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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: SAIDOR

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1959 - 1960

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

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MADANG DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1959/60

SAIDOR

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Saidor 2-59/60	W.H.Muskens	Long Island and Kahenai Census Divisions
" 4-59/60	I.M.Douglas	Yaganon Census Division
" 5-59/60	I.M.Douglas	Met Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of M A D A N G Report No. SAIDOR No. 2 of 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted by W.H.Muskens, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled LONG ISLAND AND KABENAU TAX DISTRICTS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives Five : 4 members R.P. & N.G.C.; 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 6./9./1959 to 13./10./1959 (less 7 days interruption)

Number of Days Twenty (20) days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1958 (Long Island)

11/1957 (Kabenau)

Medical 10/1957 (Long Island)

Map Reference 4 miles Strat Series.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 1959/60; 2. Personal Tax Collection;
3. Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Females in Child Birth	●	MIG
		In
	M	F

67-7-4

6th November, 1959

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG

Patrol Report SAIDOR No. 2/59-60

The Long Island people have been isolated from Territorial economic development for many years and it is good to read that at last they have some sort of contact with the mainland.

It is interesting to note the Officer was impressed with the abilities of the Lutheran Teachers and their standard of education. Unfortunately other denominations are not so lucky nor do they always insist on English in the curriculum.

Under the circumstances reported, a pound seems a bit severe but the tax tribunal is allowed a deal of discretion in the granting of exemptions.

Whenever there is a dual society one dominating the other, the dominated will exhibit cult-tendencies to a greater or less degree. The history of these movements and reports of them go back almost as long as we have had written records. YALI's reputation seems to be sticking to him if the local missionary sees fit to record his conversation whenever possible. There are anthropologists who would regard the Minister as a cultist himself. We can only hope to keep such quasi-religious outbreaks within reasonable proportions.

This Report, a neat submission, shows that Mr. Muskens has completed a thorough patrol.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

67-7.6
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JBP:cm

30/3

District Office,
MADANG.

30th. October, 1959.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
SAIDOR.

PATROL REPORT, SAIDOR No.2/59-60

Your memorandum 30/1-2 of the 20th. October, 1959, together with the above Patrol Report and attachments is acknowledged.

LONG ISLAND :

It is a pity that the people of Long Island have lost so many young coconuts during the last dry, particularly in view of their very fine effort over the last couple of years in extending their groves. Mr. Muskens is to be commended in his action in encouraging the people and recommending the extension of groves on to higher ground.

The census figures are amazing, however this is possibly just a freak year and next year's census figures will probably drop back to a more normal figure.

KABENAU :

I am inclined to believe that Mr. Muskens assessment of activity in the Kabenau is correct, however I am looking forward to the report which will follow your personal visit to the Mot area in connection with this alleged activity.

The census figures for the Kabenau area are about what could be expected from an area of this type.

This is a good report from Mr. Muskens and it is pleasing to see a steady improvement with each report that this officer submits.

MINUTE to:

The Director,
KORADOBU.

(J.B. Page)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

The above Patrol Report and claim for Camping Allowance is forwarded herewith. The A.D.O., Saidor is personally visiting the Mot area at present as a follow-up on these cult activities.

Claim being processed 2/5/59

(J.B. Page)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

This Report, a new visitation, shows that Mr. Muskens has conducted a convincing and convincing notice

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File : 30/I - 2.

Sub-District Office,
SAIBOR, Madang District.

20th. October, 1959.

The District Officer,
District Office,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT - SAIBOR No. 2 of 59/60.

Enclosed please find two copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report, together with four copies of Village Population Registers.

2. The patrol was of a routine nature, and Mr. Muskens appears to have carried out his duties capably and well.

3. It is pleasing to note the general improvement in regard to the shipping service to Long Island, together with the establishment of a trade-store there, and it is hoped that conditions will continue to improve. It is also gratifying to note the excellent proportion of births to deaths - 27 : 4, which gives evidence of a well-run Aid Post, and full co-operation by the people themselves with the Aid Post Orderly.

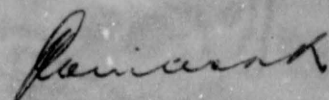
4. In the Kabenau Census Division, the population continues to remain static. The Medical Assistant Saibor will be approached and requested to provide relief staff for the Bibi Aid Post, on any occasions when the Aid Post Orderly is absent. However, this Aid Post serves only 3 villages in its proximity, and the Mission Aid Post at Benga is closer to the bulk of the population.

5. With regard to Yali's visit to Bibi, I am satisfied with his explanation that he went there only to spread the news concerning the Coastwatchers Memorial Lighthouse in Madang. I am currently investigating an outbreak of cult activity in the Net Census Division, and to date have found no evidence that any natives from the Kabenau area are involved.

6. The re-constitution of Yalan plantation should assist somewhat in stimulating interest in economic pursuits, although this remains to be seen, as apparently these people seem content to remain as they are for the time being.

7. Other correspondence arising from this patrol is being forwarded to you separately.

8. Claim for Camping Allowance is also forwarded herewith for processing please.


(G. W. Whitecok)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR, Madang District.

19th October, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
S A I D O R.

SAIDOR PATROL No. 2 of 1959/60
REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE LONG ISLAND AND
KABENAU TAX DISTRICTS, SAIDOR, MADANG DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting Patrol:- W.H.Muskens, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:- LONG ISLAND and KABENAU TAX DISTRICTS

Objects of Patrol:-
1. Census Revision 1959/60
2. Personal Tax Collection
3. Routine Administration

Duration of Patrol:- 16/9/59 to 13/10/59 (less 7 days interruption)
Twenty days (20).

Personnel Accompanying:-
European: Nil.
Natives:- 4 members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Native Medical Orderly.

Last Patrol to Area:-
D.N.A. August 1958 - Long Island
November 1959 - Kabenau
P.H.D. October 1957 - Long Island

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I N T R O D U C T I O N :-

This patrol covered the Long Island and Kabenau Tax Districts. Long Island is situated approximately 40 miles to the North East of SAIDOR, contains an area of about 160 sq. miles. The island is volcanic, the most recent eruption having occurred in 1952. A remarkable feature of the island is that it contains a large crater lake with a small island in the centre. Although a little steam was observed to be rising from the crater island last year, this was not the case this time, when the lake was visited. Low hills surround the Lake Wisdom, the highest peak being Reumur Peak, attaining a height of 4278 feet.

The KABENAU area lies to the west of SAIDOR, some 3 days walk away; and adjoins the Madang Central Sub-District boundary. The division, though large in area, is only sparsely populated, the majority of the population are on the coast (i.e. 770 out of the total of 1092).

This is the second occasion that the Long Island and Kabenau Divisions have been patrolled jointly. The reason for the linking of the two patrols is that the sea transport required for Long Island can also be used to transport the patrol to the Kabenau, thereby saving more than 3 days walking time.

The patrol was interrupted for 7 days when news arrived that I was required to give evidence in Madang, in connection with a recent mailbag robbery.

D I A R Y :-

- Wednesday 16th September - Patrol boarded M.V. KORO at 10.00 hrs, and departed from the SAIDOR wharf. Seas moderate and arrived at PT.KIAU (Long Island) 5.20 pm. POINT KIAU village visited and found almost deserted. Slept aboard ship.
- Thursday 17th September - Departed from PT.KIAU 7 am. across rough seas to MALALA village, arriving 8.45 am. M.V. KORO returned to PT.KIAU anchorage and patrol went ashore at MALALA. Inspection of MALALA in morning, conducted census and tax collections of both POINT KIAU and MALALA in pm. Discussions and complaints heard at night. Slept.
- Friday 18th September - M.V. KORO arrived at 7.45 am., patrol embarked and proceeded to KOET village in heavy seas. Patrol disembarked in calm passage 45 mins. from KOET, and KORO returned to anchorage at PT.KIAU. Self proceeded to KOET arriving 11.15 am thence direct to BOK village for census and tax collections. Inspected new coconut plantings and village gardens. Returned to KOET for the night.
- Saturday 19th September - Conducted census, tax collections and inspection of KOET in the morning. In the p.m. walked to inland Lake Wisdom. Good view of lake and crater island at point 1 1/4 hrs. from KOET. Returned KOET and remained overnight.

- Sunday 20th September - Walked to passage north of KOET arriving 8.45 am. M.V. KORO arrived 9.30, patrol embarked and proceeded to MATAFUNA. Seas moderate and arrived 12.30 pm. Inspection, census and tax collections of MATAFUNA and remained on ship overnight.
- Monday 21st September - Departed from MATAFUNA at 2.30 am., arriving back at the SAIDOR wharf at 7.15 am. Remained at SAIDOR overnight.
- Tuesday 22nd September - Departed from SAIDOR at 8.00 am. bound direct for BONGU (KABENAU Patrol). Arrived 1.15 pm. and patrol disembarked. M.V.KORO continued to MADANG. Discussions with Rev.H.O.Dollinger of Lutheran Mission BONGU in pm. and stayed BONGU o/night
- Wednesday 23rd September - Left BONGU 7.45 am., crossing KABENAU river to BANG village, arriving 2 hrs. later. Tax collections, census and inspection of BANG. Slept BANG.
- Thursday 24th September - Departed from BANG 6.40 am. bound for KWANJE. After 1 hr. rain commenced and persisted throughout day. KABENAU river rising rapidly and many delays through difficult crossings. Finally arrived KWANJE at 2.30 pm. Rain held on - unable conduct census. Overnighted KWANJE.
- Friday 25th September - Conducted tax collections and census of KWANJE 5.45 am. Departed 8.20 am. in fine weather, arriving BANG at 2.30 pm. Rested 30 mins. and continued to GUR along hazardous mountain track. Arrived 6.00 pm. and remained overnight.
- Saturday 26th September - Commenced census, tax collections and inspection of GUR/KAIAN, and conducted tax/census of BANGRI/ESAU who had come in for census to GUR. Set out for BANGRI at 11.00 am. but recent rains made any progress along track hopeless. Returned to GUR for overnight stay.
- Sunday 27th September - Proceeded at 8.00 am. for combined villages of SONGUM/YANGULAM/SEKWANAM. The SEKWANAM group have returned to their old village site 1 hr. from YANGULAM. Visited new site and inspected gardens and housing. Returned to YANGULAM for Tax/Census and inspection. Slept. (Received word from A.D.O. Saidor that I was to return immediately to give evidence in recent mailbag robbery case).
- Monday 28th September - Departed YANGULAM at 8.00 am. in pouring rain for combined villages of RIMBA/MARAKUM/ARAWUM. Several difficult river crossings encountered. After discussion with village officials continued to BAU Plantation. Overnighted.
- Tuesday 29th September - Departed from BAU at 7.15 am., passing through KUL, KUMISANGER, BIBI, YALAU Plantation, GANGLAU, MINDIRI, DEIN, LAMTUB, SINGOR, and WARAI where Landrover was waiting at 6.00 pm. Motored to SAIDOR after difficult MOT River crossing. Arrived SAIDOR at 8.00 pm. Slept.
- Wednesday 30th September - At SAIDOR.

Thursday 1st October - At SAIDOR.
Friday 2nd October - Departed from SAIDOR at 8.30 per Madang Air Services "Dragon" to MADANG.
Saturday 3rd October to - At MADANG.
Tuesday 6th October
Wednesday 7th October - Departed from MADANG per M.V. ELLEN, bound for CAPE RIGNEY, arriving 7.15 am. After lunch at BAU Plantation moved on to combined villages of MARAKUM/RIMBA/ARAWUM. Discussions with officials and remained overnight.
Thursday 8th October - Conducted census, tax collections and inspection of the three villages. 1.00 pm. proceeded to BAU Plantation and collected Personal Tax from Station labour. Slept.
Friday 9th October - Departed from BAU at 8.00 am. for KUL village. Tax/Census and inspection. Moved on to KUMISANGER, 15 mins. from KUL and conducted routine census, tax collections and inspection. An impressive village. Returned to BAU at 4.45 pm. and stayed overnight.
Saturday 10th October - Departed from BAU per Plantation pinnace to BIBI, arriving 9.15 am. Inspected Aid Post, which was deserted. Walked to BIBI village for Tax/Census and inspection. Complaints heard. Returned to BAU per pinnace, arriving 5.00 pm. Slept BAU.
Sunday 11th October - Observed.
Monday 12th October - Departed at 8.10 am per BAU pinnace to YALAU Plantation (Owner E.R.Snook), arriving 10.15 am. Discussions with manager (Eurasian Mr.J.Solomon), including disappearance of Plantation double canoe on 6/10/59. After lunch at YALAU patrol passed on to LAMTUB, through GANGLAU, MINDIRI, DEIN and GOGOU. Remained overnight at LAMTUB.
Tuesday 13th October - Departed LAMTUB 8.00 am. passing through SINGOR, VARAI and BILIAU. Called in at Lutheran Mission station at BILIAU - discussions with Rev.O.Fuhlbohm - after lunch proceeded to Mot River and after crossing, boarded tractor arriving SAIDOR 4.30 p.m. Patrol Complete.

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LONG ISLAND

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

(a) GENERAL:- In recent years the main problems confronting the Long Island natives have been (1) its isolation and (2) the lack of economic development. The two problems were somewhat inter-related because copra production was spasmodic due to the uncertainty of shipping.

In the past twelve months these problems have lessened a little, and although there is still no regular shipping service to Long Island, shipping services in general have improved greatly. The highlight of the year so far as Long Island natives are concerned, has been the establishment of a trade store by Mr.F.Moeder of Madang. The trade store is situated at KOET village, is managed by a Long Island native, and is serviced from Madang by a small vessel, "CORAL SEA", owned by Mr.Moeder. This vessel transports copra and trochus shell from Long Island to Madang, and carries trade store goods on its return trips.

(b) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:- With the advent of Mr.Moeder's enterprise, copra production is increasing, and the Long Islanders are becoming more enthusiastic in the economic sphere. Actual production figures for the past year are not available, but it is estimated that the "CORAL SEA" has transported approximately 230 bags since January 1959. Although this total ~~is~~ does not represent the maximum capabilities of copra production, the effort is a remarkable improvement on previous years.

Long Island has experienced an extremely dry south-east season this year, and an estimated 2000 young coconuts have died. At POINT KIAU where 2000 new nuts were planted in 1958, about 400 did not survive the drought. Of the 3000 new plantings at MALALA, at least 600 have died; at KOET 500 out of 4000 young coconuts were lost, and a similar figure at BOK. MATAFUNA has not been hit as hard by the drought as other villages, although even here 250 from a total of 2000 were affected. This setback has had a discouraging effect on the ~~pala~~ planters, and if the following south-east seasons are as dry as this last one, the result will be disastrous. Encouragement was given to the natives not to be depressed with the failure of the coconuts, and to experiment with new plantings on a large scale on higher ground more inland. It has been thought that there may be some soil deficiency on the coast because coastal coconuts are comparatively small when fully grown, whereas coconuts grown inland at a higher elevation and near the inland lake are noticeably bigger. However a soil survey has never been carried out on Long Island, so the accuracy of this assumption is not certain.

The only other industry Long Island people engage upon is trochus shell fishing. Shell production is very low at present because the demand for shell is poor, and consequently the price has lowered ~~it~~ considerably.

(c) CRIME:- Although several minor complaints were heard by the patrol, crime rate on Long Island is remarkably small, and the people appear to be law abiding, and respectful of their leaders. One complaint brought before the patrol concerned the killing and stealing of some pigs at POINT KIAU, by a passing trading vessel. This matter shall be dealt with by separate correspondence.

(d) EDUCATION:- There being no Administration schools on Long Island, all education is in the hands of the Lutheran Mission, directed from SIASSI. There are three Mission schools on the island, and the teachers appear to be of a very high standard. The age of students varies from 6 to 14 or 15, and after completion of a primary standard, the ~~best~~ selected few can enhance their studies at one of the higher Mission schools at UMBOI or at FINSCHHAFEN on the mainland. It is worthy of note that at the Long Island mission schools, a section of the curriculum is devoted to learning English.

(e) TAXATION:- When recommending the tax rate for Long Island, Mr.K.W.Dyer, A.D.O., stated in Patrol Report No.3 of 1957/58, page 4 last paragraph:....." The rate of £1 tax is I believe reasonable for the Long Island people, but it is quite clear that their ability to pay the tax will largely depend on the availability of shipping". Partial exemptions of 10/- were granted

in 1958, because at that time Long Islanders had experienced difficulty in marketing produce, and much produce had been lost through lack of transport. However this year the situation has improved somewhat, due to the better shipping service. Taking that fact into account, it was thought that the taxable males would have no difficulty in meeting the gazetted tax rate of £1.

Total tax collections amounted to £79.10.0, and twentysix (26) full exemptions were granted.

V I L L A G E S A N D O F F I C I A L S :-

There are only five villages on Long Island. As mentioned in the Memorandum of Patrol No.2 of 1958/59, POINT KIAU village has moved on to a new site, about 10 minutes from the shipping anchorage. The new site is an improvement on the old one, is more sheltered and closer to the water supply. POINT KIAU village was originally formed by a breakaway group from MALALA. All villages were clean but dusty (due to the drought) when the patrol visited. Housing is similar to those built on the mainland, and there is no shortage of building materials. Driftwood and other suitable materials washed ashore are frequently used in the construction of houses.

Village officials on the island are of an average standard; they carry out their duties with interest, and have a good authority over their people. There are no changes recommended in the list of village officials.

C E N S U S :-

A noteworthy factor in the census of 1959/60, is the increase in population of 25. Summary of the figures is set out below:-

Total 1958/59 Census	411
<u>ADD</u> Births	27
Migrations In	2
	<hr/>
	440
<u>LESS</u> Deaths	4
	<hr/>
Total 1959/60 Census	436

The increase in population represents a percentage of 6.08%, which is a remarkably high figure.

Only 11 able-bodied males are absent in outside employment, and the island is thus not over-recruited. Most of the men absent are employed as crew on small ships.

M I S S I O N S :-

The only mission showing interest in Long Island is the Lutheran Mission, based at SIASSI. Mission influence is fairly strong in all villages, and mission representatives appear to be well supported. There is no European Missionary on the island.

V O L C A N I C A C T I V I T Y :-

The Long Island people report that there has been no recurrence of volcanic activity recently. The inland LAKE WISDOM

was visited by the patrol on this occasion. The crater island in the lake was viewed from the top of the mountain ridge around the lake, and although no steam was seen to be rising from the little island, it didn't appear that the island had increased in size since I saw it in September 1958. The local natives agreed that the crater island was growing larger.

K A B E N A U

N A T I V E A F F A I R S :-

(a) GENERAL:- The KABENAU Tax District, which adjoins the Madang Central Sub-District boundary, has in the past had associations with cargo cult activities. The natives in the division are possibly the most sophisticated people in the Saidor Sub-District, due undoubtedly to the fact that they have closer associations with Madang. When the patrol visited villages in the KABENAU there was no visible evidence of any revival of cultism, although the European Missionary (Lutheran) stationed at BONGU (Madang Central S/D) has made allegations that in some villages open cargo cult activities have been flaring up. When investigating these allegations, no concrete evidence was obtained to assert this, and all natives questioned strongly denied that "they were seeking cargo from their ancestors", as claimed by the Mission. However it must be remembered that the Mission is in considerably closer contact with the KABENAU people than the Administration, based at SAIDOR, and any allegations made by the Mission would undoubtedly be based on factual information. Two Tambaran houses have been built, one at BIBI and one at RIMBA. A notable coincidence occurred early in September, when native YALI of SOR village visited BIBI just after the completion of the house tambaran there. A meeting was held at BIBI at which YALI stated that the sole purpose of his visit to the KABENAU area, was that he intended to see the manager of BAU Plantation concerning employment of natives from SOR and surrounding villages, at BAU or MELAMU plantations. The meeting at BIBI was attended by a large group of natives, and the main topic of discussion was the recent opening ceremony of the Coastwatchers Memorial Lighthouse at Madang, at which YALI and several other ex coastwatchers from the Saidor area were present. YALI emphasized at the meeting that he did not come to BIBI to attend the house Tambaran sing-sing. Rev. Dollinger of the Lutheran Mission at BONGU has compiled a roneoed circular, outlining YALI's speech at BIBI. He has distributed copies of this circular in all KABENAU villages, and the main purpose of this circular is that the people do not interpret YALI's visit in connection with cultism.

