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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Wasu

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Wasu and Finschhafen]

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4 04 1956/57	1-13	L.M. HANSON	CPO	KOTTE - HUBE ROAD	MAD	24.9.56 - 12.10.56	
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[1] 204 1956/57	1-30	R. J. GREEN	CPO	KOMBA AND SPERT CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	29.9.56-19.12.56	
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[Original reports filed with Wasu, 1956/57]

PATROL REPORT OF: FINSCHHAFEN ACC. NO: 496
VOL. NO: 8: 1956/1957 NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 9

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[5]5-56/57.		WHITE T.W ADD	KALASA SUB-DIVISION		14.10.56 - 2.11.56	
[6]8-56/57			KOTTE-DEDUA ROAD		24.11.56 - 20.12.56	
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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1956/57

FINSCHHAFEN

Report No.	Officer Conducting	Area Patrolled
FINSCHHAEEN		
1 - 56/57	T.W.White	Yaben Census Division
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-Ulap Area and Siassi
9 - 56/57	N.J.Cavanagh	Kotte-Hube Road
10- 56/57	L.M.Hanson	Kotte Census Division
11 - 56/57	T.W.White	Siassi Islands
WASU		
2 - 56/57	R.J. Green	Komba and Selepet Census Divisions
3 - 56/57	N.J.Cavanagh	Timbe Consus Division

CORIGINAL)

30/9/11



PATROL REPORT

	District of MOROBE. Report NoWASU 2 95 1956/57.
	Patrol Conducted by R. J. GREEN CASET PETRON 10FFE.
	Area Patrolled KOMBA AND SELEPET CENSUS SUB. DIVS
13	Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1/14.
1	Natives 2 R. P. N. G. C : 2 N. M. A : 3 D. A. S. F.
1	Dyration—From 29 / 9 /1956 to 19 / 12 /1956
9	Number of Days 48.
3	Did Medicai Assistant Accompany?
9	Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8 55/15
3	Medical /3 /1956
	Map Reference
1	Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION; ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
,	EXTENSION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
7	DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.
	Forwarded, please.
	11
	8/3/1057 GM priland
	9/3/1957 GM prilsing of District of finisher
	District Commissioner
	Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
	Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
	Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
	Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
	Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
	Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

HA.30-9-76.

20th March, 1957.

District Offficer, LAE.

WASU F/R No. 2 of 56/57

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

An excellent report has been submitted by Mr. Green.

It is difficult to visualise any large scale agricultural projects owing to the scarcity of land.

Would it be possible to convert the "Churchbuilding fever" into a "village building fever".

The notes on anthropology is most interesting.

MARIA

DIRECTOR

TWW/ BMB

pu.

Fin. 30/1 - 121

Sub-District Office FINSCHHAFEN

28th February, 1957.

The District Offic strict Officer, ment of Native Affairs,

> Batrol Report No. W.2 - 1956/57 - R.J. GREEN C.P.O. KOMBA/SELEPET - FINSCHHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT

Enclosed herewith please find Original and One Copy of the abovenamed Fatrol Report plus claim for Camping Allowance (4 copies).

Mr. Green has submitted a very good report. It solvious that this Officer is thorough and efficient in carrying out his patrolling duties and has a good insight into Native Affairs of the area reported. Mr. Green is to be commended for his painstaking efforts.

My comments are as follows :

NATIVE SITUATIONS

You are already aware of the large number of natives absent from villages in the Wasu area. This area has been closed for a further six months and I am eagerly awaiting the Director's reply to our proposal effecting future recruiting and repatriation in this Sub-District Probably, the worst effect are the number of natives being infected with the Malaria and the introduction of alien diseases to these high inland regions. Members of the redical staff in this Sub-District are deeply perturbed by the problem. I quote from a recent report covering the Timbe area submitted by the Medical Assistant, Wass...

" In the past, deaths from Malaria have been alarmingly high.
These were mostly due to the recruited native returning to
his willage. Female and child spleen rates are few in
comparison with the male, moreso those who have returned
from employment. " from employment.

I have recently had a memorandum from the Assistant District Officer referring to a large number of natives from the KIRARO and ILOKO villages wishing to migrate to villages in the Wain area. There is no doubt that these communities are the most unsettled in the Sub-Division and there seems little that can be done at the moment to subdue their restless nature.

A large number of trade stores, supported by the Lutheran Mission have been opened in various villages in this Sub District Although the natives in charge of them have little idea of business management, they provide good training in commerce and all efficers should do that they can to assist them to be managed correctly.

The shortage of land and the intense over-cultivation in the Tomba area, and parts of the Selepet, are going to provide a problem of some magnitude. The population in these areas is increasing rapidly, and in the case of some Timbe communities, it may ultimately be necessary for them to migrate and occupy the sparsely populated northern slopes of the coastal range.

I concur with Mr. Green about the timber shortage is acute and re-afferestation is vital. Would it be possible for a patrol to be conducted by the Ferestry Department and steps taken to remady this matter. I understand that a large number of Casureina frees have been planted in the Central Highlands with great success. It is important that steps be taken to remedy this problem as soon as possible.

There is no doubt that a Patrol Post should be established somewhere in the inland region. My own particular choice was hear the saddle between the Selepet and the Timbe Sub-Divisions. This is one reason why I am auxious to see the War w'llap Road eventually extended into this area. A road is quite practical and the rugged terrain does not allow for the construction of Air Strips, the former is the only way of providing ampossibility to such a post.

VILLAGES

It is a pity that the natives would not take the same palme-taking efforts to construct better type houses as they do palacial churches. There is no doubt that many aspects of native life has suffered due to the "Church-building fever " that has swept through the area. The planting of Subsistance gardens has even been neglected on some occasions. It is intended to discuss this matter with Reverend Wagner at Ulap and also the problem of the ever-night shanties located in villaged near the Mission Station. Natives must be made aware of their responsibilities in carring for these places in a manner manner. earing for these places in a proper manner.

ROADS, BRIDGES

Good progress has been made on the read from Wasm to Ulap and although the grade will have to be improved in a number of places it is hoped that this read will be open for traffic by the end of this year.

This Officer is quite confident that with perseverance and supervision, a whicular road can be extended into the Komba, and over the Selepet/Timbe Saddle into the Timbe area. The construct of such a road is highly desirable not only because it would greatly enhance economic development, but because of the closer contact and manifold benefits that would evolve as the result of more efficient ruetion native administration.

The lack of available land for the establishment of permanent tree crops will limit any ideas of big economic expansion. It is pleasing to note the number of new coffee seedlings that have been planted. The best we can aim for is the Subsistance Farmer with a small margin of each cropping. It has been stressed that all plantings are to be undertaken on the individual family basis. I am strongly opposed to collective plantings and Mr. Green's description of their dismal failure is not in the least surprising.

ANTHE OPOLOGY

The connection between the Komba natives and those of Siassi is extremely interesting. It appears from the evidence given that a link between these two people is very likely.

It was recommended that more assistance be given to Etep Hansonide Colony, but I understand that the Director of Public Health has informed that it is not possible to help with the provision of suitable quarters at the Colony. It is hoped that such items as blankets, and soap as previously requested for the immates can be made awailable.

Fin. 30/1 - 121

Page Ne. 3.

EDUCATION

There is no doubt that the opening of the Administration school at Kalelo, which will serve the children of the intend regions will be greatly appreciated. It is hoped that additional schools can be opened in the Konte/Selepet regions within the next few years.

Mr. Green's walk over the Sarawagged Range and into les, was an arduous unfertaking, and it is pleasing to see samething of the Pioneer spirit in this young Officer.

al (60 =

A/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Masu 2 of 1956/57.

Conducted by:

R.J. GREEN Gadet Patrol Officer.

Number of Days: Forty eight (48)

Area Patrolled: KOMBA and SELEPET census sub-divisions

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census revision

2. Extension of economic development

3. Routine administration

Appendix 'A'

HEALTH

Appendix 'B'

EDUCATION

PATROL MAP

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47	202		
Com		 	

Saturday 29th WASU to SIO - 31 hours. Kasawari, Rhomba and hwama rivers crossed en route: all forded without difficulty.

Sunday 30th At SIO. Discussed village matters with officials.

October

Monday 1st 3 hours from SIO to LAMBANG_GANDO - an illand village of the Sio census sub-division.

LAMBANG_GANDO to MNLA, the first Komba village,

2 hours.

Tuesday 2nd Amended Census (MULA) and inspected village.

A.P.O. Pongo of SIO medically examined villagers:
only a few unor sores requiring treatment.
Coffee trainees prepared nursery and re-lined
recently planted seedlings. Village sanitation
put in order. Visited village school.

Wednesday 3rd Departure for KUMBIP delayed due to insufficient carriers: slow trip taking 42 hours. Revised census, inspected village and carried out medical examination.

Thursday 4th Coffee trainees re-lining new coffee seedlings.
Inspected village school then left for TAUKNAVE.

hour. Hamlet of MAWANGA inspected en route Appro imately ½ hour from TAUKNAVE.

On arrival TAUKNAVE, village censused and all
people medically examined. Village inspected.
Coffee assistants re-lined new cotice seedlings.
Compiled new village book.

Friday 5th To MALANDUM - 45 minutes. Puleng River crossed.

Road near river recently damaged by landslide.

Census amended, village inspected etc. Young coffee trees re-planted. Compiled new village book.

Saturday 6th To MANGAM _ 25 minutes. Hamlet of MANGAM

(Andingding) inspected en route. Medical check.

Revised census and inspected village. A few

new coffee trees re-lined. To PULING _ 40 mins.

Sunday 7th At PULENG. Amended census and inspected village.

New coffee trees re-lined by coffee assistants.

New village book compiled.

llonday 8th To SATFANGA - 1 hour. Village congused and inspected. Medical check. Coffee seedlings re-lined; nursery established. Compiled new village book.

Tuesday 9th To SAMBORI - 30 mins. Revised census and inspected.
A good number of new coffee seedlings recently planted re-lined. Coffee nursery established.
Returned to SATFANGA.

Wednesday 10th To LANGA - 21 hours. Heavy continuous rain from time of arrival to nightfall.

