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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports 

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[Wasu and Finschhafen]
IONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WZ ANI.
PATROL REPORT OF: WASU MCROBE
ACC. No: 496.
Volume No: .................... Number of Reports: 2



## MOROBE DISTRICT PAIROL REPORTS

## 2956/57

## FINSCHHAPEN

## Report No.

Officer Conducting patrol

Area Patrolled PINSCBHABEN

| $1-56 / 57$ | T.W.White | Yaben Census Divisiois |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2-56 / 57$ | N.J.Cavanagh | Koite, Dedua, Hube |
| $3-56 / 57$ | T.W.White | Wasu Administrative Area |
| $4-56 / 57$ | L.M.Hanson | Kotte-Hube Road |
| $5-56 / 57$ | T.W.White | Kalasa Census Division |
| $8-56 / 57$ | T.W.White | Kotte-Dedua Road, Wasu-U1ap Area <br> and Siassi |
| $9-56 / 57$ | N.J.Cavanagh | Kotte-Hube Road <br> $10-56 / 57$ |
| L.M.Hanson Kotte Census Dtvision |  |  |
| WASU T.W.White | Siassi Islands |  |
| $2-56 / 57$ | R.J.Green | Komba and Selepet Census Divisions |
| $3-56 / 57$ | N.J.Cavanagh | Timbe Con.sus Division |



PTERRTJORZ OF PAPUA AND NEW G

PATROL REPORT

District of Morose.
Report No Ware $z^{3}$ of $1956 / 57$.

 4 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans $\qquad$

$$
\text { Natives .2 R.DN.G.C: } 2 \text { N.M.A: } 2 \text { D.H.\&.F. }
$$

Pufration-From $29 / 29 . / 1956$ to $/ 9 / 12 . / 1956$

$$
\text { Number of Days. } 48
$$

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?.............
$\qquad$
Map Reference. $\qquad$
Object of Parol Coenurus Revivon; Routine Aominorraption; Extension of Economic Sfeveromemen DIRECTOR OF DISTR TET SERHHEES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.
81311957


Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation $\qquad$ £.£ $\qquad$
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund $\qquad$ ع.

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Tryst Fund $\qquad$ £...
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## D1strict Cefelcor,

LAE.

## WASU Fin No. 2 of $56 / 5^{\prime} 2$

The above mentioned report is ackno $\mathrm{H}^{7}$ edgnd with thanks.

An exceliont roport has beon submitted by
Hr. Greon.
scalo It is difficult to visualise anj curso
would It be ponsibla so convert the "Chureibuilding fovor" into a "villazu.building fovor".

The notos on antirop logy is rost
interestine.

?

## (A.A. ioborts) C

The Mistriet OCPLees,
Dopartment of Hative Affairs, LIA

Bnelosed haveutith ploase ftud Cofgtinal and One Copw of the abownanod Patral Roport plus clafin fer Canpling Aliovance ( \& eopices).

Mr. Gaven has submitted as vary good roport, It is obvious that this officors is thorough and cficieiont in carrying out ida patroiling duties and has a good ingight into Mative Affaire of the asea reported. Mr. Green is to be ecminenied fore his paingtaking efforte.

Hy coments are as followe:

## Murve stematais

You are already avare of the large number of matives abeont froe villages in the Wasu avea. This area has beon olomod for a furthor fir monthe and I an aagorly avalting the Direator's woply to our proposel affecting futume recruiting and repatelation in this sub-Distriot. Probahiy, the weret efteat are the numker of natives boing tinfeoted with the Malaria and the intreduction of alion disoases to these hagh fuland regions. Hombers of the redical staff in this Subwiatreret are deeply porturied hy the problim. I quote from a mecont reparth soves'ng the Timbe area submitted by the Madical Assiatant, Hasu...
" In the past, deathy from Malaria have been alasuingly Misho Thase were mostly due to the rearuited native retuming to his tillage. Tomale and shilic epleen rates ase tov in comparison with the male, moseso those who have returned trom suploynont."

I have reoently had a memorandum from tho Asoistant Distimiot orficer reforring to a Large number of natives from the KIRARO and ILOKO villages vishing to migrate to villages in tho Waln area. Thers is no doubt that those communitios are the mont unsettied in the Sub-ivilaion and there seems ifttie that ean be done at the nomont to subdue thefr reatless nature.

A large number of trade atores, supparted by the Lutharan-Mission have beon oponed in various villages in this Sub Distriet. Althorgh the natives in charge of them have 1ittle idea of buginiss managoment, they provide good training tn conmerce and a 1 aificers should do that thoy wan to assiat tham to be nanaged correaty.

The shortage of land and the intenge oves-eultivation In the Tomber rrea, and parts of the Selepot, are going to provido a problem of som magnituile. The population in theme areas is inereasing lapidly, and in the ease of some Timbe sommenitios, it may ultimately be noeeswayy for them to migrate and occupy 'be sparsely populatad nuerthern slopes of the eastal range.

I conoure with Mr. Green about the timber shortage is ecute and remefferestation is vital. Would it be possible soe a patreal to be conducted by the Torosticy Dopartment and ateps taloen to romedy this matter. I undorutand that a large number of Casureina hrees have been pianted in the Centwal Highlands with great suecess. It is important that atops be taloen to remody this problean as soon as posalible.

There is ao doubt that a Patrol Post should be eatablished somevtore in the inland region. My oum particular oholce was heser the saddio betwean the Selopet and the Tivbe SubwDivisions. This is one reeson why I am anceious to see tho War wolay ioed evonteaily extemied into this area. A road is quite praetieal and the rugged terrain does not allow for the construction of $A 1 r S t r i p e$, the former is the only way of providing asoesatbility to suoh a poot.

## THLTAGES

It is a pity that the natives would not talio the same palaw-fuicing afforts to construct better type hibues as they do paleciel churches. There is no doubt that any aspests of native iife has suffersd due to the "Church-buslaing fewer "that has swopt through the acea. The planting of Subeistanes gaviene has oven been reglected on some occasions. It is intlonded to diseusy this mattar with Roveread llogner at Ulap un also the probless of the over-night shantios located in villaged near the Mieasom Station. Natives must be sede avare of their reaponsibilitites in earing for these places in a propers manner.

RODSS, BRTDCDS
Good progress has been made on the read from Wase to Olap and although the grede will heve to be liproved in a number of pisces it is hoped that this read vill be open for traffite by the end of this yoar.

Pise officer is quite confident that with pasecvoranes and suporvision, a whicular roed ean bs enitonted into tho Xenba, and over the Solepot/Tinbe Saddle into the Timbe arva. The eongtruetion of aveh a road is highily desirable not only because it would groathy onhanee eccuonic developwent, but becauso of the sloser contaet and manifold beneflts that vould svolv as the rasult of mere officlent native adminietration.

The laek of aveliabje land for the establiphmont of permant troe erope will 1 init any sdoa of big eoonemite expanalion. It is pleasing to note the numbar of now coffse soedilinge that have
 with a amili margin of aagh aroppiog. It has beon streaseot that all plantinge are to be undertalan on the individual frandily beais. I an atreang opposed to collestive plantings and Xr. Green's deseription of thotr dimal failure is not in tho loast surprising.

## AITH:Oporitay

The conneetion betwoen the Kombs natives and those of Slasal is axtromely interesting. It appeares from the ovidones givon that a link botwoen thase two people is very 14koly.

HEATM
It was reeomended that mose assistance be givon to Etep
Hansonide Colopy, but I undersitand that the Direator of Public Hoelth has inforwed that it is not possible to hois with the proviston of suitable quarters at the Coloty. It is hoped that such itomes as blanirets, and soap as provicusly requasted for the inmates ean bo made avalisble.


#### Abstract

BDOMETCI Thase is no doubt that the openting of the Adifiniotration  witi be greatity appreatated, It is hopod thet adatition sachoois can be opored in tho Íentes/Solopet zegions velthtn thit noust fow yoars.


Mr. Groorts wilk overe the Sararngged Zange and tnito las, the Pionsor apiridid fix this, young ocitions.


A/Asatitant Dishriet acficar.


| Saturday | 29 th |
| :--- | ---: |
| Sundsy <br> October | $30 t h$ |
| Monday | lst |

Wednesday loth


Friday 12 th

WCSU to SIO - $3 \frac{1}{2}$ hours. Kasawari, Rhombe and hwama rivers crossed on route : all forded without difficulty.

At SIO. Discussed village matters witb officials.
3 howrs from SIO to LCiBANG_GANDO . an inland village of the Sio census sub-division. LCABANG-GANDO to MULLA, the first Kombe village, 2. 2 hours.

Anended Census (MJLA) and inspected village. A.P.O. Pcugo of SIO medically emmined villagers: only a few inor sores requiring treatmont. Coffee trai-ees prepared nursery and re-lined recently planted seedlings. Village sanitation put in order. Visited village school.

Departure for KUMBIP delayed due to insufficient carriors: siow trip taking $4 \frac{1}{2}$ hours. Revised sensus, inspected village and carried out nedical examination.

Coffee traineas re-lining new coffee seedlinys. Inspected village school then left for TAUavaVihour. Hamlet of MANAVIGA inspectes on route Appro imately $\frac{1}{2}$ hour from Tauiciavs. On arrival TAUNNAVE, village consused and all people medically elamined. Village inspected, Coffeo assistants re-lined new coLise suedilings. Compiled new village book.

