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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Finschhafen

VOLUME No: 8

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

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[Volume 8]

FIJI ARCHIVES OF P.H.G. - WA ANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: FINSCHHAFEN MORORS

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 9 [8] 1957/58 Number of Reports: 9

REPORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
1	1 OF 1957/58	T. W. WHITE a/A.D.O	KOTTE, DEQUA, HUBE, KALASA	MAP	1.5.57 - 25.7.57	
2	2 OF 1957/58	R. J. GREEN P.O	YABIM CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	11.7.57 - 26.7.57	
3	3 OF 1957/58	R. J. GREEN P.O	SIASSI ISLANDS, B.O, AND SIALUM		5.8.57 - 10.8.57	
4	4 OF 1957/58	R. T. GREEN P.O	KOTTE CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	15.10.57 - 25.10.57	
5	5 OF 1957/58	T. W. WHITE a/A.D.O	KOTTE, YABIM, DEQUA		N.A.	
6	7 OF 1957/58	T. W. WHITE a/A.D.O	HUBE/SIASSI		11.11.57 - 14.11.57	
7	8 OF 1957/58	T. W. WHITE a/A.D.O	KOMBA/SELEPT/TIMBE		20.12.57 - 5.1.58	
8	9 OF 1957/58	R. J. GREEN P.O	SIASSI CENSUS DIVISION		14.1.58 - 2.3.58	
9	10 OF 1957/58	T. W. WHITE a/A.D.O	SIASSI AND SIO/FINSCHHAFEN		12.4.58 - 30.4.58	

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MOROBE DISTRICT

FINSCHHAAFEN SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

- No. 1 KOTTE, DEDUA, HUBE, KALASA T.W. WHITE
No. 2 YABIM CENSUS DIVISION R.J. GREEN
No. 3 SIASSI ISLANDS, SIO AND SIALUM COASTAL AREAS R.J. GREEN
No. 4 KOTTE CENSUS DIVISION R.J. GREEN
No. 5 KOTTE, YABIM, DEDUA T.W. WHITE
No. 6
No. 7 HUP^W/SIASSI T.W. WHITE
No. 8 KOMBA/SELEPET/TINBE AREAS T.W. WHITE
No. 9 SIASSI CENSUS DIVISION R.J. GREEN
No. 10 SIASSI AND SIO/ FINSCHHAAFEN AREA T.W. WHITE
-

Patrol Report

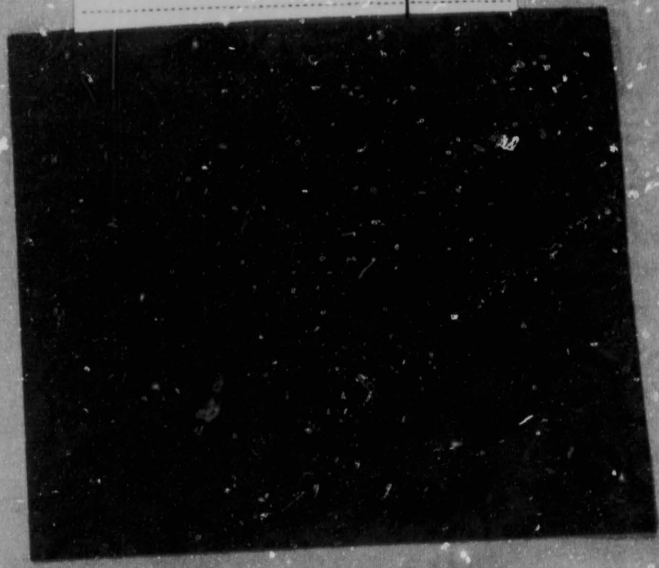
Dept. of District Administration Library

BOOK RECORD

Finschhafen 1957-58

13856

BORROWER	Date





30/5/48



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FIN No. 1- 57/58.

Patrol Conducted by T.W. WHITE A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Area Patrolled KOYTE, DEDUA, HUBE, KALASA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Duration—From 1 / 5 / 57 to 8 / 7 / 19 57
Natives 4 police 18 / 5 / 57
8 / 7 / 19 57 to 25 / 7 / 19 57

Number of Days THIRTY SIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services - 12 / 19 57

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference LAE SHEET 2034 - (4 m - 1")

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: LOCAL GOVT. SURVEY.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded. please.

/19

C. M. ...
District Commissioner

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

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

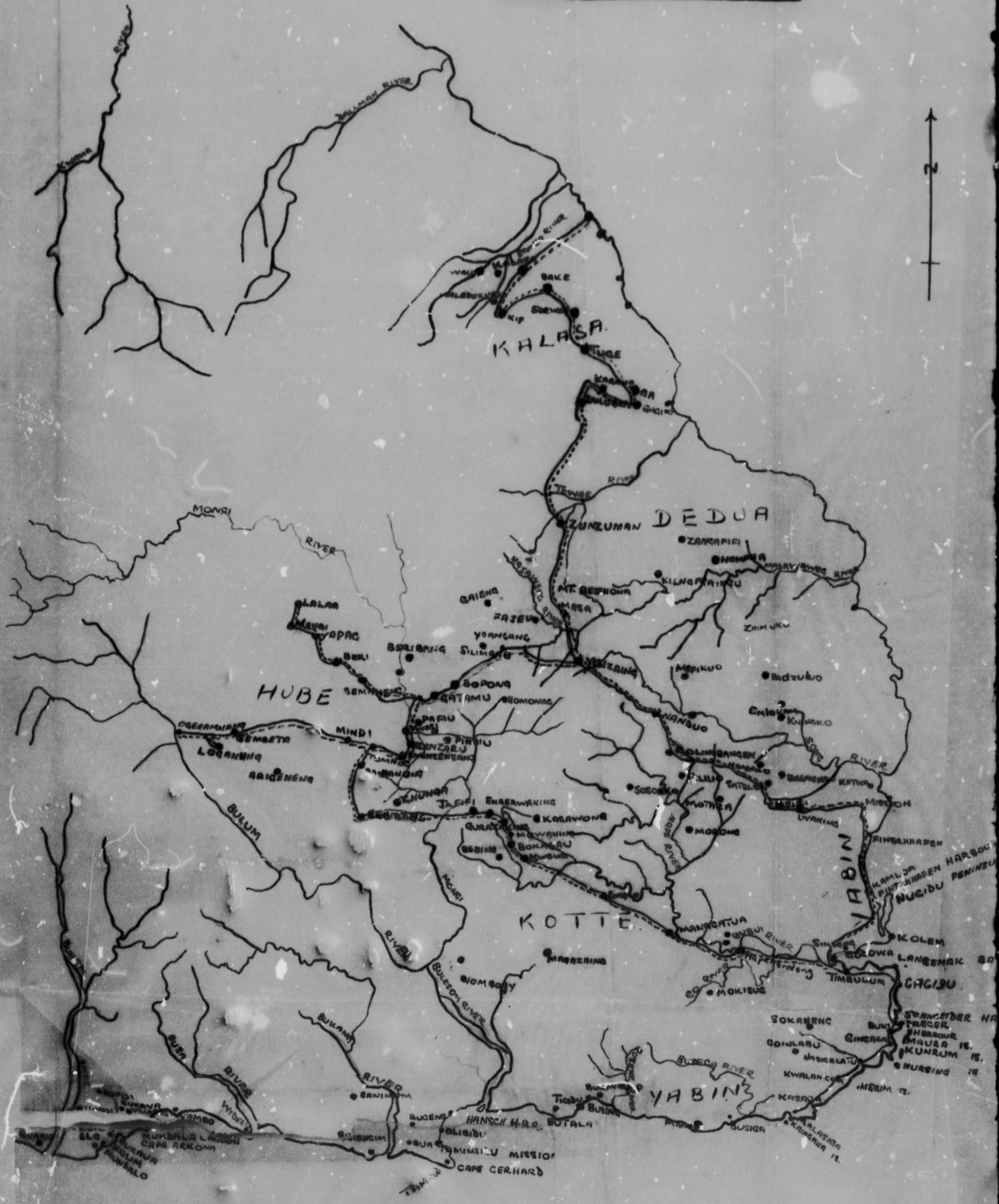
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....



30/5/48

Map Showing Route Taken by Patrol

Finschhafen Sub-District



Scale - 4 m. = 1"

LHE SHEET

1415157

Map Showing Route Taken by Patrol

Finschhafen Sub-District



LAE SHEET 2034

Scale 1:100,000
1:15,157

30-9-93-2165

9th October, 1957.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 57/58 - FINCHHAWK

Further to my NA.30-9-93 of 7th October, 1957, I would refer to comments by Mr. A.D.O. White at page 6 of his report, and more particularly at page 10.

2. Please note and advise Mr. White of the Special Conditions relating to the employment of native from high altitude areas in areas below 3,500 feet ASL. These Conditions are contained in the Notice of Restriction of Employment published in Gazette No. 36 of 16th July, 1953. The casual employment of workers from the restricted area is illegal without my prior written permission. All workers employed from such an area must receive anti-malarial and other medical treatment from their employer, who is also required to be qualified to provide certain medical care.

3. Contrevention of these conditions should be eliminated by officers acting in their capacity as inspectors of Labour.

4. It is hoped to be able to advise further concerning the institution of some form of controlled recruiting in this area of your District in the near future.

J. E. McCarthy
(J. E. McCARTHY)

Acting Director of Native Affairs

cc. 33/16/26

(of D (Gnd))
— Fd approval, etc.

Executive Officer,
Native Labour Branch

NA.30-9-93

Your attention is drawn to page 19 of Patrol Report
No.1 of 1957/58 - Finschhafen.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

Noted. Thank you. We have papers with Sec. of Law to
attempt to draft some form of limited controlled
recruiting as an alternative to complete prohibition.
Sec also may ^(above) review present controls over H/land
workers.
T/G/EO (W)

Executive Officer (Social Development)

NA.30-9-93

Your attention is invited to page 13 of Patrol Report
No.1 of 1957/58 - Finschhafen.

The notes on housing will be of interest.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

Chief of Division,
(Development and Welfare)

NA.30-9-93

Your attention is invited to Patrol Report No.1
of 1957/58 - Finschhafen, page 3.

T. G. Aitchison
(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

== 30-9-93

7th October, 1957

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58 - Elnachhafen

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

2. An opinion is expressed by Mr. White on page 3 in the first paragraph under the heading "Native Affairs" that certain sections of the Kotte are "apathetic largely I fear because most of the village men are away working and village life is dull". I feel that the next patrol should check on this opinion and advise this Headquarters of the then present situation.
3. The change in attitude of the women towards patrols is most satisfactory.
4. Are there any natural leaders in the community who could give the necessary leadership in economic and political development?
5. The "Vidze" will take a great deal of displacing. I am agreeable impressed with the fact that the mission government split in villages is being rectified.
6. Has the area sufficient cash income to allow the successful setting up of Councils?
7. The attention of the Local Government and Co-operative Branches has been drawn to the contents of the Patrol Report.
8. I feel the action taken to control the fire menace is timely.
9. Please ensure our officers give the maximum assistance to the Department of Health in carrying out its work, particularly as regards Aid Posts.
10. It is interesting to note that there is a demand for Government schools in this highly missionised area.
11. The response of the natives to road building is most satisfactory.
12. The Patrol Report indicates methodical and diligent research and observation by Mr. White. A good Patrol Report.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



20/9/93 ✓

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
LAE.

In Reply Please Quote No. 3019-566
September, 1957.

ARH.DD

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. FINSCHHAFEN 1 of 57/58.

Forwarded is the report of a Patrol by Mr. T.W. White,
Acting Assistant District Officer, to the KOTTE, DEDUA, HUBE
and KALASA Divisions.

The patrol was in the nature of an inspection tour and
census was not taken.

Matters to do with village absentees have been dealt
with at length by previous memoranda and there is nothing new
on this subject in the report. A scheme to permit the exercise
of some control of recruiting from highland areas is being
considered by the Director.

On the question of society planting and marketing, some
correspondence has already passed between the Registrar of
Co-operatives and this office. It is quite apparent to me that
the FINSCHHAFEN area should have the services of a Co-operative
Officer, though shortage of staff prevents this at present.

The new station at YUNGZAIN is to be staffed as from
1st October, 1957, and Mr. K. Laughlin will be the Patrol Officer
in charge. A Teleradio will be installed at the station as soon
as an R.T.C. Officer can be sent to carry out the work.

A full and comprehensive patrol report.

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

Encl.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
LAE.

30th September, 1957. *30/9/57* 566

A/RH.DD

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEY.

Patrol Report No. FINSCHHAFEN 1 of 57/58.

Forwarded is the report of a Patrol by Mr. T.W. White,
Acting Assistant District Officer, to the KOTTE, DEDUA, HUBE
and KALASA Divisions.


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A full and comprehensive patrol report.


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

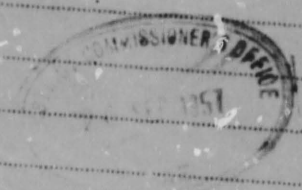
Encl.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

H.O. Sec. From: DVA
Subject: P.R. 5. Fin 1/57-58 & WAN 1-57/58 Date: 17. 9. 57

The attached Pahoe
Repts are returned please.
In favour of your comments.

W. H. H. (H. H. H.)





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TWW/LME:

In Reply
Please Quote
FIN
No. 30/1- 543.

Sub-District Office,
MILSCHAPEN.


24th August, 1957.

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

PATROL REPORT-FIN No.1- 57/58- T.W.WHITE.

Enclosed please find three copies of Patrol Report
FIN No.1- 57/58, by the A/Assistant District Officer, T.W.White.

Claims for Camping Allowance(3) are attached.


T.W.White
A/Assistant District Officer.

TWR/LMG:

FIN
30/2- 543.

Sub-District Office,
PINSCHHAFEN.

24th August, 1957.

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

PATROL REPORT-FIN No.1- 57/58- T.W.WHITE.

Enclosed please find three copies of Patrol Report
FIN No.1- 57/58, by the A/Assistant District Officer, T.W.White.

Claims for Camping Allowance(5) are attached.


T.W.White
A/Assistant District Officer.

AMH.AH

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

9th. September, 1957.

Mr. T.W. White,
Assistant District Officer,
WINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN. 1-1257/57

1. The Executive Officer, Native Local Government Councils, within the Merohe District is Mr. F.G. Driver, Assistant District Officer at Lee Headquarters and before taking action to establish any Councils in a Sub-District, approval must be had from the District Office. Ensure that you have this approval before taking the matter any further. Please let me have your recommendations.

2. Care should be taken when writing up patrol reports that advantage is not taken to include matters outside the strict orbit of the patrol. Many matters included in patrol reports would more reasonably become the subject of separate reports or memoranda. Actually, some very interesting reading is often filed away and is not looked for under the subject of patrols.

Such information is properly filed under its own reference, if in the nature of a separate report, and more readily accessible for reference.

Too, a patrol report, as such, is inordinately lengthened.

Your notes on economic and political development are very interesting.

3. If, at this juncture, the circumstances due to over-recruiting have worsened, let me have your separate report including the particulars required by D.N.A. Circular Memorandum and action will be taken to consider the gazetting of labour restrictions.

4. The whole matter of co-operatives within the Winschhafen Sub-District is at present under discussion and you will shortly be advised of the results. At the moment, I am inclined to favour a set-up which will permit of some kind of joint control between the Missions and ourselves.