(b) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:- The sole economic enterprise the KABENAU people are engaged in is copra. Very little copra is being produced in the division; this could possibly be attributed to their somewhat lethargic attitude to economic advancement. At present most of the income earned by these people is derived solely from employment at one of the plantations in the area. The need for money is not very great, and thus there is little incentive for them to exploit and market their produce. This applies mainly to the coastal villages to the west of Bau plantation, but to a lesser extent in the villages east of BAU. The inland villages - BANG, KWANJE, GUR, and BANGRI - still have no established crops, although coffee is being experimented with at present. The potentialities of economic crops in the inland do not seem very much; even if a crop grows well in that area, the problem of labour, due to the sparse population, will be difficult to overcome.

It is worthy of note that YALAU Plantation is functioning again, under a new owner, Mr. E. R. Snook of Madang. The plantation is producing copra, and it is intended that cocoa planting (up to 400 acres) be commenced early in the new year. The revived interest in YALAU will no doubt be of value to both the KABENAU and YAGANON districts, as Mr. Snook is willing to purchase all local produce offering. Perhaps this will stimulate interest in cash crops in the area, as previously marketing of produce has been the major problem confronting economic advancement in the YAGANON and KABENAU.

(c) CRIME:- Many minor complaints were brought to the patrol in the KABENAU. These concerned the usual petty worries such as coconut stealing, pig killing, disputed bride-price payments and a few marital arguments. None of these however were serious enough to be brought before a Court for Native Affairs. Because of the proximity to Madang, any complaints worthy of punishment are usually taken to Madang.

(d) EDUCATION:- There is no Administration school in the patrolled area. As is the case in most areas in the Saidor sub district, the Lutheran Mission has established schools of a primary standard in villages in this area. Only two mission schools were functioning when the patrol visited them, and the standard of work as noted in the classrooms was quite fair. Mission teachers from RIMBA and YANGULAM, who seemed well educated, complained that they were having difficulty in persuading parents to send their children to school. Parents of children of school-age were addressed and the importance of sending young children to school was emphasized.

(e) TAXATION:- The gazetted tax rates for the KABENAU Tax District are as follows: £1 - BIBI, KUL, KUMISANGER, MARAKUM, RIMBA; 10/- - ARAWUM, BANG, BANGRI, GUR, KWANJE, SEKWANAM, SONGUM and YANGULAM. These rates are on the same lines as for other adjacent villages in the Madang Central Sub-District. In 1958 partial exemptions were of 5/- were granted to the inland villages of KWANJE, GUR and BANGRI. This was granted because the isolated villages had no means of earning any internal revenue. The three villages were again granted a 5/- partial exemption this year because the "internal revenue" position has not improved since then. All other villages had no difficulty in meeting the prescribed rates.

Tax collections for the KABENAU amounted to £185.10.0 and fifty (50) total exemptions were granted.

VILLAGES AND OFFICIALS:-

SEKWANAM, a village which was formerly amalgamated with SONGUM and YANGULAM has now moved back to its original site, some 50 minutes to the east and inland of SONGUM. This move was effected early in the year and is very satisfactory because the SEKWANAM group have been squabbling with the SONGUM people for some years. The people are very satisfied with the move and it should not be long before they are well settled in on their old village site. Housing there has not been completed, but this too should not take long as building materials are readily available.

All villages had been cleaned and tidied before the patrol arrived, and housing was in most cases adequate. The only exception in this latter aspect was at KWANJE where the housing was deplorable. Although building materials from the bush are close at hand, four buildings were in such a state of disrepair that they had to be destroyed. The reconstruction of these four buildings was commenced while the patrol was at KWANJE.

Officials in general were unimpressive and seemed to lack drive. There is no change in the list of village officials submitted with Patrol Report No. 3 of 1958/59.

C E N S U S :-

The census ~~xxx~~ of 1959/60 conducted by the patrol shows an actual increase in the total population of only two (2). Details of the census are as hereunder:

	Total 1958/59 Census	1089
<u>ADD</u>	Births	36
	Migrations In	<u>6</u>
		1131
<u>LESS</u>	Deaths	35
	Migrations Out	<u>5</u>
	Total 1959/60 Census	<u>1091</u>

The population of the KABENAU has been stable for the past two or three years, as can be seen from the previous census figures. The 1957 census remained unchanged, in 1958 there was an increase of 16, and this year an increase of only 2. Number of births in the 1959 census is the lowest on record, only 36 births being recorded; deaths numbered 35 compared to only 24 in 1958.

Able-bodied males absent at employment this year totalled 60, which is an increase on the 1958 total of 44. The division is however not over-recruited.

M I S S I O N S :-

The Lutheran Mission is represented in the KABENAU by the Rev.H.O.Dollinger, stationed at BONGU. His work, in administering these people who are tended to cultism, is a most difficult. Nevertheless mission influence has spread throughout the area, and in many villages is quite strong. There is no other mission represented in the area.

C O N C L U S I O N :-

The improved shipping service combined with the outside interest in Long Island is a step forward in the advancement of the islanders, as well as overcoming their feeling of isolation. It is to be hoped that this new venture is successful, and that the people themselves capitalize on this by increasing copra production thus making the ~~effort~~ new shipping service worthwhile.

Although allegations concerning the flaring up of cargo cult activities were not substantiated by the patrol, the importance of keeping a close watch on villages in the KABENAU is stressed. Additional visits to this area would be of value both in oppressing cultism, and ~~also~~ in overcoming the isolation of those people.

W.H. Muskens
(W.H. Muskens)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

LONG ISLAND AND KABENAU TAX DISTRICTS.

M E D I C A L A N D H E A L T H :-

(a) Long Island:- The patrol was accompanied throughout by Native Medical Orderly DIMULGAT, who, on his first patrol, carried out his tasks with energy, keanness and ability.

Because of the extreme weather conditions at the time the patrol was unable to inspect the Aid Post on the island. However Aid Post Orderly MASIA accompanied the patrol around the island, and reported that the Aid Post (to the north of KOET) was in good condition, and that he was well supported by all officials. New buildings were being constructed to replace the old ones which were in a collapsible state when I inspected them in December 1958. Evidence of the A.P.O.'s good work is the particularly good health of the islanders borne out by the excellent birth/death ratio of 27 births to 4 deaths. No serious cases of illness were seen by the patrol, and none of the islanders required treatment when medically inspected.

A.P.O. MASIA reported that the Aid Post was well stocked with medicine, and that he was not short of any specific supplies at the time. A request for the removal of the Aid Post to another site was made at KOET, but at a gathering of officials at MATAFUNA? it was decided that the move would be impractical. The new site, which would be closer to KCET village is not as good as the present one, water supply not being as close; and the site would not be as central for the whole island as the original one.

(b) Kabenu:- The Aid Post at BIBI was deserted when the patrol passed through for inspection. The Aid Post Orderly stationed at BIBI had been recalled to Saidor for a refresher course at the Native Hospital. Unfortunately no staff was available to look after the Aid Post while he was away. Buildings at the BIBI Aid Post were in good condition.

Natives from BIBI, KUL and KUMISANGER were rather concerned about the temporary closure of their Aid Post, and asked that the Post be staffed again as soon as possible. Although there has been no outbreak of sickness since the A.P.O. left for Saidor, the Aid Post is nevertheless essential for treating sick people in need of urgent attention; the nearest place where Aid can be obtained is one full day's walk away.

The Lutheran Mission at BONGU have now established a medical Aid Post there, and at present all people with sores etc. go to BONGU for treatment.

Health in the inland villages is generally poor, many cases of pneumonia were treated by the patrol. Natives at KWANJE in particular looked most unhealthy, many people seemed to be suffering from colds and some form of influenza. Health in the coastal villages appeared much better, although there too pneumonia seemed prevalent.

Very few cases of any serious nature are taken to Saidor Native Hospital for treatment, the people in generally prefer to walk to BONGU where they can be shipped to Madang, by mission vessel to JAGAUM Hospital. This is quite logical as they are in fact much closer to Madang than Saidor - it would take them 2 or 3 days to walk into Saidor, ~~where~~ compared with one day or less to BONGU.

W. H. Muskens
(W. H. Muskens)
Cedet Patrol Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No.2 of 1959/60 - APPENDIX "B".

LONG ISLAND AND KABENAU TAX DISTRICTS.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.& N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

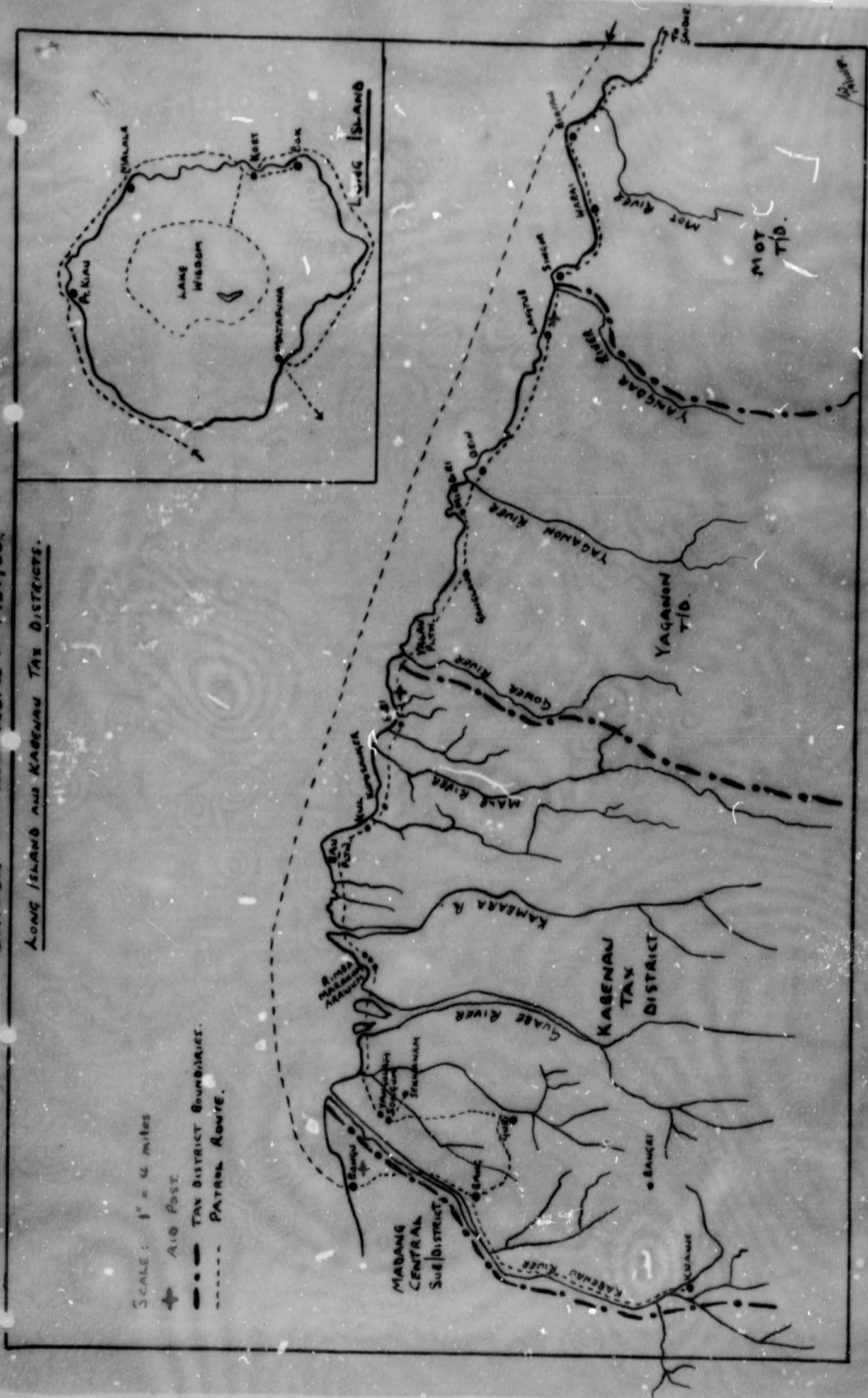
Reg. No. 8880	L/Cpl. RABI	Led the police detachment of the patrol capably, but due to lack of experience did not have drive or initiative.
Reg. No. 5117	Const. KIPAU	Carried out his tasks quietly and efficiently. Not outstanding in the field. Conduct good.
Reg. No. 8347	Const. FAUN	Gaining experience with every patrol, he is now completely reliable in all aspects of field work. Conduct good.
Reg. No. 8503	Const. MIUGE	A very strong and perfect physical specimen. Performed his duties enthusiastically and with ability. Experienced bushman, reliable and trustworthy. Conduct, discipline good.

W. H. Muskens
(W.H.Muskens)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

SAIDOR PATROL No. 2 of 1959/60.

LONG ISLAND AND KABENAU TAX DISTRICTS.

- SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES
- ✚ AIO POST
 - TAX DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.
 - - - PATROL ROUTE.



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959/60

KABENAU TAX DISTRICT - SAIGOR S/D - MADANG DISTRICT.

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-Registrations	Child			Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F					
		10-16	16-15	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16		16-45	10-16	16-45						
ARALOM	8.10.59	1			1									2				1	①							1		4	24	2	17	11	1.4	14	7	31	21	74								
BANG	23.9.59	1	4		1									1	2			②			9	1			7		15	36	8	24	4	26	2.0	22	21	33	31	124								
BANGRI	26.9.59													1						3	3	6							3	18	1	14	2	11	1.4	9	7	11	12	51						
BIBI	10.10.59	2	1	1																1	3	2			1		5	17	4	15	16	1.3	7	11	19	19	63									
GUR	20.9.59	2	2		1									1				①			3	2	4					1	19	3	16	14	1.8	7	13	13	17	59								
KUL	9.10.59	3	1	2										2	3					1			6			5		18	44	8	24	2	23	1.7	18	17	53	35	134							
KUMISANGER	"	1	1											2	1					1		1					5	7	12	28	12	22	2	24	2.2	19	16	27	26	113						
KWANNE	24.9.59	2	4		1	1	2											③	1		4	1	3					4	36	8	21	2	18	1.9	10	16	30	23	87							
MARAKUM	8.10.59	3			1									1							2		1					10	24	5	14	2	14	2.5	22	7	29	22	81							
RIMBA	"													2							1	3			1				11	14	9	11	12	1.4	9	8	23	23	65							
SEKWANAM	27.9.59	2												2	1							①							6	14	5	10	1	12	2.2	15	12	19	18	64						
SONGUM	"	3	1											1	1						1	②	⑤					5		1	2	4	27	7	26	3	23	1.7	16	17	31	36	108			
YANGULAM	"	1	1																				2							4	14	5	18	17	2.2	5	17	20	24	68						
TOTAL		20	16	3	3	2	4							10	13					④	②	①	④					11	9	49	4			21	9	47	315	77	232	18	222	173	164	334	307	1091

TOTAL 1958/59 CENSUS	584	505	1089
ADD:			
BIRTHS	20	16	36
MIGS. IN.	4	2	6
LESS:			
DEATHS	60	52	112
MIGS. OUT.	1	4	5
TOTAL 1959/60 CENSUS	592	497	1091

PERCENTAGE INCREASE 0.27%

COMPRISED OF: NATURAL INCREASE: 0.09%

EXCESS MIGS. IN: 0.18%

0.27%

[Signature]
10/10/59

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR: 1959/60

KABENAU TAX DISTRICT - SAIBOR S/O - MAJANG DISTRICT.

Govt. Print.—5428/154.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M				F	M	F	M	F
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45																																
AWUM	8 10 59	1			1							2		1	0									1		4	24	2	17	9	11	14	14	7	31	21	74			
ING	25 9 59	1	4		1							1	2	2					9	1				7		15	36	8	24	4	26	20	22	21	32	31	124			
INGRI	26 9 59											1						3	3	6						3	18	1	14	2	11	14	9	7	11	12	51			
BI	10 10 59	2	1	1														1	3	2				1		5	17	4	15		16	13	7	11	19	19	63			
IK	26 9 59	2	2		1							1		1				3	2	4						1	19	3	16		14	18	7	13	13	17	59			
IL	9 10 59	3	1	2			1					2	3							6				5		18	44	8	24	2	23	17	18	17	52	35	134			
MSANGER	"	1	1									2	1							4	3			5	7	12	28	12	22	2	24	22	19	16	27	26	113			
JANIE	24 9 59	2	4		1	1	2							3				4	1	3						4	36	8	21	2		19	40	16	30	23	87			
ARAKUM	8 10 59	3			1							1							2							6	24	5	14	2	14	25	22	7	29	22	81			
ABA	"											2			1	3			1					1		11	14	9	11		12	14	9	8	22	22	65			
KWANAM	27 9 59	2										2	1							1						6	14	5	10	1	12	22	15	12	19	18	64			
NGUM	"	3	1									1	1	1	2	1	1			5				1	2	4	27	7	26	3	23	17	16	17	31	36	128			
IGILAM	"	1	1																2							4	14	5	18		17	22	5	17	20	24	68			
TOTAL:		20	16	5	3	2	4					10	13	4	2	1	1	11	9	49	4			21	9	97	315	77	222	18	222		173	169	339	307	1091			

TOTAL 1959/58 CENSUS	584	505	1089
ABG BIRTHS	20	16	36
MIGS. IN.	4	2	6
LESS DEATHS	603	523	1126
MIGS. OUT	15	20	35
	1	4	5
TOTAL 1959/60 CENSUS =	592	494	1091

PERCENTAGE INCREASE 0.27%

COMPRISED OF: NATURAL INCREASE 0.09%

EXCESS MIGS. IN 0.18%

0.27%

Handwritten signature
19/10/59



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Saidor, Madang Report No. No. 4 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by Ian M Douglas, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Yaganon Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4 R.P. & N.G.C., and 1 Medical Orderly

Duration—From 18./11./1959 to 17./12./1959

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /10./1958

Medical/...../1957

Map Reference 4 miles to the inch series

Objects of Patrol 1) Census revision 2) Tax collection 3) Routine administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

popula

MICR	In	M	F



67-7-14.

1st April, 1960.

District Officer,
 Madang District,
NADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/59.60 - SAIDOR.

According to the description by Mr. Douglas, the YAGANON Division seems to be in a fairly woeful condition. Even the Village Officials are covered in tinea ("scruffy").

The anthropological data has been brought to the notice of the Government Anthropologist who remarked on it as "a good clear account".

Concerning the last sentence in the Native Affairs section of the Report, it might be as well to recall Sir Hubert Murray's Circular Instruction No.165 concerning unnecessary interference with village life:- "One little girl told her sister to investigate what baby was doing and to tell her she mustn't".

Both the Department of Agriculture and that of Health have continuously advised against the fencing of pigs. The former because worm infestation and starvation will kill them off, the latter because they are useful scavengers.

The Officer could be referred to Circular Instruction No. 40/46.47.

Regarding the education of the Village Officials in their responsibilities, it would be a better idea to have small groups down to the station from time to time. Such a procedure has been followed elsewhere and has had excellent results. Funds are available for this purpose.