To MALANDUN - 45 minuies. Puleng River crossed. Road near rivar recentily damaged by landslivie. Census anendea, village inspected etc. Young coffee irees remplauted. Compiled new village book.

To MANGAN - 25 minutes. Hamlet of MANGAM (Andingding) inspected en route. Medical chack, Revised census and inspected viliage. A few new coffae trees re-lined. To pubilig - 40 mind.

At PULENG. Amended consus and inspected village. Now coffee trees re-lined by coffoe assistants. Now village book couppilod.

To esfralicia - 1 hous. Vfilage conersed and inspestod. Modical check. Coffee seodlings ro-lined; nursery establishad. Compiled new villaga book.

To SANBCRI - 30 mins. Revised cenous and irspectea. A good numher of rew coffee seedlings recentily planted remined. Coffee nursery establishod. Returned $t$, SAPFINGA.

To Laika - $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hours. iieavy coatinuvus rain from time of arrival to nightifall.

Anended census at Lailid then valked to nearby village of SAUYiç - t hour and revised census and inspeoted village. Pgturned to Lailga and inspected villago and visited mission school.

To KOPA via SAUMGE - 40 vins. Censused and inspected. Coffeo seedlings ro-plantec. Kedical oxamination. Comillod now villagw boois.

DIARY CONT INUEL. Cctober
Saturday 13 th

Sunday $\quad 14$ th

Mouday $\quad 15$ th '7

Tuearay 16th

Wednesday 17th

Thursday 18th

## Gerqua

"


To WARAV - 45 ninutes, Amended census and inspected village - in disgracoful stato. loved on to IND 4 N.

At INDAGKN. New village book for WAREII compiled.

Amended consus at INDAGMN. Visited village mission school. Heavy rain during afternoon unable to inspect village.

Inspected ITDJGAN villaged Than to MUSBP $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Censu; amended, villago inspeoted and medical ghock carried out. New area for coffee planting mariced vut. Retumed to IVDAGEN.

TC KOABANG - 40 mins. Revised census and inspected. ThEL $\approx \mathrm{CATSENG}-5$ ains whane same duties performed. All inhabitants of both villagos medioally examined. Mar GKe ter
To village of WANAM - 40 udns. From GATSGic over rough track. This vili ge not previously visited and it is hiddera from neighbouring villages by hills. Popalation of approsinately 100 previously lined at KONBAHG, GATSGiC, LATAA and GUAth. Separata village book issued. Village inspected and instructions re road, housing and sanitation improvemont givan to probationary Iuluai.. eppointed by this patrol. WANAM to LAMA - 45 mins. over native track. IAVIA to GUAUM - 15 minutes on good road. Amanded cancus, awhint, and inspected village. New village book compiled for WANAM.
Triday 19th
Saturday 20th

Lo Laild - 15 mins. Village censused and inspected. Little coffee hore due to very stonfly ground. Visited village school. To KONGB - 45 minates.

Amended Census and garried out medionl oheck. Inspected village and visited village school. D.A.S.F. trainees prepared coffee nursery.

Nonday 22 nd

Tuesday 23rd

Wednesdav 24 th

Thursday 25th

Friday
26th
Sunday 2lst fo UNUNU - 15 mins. Corpiled new village book

So UNUNU - 25 mins. Compiled new village book for KONGA

Revised Cenaus at ONUNU and inspected village. TO TMUN - 15 mins. Censused and inspected an returned to UMNU.

To SIKAM - 30 mins. Revisea census and 30 mins. inspects ${ }^{2}$ illage. Nodical inspected: tre giveṇ. Returned to UIUNU via UMUN and chicNDO on instructions given yosterday pe sanite Visited village school at UNUNU - scinool entertained patrol with games.
ing with , KABUM
To, SARA - 15 mins. Amencied Consus anigaN and Villege. Sow coffee seedlings re-If
 Modival chack. \& hours. Amended
Visited village mission school tw
ILAKA 35 mins. Policoman and N.Lae across the inspect the suveral small soctl oefore re-joluing the patrol a
Census at ILAKA.

Oct.ober
Saturday $13 t$

| Sunday | 14 th |
| :--- | :--- |
| Monday | 15 th |
| Tuesday | 16 th |


| Thursday | 18th Geraun Geximun | To village of WANAM - 40 mins. From Gatcaici over rough track. This vill ge not previously visited and it is hidden from naighbouring villages by hills. Population cf approwimately 100 previously lined at kCMBANG, GABSGIA, LelKA ard GUAWh. Separate village book issuod. Village inspected and instructions re road, housing and sanitation improvamont given to probationary Luluai.. appointed by this patrol. WANM to LALCA - 45 minse over native track. LAMA to GUAEM - 15 , minutes on good road. Amended census, cuawt, and inspeated village. New village book compiled for WAKMM. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



Saturday 20 th Amended Census and carried out medical oheck. Inspected village and visitad village school. D.A.S.F. tiainees prepared coffee nursery.

Sunday 2lst To UMNU $-i 5$ mins. Corapiled new village book for songa

Nonday 22 no Revised Consus at UNLIN and inspected village. TV 3ME - 15 mins. Censused and inspected and returned to ThuNu.

| Tuesday | 23rd | To SIKAM - 30 rins. Fevised census and inspected village. Nodical inspectedi treatment sivan. Returned to UnJIIU via UT:UN and chucked on instructions given yesterday ye sanitation. Visited village school at UNUNU - school childran entertained patrol sith ganes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wednesday | 24th | To. SAPL - 15 mins. Anended Consus and inspeeted Village. Now coffee soodlings re-lined. |
| Thuxsday | 25wh | To GUMUM -15 mins. Censused and inspected. Madical check. |
| Friday | 26th | Visitad village mission echool than proveeded to ILAKA 35 rins. Policomen and No MoA. instructed to inspect the sevaral small sottlements near Gumirs before re-joining tie patrol at LLAKA. dnonded Consus at ILAKA. |


| 1956 - October |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \mathrm{th} \\ & \text { K,R } \end{aligned}$ | Inspected TLAKO village. police Constable and A.P.O. to - Found in satisfactory condition. Visited, Village school. <br> To SANON - 25 minutes. Anended census, insre cted village and carried out medical cheok. Visited village schooi. |
| Sunday | 28 th | To BAMUROFIA - 20 mins. Compilud new gillage book for Gumun. |
| Monday | 29th | At BAMORORTA. Airmided census and inspected viliage. D.A.S.F. trainees trerked out several small coffee ldts. |
| Tuesday Wednesday | 30 th | Patrol coumneed journey back to WASU to tiake preparations for forthcoming visit of Drike of Sdintgurgh to Iae. <br> BAEUROFTA to MUSWDMGG AIF - 2 hours. Changed carriers. $2 R$ MDDNGAN to KABUM -3 bours. KABUM to gitue - 3 hours. Slept at 3ATAP. SAMAy to and via ULAP, RNLP and New WASU/ULAF ROad.. <br> 4 hours. |
| $\frac{\text { Decombar }}{\text { YCTDiY }}$ | 3 rd | Patrol resumed - WASU to BALOBBIBI - $5 \frac{1}{2}$ hours in haavy rain. Inspected road work and proposed site - new Government Sehool at KALCLO en route. Work on School buildings will commence immediately. RJvised census B.LCABTBI and WILICS. Then moved to KONDCLO - 2 hours Amended census. <br> whe |
| Wednesday | 5th | To Wreb - It hours. Revised Cenous figures for NMBAKO and WAP villages. <br> To KABTM - 24 hours. |
| Thursciay | 6 th | Amended census figures KABLM and KONINDO villages. To SORNG to reviee Census polit All people of the tirree villages nedically 0 amined. Native Coffec Assistant pruning coffee. |
| Friday | 7 h | To Salurat - 35 mins. Consus checkedy modical e amination. To INDUM - 30 mins. Census revised. 8 |
| Saturday | 8th | Compiled statistics IIDUM village then moved to $\mathrm{WFKAS}^{-} 30$ mins - and revised consus. To ERGIDENANT - 50 ins. |
| Sunday | 9 th | Revised census at druilgivan |
| Monciay | 10ty | To GILAVG - 15 mins. Census checkod and medical inspection carried ort. To URAT - 30 mins. Consised and medically checked. <br> Fo TIMSTI - 30 mins. Anended census DBilicaido illage. |
| Tuesday | 11th | Consus revision. TIPSII vill age. Weeting with village officials from KOBBA area. To ZABUM $3 \frac{1}{2}$ hours - changed carriors at $K R G I D R I G A N$ and InDU: |
| Wednesday | 12th | Yo satcr - $3 \frac{1}{2}$ hours. R-vised nensus for DQUUI and SaTOP villages. Ti HOVGO $1 t$ hours. Amended Conelis. To masu 3 khows. |
| Thursday | 13th | At WISU, Proparing for walk to Lae acrose the SARANAGGLD Range. |
| Friday | 14 th | At WASU. |

DIARY CONT INUSD
December 1956


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A+ DAF

## INTRODUCTION:

The Komba/Sel epet area is an interesting one. The large population (13.846) has reached a stage of semi-sophistication which makes an annual, routine patrol oi the area inadequate. The people are anxious to imprcve themselves but to, date have had little opportunity due to their isolation. The area is part of the heavily populated inland area controiled by the Wasu patrol post and which is effectivels sealed-off from the coast by a hish ( $5.500-7.000 \mathrm{ft}$.$) coastal range,$ a great natural barrier which hampers the administration of the area.