11th

Amended census at LANGA then walked to nearby village of SAUNGE - t hour and revised census and inspected village. Peturned to LANGA and inspected village and visited mission school.

ay 12th To KOPA via SAUNGE - 40 mins. Censused and inspected. Coffee seedlings re-planted. Medical examination. Compiled new village book.

DIARY CONT	TMILED	(11)
October		
Saturday	13th	To WARAN - 45 minutes. Amended census and inspected village - in disgraceful state. Moved on to INDAGAN - 15 mins.
Sunday	14th	At INDAGEN. New village book for WAREN compiled.
Monday	15th 7	Amended census at INDAGEN. Visited village mission school. Heavy rain during afternoon unable to inspect village.
Tuesday	16th	Inspected INDAGEN villaged Than to MUSEP - thour. Census amended, village inspected and medical check carried out. New area for coffee planting marked out. Returned to
		INDAGEN. CORRECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P
Wednesday	17th	To KOMBANG - 40 mins. Revised census and inspected. Then to CATSENG - 5 mins where same duties performed. All inhabitants of both villages medically examined.
Thursday	18th	To village of WANAM - 40 mins From GATSENG
Hage that		over rough track. This vill ge not previously visited and it is hidden from neighbouring villages by hills. Population of approximately 100 previously lined at KORBANG, GATSENG, LAMA
	GERAUN	and GUALM. Separate village book issued. Village inspected and instructions re road, housing and sanitation improvement given to probationary Iuluai appointed by this patrol. WANAM to LAMA - 45 mins. over native track.
Madmesday	GERAUN	IAMA to CUATM - 15 minutes on good road. Amended census, GUATM, and inspected village. New village book compiled for WANAM.
Friday	19th	to LAMA - 15 mins. Village censused and inspected. Little coffee here due to very stoney ground. Visited village school. To KONGE - 45 minutes.
Saturday	20th	Amended Census and carried out medical check. Inspected village and visited village school. D.A.S.F. trainees prepared coffee nursery.
Sunday	21st	To UNUMU - 15 mins. Compiled new village book for KONGE
Monday	22nd	Revised Census at UNUMU and inspected village. To UMUN - 15 mins. Censused and inspected an returned to UMUNU.
Tuesday	23rd	To SIKAM - 30 mins. Revised census and 30 mins. inspected village. Medical inspected: tre given. Returned to UNUNU via UNUN and change on instructions given yesterday re sanite Visited village school at UNUNU - school
a modey		entertained patrol with games. ing with
Wednesday	24th	To SAPE - 15 mins. Amended Census and AN and Village. New coffee seedlings re-li
Thursday	25th	To GUMUM - 15 mins. Censused and for DUMUT Medical check. Amended
Friday	26th	Visited village mission school the ILAKA 35 mins. Policeman and N. Lae across the inspect the several small settle before re-joining the patrol at
		Consus at ILAKA.

DIARY CONT	INUED	(11)
October		
Saturday	13th	To WARAN - 45 minutes. Amended census and inspected village - in disgraceful state. Moved on to INDAGEN - 15 mins.
Sunday	14th	At INDAGEN. New village book for WAREN compiled.
Monday	15th 7	Amended census at INDAGEN. Visited village mission school. Heavy rain during afternoon unable to inspect village.
Tuesday	16th	Inspected INDAGEN villaged Then to MUSEP - hour. Census amended, village inspected and medical check carried out. New area for coffee planting marked out. Returned to INDAGEN.
Wednesday	17th	To KGBANG - 4) mins. Revised census and inspected. Then to GATSENG - 5 mins where same duties performed. All inhabitants of both villages medically examined.
Thursday	18th GERAUN	To village of WANAM - 40 mins. From GATSENG over rough track. This village not previously visited and it is hidden from neighbouring villages by hills. Population of approximately 100 previously lined at KOMBANG, GATSENG, LAMA
	GERAUN	Village inspected and instructions re road, housing and sanitation improvement given to probationary Luluai. appointed by this patrol. WANAM to LAMA - 45 mins. over native track.
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Friday	19th	To LAMA - 15 mins. Village consused and inspected. Little coffee here due to very stoney ground. Visited village school. To KOUGE - 45 minutes.
Saturday	20th	Amended Census and carried out medical check. Inspected village and visited village school. D.A.S.F. trainees prepared coffee nursery.
Sunday	21st	To UNUNU - 15 mins. Compiled new village book for KONGE
Monday	22nd	Revised Census at UNUNU and inspected village. To UMUN - 15 mins. Censused and inspected and returned to UMUNU.
Tuesday	23rd	To SIKAM - 30 mins. Revised census and inspected village. Medical inspected: treatment given. Returned to UNUNU via UNUN and checked on instructions given yesterday re sanitation. Visited village school at UNUNU - school children
		entertained patrol with gares.
Wednesday	24th	To. SAPE - 15 mins. Amended Census and inspected Village. New coffee seedlings re-lined.
Thursday	25 th	To GUMUM - 15 mins. Consused and inspected. Medical check.
Friday	26th	Visited village mission school then proveeded to ILAKA 35 mins. Policemen and N.M.A. instructed to inspect the several small settlements near GUMUM before re-joining the patrol at ILAKA. Amended
		Census at ILARA.

DIAR	r con	TINI	UED.

1956 - October

Inspected ILAKO village. Police Constable and A.P.O. to Killo - Found in satisfactory condition. Visited Village school.

To SANON - 25 minutes. Amended census, inspected village and carried out medical check. Visited Saturday KIRARO village school. Sunday 28th To BAMUROFTA - 20 mins. Compiled new gillage book for GUMUN. At BAMROFTA. Amended census and inspected village. D.A.S.F. trainees marked out several Monday 29th small coffee lots. Patrol commenced journey back to WASU to make preparations for forthcoming visit of Duke of Tuesday 30th Edingurgh to Iae.

BANUROFTA to EMENDENGAN - 2 hours. Changed carriers. ERANDENGAN to KABUM - 3 hours. KABUM

A TOP to SATAP - 3 hours. Slept at SATAP. SATAP to MASU via ULAP, ETEP and New MASU/ULAF Road. Wednesday 31: Patrol resumed - WASU to BELOBIBI - 5% hours in heavy rain. Inspected road work and proposed site new Government School at KALELO en route. Work on School buildings will commence immediately. Rovised census BELOBIBI and WILIOM. Then moved to KONDOLO - 2 hours MONDAY Amended census. To Was - 12 hours. Revised Census figures for NIDBAKO and WAP villages. Wednesday 5th To KABUM - 24 hours. Thursday Amended census figures KABUM and KONINDO villages. 6th To SORONG to revice Census p.m. All people of the three villages medically e amined. Native Coffee Assistant pruning coffee. Friday To SELEPET - 35 mins. Census checkeds medical e amination. To INDUM - 30 mins. Census 7th revised. Compiled statistics INDUM village then moved to WEKAE > 30 mins - and revised census. To APENDENGAN - 50 mins. Saturday 8th Sunday 9th Revised census at ARANGENDAN To GILANG - 15 mins. Census checked and medical inspection carried out. To UBAT - 30 mins. Censused and medically checked.
To TIPSIT - 30 mins. Amended census DENGGIDO - illage. Monday loth Census revision- TIPSIT village. Meeting with Tuesday 11th village officials from KOMBA area. To KABUM 32 hours - changed carriers at GRANDANGAN and INDUM. To SATOP - 31 hours. Revised census for DOMUT and SATOP villages. To HOMGO 12 hours. Amended Census. To MASU 32 hours. Wednesday 12th At WASU. Preparing for walk to Lae across the Thursday 13th SARANAGGED Range. Friday 14th At WASU.

December 1956

Saturday

Sunday 16th makes an annual, rolling

Left MASU at 6 a.m. - 21 hours to ULAP
Mission station. 51 hours to top of Coastal
Range - 6,000 ft. Descended to KABUM (3,450 ft)
- 1 hour. Heavy rain - slept at KABUM.

From KABUM to KIRINO (6,075 ft) - 3 hours through
SELEPET. KIAIPO is last village before SARAWAGGED
Range. Remained overnight. Left KIRINO at 6 a.m.
to climb SARAWAGGED. Long hard climb to MONGI
camp (at 9.300 ft. appro imately) - 6 hours. camp (at 9,300 ft. appro imately) - 6 hours.
Weather (on top) looked 0. K. so decided to climb
the last 2,500 ft to the "top" today instead of
camping at MONGI. This climb took 12 hours:
very steep. Extrusting after the 6 hours climb
to MONGI camp. Finally made camp in some old
native hunting buts near southern ridge of the range. Heavy rain during late afternoon; not very cold.

Wash patrol post is installed patrol cortage has been so

Left SARAWARGED camp at 6.30 a.m. for descent to NABA village of ZITARI. The hardest day of the trip - 10 hours. Descent from SARAWARGED is through dense trackless moss forest -Depressing walking. The route follows the MARIBI River from its source until ZITARI village is reached. Very tired, slept heavily.

the estadednesday 19th

infrequent and surmory.

Left ZITARI 6 a.m. - uphill (Exasperating rather than tiring). Climb to SLEUE village then downhill all the way to BUMAYONG village (LAE) Made good time arriving BUMAYONG 4 p.m. Passed through KWAPSANEK (ONDOMAN), GAWON, GWABADIK and BUYABIM. Crossed wire suspension bridge across BUSU River between BUYABIM and BUMAYONG. Lutheran Mission Circles supplied transport from BUMAYONG to LAE. kindly age of semi-sophismostion - a rather vague term - waich about a number of problems connected with their development of the large numbers of a number of problems connected with their developments been reached with or other acres of a number of a for a pair of the large numbers of a number of a

because so plays accord for all the result of the bayer in the state of the bayer in the state of the state o

INTRODUCTION:

The Komba/Selepet area is an interesting one. The large population (13.846) has reached a stage of semi-sophistication which makes an annual, routine patrol of the area inadequate. The people are anxious to improve themselves but to, date have had little opportunity due to their isolation. The area is part of the heavily populated inland area controlled by the Wasu patrol post and which is effectively sealed-off from the coast by a high (5.500-7.000 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 consideration in any plan formulated for the development of the region. It could cause much discontent and frustration. It is, to my mind, the main reason why the Wasu patrol post is inadequate, and the sooner thexpatralxpustx 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 date, the staff shortage has been so acute that cadets have had to try and keep the place going."