Mr. Douglas needs to give more attention to his spelling and phrasing. In this case his Report of an arduous and efficient patrol is marred by carelessness in this respect.

(T.G. Atchison)
Acting Director



JEP/ES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/3

District Office,
MADANG.

4th March, 1960.

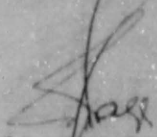
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

SAIDOR PATROL NO.4 OF 59/60.

My minute 30/3 of the 16/2/60 covering the above
Patrol Report refers.

Attached please find two copies of amended lists of
census figures covering the YAGANON Census Division - para 8
of my Memorandum to the A.D.O. Saidor refers.

With reference to the last para of my memo to the
A.D.O., he now advises that a mistake was made in the
numbering of the Patrol Report, and to rectify the mistake
has numbered Report 2 covering Long Island and KABENAU
Divisions Report "2 & 3." Would you please amend your copy
accordingly.


(J. B. PAGE)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

JBP/ES

30/3

District Office,
MADANG.

4th March, 1960.

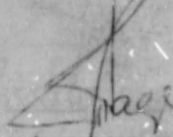
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONKODOBU.

SAIDOR PATROL NO. 4 OF 59/60.

My minute 30/3 of the 16/2/60 covering the above
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Attached please find two copies of amended lists of
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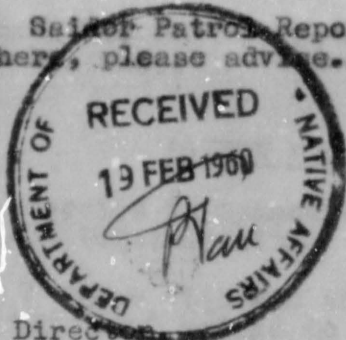

(J. B. PAGE)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-7-14. ✓

Claim for camping allowance has been passed to the
Sub Treasury for payment and claim for Boot Allowance forwarded to
Headquarters for processing.

Mr. Douglas has conducted a good patrol which evidences
much enthusiasm and energy. The Report is a good one, especially
bearing in mind it is only the second Report submitted by this
officer, however steadier reference to the dictionary as an aid to
spelling is recommended.

Said Patrol Report No.3 of 59/60 has not yet been
received here, please advise.



(J. B. PAGE)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/3.

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

The above Report together with attachments
and claim for boot allowance is forwarded herewith.

(J. B. PAGE)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

16/2/1960.

JBR/ES

30/3

District Office,
MADANG.

16th February, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Saidor Sub District,
SAIDOR.

SAIDOR PATROL NO. 4 59/60.

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum P.R./4-60 of the 2/2/60 together with attachments.

I agree with you that we cannot expect these comparatively 'new' people to enthusiastically accept a cash cropping programme at this stage and Mr. Douglas is not to be too disappointed because the people have not extended their plantings or demanded more assistance. Likewise Mr. Douglas will find it usual for mountain people to use tracks which generally go straight up and straight down mountains; it usually takes a considerable amount of patience and training to educate such people to cutting graded tracks.

The over-recruitment of GUTI village has been noted, but as it is the only village effected in the area I do not intend recommending any legislative measures at present. You might however watch the position and encourage the officials to keep the recruitment to a reasonable figure - I note that all the workers except one are employed inside the District.

The attendances at the Administration school is encouraging, but would request that you make a drive to increase the number of girl students.

Tax Census Adjustment Advices need not be sent with Patrol Reports. Originals are to be sent direct to the Taxation Commissioner and necessary duplicates to the various A.D.O.'s direct. I am writing a separate letter on the compilation of these Advices.

A copy of the 'Medical and Health' part of the Report has been extracted and forwarded to the District Medical Officer. Even though Mr. Douglas appears to be worried about the general attitude to health matters it is noted that there has been a pleasing over-all increase in population and very few infant deaths.

Mr. Douglas's notes on the marriage custom in the area are most interesting and the records of such investigations constitute valuable data for Sub District records.

A check of the census figures supplied with the Report against the previous figures reveal discrepancies of 43 in the grand total and various discrepancies in the following villages: Basor, Biqua, Bototo, Dumun, Ganglau, Karakara, Kivongo, Onge, Simidiri, Wado, Wangeto and Yungendam. Will you please see that Mr. Douglas checks these figures and submits amended figures. Should the balances be out because the previous figures were wrong then this fact should be mentioned. I refer you to my memorandum 30/3 of the 31st October, 1959.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA:

File: MS. P.R./ 4-60.

Sub District Office,
SAIDOR. M.D.

2nd February, 1960.

District Officer,
District Office,
MADANG.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No.4 - I.M.DOUGLAS, C.P.O.:

Herewith copies of Patrol Report No. 4 submitted by Mr. Douglas, C.P.O. The area patrolled was the YAGANON Census Division. Claims for Camping Allowance, Annual Boot Allowance, Police forms RS. 1, Village Population Registers and Tax-Census Adjustment Advice are also enclosed.

The Patrol was Mr. Douglas's first in the Saidor Sub District, and the officer has conducted a good patrol and submitted a full and careful Report. The visit was carried out during my absence on Leave, and Mr. Douglas carried out his Patrol Instructions well.

This is the first time that the Yaganon has been visited separately since 1956. In the past the patrol has been combined with the KABENAU Census Division. It was a good thing that a Patrol was able to concentrate solely on this particular area, and pleasing to note that the patrol was an unhurried visit.

There has been a Population increase of 144, and this is most pleasing.

The most noticeable thing about the YAGANON is the dearth of good leaders. The Village Officials are indeed a timid lot, but perhaps with the advent of regular patrolling they may gain the drive and initiative desirable for this area. I think the people are still settling down under the settling influences of Government contact and law and order, and it could not be expected for the people to embark fully on a programme of cash cropping as yet until they have found their place as a settled community. It is pleasing to note that YUGENPAM and MEIBU Villages now have approx. £445 deposited in two Savings Bank Village Accounts at SAIDOR. It is interesting to note that the leaders of this praiseworthy saving campaign are deeply religious men; they follow the Lutheran Faith.

E.V. Smith
(E.V. Smith)

Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,
Saidor.
5th. January 1960

The Assistant District Officer,
Saidor.

Saidor Patrol Report No.4 of 1959/60

Yaganon Census Division

Officer conducting patrol; Ian M Douglas, C.P.O.


Area patrolled: Yaganon Census Division.

Objects of patrol: 1) Census revision
2) Tax collection
3) Routine administration.

Duration: 18/11/59 to 17/12/59

Personnel accompanying patrol: Europeans - Nil

Natives - 4 members of R.P. and N.G.C.
1 Medical orderly
1 D.A.S.F. trainee.


.....
(Ian M Douglas)

Introduction

The Yaganon Census Division lies between the Kabenau and Mot Census Divisions, and includes those villages lying between the Gower and Yangdar Rivers, on the northern fall of the Finnestere Range; and those villages on the coast between Singor and Bibi. The area is a large one, the main population being scattered along ridges in the mountains.

The country is rugged and tracks are exceptionally poor. Rain fell every day, generally setting in about 11.00 A.M., sometimes earlier. Consequently, tracks often assumed the second roll of minor water courses, which, coupled with moss covered rocks, slippery tree roots, leeches and cold weather, made walking miserable and tiring.

Villages are generally situated between 3550 and 4500 feet, except, of course, those on the coast. Villages are mostly on high ridges, the linking tracks dropping into steep slopes leading down to rivers, then a similar climb on the other side. The only walk during which a substantial height was reached, was that between Funyende and Bagonda, the track rising to about 7500 feet.

The general attitude of the area was not impressive and the natives would not go out of their way to help the patrol, though of course no hinderance was offered either.

An example is that roads obviously haven't been touched for at least twelve months, and in some places trouble was had over carriers, though once rounded up and a few names taken they were willing enough.

A land survey was carried out at Lamtub Government School, details of which are being forwarded separately.

Diary

Wednesday 18th. November, 1959.

9.00A.M. departed Saidor by car for Lamtub. 10.30 arrived at the end of the road, and assembled carriers. 11.30 departed for Singor. Arrived Singor 12.30. 12.45 departed Singor for Lamtub. 1.45 arrived Lamtub. Tax-census and village inspection conducted. Spent the night.

Thursday 19th.

8.05 departed Lamtub for the Government School. Arrived 8.50, having inspected the Aid Post en. route. Surveyed the school boundaries and inspected the school. 10.20 departed school for Lamtub. Arrived Lamtub 10.45. 11.30 departed Lamtub for Gogu. Arrived Gogu 11.40. Tax-census and inspection of village conducted. 12.30 departed Gogu for Lamtub, arriving 12.40. Talks with the school teacher and medical orderly late P.M. Earth tremor at night, but no damage was done, either at Lamtub or elsewhere, though the natives were rather shaken up. Spent the night.

Friday 20th.

7.20 departed Lamtub for Basor. Passed Gogu 7.30. Arrived Basor 10.50. Tax-census and inspection of Basor conducted. Spent the night.

Saturday 21st.

Issued rations to police. 10.05 departed Basor for Bidua. 10.55 arrived Bidua. Tax-census and inspection of Bidua conducted. 12.35 departed Bidua for Baubo. 1.30 arrived Baubo in light rain, cargo arriving 2.10. Spent the night.

Sunday 22nd.

Census and inspection of Baubo.

Monday 23rd.

8.05 departed Baubo for Guli. 10.45 arrived Guli. Census and inspection of Guli conducted between showers.

Tuesday 24th.

8.10 departed Guli for Kurei. 10.10 arrived Kurei. Census and inspection of Kurei conducted. 1.15 departed for Sarakiri. 2.00 P.M. arrived Sarakiri. Census and inspection of Sarakiri conducted in heavy rain. Spent the night.

Wednesday 25th.

8.30 departed Sarakiri for Kwongo. 10.30 arrived

4
Kwongo. Census and inspection of Kwongo conducted. Spent the night.

Thursday 26th.

8.10 departed Kwongo for Fuyende. 8.50 arrived F Fuyende. Census and inspection of village conducted. Detached the police to supervise the building of a pig yard and some new houses. Spent the night.

Friday 27th.

8.20 departed Fuyende for Bagonda. 12.00 noon arrived Bagonda. Census and inspection of Bagonda conducted, in heavy rain. Spent the night.

Saturday 28th.

Issued rations to police. 9.55 departed Bagonda in light rain for Kubigam. 11.30 arrived Kubigam in heavy rain. Census and inspection of Kubigam conducted in drizzling rain. Spent the night.

Sunday 29th.

7.15 departed Kubigam for Wangeto. 7.50 arrived Wangeto. Census and inspection of Wangeto conducted. 9.45 departed Wangeto for Sakorila. Arrived Sakorila 10.05. Census and inspection of Sakorila conducted. 11.15 departed Sakorila in heavy rain for Kubigam, arriving 12.05. Spent the night.

Monday 30th.

7.45 departed Kubigam for Simididi. 9.30 arrived Simididi. Census and inspection of Simididi conducted, finishing in light rain. Spent the night.

Tuesday 1st. December.

7.45 departed Simididi for Yungendam. 8.15 arrived Yungendam. Census and inspection of Yungendam conducted. 9.30 departed Yungendam for Simididi, arriving 10.00 o'clock. Spent the night.

Wednesday 2nd.

7.35 departed Simididi for Ongo. 8.35 arrived Ongo. Census and inspection of Ongo conducted. 10.00 A.M. departed Ongo for Bototo. Arrived Bototo 10.30. Census and inspection of Bototo conducted, finishing in heavy rain. Spent the night.

Thursday 3rd.

8.00 a.m. departed Bototo for Karakara. Census and inspection of Karakara conducted. 9.30 departed Karakara for

5
for Guhu. 10.15 arrived Guhu. Census and inspection of Guhu conducted. 11.15 departed Guhu for Meibu. Arrived Meibu 11.45. Spent the night.

Friday 4th.

Census and inspection of Meibu and Sitaba conducted. These villages share the one site. Spent the night.

Saturday 5th.

7.50 departed Meibu for Budamu. 10.25 arrived Budamu. Census and inspection of Budamu conducted. Spent the night.

Sunday 6th.

8.20 departed Budamu for Diman. 10.10 arrived Diman. Census and inspection of Diman conducted. 10.50 departed Diman for Budamu in light rain. 12.40 arrived Budamu in heavy rain. Spent the night.

Monday 7th.

7.40 departed Budamu for Orinma. 10.15 arrived Meibu, re-arranged carriers and cargo, then departed 10.30. 12.00 arrived Orinma. Census and inspection of Orinma conducted. Spent the night.

Tuesday 8th.

7.30 departed Orinma for Segi. 9.10 arrived Segi. Census and inspection of Segi conducted. Spent the night.

Wednesday 9th.

7.45 departed Segi for Kubuk. 9.30 arrived Kubuk. Tax-census and inspection of Kubuk conducted. Spent the night.

Thursday 10th.

7.30 departed Kubuk for Ganglau. 8.15 arrived at the coast. 3.40 arrived Ganglau. Tax-census and inspection of Ganglau conducted. Spent the night.

Friday 11th.

8.30 departed Ganglau for Kulilau. 8.40 arrived Kulilau. Tax-census and inspection of Kulilau conducted. 9.30 departed Kulilau for Yalau Plantation. Talks at Yalau with the Papuan overseer, re-use of rice machine belonging to Orinma. 12.15 departed Yalau for Duman. 1.10 arrived Duman. Tax-census and inspection of village conducted. Spent the night.

Saturday 12th.

8.00 A.M. departed Duman for MIndiri. 9.20 passed through Kulilau. 9.30 arrived Ganglau, re-arranged cargo and

6

carriers, then departed for Mindiri at 10.10. 11.30 arrived Mindiri. Tax-census and inspection of Mindiri conducted. 12.30 departed Mindiri for Dein. 1.15 arrived Dein. Tax-census and inspection of Dein conducted. Spent the night.

Sunday 13th.

Remained at Dein.

Monday 14th.

7.55 departed Dein for Forguan. 9.35 arrived Forguan. Tax-census and inspection of Forguan conducted. 11.05 departed Forguan for Sinange. 12.00 noon arrived Sinange. Tax-census of Sinange conducted, finishing in light rain. Village inspected. Spent the night.

Tuesday 15th.

7.45 departed Sinange for Dogingo. 9.15 arrived Dogingo. Census and inspection of Dogingo conducted. 11.05 departed Dogingo for Wado. Arrived Wado 12.30 in heavy rain. Census and inspection of Wado conducted in drizzling rain. Spent the night.

Wednesday 16th.

7.30 departed Wado for Basor. Arrived Basor 9.05 . 9.20 departed Basor for Lantub. 11.50 arrived Lantub. 12.15 departed Lantub for Singor. 1.15 arrived Singor. Spent the night.

Thursday 17th.

7.50 departed Singor for Mot River. Arrived Mot 10.00 A.M., whence by Land Rover to Saidor, arriving 10.45. Cargo arrived Saidor 3.30, thus completing the patrol.

Native Affairs

The attitude of the people on the patrol's arrival in the majority of villages was one of mild curiosity rather than one of enthusiasm. This was more obvious in the further inland villages, such as Sarakiri, Kwongo, and Bagonda. There is a marked difference in the degree of sophistication between these people and those of costal and semi costal villages. Whereas "Pidgin" was universal on the coast, the number of "Pidgin" speakers diminished as the patrol moved inland, until around Kwongo, Funyende, and Bagonda often even the village officials could not speak "Pidgin". Although a nuisance, this was not really a difficulty as there was always someone on the spot who could translate. Lack of enthusiasm was obvious, though, and can not entirely be put down to lack of understanding. For example, carriers never arrived in the morning without first having to be hounded out of their houses by village officials. Again it often took up to twenty minutes for a village to assemble for census, and on one occasion the Luluai was absent having a wash on the arrival of the patrol.

The economy of the Yaganon division still rests on a very small rice production from Orinma and Yungendam, and a small copra production from the costal villages, especially Lamtub. Potatoes are being sold to the mission at Biliau, and also to Yalau Plantation. Meibu is the main village concerned here. Orinma is selling oranges, and quite a few villages sell cabbages on a very small scale. These returns are very minor, however, in comparison with what could be gained if the people were prepared to do some hard work on coffee planting.

In January 1958 Mr. Dwyer proposed that each able bodied male native should have approximately 300 coffee trees in his care. Nearly two years later the average village barely has 300 trees, and in the majority of cases these were not being looked after. Every village had planted out incorrectly. Only two villages requested the services of an Agricultural Officer, and not more than five requested supplies of coffee seed. When asked when they would plant such seeds, the usual response was a vague wave of the hand and a mumbled reply amounting to "some time in the future". It is difficult to see what more incentive these people want. Mr. Barry Johnson, the previous Agriculture Officer, has worked amongst them. Demonstration nurseries have been set up. Seed has been distributed on at least two occasions. The people realize that in time they must become a taxable area, and that therefore now is the time to lay the foundations of a cash crop. And yet a village like Funyende, with a

population of over 200, has 180 coffee trees, and even for this pitiable amount, they can't be bothered keeping the plot clear of grass and weeds, though 180 trees occupy only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre.

It is difficult to see just exactly how these mountain natives do occupy their time. Apart from their own gardens used for growing subsistence foods, there is absolutely no agriculture being carried out. No work has been done on any roads for at least twelve months. Housing is mostly below the desired standard, very few new houses having been built in the last few months, even the last year. The only pocket in the area showing any promise is that around Meibu, not including Budamu and Diman. From Yungendam to Meibu, the people showed some interest. Meibu and Orinna have over 2000 coffee trees between them, are producing potatoes on quite a large scale, and not only were the houses reasonably good, but some road work had been done also, especially by the Meibu people. Orinna and Yungendam are marketing some rice, and Orinna has a fair trade in oranges.

The copra production from the coast is small, but encouraging. Most villages have a return of £15 or so per annum. Lamtub is the exception, marketing about £69 to £70 worth this year. Again, however, the laziness of the people is apparent in their choice of markets. Rather than walk to Saidor and make arrangements to sell through the Society at £2/10/- a bag, they sell to Yalau Plantation, receiving £1/5/- to £1/10/- per bag. This is partly due to the certainty of the Yalau market, but not entirely. No native or village suggested to the patrol that a Society should be established in the area.

Generally housing in the division was poor. To a certain extent this is due to environment, and to a large extent to lack of materials. Inland housing was down on the ground, while coastal housing was of the more preferable "up in the air" style. Roads were disgraceful, representing a shocking flaunting of instructions left by previous patrols. Bridges were almost non-existent, the larger rivers sometimes being spanned by three or four greasy poles lashed together. Grass along some tracks was up to nine feet high.

A pleasing feature of the patrol was that all taxable villages paid the full rate, namely 10/- per head for able bodied males. They did this quite willingly, and without apparent signs of hardship. In 1958 six villages received a partial exemption of 5/- per head.

There is little crime in the area. A considerable number of minor complaints were brought forward, mostly over bride price. The natives generally left it to late in the

afternoon or at night before they brought their complaints forward. Most were very minor, and could have been settled through a competent village official. They often took a long time to untangle, due to trouble over translators, and it was here that the language difficulty caused the most trouble. In my opinion, a matter for considerable concern is the peoples attitude towards Aid Posts and the Saidor hospital. Parents will not send their children to Aid Posts for treatment, nor will they go if they need it themselves. Dozens of cases of yaws were treated by the patrol. Also far too many people with T.U.'s had to be sent to Saidor. Every time someone had to go to Saidor, there was considerable fuss and discontent. I can't understand this attitude, but whatever the cause, it is imperative that it be stamped out.