5. An extract from your Section on Education has been sent on to the District Education Officer for comment.

6. Thank you for your statistics section. The report is interesting and full.

A.R. Haviland

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

DIARY :

- 1st. May : To SILUM per M.V. Morobe- meeting coastal village officials. Lutheran Mission Station, KALASA p.m.
- 2nd. May : To KUKUYA (1,300 ft.)- $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Meeting village officials- Coffee plantings inspected.
- 3rd. May : To KIP - 1 hour- inspected. Proceeded to BAKON (2,200 ft.)- inspected. To SOWENG- inspected- to RUA(1,600 ft.) -overnight.
- 4th. May : To FUNGE- inspected. Proceeded to GA-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours- thence SANEP- $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, inspected- KARAKO- 1 hour- overnight.
- 5th. May : At KARAKO- meeting of area village officials.
- 6th. May : To GERUP- ZAKUBEK- ZANKOA thence ORARAKO (Dedua)
- 7th. May : Inspected ORARAKO and REBAFU- to SIWEA- to KOLAMANAU (3,800 ft.)-meeting area village officials.
- 8th. May : To MISA- 3 hours- inspected hamlet TRU en route.
- 9th. May : Proceeded to YUNGZAIN -(2,500 ft.)
- 10th. May: At YUNGZAIN- meeting of area village officials. Inspected Helisbach/Hube road and new patrol post site.
- 11th May: To YOANGANG(Hube)- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
- 12th May: Sunday- observed YOANGANG.
- 13th May: At YOANGANG- inspected road project, visited schools, meeting local area village officials.
- 14th May : Proceeded to GEMAHENG via APONG and BMTAMU -meeting local area village officials at GEMAHENG.
- 15th May: To YAPANG via BERIKWAIYU - 4 hours.
- 16th May : To LALANG via NENGI- meeting village officials LALANG(3,700 ft.)
- 17th May: Information to proceed RABAU- return YOANGANG 7 hours.
- 18th May: YOANGANG to Helisbach -11 hours- thence by jeep to Gagidu.
-
- 8th July: Proceeded to KATIKA village- meeting of village officials- pre-council talks- visited to Village Higher Schools.
- 9th. July: At KATIKA. Compiled Local Government Taxation Register.
- 10th. July: To NANDUC- 6 hours
- 11th. July: At NANDUC- council talks, visited Village Higher School
- 12th. July: To YOANGANG (HUBE)- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Inspected road project en route.
- 13th. July: Meeting of area village officials YOANGANG.
- 14th. JULY: Sunday observed YOANGANG.
- 15th. July: Departed YOANGANG and proceeded to MINDI via BMTAMU, ZENGARU, KWENZENZENG, and TUMNUNG villages- 8 hours.
- 16th. July: Proceeded to LOGANUNG- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours- meeting of BULUN valley area officials. SEMETA and Mission hamlet CGERAMWANG inspected.

DIARY:

Page two.

- 17th July: Returned to MINDIK- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours
- 18th July: At MINDIK- native complaints- proceeded to EBABANG 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours via hamlet ULUNO
- 19th July: At EBABANG- meeting of village officials
- 20th July: Observed at EBABANG
- 21st July: To SAFIFI(Kotte) via ZARLIGA- crossed MONGI river- 5 hours
- 22nd July: To MANANING via EMEAWANING and GUNAZAXING- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours-meeting of village officials
- 23rd July: To ZINGKO- 3 hours- thence KANGARUA- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours-meeting of area village officials.
- 24th July: To KAPAHONDONG- overnight
- 25th July: Returned to Gagida Station P.M.
-

INTRODUCTION:

The Finschhafen Sub-District covers an area of two and a half thousand square miles. Approximately half of this area is administered from Sub-District Headquarters at Finschhafen, the other half being administered from Wasu Patrol Post. The population of the area controlled by Wasu is 27,628, and that of the area controlled by Finschhafen 40,265, making a total of 67,893. Most of the population live in the high mountainous regions between two and seven thousand feet. Only about 5% of the population live on the coast.

This patrol by the A/Assistant District Officer was a six week trip through all Sub-Divisions of the area controlled from Finschhafen. Some 175 miles were covered and the main centres of all divisions were visited.

The purpose of the patrol was a follow-up of previous patrols; to stimulate economic development, particularly in relation to cash-cropping; to carry out a preliminary investigation prior to the establishment of the Kotte/Yabin Local Government Council; to inspect progress on the Heldsbach / Hube road; visit the new Village Higher Schools in the area, and effect general native administration.

It was necessary to interrupt the patrol for one month when this Officer attended the Local Government Course in Rabaul.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Each of the Sub-Divisions visited, Kalasa, Hube, Dedua and Kotte, have problems peculiar to their own particular area. It is only to be expected that marked contrasts are seen, both in the type of people and their general outlook on life. The Plateaux Kalasas are a rather indolent and apathetic people. Different entirely are the Deduas, and Hubes of the Kua area, who are industrious and both economically and politically alert. The Bulum Valley Hubes, a timid very backward people, are on the other hand, still at the stage where they regard the administration patrol as an unwelcome intrusion and treat it with a bored tolerance hoping it will depart quickly and allow them to follow in peace their time-honoured ways. Very apathetic are certain sections of the Kotte, largely I fear because most of the village men are away working and village life is dull, and has very little to offer them.

There were contrasts too compared with the area as I knew it in 1951-52. There has been a marked cash crop development, particularly in coffee growing. There has been a vast increase in the use of and the knowledge of Pidgin English. The women are not as shy and timid and few now dash off into the bush when sighting the patrol coming along the road, as the custom was a few years ago. I consider this to be largely due to the excellent behaviour of Officers who have patrolled the area over the recent years and to rigid control exercised over Native Police.

Government/Native relationships are good. I doubt if they have ever been better. This is largely attributed to the fact that the people are now seeing us do something concrete for them instead of just talk. Five years ago there was hardly an Aid Post in the area- now there is one within reach of every village. The great coffee potential is being exploited and the people realise that with hard work and endeavour they can attain wealth. The three new Village Higher Schools which were opened in the area this year and greatly enhanced Administration prestige were long overdue, and the people demand more of them. The simple truth of the matter is that the native of this area is not satisfied with the kind of education the Mission have to offer. Patrols by all Departments have been more frequent and closer contacts have been made.

However, it does not do to paint too rosy a picture- there are a number of bleak spots. Apathy and frustration are very real in some cases. Often the people want to go places but do not know how. Others have wanted to for so long, got nowhere, so have given up in disgust. We have failed to steer the people, neglected to lead them, or we have led them to a stage where, because of our own inadequacies, we have had to leave them.

The people look to us not only for advice but for ORGANIZATION. If we are powerless to provide the necessary machinery for such organization then I fear our purpose is as pointless and aimless as a leaf drifting in the wind. Unfortunately, through lack of staff, funds, or just through sheer ignorance or inability, we have neglected to provide this essential organizing machinery. This is particularly so in the political and economic spheres. Local Government councils are overdue and so is some form of co-operative organization. Economic and political development must go hand-in-hand, this is accepted as one of the cardinal rules of development. Economic development and co-operatives will be discussed under "AGRICULTURE". We will consider political development.

The German Lutheran Mission were the first to penetrate the Finschhafen area. They landed at Simbang village in 1884. Missionary Kaiser trained native evangelists who rapidly penetrated the inland areas, gained converts and built churches. The Mission at this time also had powers of Government thus the first foreigner that the natives became accustomed to was Mission authority. As well as Mission pastors in each centre, they established a sort of Luluai known as a "Vidze". He had power to settle disputes and to intervene in all matters he thought necessary. He had the full support of a powerful Mission organization and his influence became considerable. The "Vidze" system lingers inland as has been habitual from the past, many complaints are still brought before the native "boss-Mission" in preference to the Administration Officer or one of his representatives. Many of the native Village Officials held- and still hold- some church office. The obvious consequence is that the Administration has always taken a back seat in things political. It is unfortunate that some very tactless handling, with fault existing on both sides, resulted in a Mission/Government split. You have the situation where some natives claim they belong to the Government and others to the Mission. The division of the people into two camps has done considerable harm and frequently completely frustrated any efforts towards political understanding and development. Slowly, we are overcoming this attitude. Close co-operation with both native Mission workers and European Missionaries has been sought and generally, readily given. Regular "Council" meetings of Yabin, Kotte and Dedua people have been held monthly during the last eighteen months. Village Officials, Mission workers, and anyone interested attend. Problems are ironed out and some very concrete and helpful suggestions have come from this body. Officers have been warned not to stir up any old animosities and as soon as native problems arise, the matter is discussed with the Missionary in charge of the particular area concerned. I have never had a problem yet that has not been ironed out in such a manner, or have I met a Missionary who is not entirely sympathetic and sincere in his desire for good relationships.

The unofficial "Council" meetings have served a very useful purpose. It has been possible to give Village Officials more responsibility and to support them in their actions. The Administration has been in closer and more frequent contact with the peoples and the council has been an influential "voice" of Administration policy. The basic Luluai system has, as everyone realises, never been a very successful medium of Government. As well as being ineffective its parochialism has not favoured any form of political confederation.

In all the areas visited we cannot introduce the Local Government Council system too soon. Here is an efficient machine which will not only break down narrow political boundaries but will give the people their own full measure of responsibility. In the past the people have depended on free hand-outs. This is bad training. Work with one's own hands and achievement are the greatest of human satisfiers. The people do not fully understand the council system and only by unrelenting propaganda and experience will they do so. They do however, fully realize, their own plight and lack of progress and suffer great shame because of it. They want Councils and are beginning to realize that here possibly lies the release from their frustrations.

Following the course in Rabaul, which this Officer attended, a plan for the establishment of immediate councils in the Yabin-Kotte areas, and later the Dedua and Hube regions, was put into operation. Village Officials and unofficial "councillors", elders, and others interested, were brought into GAGIDU for two days. Here five explanatory lectures were held and the people were encouraged to ask questions on any point they were not sure of. Mr. W. Driver, A.D.O. Lae, rendered valuable assistance among the Yabin people. Explanatory articles were included in the areas monthly newsheet "Gauwan TokTok". Twelve Community leaders were selected to attend a two week course and orientation tour in Rabaul. Patrols were then conducted of the Yabin by Patrol Officer Green and of the Kotte by A.D.O. White. The theme of the patrol was "council education". Regular meetings will be held over the next few weeks and the theme of the next will be on economic development of the lowland villages, especially in relation to the establishment of a cocoa industry. It is not intended to go into details concerning the findings of council investigations as these will be included in the Preliminary Report soon to be submitted. Briefly, the only objections raised were in relation to the Yabin-Kotte amalgamation, and secondly- in one area- concerning the tax rate. By appealing to Christian principles and Mission teachings, and by pointing out that the small Yabin population could not support a council by themselves, it was easy to convince them that a combination of the two groups was not only most desirable but essential if local Government was to succeed. I am now satisfied that the people have completely accepted this and there will be no dissention. Only in one area, the Wamala, of the Kotte Sub-Division, was there any objection to paying taxation. Strange as it may seem these people have already a well developed coffee industry compared with others and are comparatively wealthy. When it was pointed out what other areas paid, what the Australian Government contributed annually, and what benefits would be derived from council taxation, these people too decided that they could contribute a pound per year. Actually they could afford more but it is unlikely that the initial taxation rate will, in fact, be any higher than this.

The natives of the Dedua and Hube Sub-Divisions are the most economically advanced in the Sub-District. They are also more politically alert than most other areas. It is actually thought that they should be the first to have Councils. It would be wrong though to institute these under present conditions as both areas are remote and not within easy access to Finschhafen. Supervision would be exceedingly difficult. The establishment of the new Patrol Post at Yungzain will considerably alter the situation and it is my desire that Councils be instituted in these areas next year. I only hope that Yungzain, once established, can be permanently staffed.

YUNGZAIN is located at about 3,500 feet on the intersection of the main Hube and Dedua roads. It is therefore strategically placed. It is approximately two hours from the vehicular Hellsbach-Nandue road. This post will serve as an Administrative centre for the heavily populated Dedua/Hube Sub-Divisions (total population 47,948) which will then be in the happy position of being able to receive more frequent and more easily accessible assistance than in the past. If a hospital is situated here, as it should be, then the Administration for the first time, will have malaria-free located institution to serve a predominantly malaria free population. It is most important that we be able to supply medical facilities to the people within their own mountain environment without subjecting them to malaria and other allied coastal diseases as is always in danger of happening at Finschhafen.

It is desirable that we later establish a patrol post within the Hube itself. Lack of suitable communications are the difficulty. When the road reaches YOANGANG a post could be established in this vicinity, although the MINDI area is the most central. The possibility of suitably located airstrips must not be overlooked, although the likelihood of finding one is remote.

Whilst Government/Native relationships have improved it is my observation that Mission/Native relationships have deteriorated in some regions. The Mission still commands considerable sway and influence, but more sophisticated of the natives are expressing their resentment against the old Mission domination and the continuance of "state" combined with "temporal" authority. The natives are suspicious of Mission "co-operative"

activity and express their concern that the church, who should only be concerned in their spiritual life and who has sought to control the political destiny of the people, is now seeking to control their economic future, too. This will be discussed further later, but in appearance to some natives it must seem that the Mission does this because the Administration has contributed nothing, or next to nothing in these fields to date. It is essential that some of the projects underway or to be undertaken in this Sub-District bear the Administration label for if they do not, we are liable to lose our identity or be regarded merely as the area policeman.

Most areas appear to be responding well to patrol influence brought to bear by this Department and the technical Departments of the Administration. The exception are the Bulum area Hubea. These most primitive people are remotely situated and apart from the yearly patrol have very little other contact with Europeans at all. I think they still treat us as a joke or as an annual nuisance which must be tolerated. The villages are exceedingly dirty and there is a minimum of community activity. It is intended that the next census patrol to the Hubea, due in October, will spend considerable time in this area.

The oft discussed matter of labour recruiting and repatriation cannot be ignored. From the attached appendix it will be seen that many villages are severely over-recruited. It is obviously one of the biggest problems in the Sub-District. I have taken pains to provide statistics for the last several years and it will be seen that contrary to previous belief, the situation has not improved. The problem of over-recruiting is a very consistent one. I am sure that this single factor is the direct cause of much of the apathy and discontent that exists in some communities. With a large percentage of the men absent, the village becomes a dead thing, completely lacking in energy or any desire for progress. Certainly with over 50% of the able-bodied men away in employment we cannot expect such community effort, or even interest. I have persistently pointed out the need for local control and the District Officer having discretionary powers to prevent over-recruiting. What is the point of closing the village after the people have gone? This is tantamount to closing the stable door after the horse has bolted. Further, the people themselves are demanding local control. Many times they have voiced their deep concern about the ludicrous position which has arisen. This is not a matter of depriving the people of their liberty or keeping them all at home to build roads or plant coffee - it is a matter of preserving a village community itself, and the family as the basic unity of production and development. The Minister himself has voiced his opinion on the necessity of safeguarding this, yet to date no worthwhile steps have been taken to prevent a complete breakdown of the social structure. There needs to be control over casual as well as agreement labour. The District Officer, or better still a Local Government Council, should have power to close a village with the approval of the District Officer within a proclaimed council area.