The greatest single problem in the Komba/Selepet is the land shortage, and this must be a vital coneideration in any plan formulated for the development of the region. It could cause much discontent und frustration. It is, to my mind, the main reason why whe Wasu patrol post is insdequato, and the sooner thexpatraikperstx a station can be established nearer this important area the better. It warrants, also, the stationing of a more sendor officer than a cadet patrol officer in the region. It is unfortunate that, to obate, the staff shortage has been so acute that cadets have had to try and"keep the place going."

Until recently these people had few medicaï benefits and fewer sducational facilities. Medical patrols to the area have been infrequent and eursory. Only since the completion of this patrol has the establishment of an Administration school become a possibility.

The area has been patrolled annually since 1952.

## NATIVE SI'TUATION:

It has been mentioned that the Komba/Selepet people have reached a stage of serai-sophistication - a rather vagae term - which hos brought about a number of problems connected with their development This stage has been reached nainly because of the large numbers of xam young men who have gone away to work during the post-war years. On their retum they are naturally diesatisfied with the staid life in the village and the lack of opportunity of doing something useful the ede. They are unwilling to take orders from the village official, not only because he plays secong fidde to the mission representatives, but alsu because, in mest cases, the village official is one of the few illiterate people left in the village. It seems to hurt their pride. As a result, then, many of these younger nen are unabie to settle down to village life and so are continuaily absent in enployent.

The current restrictions on employment of netives from this area has shown this clearly. A large number of young men wio were present in the villages at the time the ban was imposed have since left(mainly across the Sarawaged range to Lae) to seek employment. Although men have left every village in the area, the upper Komba villages of KIRARO and ILCKO have been by far the worst. The people of these two villages are the most unsettled in the whole area and they are continually moving across the Sarawaged to the NABA and LAE. They are related to the ZITARI (NABA) natives and several spend nonths each year at that village. It is tnought quite probable that some ILOKA's and some ZI'ARI's often evade patrols in their respective areas by moving between villages. This has also been noticed by patrols in the IFABA,

A significant factor tending to support the "semisophisticated" tag is the increasing popularity of casual labour and a de corresponding decline in the pop larity of contract labour. Each year the number employed casuslly increases. In my opinion (and
assuming that casuel work will be available) thers will be very little recruiting i由ne in this arad in ten year time. The restrictions on empleyment have given a boost to this. Nost of those who have left the villeges curing this ceriod have entered casual employment in tae and found they don't have to work ag hard to get as much (and often more) psy. Another type of employment becoming popular with the Kombetselepet's is contract work ori KARKAR Island plantations. This is an avenue only "discovered" since the ben on employment.

## Trede Stores

Two or three villages have tried to create a source of revenue by upening small village stores, however they have had no zris zuccess becanse of their lack of knowledge and experience of storekeeping. They purchase foodstuffs and other stock items from the Lutheran mission stiro at llap and have the stock trensported (for which they pay porterege) to the vililage atore. Gencrally they then י9-3ell at ine purchace price! An endeavour was made to explain the rudinents of store-keeping to these villages, but I doubt if it will prive to eny advantage. It is a pity more assistance cannot be given to these $f$ GOple who have taken the initiative on their ow behalf.

## 遇6 Land Probl 3 m

The number of land disputes brousht before patrols for settlement is amazing. Lany are stock complaints and are brought out for an airing each patrol. But the great majority brought before this patrol were legitimate disputes and sinicable settlements were reached. Particularly frequert are disputes over henting rights : ownership of the fer., postage-sterip size areas of bush in the Kombe and Selopet is jealously guarded.

The big problem oi course is the of land availabie for eash crops and this has been dealt with in "Economic DevelopH ment" section of this report. As mentioned in the Introduction it could ceuse a lot of discontent and frustration in this area.

The timber shortage is acute and some steps should be What seems to be needed at the moment is a quick-growing species which can be used for firewood and perhaps as building material, but which will not upset the normal lond-use cycle. A type which would provide firewood after four or five yeare growth would be ioal. I believe such a species is grown extensively in the Central Highlands.

Within the Komba/selepet basin (not including thos villages situated on the northem side of the coactal range) the population per square mile is approximately 65. This must be high for an area which relies solely on the land for all its food. No allowance has been made for the large areas of stony ground, unsuitable for cultivation. As the population is increasing rapidy it will be realised that the shortage of land is a real problem and one that will require considerable attention in the near future.

## VILIAGE OFFICIALS:

Recent petrols have comented on the fact thatyillage officials are, generally, dominated by the village mission represent atives. This position still exists and will continue to exist until a better-educsted, better trained and more cenfident official can be obtained. But, no doubt, by the tims that becomes a possible
solution the village official system will be obsolete and due to be replaced by something better. In the meantime, however, it is essenti that the officials te guided and assisted continually in the correct performance of their duties as in this ares, which, due to the staff shortage, is supervised by only one junior D.N.A. offlcer, the only way to mare any sort of progress is to have veliable and capable vill age leaders who have confidence in their Government officer.

Fortunately much has been done in recent years so that at the present time both village officials and mission representetivel have a clearer idea of their respective powers and auties. Neverthelels a great deal of voric remains, and this must be considered an important aspect of native administration in the Komba/ Selepet for the next Hew years.

One of the main problens to be overcone is the unwijlingness of suitable natives to accept the responsibility of becoming on official; but once some confidence is shown in them this should not be difficult.

Seveiral villages want to have "unofficial councillors" appointed instead of village officials. They have obvi usly got the 2dea of the unofficial councillors from their more sophisticated neighbours, the coastal Sios. They feel it would be a step ahead in their development; what they don't realize is that the appointment of unofficial councillors in the Sio area has achieved nothing. However this wish for a change is consistent with their present state of development and it was thought advisable to very carefully explain the reasons why unofficial councillors would not ne appointed so that disappointment and a feeling of frustration would be avoided.

To shm up, it cen be said that all village officials are carrying out their obligations as well as can be expected. Their attitude and understanding or' their duties has improved during the last few years, and it will continue to improve while they are given careful advice and instructions. "hey can help a lot in bringing about satisfactory progress in their araa.

## VILLAGES

Most of the Komba/Selepet viliages are well-kept and acter atiractive. Seversl have bean kea tified by the planting of ornamentel shrubs and flowers, Lia to the lack of tinber throughout the area most housing is cf only fair standard, but despite this nearly ell are neat enu wealhe:pr oi.

The o:tay v-liage rounu unsatisfactory by tho patrol waw
Warkin (IM o..e +55 pariva anu $1 t$ was suysested by that patrol that tues people move to a nealthier, more elevated S」u. ..owever at that uime u...y ware vuilding a new illlage cnurca anu duciued ou İnısu wat firs u voforu ummioncıng u..e new vıllage. -urteen montus later - as
 enousuvely nothing had been done to even put housing and sanitation in decent order. Therefcre it was necer:ary to order tue inauacuto constracion. of a new village. ...is mas carrifu unu uiluor polive sury supervision and is now completed.
church-uuitding fever has fripped the Komba/Sel epet
populati startca when a large, attrijtive church wivh a
corrugat Sk noof and pit-sam timber walls wes consuructou at UXCO Usuan vil i... ce then several villages have eracted similar buildings, stic village entering the fray determaned to ou u-do
the othcis. tise wilaings cost a considerable amount or money unu tiue funds are pooled by the villages. In some cases villages have gone to ridiculous lengths with this church building. For example, at Waran, where the church has been under construction for eighteen months and is still not near completion, the natives are pit-sawing all the timber and then planing.it. After that all wall-boards are being tongue and grooved by hand. No wonder the village had been neglected! It cannot be donied that the finished buildings are creditable structures and do ruch to bring about a sense of pride in their villages to these people, but it does seem a pity that all the capital in a village is being used to build the church and none can be channelled into an enterprise which would give some return.

An undisclosed village called Wanam, situated in an aturactive and ferifile valiey betwcon GArgman and Lidla villages and seperated from those villages by the ANDA River and it's tributary, The So, respectively, was found by the patrol. Previously the residents of WANAM had lined for consus at GATSENG, ROMBAIVG and LANA, but they were instructed to await future patrois at their own village and were issued with a seperate village book. Surprisingly, the village was in reasonable order and few instructions for housing maintenance and road improvement were necessary.
c-lled $\operatorname{MARUNGA,~A~hamlet~of~TAUKNAVE~village~in~the~POLENG~area~}$ -11ed KARUNGA, and located near the road between KUMBIP and CAUKNAVE was visitad. This hamlet vas originally the home villago of the MULA natives who have now settled on the northem side of the coastal range towards SIO. It is recormended that this hamiet be visited by future patrols.

The village officials and people of LAMA wish to move to a new aite nearer WANMA as their present village is situated on a very stony area where it is impossible to dig adequate
latrine holes.

The villages of UMUN and SIKAM, which has been amulgamatec on the large UNUNU village, were advised by aprevious petrol to return to their own sites and reduce the congestion at UNUNU. They were loath to do this, but the matter has been followed up by recent patrols with the result that UIUN and SIKAM are now seperate. clean villeges.

Aithough the whole area if densely populated and villages are close together many people reside, for most of the wesk, in garden houses and come to tije villages at weekends to attend the church services. Ctiaers live at small (and generaliy dirty) hariets in tne pig area. A good deal of time was spend by the patrol inspection these ha lets and garden houses and, $\varepsilon$ s could be expected, most, wore below standard. As these garden houses and "pigi" hamiets are where a lot of the people actually live, it if felt that regular inspection of tham should be carried out to ensure that retrogression in living standards does not occur.