Apart from these cases of Yaws and T.U.'s, the health of the area was good. Goitre was common in some villages.

Village officials in general were poor. Few had any influence, and even less knew what the job entailed. They showed no signs of ability to organize, and the attitude of the area is to a certain extent a direct result of their inability. Changes in village officials have been entered under "Village Officials" later in this report.

In general the area is not over-recruited. Guti, however, is definitely over-recruited. Out of a male labour potential of sixteen, fourteen are absent working. This says little for the commonsense of the recruiter. Both Fuyende and Meibu are on the verge of over-recruitment, and positive instructions were left that no more males were to leave the village until some of the others returned. Very few of those who have gone to work have as yet returned. When they do, the area will benefit considerably, especially from those who have been working on plantations.

As usual, a number of villages have shifted to another site. In the mountains, all villages are well situated on ridges, though these are often only a few yards wide. The general pattern was a double row of houses, in a number of cases built much too close together. There had been next to no maintainance done for at least six months, even in costal villages. The area is not worried by land slides. However, slight earth tremmors occur almost every day. The severe one which affected the whole of the Territory caused no damage in the area.

Considering the isolation of the majority of the villages the area is quite keen on education. Those villages close to Lantub send a good number of their children to the Government school there. Inland, there were Quite a few absentees both male and female, at Mission schools. Quite a few of those

at school are in their late teens, and they should help to give the area a forward impetus when they return to their villages in the near future. Some of those home on holidays, however, showed signs of swelled headedness, and a few refused to carry cargo.

The area is, of course, fully aware of the Administration, but there is definitely something lacking in the area. In view of this it would be an excellent idea if a second patrol could be sent in each year. Such a patrol could be completed in ten days. To be really effective the same officer should do both patrols in the same year. Previous instructions could then be checked on, and any offenders punished. The natives would then soon learn to do as they were told, and once having learnt this, some real progress could be made in developing the area.

*Sir Robert
Lindsay*

Native Agriculture and Livestock.

Native gardens in the area are producing satisfactorily. Mountain villages had the best variety of foods, their gardens producing sweet potatoes, kau-kau, yams, taro, pumpkin, cucumbers, cabbages and potatoes. There were a surprising number of banana trees, but these were not producing. The costal village gardens were restricted to yams, kau-kau, taro and bananas, and a few pineapples.

There are many pigs in the area, each village having about one pig per ten head of population. No attempt had been made to fence them off inside the bush, and consequently in many villages they were living in the houses with the people. This was discouraged by the patrol, and orders were left for the immediate building of fenced areas for the pigs. Fowls are common in costal villages, but decrease in number as you move inland. Costal villages are doing a brisk trade with some inland villages, selling fowls to them, the fowls in their turn being eaten by the pigs. Despite this, pigs still have the run of the village. Very few pigeons were shot by the patrol, and even less are shot by the natives. This is surprising, as there are no shot guns in the area.

Three or four villages are producing a very little corn, but this is being consumed in the villages concerned.

The five products bringing a cash return to the area are as follows: copra, rice, potatoes, oranges, and cabbages, in order of importance. Copra production is restricted to the costal strip. The remainder are the products of the Meibu, Yungendam, Orinma area.

The future money spinner for the area will be coffee, but at present rate of progress it will be many years before a regular income is being received. A D.A.S.F. trainee is going into the area again in January, and will concentrate his efforts firstly in the Meibu area, and later on in any villages showing interest in coffee production. In view of this it would be a good plan to procure some coffee seed, which could be distributed by the trainee and planted correctly under his direct supervision. It would then be ready for planting out at the same time as the 1960 census patrol is in the area. The planting out could again be supervised, and if another patrol between now and then was to go into the area, some positive results could reasonably be expected. The scheme would depend on the seed arriving in Saidor as soon as possible.

In recent years the villages producing copra have been encouraged to do away with the smoke driers and

revert to sun driers. This method is producing a cleaner product, but is dependent on the weather. As a result a combination of methods are being used. The copra returns for the area are hard to ascertain, but are probably in the vicinity of 150 pounds. Lantub, under the best Luluai in the census division, have by far the greatest production, receiving about £70 in 1959. The difference in price paid by Yalau Plantation and the native Society at Saidor seems to me to be too large. Yalau pays £1/5/- to £1/10/- per bag; the Society £1 more. Some complaints were also laid that the half caste Joe at Yalau was not paying enough for produce. It was pointed out that Biliau Mission and Saidor station give threepence a pound, and that it was up to the natives who they sold their stuff to. In point of fact, they would rather receive the lower price, than make the extra days walk to Biliau Mission.

Rice returns will drop in the near future due to a silly attitude adopted by Yungendam. Before the second largest rice producer in the area, they are now going to drop this source of income, and spend all their time growing coffee. According to the Luluai, running both projects would be too much of a strain for the village. Since Yungendam sported ~~sported~~ only two hundred un-tended coffee trees, I can't quite follow his reasoning.

Potatoes are bringing in a fair return to some villages. Meibu is the main producer. I inspected an impressive potato house, where considerable numbers of potatoes were spread out on trays. Other villages in this area are also selling potatoes, mainly Orinma. However, small numbers are produced by nearly all the mountain villages in the census division. The majority are sold to Yalau Plantation for about 1½ pence a pound. The more energetic sell to Biliau Mission for threepence a pound. Returns for the census division are almost impossible to work out, as the natives nearly always spend the money immediately at the trade stores.

Oranges and cabbages follow a similar pattern to potatoes. Production is small, as are returns. Returns from cabbages are almost negligible^{ea}. Oranges are produced mainly by Orinma. Again Biliau and Yalau are the only buyers.

There is no reason why potatoes could not be turned into a cash crop for the division. If the natives were seriously interested, and were prepared to plant large areas, a market could surely be found in Madang. At a price of say, sixpence a pound, considerable profits could be made by both natives and the stores in Madang. A society at a coastal village could handle the marketing.

The natives, however, would have to keep up a continuous and reliable supply, and this, no doubt, would be the major hurdle in such a project.

Medical and Health

The General health of the area is satisfactory, in as much as there is no disease or epidemic present. A medical patrol in 1957 gave anti yaws injections to the area, but there were still considerable numbers treated by the patrol. Too many T/U's were also treated; there should not have been one T/U in the whole area. Aid Posts are situated at Lamtub and Meibu, and it could be reasonably expected that people with tropical ulcers would go to them. This, however, is not the case. Those picked up by the patrol were reluctant to go to Saidor for treatment. Even Luluais with the most shocking sores had to be forced to go for treatment, and even parents of grown men did not want their sons to go for treatment.

This attitude towards medical treatment must stop. Quite possibly frequent patrols to the area by only a native medical orderly and a policeman would remedy the situation. The medical Tultuls in the area are useless. Not one had any medicine, nor did they ever send anyone for treatment. All were ordered to Saidor for replenishment of supplies, but so far none have shown up.

One or two very young babies were suffering from malnutrition.

The two Aid Posts in the area were inspected by the patrol. The first at Lamtub, on the coast, has only been recently completed. The medical orderly seems competent, but complained that the local villages were not giving sufficient help in building the wards and maintaining the Aid post in general. The one at Meibu is well established and is running well. However, only the very immediate villages make use of it.

One set of twins was registered at Yungendam.

Education.

The census division is fairly keen on education. Villages around Lamtub send a lot of their children to the Government school there. However, inland villages prefer the Mission schools. There are thirty two males from the division at Government schools, but only one female. However, one hundred and sixteen males are at Mission schools, as well as fourteen females. A lot of these Mission pupils are only at village schools, but quite a few are at schools around Madang and in the Ragasin area.

The Government school at Lamtub was inspected by the patrol. It is impressive and the children seem keen. The area is almost devoid of village schools. Meibu is the only village that has one. It had broken up for the year by the time the patrol arrived there, but it looked slightly better than the usual run of unimpressive village schools.

There is room for improvement yet in the number of children attending schools, but the percentage is quite good, considering the inaccessibility of the area, or at least the mountain villages in the area. A new Government school would be well placed at Ganglau. Both sides of the area would then be served by a school.

Roads and Bridges.

Roads in the census division are shocking. No implements for use on the roads are held by any of the villages, and no attempt has been made to obtain any, though they are readily available at Saidor. The odd village, about six all told, have cut the grass along their roads. However, no actual ground work has been done. Climbing the average track is like climbing a ladder. The only difference is, that instead of horizontal pieces of wood, the "steps" are a treacherous combination of moss covered rock and tree roots. Once having left the coast, it was necessary to consciously place each foot so as to avoid falling. Where the track didn't consist of rocks and tree roots it was a clay^y glutinous quag. I don't know how the carriers, once in motion, managed the times they did.

Admittedly, in the mountains, it is very hard to do anything about the roads. The daily rain flows down them as in a river, washing away surface dirt until the rock is exposed, as in rapids. In these cases the natives have lashed sticks across the rocks, literally forming a ladder^e. Often these sticks were rotten and dangerous. The logical thing to do when a track reaches this stage, is to cut a new one. These people, however, where roads are concerned, are not prone to doing logical things. Where the creek cuts the country and forms a valley, the track invariably plunged straight down rather than turn and follow the horizontal contours until it arrived at the creek. They preferred to build their tracks over a mountain or ridge, rather than around the bottom. None of this, however, would be too bad if some work was done on tracks.

Instructions were left with all villages that road work was to start immediately. Progress will of necessity be slow, but should be more than obvious by next years patrol. Bridges are virtually non existant, and where possible work is to be done on them too.

The main road leading into the area stops two hours walking time short of Lamtub. This road could be extended to Lamtub without too much trouble at all. It would be a dry weather road only, due to rivers, but accessibility for six months out of twelve is better than none at all.

Villages and Village Officials.

Villages in the census division were not really up to standard. Their main fault was setting out and clean lines, though many of the houses need re-newing too. The problem here is a very real lack of building materials.

Village planning was not considered when most of the villages were built. Costal and sub - costal villages generally consisted of a double row of houses, reasonably spaced, but mountain villages were spread haphazardly in any direction, and were nearly always built too closely together. Village grounds could have been a lot cleaner.

Costal people mostly build their houses up on stumps, sub costal people had a mixture of houses up on stumps and houses down on the ground, while mountain people had all their houses on the ground. The costal and sub-costal people used bamboo and/or bark for the walls, but mountain people often used only ordinary sticks pushed down between uprights. Roofs were generally grass. The main trouble with the mountain people was that they would pick one type of house material, and even if they did not have any of it, they would not build with any other. Consequently many of the houses were long overdue for renewal, the excuse being lack of materials. This attitude the patrol discouraged, and places such as Tanyende, where houseing was really bad, were told to start on a house building programme immediately, using whatever materials were available.

Feeling?
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It is hoped that the next patrol notices an improvement in rest houses. All were far too small, consisting of one room and a miserable little verandah. Generally it was only possible to stand up under the main beam. Doors were often only four feet high, and walls often had to be knocked out to allow some air and light in. There was no provision for a shower room, or even a place where a shower bucket could be hung, in the majority of rest houses, and it was seldom possible to stand up a table anything like firmly. Most of this was due to ignorance, and the patrol attempted to explain just how a rest house should be built. Some, however, were just a straight out insult, such as the one at Sarakiri, which was probably the worst house in the whole census division.

Latrines were generally satisfactory. Most villages had sufficient for the population. Those that didn't were ordered to bring them up to strength.

The following changes in village officials were recorded:

1) Kurei:- DESIO BOI-UM No. 2, who was on trial as Luluai was considered incompetent by the patrol, and was appointed Tultul, again on trial for one year. BIUNGGENGO BONGIAU was appointed Luluai on one years trial.

2) Bagonda:- INDANDA GARINGA of Kubigam was appointed Tultul of Bagonda on one years trial. The place was vacant and no Bagonda native was considered suitable.

3) Yungendam:- The Tultul IBA has died, and is to be replaced by SAUANGO GOLI on one years trial.

4) Meibu:- Ardango Kogei appointed No.2 Tultul on one years trial. The place was vacant. Meibu has no Luluai, since YUSALI TAOLI died. There was no suitable replacement.

Village Officials in general were a scruffy lot. Lamtub, Simididi, and Meibu were the only villages that had good Village Officials. The remainder were unintelligent and lazy. Quite a few had been chosen because they spoke "Pidgin", not because of any traditional qualities of leadership. However, many of those chosen because they were traditional leaders were no better. Few had any real idea of what their job entailed. This lack of competence on the part of the Village Officials is to a large degree the cause of the backwardness of the area.

It would be an excellent idea if all the Luluais and Tultuls were brought to Saidor for ten days or so, and given a "course" in the job. This would not really be difficult. They could bring the majority of their food requirements with them, and there are spare houses on the station. Police could do most of the schooling. At least one policeman on the station speaks the language of the Funyende - Bagonda area. Once the Village Officials know how to go about their work, and the powers they have, some signs of progress could reasonably be expected.

The Tax-Census.

The patrol collected a total of £80 from 160 natives. Last year's patrol granted a 5/- exemption to Basor, Forguan, Gogou, Kubuk, and Sinange. This year, along with six other villages, these paid the full amount of ten shillings. The natives had no apparent difficulty in paying, and were quite willing.

Some of the census attendances were rather poor, due to stupidity on the Village Officials part. At a few places a number of people were absent at gardens a few days walk away. No attempt had been made by Village Officials to stop any of their people from going off to visit friends just before the arrival of the patrol. The worst village was Diman. Warnings were given and should result in a better attendance next year. In the majority of places, however, attendance was good.

It was during the census that the language difficulty caused the most ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ trouble. A good number of people did not know their own names, or to be more precise, the name they had put in the Tax register. This caused considerable delays while the people hunted around in their minds trying to decide whether or not they were being called.

About ten new names were entered this year. These were all people who, for various reasons had missed putting their names in a book before. Most were old women and children who had been living in the bush. They were entered under "migrations in" in the village population sheets.

Anthropology

The following is a full account of the marriage ceremony, and the customs leading up to it, peculiar to the whole Rai Coast. It was recorded at Basor with the help of two village officials, two old men, and two middle aged men.

Until I made this survey, I had considerable difficulty in following marriage complaints brought to me. This was due to the fact that at the time of a complaint, the natives make no attempt to differentiate between the time when a child is marked for marriage, and the actual marriage some years later. Both are called "marriage" and caused confusion until the customs were understood.

" When a young boy reaches the age of ten years, his father is required to find him a potential wife, who at this stage will be aged about five. Having found a suitable girl, the boy's father approaches the girl's father, and assuming the girl's father is satisfied the match is a good one, the boy's father hands over five pieces of "pay". The articles paid are agreed upon by the two men, but the number, five, is fixed in all cases. Thus the girl is marked down for marriage.

At the age of about thirteen the girl is considered to be of marriagable age, and so the two fathers meet and agree upon a day for the marriage ceremony to be carried out. Having agreed on a day the young woman's father and family prepare food, especially pigs, but do not cook it. They also collect a number of plates. The boy's father and family also prepare food, but they cook theirs so it is ready on the appointed day.

On the morning of the appointed day, the young woman's family collect their goods, namely the food and the necessary aids to beautify the bride, and set out for the young man's house or village. When they are within easy walking distance of the man's house, they move off the track and go into the bush for a short distance, then proceed to beautify the girl. Special attention is given here to the hair. This finished, the party then proceeds to the man's house.

On arrival at the man's house, the woman's family place their food at the door, and sit down a few yards away. After the food has been accepted, the young woman and her sister present themselves to the young man's father. If the girl has no sister another female member of the family will do. The young man's father

Mr. Guinness
A good, clear
account.

R.F.
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then gives one or perhaps two articles of pay to the sister. The sister then returns to her place. The young girl also returns to the group, but sits separately from the sister. The man's father then places his other articles of pay on a plate, and gives them to the woman's father, who distributes it amongst his family as he sees fit.

The payments completed, the young man's father brings out his cooked food, and prepares a feast for the woman's family. The woman's father again distributes the food, as he sees fit. Having finished the wedding breakfast, as it were, and the bride has been handed over, the bride's family return to their village. The bride's father, however, spends the night with the man's father, and returns home the following day. On the day after the wedding, the man's family cook the food provided by the woman's family, and eat same.

Assuming the girl's father is satisfied by the pay given, business dealings close until the birth of a child. If he is not satisfied, then more pay can be given at a later date. The prices asked are in direct proportion to the wealth of the man's family.

After the birth of the first child, the fathers again meet. The woman's father gives the child some goods, or, say, £5. The father of the child, that is, the "young man" in the marriage ceremony finds another £2 or so, depending on his wealth, and along with the original £5 gives it all back to the woman's father. The Basors were quite certain that it was necessary for the woman's father to first give the £5 to the ~~XXXXXX~~ child. This, however, only happens with the first child. The birth of the second, third, etc. is not accompanied by any pay.

Missions

Mission influence in the area is very restricted. The Roman Catholic Mission has a small following around Basor. There are no churches or Mission schools, however.

The Lutheran Mission is fairly strong around Funyende. There are churches at Kwongo, Funyende, and Sagonda. Meibu also has a Lutheran Mission church and school. One or two Lutheran Mission boys are in the area, at Eto and Budamu. These are not restricted to one village, but move around.

There was no sign that the Missions had made any real impression on the area.

Census Figures and Statistics.

Since the last patrol, a total of 164 births have been recorded, consisting of males 76 and females 88. From 834 women of child bearing age, these figures represent a birth per woman every $5\frac{1}{4}$ years, quite a high figure.

According to the figures, there was only one infant death. This figure is, of course, far from correct, but I don't think the percentage of infant deaths against ~~the~~ total births would be very high. There were 74 deaths all told, giving a natural population gain of 90. This is a population increase of 2.25% per 1000 head of population.

The male - female ratios are as follows:-

Children:- Male 930 Female 839

Adults:- Male 1002 Female 1007.

Migrations in exceeded migrations out by 13, which is approximately the number of new names recorded.

Walking Times.

Unless marked, these are cargo times. Those marked thus "*" are my own times.