Until recently these people had few medical benefits and fewer sducational facilities. Medical patrols to the area have been infrequent and cursory. 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 SITUATION:

It has been mentioned that the Komba/Selepet people have reached a stage of semi-sophistication - a rather vague term - which has brought about a number of problems connected with their development. This stage has been reached mainly because of the large numbers of young men who have gone away to work during the post-war years. On their return they are naturally dissatisfied with the staid life in the village and the lack of opportunity of doing something useful thete. They are unwilling to take orders from the village official, not only because he plays second fiddle to the mission representatives, but also because, in most 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 men are unable to settle down to village life and so are continually absent in employment.

The current restrictions on employment of natives from this area has shown this clearly. A large number of young men who 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 ILOKO 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 months each year at that village. It is thought quite probable that some ILOKA's and some ZITARI's often evade patrols in their respective areas by moving between villages. This has also been noticed by patrols in the NABA,

A significant factor tending to support the "semi-sophisticated" tag is the increasing popularity of casual labour and a dr corresponding decline in the popularity of contract labour. Each year the number employed casually increases. In my opinion (and

recruiting done in this area in ten years time. The restrictions on employment have given a boost to this. Most of those who have left the villages during this period have entered casual employment in the villages during this period have entered casual employment in the and found they don't have to work as hard to get as much (and often more) pay. Another type of employment becoming popular with the Komba Selepet's is contract work on KARKAR Island plantations. This is an avenue only "discovered" since the ban on employment.

Trade Stores

Two or three villages have tried to create a source of revenue by opening small village stores, however they have had no xxx success because of their lack of knowledge and experience of store-keeping. They purchase foodstuffs and other stock items from the Lutheran mission store at Ulap and have the stock transported (for which they pay porterage) to the village store. Generally they then was all at the purchase price! An endeavour was made to explain the rudiments of store-keeping to these villages, but I doubt if it will prove to any advantage. It is a pity more assistance cannot be given to these people who have taken the initiative on their own behalf.

the Land Problem

The number of land disputes brought before patrols for settlement is amazing. Many are stock complaints and are brought out for an airing each patrol. But the great majority brought before this patrol were legitimate disputes and amicable settlements were reached. Particularly frequent are disputes over hunting rights: ownership of the few, postage-stamp size areas of bush in the Komba and Selepet is jealously guarded.

The big problem of course is the of land aveilable for cash crops and this has been dealt with in "Economic Development" section of this report. As mentioned in the Introduction it could cause a lot of discontent and frustration in this area.

The timber shortage is acute and some steps should be taken to remedy this. Some villages have no timber resources at all. 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 land-use cycle. A type which would provide firewood after four or five years growth would be ideal. I believe such a species is grown extensively in the Central Highlands.

Within the Komba/Selepet basin (not including those xx villages situated on the northern side of the coastal 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 rapidly it will be realised that the shortage of land is a real problem and one that will require considerable attention in the near future.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Recent patrols have commented on the fact that yillage officials are, generally, dominated by the village mission represent atives. This position still exists and will continue to exist until a better-educated, better-trained and more confident official can be obtained. But, no doubt, by the time 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 essentiathat the officials be guided and assisted continually in the correct performance of their duties as in this area, which, due to the staff shortage, is supervised by only one junior D.N.A. officer, the only way to make any sort of progress is to have reliable and capable village 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 representative have a clearer idea of their respective powers and duties. Nevertheless a great deal of work remains, and this must be considered an important aspect of native administration in the Komba/Selepet for the next few years.

One of the main problems to be overcome is the unwillingness of suitable natives to accept the responsibility of becoming an official; but once some confidence is shown in them this should not be difficult.

Several villages want to have "unofficial councillors" appointed instead of village officials. They have obviously got the idea of the unofficial councillors from their more sophisticated neighbours, the coastal Sios. They feel it would be a step shead 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 sum up, it can be said that all village officials are carrying out their obligations as well as can be expected. Their attitude and understanding of their duties has improved during the last few years, and it will continue to improve while they are given careful advice and instructions. They can help a lot in bringing about satisfactory progress in their area.

VILLAGES.

Most of the Komba/Selepet villages are well-kept and attractive. Several have been beartified by the planting of ornamental shrubs and flowers. Lee to the lack of timber throughout the area most housing is of only fair standard, but despite this nearly all are nest and weatherpr or.

church-building fever has gripped the Komba/Selepet population started when a large, attractive church with a corrugat moof and pit-same timber walls was constructed at HNX UNUMO vil and ce them several villages have eracted similar buildings, site as a village entering the fray determined to out-do

the others. These buildings cost a considerable amount of money and the 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 denied that the finished buildings are creditable structures and do such 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 attractive and fertile valley between GATSENG and LAMA 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 census at GATSENG, KOMBANG and LAMA, but they were instructed to await future patrols 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.

A hamlet of TAUKNAVE village in the POLENG area colled MARUNGA, and located near the road between KUMBIP and TAUKNAVE was visited. This hamlet was originally the home village of the MULA natives who have now settled on the northern side of the coastal range towards SIO. It is recommended that this hamlet be visited by future patrols.

The village officials and people of LAMA wish to move to a new site 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 amalgamated in the large UNUNU village, were advised by aprevious patrol 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 UMUN and SIKAM are now seperate. clean villages.

Although the whole area & densely populated and villages are close together many people reside, for most of the week, in garden houses and come to the villages at weekends to attend the church services. Cthers live at small (and generally dirty) hamlets in the pig area. A good deal of time was spend by the patrol inspection these hamlets and garden houses and, as could be expected, most were below standard. As these garden houses and "pig" hamlets are where a lot of the people actually live, it is felt that regular inspection of them should be carried out to ensure that retrogression in living standards does not occur.

Finally, I would like to comment on the state of villages located near the mission station at ULAP. For some reason the general standard of these villages is well below that of the villages situated further inland. This is aggravated by the fact that the mission 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 congregation. It is difficult to have any improvement work carried out on these villages as no one admits responsibility for them. It should be the responsibility 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 to the notice of the missionary-in-charge who, in turn, can discuss it with the congregation leaders. Certainly something must be done to raise the standard of housing and semitation there.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND RESTHOUSES

As the care is densely populated and all villages are close together, inter-village tracks are well maintained. With few exceptions, they are well-graded and walking the the KAMBA/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 SATAP 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 KABUM. This is probably the best route to commence a patrol.
- (111) 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 entry into the KONBA/SELEPET is much gas easier than into other inland divisions of this area, particularly the ORAWA/YUPNA.

At the present time a road from WASU to the ULAP mission station, a distance of about five miles, is under construction. It is hoped that when this is completed a Government station can be zatable established near ULAP. 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 also been a problem. When it is realized that most of the labourers had a two or three walk from their villages to the road site the difficulties of constructing a road in this area can be appreciated. It is considered possible that later this road can be extended to enter right 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 of traffic passes over the CROMWELL Mts. into KALASA from MELANDUM in the PULENG area. This is also a popular route to the coast at GITUA. The people of ZAUMA - a hamlet of KNNOW KUMUKIO on the SIO coast - who originally came from TAUKNAVE village used this route when settling on the other side of the coastal range.

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

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

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Economic development in this area is a problem because of the short 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 date 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 used to extend planting.

Recently three native agricultural assistants were past posted to the axem wasu area and they have spent a good deal of time in the KOMBA/SELEPET improving planting technique, setting-up an nurseries and pruning. The natives are very glad they are there, and have given them every co-operation. Listed hereunder are the numbers of new coffee seedlings planted in the area under the supervision of these native assistants......

	KOMBA	SELEPET			
MULA	100	BELOMBIBI	007		
KUMBIP	300		803		
TAUKNAVE	332	WILIOM	324		
MELAN DUM		KONDOLO	298		
PULENG	177	WAP	744		
SATPAGNA	480	NIMBAKO	191		
THE PERSON NAMED IN	429	KONINDO	266		
SAMBORI	283	SATOP	68		
LANGA	937				
SAUNGE	611		2.694		
KOPA	1069		2.094		
MUSEP	289		a 10 0 30 1		
KCMBANG	532				
GATSENG	95				
WANAM	185				
GERAUN	475				
KONGE	119				
UNUNU	163				
UMUN	331				
SIKAM	167				
SAPE	192				
GUMUN	239				
SANON	216				
BAMUROFTA	531				

(Totals next page)

Totals ... KOMBA

SELEPET

8.252

2,694

Grand Total 10.946

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 PULENG river area at the present time but the people are very keen to plant and have purchased seed from other KOMBA villages. The coffee that has been planted seems to be doing well and these PULENG villages may become the largest coffee growers in the area as they possess more land than their neighbours.

Some villages have small plots of Highland coffee seedlings. They are highly prized. These seedlings have grown from seed brought 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 through D.A.S.F. and this has since been distributed throughout the area.

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

Much work remains, however, in the field of economic development in the KOMBA/SELEPET. If it were 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 with the present scheme, keeping a watchful eye on the progress to ensure that not too much land is alienated to the growing of the cash crop.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

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

In build, the KOMBA's (and SELEPET's) are much 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 has long been lost by most, but I was fortunate in locating a very old man at INDAGEN village who remembered most of it. This man is the one from whom Dr. Schmitz obtained most of his information. As a matter of interest I write the story as it was related to me......

"Originally the entire KOMBA/SELEPETarea, the area drained by the KWAMA river and its tributaries, was completely uninhabited. At that time the SIO coast too was unpopulated. As far as I know the nearest inhabited area was the home of our forefathers - the SIASSI islands. They came from an island that we called KELENCE.

One day some men built some large cances and decided to make a trip to the mainland to see what was there. They had a good trip - no cances were lost - and they landed near SIO. They saw this was tarea extenting inland, apparently uninhabited, and when they got back to KELENGE they told everyone about it. Their story so impressed one man(I forget his name) that he decided to settle on the coast near SIO with his wife.

Later, when his eldest son, INZANG, was grown up he took him inland hunting. They found an area of very good which we call KULAVI and decided that the family should move from the coast and settle there. This they did, and when they were established and their gardens were in full production, INZANG said to his father: "Father, you go back to the coast and live there because you are now an old man. I will marry my sister SUREP and remain here at KULAVI and look after this land as it is very good land indeed."