Finally, I would like to conment on the state of villages located near the mission station at ULAP. For some reason che general standard of these villages is well below that of the villages situated furtier inland. This is aggravated by the fact that the rission encourages native who live within a reason distance of their station to attend church there every Sunday. Thus (and I have seen this in every mission station that I have visited) a slum-like "Sunday" village is built to house the weekend congregatjon It is difficult to have any improvement work carried out on these villages as nopne admits responsiblity for them. It should be the resporisibility of the mission congregation, which is a well organised body in this area.

It is suggest therefore that this problem of the "Sunday" village (PENDENG) near ULAP be brought \%o the notice of the missionary-in-charge who, in turn, can discuss is with the congregation loaders. Certainly something must be done to raise the standard of housing and sonitation there.

ROADS, BRIDGES A D RESTHOUSES
As the AREA is densely populated and all villagas are close together, inter-village tracies are well maintained. With few exseptions, they are well-graded and walking the the KaNBA/SELEPET is particularly east. Several of these village roads have been planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers.

There are three main routes into the area:
(i) via SATMP and across the coastal range to KABUM. This track is rough and steep in places but is the shortest route.
(ii) Via BELOMBIBI and WAP and through a gap in the coastal range to KABJM. This is probably the best route to commence a patrol.
(i1i) From Sio to either SAMBORI or or KUMBIP. Most patrols leave the area by this route.

Whichever route is taken means a long, strenuous dimb along rough tracks, but ontry in to the KONBA SELEPET is much ars easier than into other inland divisions of this area, particularly the ORAWA YUPNA.

At the present time a road from WASJ to the ULAP mission statjon, a distance of about five miles, is under construction. It is hoped that when this is completed a Government station can be as innuidi established near ULAF. A lot of difficulties have been encountered such as very rocky ground and unavoidable steep grades, but when completed it should be an all-weather vehicular road. Labour has alsc been a problgm. When it is realized that most of the labourers had a two or three walk frotn their villages to the road site the difficulties of constracting a road in this area can be appreciated. It is considered possible that later this road can be extended to arcd enter rigit into the heart of the SELEPET, but in my opinion the difficulties that would have to be overcome make this extremely unlikely.

A good deal or trafific passes over the OROMNGLL Mis, inte KALASA from MELANDUM in the PULING area. This is elso a popular route to the coast at GITUA. The people of $\mathbb{Z} A U M A$ - a hamlet of xurux KUMUKIO on the SIO coast - who originally came from TAUKNAVE village used this route when settling on the other side of the coasial $r$ ange.

The few existing bridges are of a temporary nature only, however they are sufficient for the needs of the area.

Generally resthouser were foynd satisfactory but in some instances instructions were given for repairs to be carried out. These were noted in the village books. Reaily good resthouses cannot be built in this area due to the lack of materials.

## 6.

ECONOMIC DEVELODIENT:
Economic development in this area is a problom because of the shor tage of land. Any scheme to foster such development on a large scale would probably be a dismanl failure. Therefore the only move made to late has been to encourage and assist the planting of coffee on a small scale by those natives who are interested. There is no doubt that coffee is the only satisfactor answer to the problem at the moment. Most villages have a number of coffee trees that were planted pre-war, mainly by native missionaries and seeds from these trees have been asod to extend planting.

Recontly three netive agricultural assistants were max posted to the axex Wasu area and they have spent a good deal of time in the KOMBA/SELEPET improving planting technique, setting-up w nursiriea and pruning. The natives are very glad they are there, and have given them overy co-operation. Listed hereunder are the numbere of new coffee seedlings planted in the ares under the supervision of these native assistants..........

KO1BA

## MLLA

KUMBIP
TAUKNAVE

| MELANDUM | 177 |
| :--- | :--- |
| PULENG | 480 |

SATPAGNA
SAMBORI
LAIVGA
SAUNGE

| KOPA | 1069 |
| :--- | ---: |
| MUSE | 289 |

KCIBANG
GATSENG
WANAM
GERAUN 475
KONGE 119
UNUNU 163

UMUN $\quad 331$
SIKAM $\quad 167$
SAPE 192
GULUN $\quad 239$
SAITON 216
BAMUROFTA

100
300 332 177 480

429
283
937
611
1069
289 53295185

475 636792216 531

## SELEPET:

| BELOMBIBI | 803 |
| :--- | ---: |
| WILION | 324 |
| KONDOLO | 298 |
| WAP | 744 |
| INIMBAKO | 191 |
| KONINDO | 266 |
| SATOP | 68 |

Totals... KOLBA
8.252

SELEPET
2.694

Grand Total... . 10.346

It is to be noted that all these new plantings are owned by individual natives - 211 in all. Thus the average number of seedlings owned by each individual is about 52.

There is very little bearing coffee in the PULZNG river area at the present time but the people are very keen to plant and have purchased seed from other KUNBA villagea. Tree coffee that has been planted seems to be doing well and these PULZNG villages may krse become the largest coffee growers in the area as they possess more land than thein neighbours.

Some villages have small plots of Highland coffee seedlings. They ore highly prized. These seealings have grown from seed irought back to the villages by natives employed by the Lutheran mission at their highland stations. Many requests were received by the patrol for supplies of this type of seed. Recently a quantity came to hand tbrough D.A.S.F. and this has since bsen distributed throughout the area.

An effort was made by an Agricultural patrol in 1954 to set-up conmunal coffee blocks in some KCMBA SELEPET villages. These have all failed due to the disinterest of the natives and in some cases, due to ponr ground being selected for the bxperimental block. Apparently one of the main points concidered when these blocks were established was that she block should be situated close to the village to ensure it would be maintained. This was a mistale in this $\varepsilon$ area where most viliages are built on stony ground. This is particularly evident in the block planted at ILOKA.

Wuch work remains, however, in the field of economic devolopment in the KOMBA/SELEPET. If it wee possible to introduce better land-use methods coffee-planting (and perhaps other cash crops) could be increased. Until then it seems that the only way to assist these people in this line of development is to continue witi the present scheme, roeping a watchful eye on the progress to ensure that not too much ad is alienated to the growing of the cash crop.

## ANTHROPOLOGY:

Dr. Schmitz, a German anthropologist who recently spent somit months in the WANTOAT arep, visited the KOMBA for a short while $\varepsilon$ after he had completed his field work in the WANTOA?. He made one very interesting discovery: he found that the people of the KOMFA are descendants of a group of SIASSI islanders who settled on the maxak mainland many years ago. Dr. Schmitz claims thet the culture of the KOMBA's is distinctiy Melanesian and that their language has definite similarities to the language of the SIASSI people.

In build, the KOMBA's (and SELEPET's) are mych bigger then neighbouring mountain-dwellers of the TIMBE, NABA, WAIN etc. areas, and they are noticeably more vigorous and assertive in temperament.

The legend of their origin hes long been lost by most, but I was rortunate in locating a very old man at INDAGEN village who ramex remembered most of it. This man is the one from whom Dr. Schritz obtained most of his informaiion. As a matter of interest I rrite the story as it was related to me...............
" Originally the entire KOMBA/SELEPETarea, the area drainec by the IWAMA river and its tributaries, was completely uninhabited. At that time the SIO coast too was unpopulated. As far as I know the nearest inhaioited area was the home of our forefathers - the SIASSI islands. They came from an island that we called KaLEvaz.

One day some men built some large canoes and decided to make a trip to the mainland to see what was there. They had a good trip - no canoas were loct -. and they lendec near SIO. They saw this ma vast area extenting inland, apparently uninhabite and when they got iac: to xhilay they told everyone about it. Their story so impressed one man'( forget his name) that he decided to settle on the coast near SIO with hie wife.

Later, when his eldess son, INZANG, was grown up he took him inland hunting. They found an area of very good fiflich we call KULAVI and decided that the family should wove from the coast and settle there. This they did, end when they were established and their gax gardens were in full production, INZANG sqid tc his fásier: "Fathen, you go back to the coast and live there because you a:'e now an old man. I will marry my sister SURIS and remain here at KULAII and look after this land as it is very good land indeed."

INZANG and SUREP had I large family: four eons and four daughters. When thej graw up INzaNc took his family further inland to a place called DOLON:GOM, which is batween the present villages of WAP sind LANGA. There they found the great KWAMA river and its main tributaries the PULEITG, ANDA and BUMUNE(PEMENENG). INZANG then said to his children : "You must go cut on your own now and find new ground. One son will take a sister and follo:: the PULENG river, one will go to the ANDA, one vill settle along the KVAMA and the remaining son and daughter will go acrosssto the BUMUNE ${ }^{11}$. If there are no people there then find some farti $1 e$ land and settle down.

And that is all we r ow of those who settled along the PULENG, KWAMA and BUMUNE rivers. Our own forefathers folloved the kexisaxama ANDA river and we know a little more abnut them. They first eettled at ZZMBOM, which is between KOPA and UNUNU, but some of their children died, as ZEIBOAS was an unhealthy area, so they moved to BELWIN, near LAMA village. Here many children were born and grew up to be men and women. As the population grew oo sone migrated to new areas nearby.

The man who first settied at INDAGEi was known as KWER. He was out hunting and disccvered a large area of very fortile ground whic's he named ARARA. When he returned to BELWI he persuaded some people to join him and move to ARARA. They are the direct ancejtors of the INDAGEN people. ARAFA is juct below the present site of IIDAGENT village.