End of road to Singor	1 hour.
Singor to Lamtub	1 hour .
Lamtub to Basor	3.30 hours.
Basor to Bidua	50 mins.
Bidua to Baubo	55 mins.
Baubo to Gutu	2.40 hours.
Gutu to Kurei	2.00 hours.
Kurei to Sarakiri	40 mins.
Sarakiri to Kwongo	2 hours.
Kwongo to Funyende	40 mins.
Funyende to Bagonda	3.40 hours.
Bagonda to Kubigam	1.35 hours.
Kubigam to Wangeto	30 mins.
Wangeto to Sakerila	20 mins.
Kubigam to Simididi	1.45 hours.
Simididi to Yungendam	20 mins.
* Simididi to Ongo	1 hour
Ongo to Bototo	30 mins
Bototo to Karakara	45 mins
Karakara to Guhu	45 mins
Guhu to Meibu	30 mins
Meibu to Budamu	2.40 hours
Budamu to Diman	1.50 hours
Meibu to Orinma	1.40 hours
Orinma to Segi	1.35 hours
Segi to Kubuk	1.45 hours
Kubuk to Ganglau	1.10 hours
Ganglau to Kulilau	10 mins
Kulilau to Dumun	1.30 hours
Ganglau to Mindiri	1.20 hours
Mindiri to Dein	45 mins
Dein to Forguan	1.40 hours
Forguan to Sinange	55 mins
Sinange to Dogingo	1.30 hours
Dogingo to Wado	1.30 hours
Wado to Basor	1.35 hours
* Basor to Lamtub	2.30 hours

Lang

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959-60

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F	
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
BAGONDA	27.11.59	5	4					1						1	2	1	1					8	14	11	16	1	16			14	31	14	17	81	
BASOR	20.11.59	1	3			1				1		3	1	1	2	1	15	3	9	5		18	59	11	38	2	38			26	32	45	44	179	
BAUBO	22.11.59											1	1	1	3	1	2					4	16	3	7	7				12	9	14	8	45	
BOTOTO	2.12.59	4	5			1		1				1	2	2	1	2	3	1	9	9		15	39	17	31	31		31	48	39	38	171			
BUDAMU	5.12.59	2										1	3									5	21	7	14	1	14			14	19	25	14	72	
DEIN	12.12.59	4										1				1	1					2	20	6	17	17		7	11	20	19	58			
DIMAN	6.12.59	3										1				2	4					4	20	3	11	1	11			13	12	17	11	59	
DOGINGO	15.12.59	3		1				1				1	1	1								3	31	8	18	1	18			17	18	34	24	93	
DUMUN	11.12.59	1	1									3		2	1	1			1			2	12	1	11	1	11			7	8	12	13	41	
FORGUAN	14.12.59	3	1									1				2	2		1	1		9	23	6	21	1	21			23	14	23	25	90	
FUNJEMDE	26.11.59	6	5									1	1	1		4	16		1	1		32	57	19	40	1	40			58	47	44	53	223	
GANGLAU	10.12.59	1				1										1	1					2	17	2	12	1	12			7	9	20	15	53	
GOROU	19.11.59	1	1									2				4	1	1	1			3	14	2	12	12				6	8	13	13	47	
GUMU	3.12.59	5	1											1		5	1	1	5			12	34	8	25	25		23	18	31	25	109			
GUTI	23.11.59	1	1									1		2	2		13		1			10	16	6	15	17		16	14	5	21	72			
KARAKARA	3.12.59	1	2									1		2	2		1		1	1		3	3	4	13	13		7	13	15	14	51			
KUBIGAM	26.11.59	3	4			1						1		1		3	2		1	10		20	40	14	39	2	39			29	39	42	41	164	
KUGUK	9.12.59	1												2	2	1	1					2	12	4	7	1	7			9	5	13	10	38	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959-60

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F				M	F	M	F
		10-16		16-45		10-14		16-45																													
TOTAL		26	38	1	1	5	2	4	1	2	3	29	22	1	22	45	12	37	38	5	68	32	2	100	14	39	4	10	6	230	34	23	34	293	27	320	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959-60

Govt. Form-5498/154

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F
BALONDA	27.11.59	5	4					1								1		1	2	1	1							5	14	11	16	1	16	15	31	14	17	84
BASOR	20.11.59	1	3					1				1				3	1	1	15	3	9			5		6	59	11	38	2	5	26	32	45	44	199		
BAURO	22.11.59											1	1					1	3	1	2					4	16	3	7	7		12	9	14	8	43		
LOTOTO	2.12.59	4	5			1				1						2		2	1	2	3			9		15	39	17	31	31		31	48	39	38	171		
BUDAMU	5.12.59	2														1	3									5	21	7	14	1	14	14	19	25	14	72		
DEIN	12.12.59		4																	1	1					2	20	6	17		17	7	11	20	19	58		
DIMAN	6.12.59		3																	2				4		4	20	3	11	1	11	13	12	17	11	57		
DOJINGO	15.12.59		3					1						1				1								3	31	8	18	1	18	17	18	34	24	93		
DUMUN	11.12.59	1	1													3		2	1	1				1		2	12	1	11	1	11	7	8	12	13	41		
FORLUAN	14.12.59	3	1													1				2	2			1		9	23	6	21	1	21	23	14	23	25	90		
FUNJENDE	26.11.59	6	5													1	1			4	16			1		32	59	19	40	1	40	58	41	44	53	223		
GANLLAU	10.12.59		1					1												1	1					2	17	2	12	1	12	7	9	20	15	53		
GOLON	19.11.59	1	1													2				4	1			1	1	3	14	2	12		12	6	8	13	13	47		
GUHU	3.12.59	5	1															1		5	1			5		12	34	8	25	25		23	18	31	25	109		
GUTI	23.11.59	1	1													1		2	2		13			1		10	16	6	15		17	18	14	5	21	72		
KARAKARA	3.12.59	1	2													1		2	2		1			1		3	13	4	13		13	7	13	15	14	51		
KUJILAM	28.11.59	3	4					1								1				3	2			1	10	20	40	14	39	2	39	29	39	12	41	164		
LUBUK	7.12.59	1																2	2		1			1		2	12	4	7	1	7	9	5	13	10	38		

62/31



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SAIDOR

ORIGINAL

PATROL REPORT

District of Saidor Madang District..... Report No. 5 of 1959 60.....

Patrol Conducted by I.M. Douglas, Cadet P/O.....

Area Patrolled Mot Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.....

4 Natives members R.P. & N.G.C. - 1 D.A.S.F. Trainee

Duration—From 22/2/1960 to 4/4/1960.....

Number of Days 34.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1959.....

Medical 1957.....

Map Reference 4 in t.o. the mile series.....

Objects of Patrol a) census revision b) tax collection c) routine administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

bulat

IGRA	
In	
M	F



67-7-15.

PLAN in Baining Allotment, is being done 7th June, 1960.
Emergency for patients.

District Officer,
Madang District,
SAIDOR.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/59.60.

"----- each patrolling Officer has his own ideas about the qualities that go to make up a good (village) site, and unfortunately they do not always agree". This information is one of the reasons for Circular Instruction No. 40/46.47. However, it is not the only one, nor the most important.

I have no doubt that suspicion of poor old Yali or sor by the Missions will follow him to the brink of the grave, if not into it and beyond. There is a very interesting treatise by Dr. Lawrence on the Madang Cargo Cults which is to be published shortly. This should be read by every Officer and especially those in the Madang District likely to have anything to do with Yali. The general gist is that at no stage did he have any really evil intention in respect to his doctrines - just a lot of ignorance by himself and others, as well as bad luck.

Goitre has been a common complaint in the Huon Peninsula Divisions for many years. I remember that the P.H.D. were once interested in the issue of iodised salt by patrols, but I am not aware of what became of the idea.

I agree that it is fear rather than pride that keeps the people away from any hospital. This fear is no doubt induced by the fact that they wait until the hospital is but the last resort after the local faith healers have done their best, or worst. By this time it is often too late and another death re-inforces the belief. A similar attitude is not unknown amongst the under-privileged, uneducated in Australia.

It is good to read of the educational work being done in the Division both by the Administration and the religious Missions.

All patrols of the hinterland Huon Peninsula are heavy work for all members and Mr. Douglas has executed this one with efficiency.

(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director

lat

MIGRA

F

67-7-15. ✓

-2-



Claim for Camping Allowance, is being forwarded to Treasury for payment.

(J.B. PAGE)
s/DISTRICT OFFICER.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOROROA, PAPUA.

The above Patrol Report, together with attachments and covering memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Saider are forwarded herewith.

See A 3/6

[Signature]
(J.B. PAGE)
s/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

67-3-2

District Office,
MADANG.

30th. May, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Saidor Sub-District,
SAIDOR.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 59/60.

Your memorandum PR 5/59-60 of 13th. May, 1960,
together with attached reports refers.

Would you please bring the following points to the
notice of the Patrolling Officer.

It would appear that from an entry in the diary, dated
Saturday, 5th. that Mr. Douglas does not complete all his book
work before he leaves a village. I do not agree with the
principle of removing the village book from the village, and
patrolling officers should complete their census and balance their
figures, before leaving each village. By doing this, they have
a far better opportunity of reconciling their figures, should they
not balance.

Please inform Mr. Douglas, that the Director is the only
person empowered to appoint Luluais and that the District Officer
of the district, appoints Tultuls. His recommendations for
appointments to these offices, should be made on a separate
memorandum, one for Tultuls and one for Luluais and sent as an
appendix to the Patrol Report.

With reference to the remarks made concerning recruiting
of inland people for work on plantations, it would be virtually
impossible for these people to find employment in the Highlands
districts, as there is already abundant local labour available.
I agree that it would be a good thing for more of these people to
come out for work, but you would have to watch carefully to see
that the restrictions on people coming from over 3,500 feet are not
violated - unfortunately there are not very many plantations who
recruit in the Madang district and have the necessary qualifications
to employ people from above 3,500 feet.

An extract of the remarks under Medical and Health will
be passed on to the District Medical Officer.

It is very pleasing to see the marked progress of the
inland people of this census division and also to note the rising
population. The report reveals a fairly satisfactory state in the
Mot area.

Mr. Douglas has conducted a very good patrol and there is
an improvement in his report, but he still needs to watch his
spelling.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CONTINGENCIES

(GENERAL EXPENSES)

Cash Office Registration No.	Cash Office Consecutive No.
Departmental Reference No.	

Dr. to... I. M. Douglas,
Saidor,

Via Madang.

Date of Supply or Period of Service	Particulars	Order No.	Rate	Amount		
				£	s.	d.
1.5.60 to 4.4.60	Camping out claim for patrol No5 from Saidor, commencing 29.2.60 and finishing 4.4.60. 34 nights in the field.		10/8	17	17	-
TOTAL <u>Seventeen</u> Pounds				17	17	-
<u>Seventeen</u> Shillings <u>///////</u> Pence				TOTAL £		

Claimant's Reference: _____ Signature of Claimant: [Signature] Date: 13.5.60

TO BE COMPLETED BY DEPARTMENT

(1) Requisition No.	(2) Division	(3) Subdivision	(4) Item	(5) Amount
<u>6-2-7-N</u>				

FOR STORES.—I certify that the stores included in this account have been received and taken on charge and that the account is correct as regards computations, castings, rates of charge, and the faithful performance of the services charged.
Date: _____
Person Incurring Expense: _____

OTHER CASES.—I certify that this account is correct as regards computations, castings, rates of charge, and the faithful performance of the services charged.
Date: 30/5/60
Person Incurring Expense: [Signature]

CERTIFYING OFFICER.—I certify that this account is correct within the meaning of Section 36 of the "Treasury Ordinance 1951-1958".
Date: _____
Certifying Officer: _____

RECEIVED this _____ day of _____ 19____
the sum of _____ Pounds
_____ Shillings _____ Pence
Signature of Recipient: _____
Witness: _____

Cheque No. _____

67-3-2

Claim for Camping Allowance, is being forwarded to
Treasury for payment.

(J.B. PAGE)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOROROA, PAPUA.

The above Patrol Report, together with attachments and
covering memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Saider
are forwarded herewith.

Page
(J.B. PAGE)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

67-3-2

District Office,
MADANG.

30th. May, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Saidor Sub-District,
SAIDOR.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 59/60.

Your memorandum PR 5/59-60 of 13th. May, 1960,
together with attached reports refers.

Would you please bring the following points to the
notice of the Patrolling Officer.

It would appear that from an entry in the diary, dated
Saturday, 9th. that Mr. Douglas does not complete all his book
work before he leaves a village. I do not agree with the
principle of removing the village book from the village, and
patrolling officers should complete their census and balance their
figures, before leaving each village. By doing this, they have
a far better opportunity of reconciling their figures, should they
not balance.

Please inform Mr. Douglas, that the Director is the only
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an improvement in his report, but he still needs to watch his
spelling.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA:

File: P.R. 5/59-60.

Sub District Office,
SAIDOR. H.D.

13th May, 1960.

District Officer,
District Office,
MADANG.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No. 5 -1959/60:

Enclosed please find Two copies of Patrol Report together with relevant Contingency for Camping Allowance, Census Statistics, report on Police and a map of the area.

Mr. Douglas has again conducted a thorough Patrol. The Hot area is a difficult one and no doubt the officer had gained valuable experience from his previous visit to the neighbouring YAGENON area. The report is quite descriptive and gives a good picture of the conditions in this fragmented group of people.

The patrolling officer conducted a very factual assignment at DAMOIN for his Anthropology assignment for the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

On the first day of the patrol, Mr. Douglas visited and censused Seven (7) nearby villages by Landrover. These villages are quite close to Saidor station and are regularly visited by car and routine administration is carried out from Saidor. There was no other work required to be carried out apart from the census and tax collection from these villages.

Reference Diary entry of Saturday, 19th. Further investigations carried out at Saidor and by Police failed to establish any evidence of foul play. The husband of the deceased woman was detained for questioning at Saidor but no proof of any implication in the death of his wife could be established. The matter was discussed by Radio Telephone conversation with the District Coroner at Madang.


... / P.2.

2.

Approval is sought please for the appointment of these Village Officials on probation as listed on page 13.

In addition to the 182 children absent from villages attending school, there are some 180 children receiving schooling in their home villages and therefore not marked down as absent.

I am quite happy with the state of native affairs within the Hot area. The people and village officials are frequently seen at Saidu and very few complaints are heard from them. There has been some recent CONFIDENTIAL correspondence concerning YALI of SOE, but the man has been very quiet in his activities and apparently quite normal. There is no evidence of any unrest or "cultism" in this area.



(K.V. Smith)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
Saidor.

13th. May 1960

The Assistant District Officer,
Saidor.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT No.5 OF 1959 - 60

MOT CENSUS DIVISION

Officer conducting patrol: I.M.Douglas, Cadet P/O

Area patrolled: Mot census division

Objects of patrol: 1) census revision
2) tax collection
3) routine administration

Duration of patrol: 29.2.60 to 4.4.60

Personnel accompanying patrol: Europeans - nil
Natives - 4 members of the R.P.& N.G.C.
- 1 medical orderly
- 1 D.A.S.F. trainee.



Ian M Douglas
Cadet P/O

INTRODUCTION

The Mot census division lies between the Yaganon and Upper Nankina census divisions, and includes all those villages lying to the west of the Yangdar River and to the east of the dividing range between the Mot and Nankina Rivers. The lower eastern border is the lower reaches of the Nankina River.

The country is rugged, to say the least, with most mountain villages perched precariously on ridges. Matoko, at 5400 feet is the highest village in the census division. The weather was unpleasant though completely typical of this country. Rain fell almost every day, and once off the coast the patrol did not see the sun except for a few hours in the early morning at Matoko. Mist and cloud had generally reduced visibility to zero by mid-day, sometimes earlier. At Kianbaui visibility was zero at 8.00am in the morning.

Walking tracks were surprisingly good. The majority consisted of a series of plunges into gorges and the resultant back breaking climb up the other side, but nevertheless some serious work had been put into the majority of them, and this was most pleasing.

The mountain scenery can only be described as fantastic. Though somewhat marred by the weather conditions, those same conditions helped to make mid-morning views even more breathtaking.

The general attitude of the area is quite satisfactory. Courtesy and respect were shown to the patrol at all times, and help was always willingly forthcoming. Having late last year completed the Yaganon patrol, which borders the Mot division, this attitude was both surprising and pleasing.

DIARY

Monday 29th. February, 1960

7.30 am departed Saidor per. Land Rover for Wab. Arrived Wab 7.30. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 8.30 departed Wab for Yeimas. Arrived 8.45. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 10.20 departed Yeimas for Suit, arriving 10.35. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 11.30 departed Suit for Galek. Arrived 11.35. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 12.15 pm departed Galek for Yamai. Arrived Yamai 12.35. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 1.35 departed Yamai for Yori along the merest vestiges of a road.. Arrived Yori 2.15. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 3.05 departed Yori for Yeimas. Tax census of Yauniai conducted. Returned to Saidor arriving 4.30

Tuesday 1st. March

Balanced and deposited previous days tax receipts. 11.00 am departed Saidor per Land Rover for Galek. Arrived Galek 11.45. Tractor and patrol equipment arrived 12.30. Spent the night.

Wednesday 2nd.

8.15 departed Galek for Sor. 9.10 arrived Sor. Tax census and village inspection conducted. Amun villagers had by this time arrived at Sor despite orders to remain in their village, so tax census of Amun conducted. 11.30 departed Sor for Amun, arriving 1.15. Village inspected. 1.40 departed Amun for Yauniai. Arrived 2.20. 2.35 departed Yauniai for Galek arriving 4.15 Spent the night.

Thursday 3rd.

8.10 tractor arrived Galek ex. Saidor. 8.20 departed for the Mot per. tractor, arriving 8.50. 9.05 departed for Biliau on foot, leaving three police to organize carriers. Arrived Biliau 10.00 am. Tax census and village inspection conducted. Cargo sent onto Warai then self to Lutheran Mission for lunch. 1.30 departed Mission for Warai. Arrived 2.15. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 3.15 departed Warai for Singor, arriving 4.15. Spent the night.

Friday 4th.

Tax census and inspection of Singor conducted. Some book work in pm. Spent the night.

Saturday 5th.

Completed book work for all villages censused to date. Mail arrived ex. Saidor. Spent the night.

Sunday 6th.

8.20 departed Singor for Sorang. Arrived Sorang 9.50. Tax census and village inspection conducted. Spent the night..

Monday 7th.

7.50 departed Sorang for Masi. 9.20 arrived Masi. Tax census village inspection conducted. Rain in pm. Spent the night.

Tuesday 8th.

7.50 departed Masi for Mobap. 9.20 arrived Mobap. Census and village inspection conducted. 11.00 departed Mobap for Koki. Population found to be at gardens despite previous warning of the intended arrival time of the patrol. Village inspection conducted. 12 noon returned to Mobap arriving 12.20. Census of Koki conducted at Mobap late pm. Spent the night.

Wednesday 9th.

8.10 departed Mobap in light rain for Koiaku. Arrived 10.00 am. Partially reconstructed the rest house then census and village inspection conducted. Spent the night.

Thursday 10th.

7.55 departed Koiaku for Asang. 9.20 arrived Koki, departing 9.30. Arrived Sorang 11.15, rearranged cargo and carriers, then 12 noon departed for Asang. Thin mist and light rain. 12.25 arrived Asang in drenching rain, and moved into a filthy dirty, leaking rest house. Steady rain for the rest of the day. Spent the night.

Friday 11th.

am tax census and inspection of Asang. 9.10 departed Asang for Ramba. Arrived Ramba 10.15 after a steep climb. Census and village inspection conducted. Spent the night.

Saturday 12th.

7.45 departed Ramba for Asang. Arrived Asang 8.35. Re-arranged cargo and carriers then 9am departed for Reite. Arrived Reite 9.20. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 10.15 departed Reite for Seriang. Arrived 10.35. Tax census and village inspection conducted. Mail arrived ex. Saidor 10.30 pm. Spent the night.

Sunday 13th.

8.30 departed Seriang for Damoin. 9.55 arrived Damoin. Tax census and village inspection conducted. Spent the night.

Monday 14th.

Remained at Damoin collecting material for the No2 Anthropology Assignment for the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

Tuesday 15th.

Wrote up material collected on the 14th. and despatched same to Saidor.

Wednesday 16th.

7.35 departed Damoin for Maibang. Arrived Maibang 8.30. Tax census and village inspection conducted. Investigations into alleged stealing/sorcery charges. Suspects and witnesses to Saidor. Spent the night.

Thursday 17th.

8.00am departed Maibang for Iusuang. Arrived Iusuang 11.00am. Population gone for some inexplicable reason to Kiambau. Village inspected. No rest house so 11.10 departed for Kiambau. Arrived 11.45 in thick cloud. Spent the night.

Friday 18th.

Census of Iusuang, Kiambau and Muniana conducted at Kiambau. Kiambau inspected. Rain and cloud closed in 11.00am. Spent the night.

Saturday 19th.

8.10 departed for scene of recent hanging suicide / alleged murder below Iusuang. Visibility reduced to zero by cloud. 8.35 arrived Iusuang and departed immediately for the scene, arriving 9.05. Inspected tree etc. re-constructed events, and questioned witnesses. 10.30 departed for Kiambau, arriving in rain and cloud at 11.45. Steady rain for the rest of the day. Spent the night.