To sum up, the people need stimulating and direction. Many of them are desirous of progress but do not know which way to go. It is imperative that once the will is created we are able to provide the necessary organisation for development. Too many empty promises have been made in the past. We must be prepared to meet the political, economic and social demands of the population, then give them an aim and keep them going up the ladder one rung at a time. To tell them to wait half way up can only result in a fall from which they may not recover. The most urgent demands are Local Government Councils and organisation in the economic field.

7

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

One of the main purposes of the patrol was the investigation of the amount of economic development that had been undertaken in the past year and to stimulate cash-cropping, particularly in relation to coffee planting. From the statistics attached in APPENDIX..... it will be seen that the number of coffee trees per family is not great. It is intended to try and encourage the people to plant coffee on an economic basis. The Agricultural Department considers this to be one and a half acres, or approximately 900 trees per family group. Most communities in the Sub-Divisions visited are fortunate in that they have ample land available for such permanent tree cropping. In this area, however, I regard that cash-cropping should be marginal to subsistence gardening, and not the reverse. Granted, the cash-farmer entrepreneur will develop, but this will not be the general pattern. Under these circumstances it is thought that three to five hundred trees could be regarded as a more suitable unit.

It is most unfortunate that in the past collective planting of coffee has been encouraged. In nearly all cases these gardens have failed miserably due to neglect and lack of interest. They are also the cause for endless land complaints. During the last two years "work-bungs" or collectives, have been strongly discouraged by both this Department and the Department of Native Affairs. The earlier big gardens looked impressive and because it pleased the visiting officer, it pleased the native also. It has not been easy, in spite of their failure to convince the people that cash cropping with the family as the unit of production and the family as the land owner, is the only satisfactory approach. Working on long range planning this is the only suitable and stable unit to employ for such development, and gradually the people themselves are beginning to realize this. In those areas where permanent tree crops have been planted on another persons or another groups land, either due to collective planting or because of lack of other suitable land, individual tenures will have to be considered very soon. The unsatisfactory system of land holdings will not work with permanent tree crops and the planter will have to be given specific title to his area. This will entail the selling of the land to planters by the land owner in some circumstances. In this area such is customary and as long as title is registered this should not be difficult.

Some interesting discussion arose whilst the patrol was at ARGA in the Kotte Sub-Division. As has been customary the Mission had amalgamated small hamlets at this central villafe in the early days to facilitate the spreading of Christianity and spreading of the Gospel. These people have now commended to plant cash-crops. They pointed out that while relationships with the real land owners was now amiable enough, what was the future of their children? Would the Kangarua people then want to take back their land with the permanent tree crops that had been planted on it? They suggested that they should return to their own land and this view was supported.

A very large cash crop potential exists and is being rapidly developed. The natives are nonetheless frustrated. Marketing facilities for coffee are poor, processing facilities are inadequate, and the native is not in a position to "play the market". He must deal through the middle-man, whether that man be the private trader or the Mission. During recent discussions with the District Commissioner and District Officer it was agreed that the Administration should act quickly to assist the people in this aspect. There has been some recent discussion concerning Mission Co-operatives and the proposed Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society. Briefly this latter project concerns the purchase of a 45 foot vessel to assist coastal and island people in marketing their copra, and some inlanders, who would be assisted by provision of sea transport, in marketing their coffee and other products. The "Tawa" Deduas and "Ebakang" areas Hube both intend to contribute to the fund and become members of the society. Full details of the Mission "Co-operative" are contained in my FIN 42/1-473. This organization controls a bulk wholesale and retail store at Salankoa on the coast and acts as a buying and processing centre for coffee. Just what proportion of the funds go back to the native and what remains in the Mission coffers is not known, but as already indicated there are natives who are not satisfied with the scheme. No matter what the Mission choose to call it, or how they intend to run it, one thing is certain - it will always be regarded as a Mission venture and thus always liable to be regarded suspiciously.

It may be possible to weld the two ventures as one. A Society with this Department and the Mission as advisors has been suggested. The F.M.D.S. could be the basis for a very big organization with which the Mission venture could be incorporated if they so wished. The fact is the natives want us, the Administration, to take the lead, and not the Mission.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Contd.

If the F.M.D.S. can be organized as visualised, it could be responsible for:

1. Marketing of cash crops throughout the Finschhafen Sub-District, including coffee, cocoa and copra, and limited supplies of vegetables.
2. Establishing suitable central processing facilities- hot-air kilns for copra, coffee hulling, drying and grading facilities, cocoa fermentaries and driers.
3. Provision of better transporting facilities-e.g. F.M.D.S. vessel, trucks or tractors for operation Haldsbach/Hube road.
4. Extension of supply of goods as already done in a limited capacity by the Lutheran Mission.

Due to mistrust of Mission economic policy and apathy by the Administration it has been difficult to prevent the natives from instituting economic ventures of their own. One SARAMBU of the Hube area, resident at KAKIKA, and another HAVISA of JONGA, have instituted abortive "co-operatives" of their own in past years. In both cases the people have been swindled out of large sums or have lost sums through mismanagement. This has only added to the general bewilderment and frustrations of the natives. There must be no more of these occurrences but at the same time we cannot allow a static situation to continue.

General satisfaction can be expressed with the gradual development of the cash crop potential. The D.A.S.F. and this Department have always liaised closely with this aspect. Proper planting and lining of crops has been strongly encouraged. During the current patrol every effort was made to urge the people to appreciate the value for "shade" in relation to coffee plantings. Native Agricultural Assistants and the Agricultural Extension Officer patrol regularly and have effected much progress in all areas. An important stimulant to development has been the training of native representatives from most villages in proper planting methods. Several score natives have undertaken short courses of this nature held at Gagidu station.

The Dedua and Mongi Hube areas are the most industrious groups. Coffee planting in the Kalasa has been disappointing and clearly needs more attention than in other areas. The upper Kua and Bulum villages of the Hube also deserve intensive concentration and have been somewhat neglected in the past.

As far as the Agricultural Department is concerned the black sheep of the family is the Kotte Sub-Division. Although this Officer does not share the same view, it is apparent that the Agriculture Department has received very little co-operation from this group in recent years. The Kotte coffee industry is not well developed and they have been lagging behind other areas. The lower Kotte villages are unsuitably located for Arabica coffee and live in a sort of "economic no-mans-land". Their frustrations are deep-rooted. They were once exhorted to plant cocoa. Most of this was incorrectly planted and a previous Officer of the Agricultural Department cut it all out. This cutting out may have been justified, if tactless, but no effort was made to replace it with properly planted trees and no constructive assistance was ever given to the people. It is little wonder that since then they have had no great love for the Department concerned. I feel this factor is the real root of the problem, as other Departments have had little trouble.

Allowances must be made for many Kotte communities because they are virtually without man-power. I am very keen to see cocoa established in these lower villages and among certain of the Yabim communities. The full support of the D.A.S.F. is promised and some natives have already received training in cocoa work. Like anything new there must be a lot of preliminary sales talk. No one experienced with natives can expect them to suddenly want to establish new industries unless they believe in them and appreciate their advantages. "Selling" the idea is perhaps the most difficult of all tasks but it is one for which this Department is reasonably well equipped. One must never allow the apathy of any group to bring about similar reciprocation from oneself. Consistent and painstaking efforts alone will overcome the hurdle.

9
AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT contd.

Over the past year the Native Administration Regulations (Reg. 106), in relation to kumai burning has been enforced throughout the coastal kumai belt. The reason for this was because annual burning off in search of game killed all young tree seedlings and as grass lands encroach on forest, timber is becoming increasingly more difficult to find, both for firewood and building purposes. Soil impoverishment and erosion was also evident. The game caught during these yearly burn-offs was insignificant. Natives are permitted to burn off garden areas provided they have the necessary permit. Naturally enough the native has "tried" everyone who has been through the areas since the ban was imposed, with stories of plagues of snakes and gardens being destroyed by wild pigs. The last allegation might contain some truth as there is no material to fence gardens. Pigs always were a menace and I would need some substantial evidence before being convinced that this warranted any change in present policy. Perhaps the issue of a limited number of Arms Permits for shot-gun holders may be a solution. Nevertheless, the situation will be reviewed each patrol, and action- as thought necessary, taken. The present policy was not decided until after comprehensive discussion with local Missionaries and the people themselves, many of whom decided that a ban on burning was most desirable. The matter was also discussed at length with Highland Officers who have been faced with a similar problem. One objection, raised by the Agriculture Officer, has been that prevention of burning will probably not mean trees will grow anyway. My own observations contradict this, but if this should be so the answer is obvious- we will commence artificial reforestation.

10

HEALTH.

There are 41 Administration Aid Posts established throughout the area visited. In this regard there has been marked progress and medical facilities are now reasonably accessible to all communities. The area is also served by the Administration hospital at Gagidu and the Lutheran Mission Hospital at BUANGI. Both these hospitals are located on the coast. It is quite evident that a European staffed hospital should be established within the highland region, in a malaria free environment. It is very wrong that inland people suffering from ailments, should be hospitalized and on the coast and thus subjected to malarial infection and allied coastal diseases.

The Department of Health are to be congratulated for the progress they have made in the Sub-District, particularly through the medium of the Aid Post System. Yaws, tropic ulcers, and other complaints once common in all villages are now rarely seen. A higher birth rate and lower death rate in many communities can also be directly attributed to these facilities. Having patrolled the area in 1951-52 I am in a position to compare conditions, and the contrast between then and now is marked.

It is unfortunate that Aid Post Orderlies have not always received the support from villagers that they deserve. The people do not always appreciate the few services and the sooner Councils can take over the, or some of the responsibility the better. Every effort was taken to try and indicate to the natives where their obligations lay and how fortunate they were to have such a benevolent Administration to assist them. The only two cases of irresponsible Medical Orderlies noted were reported to the Medical Officer. These concerned Orderlies at NANDUO and KATIKA. In both cases the Health Department has taken, or is taking, appropriate action.

In all highland areas the natives were warned against living for any period on the coast, and particularly against women taking infants to coastal regions. The spleen rate in some highland villages is extremely high. In some instances inlanders have established coconut plantations on the coast, or by agreement, are working coastal Mission plantations. Women and children were encouraged to return to their villages in such instances and natives were asked to keep their coastal labour requirements to a bare minimum. Actually there is no real need for these coastal commercial ventures as coffee provides a better economic potential within the inland area itself. The Kalasa area is particularly bad and a Medical Assistant reports thus:-

"THE WHOLE MALARIA PATTERN IN THE KALASA IS OF HIGH SEASONAL INCIDENCE. THERE IS LITTLE REAL IMMUNITY OR TOLERANCE AND ADULTS ARE INFECTED AS WELL AS CHILDREN."

A problem of great magnitude is presented in relation to time expired labourers, nearly all of whom come back infected with malaria, and perhaps worse diseases. There are statutory requirements to protect the Agreement worker on the coast but what of the casual? The majority of the Hube, Dedua and Kotte natives are casual workers and they receive no protection whatever. Another reason why I consider local control of all labour so essential. X

Patrols by the Public Health Department have not been as frequent as desirable, largely due to lack of staff and other commitments.

EDUCATION:

Educational facilities exist at the Dregerhafen Central School run by the Administration, the Lutheran Mission Central School at Hellsbach and Mission station schools at Sattelberg and Kalasa. Village Higher Schools are established at Mission:- SUPWONG and YOANGANG, Administration:- KAMBILI, GAGIDU, SIKI, NANDUO and YOANGANG. Lutheran Mission primary schools exist in most villages of any size.

Hellsbach and Dregerhafen are regarded as the honoured seats of learning and it is very apparent that the latter is regarded more favourably than the former. This also applies to the new Administration Village Higher Schools which rate much higher in the people's estimation than do the Mission Institutions. This has led to some resentment by certain individual Missionaries who regard the establishment of these schools as a most unwelcome intrusion. The facts simply are that up to the present time, the Mission has not been able to provide the standards, particularly in English, that the native demands. There is no doubt that many natives over-rate English and regard it as an "open-sesame" to all their wants but it was also pointed out ~~that~~ (to the patrol) that all better Educated Mission natives appear to be absorbed by the Mission itself as preachers or teachers, are poorly paid, and generally have little chance of real advancement.

The new Administration Village Higher Schools, (three within the area visited) have done a great deal for Government-native relationships and are practical evidence of good faith of our intentions.

Enrollments at these schools are as follows:

SIKI (KATIKA)	Teachers 2,	students 63.
NANDUO	Teachers 2,	students 61.
YOANGANG	Teachers 1,	" 43.

167.

SIKI consists of one school room, a galvanised iron building, five school dormitories and two teachers houses, all of bush materials. The location is coastal. There are no water problems and garden land has been contributed by the natives of KATIKA village.

NANDUO comprises two bush material class rooms with galvanised roofs, four sleeping dormitories and one teacher's house. The location is at about 3,000 ft. Garden land is adequate but water is distant. It is intended to provide large storage tanks and attempt well construction in the near future.

YOANGANG, in the Hube at about 4,000 ft, comprises two class rooms of bush materials and four dormitories of similar construction. Gardens and water supply are good. Although actual teaching is conducted separately, this school, for all other purposes, is amalgamated with the Yoangang Lutheran Mission Village Higher School. The origin of this is past history but bears repeating.

When the Hube people heard of the proposed establishment of the V.H.S. at SIKI and NANDUO they claimed that these would be too far from their own area. They requested a school of their own. When it was pointed out that teachers would not be sufficient to fulfil this request they claimed that one PALAI, a Mission teacher trained by the Administration would be in charge of such a school. It is strange that the Mission, at this stage, accepted no responsibility for Palai's school- which was regarded as an independent "English" school supported by the "congregation". The Congregation gave the school very little support indeed. Did not pay the teacher, and appeared to take very little interest in the whole concern. Some were led to believe that this was- in fact, a "Government" school. Palai himself claimed he wanted to work for the Administration and he, with a deputation of Hube leaders, approached the Administration on this score. The Mission suddenly became interested and representations were made to the Director of Education. The result was- "there would be no Administration intervention". Within a few days of being notified of this, another deputation came to Gagidu and claimed that all pupils were going to walk out of the school. The District Education Officer was able to find a teacher and although "Palai's school" was not taken over, the opening of an Administration school at Yoangang poured oil over the troubled waters and the people were satisfied.

Prior to school gardens coming into bearing, these schools have had to be supported by parents and relatives of the students, some living considerable distances away. I do not think students of such schools should every be completely rationed. This is a mistake the Administration makes in many schools. Once can force a race of native people completely divorced from their associations with the soil. In a predominantly agricultural country this appears to be most unrealistic. It is a mistake that the Lutheran Mission have carefully sought to avoid. However, a boy cannot be expected to give his full time and energies to school studies if he has to entirely support himself and exist on a diet that is lacking in many necessities. These schools should be rationed to a degree, and issued with such items as meat and wheatmeal if the best results are to be expected. Two schools in the Sub-District received rations, KAMBIL and WASU, and it is understood that others were to be similarly rationed this quarter. Some mix up with funds did not allow this progressive step to eventuate.