1. KULAVI.....near LEMSANG.GANDO village of SIO coast..
2. BUIUNE river.....near SELEPET village.


#### Abstract

And so, as the population increased, the entire KOMBA and SELEPET areas became settied. People moved from some places to new ones because of overcrowding, and others moved because they quarrelled."


That is the story as it was told to me. I am unable, due to $z=$ lack of knowledge of the subject, to cheok it. However Dr. Schmitz claims that the KOMBA people did originate from the SIASSI islands and he intends to make further investigations when he returns to New suct Guinea later.

It will be noticed that the old man who told the story says $\pm$ th the population of the SELEPET as well as the KONEA are descondants of the same group of SIASSI islanders. This seems doubtful to me as the culture of the KOMBA is more advanced than that of the SELEPET who are a more timid and resurved people. They also have a different language, ilthough the linguistic boundary (if notice is taken of the present sub-divistion) has been incorrectly placed, as the KJMBA language really extends through TIPAIT, TPAT, and GTHANG right $\% 0$ ERENDENGAN. On the other hand the SWHMET's are, like the KONBA's, taller and of sturdier physique than neighuuring mountain t: $:$ ihes̃.

## WASU TO LAE ACROSS THE SARAWACED RANGE:

To complete the patrol the writer and six salesued nativgs walked from WASU to LAE, following an often-used route across the SARAWAGFiD Mits,. The trip was carried out to find what the actual walking time from Wasu to Lae would be and to gain first-hand $z$ knowludge of this route to Lae which is frequently used by these mountain people. To avoid any hold-ups during the journey the party travelled as light as possible: two blankets and a change of clotbing per man and some tea and sugar. No food was carried : native foods only were eaten.

KIRARO, the last KOIBA village before the Sarewaged was reached on the afternoon of the second day out from Wasu. At dawn the next morning the party set out to climiv the Sarawaged. This is a long, strenuous climb firstly through thick pit-pit - one often has to walk doubled up through the pit-pit, which in places has grown so tall and matted that it forms a - overed arch - and then trough moss forest. Walling through rass furest is very depressing, eerie in fact, as the trees, dripping wet in their thick coats of moss, seem to be dead. Except for a few birds nothing lives there. The moss forest is found butween 0.000 and 11.000 feet.

At an altitude of about 9.300 feet the party reached a small clearing studded with dead trees which look as though they have wis been burnt. This clearing is known as NOHGI Camp and is about six hours welk from KIRARO village. It is the source of the Mongi river which flows down through the Hube to enter the sea between the Bukaua and Yabim areas. This river is actually the coastal boundary of the Lae and Finschhafen sub-districts.

Normslly parties wishing to cross the Sarawaged camp here, but as the weather "on top" looked agreeable we decided to climb the last 2.500 feet to the top of the range and make camp in some old native hunting shacks there. This last 2.500 feet is almost straight up and was exhausting after the long slow climb from Kiraro to Mongi camp. We were all very rolieved when the summit was reached: this last stretch took about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours. Another $\frac{3}{4}$ hour brought us to the shacks (built by KONGE/Kombe natives) and after a couple were put in order and fires lit a very tired party settied in for a good nighte sleep.

## 10.

Heavy rain fell during the evening bub it was not cold.
The next day we descended from the Sarawaged into the NABA. This proved to be the worst days walk of the trip. There is practically no tiac. from the range until a cpuple of hours out of K ZITARJ - the first Naba village. Tb; route follows the MAREIBI river from its suurce. It was soon obvinus that we were going the Fight way - the walk from Lae to Wasu would be heartzreaking! The desnent through the moss forest on the Naba side is tricky and every fot:old must be carefully seiected. From the top of the sarawagod to zitari village took 10 hours.

The last stretch - from Zitari to Lae - was comparatively asy. There were a couple of stiff climbs between Zitari and SAIBUE (MILILUGAN) but from then on it was downhill all the way. The party reached Bumayong mission entre at 4 P.M. and Wus kindry transported to Lae in a mission trick.

The trip was done during the wet season but this proved no handicap. Appanently natives unfamiliar with the route are affaid of crossing during the wet but thure seems to be no reason fur this as the weather is antually milder then than during the dry season. It was certainly warmer on the Sarawaged this time than when the writer was there in August 1956 with A.D.O. T.W.White of Finscnhafen. A few natives have lost thejr lives attempting to colder climate.

The total walking time from Wasu tolee was approximately 45 hours and an estimated 70 to 80 miles were covered. As previpusly mentioned the trip from Lae to Wasu would be much hore difficult ond tiring.

HEALTH:
A medical check was carried out in each village and treatment was given by the native medical assistants who accompanied the patrol. The standard of health was found generally good : no more then a dozen or so people were ordered to hospital for further treatment.

Nearly every year, however, an epidemic of some obecure respiratory illness sweeps portions of the area causing many deaths. It has been suggested that this sicknens is whooping cough, and many Aid Post orderlies who have been present when the epidemic has occurred belleve this. However a recent medical patrol (R.L.Bird Feb./March 1956) stated that no evidence supporting this supposition was found and that the illness was, in all probability, a severe form of influenza. More investigation of this endemic sichess is required, as, if preventative treatment can be given, many lives will urdoubteály be saved. A few months before this patrol it struck the villages of NIMBAKO, WAP and KONINDO causing several deaths. In many cases it would appear that pneumonia arose as a compl: cation, therefore some of the daths that occurred duririg this epidemic have been attributed to pneumonia. Besides influenza and pneumonia, the other main killing disease is malaria. Deaths due to intestinal diseases are considerabiy lower than could be expected in such a densely populated area.

Aid Posts:
The KOIBA SALLEPET is fairly well supplied with aid-posts and, taking indo the little supervision they have had, the A.P.O's seem to be carrying out their work reasonably well. They are, however, the di tiest and untidiest A.P.O's I have struck. In other areas the A.P.O. is invariably the cleanest person in the village and is always shown a lot of respect, but not in the KOMBA/ SKLMPET. This could be a reason why the natives are still reluctant to go to their aid-post for treatment. With an E.M.A. now in the area a freat deal of improvement will occur and a corrasponding inprovement in the attitude of the natives towards their aid-postase
seems probsble.

## All aid-posts were inspected by the patrol.

Hospitals:
The recently established hospital at Wasu, although it is on the coast, is an asset to the area, and the natives are rapidly gaining confidence in the work being carried out there.

The small hospital at the Ulap mission is still functioning. It seems likely however thet it will close if the Administration hospitel moves to the proposed site for the new aovernment station near Ulap. While it is true that the use of this hospital as regards general treatment would then be reducec, The nurse-in-charge has gainer the confidence of the local native waten and now runs regular infant clirics. This is, I think, a significant step forward in the bealth of the area, and, from that aspect, it would be a great pity if this small hospital was forced to close.

The Lutheran mission Hansenide colony at Etep, run by nurse Matthias, is carrying on the ggod work under difficulties. The mission has built two good wards but is unable to erect decent houses for the 115 patient s . The standard of housing in the colony is deplorable and improvement is urgently needed. The patiente have their own gardens end the Government supplies a regular meat ration which is of great as sistance. Recently the conditions $\varepsilon$ t this colony were brought to the attention of the P.H.D. by the A.D.O. Finschhafen st it is urnecessary to discuss the position in this report. However I would like to say that nurse Matthias, who
runs the colony single-handed, is d也ing a wonderful job.
Sanitation:
Sanitation throuzhout the area is satisfactory and most vil.lages make a conscientious effort to keep theirlatirines in good axit order. Of course there is a hurried clean-up before a patrol arrives but the writer has made several, short, unannounced trips to various villages and has found them to be clean and sanitary on all occasions.

Attached is a summary of the causes of deaths in all xizyse villages. Where the cause could not be ascertained the death was noted as "Unknown".
－ CETSUS 1956／57

| $\xrightarrow{\text { NAME OF VILILAGE }}$ |  |  | 易 | 䍂 | 号 | 号运号 |  |  | 岩 | ＋ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （A）KCMBA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MULA |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| TAUKNAVE | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| MELLANDUM |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 4 |
| MANGAM |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | ． |  | 2 | 4 |
| PULIENG |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 3 |
| SAMBORI |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| LANGA | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| sativas |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| KOPA |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | m |  |  | 3 |
| WARAN |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| INDAGEM |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 2 | 3 |
| MUSEP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| －KOMB．ang |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| gatereva |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 2 |
| LAMA |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 2. |
| KONGE | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |
| UNUNU | 1 |  | 1 | $\underline{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| UMUN | 3 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 6 |
| SIKAM | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 3 |
| safe |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| GUMUN |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 5 |
| ILOKA | 2 |  | 4 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| SANON | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| BAMUROFTA | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| TOTAL | 14 |  | 10 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 77 |

CAUSES UF DEATH
SELEEPTT
(B) SKLEEPE

BELOMBIBI

## WJEIOU

KONDOLO
NIMBAKO

## WAP

KABUM
KONINDO sorong SELEPET INDUK
WIKKAS ERTANDANGAI: GILANG UPAT DEMGONDO TIPSTT дOMUT SATOP

HONGO

\section*{} . Tudir | 5 |
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| 0 |
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## VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER






## Directur

$30 / 5 / 47$

## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of.............. MCRORRE
Patrol Conducted by..............J.CAVAMAGH, C.DET PATMOL OFFICR
Area Patrolled IIME GRENSUS DIVISION

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

Duration-From...8.../ ..4../1997.....to..23.../.5.../19...27..
Number of Days .............. $\mathrm{i}^{2}$
Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?..............
Last Patrol to Area by-District Services......./.6..../19..56
Medical .... ......../.12../19..56

Objects of Patrol

1. Cansus raision
2. ROUTINE ADNINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.
$1918 \quad 1957$
Forwarded, please.