INZANG and SUREP had a large family: four sons and four daughters. When they grew up INZANG took his family further inland to a place called DOLONGOM, which is between the present villages of WAP and LANGA. There they found the great KWAMA river and its main tributaries the PULENG, ANDA and BUMUNE(PEMENENG). INZANG then said to his children: "You must go out on your own now and find new ground. One son will take a sister and follow the PULENG river, one will go to the ANDA, one will settle along the KWAMA and the remaining son and daughter will go acrosssto the BUMUNE! If there are no people there then find some fertile land and settle down.

And that is all we row of those who settled along the PULENG, KWAMA and BUMUNE rivers. Our own forefathers followed the ANDA river and we know a little more about them. They first settled at ZEMBOM, which is between KOPA and UNUNU, but some of their children died, as ZEMBOM 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 so some migrated to new areas nearby.

The man who first settled at INDAGEN was known as KWER. He was out hunting and discovered a large area of very fertile ground which he named ARARA. When he returned to BELWIN he persuaded some people to join him and move to ARARA. They are the direct ancestors of the INDAGEN people. ARARA is just below the present site of INDAGEN village.

- 1. KULAVI....near LEMBANG.GANDO village of SIO coast.
- 11. BUMUNE river ... near SELEPET village.

And so, as the population increased, the entire KOMBA and SELEPET areas became settled. 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 in lack of knowledge of the subject, to check 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 Counce later.

It will be noticed that the old man who told the story says the population of the SELEPET as well as the KOMBA are descendants 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 reserved people. They also have a different language, although the linguistic boundary (if notice is taken of the present sub-division) has been incorrectly placed, as the KOMBA language really extends through TIPSIT, UPAT, and GITANG right to ERENDENGAN. On the other hand the SELEPET's are, like the KOMBA's, taller and of sturdier physique than neighbouring mountain tribes.

WASU TO LAE ACROSS THE SARAWACED RANGE:

To complete the patrol the writer and six selected natives walked from WASU to LAE, following an often-used route across the SARAWAGED Mts. The trip was carried out to find what the actual walking time from Wasu to Lae would be and to gain first-hand k knowledge 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 clothing per man and some tea and sugar. No food was carried: native foods only were eaten.

KIRARO, the last KOMBA village before the Sarawaged was reached on the afternoon of the second day out from Wasu. At dawn the next morning the party set out to climb the Barawaged. 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 through moss forest. Walking through moss forest 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 between 3.000 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 ke been burnt. This clearing is known as MONGI Camp and is about six hours walk 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.

Normally parties wishing to cross the Sarawaged camp here, but as the weather "on top" looked agreeable we decided to climb the lest 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 relieved when the summit was reached: this last stretch took about 1½ hours. Another ¾ hour brought us to the shacks (built by KONGE/Komba natives) and after a couple were put in order and fires lit a very tired party settled in for a good nights sleep.

Heavy rain fell during the evening but 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 track from the range until a couple of hours out of K ZITARI - the first Naba village. The route follows the MAREMBI river from its source. It was soon obvious that we were going the right way - the walk from Lae to Wasu would be heartbreaking! The descent through the moss forest on the Naba side is tricky and every restant village took 10 hours.

The last stretch - from Zitari to Lae - was comparatively easy. There were a couple of stiff climbs between Zitari and SAMBUE (MILILUGAN) but from then on it was downhill all the way. The party reached Bumayong mission centre at 4 P.M. and was kindly transported to Lae in a mission track.

The trip was done during the wet season but this proved no handicap. Apparently natives unfamiliar with the route are afraid of crossing during the wet but thore seems to be no reason for this as the weather is actually 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 Finschhafen. A few natives have lost their lives attempting to cross the range but it is certain they developed malaria in the colder climate.

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

APPENDIX "A"

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 than a dozen or so people were ordered to hospital for further treatment.

Nearly every year, however, an epidemis of some obscure respiratory illness sweeps portions of the area causing many deaths. It has been suggested that this sickness is whooping cough, and many Aid Post orderlies who have been present when the epidemic has occurred believe 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 sickness is required, as, if preventative treatment can be given, many lives will undoubtedly 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 complication, therefore some of the deaths that occurred during this epidemic have been attributed to pneumonia. Besides influenza and pneumonia, the other main killing disease is malaria. Deaths due to intestinal diseases are considerably lower than could be expected in such a densely populated area.

Aid Posts:

The KOMBA/SELEPET is fairly well supplied with aid-posts and, taking into the little supervision they have had, the A.P.O's seem to be carrying out their work reasonably well. They are, however, the dirtiest and untidlest A.P.O's I have struck. In other areas the A.P.O. is invariably the cleanest person in the village and is slways shown a lot of respect, but not in the KOMBA/SELEPET. 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 great deal of improvement will occur and a corresponding improvement in the attitude of the natives towards their aid-postxee seems probable.

All sid-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 that it will close if the Administration hospital moves to the proposed site for the new Government station near Ulap. While it is true that the use of this hospital as regards general treatment would then be reduced, the nurse-in-charge has gained the confidence of the local native women and now runs regular infant clinics. This is, I think, a significant step forward in the health 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 patients. The standard of housing in the colony is deplorable and improvement is urgently needed. The patients have their own gardens and the Government supplies a regular meat ration which is of great assistance. Recently the conditions at 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 ding a wonderful job. Senitation:

Sanitation throughout the area is satisfactory and most villages make a conscientious effort to keep their latrines in good end 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 xiking villages. Where the cause could not be ascertained the death was noted as "Unknown".

CAUSES OF DEATH

KOMBA

CENSUS 1956/57

NAME OF VILLAGE	INPANT MORT.	MAT. MORT.	INFLUENZA	PHEUMONIA	MALARIA	INJURY/ ACCIDENT	DYSENTERY DIARRHOER	T. B.	NATURAL	MICIONI	TOTAL
(A) KCMBA											
MULA		#		1							1
TAUKNAVE	1			1							2
MELAN DUM				1	1	1			1		4
MANGAM				2			*			2	4
PULENG			1	1			1			2000	3
SAMBORI			1	2	1						3
LANGA	1	1	1								3
SAUNGE			3	1							1
KOPA				1	1		N.		1		3
WARAN				1	2				1		4
INDAGEN						-	13/6		1	2	3
MUSEP	2		3		-				1	1	1
KOMBANG	1		12					1			1
GATSENG	1 2 1		6		-			1	1	1	2
LAMA					2						2.
KONGE	1				1					1	2
UNUNU	1		1								2
UMUN	3			1	1		1			1 4	6
SIKAM	1			2	1	1	1	1			3
SAPE			1	2	上線			130			3
GUMUN				1	1	1		1	1	13	5
ILOKA	2		4	1			-	1	-	4	12
SAN ON	1		1		1	11	36	1	1	100	3
BAMUROFTA	3		ì			-	Carrier .				4
TOTAL	14	1	10	16	11	3	2	4	6	10	77

CAUSES OF DEATH

SELEPET	-	CENSUS	1956/57
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	THE RESERVE SHAPE SHAPE	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	

			-	-		1 1		1	l-d	7 1	1 13
NAME OF VILLAGE	INFART MORT.	MAT. MORT.	AZMENTANI	PNEUMONIA	MALARIA	INJURY/ ACCIDENT	DYSENTERY DIARRHOR	7. B.	NATURAL	UNIXON OWN	TOTAL
(B) SELEPET		201123 201123 2020 01	GA TO THE TANK			150	vil.a.		2	1005	ne anunt
BELOMBIBI	10 11	1		1020	1	35 6	40000	70 E 60 73 5 5 6 6	0016	10000	2
MILIOM	acres	>/	00000	1	3	1	Manage 1	2	23.50		7
KONDOLO	lly no	man al	2	2	12/4		1	23,5 E B	92 32	2	7
NIMBAKO	1	in the	4	6	3	108 1	2	1	1		18
WAP	48	No. 0 192	4	5	1		1	2	30	2	15
KABUM	2	1	3	3	2	10203	3		100		14
KONINDO	1	500 00	4.	6	2	-	sahoo		350	S Charles	13
SORONG	0200	od ok	1	1	2	3	1	1000	100	Danie H	6
SELEPET	2	60 to	4	2	100	people divin	3	xers a ses	1020		11
OINDUM	2	15 00	5	7	2	32 23	5	SPOVE	1	1	23
WEKAE	es th	Depart .	2	1	1	10 25 3	Part 3	1024	1000	1074	12
ERENDENGAIT	3		6	1	2				1		
GILANG	1	1		1	1	1					1.
UPAT	2			1		1			1		4
DENGONDO		1	1		3				1	1 .	6
TIPSIT	2			2	2				2	1	9
DOMUT	2	1		2	1	1	1.1			1	7
CSATOP		-		4	1	. 1		1	1	1	9
HONGO				2		4		1		1	3
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TOTAL	16	4	36	46	3	5	16	6	8	9	173

APPENDIX "B"

EDUCATION:

The only body offering any educational facilities to these natives at the present time is the Lutheran mission. They have schools in most villages and a primary, lower area and upper area schools at their Ulap station.

The four-year course in the village schools is very rudimentary and on completion of the course the pupils have only a limited knowledge of the KOTTE language. With two exceptions the knack teachers in these village schools are very poor and have had little education themselves. The exceptions are at FNUNU and INDAGEN education themselves. The exceptions are at FNUNU and INDAGEN villages where the teachers are younger, better-educated men. In villages where the teachers are so poor that the children have some villages the teachers are so poor that the children have practically no knowledge at all, even after 4 years. In one practically no knowledge at all, even after 4 years. In one village, the teacher, who was supplying the dates of birth of the children born in the village during the year, insisted that one beby was born on the 76th. To of September 1956 :::

At the Ulap centre students gain a botter ed. In under the aupervision of two Foropean teachers; but mainly in the KOTTE language.

At the moment a Government school (village higher) is being erected at KALELO, the proposed site of the new Govt. station for the area. Fifty pupils from all the inland census division will be enrolled this year. The people were very pleased to hear that at last the Government was giving them a school.

It is hoped the school at Kalelo proves successful and muss encourages the Education department to build more schools. They are desperately needed.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

KOMBA / JELEFET.