Some clarification is needed to indicate who is responsible for these schools. They are obviously an Education Department commitment but the teachers themselves have, in the past, not been at all clear to whom they should turn with their problems. At times they have sought advice from the headmaster at Dregerhafen, which I believe is contrary to policy, and at other times they have turned to this Department. This Department has sought to assist them as much as possible and also to encourage support from the village communities in which area the school is located. Relevant matter are passed on to the District Education Officer for advice. It seems apparent that the stage of development has been reached where a Regional Education Officer, stationed within this Sub-District, is desirable.

Whilst at MINDIE, in the Hube Sub-Division, the patrol was approached with the request that a school be opened by the Administration in this area. The natives, justifiably, pointed out that YOANGANG was too far away from their area and that two treacherous rivers had to be crossed, rendering food supply difficult. An interesting situation has also developed in this region. An ex-Dregerhafen student, who apparently did not make the grade, commenced his own school near Mindi. The school was to serve communities of the Kua Valley area. It was to be a "Government English School". Here, thought the people, who all contributed industriously to the erection of the buildings, was the answer to their wish. The teacher AKINU, was enlightened as to what he could and what he could not do and fresh went the Mindi's dream. Both EBABANG and MINDI communities approached the patrol with pleas for a Government teacher. The population of these areas is about 9,200, and Mindi is centrally located. The matter has been taken up directly with the District Education Officer.

A similar request came from natives of the MARE (Kotte) area. Natives of this area built a fine school at MAWANING from European materials. Several natives from here attended Dregerhafen Education Centre and the people thought that one of them would return to conduct this school. They are still waiting. Whilst no promises were made, they were informed that their request would be passed on to the District Education Officer for consideration.

Mission village schools are all of the usual low standard but as a result of such institutions nearly all natives are literate in the Kotte tongue. This is of no small significance and a fact that is too often overlooked when condemning these schools. A common tongue has brought about a unity within this Sub-District that possibly no area elsewhere can compare with.

Sub-Division

- TIMBANG : Village fair only. Sanitation poor and modified during the patrol stay - housing satisfactory.
- SUKANG : Village satisfactory
- ORANG : Village fair - 48 houses - average 20 per house
- SEKAWIT : Village in order.
- YAPAL : Village fair - houses 34 average 20 per house - 100% of houses constructed under supervision.
- NGUIT : Village overcrowded - 100% of houses constructed under supervision.
- WANG : Village area clean - houses 20 per house - 100% of houses constructed to have own house with own school.

VILLAGES:

Kalasa Sub-Division:

- SIALUM : Houses 50- 5 per house- poor quality dwellings, grass thatch and driftwood materials. 15 houses ordered to be replaced- village area clean- village population 377.
- KUKUYA : Houses 47- average per house 9 persons- some improvements since last patrol but village generally neglected- cleaned under supervision- population 448.
- KIP : Houses 20- average per house 8- housing and village in reasonable condition.
- BAKON : Village very neglected and unkempt- rectified under supervision
- ROBENG : As above.
- RUA : A clean village, well kept, largely due to industrious aid post orderly. Houses 20, average per house 6 persons
- TUNGE : Clean and well cared for.
- GA : Fair condition only- new houses under construction-sanitation fair
- SANEP : Village neglected- cleaned under supervision- new houses being built-
- KARAKO : Highest KALASA village- 5,000 ft. Houses 48- per house 7-village clean, neatly grassed, many new houses being built.
- GERUP : Village clean and in order.
- ZAKUBEP : Good clean village, new site being built on
- ZANKOA : Good village - clean - many new houses under construction.

Dedua Sub-Division:

- OHARKAKO : Village reasonably clean- housing fair. Houses 36, average no. of persons 6.
- RADAFU : Village clean, but many houses in poor condition- Number to be rebuilt.
- SIWEA : A well planned village- very clean, some houses to be rethatched after the "wet".
- KOLAMANAU : A reasonable village , some houses being rebuilt-47 houses, per house 6.
- MASA : A very neglected village, people most apathetic and area cleaned under supervision. Hamlet of TRU inspected- in fair condition.
- YUNGZAIN : A clean and well kept village. Hamlet of ANONG also satisfactory.

Hube Sub-Division.

- YOANGANG : Village fair only. Sanitation poor and rectified during the patrol's stay- housing satisfactory.
- BAMTAMU : Village satisfactory
- GEMAHUNG : Village fair- 48 houses- average no. per house 9.
- BERIKWAIYU: Village in order.
- YAPANG : Village fair- houses 34 average residents 6- 5 latrines constructed under supervision.
- NENGIT : Village overcrowded- instructions to rectify.
- LALANG : Village area clean- houses 27- per house 13- each family instructed to have own house prior to next patrol.

VILLAGES. contd.Huoe Sub-Division

- MINDIK : Village area good, type of housing satisfactory, 35 houses number of persons 10 per house.
- LOGANUNG : Village area clean but untidy layout- 19 houses. Hamlet of OGARAWANG neglected: rectified under supervision.
- EBABANG : A very good village- well laid out and clean- houses 56 ,average number per house 6, 6 new houses to be constructed. Small swamp drained.

Kotte Sub-Division.

- KATIKA : An untidy village- cleaned under supervision, Housing fair.
- NANDUO : Village clean- sanitation and hygiene satisfactory.
- SAFIPI : Village in fair condition only, 2 houses condemned and ordered to be replaced:- extra latrines to be constructed.
- EMBAWANG : A good clean village.
- GUNAZAKING : Housing, Sanitation, hygiene, satisfactory.
- MAWANING : Village and two hamlets inspected- all in reasonable condition only- hamlet of KWAKWO rarely visited and in poor condition. Rectified under supervision.
- ZINGKO : Village satisfactory.
- KANGARUA : An attractive and clean village.
- HAPAHONDONG: Untidy overgrown areas, cleared during patrol's stay- housing and sanitation satisfactory.

All villages visited were thoroughly inspected and care was taken to see that instructions were carried out as laid down by previous patrols. Each family was strongly advised to construct its own dwelling and overcrowding was noted in many instances.

A general improvement of housing standards and village care in comparison with conditions as existed during the early post-war years was noted.

ROADS. & BRIDGES.

Some 175 miles of road were traversed during the patrol. These varied from bush tracks of a very rugged nature, to well graded paths and vehicular roads.

One of the most important projects being undertaken in the Sub-District at the moment, is the construction for the Heldsbach/Hube road. The road existed as a Mission oxen track to Sattelberg pre-war. This stretch has since been improved and the road extended to NANDUO. Some 20 miles will soon be open to 4 wheel drive vehicles and it is anticipated that an official opening will be held during the forthcoming dry season. Work is progressing well in all areas and the Deduas and Hubes have constructed about two miles each of new road from LUNGZAIN and YOANGANG respectively. Consistent work commenced in August of last year, when a roster was drawn up and D.N.A. officers undertook supervision. The natives, who fully appreciate the advantages of the project, have responded splendidly. Dedua recently indicated their desire to have the roster extended so that each community contributed two week works every three months, instead of the present one week. The exceptionally wet "South-West" season has interrupted this work at present. Some 10 miles of road remain to be made and this will possibly take another three or four years to complete. The surface is mostly clay and unless heavy equipment can be made available for surfacing, the road will only be suitable for use in the dry season. Nevertheless, such a communication will mean a great deal to the remote and isolated Hube and Dedua Sub-Divisions.

AIRFIELDS.

16

The possibility of locating an airstrip within the Hube-Sub-Division should never be overlooked, although the chances of finding a suitable location are remote. Previous patrols have always investigated any possibilities but to date investigations have been to no avail. At EBANG the patrol was informed of an airstrip in the making. The Mission, who have been very secretive about the whole affair, claim to have located a plateau in heavily timbered country between the Bulum and the Mongi river valleys. The natives have been encouraged to clear the timber and tools for the work have been landed at Oligadu on the coast. Its position is not central (Map.ref. 2862 Lae Sheet 2034, 4 miles to the inch) to the main Hube population but it is closer to Mindi and Bulum area people than YOANGANG. It does seem premature to encourage the native population to put a lot of work into clearing prior to a D.C.A. inspection. There was not time to inspect this site during this patrol, but the forthcoming census patrol to the Hube will investigate the site thoroughly.

~~ALL AIRS~~

VILLAGES- FINSCHHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT.

HD-DIVISION	NO. OF VILLAGES	TOTAL POPULATION	AVERAGE POPULATION PER VILLAGE
KOTTE	44	7171	162
KALASA	31	5312	173
HUBE	56	12676	226
DEDLA	22	4395	199
	153	29554	193

AREA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - FINSCHHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT as at 30th. JUNE, 1957.				COFFEE.			
	TOTAL PLANTINGS	AV. NO. OF TREES PER FAMILY.	SALES		SALES		PERIOD	
			LUTHERAN MISSION Weight Sold	PERIOD. J. R. SMITH Weight sold.	PERIOD. S. FOAD. Weight Sold.	PERIOD		
HUBE	239,098	94	4057 lbs.	Jan/May, 1957.	6,500 lbs.	July 56. June 57.		
DEDLA	137,799	156	5600 lbs.	" " "	4,800 lbs.	" "		
KALASA	53,554	21					2,586 lbs. July, 56 Apr. 57.	
KOTTE	79,764	55	1805 lbs.	" " "	1,284 lbs.	" "		
	510,215.		11462 lbs.		12,584 lbs.		2,586 lbs.	
DEDLA	15,583	17	NO SALES FIGURES AVAILABLE.					
KALASA	26,286	24					20 tons. 1. qr. July, 56 Apr. 57.	
	41,869							

POPULATION- PINSCHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT.

Page.1.

AREA	YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS	TOTAL POPULATION	AVERAGE ANNUAL % INCREASE POPULATION.
HUBE	1956/57	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.			
	1955/56	1149	171	12673	
	1954/55	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.			
	1953/54	747	137	11955	4%
	1952/53	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.			
	1951/52	638	406	11477	
	1950/51	333	497	10269	
KALASA	1956/57	152	98	5312	
	1955/56	138	117	5259	
	1954/55	60	33	5178	1% DECREASE
	1953/54	233	178	5157	
	1952/53	310	131	5099	
	1951/52	600	577	5761	
	1950/51	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.			
DEDUA	1956/57	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.			
	1955/56	192	104	4395	
	1954/55	132	77	4282	
	1953/54	306	103	4203	1%
	1952/53	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.			
	1951/52	146	60	3772	
	1950/51	116	241	3877	
KOTTE	1956/57	200	152	7171	
	1955/56	200	69	7006	
	1954/55	289	79	6874	
	1953/54	418	128	6645	
	1952/53	311	113	6357	
	1951/52	1112	500	6139	2%
	1950/51	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.			

NATIVE LABOUR-

FINSCHHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT.

Page 1.

AREA	YEAR	ADULT MALE POTENTIAL	ADULT MALE NO. ABSENT.	ADULT MALE % ABSENT.	ADULT FEMALE POTENTIAL	ADULT FEMALE NO. ABSENT.	ADULT FEMALE % ABSENT.
YABIM	1956/57	450	327	73%	444	96	22%
	1955/56	530	274	47%	508	3	.6%
	1954/55	560	178	32%	397	24	6%
	1953/54	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.					
	1952/53	420	147	35%	384	9	2%
	1951/52	263	180	68%	247	10	4%
	1950/51	337	107	31%	347	17	5%
KOTTE	1956/57	1643	835	51%	1454	30	2%
	1955/56	1720	782	45%	1512	36	2%
	1954/55	1643	748	46%	1434	27	2%
	1953/54	1553	610	39%	1332	140	10%
	1952/53	1564	545	36%	1307	86	7%
	1951/52	1240	690	55%	1167	270	23%
	1950/51	1124	581	51%	1243	187	16%
HUBE	1956/57	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.					
	1955/56	3106	1035	33%	2933	13	.4%
	1954/55	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.					
	1953/54	3031	766	25%	2887	16	.5%
	1952/53	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.					
	1951/52	2216	747	34%	2494	111	4%
1950/51	2437	494	20%	2338	28	1%	
DEDUA.	1956/57	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.					
	1955/56	1056	400	38%	1013	14	1%
	1954/55	986	384	39%	927	36	4%
	1953/54	922	353	37%	944	36	4%
	1952/53	NO FIGURES AVAILABLE.					
	1951/52	829	333	40%	857	75	9%
1950/51.	825	222	27%	841	11	1%	

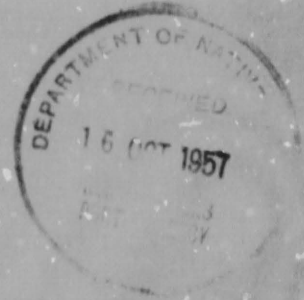
DIRECTOR DNA

30/5/49



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



District of... MOREBY Report No. ... FIN. 2. of 1957/58.

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

Area Patrolled... YABIM census sub-division.....

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

Natives... 1 member R.F. & N.G.C.....

Duration—From... 11/ 7./ 1957... to... 26./ 7./ 1957...

Number of Days... 14.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... / 7, 1956...

Medical ... / 1, 1957...

Map Reference... 2022... Huon Gulf Special.....

Objects of Patrol... Local Gov. Survey, Census Revision, General Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

R. J. Green
District Commissioner

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

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

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

30/5/49

TNY/LMG:

FIN 90/L 59L

Sub-District Office,
PUSCHHAFEN.

21. 9. 57.

The District Officer,
L.A.E.

NAVY REPORTS FIN 2 of 1957/58 - YAKU SUB-DIVISION
FIN 3 of 1957/58 - (Special) SISKI SISKI SISKI

Enclosed herewith please find three copies each report and claims for camping allowance in respect to the above reports.

It is regretted that these reports are late in being forwarded but Mr. Green has been ill since the expiration of the patrol, and due to the A.D.O's absence in leave during the past two weeks. It has not been possible to forward them promptly.

FIN 2 of 1957/58 refers- this is a good build report and Mr. Green appears to have covered all aspects of native Administration well.

The Tabin group are now most enthusiastic about the proposed formation of a Local Government Council.

The high rate of absenteeism, which is increasing, is deplorable.

FIN 3 of 1957/58 refers- Specifications have been received from a southern boat builder for a vessel which is considered ideal for the purpose required. The Miluan Local Government Council has a similar vessel being built and this office has been negotiating with them in the matter.

This officer recently visited SIO and spoke to the people about the proposed Puschhafen Marketing & Development Society and the Sios are agreeable to enter into the scheme.

A total of over 50000 has now been collected.

It is understood that the whole question of Co-operatives and Native economic development is under consideration and your proposals are eagerly awaited.

 L.A.E. R1000

30/9/95

29th October, 1957.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

SUBJECT: Patrol Report - Pirschhafen No. 2/57-83

REFERENCE: Your 30-1-9/52 of 14.10. 1957.

Receipt of the above quoted report and your covering comments is acknowledged.

2. The final recommendations for the establishment of a Native Local Government Council for the YABIM-KOTTE areas are awaited with interest. There appears to be no reason why such a Council should not operate successfully, particularly in view of the interest shown by the people concerned.

3. It is presumed that close liaison is being maintained with the Agriculture Department's Extension Officer, particularly in regard to cacao planting.

J.K.M.
J.C.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director
P.A.

e Popu



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/57 ✓

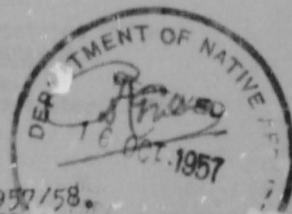
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

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

ARH.DD

In Reply Please Quote No. 30-1-9 -592
14th October, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.