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

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

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

ARE. DD
 Department of
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Reports No. 4 of 1956-57
$\qquad$
Your $30 / 9 / 90,30 / 9 / 91$ and $30 / 9 / 39$, all of ind August, 1957, refer.

In view of the provision ci paragraph 4 (a) and (b) of Department of Native Affairs Circular Instruction No. 217 of $14 / 10 / i 5$, I shall be glad if you will advise on which particular aspect of the report you desire comment, please.


SINUEE: The District officer,
2. 10.157

The form of comments I desire are similar to those forwarded on your $30 / 2 / 9-554$ ( $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{RI} / 57-58$ Menyramya) which was also returned to you. The comments made are satisfactory.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. A. A. Roberts) } \\
& \text { (Arrestor of Native Aerates. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
P C_{-10}^{1}
$$

9th October, 1957.

The District officer, Morobe District, LAR.

## PATROL REPORT Mo. 3 - 1956/57 WAST

The Patrol Report is well presented and contains plenty of "meat".

I am pleased that collective plantings of cash crops are being discouraged.

Your notes and those by Mr. White adequate? V cover the contents of the Report.

Mr. Kavanagh has the makings of a good Patrol. Officer.



ARH.DD

The Director Department of


Department of Native Affairs, District Office, L AE.

In Reply Please Quote No 30-1-9-555
25 th September, 1957.

PORT MORESBY.
Patrol Report WASU No. 3 of $1956 / 57$.
Mr e $\mathrm{N}_{0}$ ye Cavanagh, Cadet Patrol Officer.
I forward herewith the report of a patrol by Mr . Cavanagh to the

CIMBE Census Division.
There was some delay in forwarding this report from the SubDistrict concerned, but this was due to circumstances over which the officer concerned had no control, and he has been advised that in future patrol reports must be furnished promptly.

The Lutheran Mission has been operating in this division for about 20 years, and the people are gite settled though it would appear to be less sophisticated than any adjoining division.

Although the division has been closed to recruiting for several years it seems to be impossible to keep the young men at home, and the total of 108 have left the area since the restrictions on employment were imposed.

This state of affairs is serious, but I do not know of any provisions of the Ordinance which would prevent the men leaving if they wished.

The matter of recruits being signed on locally at WASU and FINSCHHAFEN has been the subject matter of a number of letters between this office and the Director, and it is hoped that shortly some solution will be found to prevent the large numbers leaving for foreign parts.


Agriculturally these people are very well off, and their coffee plantings have already proved to be a source of income which will increase with time.

It may occur that if the number of cattle increases these people will be instructed to fence in their cattle lands, since this is the only way to prevent the spread of tick and diseases, and if they failed to fence their lands the cattle will in all probability have to be destroyed. I am taking this matter up with the Agricultural officer.

Es tracts from the report on Health, Agriculture and Education, together with relevant appendices, have been forwarded to the departments concerned.

This is Mr. Cavanagh's first solo patrol and he has done very well.


22nd Auguet, 2957
The Disturiot carteer. reg.

Patred. Repgete Hone 4 and $5-$

The above montilened Petroz Brports axe zoturned Sor kind favour of yuur voncontes plesase.

ARH.AH
Department of Hative Affairs, District Office, LAE.

19th. August, 1957.

Mr. N. Gavanagh,
Patrol officer
HABTI

PNTROL REPORT IID. WASD 3 OF 1056w57

1. This report of a patrol completed on 23rd. May was not received at this office until 13th. August.

I know there was a good excuse $\mathcal{Z}$ or some delay brt es it is a report of your firct solo patrol, please nove thst in future, patrol risports must be furnishod within 14 days of the completion of a patrol.
2. It is a well-wmitten and interssting report. The observance of Anzae Day at SANBANCAII evidences youx own interest in your work.
3. There seems te be a good and healthy Native Affaix. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ outlook in the TIMBR. A lot of Mission-biased areas are hackward but his area is profiting economieally at least.

I note that a large nuuber of men have left since the Labour Restrictions vere impused in January, 1956. This cannot be avolded and there is no reason why a person should be prevented from leaving home if he wishes. Recruiting in a clnsed area is a different matter and, of course, cannot be tolerated, although I have yet to see any outstanding improvement beeause of closure.
4. A enpy of your section on agriculture will be forwarded to the District Agriculture officer.
5. A copy of the Sgetion on Health will be sent to the District Medical Off'icer, together with copies of Appendices "BM" and "C".
6. A copy of Appendix "A" will be forwarded to the District Baucation Officer.

The District Offiser, Dept. of Native iffairs, LA.

RATROK, RRPURT WASU 3-1956/57. TMMA: SUB-DIUISIOM-
CADET PATROL OFFICER J.J.CAVANAGI.
Exclosad please find two copies of the above Patrol Report. Claims for camping allowance are atteched.

My somments on thio patrol are as follows:-

## Int oduction:

T an satisfied with the progress betig made in the Timbe Sub-Divisiom. These are a very heckwurd psople. who, prior to $t$, establishment of Wasu Páorol Post, received very little attousiliun. Reoust auci acre reguism patrols undertaken by offlcers of D. IV.A., Public Fealth Department, and by native Agricultural issistants, have now brought mazy benefiss to these peopls, particulerly in the Health and Bconomid spheres. It is pleasing to note that Mr.Gavanagii held Ansac Day caremonies at one of the Tirine villages.

## Native Affasre:

You will observe that Mr Cavanagh noted vary foy eomplaints were brought to the Patrc ?'s noti'e. This is typical thronghour the area in general. As you are avare, Mission domination is val sirong. The people usually tend to bring all their troubles before the local Mission Pastors. Village officials are also reluctant to report any individual in their community who isay have been transgressing, because of ohvious repercussions which may uccur afterwards. The Tipbe are probebly still suopinious abont Administration motives, but, regular patrolling and a sympathette approach by Officers has ereated an atmosphere of good will which was certainly lacking during the first Post-War years. The Timbe ave timid livmabiding. neople and present no real problems.

The large number of igrants fiom one village to another is also cormon throughout these parts of the Sub-District. In the early deys scatterad villagen and hamlets were Prequently amalgamated agaipat their will by the Lutharw Mission and by some misguided D. ..A. officers, and thoy now ieek to return to their own villages. Nuch of the Timue area is uver populated and as population density increases it will probably by necessury to resettle some commuities in mure sparsely settled areas; in time to come. Your will note the number away in omployeant is, as usual, lerge. I known the Rocruiting and lepatriation policy . $s$ under review and it is the people like the primitive fimbe that the Administration shavia seek fuil responsibility to protect. In past years we iave let them dom badly. No other comments are made although I shoald Iike to know when some soncrete steps are going to be taken as the situation at the moment is ludierous and most unsatisfactory from both the native and the emploger's viewpoint. I am certain that local control is the only satiafactory solution.

## Agricultric:

Since the postirg of native Agxiculture assistants to Wasu Pat pol Post, quite : lot of helo has osen givon to the peuple in estcblishing proper $-y$ planted coffee gardens and I am very pleased st the progresis being nade. Coffee growe idetily in this area and the netives are being encouraged to plant family blocks of economical size. Collective plantings are strongly liscouraged.

## Viliages:



济学,
Regular patrols have effected a great improvement on the standard of the village housing, hygiene and sanitation over the last few years.

## Ropis \& Bridreas:

It will be virtually qapossible to build vehicular roads within the Tlmbe itself, but in the future $I$ visualise extending the Wasu/Wlap road through ing Kombe area and over the Komba/Timbe divide Into the hearily populated Fiengune area of the Timbe. The routa has beer surveged and as a long range plan I am sure such a poute would se practical. This divide, between the two Sub-Divisions, would also be an ideal location for a future Patrol Post.

## 3aceation:

It is gratifying to nots that some IImbe peoples are attending the new Villase Higher School et Kalalo and thet they now have the ppportunity of receiving a good education. When teachers are forthooms"e I would like to see an additional Administration School established somevhere within the Komb//Tir $\mathrm{T}^{2} 9$ area itself.

This was Mr.Cavanagh's first solo patrol and he has conducted it well.

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                                    40-2,57-23.5.5%.
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T.W. White

M/Asiotañt Distriet orficer.


2. Coxanis fovisitw


## IHE TRRRTVORY OP PAPTA \& NRI GUTHE



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21055.
1957.
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Monday April 8

Puesday April 9

Wadneaday April 10

Thursiay April 11

Friday April 12 5

Saturday April 13

Sunday April 14
Mouday April 15

Tuesday April 16.

Wednesday Apell 17
fhurnday Apred1 18

- Friday Apeil 19

Saturday Aprill 20

Sunday Apredi 21
Monday April 22

Tuesday April 23

Wednesday April 24
0
Thursiay Agril 25
Priday $A_{p r i l} 26$

Saturday Apelil 27

Sunday April 28

Conday April 29

Tuesday Aprall 30

1300 Hours, departed Wasiz Patrol Post for HOWif village(Selepet Division) 3070 ft . via पiap Misaion Station. iide 3 hours.

1100 Hours, to Wevit village, 5450 ft . Time 3 howre. Pain in afterneon.

Village inspection, modioal axamination, Census. Iisited viliage school.