59.		YE	AR.	19:	56	15	7														*															Gov	t. Print.	740	3/10.55.
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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

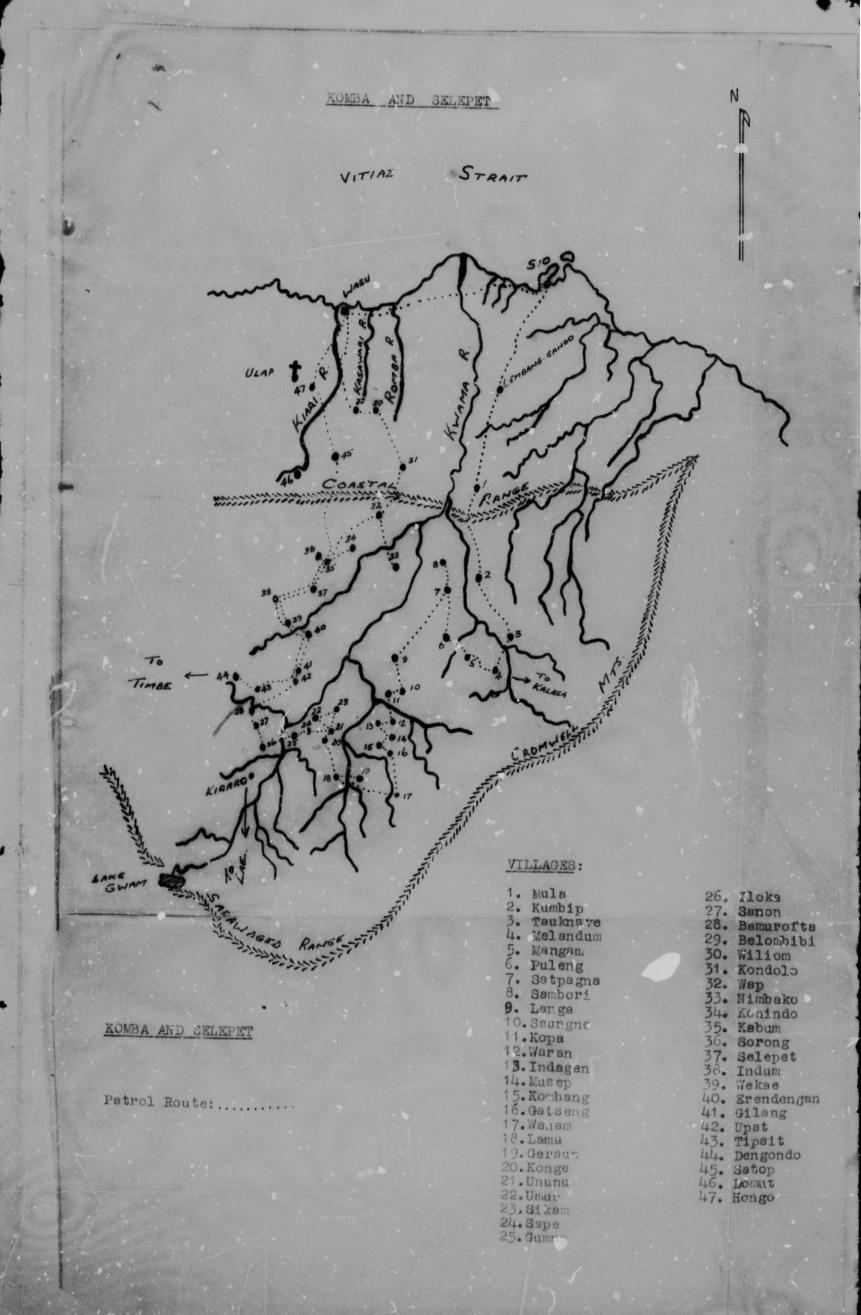
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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER KOMBA SELEPET.

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT 20 AUG 1957

District of MGRORE Report No. MAS. A. of 1.956/57. Patrol Conducted by N. J. CAVANAGH, CADET PATPOL OFFICIR Area Patrolled DIVISION Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL Natives A. R. P. M. J. S. P. FIELD WORKERS Duration—From S. J. J. J. 1957 to 23. J. 5. J. 19. 57. Number of Days J.		
Area Patrolled DIVISION Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL Natives R.R. M. J. J. D. A. J. F. FIELD WORKERS Duration—From 8/4/1957to23/. 5/1957 Number of Days	District of MCROBE	Report No
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans	Patrol Conducted by N.J. CAVANAGH,	CADET PATROL OFFICER
Natives	Area Patrolled TIMBE CENSUS	DIVISION
Duration—From8/4/1957to23/5/1957 Number of Days No	Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL	
Number of Days	Natives R.P.N.	.G.G. 2.D.A.S.F. FIELD WORKERS
Number of Days No	Duration—From8/4/1957to23/.	.5/1957
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?		
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services		
Medical		
Map Reference LAE 2034, SAGSAC 2035, MARKHAM 2033, MADANG 2037 4 miles to Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please.		
Objects of Patrol. 1. CENSUS REVISION 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please.		
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please. 19 18 /19 5 7 G. (Dancon)	1 Conche Darret	
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please. 19/8/1957 La La Lavrelon de la Lavrelon		
	AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.	de (Doncord
	Amount Paid for War Damage Compensati	ion £
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £		
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Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £		
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

33

Department of Native Affairs, 508
District Office.

ARH. DD

MIC

In

11th September, 1957.

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Reports No. 4 of 1956-57 No. 1 of 1957-58.

August, 1957, refer. 30/9/91 and 30/9/89, all of 22nd

In view of the provision of paragraph 4 (a) and (b) of Department of Native Affairs Circular Instruction No. 217 of 14/10/35, I shall be glad if you will advise on which particular aspect of the report you desire comment,

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

The District Officer,

2. 10. '57

The form of comments I desire are similar to those forwarded on your 30/1/9-554 (P/R1/57-58 Menyamya) which was also returned to you. The comments made are satisfactory.

(A.A.Roberts) or of Native

30-9-90

9th October, 1957.

The District Officer, Morobe District, IAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 1956/57

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 adequaterv cover the contents of the Report.

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

(J.K. MCCarthy)

20



TER STRY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ARH.DD

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

REPORTMENT XOR THE XADMINISTRATION

Department of Native Affairs, District Office,

LAE

In Reply Please Quote No 30-1-9-555

25th September, 1957.

Patrol Report WASU No.3 of 1956/57.
Mr. N. J. Cavanagh. Cadet Patrol Officer.

I forward herewith the report of a patrol by Mr. Cavanagh to the TIMBE Census Division.

There was some delay in forwarding this report from the Sub-District 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 quite 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. 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.

Entracts 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.

> R. Haviland.) STRICT OFFICER.

30/9/90

22nd August, 1957

The Pistriot Officer,

Patrol. Reports Mon. 4 and 5 -

The above mentioned Patrol Biports are returned for kind favour of your convents, please.

Bak &

ARH.AH

Department of Native Affairs, District Office, LAE.

19th. August, 1957.

Mr. N. Cavanagh, Patrol Officen, W A S U

PATROL REPORT NO. WASH 3 OF 1956-57

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 for some delay but as it is a report of your first sole patrol, please now that in future, patrol reports must be furnished within 14 days of the completion of a patrol.

- 2. It is a well-written and interesting report. The observance of Anzac Day at SAMBANGAN evidences your own interest in your work.
- 3. There seems to be a good and healthy Native Affairs' outlook in the TIMBE. A lot of Mission-biased areas are backward but this area is profiting economically at least.

I note that a large number of men have left since the Labour Restrictions were imposed in January, 1956. This cannot be avoided and there is no reason why a person should be prevented from leaving home if he wishes. Recruiting in a closed area is a different matter and, of course, cannot be tolerated, although I have yet to see any outstanding improvement because of closure.

- 4. A copy of your Section on agriculture will be forwarded to the District agricultural Officer.
- 5. A copy of the Section on Health will be sent to the District Medical Officer, together with copies of Appendices "B" and "C".
- 6. A copy of Appendix "A" will be forwarded to the District Education Officer.

assi

(A.R. Haviland) DISTRICT OFFICER.

Sub-District Office, FINSCHEAFEN.

6th August, 1957.

The District Officer, Dept. of Native Affairs, LAE.

PATROL REPORT WASU 3-1956/57. TIME SUB-DIVISION-CADET PATROL OFFICER V.J.CAVANAGH.

Exclosed please find two copies of the above Patrol Report.

My comments on this patrol are as follows:-

Introduction:

I am satisfied with the progress being made in the Timbe Sub-Division. These are a very backward people, who, prior to the establishment of Wasu Patrol Post, received very little attention. Recent and more regular patrols undertaken by officers of D.N.A., Public Health Department, and by native Agricultural Assistants, have now brought many benefits to these people, particularly in the Health and Economic spheres. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Gavanagu held Amzac Day ceremonies at one of the Timbe villages.

Native Affairs:

You will observe that Mr Cavanagh noted very few complaints were brought to the Patrol's notice. This is typical throughout the area in general. As you are aware, Mission domination is ver strong. 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 may have been transgressing, because of obvious repercussions which may occur afterwards. The Timbe are probably still suspicious about Administration motives, but regular patrolling and a sympathetic approach by Officers has created an atmosphere of good will which was certainly lacking during the first Post-War years. The Timbe are a timid low-abiding neople and present no real problems.

The large number of migrants from one village to another is also common throughout these parts of the Sub-District. In the early days scattered villages and hamlets were frequently amalgamated against their will by the Lutheran Mission and by some misguided D.N.A. officers, and they now seek to return to their own villages. Much of the Timbe area is over populated and as population density increases it vill probably be necessary to resettle some communities in more sparsely settled areas, in time to come. Your will note the number away in employment is, as usual, large. I known the Recruiting and Repatriation policy is under review and it is the people like the primitive fimbe that the Administration should seek full responsibility to protect. In past years we have let them down badly. No other comments are made although I should like to know when some concrete steps are going to be taken as the situation at the moment is ludicrous and most unsatisfactory from both the native and the employer's viewpoint. I am certain that local control is the only satisfactory solution.

Agriculture:

Since the posting of native Agriculture assistants to Wasu Patrol Post, quite 2 lot of help has been given to the people in establishing properly planted coffee gardens and I am very pleased at the progress being made. Coffee grows ideally in this area and the natives are being encouraged to plant family blocks of economical size. Collective plantings are strongly liscouraged.