PATROL REPORT NO. FIN. 2 of 1957/58.
MR. R. J. GREEN - PATROL OFFICER.

I forward herewith the report of a patrol to the YABIM Division of the Finschhafen Sub-District carried out by Mr. R. J. Green.

I agree with Mr. Green that too many small enterprises of the same nature are likely to prove uneconomical as the available business, at present anyway, would soon become overburdened with disappointed people all seeking to share in a limited opportunity.

The management of BUAMBIM Plantation by native TIENG was the subject of a contract under the Natives Contract Protection Ordinance earlier on. It would appear that the venture is not economical, at least to the manager, or share farmer.

I will have Mr. Tebb, who is a very reasonable man, find ways of better control.

The YABIM group are most enthusiastic about the foundation of a Native Local Government Council.

A draft Proclamation for the formation of the YABIM - KOTTE Council has been framed and will be forwarded as soon as it has been considered at this office.

The absenteeism has been the subject of much correspondence. The healthy population trend shows that the imposition of Labour Restrictions would have little effect. The real reason for the need of the return home of absentees is labour for economic development, road and bridge building. I believe native people who have been away from home for a long time will return eventually to share in profits from local ventures.

The purchase of a boat by the projected Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society is still the matter of correspondence in the effort to locate the right type of vessel. I have lately corresponded with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the subject.

The sooner we have a Co-operative Officer or Officers appointed here the happier everyone will be.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Sub-District Office,
ELSCHHAFFEN

9th September, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
ELSCHHAFFEN

PATROL REPORTS- FIN 2 of 1957/58.
FIN 3 of 1957/58. (Special)

These reports are submitted for your perusal
and forwarding to district headquarters, please.

They are rather late in being tendered, but as
you are aware I have been ill for most of the month since
the patrols were completed.

Camping allowance claims are attached.

R.J. Green
Patrol Officer.

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

ARR.DD

7th October, 1957.

-594

Mr. R. J. Green,
Patrol Officer,
ETISCHHAGEN.

PATROL REPORT No. FIN.2 of 1957/58.


Your interest in Native Local Government is appreciated and it would indeed be a good thing if a Council could be a going concern by the end of the year. Mr. Driver, A.D.O., Local Government at Lae, has read your section on this subject though your report is a little remote. The Assistant District Officer at SIPSCHHAGEN has explained the delay in the furnishing of the Patrol Report.

Regarding BUAMBIN plantation, Mr. Tebb would appreciate your report and I am sure he will take some steps to set TIRK on the right path. As soon as I can I will confer with Mr. Tebb.

Census figures show healthy trends. It may follow that the new Native Labour Ordinance (still on the stocks) will provide a means for forcing people to return home from employment or provide more easily complied with conditions for imposing Labour Restrictions.

However, interference with the freedom of the individual whether economic development or Local Government Councils fail or succeed is a very serious thing. Labour Restrictions are imposed because of unhealthy population trends more than for any other reason, and there is some justification for this.

A good Patrol Report.


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

DIARY:

Thurs. July 11- 0900: To SIMBANG village per vehicle. MAPE river crossed by canoe. Census amended; people addressed on Local Government. Village inspection; Medical check.

1700: Returned to GAGIDU.

Friday July 12- Heavy rain during morning.

1200: To KOLEM village. Census revision and village inspection. Talk on Local Government.

1800: Returned to GAGIDU.

Saturday July 13- Raining all day. Schedule postponed.

Monday July 15- 0900: To KAMEGA. Census revised; village inspected. Local Govt. Address. Head of WAZWARI inspected.

1750: Returned to GAGIDU.

Tuesday July 16- Heavy rain during morning.

1030: To Nasingalatu. Census revision and council discussion. Village inspected- sanitation poor.

1620: Returned to GAGIDU.

Wednesday July 17- Heavy rain all day; remained at Gagidu.

Thursday July 18- Raining all day.

1300: Left Dregarhafen for TAMI ISLANDS per M.V. TAMI. Rather heavy sea.

1530: Arrived WANAM Island. Inspected village.

Friday July 19 - 0800: Amended WANAM census and settled minor complaints. Compiled new village book.

1330: To KALAL Island by canoe. Census amended and village inspected. Heavy rain late afternoon.

1750: Returned to WANAM Island.

Saturday July 20- 1030: To BUTALA per M.V. Tami.

1430: Arrived Butala. Revised Census and inspected village.

Sunday July 21 - At Butala. Minor complaints settled.

Monday July 22- 0800: To TIGIDU. Discussion of proposed YABIM/KOTTE council with Butala, Tigidu, Buseng and Bukauasip villagers. Amended census for Tigidu, Buseng and Bukauasip. These three villages inspected.

1500: To Bukauasip rest-house. General discussions with village officials.

Tuesday July 23- Very heavy rain: departure delayed until 1130:

1130: To MANGE village, inspected, thence to SAMASAM where census revision of both MANGE and BUSIGA villages took place. Talk given on local govt. and particularly Yabim/Kotte Council.

1545: Heavy rain. Departed SAMASAM for MALASIKA. Inspected BUSIGA village en route.

1800: Arrived MALASIKA.

DIARY:

Wednesday July 24-

Heavy Rain

- 0900: Departed MALASIKA
- 0930: Arrived KALINGA: census amended and village inspected.
- 1200: To KWALANSAM
- 1250: Arrived KWALANSAM. Revised census: inspected village.

Thursday July 25-

Raining

- 0930: Departed KWALANSAM for GADINLABU(No.2.SOKANENG) Very rough track across BURKA river.
- 1200: Arrived GADINLABU. Inspected village. to SOKANENG.
- 1315: Arrived SOKANENG and amended census.
- 1600: Departed SOKANENG for BUGAIM(GINGALA).
- 1730: Arrived BUGAIM. To GAGIDU by truck.

Friday July 26-

Revised GINGALA census at BUGAIM. Inspected village- returned to GAGIDU, inspecting GINGALA village en route.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION:

Several patrols to this sub-division, the Finschhafen coastal area, have been carried out in the last few years by officers of the Department of Native Affairs. These patrols have done much to improve the standards of housing and hygiene in the villages and to overcome the marked apathy of these people.

Encouragement given to the production of copra and to the planting of new coconuts has helped arouse the group to an interest in their own welfare and has also assisted in bringing the area to the stage where the introduction of local government can be considered.

One of the duties of this patrol was to explain local government to the people, find out their attitude to it and carry out a preliminary survey, including the compilation of a taxation register. This work followed on that done by Mr. F.C. Driver, A.D.C. (Local Government), in June. Otherwise, the patrol was a routine one.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(a) Local Government:

The planning of a council, which will include the YABIM and KOTTE groups, is being carried out at sub-district headquarters. This will be the first council to be formed in the Finschhafen Sub-District, and it is anticipated that it will be operating before the end of this year. The people of the YABIM showed considerable interest in this proposal, taking the opportunity of asking questions, (and some making notes), when the fundamentals of local government were explained in each village. They realize that the YABIM area has not the population to support a separate council, and so are quite agreeable to merging with the KOTTE group so that a unit of sufficient size can be achieved. They do not seem to understand fully, however, the work a council can do, but some YABIM representatives, who are at present in Rabaul visiting council projects, should later be able to explain this aspect without much difficulty.

It had been thought that the four westernmost Yabim villages- namely BUTALA, TIGEDU, BUKAUASIP and BUSENG, would be better joined with the BUKAUA group of the Lae Sub-District in a council, as, although they have always come under the administration of the Finschhafen Sub-District, they have more social ties with the Bukaua. However they themselves want to participate in the YABIM/KOTTE council.

(b) General:

Several villages in the area are obviously divided into factions, each with its own leader. These appear to be more economic than political in form, and although they might cause occasional verbal differences, they have little influence outside the village. The village of MALASIKA is the most noticeable in this regard. Here a section of the village support luluai IDA, while another, larger one, favours GASSON, who is a fine type and respected throughout the area. Although GASSON has no official political influence he is the acknowledged "businessman". A third faction, which seems to be confined to a few, support MANASE. Although separate, these factions have a common aim to own a "pinnae". At present GASSON and MANASE each have small boats (thirty-footers) but luluai IDA believes his group will shortly have the M.V. FINSCH, at present owned by Mr. Foad of Finschhafen. This sort of competition can hardly be called healthy and these little economic factions at MALASIKA warrant close surveillance else large sums of money may go down the drain.

Other villages which have these "companies" are not as advanced as Malasika. In the BUTALA, TIGEDU, BUKAUASIP, BUSENG group TIENG and KATU, both of BUTALA seem to have influence. TIENG, however, is in financial difficulties. He works a small plantation called BUAMBIM which is near BUKAUASIP village, for Mr. R. Tobb of Lae. He has a contract with Mr. Tobb whereby he is paid an agreed rate per bag produced. TIENG pays any labour he employs from his own money.

He still owes one group of Kotte mer £10- for work done over two years ago, and men of his own village £31/15/- for copra. Shortly before the patrol this latter matter was raised at Sub-District Office by village officials. They were told that it would be investigated by the patrol. When the patrol arrived in the village TIENG was most apologetic that he could offer so little assistance as only a few days previously his house, containing all his "business" records, was burnt down. The writer credits TIENG with sufficient intelligence to suspect arson. However an investigation into the fire brought no evidence of this to light.

It is felt that TIENG is not capable of running this small plantation under the present scheme, and that in order to protect him as well as those he employs, some changes should be made. Probably the plantation could be more satisfactorily worked by 5 or 6 natives employed full time, under contract, as TIENG is now. Each would have a section of the plantation to look after. This was suggested to TIENG as a solution to his problem and he was in favour. The writer strongly suggests that Mr. Tebb be requested to consider this as it will put an end to the present unsatisfactory conditions.

All other aspects of native affairs were found quite satisfactory. This is mainly due to the proximity of the Gagidu station; any problems or complaints are generally brought to the office for advice or settlement.

VILLAGES; VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Yabin villages are not good. Those close to Finschhafen ~~are particularly~~ are particularly poor. Most of these are shanty towns built of war time materials which are fast becoming just rubbish. This patrol condemned some corrugated iron in a few villages, which although rusted completely, was still being used in housing. All these villages are cluttered with great piles of old iron, bits of vehicles and other assorted junk. It is to be hoped the salvage company at present working in this area gets most of it.

The one exception to all this is MALASIKA, which is a clean, well-constructed and well-planned village and a credit to the inhabitants.

A most impressive church has recently been completed in the NASINGALATU village by the Lutheran congregation. The building contains some of the finest carvings to be found in this area. A 3 foot high wooden crucifixion and ornate candelabrum are noteworthy pieces.

" " A list of village officials is appended to the report (Appendix G).

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Vehicular roads extend to MALASIKA village to the west and KAMLOA village to the north, of Finschhafen station. At the time of the patrol, these were not in good condition due to unusually heavy rains. However as they are coralline little work will be required to put them in order.

Bridges, on the other hand, present quite a problem. Practically every bridge in the area has been affected by flood waters. Bank washaways have made at least 4 major bridges unsafe, while trees swirling downstream jammed the Nasingalatu bridge, causing the collapse of the centre section. At the time of writing bridge repairs were still being carried out.

5.

CENSUS:

It was necessary to compile new books for several villages as the old ones were full. Separate books were issued for SOKANENG and GAUINLABU villages. Formerly only one book, in the name of SOKANENG, was used and census was generally held at this village; the people of GAUINLABU being obliged to walk about 1 1/2 hours over a steep, rough track to attend.

The figures show a healthy population increase while the number of births (115) compared to deaths (39) is ample indication of the benefits these people are receiving from the good medical facilities available.

The percentage of adult male labour absent is still high, and this must be viewed with some concern when considering the introduction of local government to the area. The list hereunder shows the percentage absent from each village:-

SIMBANG	-	41%	BUSENG	-	56%
* KOLEM	-	48%	BUKAWASIP	-	35%
KAMUCA	-	44%	MANGE	-	41%
NASINGALATU	-	56%	BUSIGA	-	45%
* WANAM	-	60%	KASANGA	-	51%
KALAL	-	71%	* KWALANSAM	-	49%
BUTALA	-	62%	SOKANENG	-	57%
TIG/DU	-	56%	GINGALA	-	58%

With the exception of the three villages marked by an asterisk, all percentages are higher than at last census. The overall percentage increase in absenteeism since last year is 9%.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Many new palms have been planted in the last few years to rehabilitate village groves damaged through the war, but none of these have yet reached maturity. However most villages are making a reasonable effort at copra production which is, apart from labour, the only source of income they have.

The standard of copra could be improved greatly by the construction of proper hot-air driers. At present, although nearly all copra produced is supposed to be "hot-air-dried" it is being accepted by the Copra Marketing Board as the lower "smoke-dried" quality. This poor standard copra is due solely to poor standard driers.

An endeavour was made to compile production figures for the last 12 months, but this proved a hopeless task as records kept by the natives are most haphazard. Copra Marketing Board receipts had either been lost, burnt or so mutilated that they were no longer of any value. The persons responsible were urged to take more care of these valuable records.

As an alternative to trying to find just how much copra is produced in the Yabim, an estimate of what could reasonably be produced from existing groves was made. The figures here listed are considered by the writer to be the average monthly production over one year:-

SIMBANG	-	2 Bags	KOLEM	-	3 Bags
KAMUCA	-	2 Bags	NASINGALATU	-	12 "
WANAM IS.	-	15 "	KALAL IS.	-	12 "
BUTALA	-	4 "	TIG/DU	-	6 "
BUSENG	-	7 "	BUKAWASIP	-	7 "
MANGE	-	7 "	SAMASAY	-	20 "
BUSIGA	-	5 "	MALASIKA	-	2 "
KASANGA	-	5 "	KWALANSAM	-	10 "
GINGALA	-	3 "			

These figures show what ought to be produced, but probably about half of this figure is actually produced.

Recently it was decided to commence the planting of cocoa in suitable areas and a good deal of interest has been shown in this scheme by the Yabims. Some villages have good land available for cocoa planting but others (mainly to the west) will be hard put to find sufficiently large areas of suitable land. Nevertheless cocoa will become an important economic crop to the people- perhaps more important than copra.

CONCLUSION:

Although torpidity is still the main characteristic of the Yabims, they have made satisfactory progress during the past year. It will be interesting to see if the introduction of local government will convince them to cast off their well-worn cloak of apathy. They have good medical and educational facilities available to them. The important thing at the moment seems to be the improvement (in quality and quantity) of copra production and the consolidation of coconut plantations, and the provision of sufficient supervision to ensure that cocoa plantings get away to a good start.

APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH:

Only a cursory medical check was carried out by this patrol but the standard of health in the area appears quite satisfactory. There have been few deaths since the 1st census was taken, and a list of the apparent causes is attached hereto.

The only disease prevalent in the area, which causes concern is Filariasis. The facts of this are well known to P.H.D. Finschhafen and the matter has been fully discussed in earlier reports so no comment will be made here.

Mosquitos are particularly bad at KWALANSAM, and the breeding-ground appears to be a water-filled wartime quarry to the north of the village. This would be an interesting aalarial survey if one has not already been done.

Sanitation was not good in some villages, the main fault being that used latrines are not destroyed properly but left open. This was the case particularly at NASINGALATU village where the lazy A.P.O. can be held responsible. Most villages use the sea for disposal and this seems the far better method than pit-latrines, which in many cases, are water filled.

Area aid-posts were inspected and a short report on each of them is attached. The villagers of OKANENG and GAUINLABU are keen to have an aid-post, as they are distant from existing facilities. P.H.D. have been informed of their wish. A new house is being constructed at MALASIKA for the A.P.O. He had previously been living at KWALANSAM village.

AID- POSTS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>A.P.O.</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
KOLIM	YASAE	Aid-post for SIMBANG, KOLIM, and KAMLOA. Health O.K. but A.P.O. could pay more attention to sanitation. Aid-post building is satisfactory.
NASINGALATU	MOI	A.P.O. not impressive. Village sanitation poor. Aid-post building fair.
BUSENG	KOMBA	Good Aid-post building but KOMBA apparently rather indolent. Many minor sores, mainly in BUTALA and TIGEDU villages.
MALASIKA	NANGAI	A.P.O. doing good work. Aid-post building good. New house being erected for A.P.O.

APPARENT CAUSE OF DEATH-

YABIM 1957/8

VILLAGE	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality	MALARIA	Pneumonia	T.B.	Menangitis	Rheumatic Fever	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	Malnutrition	Natural	Total.
SIMBANG		1									1
KOLEM		1	1			1	1				4
KAMLOA			1								1
NASINGALATU	1			2						3	6
WANAM					1						1
KAYAL										1	1
BUSENG			1	1	1						3
BUKAUSIP			1							1	2
BUSIGA	2			1							3
KASANGA								1		1	2
KWALANSAM										1	1
SOKANENG	1		1								2
GINGALA			1						1		2
TOTALS.	4	2	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	7	29.

APPENDIX "B"

EDUCATION:

No developments in this field have taken place since the last report.

APPENDIX "C".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>UNOFFICIAL COUNSELLOR.</u>
SIMBANG	ILIA		IMBILA SARAHOUA
KOL'EM	SOBE		ANKORI
KAMLOA	SILAS	MALAKA	MEI- AGIBA TAMITI
NASINGALATU	OBOKO	YAMELE.	LUGAWENG
WANAM IS.) KALAL IS.) MALASIKA)	IDA	TAPIT LABE (M.T.T.) PANABAS (M.T.T.)	YUSUBIN ASIBO ALISI DOALAU
BUTALA	KATU	MAKWAI EM	NASA
TIGEDU	MAKWAI EM		YAMU
BUSENG	NOMATA	NATANI	FINYON
BUKAUSIP	KIGARAP	BULAN	KELI
MANGE	KURUNG		KIKOU- UKWI
BUSIGA	LENGATU	NAIMAN	UKIU
KASANGA	JIMINGA	NAIYA	BANKA
KWALANSAM	LABI	KATAKA	NATEKWA
GAUINLABU		DIWA GWENG (M.T.T.)	UNUMUISA
SOKAN'EM	BOI-AM		PIEKA
GINGALA	KASUP	YABOKING	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957/8

YABIN/FINSCH

Govt. Print.—7487/18.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absentee)	GRAND TOTAL											
				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											
		10-15		16-45		10-15		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	M		F		M		F																					
SIMBANG	11.7.57	5	5														1	1	1	1	10	2	5	1	6	3	1	13	46	9	38	3	35	3.1	46	38	35	40	185	
KOLEM	12.7.57	6	3			1	1							2			4	2	6	4	7	1	4	1	1	1	8	33	10	23	2	22	3.2	37	28	24	33	147		
KAMILOR	15.7.57	6	6											1			5	9	9	8	7	3	6	1	1	2	6	34	12	37	4	33	3.7	36	55	29	40	181		
NASABALATU	16.7.57	9	6	1				1	1					3			1	1	9	6	7	1	18	3	18	30	78	26	65	9	59	3.7	81	82	56	78	369			
WANAM	19.7.57	1	6											1			1	1	4	3	5	1	8		6	3	15	43	13	42	5	37	2.5	35	36	36	54	201		
KALAL	19.7.57	5												1					10						3	1	3	8	7	19	8	23	2	22	3.4	19	18	15	29	106
BUTALA	20.7.57	1	1																3	2	6				2		7	16	3	15	15	2.3	15	13	14	22	77			
TIGEDU	22.7.57	2	2												1	2			5	1	3				1		5	16	2	19	18	3.3	11	17	12	21	71			
BUSENG	22.7.57	4	2											2			2	2	3	2	1	8	3	1	1		3	18	8	14	12	2.5	16	22	12	13	80			
BUKALASIP	22.7.57	3				1								1					2	2	2				7	1	10	23	5	19	2	18	3.0	21	15	18	20	88		
MANGE	23.7.57	4	1																7	1	2				1		3	22	5	17	1	17	3.5	18	15	15	20	80		
BUSIGA	23.7.57	5	3	2										1			1	1	2	10	4	2	1		3	1	9	31	10	27	3	24	2.1	22	32	28	30	133		
KASANGA	24.7.57	2	2					1						1					8	3	7	3			4	5	8	35	14	24	6	21	3.8	28	31	21	25	135		
KWALANSAM	24.7.57	3	5											1			1		8	3	6	7			4	1	14	31	10	34	4	32	3.8	49	37	29	40	184		
SOKANENS	25.7.57	5	2	1				1	1									1		2	1	3	1			1	1	16	14	15	30	8	27	3.5	48	44	27	37	184	
GINGALA	26.7.57	6	4														2	4	2	16	6	1	1	7			14	36	11	30	3	28	2.8	38	40	23	32	164		
		64	51	4				2	2	4				1			11	21	21	19	47	38	69	11	62	9	54	22	168	53	161	45	52	47	540	523	393	537	2385	

DIRECTOR, DNA

30/5/50



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....MOROBE..... Report No. Special FIN 3 of 1957/58.....

Patrol Conducted by.....R.J. GREEN.....PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....SIASSI lands, S..... and SIAPIM coastal areas.....

Patrol accompanied by Euro.....MADONOUGH.....M.A.....

.....members of R.P. & N.G.C.....

...../1957.....to 10/...../1957.....

Number of Days.....SIX.....

.....Medical Assistant Accompany.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....COLLECTION OF.....FUND MONIES.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

R. J. Green
District Commissioner

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

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

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



30/5/50

20/9/57 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

~~DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS~~

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

ARH.DD



In Reply Please Quote No. 30-1-9 -594
14th October, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN.3 of 1957/58.
MR. R.J. GREEN - PATROL OFFICER

The report shows a keenness by the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen, and Mr. Green to assist the native people in their economic ventures, but I consider it inadvisable for officers to undertake patrols for the purpose of collecting private monies.

These days of extensive native economic development in all districts with the collection of Society monies could easily be the subject of a Native Affairs circular with a note of caution.

Very many natives would think that collection of funds by an Administration Officer carried a note of "contribute or else"

Ref 404

A.R. Haviland

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

Encl.

DIARY:

Monday 5th. August: 0100: Departed DREGERHAFEN on M.V. Morobe.
0630: Arrived TUAM IS. Inspected village. Boat fund contributions collected.
0930: Departed TUAM IS.
1150: Arrived ARAMOT IS. Collected boat monies.
1215: Departed ARAMOT IS.
1500: Arrived KABIP village. Remained overnight.
Tuesday 6th. August: Inspected KABIP village, collected boat fund monies and settled minor complaints.
0945: Departed KABIP
1230: Arrived LABLAB. Meeting with area village officials; collection of boat fund monies. Remained overnight.
Wednesday 7th. August: 0630: Departed LABLAB.
0900: Arrived MALAI IS.
0945: Departed MALAI IS.
1500: Arrived GIZARUM; collected boat fund monies and settled minor disputes.
2400: Departed GIZARUM.
Thursday 8th. August: 0630: Arrived WASU patrol post. Discussion with village officials. Heard C.N.A. cases.
1130: Departed WASU.
1300: Arrived SIO. Discussed boat scheme with SIO people. Inspected both villages and saw copra driers.
Friday 9th. August: 0200: Departed SIO.
0630: Arrived KELANOA. C.P.O. Cavanagh and E.M.A. Lake of WASU patrol post disembarked to commence SIO patrol.
0730: Departed KELANOA.
0915: Arrived SIALUM. Collected boat funds monies. Very heavy seas and strong S.E. winds. Remained overnight.
Saturday 10th: 0600: Departed SIALUM.
1730: Arrived DREGERHAFEN. Very slow trip due to stiff winds.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION:

This is a special report covering a short trip to the SIASSI Islands, and the SIO and SIALUM coastal areas of the Finschhafen Sub-District.

The object of the patrol was to collect village contributions to a fund which has been set up to purchase a small ship, suitable for coastal trading. M

The need for organisation along these lines has been evident for some time. The Finschhafen Sub-District is one of the major coffee-producing areas of the territory: the important fact being that all the coffee is produced by natives. On top of this, so many new trees have been planted that production will double within the next five or six years. Native copra production too is considerable and requires marketing arrangements.

To cover these native enterprises the Assistant District Officer has conceived a plan which will bring them all under one society to be called the FINSCHHAFFEN MARKETING & DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY. I do not propose to outline further the objects of this Society, as it is still under consideration and may be amended before being submitted for approval. However as it will be basically a marketing organisation, work is going ahead on the first stage of the project- i.e. collection of funds for the purchase of a vessel suited to the needs of the society. The type of vessel most suitable would appear to be of the Army workboat pattern, but capable of carrying at least 10 tons of cargo. Such a boat would cost in the vicinity of £8,000.

AMOUNT COLLECTED:

(i) SIASSI Islands	-	£688. 6. 0.
(ii) SIALUM area	-	£117. 6. 0.
		<hr/>
		£805.12. 0. Total.
		<hr/>

In addition the SIASSI area has contributed another £500 which is held in a C.S.B. account.

Total contributions have now reached 25,300.

If SIO village wishes to "come in" then the total will immediately jump to the target of £8,000. The SIO's are still undecided (some of them would prefer to "go it alone") but it seems probable that they will join before long.

GENERAL:

Little time was spent in the villages but the ones seen were in satisfactory condition. Some disputes were brought forward for settlement, but the only case requiring court action was heard at WASU patrol post.

ARAMOT Island (SIASSI) is now hopelessly overcrowded and serious consideration must soon be given to resettling part of the population. They themselves seem most unwilling to make a move.

European Medical Assistant, John McDonough of P.H.D., Finschhafen, accompanied. This was the first opportunity he has had to familiarise himself with a part of the sub-district to which he has recently been posted.

CONCLUSION:

The collection of 2800 in five days indicates the popularity of the proposed scheme. It is felt that the object of the patrol was most satisfactorily fulfilled.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FIN 4 of 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by P. J. GREEN Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KOTTE census sub-division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 3 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 15/10/1957 to 25/10/1957

Number of Days II

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/1957

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

Map Reference Map Sheet 2034 (4m-1")

Objects of Patrol PRE-ELECTION PATROL

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

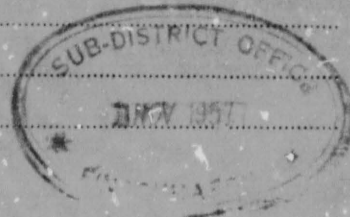
 / /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

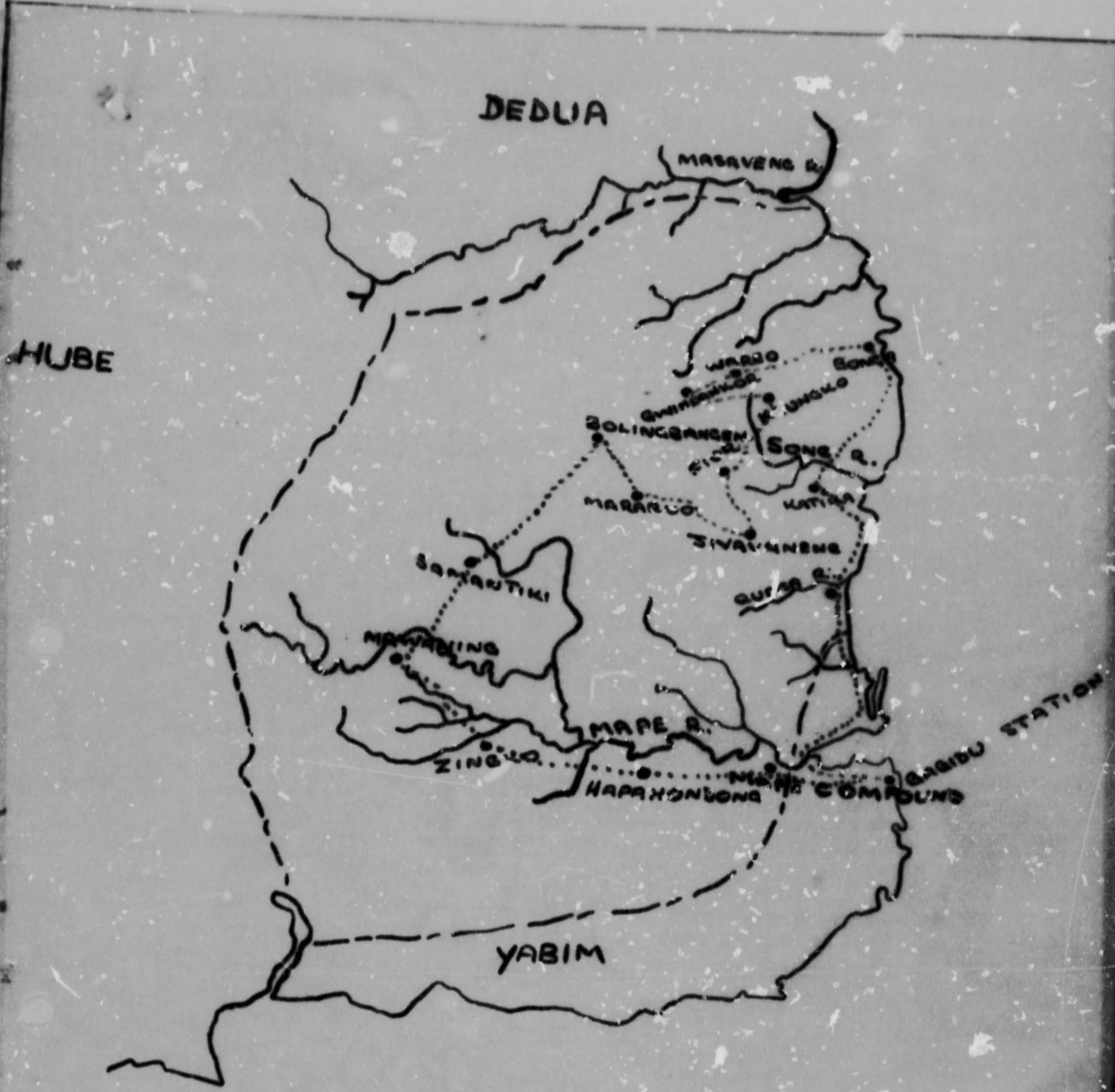
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

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



Age Popul

	Over 13		Females in Child Birth	in	
	M	F		M	F



PIR. FIN 4 OF 1957/58.