0800 hours, To YAKOr village, Range erossed, decended into GiULUERMA jarge, ta Karall gap, 6,700 ft. Steop Deseent to YaNDU and Fitor 5, 050 ft . Time 5 hours. Rain afternoon.

Inspeotioy viliage sohool at Yahot. Inipection and eonaus of Yaniu.

AN- to BORNSS $2 C$ ming. Inspution and congus PN- Trapection and consus of TAKOR.
Observed ritiot
0700 hours 60 BUSIAN ( $4,100 \mathrm{ft}$ ) Conges and Jaspection. 1500 houre to colallaKe ( 3,550 ft'), Bain in afterneom.

Inspection and coniaus of GOLAMGKE, 1200 hours to soncgili Pime 1 hour.

0830 houre to HYM, time 1 hour, Consus and Inspeetion.
To KArangs, hamlet of His. Inspeoted ney sito. Time $2 \%$ hours


0800 to Sestarif, inspcetion of rillage Procvelted to DERMTM, Time 1 hour.

Inspeotion and congus of DERRIM. Disougsion with Heptremis villago
 1 hour, 40 ming.
to Ongeake timer 10 mins. obsorved.
AM. Census and inspection of Twinlar
PM. Census and medicel inspection of OMGGAKE.
Village school visited, Village inapeotion. Minor Complaints settled.

0800 hours to SAMBAMGAN ( $6,200 \mathrm{ft}$ ) village avd mediesi inspeetien Census revised.

Ansac Day observed. Short Coremony hold.
0800 to LAUMGES, time $]$ hour. Villare inspection and cengus. 19. To HONZIUKIAII ( $5,800 \mathrm{ft}$ 。) time 20 minutes. Inspeetion and census.

0 OOO hours. to MछMMMAAM(6, S7Q ft.) tize 1 hour, Proceeded to PIINAliG time 20 mins . Vensus and inspection. PM roturned to MUMONGAH. Inspectisu and ciensus.

0700 to DAWOR( $5,800 \mathrm{ft}$, ) 14 im e $1 \frac{1}{2}$ Hours. 1400 ft . deseent to TORO river and steep climb to village Consus and Inspections. 1300 hours to GOMBNATO time mins. Census and inspection. Proceeded to TIMONONG ( $6,900 \mathrm{ft}$.) time 1 hour.

Consus and inspeotion of THWNONE. To POBUNG $(6,800 \mathrm{ft}$.) time 亘 hour. Inspection and consus.

To HEANG ( 4425 Pt ) steep desoent time 1 hour, Consus and inspection. Returnad to POBLEM.


The Timbe censua Division cevers an area of approximatoly

The patrol vas carried out near the ond of the "Wet" season rhioh extends from December to May. Ths weathes experfienocd was muoh the wawe each dey, with olear, orisp morninge and bright sun until about 11 ololoek, when the wiat rolled in, and rein in the afternoon.

Although arduous at times, the patrol vae quite pleasant and much boautiful soenery was viswed, including many striliting vatorfalle seen plunging thousands of feet Cow shoer roek faces.

The Timbe is a nountainous area wilil very little flut ground, conaisting of sharp mountain ranges with steep river valleys. The Hentir area which is the most popuiated part of the Division has beon Corickurniy planced, with the result that there is very little timbe. left in the valley and some of these villages are short of wood for building.

The people, with the exception of the villages of IONUTD, sINB, TOGIFLAI, HAMELSMGAI, speak the one dialeet of the IIMBE language, hovever the latter villages have another dialoct knova as "rozep which is quito differant. Hovever the IOTTI language is beecming very wideapeead by teaching in the village mipaion schools of this language.

All villages in the area wape visited and village and modical inspeotions carried out. The patrol was ecoompanied by two Agricultural Assistantis wio gave demonstrattons in coiree planting, lining and care. No nitive Medieal Assistant wes taken from Wasu on the patrol but the Atd Post Ordariles rsported at the boundary of the areas of work and aceompanised ohe patrol thre gh their repeetive areas.

In vi? lages with any flat ground th patrol footbull was brought out, and the villages eagoriy joined with thic patrol possonnel in the gase.

Anseo Day vas spent at SAMBAIGAI village, where a short veromony wes heild. The people were told there would be a seresony and in the morning the flag pole vas set up in the village equare and its base was decorated with a flower arrengement. The village shool boys with the village officials paraded with the patrol porsonnel, a short talk on the moaning of Anzac Das was given anc the traditional two minutes silence obeerved.

The last Native Affairs census patrol was carried out in
November, 1955. The Assistant Distriet Offieer also visitad the area in a patrol if the Wasu area in July, 1956. A full medical patrol was oarried out by Buropean Med:2al Assistant in 1956.

The objects of this patrol were:-
Z. Consus Revision.
2. Rociano Administration.

## MARIVE AFFITRS.

The patrol was well reaelved throughout the arna weth many demonatrations of wolcome on arriwal at the vijlages. The Timbse are an ( unsophicioated and lav absiding poople. Throughout the patrol only one case vas brought back to be heard before the Court of llatives Affairs at Finsehhafon. There wore other complainte of a minor nature, all bolny setivied anieably, most of thesc being of a merital nature. The Miasion influenco is vary strong througheut the area, which is quite natural beoauso the Mission has beon in the ares for twonty yearis, with ropresentativea in all villages.

Most villages in the aroa vore clean and tidy and hbuaine gonersfiy of a satisfactory standard. Substantiai houses of wooden planks are now vogy common throughout the area. It was pleasing to see that the viliages of the OFFGAKE and SAMBABCAII which were reported to be in a discraceful position th the previous cenars roport, have been improved considorably and, in fiet, these Villagas wore two of the neatest seen during the patrol.

Most of the people still spend most of their time in tho ir garden housex avay from the village. These dwellings being in very bad condition, Rovever as these poople are ontirely an agrioultureil commuity and gandens are often a groat diatance from thoir village, this situation cannot bo muah impeovis. Hecrever the need xe olociliinses asd sanitation was atrossed.

It was also noticed that aged folly, who did not report tow the oorsus were steited to bo at their garion houses ani too aged to walk. Apparentiy these piople do not visit the village at all. Rovever thay ware all brought in sop. medical inspeetion,

It vill bo notioed that in the congus returns, soine, Allages have a higher number if migrations. However a lot pf poople wore found to bo living In one villagr hat having thoir wine ontored fad repseting for census at anothar village. This confuai on has now been corrested.

During this pitrol, a nev satilezint L/ALAP was gensusied for the fisat time. APALAP is onis a small settleafto of twontr four porsons. These people 11 ve in an isolateal valley, which wes recighed isy dusyenting to the coent/a plain from SIAll and proceoding to the SIO villiags ef MINTHA and thenoe 3t how inland. This settlement was originally found by sume palleceros on patiol aud was viuited by them last December. A rough traek had buen built(eut) to the settloment, and a rest house and jollae baryeeke built. the people had onily recently joined together to form blis settiomont, previously thoy had been Iiving soparately. The settlement was still in the prceess of congtruetion, howevor what was seon was satisfactory. locording to the pesple-spiginaliy the APSLAPa hid beon a large tribe but elerness had wiped them out. Some of the peopio. previously had their name entered in the URUN village of Bowiman but after the first appearance there, failed to report fiop further census. This village of AFALAP is a TIMBE Fillage.

The Timbe Division has been elosed to rearuiting since January, 1956, and many of the people are very eager to seet employment. Since the restrictions vere placed on the area a totai of 108 nen have left the area to seek employmert, the total number absent in saployment is 544 Inoluding 55 employed as miseion tequhers.

There are three village treders operating in the area, they tre Iftuated at the villeges of WADIT, ZANDU and OXGGAKE. When seen these sto: es had very small stook of goods, however I beliove they are very useful, not cinly saving people the long walk to the stores at Ulay or Wasu, but it is an introduotion for these people to business. Gcods are brought from the Missioz Bulk store at 1/ast.

The village of SIAVG, population 39, his baen mentional bofore bacause it was in the strange position of nib+ having any married persops in the Fillage. However this has now imp"oved with the marriage of some souples.

Th Timbls peopio are an agrioultursl psopio 1sving otf their garden produce, their diet boing supplemented by hunting. The solle of the arsa are generally very good and owr po gremin are meny and varied. The nefm native arops bolng Tass, ohinese taro, ywoot potato, jan, banama, pitpit. Also thers are the red fruil of the marita and rarious types of bughifoed. Burcipeang vagetables do very woll in the area and the patrol vas alvays yoll supplied ivith thie strmedity. Many typoil are gremm including potatoes, ealonges, beans, corn, eugaroano, tometoes, ontonts and also orgetes and passionfrite. Vhinly in the Harcurs aras. Thare is not a great market fer these vegotablea beoauge of the digtanoe thoy have to be sarried and the laek of buyers. Hovewr these foods are giving these people a raried diot.

Trading is earrited on between the Timbe people sthe dave abundant food and the 310 people on the coasts. Native Jopd auch aa tare and loan-kaik is estohanged for olay cooking pots, mado exclusively by the SLo villages of Slo, MMRARINA and SITIAS, Beoause of this trading the pots are now videspread in the mountains.

Coffee đoea very will in thin area, and many heolthy woll bearing trees were seen. Ceffee vas first introduced into the asea by the native sissien Toachory minily Arom tice Kotik arca in Finschhafan. These troes have been bearing neir for many years and the poople now reallee the money that ean be nbtained for thie orep.