Pood

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Taballistrice Wif Lot,

F PSEINE PRE

Villages:

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

Roads & Bridges:

It will be virtually fapossible to build vehicular roads within the Timbo itself, but in the future I visualise extending the Wasu/Ulap road through the Komba area and over the Komba/Timbe divide into the heavily populated Hengune area of the Timbe. The route has been surveyed and as a long range plan I am sure such a route would be practical. This divide, between the two Sub-Divisions, would also be an ideal location for a future Patrol Post.

Mucation:

ABRETION OF PATROL :

HAST D.W.A. PARTOR

It is gratifying to note that some Timbe peoples are attending the new Village Higher School at Kalalo and that they now have the opportunity of receiving a good education. When teachers are forthcoming I would like to see an additional Administration School established somewhere within the Komba/Timbe area itself.

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

عاروت

Alasistant District Officer.

Loc 2014, SagSag 2019 Michiga 2059, Notice 2037- 4 wiles- 1 tank.

1. Consus Revision

2. Routine abuta stration.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

PIN. 30/1.

Sub-District Office, FINSCHRAPEN.

13th July, 1957.

The District Officer,
Department of Mative Affairs,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT- HAS. 3 of 1956/1957.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :

N.J. CAVANAGH- Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY :

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

2 D.A.S.F.

1. FIELD WORKERS

AREA PATROLLED

TIMBE DIVISION.

DURATION OF PATROL :

1

8. 4. 57 - 23. 5. 57.

Number of days - 42.

LAST D.N.A. PATROL " MEDICAL "

July, 7 %. December, 1956.

MAP REFERENCE

Lac 2034, Saglag 2035, Marsham 2033, Madang 2037- 4 miles- 1 irch.

OBJECTS OF PARIOL

1. Census Revision

2. Routine Administration.

1957.

Monday April 8 1300 Hours, departed Wasu Patrol Post for HOW10 village (Selepet Division) 3070 ft. via Unap Mission Station. Time 3 hours.

1100 Hours, to Wavit village, 5450 ft. Time 3 hours. Rain in Tuesday April 9

Wednesday April 10 Village inspection, medical examination, Consus. Fislted village

0800 hours, To YAKOT village, Range erossed, decended into HEULUHENA Jarge, to KALAN gap, 6,700 ft. Steep Descent to YANDU and YAKOT 5, 050 ft. Time 5 hours. Rain afternoon. Thursday April 11

Inspection village school at Yahot. Inspection and consus of Friday April 12

B. S. Maria AM- to BOROLA 20 mins. Inspection and census Saturday April 13 PM- Inspection and census of YAKOT. and the principle of Lorentz to the term of the said the to

Sunday April 14 Observed YAKOT

0700 hours to BUSIAN (A, 100 ft.) Consus and Jaspection . 1500 hours to GOLANGKE (3, 550 ft). Rain in afternoon. Monday April 15

Inspection and census of GOLANGKE, 1200 hours to SONGGIN Tuesday April 16. Time 1 hour.

O830 hours to HEM, time 1 hour, Census and Inspection. Wednesday April 17

To KAMANGE, hamlet of HEM. Inspected new site. Time 25 hours Thursday April 18 over rough track, Ret raed to HM.

0800 to SONIGIN, inspection of village Proceeded to DERIM, Friday April 19

Inspection and consus of DERRIM. Discussion with Hamounts willings officials. 1300 hours to TUMONG (5,700 ft.) wis TAKOP, Time Saturday April 20 1 hour, 40 mins. of this was discussed to the second

to Onggake time 10 mins. observed. Sunday April 21

AM. Census and inspection of TUMUNG
PM. Census and medical inspection of ONGGAKE. Monday April 22 contay May

Tuesday April 23 Village school visited, village inspection. Minor Complain's Thursday Pay 1s settled.

Part Part Life Avenually 0800 hours to SAMBANGAN (6, 200 ft.) village and medical inspection Wednesday April 24 Census revised.

Thursday April 25 Anzac Day observed. Short Ceremony held.

0800 to LAUMGEI, time 1 hour. Village inspection and census . PM. To HONZIUKNAN (5, 800 ft.) time 20 minutes. Inspection Friday April 26 and census.

0900 hours. to MUMUNGAN(6, 870 ft.) time 1 hour, Proceeded to Saturday April 27 PINANG time 20 mins. Census and inspection. PM returned to MUMUNGAN. Inspection and census.

0700 to DAWOT(5, 800 ft.) Nim e 1 + Hours. 1400 ft. descent Sunday April 28 to TORO river and steep climb to village Consus and Inspection. 1300 hours to GOMBNATO time 26 mins. Census and inspection. Proceeded to TIMOWONG (6, 900 ft.) time 1 hour.

Londay April 29 Census and inspection of TIMOWORG. To POBUNG (6, 800 ft.) time & hour. Inspection and census.

To HEMANG (4425 ft.) steep descent time 1 hour, Census and Tuesday April 30 inspection. Returned to POBLUG.

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Wednesday May 1

To GOMANDO (6,700 ft.) time 40 mins. Census and Inspection Returned to POBUND and thence to LEWANON (5,750 ft.) time 1 hour. Gensus of LEWANON and DAHUGILONON joint village.

Thursday May 2nd

To TAKOP (4,000 ft.) time 1 hour. Gensus, village and medical inspection . Returned to LEMAMON.

Friday May 3

Fo KURIN village. Time 30 mins. Census and inspection Returned to LENAMON.

Saturday May 4

To BILIMANG, Time 1 hour, 20 minutes. Consus and Inspection Returned transfer Consus and inspection of YUNGGU, one site.

Sunday May 5

Observed at BILIMANG.

Monday May 6

0630 hours. Departed BILIMANG for 1hM, (3,600 ft.) time 1 hr. Inspection of YANDUM, hamlet of Bilimang enrouts. Inspection and census of IMON.

(1 hr.)

PM. to ETAITNO (4,500 ft.) time(40 mins.) Inspection and rensus.

Tuesday May 7

0670 hours to new village of LONGMAN (4, 500 ft.) time 40 mins Inspection and Census . Returned to MTAITNO .Proceeded to EOI/AW (3, 800 ft.) 1 hr. 40 mins. Census and Inspection.

Wednesday May 8

To NAMDONG (4, 200 ft.) time 30 mins. Back to KOTYAN thence to SUNDE (2,400 ft.) via KOMUTO. Time 2 hours 10 mins.

Thursday May 9

Inspection and census of SUNDE. Proceeded to TOGIFIA. (2,350 ft.)
Time 2 hours. Consus and returned to SUNDE.

Friday May 10

0600 to KOMUTO(3,400 ft.) time 2 hours. Comsus and Inspection.

Saturday May 11

0600 to HAMELENGER(3,300 ft.) Time 3 hours. Gensus and

Standay May 12

0530 to SIANG (2,300 ft.) Time 3 hrs. Consus and Inspection.

Monday May 13

0600 departed SIANG for MINETA(Sio village, 1500 ft.) Time 4 hours, Inspection.

Tuesday May 14

0600 Proceeded to village of APALAP, previously uncensused time 3 hours, 30 mins. Consus and inspection.

Wednesday May 15

0530. Returned to MINGIA and thence to SINGAGARAT. Time 6 hrs.

At SINGROAKAI Land investtigation.

Thursday May 16 Friday May 17

Departed SINGROAKAI for Wasu Patrol Post. Time 10% hours.

Wednesday May 22

0300 to TOWAT village. Time 3 hours, Census and Inspection.

Thursday May 23

Returned to Wasu.

END OF DIARY.

U

The Timbe census Division bevers an area of approximately and has a population of 10219. This Division is an isolated area being bounded in on all sides by mountain ranges. The northern boundary is the steep coastal range rising to nine thousand feet. This range is broken where the Timbe river cuts through to the coast near MAJASANGA village(Reiss Pt.) A steep mountain range separates the area from the Uruwa in the cast and the towering SARAWAGED range, rising 12000 ft, is its southern boundary.

The main waterway of the aras is the TIMBL river, with its main tributaries, the YALUMET, TORO and KOK. They are all fast flowing, typical mountain streams, flowing along deep sharp valleys. They are crossed by rough log bridges which are merely small tree trunks bound together by vines to form the crossing. The main stream was crossed only twice during the patrol, suce high in the mountains and the second time at it's mouth, where it spreads out considerably. This crossing was made without difficulty as the river was not very high at the time, although when it floods the crossing can be very dangerous.

The patrol was carried out near the end of the "Wet" season which extends from December to May. The weather experienced was much the same each day, with clear, orisp mornings and bright sun until about 11 o'clock, when the mist rolled in, and rain in the afternoon.

Although arduous at times, the patrol was quite pleasant and much beautiful scenery was viewed, including many striking waterfalls seen plunging thousands of feet lown sheer rock faces.

The Timbe is a mountainous area with very little flat ground, consisting of sharp mountain ranges with steep river valleys. The HENTUNE area which is the most populated part of the Division has been consistently planted, with the result that there is very little timber left in the valley and some of these villages are short of wood for building.

The people, with the exception of the villages of KOMUTO, SIANG, TOGIFLAN, HAMELENGAN, speak the one dialect of the TIMBE language, however the latter village have another dialect known as "KOTEF" which is quite different. However the KOTTE language is becoming very widespread by teaching in the village mission schools of this language.

All villages in the area were visited and village and medical inspections carried out. The patrol was accompanied by two Agricultural Assistants who gave demonstrations in correct planting, lining and care. No native Medical Assistant was taken from Wasu on the patrol but the Atd Post Orderlies reported at the boundary of the areas of work and accompanied the patrol through their reportive areas.

In villages with any flat ground the patrol feetball was brought out, and the villages eagerly joined with the patrol personnel in the game.

Ancee Day was spent at SAMBANGAN village, where a short veremony was held. The people were told there would be a seremony and in the morning the flag pole was set up in the village square and its base was decorated with a flower arrangement. The village school boys with the village officials paraded with the patrol personnel, a short talk on the meaning of Anzac Day was given and the traditional two minutes silence observed.

The last Native Affairs census patrol was carried out in November, 1955. The Assistant District Officer also visited the area in a patrol of the Wasu area in July, 1956. A full medical patrol was carried out by European Medical Assistant in 1956.

The objects of this patrol were:-

1. Census Revision.

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2. Rouding Administration.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received throughout the area with many demonstrations of welcome on arrival at the villages. The Timbes are an unsophisicated and law abiding people. Throughout the patrol only one case was brought back to be heard before the Court of Natives Affairs at Finschhafen. There were other complaints of a minor nature, all being settled amicably, most of these being of a marital nature. The Mission influence is very strong throughout the area, which is quite natural because the Mission has been in the area for twenty years, with representatives in all villages.

Most villages in the area were clean and tidy and housing generally of a satisfactory standard. Substantial houses of wooden planks are now very common throughout the area. It was pleasing to see that the villages of the ONGGAKE and SAMBANGAN which were reported to be in a disgraceful position in the previous census report, have been improved considerably and, in fact, these villages were two of the neatest seen during the patrol.

Most of the people still spend most of their time in their garden houses away from the village. These dwellings being in very had condition. However as these people are entirely an agricultural community and gardens are often a great distance from their village, this situation cannot be much improved. However the need of cleanliness and sanitation was stressed.

It was also noticed that aged folk, who did not report for the cereus were stated to be at their garden houses and too aged to walk. Apparently these prople do not visit the village at all, However they were all brought in for medical inspection.

It will be noticed that in the census returns, some allages have a higher number of migrations. However a let of people were found to be living in one village but having their wome entered and reporting for census at another village. This confusion has now been corresped.

During this patrol, a new settlement AFALAP was consussed for the first time. APALAP is only a small settlement of twentw four persons. These people live in an isolated valley, which was reached by determing to the count'd plain from SIANG and proceeding to the SIO vallage of MINTA and thence is how a inland. This settlement was originally found by some patieness on patrol and was visited by them last December. A rough track had been built (cut) to the settlement, and a rest house and police barracks built. The people had only recently joined together to form this settlement, previously they had been living separately. The settlement was still in the process of construction, however what was seen was satisfactory. According to the people—ariginally the APALAPs had been a large tribe but sickness had wiped them out. Some of the people previously had their name entered in the URUWA village of BONKIMAN but after the first appearance there, failed to report fup further census. This village of AFALAP is a TIMBE village.

The Timbe Division has been closed to recruiting since January, 1956, and many of the people are very eager to seek employment. Since the restrictions were placed on the area a total of people are have left the area to seek employment, the total number absent in employment is 544 including 55 employed as mission teachers.

There are three village traders operating in the area, they tre
cituated at the villages of WAVIT, ZANDU and ONGGAKE. When seen these stores
had very small stock of goods, however I believe they are very useful, not only
saving people the long talk to the stores at Ulap or Wasu, but it is an introduction
for these people to business. Goods are brought from the Missica Bulk store at
Wasu.

The village of SIANG, population 39, has been mentioned before because it was in the strange position of not having any married persons in the village. However this has now improved with the marriage of some couples.

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The Timbb's people are an agricultural people living off their garden produce, their diet being supplemented by hunting. The soils of the area are generally very good and orces grown are many and varied. The main mative crops being Tare, chinese tare, event potate, yam, banama, pitpit. Also there are the red fruit of the marita and various types of bush food. Europeans vegetables do very well in the area and the patrol was always well supplied with this semmedity. Many types are grown including potatoes, callages, beans, earn, sugarcane, tomatoes, oulous and also organes and passionfruit. Mainly in the HERGINE area. There is not a great market for these vegetables because of the distance they have to be carried and the lack of buyers. However these foods are giving these people a varied diet.

abundant food and the Sio people on the coasts. Native Food such as tare and kau-kau is exchanged for clay cooking pots, made exclusively by the Sio villages of Sio, NAMPARIWA and SITURE. Because of this trading the pots are now widespread in the mountains.

Coffee does very well in this area, and many healthy well bearing trees were seen. Coffee was first introduced into the area by the native mission Teachers havinly from the Kottle area in Finschhafen. These trees have been bearing now for many years and the people now realise the money that can be obtained for this crep.

Coffee is being encouraged as the each crop on the area, because it grows well and can be carried comparitively easily to Ulap or Nasu. The Lutheran Mission at Ulap and also the trade store at Wasu buy the eaffee. With the help of three Agricultural 'ssistants now stationed at Wasu, the people are being trained in the correct methods of planting and coffee care. For the majority of the pillages no shade is necessary for the coffee because generally the afternoons are misty, providing the natural shade. Meat of the Timbe neople should be able to expand their coffee planting considerably although the HENGUNE people will be handicapped in the regard because of the shortage of land to be? " uted with a cash crop. Throughout the patrol the people were encouraged to plant ... tylaid out gartens on the family basis.

A count of all soffee trees planted was carried out , the total for the area being- 18, 420

Rice was distributed for planting in the area in 1952, but this crop has not grown successfully. The only village which has had any success with rice is TOWAT village, where they have already harvested twelve bags. However rice there has a rather small grain and I would not class it as a really good crop. These people intend purchasing a hand huller from Wasu and the rice will be used for home consumption.

The two villages of WAVIT and ZANDU have a small imaker of cattle. At WAVIT there is a bull, and two cows which were bought from the Mission before the War and at ZANDU village there is a bull and a cow brought from Vlap Mission in 1956. The cattle are used for meat, they are not milked. They seem in good condition. There are also five goats at ZANDU which again are kept for meat. At YAKOT village there is one sheep, originally two, but one died.

In all villages there are the usual fowls and dogs, and pigs, although pigs are not over-abundant.

The people also obtain meat from hunting on the mountain slopes, killing wallabies, possums and wild pigs.

No shortage of food was noticed in the area.

BEALLEA

8

The villages in this area are situated mainly between 2000 and 7000 ft. The highest village is TIMOWONG at 6, 900 ft, and the lowest is TOWAT at 2, 300 ft. On the whole the villages were found to be satisfactory although in some villages houses and some latrines were condemned. The type of house being built is improving over the years, substantial plank houses now are becoming common. The roofs are thatched with either 'gateka' a type of pandanus or a type of wild pitpit. It was noticed that in some of the houses a very large number of the people lived outside certain houses, many of these people not having a house in the village. The people were instructed that everyone should have a house in the village and it was encouraged that each family, is parents and children, should have a house of their own.

No really outstanding village officials were seen, although the most of them seem to be doing a fair job in keeping their village clean and roads cut,

In 1954 the people of KAWANGE, a hamlet of HEM village were instructed to analyzante with Hem village, because the hamlet was in a disgraceful condition and it was stated that the area was swampy with many mosquites. Following efficers repeated these instructions without success and although the houses at KAWANGE were condemned and destroyed, the people did not leave the site but merely built new houses. The aged LULUAI of HEM is the leader of this small group and actually resides at KAWANGE. On investigation it was found that the people of KAWANGE do not belong to HEM but originally were a separate village. As their ground is a good three hours walk from HEM over a very precipitous track and they have no ground at HEM, they were permitted to 'officially' live at their own site. A good settlement will be constructed near the old site which was in a very good condition.

Some changes have occurred in the village officials, through deaths, and this vill be the subject of a separate memorandum.

The wineference to charge of The steels does a seveni pater? of The larger willinger are closes optimed with the Peri Boutse, one for the larger willinger are closes optimed with the Peri Boutse, one for

A new village of LONGMON, has been formed near ETATTED These people were originally a separate village, but encouraged by the mission amalgamated with ETAITNO. They have now returned to their old site and were issued with a separate village register. They are still in the process of building the village but it is near completion.

it the account there are five his Posts Drivelles stationed in the

Although the patrol was carried out during the "wet" season, most of the roads were in good condition with the exception of the road into the main Timbe area from ULAP to HENGUNE, which was a very muddy and in places very precipitous track. But because of the terrain this road can not be greatly improved.

6.

However once in the main area, reads are of a good standard generally about eight feet wide and with some exceptions, well graded.

Stroams are crossed by means of rough log bridges which are washed away in the floods but are comparitively easy to be replaced. Most villages had a good water supply with good feeility for washing, which however is not taken advantage of.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The opening of the Administration School at KALALO has given a boost to the Education of the area. This school caters for all the mountain areas of Wasu and hence only a few could be enrolled from the respective areas. There are twelve boys from the Timbe at present attending the school.

The bulk of the schoolboys of the Timbe are being educated by the Lutheran Mission, both at Ulap Mission Station where 47 boys are attending, and also at the village schools throughout the area. For figures see Appendix A.

The Lutheran Mission has been operating in the area for about twenty years and honce has great influence. There are mission representatives in every village who conduct a daily service. The mission teachers in the villages are generally very neat, tidy persons, and are a good example of personal hygiene. The village schools teach the children the rudiments of Arithmetic, reading and writing in the KOTTE language and Bible History. These village schools were visited and although the education is not of a high standard, I feel the Mission is doing its best with the material available, but until better trained teachers are available, the standard of village schools will not be high.

The people are very energetic at building good churches. The churches at ONGGAKE and YAKOT were very impressive structures with sawn timber and corrugated iron roofs. The church at ONGGAKE even had two coloured glass windows. The missionary in charge of Ulap mission does an annual patrol of the area. The larger willages are always equipped with two Rest Houses, one for the Government Officers and one for the Missionary.

HEALTH

1. The Buropean medical assistant at Wasu carried out a medical patrol of the area in December 1956.

At the moment there are five Aid Posts Orderlies stationed in the area. They are:-

A.P.O. KINIONG of HENGUNE area.

A.P.O. ULI of DAYOT and surrounding villages.

BATANINOOK of LENAMON and surrounding villages.

KALENG of KOMUTU and surrounding villages.

ULI of TOWOT.

On the whole these orderlies appear to be doing good work in their areas, and are endeavouring to treat all the people, although it was stated that not all people with ailments report for treatment. The value of the Aid Post Orderlies was explained to the people and they were encouraged to obtain treatment from these orderlies if necessary.

Throughout the patrol only three seriously ill were sighted and referred to to the Hospital at Wasu. These cases were one bad T.B., one Tropical Ulcer, far advanced. and one malnutrition. Numerous small sores and small Tropical Ulcers were sighted and are being treated by the A.P.O.s.