Sunday 20th.

8.30 departed Kiambau for Matoko. Arrived Matoko 11.45 after following a good track along a ridge overlooking breathtaking scenery. 12.00 non cloud enveloped village. Carriers arrived 12.30. Spent the night in an excellent chipped plank rest house, properly lined.

Monday 21st.

Census of Matoko and the adjoining village of Guhungor - completed between showers. Heavy rain in pm. Spent the night.

Tuesday 22nd.

7.45 cargo sent to Kumburunku, then self inspected Guhungor and Matoko. Arrived Kumburunku 9.15. Census and village inspection conducted. Thick cloud and intermittent rain from 10.30am onwards. Spent the night.

Wednesday 23rd.

8.15 departed Kumburunku for Yorkia. 9.30 arrived Yorkia. Census of Sari and Yorkia conducted, fishing in light rain. Yorkia inspected. Spent the night.

Thursday 24th.

7.55 departed Yorkia for Sari. Arrived Sari 8.20 and inspected village. 8.30 departed Sari for Mauwerer, arriving 11.30 in light rain and mist. Rain in pm and heavy rain at night. Spent the night.

Friday 25th.

Census of Mauwerer in am between showers. Remained at Mauwerer, sick.

Saturday 26th.

Remained at Mauwerer, sick. Constable Daun sent to inspect Munians. Mail arrived ex. Saidor.

Sunday 27th.

7.50 departed Mauwerer for Yorkia, arriving 9.15. Census and village inspection conducted. Spent the night.

Monday 28th.

7.40 departed Yorkia for Bilong. Arrived Bilong 9.30. Census of Bilong and Bagalawa conducted. Bilong inspected. Bagalawa at present living in ones and twos scattered about the bush. A new village site for Bagalawa marked out. Spent the night.

Tuesday 29th.

Carrier troubles, for the first time. 8.10 departed Bilong for Aiyawa. Arrived Aiyawa 1.45 pm. Tax census and village inspection conducted. Spent the night.

Wednesday 30th.

8.15 departed Aiyawa for Gabumi, arriving 9.30 in light rain. Tax census and village inspection conducted. Spent the night.

Thursday 31st .

8.15 departed Gabumi for Aiyawa. Arrived 9.30. Re-arranged cargo, then departed for Sindama 10.00 am. Arrived Sindama 11.30. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 1.30 departed Sindama for Suri arriving 1.50. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 2.20 departed Suri for Sindama. Arrived 2.45. Spent the night.

Friday 1st April

7.30 departed Sindama for Sibog. Arrived Sibog 8.25 having inspected the Aid Post en. route. Tax census and inspection of Sibog conducted. 10.15 departed Sibog for Silaling. Arrived 10.45, conducted tax census and inspected village. 11.30 departed for Sibog. Arrived 12.05. Spent the night.

Saturday 2nd.

8.00 am departed Sibog for Waibol in light rain. Arrived Waibol 9.15. Tax census and village inspection conducted. 10.15 departed Waibol for Busaka. Arrived Busaka 11.15. Tax census and village inspection conducted. A cleaning up programme commenced. 12.15 departed Busaka for Waibol. Arrived Waibol 1.15. PM police supervised the beginnings of a general village clean up. Spent the night.

Sunday 3rd.

8.35 departed Waibol for Sisagel. 9.25 arrived Sisagel, cargo arriving 9.40. Tax census and village inspection conducted. PM police supervised cleaning up of village. Spent the night.

Monday 4th.

7.30 departed Sisagel for Saidor. 9.15 arrived Saidor, cargo arriving per tractor some 40 minutes later. Patrol ends.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The general attitude of the people was quite satisfactory. Inland villages showed curiosity rather than enthusiasm, but willing enough when their assistance or opinions were needed. There is, of course, a very marked difference in the degree of sophistication between those natives living in the mountain villages, and their better educated and settled brothers on the coast. Pidgin English speakers were lacking in all the mountain villages, and in some the Iulua was the only representative who could speak it at all. This was simply a nuisance rather than a problem.

Although the first census of the majority of these inland villages was only in 1951, the mountain people showed just as much, if not more, inclination towards progress than the coastal people. The basic difference between the two groups is in the economic field. Whereas to the coastal people it is a relatively simple matter to make a success of cash cropping, the only cash crop as yet considered for the interior, coffee, is still in its infant stages, and a successful crop has not yet been produced to act as a spur for further development.

The economy of the Mot Division rests on a small copra production from coastal villages, and an even smaller production of market goods such as potatoes from semi coastal villages. Rice is being produced at a few villages in the Sorang area, the total yearly production for the whole division being between 80 and 90 bags. This is purchased by the Saidor Society, which also purchases around 100 bags of copra each year from the coastal villages. Garded produce such as potatoes, oranges, cabbages etc. are bought at Saidor for an average price of three pence a pound. Returns from this source from the census division are small. Coffee is the future crop for the mountain areas of the division. The majority of villages have at least a few hundred trees planted out. Some villages have over a thousand. The majority of gardens were well planted and tended. This compares very favourably with the hopeless muddle in which the Yaganon Division had their coffee. Although the services of an Agricultural Officer were not requested, I think this was due more to a feeling of self confidence than laziness. Some villages have had small crops and have seen the returns from them. The next two or three years should see such villages as Matoko, Yoriki, Sari, and Mauwerer also realizing profits from the venture.

It is pleasing to see the mountain villages have almost finished their settling down processes and are now swinging towards progress of a more tangible nature. Very few new names were recorded - in fact somewhat less than ten. This would suggest that the previously popular mountain retreats are being abandoned in favour of semi village life. The mountain people, I think, spend probably about half their time in the village and the other half living isolated in the bush. There are, of course, exceptions, the Bilong - Bagalawa area being the main one. These two groups spend most of their time living separately in the bush. Bagalawa had no village at all. It is significant that they were the only group that deserted when needed as carriers, and they proved themselves a particularly dense and filthy dirty group during the census. Evidence of the general settled feeling came mainly from the road work completed in the last year. Few tracks were sub standard, and contrary to the usual pattern, if there were two ways of going from A to B the easier one was often chosen. The time for the track from Bilong to Aiyawa has been cut by two hours down to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours. The track has been sensibly thought out and properly constructed, with due thought having been given to drainage, ease of walking etc. Road camps were spaced along the route. It is a stirring effort, only marred by the fact that all the work, right from Bilong's front door, has been done by Aiyawa. The general standard of housing is satisfactory, if not good, and generally villages were quite presentable. Coastal villages are the main offenders here. Economic crops showed evidence of work having been done on them.

All taxable villages paid their 10/- on request, apparently quite willingly. Some village Officials around Aiyawa even insisted on their right to pay. Last year, apparently, there was some reluctance to pay in some villages.

There is little crime in the area. The patrol investigated two allegations of a serious and semi serious nature, but apart from this there were only the usual run of minor complaints about pigs and women for the patrol to deal with. Except for one these were all cleaned up on the spot without difficulty.

The general health of the division is satisfactory. There are two Aid Posts which the people can use, but a third is urgently needed. The peoples attitude towards medical treatment is not good. Some thirty people were sent to the Saidor Hospital for treatment, mainly for scabies and T/U's. It is difficult to see how the people can be persuaded to seek medical treatment when sick. It will, I think, have to be a process of time and constant medical patrolling.

The area has no overrecruitment problems. Only 17% of the male population of working age is absent at work. The majority of these are from coastal villages. If more of the inland population could be recruited for a period of two or four years and then returned to their villages, the area would progress rapidly. The present recruiting system is doing little for the division. Most of the workers are at Dylup Plantation working "business" and have been for years. If some of the inland people could be employed in the Highlands, they would be in a similar climatic region, and would also be able to find work on coffee plantations etc. On returning to their home villages, the knowledge thus received would be invaluable.

A matter for concern is the manner in which these people are continually shifting village sites. This seems to be common practice along the whole Rai Coast. Three villages had shifted since the last patrol, and many more applied for permission to move. Excuses were trifling, and the proposed site was usually poorer than the present one. It was pointed out that the people can not hope for any economic progress if they spend all their time moving from one site to another. This moving about is no doubt due to the "newness" of the area. Another cause is that each patrolling officer has his own ideas about the qualities that go to make up a good site, and unfortunately they don't always agree.

Considering the isolation of the majority of the villages, the Census Division is quite keen on education. One hundred and five children are attending Mission schools and sixty seven are at Government schools. The educational value of the former is a matter for conjecture, but at least the people show willing. The Lutheran Mission schools are the most popular amongst the mountain people, while the Government and Catholic schools are more popular in coastal and semi coastal villages.

Live stock in the area is restricted to pigs and fowls. Fowls are common in coastal and semi-coastal villages, but are very scarce in the mountains. Pigs, on the other hand, were in large numbers right throughout the census division. A small trade in fowls is carried on between coastal and mountain people.

Yali, of Sor village, is to all intents and purposes leading the normal life of the average village native. When censusing Sor he lined with the rest and cheerfully paid his 10/- tax. There is some talk of his being involved in a faint anti - mission movement but I have no doubt these rumours are groundless. Late last year his name was linked with an abortive attempt to re - start cult activities around Gabumi, Damoin, Asang etc., but it was proved he had nothing to do with this. He is at present employing two natives to work his gardens.

There was no sign whatsoever of any nefarious activities around Damoin, Gabumi, Maibang, Reite, Seriang, and Asang. This is the area where minor cult activities were started up late last year. The people are progressing well with their own economic pursuits.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Native gardens in the census division are producing well. Mountain villages have the best variety of food, their gardens producing sweet potatoes, kau kau, yams, taro, cucumbers, cabbages, potatoes, and occasionally tomatoes and pumpkins. Coastal villages had only yams, taro, kau-kau etc., and bananas, pawpaws and pineapples. Pigs are plentiful in the area. In many villages they were sleeping in the houses, but this, apparently, is in keeping with official policy. Fowls are common but are restricted to coastal and semi coastal villages. Pigeons are common in the bush below 2000 feet or so. This source of meat supply has not been exploited by the natives due to a complete lack of shot guns in the area.

The products bringing in cash returns are copra, rice, coffee, and fresh vegetables. Very small returns have been had from coffee sold at Saidor. Copra production is of course restricted to the coastal strip. Returns for copra for an average year from the whole division would be in the vicinity of £250. The combined villages of Suit and Galek are responsible for about £100 of this. Singor returns are about £40. Rice returns for the division are about £150. Villages in the Sorang area are responsible for this return. Vegetables come mainly from the Sibog area, and are grown for European consumption. In recent months the supply to Saidor has almost come to a halt. A few oranges are being grown at Mauwezer by the Lutheran Mission boy there. It is difficult to foretell the future for these three products. Basically lazy, the coastal people are not interested in planting out more coconut trees, and are loath to maintain the ones already planted and producing. Some new and impressive rice plots were inspected by the patrol. However, the rice production is restricted to one small area, and increased outputs are unlikely unless other villages become interested. There is no reason why all semi coastal villages cannot be engaged in rice production.

Vegetable seed has been distributed in the Sibog area. As a result it is hoped that the supply of vegetables from the ~~SIBOG AREA~~ Mot Division to Saidor will increase in the future. The Sibog area is quite close to Saidor and gardens can be supervised easily by Farm Trainees.

Coffee is the up and coming cash crop for the inland areas of the division. For those villages engaged in coffee production, the average number of trees per village is about 500. The majority looked healthy, and many were producing. Some villages had planted a number of trees haphazardly around the village and in the vicinity of the rest house. This gave a pleasing effect. Agricultural Farm Trainees continue to go into the area for short patrols every two or three months. This, coupled with some natural drive, and good conditions, should result in steady progress in coffee production in the future years.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health of the area is satisfactory, but there are some aspects which are not very pleasing. Some forty people were sent to Saidor for treatment, the majority for scabies and tropical ulcers. Some particularly shocking cases of the latter were seen by the patrol. One case of yaws was sent to Saidor for treatment. Goitre was common in some pockets of the area, and non-existent in others. All told I should say there would be a good 200 goitre sufferers in the census division. The only census of this disease was taken at Bilong, where 13% of the total population are sufferers.

The last medical patrol to the area was in 1957 when the anti-yaws campaign was carried out. Since then the Aid Post at Matoko has been closed, leaving two in the division, one at Sorang and one at Sibog. The former is a coastal post, the latter a semi-coastal one. Medical attention is also available at Biliau Mission and Gumbi Mission, again both coastal. This means, then, that the mountain people are not catered for. At Matoko I gave a pep-talk on the necessity of seeking medical treatment when sick. Although I was heard out in silence and obviously every word sank in, I have no doubt that no sick people will be brought down to the coast for treatment. For this there appears to me to be two reasons. Firstly, the climatic difference. The mid-day temperature at most mountain villages is about 65degrees, and at night is about 60. Understandably the mountain people are afraid of the heat and also of contracting malaria on the coast. Secondly, like all other people on the Rai Coast I have dealt with they are loath to seek medical attention, but would rather watch their body rot away before their eyes. The main reason for this is fear. The people have seen some amongst their number go to hospital when sick, never to return having died in hospital. The Lutheran Missionary claims they are too proud to seek help, but I do not agree. Whatever the reason, Biliau Hospital is treated with the same deference as that showed to the Saidor Hospital.

In my opinion an Aid Post is needed at Matoko, this being the ideal spot to serve all the mountain villages. A competent Medical Tutor would be well placed at Bilong.

Regular Medical patrolling seems to me the only way to educate the people in medical matters.

EDUCATION

Considering the relative "newness" of the area and the environment in which they live, the people are quite keen on education. The figures show that there are 172 children attending school. 67 of these are at Government schools. The Catholic and Lutheran Mission are entirely responsible for the remainder. There are few village schools. The Mission school at Biliaunis most impressive but is not restricted to local students only. Some from as far afield as Madang are attending. The other main school is a Gumbi, run by the Catholic Mission. The two Government schools at Saidor and Lamtub serve the area admirably.

Quite a few children are attending schools in and around Madang, such as Nobanob and Maiwarer, and at Finchafen.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads in the census division are quite satisfactory. In the dry season it is possible to drive by land rover from Saidor to Singor, in the wet from Saidor to the Mot River. Inter village tracks are on the whole, good. A considerable amount of work has been done on some, while others have only been maintained. Many followed ridges and contours, rather than dropping vertically into valleys and rivers, which seems to be the usual practice in these parts. Despite the good tracks walking was extremely hard and tiring work. No amount of road work will ever make it anything else, but at least one was not continually ploughing through quags, sliding on stones, clambering up tree roots, or picking grass seeds out of one's sox and shirt.

Bridges, where they existed, were the usual suspension affairs. The Nankina River crossing at the eastern boundary of the division is the prize example.

If the road work continues at the present rate for the next few years, future patrolling officers will have little cause for complaint.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The majority of villages in the census division were in reasonable condition. Housing in the mountains was poor in some places, but little can be done about this. Due to the cold climate houses are built on the ground, and after a few months they give the impression of having been there for years in the last stages of dilapidation. Village planning in these areas is also poor. There is little or no symmetry about the setting out of houses; rather they are built haphazardly, of different sizes and facing in different directions. Coastal houses are mostly built on stumps, a more preferable design. However, coastal villages were often dirtier than inland villages. The semi-coastal houses are amongst the best and the worst in the division. It is a pleasure to walk into such villages as Suri and Sibog. On the other hand, Waibol, Sisagel, Reite and a few others are in a shocking condition, the houses filthy dirty and falling down. Waibol would be the worst village I have yet seen. The area is not short of building materials.

Rest houses in the division were very poor. A well bred fowl would not have slept in some of them, and two fowls would have been cramped in the remainder. The majority consisted of a room about 15'x 9' divided into two sections. There was seldom room for a shower bucket, and little or no ventilation in most. Often the roof leaked, the floor was rotten, and some were filthy dirty. It would be quite impossible for two officers to sleep in 75% of them. The patrol handed out a plan to all villages with poor rest houses in the hope that the rest house situation may improve in the future.

Latrines are generally satisfactory. The 1956 patrol had a "latrine clean up" campaign, and demonstration latrines were dug. As a result they are at present above standard.

Village officials were not spectacular, though most of them were capable enough. Fortunately, the majority were Pidgin speakers. Three changes in Village Officials were made by the patrol.....

- 1) Tonora appointed Tultul of Koikau,
- 11) Dirogi - Rombongalei to replace Nanau - Nendi (deceased) as Luluai of Ramba.
- 111) Babaran confirmed Luluai of Biliau.

The only pocket where Village Officials are poor is that around Xiambau.

THE TAX CENSUS

The patrol collected a total of £262 in tax at the rate of 10/- per head. All coastal and semi-coastal villages are taxable for men. All inland villages have a complete exemption.

Census attendances were satisfactory. Some of the censuses were long, exasperating affairs, due mostly to the people not remembering the name they had given at the original censuses. It was during the census that lack of a common language caused the most difficulty.

Although some of the coastal villages are now receiving a good annual income, I do not think the tax should be raised. 10/- is a fair amount for the majority of the people. It is difficult to see when the inland people will be ready for taxation, but it will not be for some years yet.

The census figures in several villages could not be balanced. These have been asterisked on the census sheets. In every case it was possible to trace mistakes in previous figures, even though these balanced with figures before that.

MISSIONS

There are two Missions in the area. The Catholic Mission at Gumbi and the Lutheran Mission at Biliau. One or other of these two spreads its influence to every village in the census division. It is hard to break their spheres of influence up into areas. Mainly, however, except for around Biliau, the coast is Catholic and the inland Lutheran.

The majority of inland villages have a Mission Boy living with them. Most of these come from around Finchhafen. These boys are very strong in the village, and once or twice opposed orders given by the patrol. Inland villages are not regularly patrolled by the Missionary - on the other hand coastal villages have few Mission Boys, but are patrolled regularly from Gumbi.

There are not very many Mission schools in the area. The few that I did inspect were not very impressive. This, of course, does not include the larger schools at Gumbi and Biliau.

CENSUS FIGURES AND STATISTICS.

Since the last patrol a total of 197 children have been born, consisting of males 101, and females 96. From 993 women of child bearing age these figures represent a birth per woman every five years, quite a high figure. There were no infant deaths recorded. No doubt there were infant deaths over the last year, but I doubt that there were very many. Infant welfare is operating from Saidor along the coast. There were 94 deaths recorded, giving a natural increase in population of 105. This is an increase of 2.12% per annum.

A total of 195 males are absent at work. 137 are inside the diastrict, the remaining 58 outside it.

The male female ratios are as follows.....

Children -	Male 1050	Female 959
Adults -	Male 1482	Female 1215.