Coffee is being oncouraged as the eash orop on the area, besause it grows woil ani can be cerried comparitively eagily to ulay or Nesu. The Latheran Mtselon at Ulap and also the tride stere at Wasa buy the ovefee. With the holp of three Agrical-tural csistants now stationed at Wasu, the people are boling trafned in the correct methods of planting and aoffee vare. Yor the majority of the pillages no shade is nucossary for the coffee beoause geinarally the afternoon a are misty, previding the natural shgde. Mest of the Timbe poople should as able to expaind their coffee planting considorably although the Hiairurt peopio will be handleapped in the regavi because of the shortage of zand to bor- ©ited with a cush orop. Throughout tho patieol tho pecple were oneouraged te planth.. b,jasd out gantonis on the fanily basis.
total for the area berny- 18,420 ount of all roffee tirces planted wae carried out, the total for the area belny- 18,420

Rice was distributed for planting in the aree in 1952, but this erop has not grom suscessfully. The only village which has had any suecess with rice is TOUAT village, where they have already harrested twelve bage. However rice there has a rathor small grain and I would ant olass it as a roally good orny. These poople intend purehasing a hand huIler from Wasu and the rice will be used for home consumption.

The two नillages of WAVI/ and ZANDU bave a saell muber of eattle. At WAVIT thore is a bull, and two cowe which were bought fram the Misaion befors the War and at ZAKDV village there is a buill and a cow broaght from Tlap Mission in 1956. The eattle are used for meatt, thay are not milked. They seom In pood conilition. There are also five goato at ZANSU whtch again are kept for meat. A. YAKOT Fillage there is one sheop, originaliy two, but one died.

In all villages thare are the usual fowls a.d dogs, and pige,
although piga are not over-abundant.
The people also obtain meat from hunting on the mountain slopes, killing vallebles, possums and wild ptgs.

> No shortags of food was notised in tio area.

The villages in thia arga are situated mainiy between 2000 and 7000 ft . The highost village is TIMDVOMG at $6,900 \mathrm{ft}$, and the lowest ia TOWAT at $2,300 \mathrm{ft}$. On the whole the villages wore found to ba satiafaetory although in some villages housces and some latrines were condenned. The type of pouse being butlit In improving over the years, substantial plank houses now are becouing aowmon. The roofa are thatohed with either 'gatolea' a type of pandanus or a type of wild pitpit. It yas noticed that in some o. the houses a very large number of the people iived outelde certain houses, many of these people not having a house in the village. The people wore ingtructed that ove-r one should have a house in the village and it vas oncouraged that each fanilys.ie. pareats and chilaran, should have a house of their omp.

No really outatanding village officials were seen, although the most of then to be doing a fair job in keeping their village cloan and roads outh,

In 1954 the peoplo of KAWAIOB, a hamlot of Hian villege vere Instruated to simalgamate with Hom Fillage, beosuge the hamiot mas in a Ciserepeful nondition and it wes atated that the area was mempy tith many mosauitoe. Folloving efficora rorsated thas Ingtruotions vitizat success and although the houses at KhWAVGE were condemned and deatroyed, the people did not leavs the site bat morely built nov hovees. The aged LULDAI of Him ia the 1 eader of this amall group and cetually resides at rawains. On investigation it wes Poand that the peopie of KAFAIES do not boling to HMM but opiginally yore a soparate village. As thate ground is a good three hours walk froa HisM over a very precipitous traok and they have no ground at Hoa, thoy vere permitted to : frats 'offlelally' live at their own dite. A good settloment will bo conatryetod near the olid site which vas in a vory good condition.
deathe, and this wist bo the shabjee have occurrad in the dillage officials, through
A now village of LovaMOr, has joen formed neav ELAy it
These poopio vere originally a eoparato village, but encouraged by the misaion
1 amalgainated with EMAITNO. They have nov returmed to their oid site and wire issued with a soparate village reciater. Thay are still in the pepeess of buliding the village but it is near completion.


Although the patrol vas carried out during the "mot" season, most or the roads wore in good comilition with the excoption of the road into the with Timbe area from JLAP to HENGUNE, which was a vory muidy and in places very preeipitous traek. But beoause of the terrain this roal oan not be greatly impeoved.

However once in the main area, reads are of a good standard gonessily about eight foet wide and with some exceptiona, woil graded.

Stroase are arossed by moans of rough $\log$ briages whick ara washed avay in the floots but are comparitivoly esay to be roplaced. Nost villages had a good wator eupply with good foollity for washing, which however is not taken advantage of.

## EDUGMTON AMD MTSSIONS.

The opening of the Administration Sohool at RALALO has given a boost to the Macation of the apea. This sohoal caters for all the mountain areas of thasu and hence only a fov could be omrolled from the reapeotire areas. There are turive bogs from the Ttmbe at present attending the school.

The bulk of tho schosiboys of the Timbs are inoing oducated by the Lutharan Miselon, Whth URAp Mission Station whore 47 boys are attionding, and also at the Fillage sohools throughout the srea, For figures see Appendix 4 .

The lutheran Miesion has been operating in the area for about twanty years and konce has great influence, There are intseion represontatives in overy village who conduet a daily oervice. The misaion teachors in the viliages are generally very noat, tidy peraons, and are a good orample of peraomal hygions. The village sohools teaeh the ohiliren the rudirente of Arithmetic, reading and writing in the KOTTS language and Bible History. These village schools wore visited and although the education is not of a high staydard, Ifsol the Mission is doing its bagt with the material available, but until bettor trained teachers are avillable, the standard of village schools will not bo high.
churehes at owccike poople are very onergetic at butiding good ohurehes. The ant oorrugated from roofs. The ehureh at onocake even hat two soloured glass vindows. The missionary in charge of ulap mission does an annual patro). of the aroa. The larger tiliages are alvays equipped with toro Rest Houses, one for the Government Officere and one for the Mlasionary.

## HET5筑

1. The Europesn medical assistant at Masu carried out a madioal patrol of the area in December 1956.

At the moment there are five Aid Posts Orderifes otationed in the area. Thay sre:-
A.P.O. KIVIONG of HENGUNE ares.
A.P.O. OLI of DAYOT and surroundeng villages.

BATAFIROOK of LENAMON and surrounting viliages.
KAL ${ }^{2 n}$ M
ULI
of KOMJTT and surrouniling villages.
of TONOT.
On the whole these orderlies appear to be doing good work in their areas, and are ondoavouring to treat all the people, aithough it wes stated that not all people with atiments report for irestment. The value of the Aid Post Orderlies was explained to the poople and they ware encouraged to obfain treatmeat from these orderlies if necessary.

Throughout the patrol only three seriously ill were sighted and roforred to to the Hospital at Hesu. Thess casos wors one bad T.B., one Tropsesl Uloer, far advanced. and one malnutrition. Numorous small sores and small Tropiosl Uloers were sighted and are being treated by the A. R.O.s.

Most of the villages had one or two malaric cases, (see appenitx A), these also being treated in the village. Tho poople were advised that if for any reason they did visit the ooast, they should reoive malarial supprossives. Any of these mountain poople vieiting Wasu are issusd with these.
reated at the at present there are 49 patiente from the Timbe area being patroq at the Elap Hanside Colong. No new cases were sighted duting this patro..

As mentioned proviousiy, goitres are prevalent in the LSAAMON and Yalinealy, a total of 67 proviousiy, goitres are

The usual nueber of skin oomplaints, such as Tinea and Seabiea were sighted, and also numerous sores caused by burns. At night the poople sleep beside fires and during sleep their legs sometimes go into the fire thue causing burns which turn into sores. This was noticed more so am yst the women many of which hid legs sovered in scara. These were all given dressings by the A.P.O.

I did not take a Native Modical Assistant from Vasu with we but all A.P. On mets an at thair boundaries and accompaniec me through their areas of work.
titses.
The total population of the ares is 10219, which shows an
Inerease of 241 from the inst censue ifgures of December, 1955, of this inerease Beths over Deaths 392 against 233, scounted for 159 and migrations and intitial census accountol for the othor 82.

Villages with deaths over Births are as folluwat-
VILLAGEE
BIRTHS

| Pinang | 4 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pobung | 3 | 8 |
| Takop | 6 | 8 |
| Yungeg | 4 | 5 |
| Slang | - | 1 |

PUPLLS ATEXDTHG LUTHMANY KISSION THLLAGK SGHOOTS.

| Vrivics | MALS | Fevtates | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WAVIT | 31 | 27 | 58 |
| TAXOP | 87 | 98 | 185 |
| EUSIAN | 35 | 13 | 53 |
| SANGGIT | 48 | 38 | 86 |
| amgars | 40 | 38 | 78 |
| SAMBANGAN | 38 | 50 | \$8 |
| H OMZIUKINAT | 34 | 19 | 53 |
| DAWOT | 33 |  | 33 |
| PIMOHONG | 24 | 24 | 4.8 |
| HRatamg | 39 | 26 | 51 |
| Tax ${ }^{\text {Pep }}$ | 25 | 20 | 45 |
| BTHTMAMG | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| IMow | 22. | 49 | 31 |
| LBAMOR | 43 | 31 | 74 |
| KOIYAS | 17 | 7 | 24 |
| KOMETY | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| TOGIPLAN | 13 | 4 | 19 |
| HAMEL \%NG ${ }_{\text {I }}$ | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| TOWA? | 18 | 11 | 27 |
| total | 578 | 426 | 100\%. |
| fowelat |  |  |  |

nusemathas If
Thepi

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER




