and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. Mr. E. Foad, Finschhafen Trader, visits the group on the M.V. "KAURI" every two months.

The SIASSI people like to be able to see the Assistant District Officer of their Sub-District, and the District Commissioner and the District Officer at Lae whenever they feel so inclined. Many opportunities occur for them to visit Finschhafen and Lae. A native from UMBOI wishing to see the District Officer or the District Commissioner can get a vessel - admittedly sometimes after waiting some time - and be in Lae in 14 or 15 hours. An UMBOI native wishing to see his Sub-District Assistant District Officer at TALASEA, or his District Officer at Rabaul, would be in an unenviable position. Mr. Besasparis informs me that ships are few and far between at Cape Gloucester, and even if a vessel is available the run to Rabaul would probably take 7 or 8 days and to Talasea, 2 or 3 days or more.

3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

One of the strongest reasons for the desire of the SIASSI people to remain under Finschhafen administration is their strong desire for economic development.

It is true that they have done little to date to further their ambitions, and that they have in the past been very remiss in looking after their robusta coffee plantings and their coconut groves. It is my belief that they are at a stage where direct, continuing encouragement from a resident Patrol Officer should result in real growth and development, and this matter will be discussed later. The potential is certainly there; many villages have much fine land available and there is no doubt whatsoever that cash crop acreage could be substantially increased.

There are currently 1633 members of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society in the SIASSI Group, and these have subscribed some £3,500 to Society funds. Mr. Mc Sherry, Co-Operative Officers, expects to obtain more members and share capital in the near future, and during this patrol, I very strongly urged the

people to give all the support they could to F.M.D.S.

F.M.D.S. is supervised entirely from FINSCHHAFEN where Mr. Mc Sherry is stationed. Mr. T. Otterspoor, Project Manager, is also stationed at FINSCHHAFEN and spends his whole time on F.M.D.S. affairs. The Society vessel, the M.V. "VITIAZ", is berthed at FINSCHHAFEN.

There are two Extension Officers of the Department Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries stationed at FINSCHHAFEN. One of these, Mr. J. Matheson, was on patrol in the Group at the time of this patrol. A total of 119 days in the field have been spent by D.A.S.F. officers in SIASSI since July, 1956, and approximately 400 field days by native Agricultural Field Workers. It would be impossible for D.A.S.F. to match this effort from Cape Gloucester, where no officer of that Department is stationed.

No doubt D.A.S.F. would continue to patrol SIASSI from FINSCHHAFEN, even were the administration of the group to be given to New Britain. However, it will be agreed that D.N.A. and D.A.S.F. should work in close co-operation and should initially support each other in the field. This co-operation and co-ordination is easily maintained at FINSCHHAFEN, but it would be very difficult to achieve if D.N.A. operated from Cape Gloucester and F.M.D.S. from FINSCHHAFEN.

4. TRADITIONAL TIES:

The importance of the traditional ties between the SIASSI people and the people of the ARAWE and CAPE GLOUCESTER coast has steadily declined over the years.

The bulk of the SIASSI people live on UNBOI Island and are mountain dwellers, and even the coast-dwellers on UNBOI are not canoe-people. Consequently, they have very little contact today with ARAWE, and only a limited contact with the KILINGI people near CAPE GLOUCESTER.

The MANDOK, ARAMOT, MALAI, ARONAI, MUTU and TUAM people (the true SIASSI Islanders) still engage in trading expeditions, but these cannot be compared with the great expeditions of past years. Even the size and number of the available canoes are fewer.

Canoes travel to SIO on the FINSCHHAFEN coast with wooden dishes, grass skirts,

sleeping mats, pigs tusks, dogs teeth and turtle shell, which are traded for earthenware cooking-pots and dogs and pigs. They obtain shells, dogs, pigs and obsidian glass from the KILINGI villages and tapa bark and pigs from ARAWE.

The TUAM and MALAI people seem to do most of the trading nowadays - the TUAM, in particular, still pay regular trading visits to SIO, KILINGI and ARAWE.

5. MISSIONS

The Australian Lutheran Mission controls most of the Group with main stations at GIZARUM, AWELKON and LABLAB. A good airstrip is under construction at LABLAB. It should shortly be suitable for "Cessna" operations. The Mission has constructed the strip largely with an £800 grant from the administration.

The Catholic Mission is represented by Father Walsh at POR Island, near MANDOK. Father Walsh claims some 900 Catholic adherents out of the total population.

The Australian Lutheran Mission maintains two hospitals, each staffed by two qualified European nursing sisters and two schools taught by European teachers. There are several Missionaries and their families, a mechanic, a Plantation manager who looks after the Mission copra plantation at GIZARUM, and a European sawyer. The M.V. "UMBOI" is skippered by a European.

The Mission has a representative in Lae and deals exclusively with Lae. It has no ties or affiliations in the New Britain District. The head of the Mission at SIASSI, Rev. K. Nagel, frequently has business with the District Commissioner in Lae and is able to see him in a 15 hours run from LABLAB.

Father Walsh's headquarters are in New Britain and he does not often visit Lae. As has been pointed out, the Catholics are a small minority.

6. RECOMMENDATION:

For the reasons presented in the foregoing, it is recommended that the SIASSI Group should remain a part of the Finschhafen Sub-District.

There is no doubt that the only satisfactory solution to the problem is the establishment of a Patrol Post on UMBOI, somewhere in the vicinity of OMON-BARANG villages.

Communications will always be a problem, whether the group is administered from Finschhafen or Cape Gloucester. The UMBCI people are not canoe men and they will never be able to safely travel by canoe to visit a station so far away. The Islanders are certainly sailors, but they are in the minority, and in any case, distances involved are too great for canoe men to visit Finsch or Cape Gloucester except in emergency. Until the people have a constant and continuing contact with the Administration, their economic and political development will continue to be limited.

A total of 6,000 people of a fairly sophisticated type, strategically located and with a great potential for development should be sufficient justification for the establishment of a Patrol Post, even when the accelerated effort in the restricted areas is considered.

In an appendix to this Report, I am presenting a brief preliminary report on a survey for the establishment of a Native Local Government Council in the Group. A thorough survey could not be made during this patrol, as sufficient time was lacking. In any case, the people have to be told of the ideas and aims of Local Government and be given the opportunity of thinking and talking things over before a formal Survey can be successfully undertaken. It will be seen that I consider the people ready for Local Government, but with a very big proviso: A Patrol Post will have to be established so that the new Council has proper direct supervision, particularly in the early stages.

It is realized that considerations of staff and finance may well prevent the early establishment of a Patrol Post at SIASSI, but it is strongly urged that our Headquarters should admit the need in principle and should make staff and finance available as soon as possible.

There is ample land available behind GIZARUM, about 30 minutes by road from the excellent anchorage. Some 2,500 people may speedily be reached from a Post in the OMON-BARANG region, and motor cycle roads would be easy to build. The people are very keen to have a Post, and land would be made available.

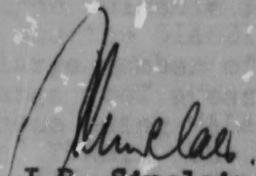
A workboat would ultimately be a necessity, in order that the outlying villages could be reached, and the anchorage is available.

The availability of a workboat should not be allowed to dictate the establishment of the Post, as the officer would be in a position to pick his weather and travel by canoe. A 12 h.p. outboard motor would assist.

In the interim, I am going to try to get a Patrol Officer to SIASSI within the next two months, to remain for three months and make a leisurely patrol. This officer will complete certain land investigations to be mentioned later, and will be asked to pick a site for a Patrol Post and make the necessary preliminary investigations. The Administration will not be committed in any way. The officer will have the time to make a proper survey for a Native Local Government Council.

As discussed with the District Officer, Lae, it is hoped that Patrol Officer, T. Downes will be made available for the task.

Much will be achieved if we can run a small Base Camp at SIASSI for two periods of three months each, and this will be my aim.


J.F. Sinclair
Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX "A": SPECIAL REPORT - FINSCHHAFEN NO. 9 of 1961/62

REPORT ON PRELIMINARY SURVEY INTO THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIVE LOCAL GOVERN-
MENT COUNCIL IN THE SIASSI GROUP.

The following report is brief and it is emphasized that it covers a preliminary survey only, made during the course of a special patrol during which two or three villages were sometimes covered daily.

A follow-up survey is required and it is hoped to obtain this during the next few months, as mentioned in the main Patrol Report.

Native Affairs Circular Instruction No. 301 of 18th September, 1959⁴ has been followed.

A. INTRODUCTION.

The SIASSI Islands lie some 45 nautical miles to the north of FINSCHHAFEN, and are separated from the HUON Peninsula on the mainland of New Guinea by the VITIAZ Strait which is 28 miles wide at its narrowest point. The west coast of New Britain lies 10/12 miles to the north of the SIASSI Group across the DAMPIER Strait. The Group covers an area of approximately 400 sq. miles and contains the three volcanic islands of UMBOI, TOLIKIWA and SAKAR and the SIASSI Is. proper. These consist of a large number of small coral islands lying within large reef areas of which five are inhabited. These being MALAI, ARONAIMUTU, MANDOK, ARAMOT and TJAM. The northern part of the sub-division lies along the line of weakness in the earth's crust which extends along the east coast of New Guinea and is subject to earth tremors which occasionally record a high strength. There is a number of inland lakes on UMBOI Island formed in the craters of extinct volcanoes, and there are three hot springs which produce hot streams which flow at a constant volume throughout the year. The last known eruption in the area occurred in the latter part of the last century when RITTER Island erupted blowing away a large part of the island and producing a tidal wave which wiped out all the villages on the northern coast of UMBOI. The wave completely submerged ARAMOT Island on the west coast of UMBOI, but these people all managed to escape to the mainland.

A warning was given to the people that an eruption was likely in March, 1953, and on the orders of the District Commissioner, Mr. H.L.R. Niall, the natives of the mountain villages were told to prepare coastal gardens and temporary shelters against the possible need to evacuate their inland villages. As a result, there was a food shortage in the latter part of 1953 and

it was necessary for the Administration to give assistance until gardens came into production. UMBOI Island contains the bulk of the population, and this is a mountainous island with no population in the inland southern section. The rainfall varies, but is in the vicinity of 200 inches per year. The coastal strip of the main UMBOI Island contains very fertile soil and a considerable area of good arable land is not at present being used.

(b) The SIASSI Group is at present administered from FINSCHHAFEN which is approximately seven miles by trawler from ARAMOTI. The District Headquarters is at LAE and this is approximately a fourteen hour run. There are no operational airstrips in the SIASSI Group, but the Australian Lutheran Mission is constructing a good airstrip at LABLAB, and it is expected that this will be operational in the very near future.

(c) Prior to 1950, the SIASSI Group was administered from New Britain. In 1950, the Administration of the area was assumed by FINSCHHAFEN, and it is hoped in the fairly near future to establish a Patrol Post on UMBOI Island.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries intends to step up its effort in the SIASSI Group and it is hoped to have two agricultural patrols per annum to SIASSI. Departmental policy is to encourage the planting of Robusta coffee and to increase the plantings of coconuts as a cash crop. The Department is encouraging the building of NEW IRELAND type copra driers to improve the standard of copra produced. A total of six of these driers have been installed by Department of Agriculture in the last few years.

It is hoped, too, that the Department of Education will shortly post an Area Education Officer to the Group. The only activity by this Department to date was in connection with the establishment of the Administration High School at BUNSIL on UMBOI. A determined effort was made to develop this school as a boarding school for all of the UMBOI people, but it ultimately failed because of lack of supervision by the Department, and it is felt that the posting of an Area Education Officer will have a far better long term effect.

There have been no cult outbreaks in the SIASSI Group.

(d) Patrolling this group, one is struck by the absence of any really outstanding personalities among the people. This has been commented upon by many previous officers, and when one considers the sophisticated nature of the people, it is indeed surprising that no outstanding political figures have come forward. Insufficient time was available for this survey for any real impression of local leaders to be gained.

Undoubtedly one of the finest leaders in the Group is LULUAI MALAKO of OPAI. TALA, NAROL and GATULON of TARAWA village are likewise men of more than average ability and personality. TUL TUL YAMAI of GOMLONGON is very influential in his own group, as is LULUAI BAKAI of BUN village, TOLIKIWA.

B. TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

(a) and (b) FINSCHHAFEN assumed administrative control of the SIASSI Group in 1950, and in this year the total population was 5,089. The latest figures available for 1961 show the present population at 6,281. This is an extremely satisfactory increase over a decade. No census was taken in 1951.