YABIM - KOTTE N.L.G. COUNCIL

KOTTE DIVISION

..... PATROL ROUTE

32-9-105

12th December, 1957.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report No. 4. 1957/58 - Finschhafen.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I concur with the remarks contained in paragraph 2 of your memorandum to Mr. Green.

Matters raised in the Patrol Report are adequately covered by the remarks to the Assistant District Officer.

There is nothing in your covering memorandum or that of the Assistant District Officer, to indicate that matters of interest requiring separate correspondence have been taken up with the appropriate authority. It is most helpful if I can be advised that matters of interest to other Departments or special items which might be the subject of special correspondence, are being dealt with on another file.

Mr. Green has presented his Report well and has obviously taken pains in collecting his material.

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

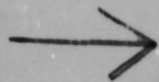
PA

30/9/57 ✓



AHL.DD

Department of Native Affairs,
P. M. S.
25th November, 1957.



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. PIN.4 OF 1957/58. MR. R.J.GREEN,
PATROL OFFICER.

Mr. Green's report covers a wide range of Local Government
matter. It is interesting and helpful. At present we await
Proclamation of the YABIN-KOTTE Council.

Two copies of the Assistant District Officer's comments
are attached.

Contingencies for camping allowance accompany the report.

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

Encl.

ARH.DD

-758
Department of Native Affairs,
L.A.E.
25th November, 1957.

Mr. R.J. Green,
Patrol Officer,
PINSCHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN.4 OF 1957/58.

- 1) Thank you for your most interesting survey of the present position on Local Government. The Assistant District Officer, Local Government, at Lae, has these points in mind and your report will be of great assistance to him.
- 2) Page 5, Para F. There is no difficulty in arranging for the Director of Native Affairs to act as Guarantor for an apprentice. Above all, no hardship must be imposed. If the parents or guardian cannot find the guarantee then this office should be advised and the guarantee will be arranged. It is better for the parents to act if it is at all possible, as this keeps their interest in their son's progress alive and the son more likely to respect his own commitments.

ads
(A.R. Navilani.)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

FM/2G:

FIN 30/1- 692.

Sub-District Office,
KUNGGHAFEN.

2nd. November, 1957.

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

PATROL REPORT FIN 4 of 1257/58
KOTTE CENSUS SUB-DIVISION:

Enclosed herewith please find three (3) copies of the above patrol report submitted by Mr. R.J. Green, Patrol Officer, together with claims for camping allowances.

The A.D.O.'s comments are as follows:-

(I) YABIM-KOTTE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS:

It is agreed that a large number of small capital works which would be beneficial to every area is desirable but this will probably not be practical in the budgeting of the first year. The largest commitment will be the building of the council house. This no doubt will give the council area as a whole considerable prestige.

Whilst it is agreed that initially the council will not be able to meet the commitment of paying A/D Post Orderlies and Agricultural Assistants, it is felt that they should do this as soon as they are able. It is imperative that they accept responsibility and their share of Government as soon as possible.

A higher tax rate for the Yabin people as suggested, is most desirable.

I concur with Mr. Green that the council house should be at Gagidu. Apart from the important aspect of supervision, Gagidu should be regarded by the natives as their main civic centre of the future and not merely an Administration station.

(II) LAND MATTERS:

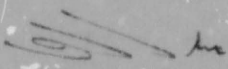
Reference to paragraph 2, page 4, these lands disputes are fairly common. Whilst this land could be considered to have been sold according to native custom, it is apparent that some different settlement will have to be reached soon. It is suggested that the proposed Local Government Council may be able to deal with these matters. An alternative would be for the Administration to purchase the land from the original owners, should they still be willing to dispose of it, and lease it to the inland native who have existing plantations on the coast. In general I am strongly opposed to highland area natives settling on coastal areas, particularly as they have favourable prospects for economic development with coffee growing in their own areas.

Concerning the historic army signs relating to the various campaigns fought in this area, it is certainly a pity to see them destroyed. However, there is no one capable of maintaining them in this area and the only solution would appear to be that the army accept responsibility for their upkeep as suggested.

The suggested purchase by the WARED villages of a tractor and saw-milling equipment is being investigated. I am skeptical-

- (a) that there is sufficient millable timber available, and
- (b) that the natives are capable of running a saw-mill without adequate supervision.

patrol. Mr. Green has reported well and conducted a good


T.W. White
A/Assistant District Officer.

DIARY - HOVTE PATROL

October, 1957.

Tuesday 15th. 0930:- Departed GAGIOW by truck to Mopa river, thence to GBOVIA river by landrover. Pre-election meeting of KAMUA- KIMASAP- J. KO group.

1230:- To KATKA
1500:- Departed KATKA
1700:- Arrived BONGA. Overnight.

Wednesday 16th. Meeting of BONGA, LUKC, ADOLAU and LAKOMA people.
0945:- Departed BONGA
1255:- Arrived MAREO
1300:- Departed MAREO
1330:- Arrived GWINLANKOR. Overnight.

Thursday 17th. Meeting of GWINLANKOR-ILUOR- BAZULUO and MURILIC- ZAFILIC- KWALINI villages.
1110:- Departed GWINLANKOR
1135:- Arrived KUNGKO
1230:- Arrived FIOR
BALANKO- FIOR- MASANKO villages gathered. Overnight.

Friday 18th. 1000:- Departed FIOR
1130:- Arrived JIVAVANENG
SISI- JIVAVANENG group addressed.
Proceeded to MANDUC per landrover with Dr. McCullagh and T.M.A. McDonough.
Overnight.

Saturday 19th. Returned to MARAUO per landrover. Road very slippery in patches: early morning travel would be unwise.
Discussed forthcoming election with MARAUO-SILLIC- WORENG people.
1230:- Departed MARAUO
1345:- Arrived BOLINGBANGEN.
Overnight.

Sunday 20th. At BOLINGBANGEN.

Monday 21st. 1005 :- Departed BOLINGBANGEN
1110 :- Arrived SOSONENGKO
1115 :- Departed SOSONENGKO
1225 :- Arrived BUDZIUNG
1250 :- Departed BUDZIUNG
1235 :- Arrived SAMANTIKI
Overnight.

Tuesday 22nd. 0900 :- Departed SAMANTIKI
1130 :- Arrived MAMANING
Pre-election discussion with MAMANING, MAZAKING, MONGWANING, SAPIEL, BEDING and ROKASU people.
Overnight.

Wednesday 23rd. 0930 :- Departed MAMANING
1200 :- Arrived ZINGEO
1500 :- Departed ZINGEO
1630 :- Arrived KANGARUA.
Overnight.

Thursday 24th. 0730 :- Departed KANGARUA
0830 :- Arrived LIGO
Departed.
0930 :- Arrived MAHONDONG
1200 :- Departed MAHONDONG
1330 :- Arrived SIBANG (MALE compound)

DIARY: Contd.

Thursday 24th.	1500:-	To GAGIDU
Friday 25th.	1000:-	To BUTAWING Meeting of LANITZERA, TIRIMARE and GURUNGOH people.
	1200:-	Returned to GAGIDU.

End of Diary.

INTRODUCTION:

This is a report on the final "pre-election" patrol to the KOTTE division of the proposed YABIM-KOTTE Native Local Government Council. It follows on a patrol carried out by the Assistant District Officer (T.V.White- Report No. FIN I- 57/58) and much relevant information can be found in that report. These patrols, generally of short duration, have been conducted to make as many people as fully acquainted with the principles of Local Government as is possible. It can now be stated with assurance that every group in both the YABIM and KOTTE areas have had at least two of these explanatory patrols in the past four months. In addition, many meetings of the village elders and officials have been held at central points; while twelve of the leading natives of the area were sent to Rabaul to see for themselves Native Local Government Councils in action. They, in particular, have been of great assistance in the dissemination of information throughout the region. Thus it is felt that a reasonable degree of success in the field of propaganda has been achieved, and that the Yabim-Kotte group is now ready for the introduction of a council. There can be no doubt as to the willingness of the people to participate.

At risk of repetition, a general outline of the KOTTE census sub-division will be given hereunder:-

The area covers almost 350 square miles and is the immediate hinterland of the Finschhafen administrative headquarters. It is predominantly a mountainous region and the vast majority of the 7000-odd inhabitants are inland dwellers. (Of the total of 44 villages within the sub-division, only 3 small settlements are situated on the coast.)

The mountains of the KOTTE are not as rugged as those of the nearby HUBE and DEDUA regions, and valleys are wider and shallower. Therefore, although the area is extensive and there are several long hikes between villages, there are none that could be termed arduous; in fact most walks can be very pleasant.

Most of the area is drained by the MAPE river and its tributaries, and by the SONG river. There are several other streams of lesser importance.

The KOTTE may be divided into four main population groups:- WAREO, VEMO, WANDLO and MAPE. It is believed that in days gone by these groups spoke different dialects, but the introduction of the KOTTE (based on the VEMO) language by the Lutheran Mission has been so complete that the present generation has mainly forgotten the old dialects. Hence these days the groups are divided solely from a topographical point of view, and then only to a minor degree.

The southern and south-eastern portions of the KOTTE adjoin the YABIM sub-division, the partner in this local government venture.

The form of this report necessarily differs from the normal; it has been divided into two main sections:-

- I. Dealing with the Native Local Government Council.
- and 2. Other matters.

The observations of the writer have been listed as separate points in the hope that this will make the report more comprehensible.

I. ZARUB-KOTTE NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Observations and Recommendations.

(a) Pertaining to Elections.

- (I) The potential voter in the KOTTE does not properly comprehend the idea of voting, so considerable patience must be exercised when conducting elections.
- (II) It is therefore suggested that a Simple Majority voting system be used. This will avoid the confusion which would arise from the use of a preferential system requiring the voter to indicate more than one preference. (In any case a simple majority vote will show a result completely acceptable to the electors.)
- (III) A "whisper" ballot will be the most effective method of election providing that (II) above is adopted. (This is also the best means of getting the secret ballot idea across.)
- (IV) To meet the wishes of the people, it is recommended that the electoral groupings (or wards) be re-organised as follows:-

GROUPING	NO. OF REPRESENTATIVES	TO GATHER FOR ELECTIONS AT.....
KAMUA- KIMSAUA- PARYO	1	QUOLJA RIVER
KATITA	1	KATKA
BONGA- LYO	1	BONGA
LAKONA- AIMOLAU	1	"
GWENLAKOR- ULUGR- BAZULNO	1	WAREO
MERIKIO- ZAPILIO- KWAPILIKI	2	"
KAUNGKO	1	"
BALANGKO- PIOR - MASANKO	2	PIOR
NYMI- JIVAVANENG	1	JIVAVANENG
MORENG- KARAPUO	1	KARAPUO
SILILIO- SOSONGKO	1	BOLINGSONGEN
BOLINGDONGEN	1	"
MANDUO	1	"
SAMANTIKI- FONDONGKO	1	SAMANTIKI
MAWANING - GUNAZAKING	1	MAWANING
TEPENGJANING- SAFIPI	1	"
BEDING - BOMASU	1	"
LINGKO - MEIKISONG - KANGARUA	1	LINGKO
YOMBONG- SAMBIANG	1	"

GROUPING	NO. OF REPRESENTATIVES	TO GATHER FOR ELECTIONS AT
HAPAHONDONG - MARAZAIN	1	HAPAHONDONG
LANITARA	1	MAPE COMPOUND
TIRIKONG - GUMBOKOR	1	" "

Thus there will be 24 Councillors representing 22 LOCAL WARDS which will gather for elections at 13 centres.

- (V) Using this organisation, one officer will be able to complete the KOTTE elections within the statutory 14 days. However it is recommended that, if at all possible, two officers should conduct the election so that more electoral centres can be established thus reducing the hardship on some of the more remote villages.
- (VI) In all probability, the % vote recorded will be lower in this area than in other council districts, for topographical reasons. Hence this should not be considered a satisfactory cause of the popularity of the council. However, if the recommendation of (V) above can be implemented, then a more satisfactory vote must be achieved.
- (VII) A disinterested interpreter should be used for reasons that are manifest.

(b) Re Council Activities in General

(I) It is the considered opinion of the writer that the initial policy of the Yabim-Kotte Native Local Government Council must be one of "visible results". Bearing in mind the extensive council area, the topographically separated groups and the low overall educational standard, plus the inevitable distrust of a new system, it becomes obvious that the policy must ensure a large number of small capital works which will benefit every area, and avoid a few major works, the benefits of which must be confined. The allocation of finance in the initial years might well determine the success or failure of the council; certainly it will have an important bearing on the willingness of the people to pay tax.

(II) Further to this (and still considering the relevant factors) it is sincerely suggested that the Council give no consideration whatsoever to taking over the payment of Aid Post Orderlies, Agricultural Assistants or other native staff which can be paid by the central government, until the success of the Council is assured. In this context, the following might be considered an axiom suitable for adoption by the Council:-

"MAXIMUM CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
MINIMUM RECURRENT EXPENDITURE."

(III) It would perhaps be advisable to have a lower tax rate in the KOTTE area than in the YABIM, considering the much greater number of potential taxpayers. Besides, the YABIM people generally could be expected to have a higher income than the KOTTE people.

(IV) In the writer's opinion, the council house should be built on the Government station at Gasidu. Here it could have electricity, water, house available for council clerk, fairly central position and cleared building site. But of paramount importance is the supervision factor. The progress of the Council would be seriously jeopardized were the council house and office situated too far from the sub-district office. (This considering the present limited field-staff available for supervisory work.)

(V) All village books should be kept in the council office, once it is established. This will facilitate the following:-

- (a) Court work
- (b) Taxation statistics.
- (c) General references.

In addition the books are likely to remain in better condition.

Census patrols may easily collect the book from the council clerk prior to the commencement of the patrol. (It is appreciated that such a procedure might be inconvenient to technical department patrols, but no great effort would be required to overcome this.)

(VI) It will probably be necessary for the council to employ two Kotte "policemen", due to the size of the sub-division and the amount of work likely to be involved. Contrary to (II) above, this would be justifiable expenditure, from the point of view of "council prestige".

2. OTHER MATTERS ARISING FROM PATROL

(I) Several land squabbles, involving plots of coastal land "owned" by inland dwellers, and on which they have coconuts planted, were brought before the patrol. These squabbles mainly concerned boundaries. It seems probable that a rash of similar land queries may spread throughout this area due to :-

(a) The commencement of coconuts plantings.

and (b) The establishment of the council.

These squabbles arise from the desire on the part of each group to have the boundaries of these areas ("purchased" by inland people from their coastal neighbours pre-war) clarified; the actual ownership is not generally disputed.

(II) This was the writer's first visit to the KOTTE, and he was greatly disappointed to see that all the tin notices, signs, depicting various places and skirmishes of the war in this region, and erected by the Army at the cessation of hostilities, are now almost illegible. Some, in fact, are complete "white-offs". Surely these signs are of sufficient historic value to warrant their upkeep. Even the spot on Outberg where a V.C. was won is unknown to local residents, some of whom have lived in the immediate vicinity for over 5 years. It is suggested that some effort be made to contact a body (probably an Army department) who would be willing to accept the responsibility of maintaining these signs.