Most of the villages had one or two malaria cases, (see Appendix A), these also being treated in the village. The people were advised that if for any reason they did visit the coast, they should receive malarial suppressives. Any of these mountain people visiting Wasu are issued with these.

HEALTH CONTO.

At present there are 49 patients from the Timbe area being treated at the Ekap Hanside Colong. No new cases were sighted during this patrol.

and YALUNGAN, a total of 67 cases being sighted.

The usual number of skin complaints, such as Tinea and Scabies were sighted, and also numerous seres caused by burns. At night the people sleep teside fires and during sleep their legs sometimes go into the fire thus causing burns which turn into sores. This was noticed more so amount the women many of which had legs covered in scars. These were all given dressings by the £.P.Os.

I did not take a Native Medical Assistant from Vasu with me but all A.P.Os met mo at their boundaries and accompanied me through their areas of work.

CENSUS.

The total population of the area is 10219, which shows an

increase of 241 from the last census figures of December, 1955. Of this increase Bibths ever Deaths 392 against 233, accounted for 159 and migrations and intitial census accounted for the other 82.

Villages with deaths over Births are as follows:-

VILLAGE		BIRTHS		DEATHS
Pinang		4		7
Pobung		3		8
Takop	979	6	325	8
Yunggu		4		5
Stang		-		1

N.J.Cavanagh. CADET PATROL OFFICER.

	PUPILS ATTENDING	LUTHERAN MISSION VILL	AGE SCHOOLS.	
VILLAGE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	7
WAVIT	31	27	58	
YAKOT	87	98	185	
BUSIAN	35	1.8	53	
SONGGIN	48	38	86	1
ONGGAKE	40	38	78	
SAMBANGAN	38	50	\$6	
H ONZIUKNAN	34	19	53	
DAWOT	33		33	
TIMOVONO	24	24	48	
HEMANG	35	26	51	2
TAKOP	25	20	45	
BILIMANG	14	7	21	
IMON	22.2	39	31	
LIDVAMOR	43	31	74	
KOTYAN	17 2	7	24	
KOMUTU	7 1	2	9	
TOGIPLAN	15	4	19	
HAMEL ENGEN	14	7	21	
TOWAT	16	11 /	27	400
TOTAL	578	426	1004.	

Dalag Links

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Name TELL

1			HEALTH STA	FISTICS.	8		Appendi	K IAN
PILLAGE		TROPICAT		TINEA	SOABLES	YAVA	PHENDNIA	MALARIA.
Ow		The State of	7	OA	1		2	•
Yandu		8		2	3		1	1
Yakot		7		1	1		8	2
BOLOKET		5			2	1	2	3
Busian		5		7				1
Golangko	-	10	1		,	2	1	1
Songgin		7		8	2			2
- aray		3		18	2	2		1
Porring		4		13				33
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Pobung			2	5	5		1	+4
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Takop		2	1	2	3			1
Bilimang			24	30	1			
Tunggu			11	26				
Inon			10	43				
Etaitno		1		9	2 9			2
Kotyan							1	32
Kendong			15					
							2	
Togiplan		1					1	
Kamtu							4	5
Towat		3	,	2			•	

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12	Civit								1	2	,
1	Mentu	2		5	3				1	1	12
1	Tricos	,			3				3		9
	Bus'an			1					2		,
1	Gelangke	4				1			3	1	9
	Songgin	6	1	2		1			2		12
N. W.	Dorrin	1		12	1			1	,		7
	twomand	2	37-1	10					1		19
Sales.	Onggake	4		5					1		10
	Sambangan			7					1	1	9
1	Laumget	1		2		1			1		5
Sauces	Dona Luknan	5		3					1	1	10
No.	Pinang	1		2		3				1	7
覆	Munungan	1		1		1			3	1	7 1
	Dawet				1				3	1	,
	TEMOVONG					1					
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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

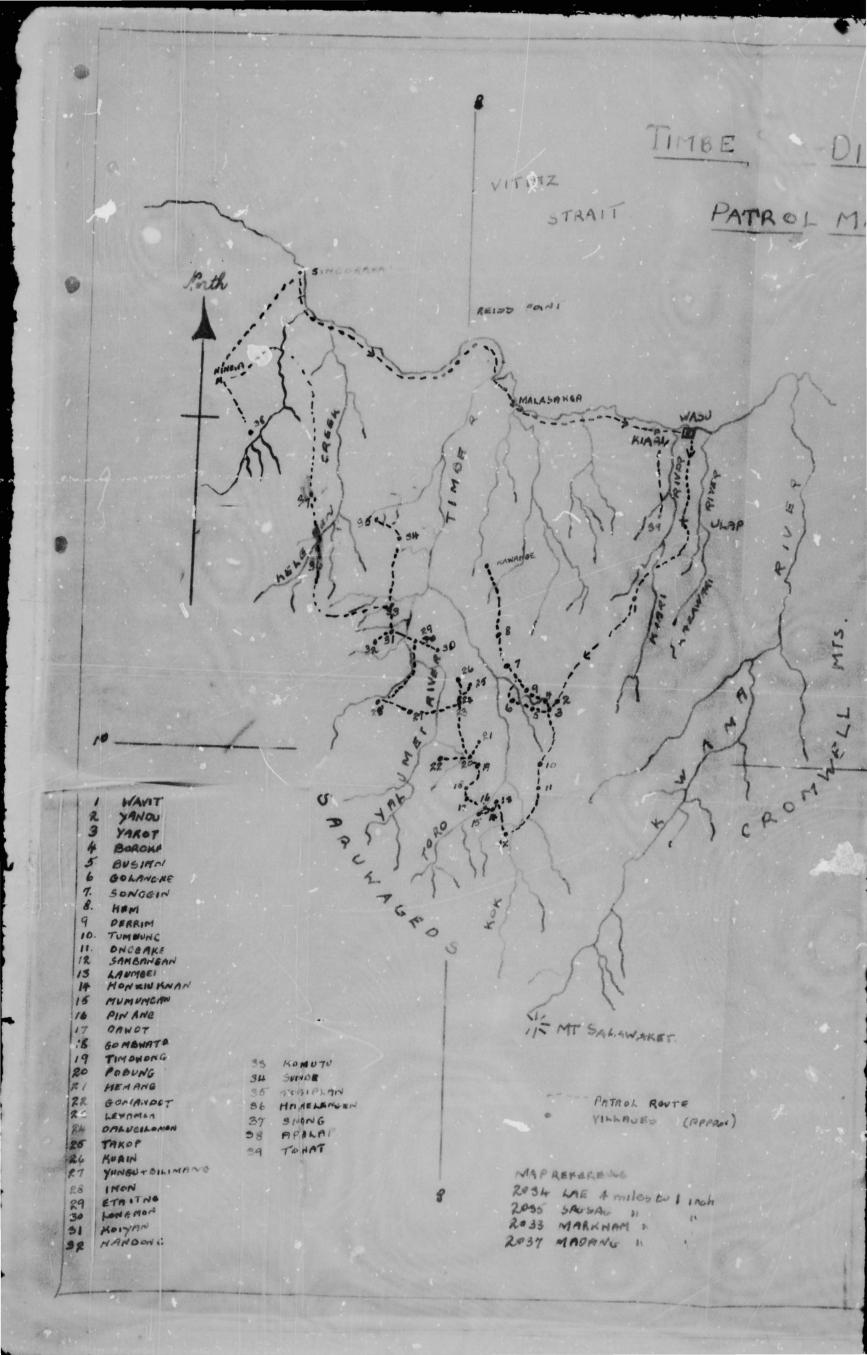
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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

TIME DIVISION (Page 2.) 1956/57 YEAR. ABSENT FROM VILLAGE LABOUR MIGRATIONS FEMALES DEATHS POTENTIAL AT WORK STUDENTS DATE OF VILLAGE Outside Over 13 Females 0-1 Mth. | 0-1 Year 5-8 MALES Adults Birth MF MFMF MF 2 27.4.574 4 1 5 2 10 GIO OLIT 29.4.57 1 2 1 3 4 7 1 51 2 28 32 72 76 POLICE BEINE 30-4-57 6 10 2 1 2 5 10 1 12 61 4 1 12 2 70 2 19 29 54 73 30-4-57 2 4 1 COMMIDO 7 7 3 3 1.5.57 LAMA CH 6 13 1 1.5.37 7 8 24600120 16 43 19 38 3 45 2.4 22 2 CUAIN 3.5.57 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 53 17 58 1 65 2-8 27 35 55 70 3.5.57 2 4 8 5 2 207 7 102 4 4 2 5 99 2.3 53 62 129145 405057 7 9 83 1 4 3 21 42 206 30 90 6 BALL AND 7 1 2 2 1 1 3 5 2 4 13 97 16 99 3 61 1.9 26 39 69 76 TERGU 4.5.57 8 3 6 7 2.3 47 44 79 36 DEN 6.5.57 46 33 8 56 2-7 34 34 63 65 1 9 3 STATE OF 6.5.57 5 5 22 17 29 29 22 2 100 LORDMON 7.5.37 6 6 3 3 2 7-5-57 12 2 MARICE 38 2 BALLOCE 8.5.57 1 1 6 5 2 4 12 17 ROMUTU 10.5.97 2 2 1 39 2 6 5 HA MINDAULL 5.97 2 1 5 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 4 01 1 2 TOTAL

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

										DEA	THS						MI	GRAT	TION	s		ABSI AT W		FRO	M VI	LLAC		1	PC	LABO	OUR ITIAL		Fемл	LES	Size	(excl	TOT	TALS g absent	ree)	1
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIR	THS	0-1 N	Mth.	0-1	Year	1-	-4	5	-8	9-	-13	Ov	er 13	Females in Child	1	N	0	UT	Insid	de rict	Outs Dist	side rict	Gov	t.	Missi	ion	MAL	ES	FEMA	LES	grant	nild- ing age	Average of Fami	Chi	ild	Adu	lts	0.17 00
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TIMBE DIVISION VITIAZ PATROL MAP STRAIT. REIDS POINT TGFO IT MT SALAWAKET PHTROL ROUTE VILLAUES (13PPROT) TOHAT MAPREPARENCE 2034 LAE 4 miles to 1 inch SAUNAL II 2033 MARKHAM " 2037 MADANG 11