1952	-	5,206
1954	-	5,368
1955	-	5,556
1957	-	5,605
1958	-	5,797
1959	-	5,951
1960	-	6,117

A full break down of Census figures will be given when the final report is given.

(c) There are 20 villages on UMBOI Island and approximately 3/5 of the population live here. The island groups contain ten villages. The size of groups range from 54 at BUKUM to over 400 at MARARAMU, MALAI and MANDOK. The main population of UMBOI Island live in villages scattered along the main foot track that crosses the island, following generally the course of a high ridge. Most of the villages can easily be linked by a trafficable motor road. Should a Local Government Council be established in the SIASSI Group, certain of the outlying island groups may have to be omitted because of the difficulty of access with the main island of UMBOI. SAKAR and the four villages of TOLIKIWA would find it very difficult to reach UMBOI in any but favourable weather.

(d) Most of the people of the SIASSI Group have a very low income and are living at the village subsistence level. Almost all of the houses are built of traditional materials, and there is very little consumption of imported food stuffs anywhere in the group. Most of the young men and some of the young women speak pidgin English, but very few are literate in English.

The Australian Lutheran Mission and the Catholic Mission are following an excellent educational policy in the group and great emphasis is being laid upon the teaching of English. The Australian Lutheran Mission currently has 140 children at school at LABLAB and a qualified European teacher is making great strides in the teaching of these children. Similarly, the Mission maintains a good school at AWELKON also under the charge of a qualified European teacher, and at POR Island the Catholic Mission maintains a good school. Mr. L. Blue, District Education Officer, FINSCHHAFEN, recently inspected these schools and is of the opinion that they are all far higher standard than the usual run of Mission schools in this District. It appears, therefore, that there will be a number of reasonably educated youngsters available in the SIASSI group within a few years.

C. SOCIAL GROUPING

(a) The SIASSI group is divided into four main linguistic and social groups. On UMBOI the KOWAI people inhabit the villages from OPAI to MARARAMU. The KIAMAN people live in the villages of YANGLA, GAURU, BIRIK, MARLI, KAMPALAP, KABIP and SAKAR. The SIASSI islanders proper form another group, and the peoples of BARIM, TOLKIWA and MANTAGEN speak a common language that the people of LONG ISLAND in the MADANG District also speak.

(b) Reasonably cordial relations exist between the groups. The SIASSI Islanders proper have always been the main traders and travellers, and the larger social groups on UMBOI Island have always been dependent upon the Islanders for the supply of trade items.

(c) The people regard themselves as being natives of SIASSI rather than of the various cultural groups. I believe that the four social groups will co-operate together willingly to establish a Native Local Government Council.

D. SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

(a) The Lutheran Mission has been established in the SIASSI group for over 50 years. They have a very strong influence throughout the group. Up to 1936, the SIASSI group was controlled by the Lutheran Mission of New Guinea. In 1936 the Australian Lutheran Mission entered the field and the New Guinea Lutheran Mission withdrew from the group in favour of the new Mission.

In addition to the SIASSI establishment, the Australian Lutheran Mission also operates in the MENYAMYA Sub-District of the MOROBE District. The Mission has establishments at AWELKOM, GIZARUM and LABLAB. Almost every village in the group has a native Mission Representative. The Catholic Mission with Headquarters at RABAU, New Britain, has one station in the group on POR Island, near MANDOK. One Father is stationed here. Approximately 900 natives on the group are Roman Catholic, the remainder being Lutheran.

(b) At present there are no Co-Operative Societies operating in the group with the exception of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society. There are currently 1633 members of the Society in the group and they have subscribed some £3,500 in share capital.

E. COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) LAND

The only vehicular roads in the group connect the Lutheran Mission station at GIZARUM with AWELKOM, and this road extends as far as GOM village. It would be a comparatively simple task to construct a vehicular road from one side of the group to the other following the existing main track. No major bridges would be required. A vehicular road would be built around TOLIKIWA with considerable difficulty, and of course, no roads are required on the other small islands.

(2) SEA

There are few really good all weather anchorages in the group. According to the prevailing winds, one side or other of the island may be used. Possibly the best anchorages are ARAMOT, and there is sufficient water off ARAMOT Island for the largest vessels plying this coast line.

GIZARUM has a generally good anchorage as has KABIP on the east coast. There are no all weather anchorages at TOLIKIWA or SAKAR, and the same applies to MALAI and TUAM. LABLAB is suitable for vessels to 45 ft. only. Given favourable winds, MANTAGEN at the northern tip of the island is reasonable.

There is a regular coastal traffic passing between LAE/FINSCHHAFEN/NIO COAST and SIASSI. The Australian Lutheran Mission has a vessel, the M.V. "UMBOI", that makes from 12 to 15 regular visits between LAE/FINSCHHAFEN/SIASSI each year. NAMASU vessels ply up and down the coast from WASU to LAE and the F.M.D.S. vessel, the M.V. "VITIAZ", makes approximately 18 visits

per year from FINSCHHAFEN. Many SIASSI natives pick up one of the NAMASU vessels in LAE, travel to FINSCHHAFEN and then cross to SIASSI in the M.V. "VITIAZ". The M.V. "VOROBE" averages 7 to 8 trips annually between LAE/FINSCHHAFEN/WASU and SIASSI. Mr. E. Foad, Finschhafen Trader, makes approximately six lengthy visits to the group per year in the M.V. "KAURI". The Catholic Mission at POR Island has a 40 ft. work boat, the M.V. "LEO", that plies regularly between the various islands of the group. A number of recruiters annually visit the group and these travel in their own vessels.

(3) AIR

The Australian Lutheran Mission is in the process of constructing an airstrip at LABLAB. Approximately 1,500 ft. of good strip has been constructed to date, and it is anticipated that approximately 2,000 ft. will be available in the very near future, and this will be sufficient to accommodate aircraft up to Piper Aztec standard. Once the LABLAB strip has been established, it is understood that the Lutheran Mission will arrange for regular charters from LAE.

(4) SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

It would be an easy matter for councillors from all parts of UMBOI to attend Council Meetings. The people of ARONAI-MUTU, MANDOK, MALAI, TUAM and ARAMOT would be able to visit the mainland in all but the very worst weather. The TOLIKIWA and SAKAP people would find it difficult to get to the main island in any but favourable weather. Supplies for Council works would normally be obtained from LAE, and there would be no difficulty in arranging delivery on one or another of the vessels that regularly visit the group. From the point of view of accessibility, it is felt that the Council Headquarters should be in the vicinity of OMON-BARANG villages. Land is available.

F. PRESENT AVENUES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(a) CASH CROPS

The only cash crops at present are coconuts and Robusta coffee. In 1961 approx. 190 tons of copra was produced from SIASSI. Of this total 130 tons were purchased by F.M.D.S., the remainder being purchased by the two Missions and by Mr. E. Foad. Catholic Mission - 20 tons; Lutheran Mission - 10 tons; and Mr. E. Foad approx. 30 tons.

In addition, Mr. E. Foad, purchased approximately one ton of green snail and trochus shell per month and the Catholic Mission approximately three tons trochus per year.

Approximately 5/6,000 Robusta coffee trees have been planted, and it is hoped to very substantially increase this number. To date the people have been very apathetic towards coffee. In past years, many crops have been tried, principally rice, and these have failed. Department of Agriculture policy today is to encourage Robusta coffee and coconuts only. There are approximately 39,000 mature coconut palms and 27,000 immature coconut palms on SIASSI, and these numbers are being increased.

(b) MARKETING ARRANGEMENTS.

Existing marketing arrangements are thought to be completely adequate to deal with the SIASSI group. The Society vessel the M.V. "VITIAZ" regularly visits SIASSI on buying trips and would be able to increase the frequency of visits, if required.

(c) WAGE LABOUR

Nil.

G. POTENTIAL FOR INCREASE OR NEW FORMS OF PRODUCTION.

(a) EXISTING CASH CROPS.

There is sufficient good land available for the people to quadruple their coffee plots, and probably 25,000 more coconut palms could be planted.

(b) NEW CASH CROPS.

The firm policy of the Department of Agriculture at this juncture is to concentrate on Robusta coffee and coconuts only.

(c) INCREASED ACTIVITY IN WAGE LABOUR FIELD.

It is not thought that there will be any development on wage labour in the foreseeable future. The SIASSI people are independent in their outlook, and to date no one leader has emerged with resources sufficient to allow him to hire labour. It is thought that the people will continue to develop their own village plots. There is no individual land tenure at the present moment and most of the coffee and coconut palms have been planted on a communal basis.

Some interest is being shown in regard to individual land tenure.

H. ABILITY TO PAY TAX

Insufficient time was available to make any real examination of this question, and it is proposed to make general comments only leaving a detailed examination of the question to the three months' patrol that it is planned to send to SIASSI in the next two months.

The present rate of personal taxation in the SIASSI group per annum is 10/-. A few of the people would be in a position to pay substantially more than this figure, and it is felt that the Council, when proclaimed, will command a low annual revenue only. The present production of copra and shell per annum has already been indicated. No statistics in the form of Balance Sheets or Annual Rebate details etc. are available from F.M.D.S., but it is hoped to obtain more detailed information of Society trading for the final Report.

I. AVAILABILITY OF TECHNICAL SKILLS:

The people of MALAI, MANDOK and ARAMOT are highly skilled in canoe construction and have a very considerable knowledge of the properties of the various timbers found on the islands.

To the best of my knowledge none of these people are trained carpenters, but it should not be very difficult to train the best of the canoe makers in carpentry techniques.

I do not know of any single individual who could serve as a Council Clerk, and at this stage it is certain that a trained clerk will have to be obtained from elsewhere.

Several natives have worked for a varying number of years at the Lutheran Mission sawmill at GIZARUM, and these would be available as rough carpenters. Generally, there are few artisans available in the group. Many SIASSI natives work in other parts of the Territory, particularly RABAUL and LAE, and several of these are skilled artisans, but they are hardly likely to leave their present remunerative employment to return home to work for a Local Government Council. However, there are many native contractors at LAE, who would be prepared to travel to SIASSI to execute specific contracts, and it is not felt that there would be a great difficulty in obtaining these.

J. ATTITUDE OF THE POPULATION TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This preliminary survey was carried out in conjunction with other important administrative work, and I confined myself to a thorough discussion on Local Government and what the introduction of Local Government would mean to the people. Few questions were asked by the people; generally, a spokesman for each village thanked me for the talk and said

that the people wanted to think about the talk and hold discussions and meetings before committing themselves one way or another.

It must be remembered that my approach to the SIASSI people on this patrol was the first definite mention to be made of the likelihood of Local Government being implemented in the Group.

Most of the people appeared to accept my introductory talks with much interest, and certainly no hostility was shown by anyone.

The SIASSI people have a good opinion of themselves, and they have watched with interest the progress of the Finschhafen Native Local Government Council. The news that the HUBE and BECUA people will shortly have their own Council appeared to give them food for thought. The SIASSI people consider themselves quite a cut above the HUBE, and this will no doubt influence their feelings on the matter of Local Government.

The only definite opposition came from the BUN (TOLIKIWA) and MANTAGEN (UMBOI) people. When it was explained that the introduction of Local Government would mean the end of the Luluai-Tultul System the village people said, in effect, "We want to stay with our Luluai and Tultul. They have looked after us for years and we know and understand this system of government".

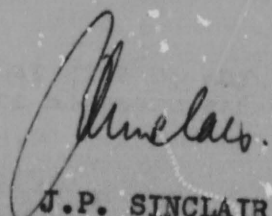
It is not thought that the attitude of the BUN and MANTAGEN people is general, and I got the firm impression that Local Government will be welcomed on SIASSI.

K. RECOMMENDATIONS.

No firm recommendations can be made at this stage regarding proposed constitution, size of electorates and representation. These will be submitted after the forthcoming thorough Survey has been completed.

One thing appears certain. It will not be possible to properly supervise a Local Government Council on SIASSI unless a Patrol Post is established. Sufficient good land can be obtained near OMON-BARANG and the people in general are extremely anxious to have a Post established. Effective supervision could easily be given to the Council by an officer stationed in this area, and unless this supervision is given, it is difficult to see how a Council could properly operate.

A map is attached which shows clearly all villages, missions, plantations and roads, and the boundaries of the proposed Council area.


J.P. SINCLAIR
Assistant District Officer

PROPOSALS FOR RESETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN SIASSI ISLAND COMMUNITIES.

For many years past, attempts have been made by patrolling officers to persuade the inhabitants of certain Siassi Islands - ARAMOT, TUAM, MANDOK in particular - to resettle some of their number on the main island of UMBOI.

These three islands are very overcrowded; ARAMOT in particular houses over 360 people on a scrap of island a little over an acre in extent.

Some years ago Mr. T. W. White, A.D.O. Finschhafen, persuaded a handful of ARAMOT people to build houses on the tiny MUTU MALU island, half an hour by canoe from ARAMOT. The people were very reluctant to make the shift, and eventually about 40 did move and they built 9 ramshackle houses that are obviously inhabited very seldom.

The ARAMOT people pay a nominal rental of £3 per annum to the GAURU people for the use of an area of land at the mouth of the SIMBAN River, and the ARAMOTS travel to and fro between their island and UMBOI, carrying all their food and every mouthful of water that they consume. Obviously they have no hope of bettering their standard of living whilst they have no land. The position is complicated by the virtual refusal of the ARAMOT people to leave their tiny island.

The northern tip of UMBOI is uninhabited, except for the small village of MANTAGEN, and there is some very fine land available here. The District Commissioner in his 30-I-5 of 4th. January, 1962, to the District Officer Iae suggested that the time had come for some of the MANDOK and ARAMOT people to be resettled on the main island, and suggested that the owners of the ~~uninhabited~~ northern end of UMBOI should be approached to see if they would be prepared to sell an area of 5,000 acres of land to the Administration for the purpose. The District Commissioner further mentioned that Father Walsh of the Catholic Mission at POR Island had been told by the MANDOK and ARAMOT people that they would be prepared to live on the northern tip of UMBOI.

This whole question was discussed at length during this patrol with the people who claim ownership, namely, the MANTAGEN, MARARAMU, AIYU, BARIM and OROPOT. Some of the main owners are: TOLAU, NINGGAU, NARINA, TABU, TALI, DIMA, all of MARARAMU; LAU of AIYAU; TAKALO of OROPOT; BUOI and ADYU of BARIM, and the NANGARUI Clan of MARARAMU.

In addition to the above main owners, there are scores of others who claim an interest. Since people from five different villages, from different parts of UMBOI, claim ownership it will require a special patrol to the land in question to finally decide ownership.

However, ALL the people of these villages flatly refused to have anything to do with the idea of selling any of this northern land to the Administration for the purpose of resettling any of the MANDOK and ARAMOT people. The people loudly proclaimed that it was their land and they had all sorts of plans for developing it. When it was pointed out that no use had been made of the land for over 50 years many reasons were given, all of them extremely unconvincing.

When, later, the matter of resettling at the northern tip of the main island was mentioned to the MANDOK and ARAMOT people, a similar flat refusal to consider the move - even if land were to be available - was met with.

It is obvious, therefore, that we must give up any idea of resettling any of the island people on the northern end of UMBOI Island.

Fortunately, there are some alternative proposals that have been agreed to by both the owners of the land in question and by the island communities.

I am briefly detailing these proposals, and the forthcoming patrol to Siassi will have as one of its main objectives the task of preparing investigation reports into each block, the marking of the blocks maps of each area.

1. MANDOK ISLAND. The OPAI people are prepared to sell an area of land on the coast to the Administration on the understanding that it is made available to the MANDOK people for the production of cash crops and subsistence crops. The land is of good quality and suitable for copra and all subsistence crops. The main owner is Luluai MALAKO. The nearby ~~GOMLONGON~~ GOMLONGON people claim an interest in this land, and there is a possibility that there may be opposition to the sale of the land from these people.

I was not able to obtain the agreement of the GOMLONGON people at the time of the patrol and could not spare the time to go into the matter of ownership. It was agreed that the two village groups will hold a meeting to decide what is to be done, and I am very hopeful that we will be able to purchase this land.

The MANDOK people will be prepared to resettle some of their number on the OPAI land. At present the people want communal ownership of the land if it is made available.

2. TUAM ISLAND. The BARIK and MARLI people are prepared to sell land for the resettlement of certain of the TUAM people, and some 30 of the TUAMS have already set up a small village a few minutes walk from the Australian Lutheran Mission station at LABLAB.

Two areas of land, both fertile and easily accessible, have already been marked out and the TUAM people are planting crops.

The people are at present cutting well-defined tracks around the boundaries of the blocks to facilitate a survey and there will be no trouble over this alienation.

3. ARAMOT ISLAND.

(a) WARDOT This is a large area of fertile land, between YANGLA and GAURU Villages, that is suitable for all local crops. The owners are prepared to sell the land for the resettlement of the ARAMOT people now on MUTU MALU Island. The ARAMOTS have seen the land and are prepared to make the move.

The people were asked to cut a track around the block in readiness for a survey.

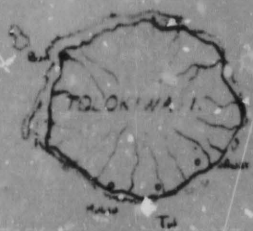
(b) SIMBAN RIVER There is an area of land at the mouth of the SIMBAN River that has been worked by the ARAMOT and MUTU MALU people for years. There are a number of coconut and sago palms on the land.

The land is owned by the GAURU people, and they are prepared to sell to the Administration.

(c) TAMURU. This is an area of land, about half an hour from MANDOK, that is the property of the BUKUM people.

I have not discussed this land with the owners, but it has been reported that they are prepared to sell the land to the Administration for the purpose of resettling ARAMOT Islanders. The land is planted with coconuts, tapioca, galip and betelnut all of which have been worked by the ARAMOT people for years. This will have to be investigated.

J. P. Sinclair
J. P. Sinclair, A.D.O.



VITIAZ

B I S M A R C K

STRAIT



DS

S E A



D A M P I E R



ALICE REEF

TRACED FROM
2000 YAG YAG

P. WORSLEY
C.R.O.
March 1962



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. MINSCH. 12 of 61/62.

Patrol Conducted by G. D. SIMPSON, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SIKI-SATELBERG Road (KOTTE)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

B. Koe Assistant P.O. (Part Only)

Natives 1 R.P.N.G.C. 1 tractor driver
1 dozer driver.

Duration—From 5 / 3 / 1962 to 30 / 3 / 1962

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services February 1962.

Medical January / 1959.

Map Reference NIL

Objects of Patrol Improvement of SIKI-SATELBERG Road.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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MIGRA

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67-6-31

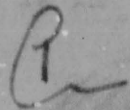
27th June, 1962.

Commanding Officer,
Headquarters, Area Command,
Papua-New Guinea,
Murray Barracks,
PORT MORESBY.

Dear Sir,

UNSAFE AMMUNITION - SATELBERG,
FINSCHHAFFEN

The District Officer, Lae reports that a considerable quantity of ammunition, bombs, etc. has been found in the vicinity of Sateberg, Finschhafen and requests that a member of your Bomb Disposal Unit proceed to Finschhafen when he is next in Morobe District.


(W.R. Dishon)
ACTING DIRECTOR

c.c. District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.



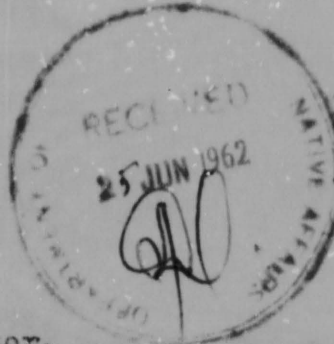
67/6/31 ✓

DNA:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-2-2



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E...Morobe District.

22nd June, 1962.

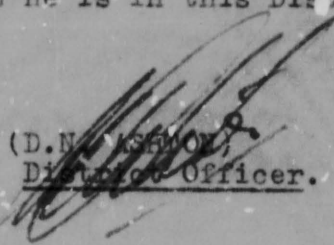
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 12 - 1961/62
FINSCHHAFEN.

Your 67-6-31 of the 18th June, 1962,
refers.

The above report indicates that a considerable quantity of ammunition, bombs etc., was found in the vicinity of Sattelberg, Finschhafen.

Would you please advise the appropriate authorities so that a member of the Bomb Disposal Unit may proceed to Finschhafen when next he is in this District.


(D. N. [unclear])
District Officer.

DNA:RES

67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E...Morebe District.

22nd June, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 12 - 1961/62
FINSCHHAFEN.

refers. Your 67-6-31 of the 13th June, 1962,

The above report indicates that a considerable quantity of ammunition, bombs etc., was found in the vicinity of Sattelberg, Finschhafen.

Would you please advise the appropriate authorities so that a member of the Bomb Disposal Unit may proceed to Finschhafen when next he is in this District.


(D.N. [unclear])
District Officer.

67-6-31

KONEDOBU.

18th June, 1962.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 12 - 61/62 - FINSCHAFEN

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I feel the patrol has served its purpose in giving the Officer an opportunity to make observation on native behaviour patterns and responses whilst working on a specified task.

It is very difficult for an organisation such as the Lutheran Mission to forego the temporal powers it has established over the years, during which Administration patrols probably entered the area but once in every one or two years.

I agree that the case of a woman threatening suicide is not of importance. Girls get themselves into predicaments where they talk about suicide being the only way out but seldom put their words into action.

Let me have a request on subject file concerning the disposal of the ammunition and I shall try and get Army to send an Officer to dispose of it for you.


(W. M. DISHON)
Director.

67. 6. 31. ✓



TJL/CMcG.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-2



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.....Morobe District.

7th May, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONIEDJBU.

PATROL REPORT FINSCHHAFEN - NO.12-1961/62

...

Attached is a copy of the above report submitted by Mr. G.D. Simpson, Cadet Patrol Officer, together with comments from the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen.

This is more in the nature of a special report, though the officer is being encouraged to make observations on the native attitude, whilst working with the people.

It is obvious that the people do not fully understand the significance of the road and its value to themselves, as a necessary communications link for facilitating economic development throughout the area, nor apparently do they appreciate the fact that most of the Mission use of the road reflects some benefit to themselves. However, they are working well and probably have the typical navvies attitude, where a day's work is not enjoyable unless a few grouches are aired. Their attitude towards Mission activities is becoming quite common throughout the District, the idea expressed being that the Mission should confine itself to religious teaching, with the Administration doing all the work involved in other aspects of development.

The episode with the women threatening suicide is not unusual but suicides themselves are very infrequent in this District. In my experience, the ones who have suicided have gone away quietly and accomplished the deed whilst those that talk about it very seldom carry it out. The women apparently find it an effective means of controlling errant husbands and, in one village in the Bukaua, the whole male population was being held to ransom by the women folk in this manner. They had been able to accomplish this after an actual suicide occurred, by using the incident to full advantage in dictating terms to the men. The men eventually appealed for assistance in stamping out this movement and were advised to ignore it and the women's leaders were admonished for disrupting the village life with unreasonable demands backed up by idle threats. Village life returned to normal, with no further suicides to date.

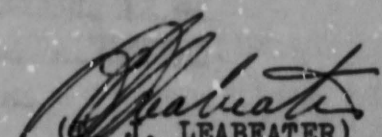
./2.

The finding of quantities of ammunition in this area is not surprising and these people have been accustomed to dis-regarding the danger for many years now. The Assistant District Officer's suggestion that it be buried appears to be the best means of disposal unless a disposal officer can find the time to carry out the work in the near future. ||

A copy of the report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

For your information, please.

... Attachs:


(J. LEABEATER)
District Officer.

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHAFEN
27th. April, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L A E

PATROL REPORT No. FINSCH. 12 of
1961-62 : Mr. G. D. SIMPSON,
C. P. O.

I am enclosing herewith in duplicate this Report, which is supported by Camping Allowance Claim in respect of Mr. Simpson. Mr. Basil Koe, Assistant Patrol Officer who accompanied for part of the period of the patrol, is at present on patrol in the Menyanya area and his Claim will be forwarded upon his return. No map has been included, since this is a purely routine report covering roadwork on the SATELBERG Road.

Mr. Simpson ably carried out his work and the road has been largely constructed to within a mile of the SATELBERG Mission. The greatest single difficulty remains that of locating a suitable gravel supply and a good deposit has now been uncovered near SIKI and a loading chute is at present being built there.

Supervision of native labour on road projects of this nature affords really excellent training to young Cadets. This particular project is of very great potential importance to the people of the YABIM, KOTTE and HUBE Census Divisions and the natives are co-operating willingly. I visited the patrol every few days and am very satisfied with the work of this patrol.


NATIVE AFFAIRS: Mr. Simpson correctly notes the very pro-Administration attitude of the people seen. These natives are exceedingly keen to have a proper road built and they greatly appreciate our action in allocating a bulldozer and tractor and trailer to the project. Many of the roadworkers have commented to me to the effect that the Mission has done nothing to help them with the road and they are well aware of the money that we are spending on the project.

I do not agree with Mr. Simpson that the attitude of the people towards the road is "fair" only. He probably does not know the tremendous amount of work that these natives have done over the years on this road, largely without pay and to little effect. The people do feel that the Mission should pay them something too but this reflects their present attitude towards the Mission and its road policy rather than any dissatisfaction with our payment. They are receiving 3/- per working day, working on a project of the greatest value to them. We could double the work force without trouble if I wished to do so. However, 70 is the maximum number one man can successfully work.

Now that the wet season has set in, I anticipate we will have to pull the heavy equipment from the top of the road and use it where the grades are easier. With amply funds already available for the next financial year on this project, I anticipate little trouble in getting the road through to NANDUO by the end of the calendar year.


WAR RELICS: Most of the ammunition located is in a corroded condition and could possibly be handled in safety but one never can tell. Unless I receive advice to the contrary, I intend to have this ammunition buried. Should you prefer to have the Bomb Disposals people handle the matter would you please advise.

It will be noted that the Report is dated 3rd. March. This is the date that it was commenced; it was received a good deal later.


J. P. Sinclair
Assistant District Officer

cc: Mr. G. D. Simpson,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
FINSCHAFEN

For your information. I am very pleased with the progress of the job under your supervision.


J. P. Sinclair
Assistant District Officer

Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

3rd. March, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL NO. 121961/62.

Report of a road patrol - KOTTE.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL G.D. SIMPSON, C.P.O.
OFFICER ACCOMPANYING PATROL B. KOE, Assistant P.O. (Part Only)
NATIVE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING R.P.N.G.C. - 1 member.
1 tractor driver.
1 dozer driver.
DURATION OF PATROL 5/3/62 - 30/3/62. - 26 days.
LAST PATROL TO AREA. D.E.A. - ~~November 61.~~ ^{January 62.}
P.H.D. - January 59.
OBJECTS OF PATROL Improvement of SIKI-SATELBERG road.

INTRODUCTION As this patrol's main objective was road work supervision, thus only two villages being visited. Very few of the usual patrol matters arose and the report in the main deals with those matters connected with the road.

As GAGIDU is only two hours vehicular travel from SATELBERG, several visits were made to GAGIDU during the patrol (see diary), both for the FINSCHHAFEN Show and in connection with the maintenance of equipment.

Saturday work was not undertaken for the labour line of seventy, as a forty hour week was possible without, and if the former had been attempted the people would probably have complained of lack of time to go to their villages to collect food. For the entire period, the patrol and labour line were based at JIVEVANING, as this was found to be the most central spot for efficient supervision of the road work.

Mr. B. Koe, Assistant Patrol Officer, was with the patrol for a week and a half, then being called away for a patrol at MENYAMYA. During his stay it was possible to keep a much closer watch on the labour lines and work was definitely speeded up.

DIARY

- Monday 5th. March. Departed GAGIDU 8.20am. by truck for Mape River. Flat tyre on tractor and delayed at Mape until 10.30am. To JIVEVANING arriving 11.45am. Afternoon recruiting labour line and checking present extent of road works.
- 6th. March Same tractor tyre flat again and sent to HELDSBACH for repair. Commenced construction of loading ramp or china-man in conjunction with mission truck driver. A.D.O. and Mr. Ward visited in late afternoon on road inspection.
- 7th. March. Continued constructing china-man. Supervision of labour line and dozer operations.
- 8th. March. Finished construction of china-man. Mission Truck's Trader truck and our tractor commenced surfacing being loaded by D4 dozer. Routine labour supervision etc.
- 9th. March Routine labour supervision etc. Road surfacing by mission truck and our tractor.
- 10th. March To Mape after some delay fixing a locking pin on tractor hydraulic gear. Thence to GAGIDU. Checked on tractor maintenance with transport mechanic.
- 11th. March Self, self and native driver to Mape at 8am. and shown tractor maintenance procedure. Returned GAGIDU. Re JIVEVANING in afternoon walking from SIKI as road impassable for tractor due to heavy afternoon rain.
- 12th. March. Road passable by mid-day and tractor brought up. Routine culverting, labour supervision, dozer supervision etc
- 13th. March. A.D.O. visited about 10am bringing A.P.O. Koe who will stop. Truck and tractor surfacing all day. Some thread trouble with locking nuts on dozer blade but fixed temporarily.
- 14th. March. Mission truck remained HELDSBACH due to mechanical trouble. Surfacing with tractor, labour supervision etc. Thread on nuts on dozer gave way about 2pm. A.P.O. Koe with faulty parts by tractor to HELDSBACH workshop, but could not fix them so thence to GAGIDU.
- 15th. March. A.P.O. arrived back about 1.30am with replacement parts and dozer back to work. Mission truck again working. A.P.O. and my-self routine labour supervision.
- 16th. March. Routine road supervision. A.D.O. and Stock Inspector arrived about 2pm. Self and A.P.O. to GAGIDU with them.
- 17th. March. PINSCHHAFEN Show and helping at show.
- 18th. March. Observed.
- 19th. March. To Mape 9am. Self and Stock Inspector to JIVEVANING in Mape rover, tractor having a flat and rest of party to wait for tractor. Mishap at china-man with mission 420 dozer and their truck. Took mission driver to HELDSBACH and then self to GAGIDU and return JIVEVANING passing tractor near BUANGI hospital. Stock Inspector returned GAGIDU. Routine road supervision and helping mission to untangle dozer and truck, luckily little damage.
- 20th. March. To SIKI looking for coral for surfacing. Routine road supervision, culverting etc. rest of day. A.D.O. on short visit about 4pm.
- 21st. March. Road surfacing with tractor, culverting and routine.
- 22nd. March. Mission truck again working in afternoon but only three loads as hand loading slow. Routine dozer supervision etc.

23rd. March. Dozer and labour supervision and surfacing of road with tractor. P.O. G.Harris arrived about 4.30pm. A.P.O. Koe returned with him for a patrol at MENYAMYA.

24th. March. Tractor to Mape with empty drums and dozer driver. Self grading road with truck driver from mission and A.Glass from RAONG school. Tractor returned about 3pm. People from SISI warned about careless poisoning of fish (see Native Affairs)

25th. March. To Mape to get dozer driver and attempt to bring back tank for Aid Post. Tank too large for Mape foot bridge.

26th. March To SIKI from JIVEVANING. Commenced building of a china-man ie initial clearing and cutting of timber. Routine road supervision for rest of day.

27th. March. Constant rain during night made road impassable. Discussions with labour line re discontent over pay. Const. MERA to GAGIDU with time sheets for labour line. Note from A.D.O. arrived about 3pm. sent from SIKI after he had found road too slippery for a vehicle. Routine road supervision but too wet for useful dozer work.

28th. March. To SIKI for more work on china-man site. Labour and dozer supervision rest of day.

29th. March. Supervising drain digging near JIVEVANING and dozer operations.

30th. March. A.D.O. visited about 10am. and paid labour line. Drain digging and pick handle making rest of day. Stock take of fuels. Returned GAGIDU in late p.m.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people with whom the patrol came in contact, probably a fair cross section of the entire division, appeared to have a very much pro government attitude. I found this quite surprising for an area which has had such long mission contact. One of the reasons is possibly that the native evangelists are closely watched by their mission superiors, and thus have not become almost a law of their own as in some areas. This curbing of the evangelists power, together with close contact with the Administration has resulted in quite a good equilibrium between mission and administration influence in the area.

It is thought that most disputes and disagreements are being settled locally at village level by council members, committee members or other influential men. This is probably a good thing provided it is not allowed to develop to far. One or two cases however were brought to my notice.

The villagers at JIVEVANING told me that BANGA our tractor driver had been romancing with a local girl who was now pregnant. As the two wished to be married and the girls parents were agreeable no further action was required. The councillor said that the only reason we were told was that we could help them if BANGA changed his mind, which sounded as though they were taking out an insurance policy.

On the 30th. March, two villagers from PALANKOR near JIVEVANING, agitatedly told me that a woman was threatening to commit suicide and at the moment was being forcibly held, one villager having teeth marks on one arm to illustrate the point. Const. MERA brought the woman and all concerned back, and it appeared that she had thought her husband, a former tul-tul, was friendly with another woman after she had seen betel nut changing hands. Upon investigating this appeared to be groundless, and the woman was told accordingly and also that committing suicide would not help her at all, whereupon she said that she had been mainly trying to frighten her husband and now believed his story that he was innocent. Everyone departed happily, the councillor being requested to keep an eye on the woman if possible.

It was found necessary to warn some villagers of SISI of poisoning water holes to catch fish and eels if it may be dangerous. The water hole in question was one where school children occasionally bathe and the action was for no other reason than thoughtlessness. This particular village will think twice before using this method again.

Attitude towards road. This could only be described as fair, even though I cannot criticise the actual standard and quantity of work obtained from the labour line of seventy.

Even though they thought the pay not enough for the work being given, it was sufficient to attract a line of seventy without any trouble, and fifty people about twenty being new, had indicated their willingness to work again during the next period. The main cause of discontent about pay was that the mission was not paying part of the wages, as the people thought that as the mission was the main road user they should foot at least half the bill. These comments were usually forthcoming whenever a mission vehicle passed. It was pointed out that in many areas road work was given on a free basis, and if anyone was not happy he was quite free to leave. It was significant that only two out of the original seventy left, so it appears that most of the talk had no real base to it.

The people were always more than ready to offer advice on where to place the road, what surfacing to use, how to lay culverts and everything else associated with the road. Even though this advice was not found useful we listened to everything they had to say, as it did indicate some interest was shown in the work.

ROAD.

Most of the initial filling, cutting and crowning of the road by the dozer has now been completed, the main sections yet to be done being; a mile and a half section extending from SATELBERG, which would take about a week and a half the weather holding, the section from Pimple Knoll to the foot of the steep hill on the outskirts of JIVEVANING, and the piece from SIKI to where present work with the dozer started. Grading is required on all of the above when finished, plus a section extending for about a mile above SISI, the dozer work having been completed. Some of the once graded sections could also do with another grading as the more this road is graded to reach a solid base the better will be the finished result.

Surfacing has been progressing slowly and it appears that most of the coral from Pimple Knoll has now been taken. A certain amount has been left for surfacing of the hill directly below JIVEVANING, when it has been formed, drained and graded. A what appears to be a good quality chalk will probably have to be used for surfacing above JIVEVANING. This chalk has already been used to a limited extent closer to SATELBERG, and appears to be reasonable or at least better than nothing. It would be uneconomical to cart coral from SIKI to surface near and above SISI, as only about four loads a day per vehicle could be counted on, and with the present two vehicles this would mean about 20 yds. per day in length of road surface. Thus it would take about four months or more to surface a mile, not allowing for breakdowns, wet weather etc.

Up to the present the mission Thames Trader truck and our Ferguson tractor and trailer have been used to cart surfacing, from Pimple Knoll. They were originally loaded by our D4 dozer which was a matter of minutes but in the latter few days hand loading was used which took up to 30 mins. per load, which the mission finds too slow for the economical use of the truck.

On the 19th. March the mission tried their 420 dozer for loading on Pimple Knoll but unfortunately due to the native drivers lack of experience, on the third load it was ran over the lip of the china-man, over the truck and onto the ground, luckily no serious damage being done. Understandably they are not prepared to use their 420 dozer on Pimple Knoll again, and it is not economical to tie up our dozer in order to gain an extra four or five loads per day per vehicle. The Thames Trader carries about 12 loads per day when machine loaded compared to about seven or eight when hand loaded, and the Ferguson carries an extra one or two owing to earlier starting.

The mission have indicated that their 420 dozer would be available for use on a china-man at SIKI, for which the initial cutting of logs and preparation of site have been done. This site, an old army one, should have enough coral to surface most of the lower part of the road.

Picks and shovels are in ample supply and all picks have again got good handles, after part of the line had a day making handles.

MISSION

The Lutheran Mission has a monopoly of the area, their influence being quite strong as mentioned earlier.

Most of the labour line even though they criticised the mission as mentioned earlier, were found to be strong church goers, so it appears that this criticism was quite separate from any teachings the mission makes.

It was gathered that no one thought much of the missions ability in any technical field, a point which is quite wrong, but the people still will not accept the fact that the mission is giving us considerable help and co-operation on this road.

WAR RELICS

Much live ammunition, bombs, and other war relics was found in addition to that found by Mr. Worsley. These pieces have been congregated under a tree beside the road through JIVEVANING, and the villagers have been told to keep the children away from them.

It was observed that many men have a disregard of any danger from this ammunition, and regard the writers respect for this ammunition as being unwarranted. It was impressed upon those with this attitude, probably about the tenth time, that old ammunition is to be treated with respect at any time, but I feel that it will probably take an accident before the point really strikes home, as it appeared they think they are experts on war relics even though they didn't voice same.

The bull dozer uncovered a few pieces of human bones, most being covered again in the banks at the sides.

CONCLUSION.

The biggest problem still to be overcome on the road is that of surfacing it. This road will need an excellent surface if it is ever to become anything like a wet weather road, as the gradients, much too large in my opinion, now make the road impassable after the smallest shower. However even if only a dry weather road suitable for conventional drive vehicles can be put through, then the development of the KOTTE and HUBE groups will be assisted considerably.

G. Simpson
G. SIMPSON.
C.P.O.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on R.P.N.G.C. accompanying.

No. 8109 Constable MERA.

An average constable who required initial close watching. Tended to slacken off frequently, but perhaps had become stale-on this particular job.

G. Simpson
G.D. SIMPSON.
C.P.O.

APPENDIX "B"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

This is confined to the health of the labour line, as this was the only group of natives observed in this respect.

There were no serious accidents during work on the road, the most serious wounds being cuts and scratches. Some initial time was wasted while the labour had to walk to the Aid Post, about a mile, for treatment. Eventually the Orderly reluctantly agreed to come to JIVEVANING to treat these minor wounds which resulted in quite a bit of time being saved. This Orderly appears to be rather lazy and was not liked by the labour line.

G. D. Simpson
G. D. SIMPSON.
C. P. O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FINSCHHAFEN No. 13 - 61/62

Patrol Conducted by P. T. WORSLEY Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KOTE SIKI - SATTELBERG Road

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives	<u>2 Drivers</u>	<u>8476</u> Cpl.	<u>ZANZA</u>	<u>R.P.S.N.G.C.</u>
		<u>6573</u> Const.	<u>MALAWASI</u>	<u>11</u>
		<u>7504</u> Const.	<u>SAGEM</u>	<u>11</u>
		<u>7307</u> Const.	<u>LILIGAU</u>	<u>11</u>

Duration—From 2/4/1962 to 3/6/1962

Number of Days 48 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

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

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Construction of Siki to Sattelberg road

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9.7.1962

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Amount Returned to Store

pub

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MIGRA
In
M F

Ref. ⁴⁷⁶⁻³⁸ 67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters.
KONEDOBU.

8th August, 1962.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL NO. 13/1961-62 - FINSCHIAFEN

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of :

- * ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
- * Patrol Report No. 13/1961-62 :

covering patrol by... P.T. Worsley, Cadet Patrol Officer.

(J.K. McCarthy)
~~Director~~

* Delete as necessary.



67-6-38 ✓

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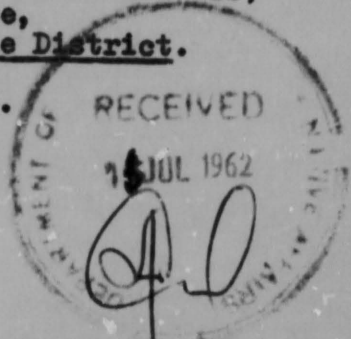
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2 ✓

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E....Morobe District.

9th July, 1962.



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT NO. 13 - 1961/62.

The above report, together with covering memorandum submitted by Mr. J. P. Sinclair, Assistant District Officer, is forwarded.

This report covers continuation of work commenced earlier this year and reported on in Patrol Report No. 10 of 1961/1962.

I agree that the report contains little of interest, but Mr. Worsley was instructed to supervise road construction and I wonder whether the Assistant District Officer actually told Mr. Worsley that he should devote some of his time to Native studies. A more experienced Officer would possibly not need such instructions, but Mr. Worsley is young and inexperienced and needs guidance and instruction.

Mr. Worsley has since been transferred to the Lae Sub-District.

Excellent progress has been made on the road which will materially assist with development in the Kotte Division.

(D.N. ASHTON)
District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, FINSCHHAFEN.

*Support
Dis. ask in
relayed from
K.P.*

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN
Morobe District.

13th. June, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L A E

PATROL REPORT FINSCHHAFEN No. 13 -1961/62.

Mr. P. T. Worsley, C.P.O.

I am enclosing herewith the above-mentioned Report, which is supported by claim for camping allowance.

This is a further report of road construction activities - a follow-on to the work described in Finschhafen Patrol Report No. 10 - 1961/62 by the same Officer. Although not a patrol in the true sense of the term, I have instructed the Officer to write a Patrol Report, partly to give him experience in report writing and partly to stimulate his powers of observation.

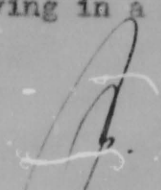
It is often difficult for a Cadet to get a chance to put his work before his District Officer, and this does give him that opportunity.

I must say that I am disappointed at the standard of the Report that has been submitted by Mr. Worsley. This is scrappy in the extreme and gives virtually no information of any value or interest.

He had ample opportunity for simple anthropological research into native attitudes and customs. Mr. Worsley must learn to take advantage of his opportunities. It would seem from the information that he has presented that in 47 days in the field with a large number of natives of the KOTTE area he has learned virtually nothing of them and their ways. I believe that he did in fact learn a good deal from his fieldwork, but the uninformed reader certainly would not gain that impression from the report.

Very satisfactory progress has been made on the vital SIKI-SATELBER section of the road to NANDUO in this period under Mr. Worsley's supervision. I am satisfied that Mr. Worsley paid close attention to this phase of his job.

There is not much in the report upon which I can comment. The work is still proceeding on the road, but without European supervision as Mr. Worsley is leaving in a few days for PINDIU.


J. F. Sinclair
Assistant District Officer

cc. Mr. P. T. Worsley,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN
Morobe District.

24th. June, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L A E

PATROL REPORT FINSCHHAFEN No. 13
1961/1962.


I refer to your 67-2-2 of 22nd. June, 1962.

No instructions were actually issued to Mr. Worsley on this patrol - that is, no written instructions.

Actually, this spell of road-work was a continuation of the work Mr. Worsley reported on in Finschhafen Patrol Report No. 10-1961/62. Patrol Instructions were issued covering the first spell of work, and a copy of these are enclosed. I intended Mr. Worsley to continue the work in the same way on the second patrol.

I would point out that the patrol now under consideration was really not a true patrol, and that I visited Mr. Worsley on an average of once per week. Also, he was at the Station most weekends. As I was in such constant contact with the Cadet - a state of affairs which rarely applies when an officer is on a proper patrol - I did not feel it necessary to issue another set of instructions.

All aspects of the work that was to be performed were discussed with the officer at very frequent intervals, during the course of the patrol. I asked him to submit a much fuller report on this patrol than he did on Finschhafen Patrol No. 10-1961/62.


J. P. Sinclair
Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT - FINSCHAFEN No. 13 - 63 / 62.

Officer Conducting: P.T. WORSLEY Gadet Patrol Officer.

Natives Accompanying: 8476 Cpl. ZANZA R.P.&N.G.C.

6573 Const. MELAWASI "

7504 Const. SAGEM ""

7307 Const. LILLIGAU "

Two Drivers.

Area Patrolled: SIXI - SATTELBERG ROAD

Duration of Patrol: 2nd April 1962 to 8th June 1962.

Number of Days: 47

Object of Patrol: Construction of road, SIXI to SATTELBERG.

Appendix: Native Police.

PATROL DIARY.

APRIL 1962

- Monday 2nd Left Gagidu. Stayed overnight at Siki.
- Tuesday 3rd Left Siki for Jivevaneng. Organised labour line.
- Wednesday 4th I took 20 of line to Siki to build a koranas loading ramp. Remainder stayed with two policemen and dug drains.
- Thursday 5th Worked on the loading ramp and drains. Visited by A.D.O., inspected road.
- Friday 6th Worked on loading ramp and drains.
- Saturday 7th At Gagidu.
- Sunday 8th At Gagidu.
- Monday 9th Line worked on road. I went and inspected old war-time road to Sattelberg. A/DC and ADO came to inspect road.
- Tuesday 10th Worked on road. Bulldozer at Sattelberg - Raong junction.
- Wednesday 11th Worked on digging and clearing drains and cutting bush. Rained heavily.
- Thursday 12th Worked on road.
- Friday 13th Worked on road. Some bolts on hydraulic lift on bulldozer broken. To Raong to get tapped out.
- Saturday 14th To Gagidu.
- Sunday 15th At Gagidu.
- Monday 16th Worked on road and loading ramp. Bulldozer fixed.
- Tuesday 17th Worked on road and loading ramp.
- Wednesday 18th Worked on road. Ramp completed.
- Thursday 19th Worked on road clearing drains.
- Friday 20th Good Friday. At Gagidu.
- Saturday 21st At Gagidu.

Sunday 22nd At Gagidu.
 Monday 23rd Easter Monday. At Gagidu.
 Tuesday 24th At Gagidu.
 Wednesday 25th Anzac Day. At Gagidu.
 Thursday 26th Took names of new labourers at Jivevaneng. Set
 them onto clearing drains. Rained nearly all day.
 Friday 27th Worked all day on clearing drains which have filled
 up with silt and dirt fallen in. Rained all afternoon.
 Saturday 28th At Jivevaneng. Rained.
 Sunday 29th At Jivevaneng. Rained.
 Monday 30th Worked on clearing drains. Rained all afternoon.

~~THURSDAY~~

MAY 1962

Tuesday 1st Worked on clearing drains. Rained.
 Wednesday 2nd Worked on road. Sent Cpl. Zanza in with a letter to the ADO. Move to
 Siki as road is too wet to work on.
 Thursday 3rd Cut trees and grass from edge of road. PO Harris came out to
 buy the land for Siki school.
 Friday 4th Cutting brush from road edge. ADO came to inspect
 road and pay line.
 Saturday 5th At Gagidu.
 Sunday 6th At Gagidu.
 Monday 7th Organised new labour. Built them a house in the
 afternoon.
 Tuesday 8th Digging drains at the bottom of the road.
 Wednesday 9th Worked on road.
 Thursday 10th Worked on drains. Trip up the road to Wareo to
 collect culverting.
 Friday 11th Worked on road.
 Saturday 12th At Gagidu.
 Sunday 13th At Gagidu.
 Monday 14th Worked on road digging drains.
~~THURSDAY~~
 Tuesday 15th Worked on road digging drains.
 Wednesday 16th Worked on road cutting brush.

Thursday 17th Worked on road digging drains.
 Friday 18th Worked on drains. Trip up Wareo road for more
 culverting. A reasonably good road, washed out
 where it crosses the Song River.
 Saturday 19th At Gagidu.
 Sunday 20th At Gagidu.
 Monday 21st Worked on road carting koranas. Trip to Maniba to
 pick up drums of petrol for tractor.
 Tuesday 22nd Carted koranas and dug drains.
 Wednesday 23rd Carted koranas and dug drains.
 Thursday 24th Road to w/t to work on with bulldozer. Worked on the
 crossing at Heldsbach.
 Friday 25th Worked on road.
 Saturday 26th At Gagidu.
 Sunday 27th At Gagidu.
 Monday 28th Carting koranas and digging drains.
 Tuesday 29th Carting koranas and digging drains.
 Wednesday 30th Wrote pay sheets for May. Worked on road. Mr E Kelly
 (EKN Transport) came to inspect bulldozer.
 Thursday 31st Carted koranas and dug drains. Missia bulldozer
 cracked A frame, loading by hand. ADO came,
 inspected road and brought the pay.

JUNE 1962

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Friday 1st Carted koranas. Paid the line.
 Saturday 2nd At Gagidu.
 Sunday 3rd At Gagidu.
 Monday 4th Queen's Birthday. At ~~XXXX~~ Gagidu.
 Tuesday 5th Carted koranas and dug drains.
 Wednesday 6th Carted koranas.
 Thursday 7th Carted koranas.
 Friday 8th Carted koranas and dug drains. Mr W Davy (P.W.D.)
 came out and inspected road.
 Saturday 9th At Gagidu.

1.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In general the co-operation of the local villagers was very good. The response to calls for labour were, on the whole, markedly better than on my previous term on the road. See FIN No. IO - 61/62.

However the last call, (beginning of June) did not bring in the number of men required and this is due to two main factors. One is that now the rains are here fairly regularly they wish to remain in their villages to plant and tend the gardens ruined by the long hot, dry weather we have had. The other is that since the beginning of work most of the line have been from the mountains and few coastal people have helped. It was explained that the road was mainly for the mountain people and that the coastal villages would benefit very little from it. They were, however, still somewhat disgruntled and maintained that the coastal people should do more towards the road than they are, at present, doing.

Only one case for native affairs was brought before me. Someone had punched a hole in the end of a 44gallon drum of oil in a dump at Jivevaneng and about a quarter of it was lost. Although an enquiry was held I could not find the culprit.

Whilst coming back from Gagidu on a few occasions 3 X 1,000gallon water tanks, guttering and fittings were carried to the Government school at Siki and the Government Aid Post at Jivevaneng.

The main problem for the line was, as mentioned in my last report, the lack of food. This was due to both the actual lack of food in the village due to weather and the inability to carry enough food for the five working days. The weekend is spent at home collecting Taro, Kau-Kau, etc. for the next week's work.

ROADS & BRIDGES

The road runs from the coast near Siki to Sattelberg some 8 miles away and 3,300 feet up. It is fairly mountainous with ridges between Siki and Sattelberg covered with a koranas - soapstone mixture which when wet, is so slippery as to be almost impassable. The rest of the area is a reddish loam and clay mixture which is very hard to drain. Undrained it forms a thick, sticky mud, very slippery and impassable if you haven't got chains.

Good big drains were dug all along the banks and sides of the road and the bushes, trees and grass were cut back about 25 feet from the road. This allowed most of the water to flow off the road and let the sun dry the remainder out. This has worked excellently and very few times has it been impossible to drive up the road. A problem associated with this has been the collapsing of the overhanging bank into the drain. This causes the water flowing down the drain to be forced onto the roadway and it has eroded away much of the work of bulldozing and grading and has left the road, in some parts, almost as bad as before.

During March a koranas pit was built just above Jivevaneng which did not produce the expected quantity or quality of koranas and was abandoned. A pit was then built at the bottom end of the road which, although it meant a long haul, is of good quality koranas in large quantities. This pit was previously used by the Americans during the war. It has, however some large outcrops of very strong rock which have broken the frame of both the Administration's D4 bulldozer and the Lutheran Mission's small John Deere 420. At present there is both the Administration's Ferguson tractor and trailer and a Thames Trader dump truck, hired from the mission, carting koranas. During the days when the road was too wet for the bulldozer to work

it was put to work on the road from Siki to the Mape River, widening and clearing it and repairing some of the crossings.

An inspection of bridges was made by the ADC, Mr. P. Ward (P.W.D.) and Mr. W. Davy (P.W.D.) as a result of which the bridge at Haldsbach was pulled down and the logs out for a new structure.

The equipment used was:-

- A. D4 bulldozer,
- B. Ferguson tractor and trailer,
- C. American ex-wartime grader,
- D. John Deere 120 bulldozer,
- E. Thames Trader dump truck.

The latter two items were on hire from the Lutheran mission at whose assistance was invaluable. EE

CONCLUSION

Most of the line were fairly hard working and, as many of them had been on the work for 2 or 3 months, knew what was required. Because of this work progressed at a fairly rapid rate and there is only about a mile to be bulldozed to complete the levelling, widening and shaping of the road.

They appreciate the value of the road to themselves and are anxious to have it completed but not as anxious to work to achieve this.

P. T. Worsley
P.T. WORSLEY
CADET PATROL OFFICER

APPENDIX to PIN 13 - 6I/62.

NATIVE POLICE.

The following police were with the patrol at various times:-

8476 Cpl. ZANZA An excellent policeman who takes pride in his work and appearance. Has good control over the natives and is not frightened of using his voice when necessary.

6573 Const. MALAWASI Being a local he has not got the control over the natives that he would have elsewhere. Otherwise a good constable.

7504 Const. SAGEM Very shy. Has not got very good authority over the natives. Tends to be untidy in dress.

7307 Const. LILIGAU Has good control and uses his voice. However he is not very efficient in saluting or smartness and neatness of uniform.

T. Worsley
.....
P. T. WORSLEY
CADET PATROL OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FINSCH. NO. 16 1531/62

Patrol Conducted by G.W.HARRIS P.O.

Area Patrolled YABIM CENSUS DIVISION (& L.G.COUNCIL AREA)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Three Asst. P.O's. (in training) - P. Kilori, S. Avosa, Natives & Two members of R.P. & N.G.C. E. Kawera.

Duration—From 21/5/1962 to 9/6/1962

Number of Days 16 Days (not continuous)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services November 1961

Medical June 1962

Map Reference Nil

Objects of Patrol Census revision; routine administration and field training for Asst. P.O's. (in training); familiarisation with L.G.Council works & people, problems, needs, etc., in YABIM area of Finschhafen L.G.C.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

6/7/62

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

.....
.....
.....

ulat

MIGRATIONS
Out
F M

67-6-37

27th July, 1962

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT No.18/1961-62

I think that coconuts should be regarded as the priority cash crop in most coastal regions. I agree with Mr. Harris that certain individuals have more brains and energy than others as it takes all sorts to make a world. However, the Yabin seem to have always had a comparatively large percentage of this type. They are especially lucky in their environment, but strangely enough many of the most under privileged of the native people exhibit similar drive and ambition to get up and go; unfortunately without much hope of economic outlets or productivity.

I have always been a little suspicious of the blatant welcome afforded patrols to divisions of the Huon Peninsular - a case of God bless and good bye, conchshell bands playing God Save the King etc. That happened before the War, too. Most reports these days indicate a swing away from the early iron control of the Lutheran in the Morobe District, despite their monopoly.

The desperate energy displayed on Public Utilities before the arrival of a patrol can almost be regarded as traditional - a relic of the annual visits from Salamaua to the densely populated Huon Peninsular before and just after the War. Mortality ratio is extremely good; still another example of the general Territorial population explosion.

I presume Mr. Harris asked the owners for permission to examine the inside of their houses, if only in the interests of good manners.

The Tami people are wise in not desiring to store the cement until all the other reticulation materials are available. A large proportion of the cement bought for building projects in the Territory deteriorates so badly that it is wasted.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



DNA:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-37 ✓

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-2-2



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E...Morebe District.

6th July, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT NO. 16
1961/62.

The above report together with instructions and covering memorandum submitted by Assistant District Officer, Mr. J. P. Sinclair, is forwarded for your information.

Whilst I agree with Mr. Sinclair, that this report is an improvement on previous reports, there are far too many grammatical errors and there is much room for improvement in the English expression.

Mr. Sinclair's comments fully cover this report and little further comment is necessary.

I have contacted the Department of Public Works and am arranging for details of underground water tanks to be provided.

(D.N. ASHTON)
District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, FINSCHHAFEN.

Mr. G. Harris, Patrol Officer, FINSCHHAFEN.

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN
Morobe District.

22nd. June 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L A E

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT NO. 16-1961/62:

YABIM CENSUS DIVISION.

Mr. G. W. Harris, P.O.

I am enclosing herewith the above-mentioned Report, which is supported by claim for camping allowance, copy of Patrol Instructions issued to Patrol Officer Harris, and a map of the patrol route.

I am pleased with the report that Mr. Harris has submitted and it is obvious that this officer is making a real effort to improve the standard of his reporting. A few slips of spelling and phrasing remain but the report as a whole is a good one.

I feel that overall conditions in this Census Division are satisfactory. The YABIM people are probably the most advanced of the Finschhafen Sub-District community, and they are ambitious to improve the conditions of their daily life. As Mr. Harris has noted, some of the really outstanding men of this Sub-District are YABIM, SOMU, SAKI, GARSON, MANASE, ZURE, PUIOM, to name some of the better known, are men of very real ability and character.

Mr. Harris was accompanied by leading Councillors for the duration of his patrol. He took with him three students from the Native Affairs Training Centre - Messrs. POSA KILORI, SEAEA AVOSA and ENOS KAWENA. These students benefited considerably from the patrol experience.

Harris

NATIVE AFFAIRS AND COUNCILLORS : It is, I believe, inevitable that the men of more than average ability and energy will tend to further their own economic standing rather than that of the community at large. That is generally true of our own society and I cannot see why it should be different here. I feel that the example of personal industry set by the men mentioned above must have a profound effect upon the more indolent; industry definitely does "pay off" and the village native is not slow to note that SAKI rides around in a truck, that GARSON has his own boat, and that ZURE has his own store and plantation.

*Cocoa's value
is primarily cash*

The figures given of plantings of cash crops are impressive for a community of 2838 people. These people are, in fact, advancing quite rapidly, on the economic level as well as the social and political.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : It is very pleasing to read of the steady development of cocoa as a cash crop in the YABIM. It seems to have been well demonstrated in the Gazelle Peninsular that cocoa makes the ideal second crop together with copra, and the advantages of having a "second string" cash crop for these people is too obvious for comment. The Agricultural Officers here are hopeful that good results will be obtained. The old problems remain; as Mr. Harris says, the potential is there if the people will only work and make the most of

their opportunities. We can but continue to encourage them and - for the good of their souls - bring what pressure we can to bear. I am of the opinion that cocoa will prove to be the most popular, and the most lucrative, cash-crop for the YABIM people, if the crop is properly established and maintained. Luckily, the Agricultural Officers here are able to exercise close supervision as all villages are easy of access.

Robusta coffee will not give the people a comparable return, all things considered, as will copra and cocoa. The YABIM people are not showing a great deal of interest in this crop.

TRADE : Unfortunately, the quality of the wood-carving done by the TAMI people is deteriorating as the price rises. It is noticeable that the younger men are not making the elaborate and detailed carvings that the older men make and it may even be possible that the standard of skill is not the same.

The Lutheran Mission, and NAMASU, continue to purchase quantities of carvings.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING : It is indeed sad to see the decline of traditional methods of house construction along this coast. The Councillor from MALASIKA is constructing a house along the old lines and using traditional materials; it is a cool, attractive and practical dwelling that, to the eye of the European, puts to shame the neighbouring efforts of rusty black iron and salvaged odds and ends of timber. But most of the village people far prefer their iron-roofed humpies. I suppose that this is inevitable. Eventually, as their living standards rise, the YABIM will "progress" to small wood and iron cabins.

ROADS : I have discussed with the Works Supervisor the possibility of getting a bridge across the BUGAIM River at NASINGALATU and know that the District Commissioner is extremely anxious to have the coast road opened. I have been informed that funds will be available next year for this purpose. A good vehicular road can only improve the living standards of the YABIM people.

EDUCATION : Again these people are better off than any other part of the Sub-District. I would very much like to see the YABIM Census Division made an area where compulsory attendance at school is mandatory. The number of schools can cater for the children.

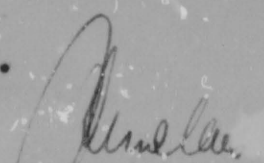
CENSUS : The figures are reasonably satisfactory. It is true that absenteeism is high, but no action is desirable or necessary.

GENERAL : In all, a sound state of affairs has been revealed by this patrol and there are no developments that need cause administrative concern.

Incidentally, the KIEMA natives that were sent across to be shown the workings of Local Government in this area have been taken around many of the YABIM Council installations, and Patrol Officer Harris is taking the group on a short patrol to MALASIKA and TIGIDU next week. They will have an opportunity of talking to the YABIM people freely.

A useful patrol, and a good report.

cc: Mr. G. W. Harris,
Patrol Officer Grade 1,
FINSCHIAFEN


J. P. Sinclair
Assistant District Officer

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN
Morobe District.
26th. June, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L A E

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT No.16-1961/62.

YABIN CENSUS DIVISION.

Mr. G. W. Harris, P.O.

Further to my 67-1-2 of 22nd. June, 1962, I have to advise that Mr. Harris has handed in two Appendices to the Report, after my comments were written. I am commenting briefly on these Appendices hereunder.

APPENDIX B - UNDERGROUND CEMENT WATER TANK - TANI.

It has been obvious for a long time that the people of TANI Island (or more properly, Islands) badly need decent water storage facilities. Water is exceedingly scarce there at present.

It is agreed that the Finschhafen Native Local Government Council should provide water storage facilities, as is now being done for other villages in the Council area whose needs are less. The matter will be discussed with the Council. Mr. Davey can certainly give technical advice. Could you please ask the A.D.C. Local Government whether he has any plans/specifications for concrete water storage tanks?

APPENDIX C : COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

A number of C.S.B. Passbooks on the Unclaimed Depositors list are enclosed. Receipts have been given.

J. P. Sinclair
Assistant District Officer

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFFEN
11th. May, 1962.

Mr. G. W. Harris,
Patrol Officer,
FINSCHHAFFEN

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

As discussed with you, would you please be prepared to depart the station on or about the 21st. May, 1962, for a patrol to the YABIM Census Division.

You will be accompanied by a number of Assistant Patrol Officers in Training, and I will request the Assistant District Officer (Training) to give you instructions relating to the type of training we would both like you to give these lads whilst they are under your care.

I would like you to thoroughly revise the census, and carry out normal routine administrative duties.

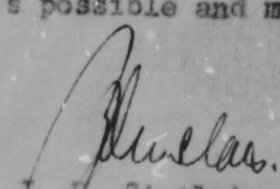
Take out the YABIM Patrol Matters file and deal with any matters outstanding.

I am enclosing a list of Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts that have not been operated for a number of years. If you can locate the people concerned, please obtain their passbooks - giving the owners written forms of receipt - and also check the details of the account. In particular the Bank wishes to know whether the holders of the accounts mean to operate them again.

Obtain a patrol advance of Twenty Pounds from Mr. Jackson and one or two police should accompany.

This patrol will give you an excellent opportunity of completing your first-hand knowledge of Finschhafen Native Local Government Council installations and projects.

I would like you to submit a map of your patrol route. Please make this as detailed as possible and make any necessary corrections.


J. P. Sinclair
Assistant District Officer

cc: Assistant District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs Training Section,
FINSCHHAFFEN

For information. Please advise Mr. Harris in writing if there is any special instructions you would like to give him in regard to the training of your Students. Would you please give me an information copy of any such instructions.

J. P. Sinclair A. D. O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

The Assistant District Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN

16th. June 1962.

PATROL REPORT NO.16 1961/62.

YABIM CENSUS DIVISION - FINSCHHAFEN - MICROBE DISTRICT.

- PATROL - Conducted from 21st May 1962 to 9th June 1962 by G.W.Harris P.O.
- AREA PATROLLED - The 17 villages of the YABIM CENSUS DIVISION, and the YABIM AREA of the FINSCHHAFEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.
- PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY- Three students from the Assistant Patrol Officers' School at GAGIDU:- POSA KILORI, SEAEA AVOSA and ENOS KAWENA;
Two members of the R.F.&N.G.C. :- Const.1stC. KAINAGARE no. 8338 and Const. 5th Yr. MERA No.8109.
- DURATION OF PATROL - 16 Days, but not continuous.
- LAST PATROL IN AREA BY NATIVE AFFAIRS = Patrol No. 6 of 1961/62 conducted by Mr P.J.Foldi, Patrol Officer Gr.2., from 30/10/61 to 18/11/61.
- LAST MEDICAL PATROL IN AREA - Early June 1962 by MeI.Asst. H. P6gmore.
- OBJECTS OF PATROL - Census Revision; routine administration and field training for Assistant P.O's. in training; familiarisation of L.G.Council works and people, their problems, needs, etc., in the YABIM area of the Finschhafen N.L.G.C.

G.W.Harris
Patrol Officer

DIARY OF PATROL

MONDAY, 21st. May - 9.30 am Left GAGIDU for NASINGALATU by truck.
10.00 am Left NASINGALATU with carriers for SOKANING, after inspecting Council Aid Post.
11.45 am Arrived SOKANING, census, inspection of village, talk with people.
4.00 pm Left for GAUINLABU.
5.15 pm Arrived GAUINLABU.

TUESDAY, 22nd. May - 10.45 am Left GAUINLABU, after completing census, etc.
12.15 pm Arrived NASINGALATU.
12.30 pm Left NASINGALATU for KWALAMSAM.
1.15pm Arrived KWALAMSAM, census, inspection, talk, etc.
4.15 pm Left KWALAMSAM for KASANGA.
5.30 pm Arrived KASANGA.
6.10 pm Left KASANGA to stay overnight at MALASIGA as no Rest House at KASANGA.
6.40 pm Arrived MALASIGA.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd. May - 8.30 am Left for KASANGA.
9.00 am Arrived KASANGA - census, inspection, talk, etc., inspected Council Aid Post.
12.30 pm Left KASANGA to return to MALASIGA.
1.00 pm Arrived MALASIGA, completed all work there by 5.00pm.

THURSDAY, 24th. May - 9.30 am Left MALASIGA after attending to minor complaints.
11.20 am Arrived at BUSIGA after crossing the BUSIGA river by canoe.
Completed work at BUSIGA and stayed o'night.

FRIDAY, 25th. May - 8.30 am Left for MANGE.
9.25 am Arrived MANGE - completed work and stayed o'night.

SATURDAY 26th. May - 8.30 am Complaint re MANASE of MANGE chartering M.V. "Fishboat" from MANASE of MALASIGA to carry copra to LAE, - settled.
9.45 am Left for BUKAUASIP.
10.45 am Arrived BUKAUASIP, inspected village, left cargo at BUKAUASIP to go to TIGIDU to inspect Council Aid Post and School, and to meet D.E.O. Mr D. Piesker on patrol from LAE.
Returned to BUKAUASIP after spending about two and a half hours inspecting Council works and discussing L.G.C. school buildings at GUNAZAKING, WANDUO, SIKI and TIGIDU, with the D.E.O.

SUNDAY 27th. May - Observed.

MONDAY 28th. May - 8.30 am Left BUKAUASIP Rest House and took the Census and spoke to the people at the village itself, which is closeby.
9.45 am Left BUKAUASIP for BUSENG and arrived approximately 20 minutes later.
11.30 am Left for TIGIDU after completing work at BUSENG.
11.50 am Arrived at TIGIDU - census, inspection and talk with the people.
1.00 pm Left TIGIDU.
1.30 pm Arrived at BUTALA, inspected village, census and talk with the people.

TUESDAY, 29th. May -- 8.30 am Left BUTALA for MALASIGA, returning to GAGIDU.
9.30 am Arrived at BUKAUASIP to change carriers.
10.55 am Arrived MANGE.
12.15 pm Arrived BUSIGA to change carriers, Lunch.
2.00 pm Left for MALASIGA.
3.30 pm Arrived MALASIGA, and stayed o'night.

WEDNESDAY, 30th. May -- 8.30 am Settled a minor complaint and left for NASINGALATU direct - changing carriers at road junction to KASAWGA.
11.15 am Arrived at NASINGALATU, thence by truck back to GAGIDU. (To attend Council meeting in the afternoon.) At GAGIDU.

THURSDAY, 31st. May --

FRIDAY, 1st June -- 2.00 pm Left for NASINGALATU by truck to carry out census, inspection of village, talk with people, etc.
5.00 pm Work completed and returned to GAGIDU.

SATURDAY, 2nd. June -- At GAGIDU.
SUNDAY, 3rd June -- At GAGIDU.

MONDAY, 4th. June -- (Queen's Birthday) At GAGIDU.

TUESDAY, 5th. June -- 8.30 am Left for SIMBANG by Truck to Mape R. and thence Land Rover to SIMBANG.
1.45 pm Work completed - after inspecting small hamlet of SIMBANG - GONDOWA also.
2.15 pm Arrived at KOLFM per LAND ROVER.
5.30 pm Work completed and thence to SIKI Rest House, as there are no Rest Houses at SIMBANG or KOLFM.

WEDNESDAY, 6th. June -- 8.30 am To KAMLOA per Land Rover - census, inspection, talk, etc.
Returned to SIKI.
3.20 pm Left for GAGIDU - picking up a truck at the Mape Bridge.

THURSDAY, 7th. June -- 9.30 am Left per M.V. "TAMI" for TAMI ISLANDS - WANAM and KALAL villages, 1 hr 30 mins.
Inspected WANAM, spoke with people, with discussion on possibilities of cement underground water tanks at Kalal and Wanam villages. Stayed o'night at WANAM.

FRIDAY, 8th. June -- 9.00 pm Left for KALAL per canoe - arriving 1 1/2 minutes later. Village inspected, talk with people and general discussion on water tank proposal.
3.30 pm Left for GAGIDU per M.V. TAMI - arriving at DREGERHAFEN wharf 1 1/2 hrs later.

SATURDAY, 9th. June -- 8.30 am Left by truck for GINGAL - between GAGIDU and DREGERHAFEN. Work completed thence to GINGAL and returned to GAGIDU.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was a normal administrative patrol in a L.G. Council area - census revision, familiarisation with the YABIM L.G. Council area, and field training for three Assistant Patrol Officers in Training.

All Council works, villages, roads were inspected with Councillors and recommendations were made where necessary.

Talks were given at each village regarding Council Rules, particularly applying to housing and village hygiene. Also discussed were the duties and function of a Councillor, the coming elections to be held about in November of this year, and the need for backing the Councillor they themselves have elected.

The YABIM area is unusual in that the whole area is coastal with the Sub-District station Finschhafen (GAGIDU) situated in the middle. The only village that is not situated on the coast itself is SOKANING and a hamlet of this village, GAVINLABU, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk from the coast at NASINGALATU, and in bygone days was inhabited by KOTTE speaking people. The grandparents of those at present at Sokaning were from the MAPE Valley, in the KOTTE census division.

The western boundary of the YABIM census division is the MONGI River, which is also the boundary between the FINSCHHAFEN sub-district and the LAE sub-district. However the BUKAUA people of the Lae Sub-District side freely communicate with the YABIM people of BUTALA and there is no linguistic boundary, as is usual in the division of Sub-Districts and Census Divisions.

The TAMI ISLAND people, who are now mainly residing at MALASIGA on the mainland where they obtained ground many years ago, are also interesting. Their ancestors are from both the SIASSI ISLANDS and TAMUGEDU (Lae) and they have their own Tami language. The people of TAMI ISLANDS and MALASIGA are distinct from the other YABIM people. Both the men and women are taller and more well built. Their houses are much larger and vary in design and construction. They are, of course, noted for their carvings and the people themselves are more virile thinkers generally.

Economically the YABIM people are well off compared with the other people in the KOTTE and DEDUA areas of the Finschhafen Local Government Council. Copra is the ready source of money for the whole

Yabim area. There are about 18,000 immature cocoa trees - some already bearing and about 5,000 coffee trees many of which are in bearing.

The majority of complaints were concerned with monetary matters and unpaid credit - particularly at MALASIGA which seemed an extremely money conscious group of people. All complaints were of a minor nature.

The patrol was at all times well received. There were no ostentatious dances or "sing-sings" when arriving into villages as in the KOTIE and DEDUA areas. But the show of goodwill was just as obvious and as genuine parcelled up in more subtle forms. The friendliness; the open and frank talking; their humour and their kindnesses made the patrol the most interesting and enjoyable I have yet experienced.

NATIVE AFFAIRS & COUNCILLORS

Such sound thinking men as Councillors SOMU (MLC), of KAMLOA, PUICH of BUSENG, WAIA of KASANGA, GASON of MALASIGA (WANAM), SAKI of NASINGALATU are leading men in the YABIM area. In their own villages they have well established prestige, which they rightly deserve.

But their efforts in their home village areas to uphold Council Rules and to better the lot of their people generally seem to vary a lot. At KASANGA, as in previous years according to the Village Book, the village was well kept, clean, adequate well built latrines, fair housing, etc. They seemed to be going somewhere and the Councillor was part of the village and its people. At NASINGALATU & KAMLOA, in particular, there seemed every indication of a neglect of this side of Council work. Perhaps these Councillors have become impatient with trying to pull their people .. a few active, most passive, some static and apathetic - up the hill of progress. So impatient, in fact, that they've left their people behind while they themselves strive ahead with their own achievements. It is certainly satisfying to see these indications of personal ambition. But need it become ~~an~~ self-centred ambition when this leadership and drive ↓ its daily presence in the village, is the means for pulling these people up this hill of progress?

The YABIM people generally are thriving and happy. Perhaps they are not thriving economically in an area which only needs work to

tap its resources - copra, coffee, cocoa, wood carving, garden produce (to Gagidu market). But socially and politically they are advancing and thriving. Most children are attending reputable schools and the Councillors from this area are the leading men in both their own villages and in the Firschhafen L.G. Council as a whole.

*Improving
Missions
and
Law*

LAW

A few small debts complaints were heard and settled outside of the court. There was one complaint about two village men at BUGENG who persisted in letting their domesticated pigs roam about the village devouring all things edible, much to the dissatisfaction of dogs, fowls and village men alike. Reference was made to the Council Rule in this case and the matter settled.

There were no cases heard in the Court for Native Affairs, which is not surprising as the Sub-District Office is in the centre of this area and complaints would be taken direct to the office when matters for court arose. The Councillors themselves are wise and capable men and minor complaints would be settled amicably outside of the court.

There were no interminable marital complaints, ^{there were} as with the KOTTE people in the adjoining area in a previous patrol.

MISSION

In every village there is a Lutheran Church and in almost every village there is a Lutheran village school.

The Mission has a healthy influence on these people and there is no dissatisfaction now with the LOGAWENG freehold land as mentioned in the previous patrol report but one - FIN.10 '59/60 "Missions".

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The most recent figures from D.A.S.F. on the number of cash crop trees in the whole of the YABIM area are as follows:-

Mature coconut trees - 11,000; Immature coconut trees - 47,500
Robusta Coffee trees 1,787 ; Arabica coffee trees - 3,306 and
Cocoa trees (immature) 18,000.

Coconuts are the immediate cash crop and along the coast there are only a few hot-air copra driers at present in functioning order. At WANAM on TAMI island, the alleged "home" of the coconuts in this area, their hot air drier has been idle and in a state of disrepair for about a year. These people are regarded as amongst the most virile people along the Yabim coast. The reason for the idleness of the drier seemed perfectly justified and simple to them as they were waiting for a certain trouble caused by the this drier to "die" before starting it up again. This method of solving disputes is used fairly generally for the many minor disputes that defeat all parties concerned.

Traded
There seemed to be only lukewarm activity in the processing of copra, at the time of the patrol. Like the furious cutting of grass on the roads and in plantations before the Patrolling Officer comes, so two hot air driers were kindled for the effect, just before arriving. The potential is here, the will to work and to want to make money is not very strong.

The clearing of growth between trees in plantations is also difficult for them. A few small plantations were observed to be well cleaned. These plantations belonged to the small number of entrepreneurs in the area.

The cocoa trees where observed seemed to be doing well. There are about 18,000 cocoa trees planted and some hundreds are beginning to bear now. There is a cocoa factory to be built at MALASIGA within about a year, according to D.A.S.F. This industry looks extremely promising and the amount of attention required to clear the grass inbetween the trees is much less with cocoa than with coconuts, so that the individual man who wishes to go ahead will find it easier. Their system of getting teams of workers to clean plantations has difficulty in getting started, so that now one man and family or relations will find the fruits of economic development easily within their reach with cocoa.

Coffee is not a prominent cash crop in this area and D.S.S.F. have been concentrating on copra and cocoa.

There is coffee to be found at SOKANING, GAUINLABU, and NASINGALATU . In all there are 1,787 Robusta trees and 3,306 Arabica trees. Those few coffee plantations observed on patrol seemed to be well looked after.

Livestock:- Pigs are fairly plentiful, sometimes in the villages but mainly outside the village, ~~some~~ some inside fenced in areas. It is common to find one man owning and feeding, in a fenced in area, 3 or 4 pigs. One man at MUNGE had 9 pigs, nearly all half to fully grown.

These pigs are for domestic consumption only, but there is a potential here, particularly considering that they themselves are fostering small piggeries.

TRADE

MALASIGA, KAL and WANAM (all Tami Island people) are renowned for their trade in carved wooden bowls, spoons, plates, fish, turtles, etc. The women are also active in making large pandanus leaf sleeping mats which they trade (5/- each) to the people on the mainland, But at the same time they do not know how to make bilum bags, which they procure from the other Yabim villages.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

All village areas and houses were inspected with the Councillor for the village accompanying. Certain recommendations were made by the patrolling officer where necessary and orders relating to house repair and rebuilding were made in accordance with the appropriate Council Rule.

All latrines were inspected and the Councillor gave certain orders where necessary and in accordance with Council Rules.

Part of the talk given at each village to the people dealt in particular with the Council Rules, in particular housing and village hygiene rules were discussed.

The houses of this area were generally of good design and construction but many of them were suffering from age and delapidation. Some houses were in such a state as to be dangerous to the occupants.

KAMLOA, KOLEM, SIMBANG, NASINGALATU, MALASIGA, GINGALA are all villages that have used, and at present use, wartime salvaged materials. When a house is pulled down to be rebuilt the same materials are used again and again until the timber is completely rotten or the roofing iron is disintegrating with rust.

The villages of SOKANING and GAUINLABU have developed a new innovation. Before nailing the roofing iron onto the rafters and battens, a lining of sago palm leaf is attached and the roofing iron is nailed on top of this. Roofing iron, salvaged from wartime scrap or otherwise, appears to be here to stay.

All houses were inspected both inside and outside with the owner of the house, and the Councillor for the village. Orders made by the Councillors were in accordance with the appropriate Council Rules.

*At the invitation
of the owner.*

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health of the people from the census and observation on patrol was obviously good.

There are three Council built, European material, Aid Posts in the Yahim area. These are situated at NASINGALATU, between KASANGA and MALASIGA, and TIGIDU. The few minor complaints regarding Aid Post Orderlies were settled by the Med. Asst. H. Pogmore at a Council meeting and on patrol soon after the completion of this patrol.

ROADS

A few years ago a vehicle could travel as far as BOSIGA. In 1960 there was a road link between MALASIGA and GAGIDU. Now the main bridges across the BUGAIM (at Nasingalatu) and BUKA rivers have collapsed so that all areas west of NASINGALATU are cut off to vehicles

from the Sub-District Station. Inbetween the intersecting rivers the roads are in perfect condition as far as a few miles west of MILASIGA. After that there are alternating stretches of firm coronous sections of road nearer the coast and overgrown swampy sections further inland. Bridges and a small amount of maintenance along this road west of GAGIDU would make this road passable to vehicles in all weathers as far as BUTALA.

EDUCATION

There are Administration schools at TIGIDU, DREGERHAFEN, GAGIDU, KAMRILI and bordering the YABIM area at SIKI. The boys' school at DREGERHAFEN takes students at standards IV, V, and VI. The other schools taking students up to standard III.

There is also the Girls' School at DREGERHAFEN which takes students up to standard IX. Both schools at DREGERHAFEN are boarding schools.

The YABIM area is well endowed with Administration schools and there are very few children who do not attend either these Administration schools or their local village Mission schools.

CENSUS

In six months there has been an increase in the total population of this YABIM area by 61. There has been 65 births in this period and 12 deaths.

Absenteeism is fairly high but from observations made in the villages there does not seem to be any notable adverse effects.

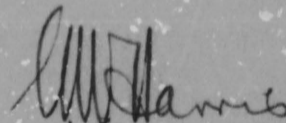
There is obviously a large increase in the population since the time of the last census Revision in November of 1961.

CONCLUSION

These people in the YABIM area may not be advanced economically but they impressed me as being more advanced in their thinking, socially and politically than in the adjoining KOTTE area.

As mentioned in the introduction and "Native Affairs", there are some outstanding leaders in this community. Their clear thinking and direct talking has made them respected men in both their own society and with the Administration and private enterprise people alike.

But the bulk of the population are still "free-wheeling" towards economic development. When the need for money arises and it becomes important for them to have this money, for essential items of clothing, tax or certain Trade Store foods or tobacco, then the effort is made, copra cut, processed and sold until this need is satisfied. Perhaps this is an oversimplification but there is a tendency towards this state of existence with a lot of these people. But the prolonged pushing by field officers into the planting of Coconut, cocoa, coffee trees has obviously been effective. (See D.A.S.F. economic tree census under "Economic Development" herewith on P. 5&6.) The Yabale have yet to reap the benefits from their efforts made in clearing bush, planting and tending their ~~small~~ plantations of Cocoa, some of which are bearing now. Coffee is likewise coming into bearing now, but the majority of coconuts planted will be ~~bearing~~ ^{maturing} ~~into~~ maturing in a few years ^{from} now.



G.W. Harris
Patrol Officer

Sub-District Office
FINSCHAFEN

16th June 1962.

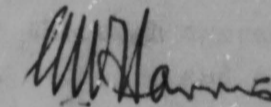
APPENDIX A

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL
(P/R FINSCH. 16 of 1961/62)

Two members of the R.P.&N.G.C. accompanied this patrol :-

CONST. 1st. Class KALFAGARE No. 8333 - Performed all his duties well,
a competent policeman.

CONST. 5th. Yr. MERA No. 8169 - Worked well, but not over keen.
Intelligent, but using his
intelligence more for his own ends
rather than his duties. A
competent Policeman when he tries.



G.W. Harris
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX B

UNDERGROUND CEMENT WATER TANK STORAGE - TAMI IS.

As requested by the A.D.O. FINSCHAFEN, a thorough investigation was carried out as to the possibilities of building underground water tanks at WANAM and / or KALAL the two villages on the TAMI ISLANDS,

The following information is submitted herewith:-

- (1) The population of WANAM is 233 and KALAL, 130 but over half of these people are at present at MALASIGA and are only transient residents of the Tami Is., because of the scarcity of land on these islands suitable for gardens, poor water supply, isolation from the nearest schools on the mainland.
- (2) There is constant movement between MALASIGA and the TAMI ISLANDS per canoes.
- (3) The people themselves are in thorough agreement with the suggested cement water tank storage, and they have requested that they assemble all the materials first - sand, gravel, water, iron for reinforcement - before any cement is bought for the purpose.
- (4) The catchment areas in both villages are the village Church buildings, one at WANAM and one at KALAL situated in the centre of the villages, both have galvanised roofs, but showing signs of rust.
- (5) The people state that they are going to replace the roofing iron at KALAL and completely rebuild the Church at WANAM. The present roofing iron would suffice for some years to come if well painted with silver roofing paint.
- (6) The tanks would best be situated in the centre of each village, adjoining the village Church buildings. The soil structure here is sand and coronous gravel which goes down for a depth of about 7 feet before reaching the water table.
- (7) Their sole water supply at present is contained in 44 gallon drums which are placed in such a way as to catch the rain water from the numerous corrugated iron roofs in the villages. In the dry season, which is for four or five months of the year around December, water often becomes so short that the brackish water from small wells on the islands has to be used.
- (8) Sand for building purposes is plentiful. Gravel will have to be made from the many water worn stones (basalt) littering the beaches and inland. These stones will need to be broken up with hammers to make gravel, and alternatively or in addition gravel could be carried

from the mainland by canoe and M.V. "Tami" and "Fishboat",.

(9) There are a number of fairly competent carpenters, (employed at times by the Council) and craftsmen who have done meticulous work at their ^{wood-}carving trade.

Recommendations :-

It is recommended that initially the Council could allocate sufficient funds this year to purchase cement for the building of one water tank. This would best be situated in the centre of WANAM village with the village Church roof as the catchment area.

The people have requested that they should have everything in readiness - the hole dug, building materials assembled - before any attempt is made to purchase cement. They show enthusiastic willingness in every way to get these materials - indicated also by their offer to break stones and carry gravel in canoes from the mainland. The people of KALAL wish to work with the WANAM people.

The major problem, which they themselves expressed, is that there is nobody with the technical knowledge needed to build a cement underground tank available in their own community. It may be possible for Mr. W. Davey of P.W.D. here at Gagidu to show some of the most competent Tami carpenters available the methods used in construction, framework needed, reinforcement, cement mixtures, etc.

G.W.H.
G.W.H.

APPENDIX *DC*

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Attached to the Patrol Instructions was a list of Commonwealth Savings Bank Accounts that had not been operated for some years.

As instructed the depositors mentioned were interviewed and asked if they intended operating their accounts. Their passbooks were collected and receipts were issued.

Eight of the passbooks mentioned in the list have been traced, collected and receipts issued. Three of the people mentioned are unknown in their villages mentioned on the list. These are:—
AMOS - SAKI of GINGALA a/c 10747, JAGELOM of KAMLOA a/c 010704 and WOAN of KAMLOA a/c 010715.

Passbooks C71, 08836, C9033, 09765, 010717, and 011337 have been collected.

Passbooks 2530 and 6432 are owned by the one person, YOPALEMA (alias GULIWAGA) of BUSIGA who is at present in KAVIENG .

Passbook 011327 "TIMONI of WANAM" is IDA of MALASIGA and this passbook has been sent for , to be accompanied by the depositor.

Passbook 09047 YABOKIN of NASINGALATU also been sent for with the depositor, who is at present working on the school building at CUNAZAKING.

In conclusion it was surprising to find that nearly every person who had a Savings Bank account had more than one account and sometimes three accounts. And furthermore hardly any of the owners of the above mentioned accounts used their village names as registered in the Census books.

The passbooks collected have been passed on to Mr. Jackson (Clerk for D.N.A.) to be further dealt with. Each passbook has enclosed a duplicate receipt also containing the intentions and wishes of each depositor.

G.W.H.
G.W.H.

YABIM CENSUS DIVISION



Scale 1" = .4 miles