WALKING TIMES

Galek to Sor	55 mins.
Sor to Amun	1.45 hrs.
Amun to Yauniai	1 hr.
Yauniai to Galek	1.20 hrs.
Mot River to Biliau	55 mins.
Biliau to Warai	45 mins.
Warai to Singor	1 hr.
Singor to Sorang	1.30 hrs.
Sorang to Masi	1.30 hrs.
Masi to Mobap	1.30 hrs.
Mobap to Koikau	1.50 hrs.
Mobap to Koki	20 mins.
Koikau to Koki	1.25 hours.
Koki to Sorang	1.45 hrs.
Sorang to Asang	25 mins.
Asang to Ramba	1.05 hrs.
Asang to Reite	20 mins.
Reite to Seriang	20 mins.
Seriang to Damoin	1.25 hrs.
Damoin to Maibang	55 mins.
Maibang to Lusuang	3 hrs.
Lusuang to Kiambau	35 mins.
Kiambau to Matoko	3.15 hrs.
Matoko to Kumburunku	1 hr.
Kumburunku to Yorki	1.15 hrs.
Yorki to Sari	20 mins.
Sari to Mauwerer	2.30 hours.
Mauwerer to Yorkia	1.15 hrs.
Yorkis to Bilong	1.50 hrs.
Bilong to Aiyawa	5.35 hrs.
Aiyawa to Gabumi	1.15 hrs.
Aiyawa to Sindama	1.30 hrs.
Sindama to Suri	20 mins.
Sindama to Sibog	55 mins.
Sibog to Silaling	30 mins.
Sibog to Waibol	1.15 hrs.
Waibol to Busaka	1 hr.
Waibol to Sisagel	50 mins.
Sisagel to Saidor	1.45 hrs.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 - 60

Govt. H. 5458/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Present	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	
Aiyawa	29.3.60	5	3		1									4	3	2	4			5				2		1		14	46	8	38	1	38		32	26	45	42	153
Amun	2.3.60		3													1								4				4	27	8	22	1	22		3	21	30	26	89
Asang	10.3."	2	2											1		1	1	7						5		1		6	33	6	20		20		16	18	29	23	99
*Bagalawa	28.3."	2	2		2											2	1			1								7	25	13	18	2	18		23	21	24	20	89
Biliav	3.3.60	2	2													1		3	1	4						5	3	7	35	12	23		23		27	22	33	30	128
Bilong	28.3."	7	2											1	1	4	2	2		2						2		22	62	23	43	3	43		59	48	66	53	232
Busaka	2.4.60		1																					1				1	18	4	11		11		5	8	18	13	45
*Demoin	13.3."	2	2											2	5		1	1		2				1		2		9	31	9	22		22		24	23	32	30	115
Gabuni	30.3."	2														1	1			1				1				3	18	3	15	1	15		9	7	21	18	57
Galek	29.2."	1	1													1		4						4		4	1	6	30	7	21	1	21		17	18	31	23	162
Guhungor	21.3."	3	1											11	5	1	3			6								12	34	15	22		22		32	28	29	24	119
Kiambau	18.3."	2	2											1		2	11			3	2			3				14	39	16	33	2	33		22	36	26	40	144
*Koiaku	9.3.60	4	1											4	2	3	2	4		1				1		1	3	8	23	3	16		16		18	13	20	19	79
*Koki	8.3.60	1	2											1				1						1		5		7	14	2	14	2	14		10	16	15	16	64
Kumburunku	22.3."	6	5											9	4	2	1			2				1				22	57	19	45	3	45		48	44	59	58	213
Lusuang	18.3."	1														2		5										10	17	6	11		11		15	13	13	13	59
Maibang	16.3."	2	5		1									1	1	1	1			1				1		8		14	34	7	31	1	31		18	26	39	36	130
Masi	7.3.60	1																6						1				7	35	9	25	1	25		13	15	36	28	99

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 - 70

Govt. Form - 5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F				M	F		
Matoko	21.3."	8	7											3	2			6	10	13			2					5	12	52	19	40	3	40			37	56	43	49	205
Mauwerer	25.3."	5	6											2	2	1	1	2	6	5	3	3					3	23	56	22	41	2	41			48	49	59	59	232	
Mobap	8.3.60	1	1															3	3	3					1	1	3	9	6	9		9			8	15	6	9	43		
Muniana	18.3."														3			3	10	4	4			1	3		4	21	6	17		17			8	14	17	24	71		
Ramba	11.3."	3			1									4		1	1	1	3	12			3	1	11	11	50	10	35	1	35			19	27	36	36	145			
Reite	12.3.60	3	3											2		1				3	1	2						8	21	8	20		20			22	18	26	23	95	
*Sari	23.3."	2	2											2			1			4						13	23	10	17		17			20	18	24	21	37			
Seriang	12.3."	2	2																	7			1	1		3	23	4	13		13			9	15	18	15	66			
Sibog	1.4.60	2	2				1							2		3	3			1	2					8	6	36	5	27		27			17	17	37	31	113		
*Silaling	1.4."	1	1											1	1			2	2	4					1	8	13	18	4	20		20			7	15	19	22	76		
*Sindama	31.3."	1	1				1							1		1				5					14	10	30	4	26		26			5	14	33	32	103			
Singor	3.3.60		2																	3	1	1	1	2	3	15	3	8		8			11	7	19	13	48				
Sisagel	3.4.60		1											1				1	3					3			6	16	4	11		11			6	12	21	15	57		
Sor	29.2."	1	5											3						5			3	1		6	25	2	26		26			10	20	26	29	94			
Sorang	6.3.60	2	5				1							1			1				2	2						8	43	5	26		26			22	22	44	31	123	
Suit	29.2."	1	5											2				1	4		1	2		3	2	6	38	5	28		28			20	36	39	36	143			
Suri	31.3."		1															4	3	3			2			2	13		8		8			6	5	9	9	34			
Wab	29.2."	2	4											1			2			3	2			5	1	1	10	42	9	26		26			28	37	43	34	154		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 - 60

Govt. Form - 5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																														
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults																											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F																										
				10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																																																										
Waibol	2.4.60	1	2											1	2													4	19	6	15	14		15	1322	20	71																												
Warai	3.3.60	2	1											1				2	2							4		8	26	7	15	15		16	1524	19	82																												
Yamai	29.2."	3	2															1	2					1	1	6	15	1	15	15		18	5	17	22	67																													
Yauniai	29.2.60	2	1				1							1	1	1	1	1				3				8	28	5	20	20		19	1526	20	84																														
Yeimas	29.2."	2	2											1		1			2			5	1			9	17	5	13	13		17	1819	13	73																														
Yori	29.2."	3												3	2	2	2			4	1	2				2	26	11	22	22		20	25	30	32	114																													
Yorki	23.3."	7	3											2	1	3	5	13	7			1				24	30	17	40	40		62	44	42	55	204																													
Yorkia	27.3."	4	3				1	1	1							1	1	3	2			3		1				17	26	8	26	26		32	23	22	33	116																											
TOTAL		101 96		5		2		3		5		1		3		1		35		39		50		50		56		63		137		1		58		65		2		96		9		398		291		358		494		24		993		899		944		1589		1214		3716	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 - 60

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of child-bearing age	Child			Adults				
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M		F	M	F	M	F
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M		F	M	F	M	F
iyawa	29.3.60	5	3		1								1		4	3	2	4			5	2	1		14	46	8	38	1	38	32	26	45	42	153			
mun	2.3.60		3										1	1		1						4				4	27	8	22	1	22	8	21	30	26	89		
sang	10.3."	2	2										1		1	1	1	7			5	1			6	33	6	20		20	16	18	29	23	99			
Bagalawa	28.3."	2	2		2								1	2		2	1			1					7	25	13	18	2	18	23	21	24	20	89			
Biliau	3.3.60	2	2										1	1		1	1	3	1	4			5	3	7	35	12	23		23	27	22	33	30	128			
Bilong	28.3."	7	2										3	1		1	1	4	2	2		2		2	22	62	23	43	3	43	59	48	66	53	232			
Busaka	2.4.60		1																			1			1	18	4	11		11	5	8	18	13	45			
*Damoin	13.3."	2	2																		2	5		1	1	2	9	21	9	22		22	24	23	32	30	115	
Gabumi	30.3."	2											1	1		1	1					1			3	18	3	15	1	15	9	7	21	18	57			
Galek	29.2."	1	1													1		4				4		4	1	6	30	7	21	1	21	17	18	31	23	102		
Guhungor	21.3."	3	1																						12	34	15	22		22	32	28	29	24	119			
Kiambau	18.3."	2	2											3		1		2	11		3	2	3		14	39	16	33	2	35	23	36	26	40	144			
*Koiaku	9.3.60	4	1											1		4	2	3	2	4		1	1	3	8	23	3	16		16	18	13	20	19	79			
*Koki	8.3.60	1	2													1						1		5	7	14	2	14	2	14	10	16	15	16	64			
Oumbarunku	22.3."	6	5											1		9	4		2	1		2	1		22	57	19	45	3	45	48	44	59	58	213			
Lusuang	18.3."	1														2									10	17	6	11		11	15	13	13	13	59			
laibang	16.3."	2	5		1									1	1	1	1		1		1	1	8	14	34	7	31	1	31	18	26	39	36	130				
lasi	7.3.60	1																							7	35	9	25	1	25	13	15	36	28	99			

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 - 70

Govt. Print - 5428/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Births	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F		
Matoko	21.3."	8	7									3	2			6	10	13	2					5	12	52	19	40	3	40			37	56	43	49	205	
Mauwerer	25.3."	5	6									2	2	1	1	2	6	5	3	3						23	56	22	41	2	41			48	49	59	59	232
Mobap	8.3.60	1	1													3	3	3			1	1		3	9	6	9		9			8	15	6	9	43		
Muniana	18.3."												3		3	10	4	4	1	3				4	21	6	17		17			8	14	17	24	71		
Ramba	11.3."	3			1							4		1	1	1	3	12	3	1	11			11	50	10	35	1	35			19	27	36	36	145		
Reite	12.3.60	3	3									2		1			3	1	2					8	21	9	20		20			22	18	26	23	95		
*Sari	23.3."	2	2									2			1		4							13	23	10	17		17			20	18	24	21	87		
Seriang	12.3."	2	2														7			1	1			3	23	4	13		13			9	15	18	15	66		
Sibog	1.4.60	2	2				1					2		3	3		1	2			8			6	36	5	27		27			17	17	37	31	113		
*Silaling	1.4."	1	1									1	1			2	2	4		1	8			13	18	4	20		20			7	15	19	22	76		
*Sindama	31.3."	1	1				1					1		1			5				14			10	30	4	26		25			5	14	33	32	103		
Singor	3.3.60		2														3	1	1	1	2			3	15	3	8		8			11	7	19	13	48		
Sisagel	3.4.60		1									1				1	3				3			6	16	4	11		11			6	12	21	15	57		
Sor	29.2."	1	5				1					3					5			3	1			6	25	2	26		26			10	20	26	29	94		
Sorang	6.3.60	2	5									1			1				2	2				8	43	6	26		26			22	22	44	31	125		
Suit	29.2."	1	5									2					1	4	1	2	3	2		6	38	6	28		28			20	36	39	36	143		
Suri	31.3."		1													4	3	3	2					2	13		8		8			6	5	9	9	34		
Wab	29.2."	2	4									1			2		3	2		5	1	1		10	42	9	26		26			28	37	43	34	154		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955 - 60

Govt. Print - 5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child-bearing ages	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M		F			
		10-16	16-45	10-16	15-45																																	
Vaibol	2.4.60	1	2											1	2									4	19	6	15	14		15	1322	20	71					
Varsi	3.3.60	2	1												1				2	2				4	8	26	7	15	15		16	1524	19	82				
Kamsi	29.2."	3	2																1	2			1	1	6	15	1	15	15		18	5	17	22	67			
Kaunia	29.2.60	2	1			1									1	1	1				1		3		8	28	5	20	20		19	1526	20	84				
Keima	29.2."	2	2												1				2				5	1	9	17	5	13	13		17	1819	13	73				
Kori	29.2."	3																	4	1	2				2	26	11	22	22		20	25	30	32	114			
Korki	25.3."	7	3																		1				24	30	17	40	40		62	44	42	55	204			
Korkia	27.3."	4	3			1	1	1									1	1	3	2	3		1		17	26	8	26	26		32	23	22	33	116			
TOTAL		101	96	5	2	3	5	1	3	1	35	39			50	50	56	63	137	1	58			65	2	96	9	375	1297	368	994	24	993	599	945	1287	1214	4716

Mambu

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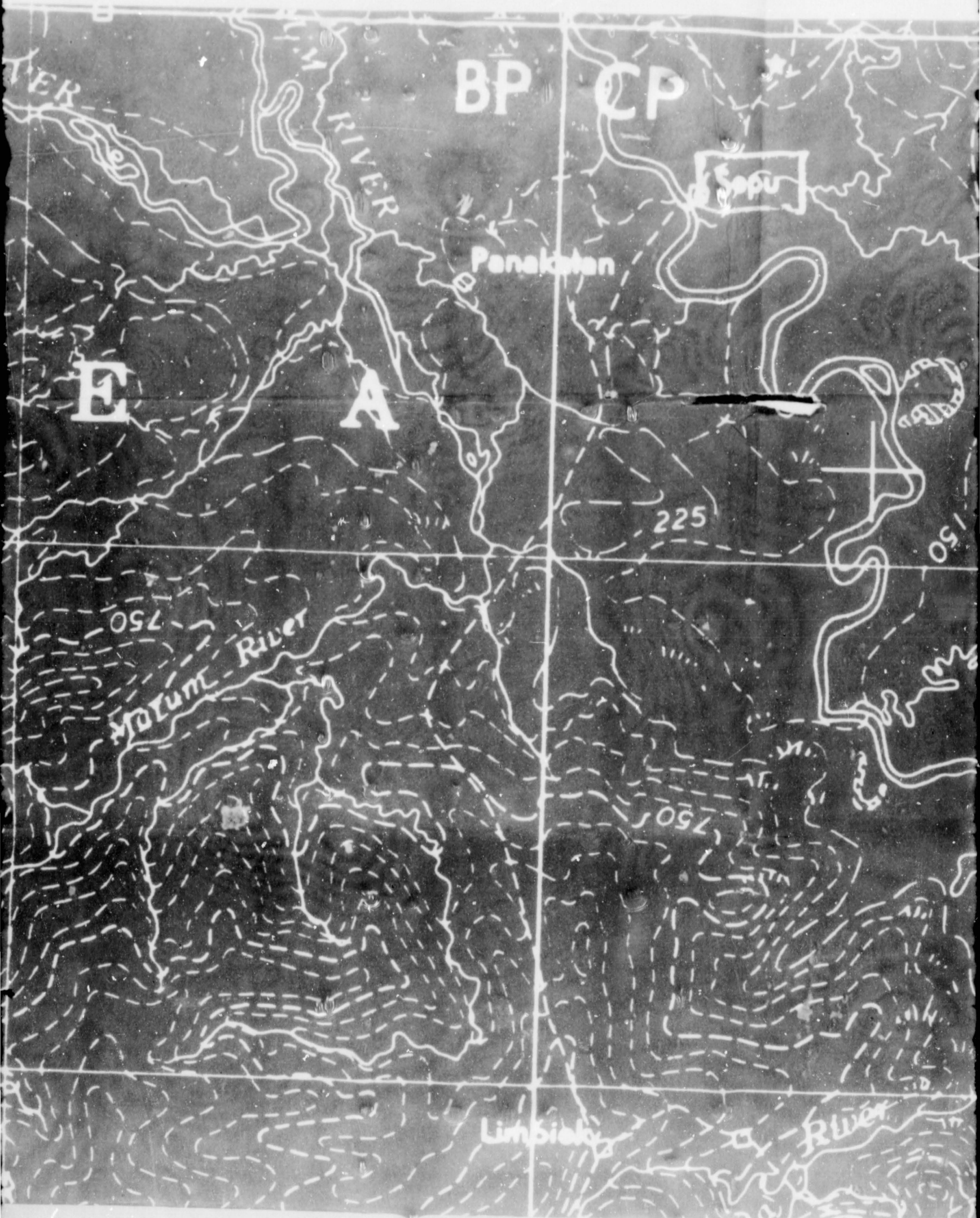
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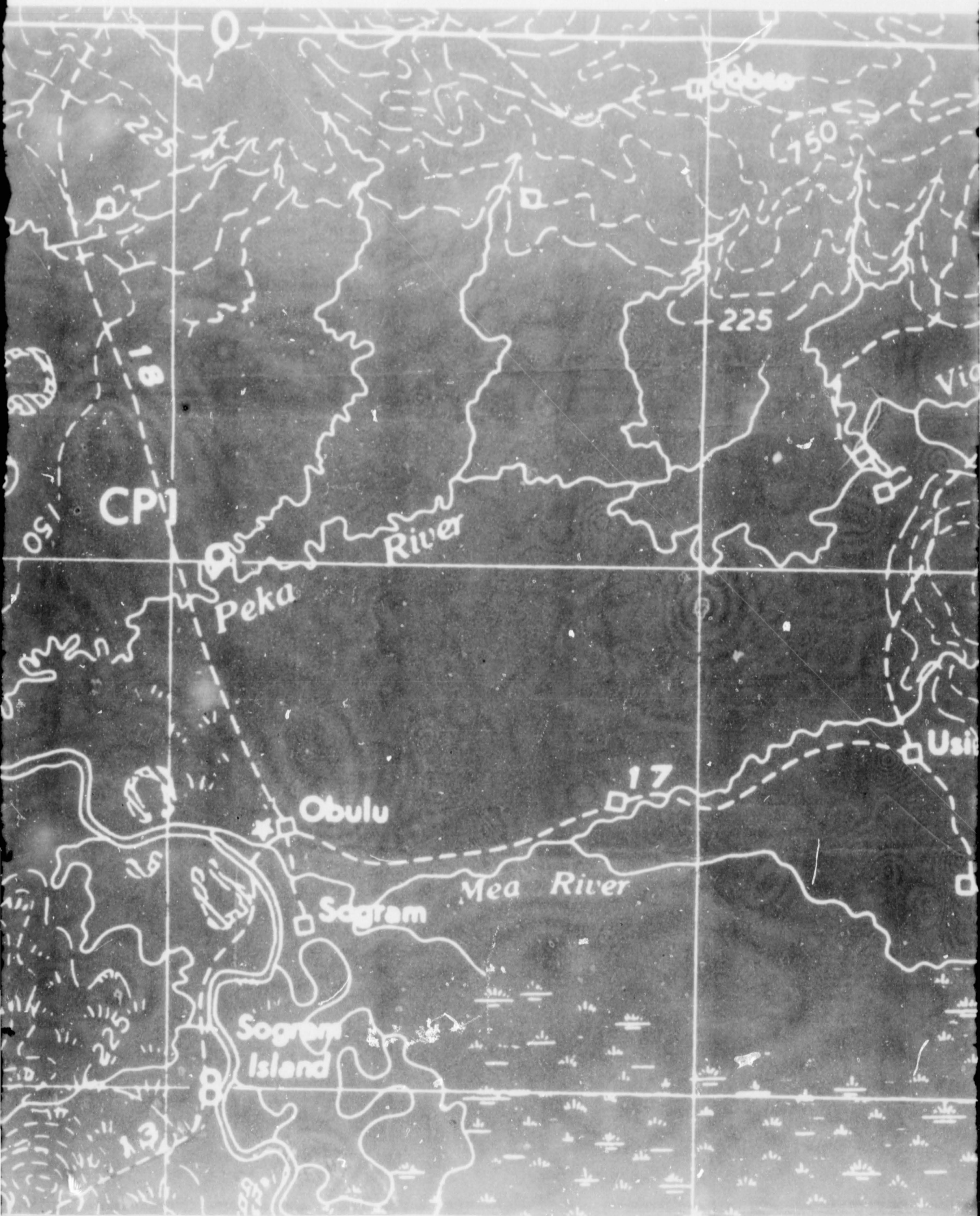
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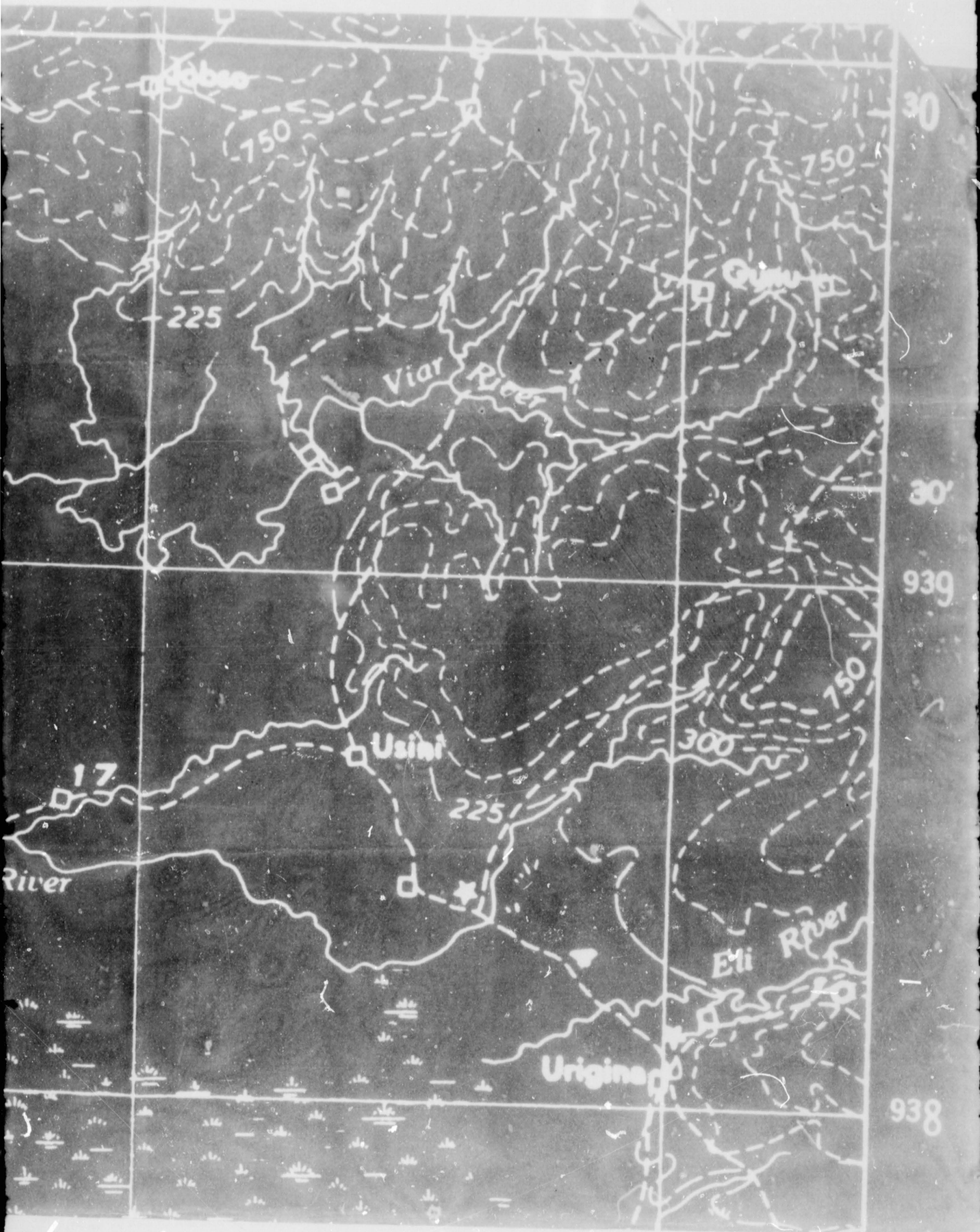
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MOUNT IGUNTAM

4140

MOUNT WICHELM

BP8

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Lake Punde

Lake Punde

Ingumkani

Kanari

Kuglani

Creek 2478

Wantige Wopon

3000

3000

2250

3000

3000

3000

9

9

9

9



Guiebo

Noomi

Inbrun Bisset

Bundi

CP

Suahi

Dombodi
Australian Patrol Base
(Approximate location)

Bundi

1500

3000

R

C

K

1500

1500

2000

1500

Ba



Ferito

Zapu River

20702

500

750

Tubrent River

Wau

1500

6

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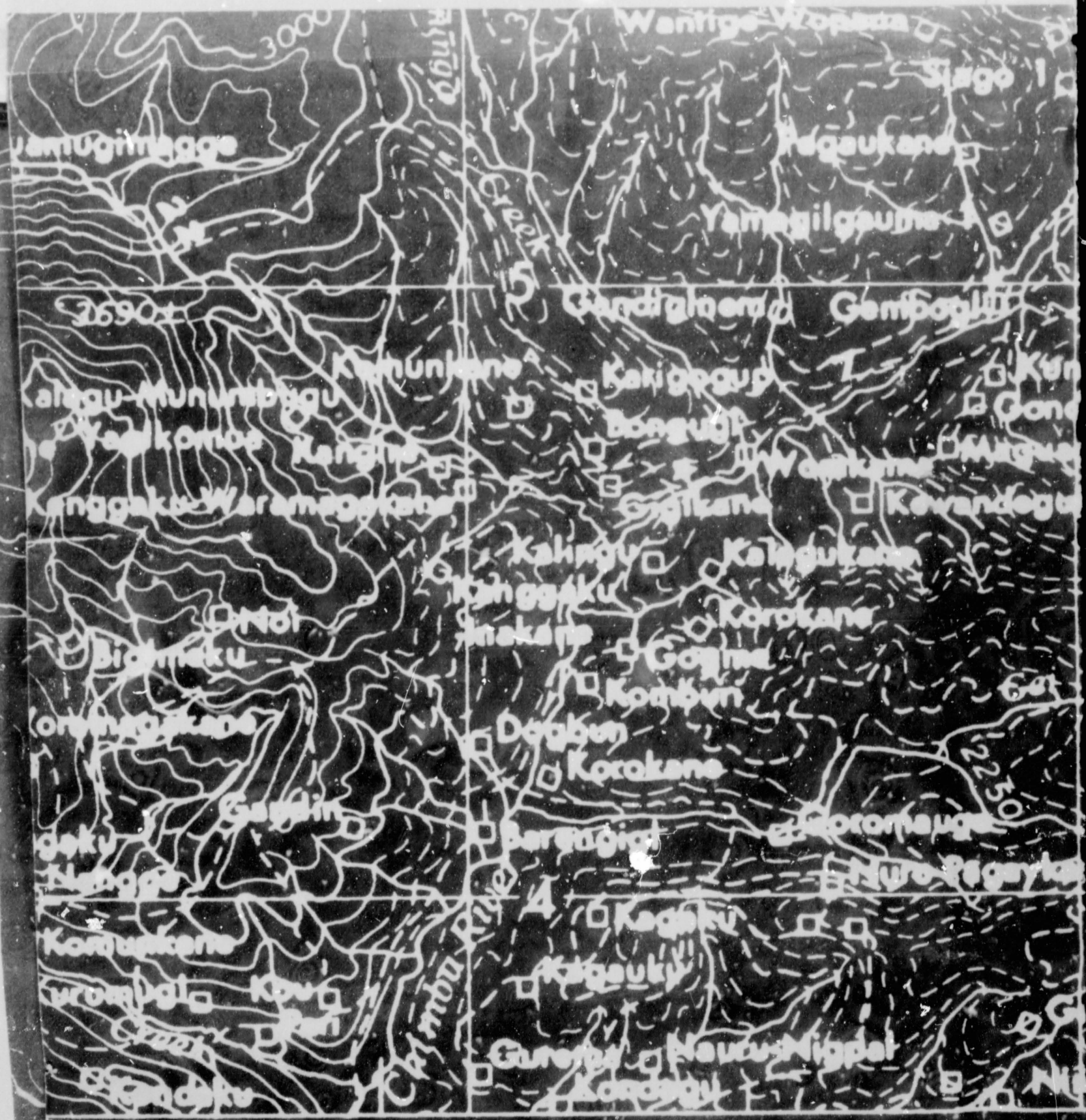
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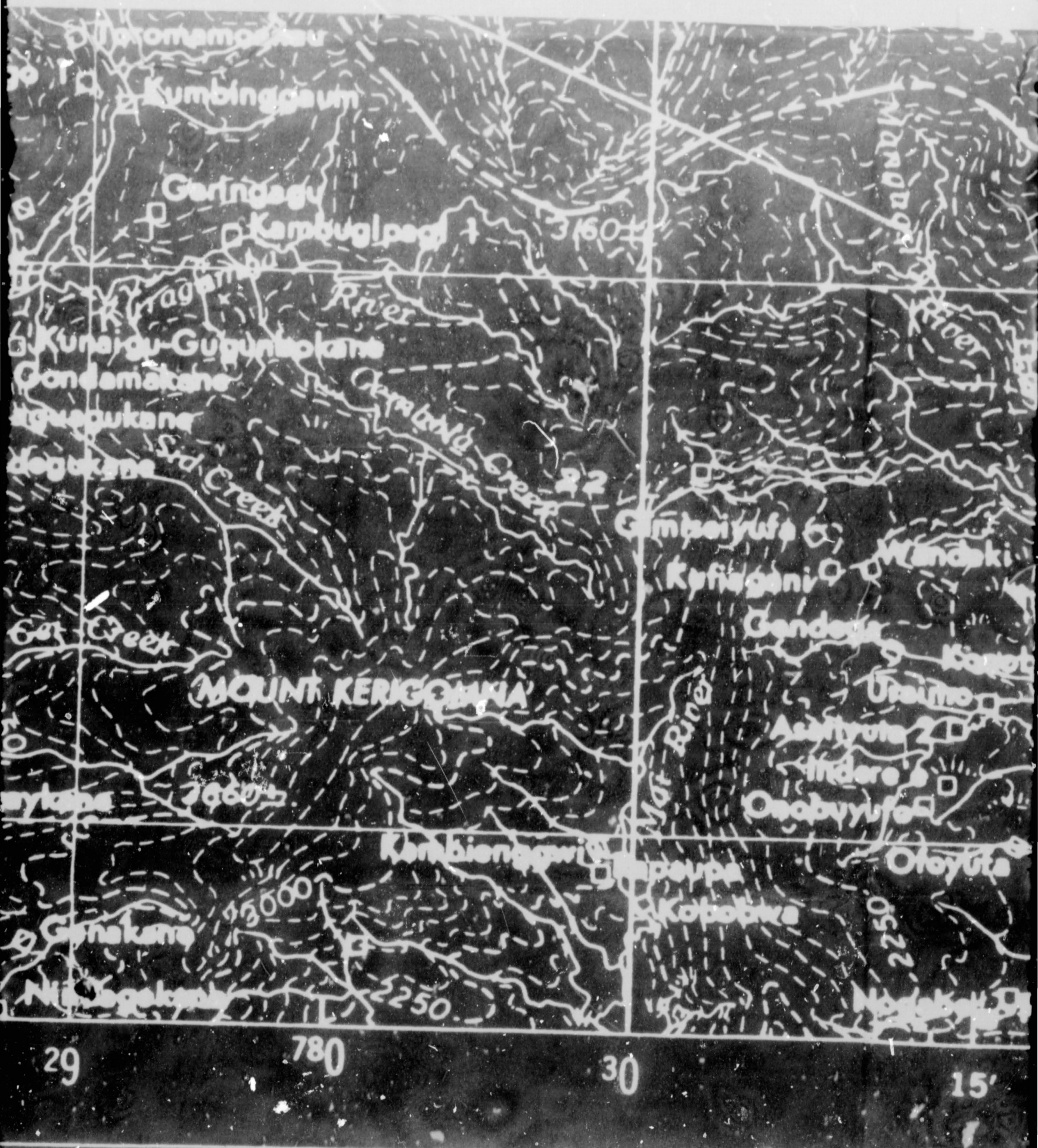




145°00' 28

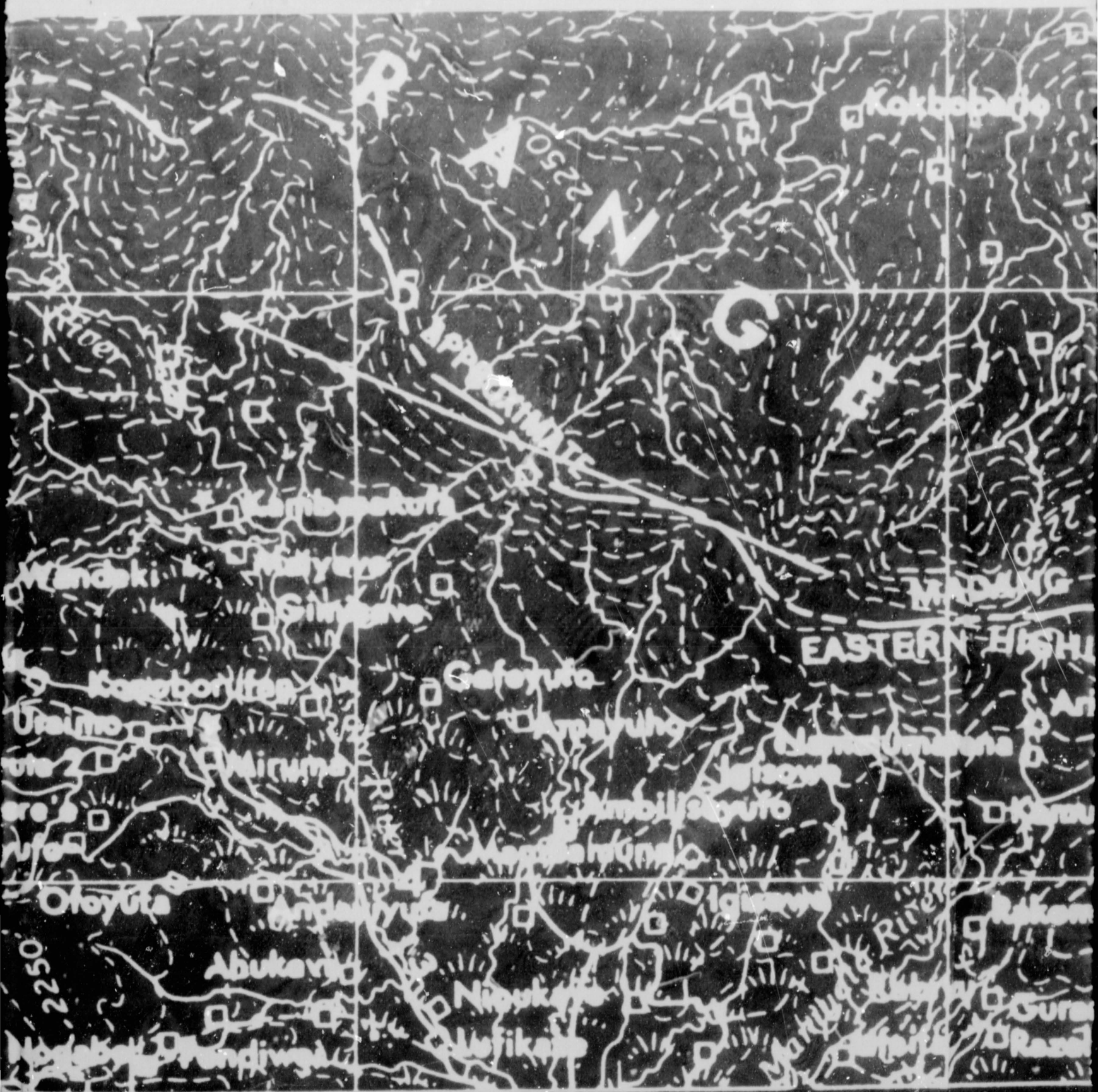
KM

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MOUNT KERIGOMANA

29 780 30 15'



RANG

Kokobado

Kider

Kambasuta

Wandaki

Malyere

Silngave

MADANG

EASTERN HISHU

Kasobonfa

Gafoyuta

Uraino

Amayuhg

Namulama

Ute

Miruma

Ambillayuta

ere

Mepilalunda

Oloyuta

Andayuta

Igisave

0522

Abukera

Nisukera

Nogabot

Pendiwa

Lufikera

Riken

Sura

Razel

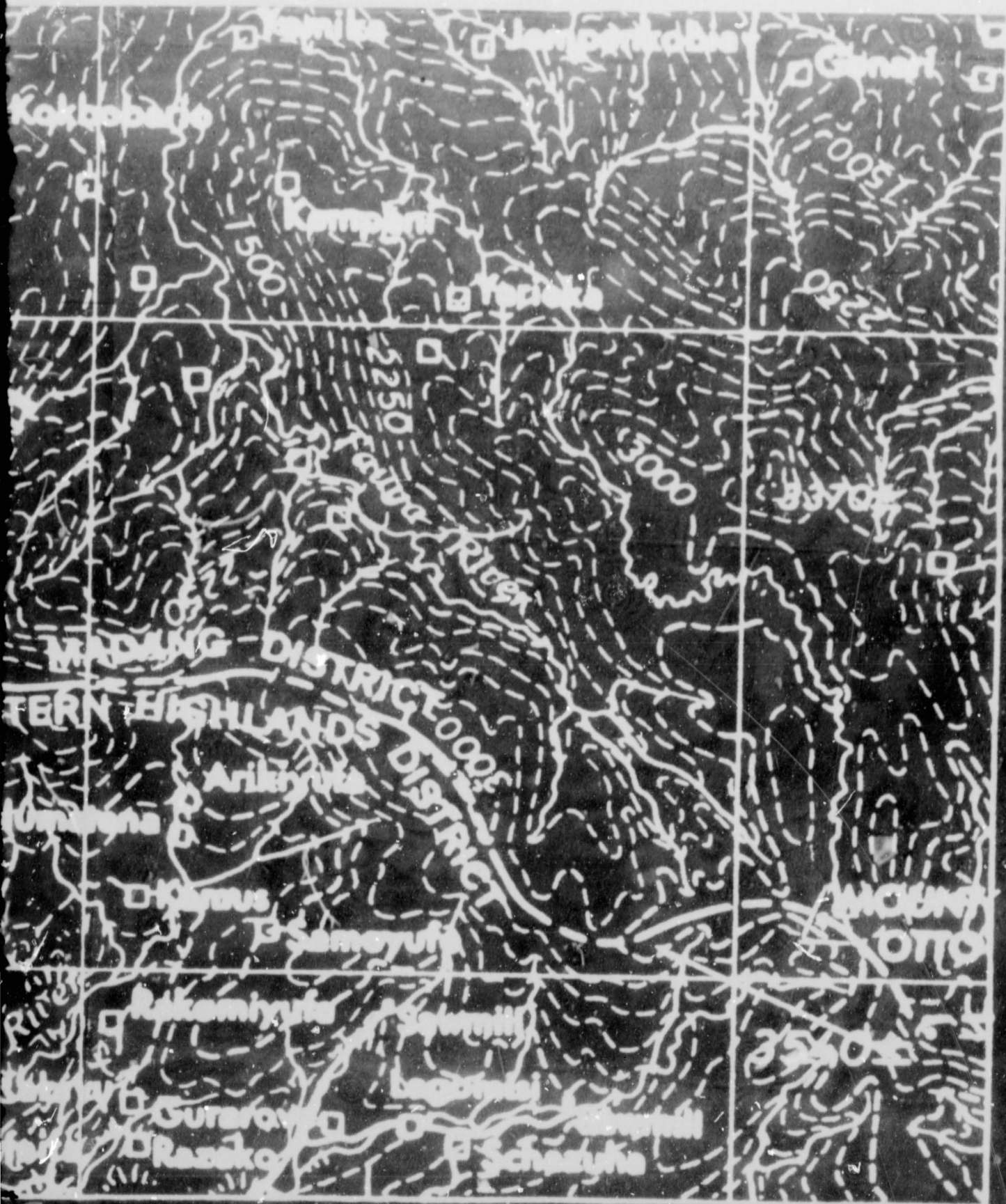
15'

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LUMUFAS KM.

11 65 PRINTED



935
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934

6°00'

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145°30'