(III) On the track between BUNDA village and the WARE area, a well used by patrols- is a quite large lake, known as KARVE. So level to be deep, it harbours freshwater eels, which are considered a local delicacy. It apparently formed when a nearby mountain collapsed, damming the waters of the KARVE creek; during the wet season it overflows its eastern bank to reform this rivulet, entering the sea near BUNGA.

(IV) Spokesmen representing the WARE village approached the patrol with a suggestion that they re-open the wartime SONG river/WARE road. These people have a communal bank balance of about \$900 and are very keen to purchase a tractor and attachments suitable for sawmilling. Apparently they can obtain a second-hand Ferguson tractor, in good condition, from the Lutheran Mission for \$700. The scheme has been under discussion for some time but the writer knows little of the details. Nor is he aware of any good stands of millable timber existent in the WARE region. Surely from the point of view of road construction it is probable that the SONG river/WARE road could be opened without presenting any major problems. While any estimate of the time it would take to carry out this job may be misleading, with persistent effort it should be done within 12 months. (Suitable for tractor or perhaps 4-wheel drive traffic, that is.)

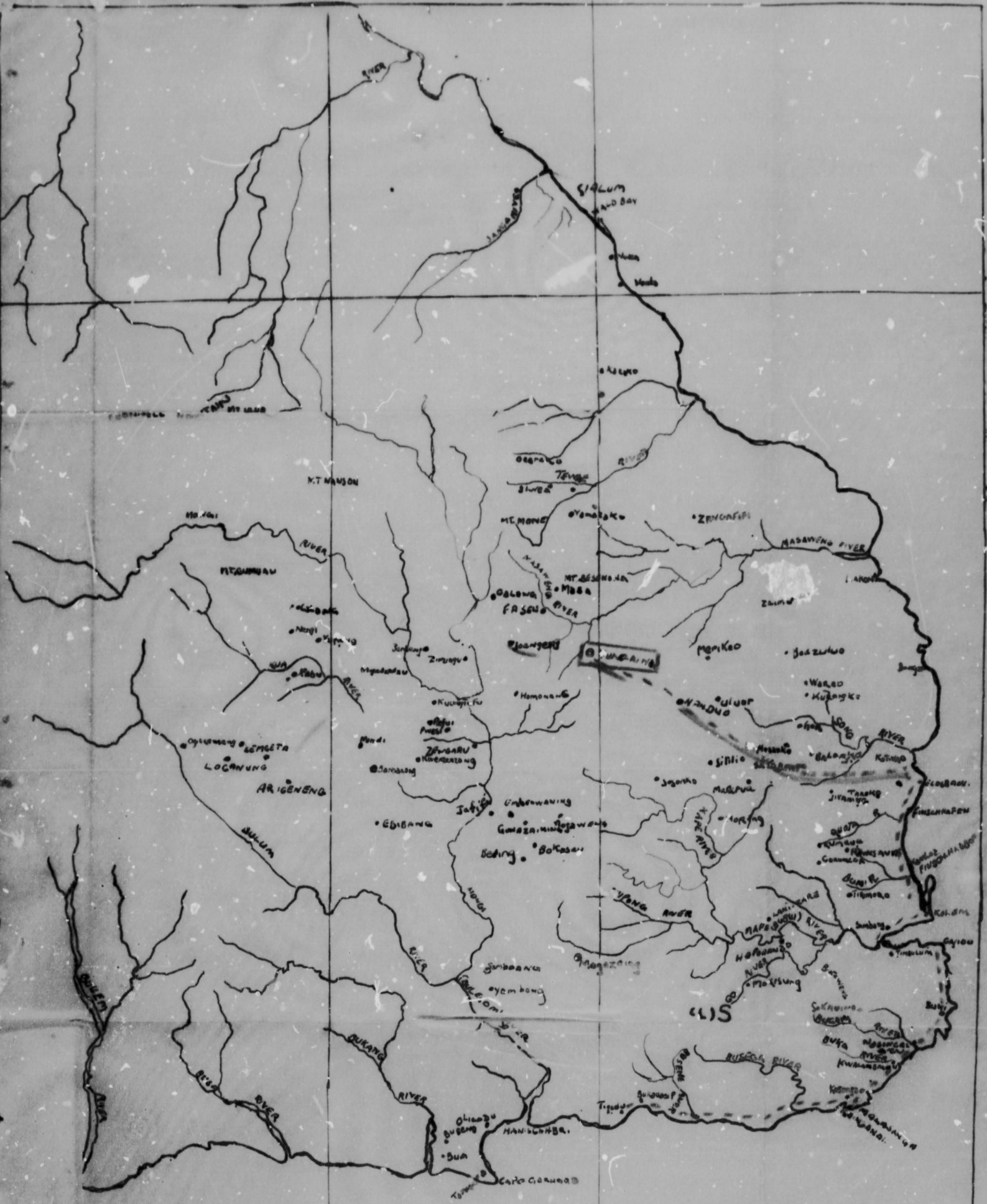
(V) The problem of raising the required £25 security is facing the parents of a KOTTE lad accepted as an apprentice in Lae. It was suggested to the patrol that in cases where this sum cannot be raised individually, the council may be able to provide assistance. There is a good deal of substance in this suggestion, for this problem will be encountered again. Several KOTTE lads have passed through Dreerhafen school and are attending the Lae Technical School, but very few parents could afford such a large security. However, were the council willing to assist, it could surely expect to receive interest on any funds "put on ice" for 5 years; but this is not, I understand, provided for in the Ordinance. This point may warrant further discussion.

(VI) Although no inspections were carried out by this patrol, it is desired to make special mention of the Lutheran mission aid-post being run by orderly ZOTSINGAU at SILALING near MAWANING village. This man, who receives a mere pittance for his labour, is the most conscientious native seen for a long while and sets an example many of the Administration A.P.O's in the area might well follow. He has cultivated excellent lawns from runners brought back from the central highlands, and has extensive garden areas and a large pineapple patch planted up. The hospital buildings are very neat and tidy. (The council might consider to advantage taking over of these mission A.P.O's before their administration counterparts, when the matter eventually arises.)

CONCLUSION:

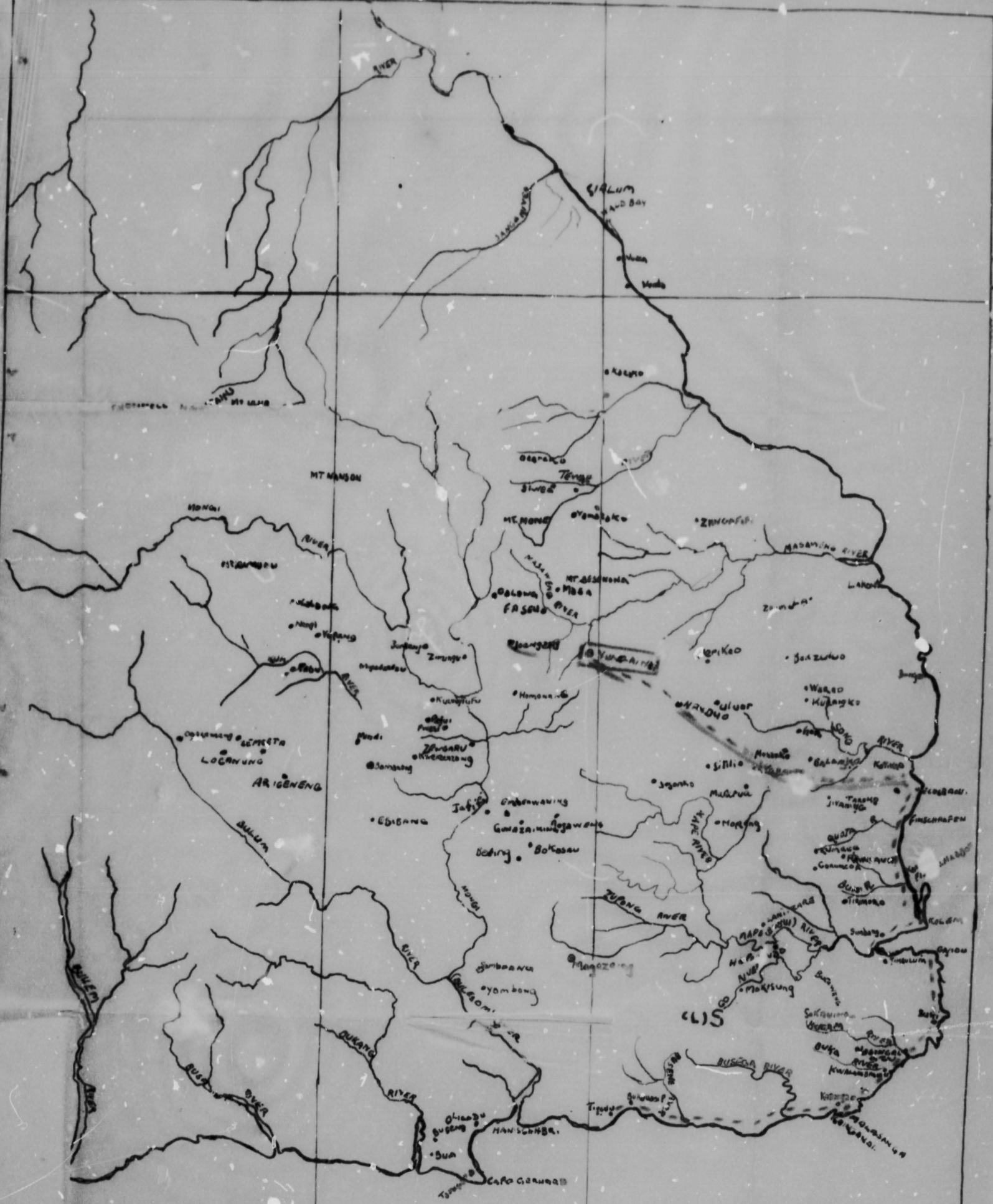
It is felt that the aims of the patrol were satisfactorily achieved.

FINSCHHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT.



—— New Vehicular Road - Holdsbuck/Hube.
- - - Routes Taken.

Scale - 1/250,000



— New Vehicular Road - Heldsbach/Hube.
 - - - Route Taken.

Scale - 1:100,000



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30/2/51

PATROL REPORT

District of... MORABE Report No. JTM 5- 57/58

Patrol Conducted by... T. H. WHITE Assistant District Officer

Area Patrolled... KOTTE- YABIM - DEWIA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... N.I.I.

Natives... I.R.P. & N.G.S.

Duration—From... Various days- October,
...../...../19.....to...../...../1957.....

Number of Days... 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... Aug/Sept.
...../...../19...57..

Medical/...../19...56..

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... Inspection of new patrol post YINGZAIN; Inspection of Heldsbach/Hube rd.
project; Examination of proposed Kotte/Yabim electoral wards and pre-election discussions;
Examination of cocoa development Kotte/Yabim areas; Routine Native 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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30/5/51

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

12th December, 1957.

The Registrar of Co-operatives.....

MINUTE

File No NA30-9-106

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT	Patrol Report No.5. 1957/58 - Finschhafen.
	<p>Your attention is invited to the contents of this Patrol Report - Pages 3 to 6 inclusive.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>J.K.McCarthy</i> (J.K. McCarthy) Acting Director.</p> <p><i>Headed</i></p> <p><i>AB/M/12</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>217</i></p>

30-9-106

12th December, 1957.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.E.

Patrol Report No.5. 1957/58 - Finschhafen.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

The attitude of the people in the vicinity
of Yungzain is most heartening.

The remarks contained under the heading
"Agriculture" have been passed to the Registrar of
Co-operatives for his information.

There is no indication in the covering memo
that matters of interest to other Departments have
been brought to their notice.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/106 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/19 -760

Department of Native Affairs,
L. A. E.
25th November, 1957.

ANH.DD

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN. 5 OF 1957/58.
MR. T.W. WHITE, A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

- (1) Forwarded herewith is Mr. White's Report of a patrol to the KOTTE-YABEM-DEBWA Census Divisions.
- (2) The newly established Yungzain Patrol Post needs a good deal of development but funds are low and, therefore, any spectacular progress cannot be expected. A requisition for special funding has been forwarded to the Director. This will provide for all essentials for the efficient operation of the station.
- (3) It is expected The Registrar of Co-operatives will be able to visit Pingshafen shortly and offer advice that will help to clear up some of the doubts and difficulties anticipated by the Assistant District Officer. I can see no reason myself why Native Affairs and the Missions cannot share responsibility in the management of co-operatives and provided the societies are registered there can be no advantage taken by either.
- (4) Contingencies for camping allowance are attached.

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

Encl.

11
ARH,DD


Department of Native Affairs,
L. A. R.
25th November, 1957.

-761

Mr. F.W. White,
A/Assistant District Officer,
FINSCHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT No. FIN.4 of 1957/58.

- (1) The time is rapidly coming when we will have to stop treating Highland people as some kind of special museum piece and let them take their place in the Territory with the rest of us.
- (2) Reference Roads and Bridges - the present level of funds makes it impossible to allow ones' thoughts any latitude even towards deserving causes. However, we can try; and it is nearly always possible to raise a little from supplementary votes, perhaps a little later on.
- (3) An effort is being made to have Mr. Morriss, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, visit Finschhafen and help to rule out the difficulties. The matter has been discussed with the Director lately.


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

MIC
In

30/1- 700.

TW/LMD:

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHAFY.

5th November, 1957.

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

PATROL REPORT FM 5 of 57/58: T.W. White.

Please find enclosed 2 copies of Patrol Report

as above.

5th October Camping Allowance Claim Contingencies are
also attached herewith.

T.W. White
A/Assistant District Officer.

Purposes of Patrol:-

- I. Inspection of new Patrol post site - YUNGZAIN.
- II. Inspection of Haldsbach/Hube road project.
- III. The examination of proposed Kotte/Yabim electoral wards and pre-election discussions.
- IV. Examination of Cocoa Development Kotte/Yabim area.
- V. Routine native Administration.

DIARY:

- 7th. October: To NANDUO village by Haldsbach/Hube road.
- 8th. October: Proceeded to YUNGZAIN village.
- 9th. " At YUNGZAIN. Inspection of proposed patrol post site in company with Mr. E. Laughlin, Patrol Officer.
- 10th. " Returned to NANDUO
- 11th. " To GAGIDU station.
- 16th. " To NASINGALATU and CINGALA villages
- 17th. " To KOLM village
- 21st. " At MANGE and BUTALA villages.
- 22nd. " To TIGIDU, BUSING and BUKANASIP villages
- 23rd. " At MALASINA village.
- 28th. " Revisited SIMBANG, KOLM villages- overnight KATIKA.
- 29th. " Visited HALDSBACH and Finschhafen Mission Stations- KAMEOA village- returned GAGIDU.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The opening of a patrol post at YUNGZAIN is one of the most progressive moves that has been made in this sub-district for some considerable time. When one considers that of a total population (excluding WASHU) of about 30,000 natives, approximately 19,500 live at altitudes of over 3,000 feet- the importance of a mountain station such as YUNGZAIN (approx. 3,500 ') and sited at about the centre of the most densely populated areas, becomes very apparent. An officer will be able to keep much closer contact with the people than has been possible in the past. He will be within easy reach of most highland villages and readily accessible to all natives. In fact, I consider YUNGZAIN as being far more appropriately sited than GAGIDU for a Sub-district Headquarters.

The one disadvantage, and a major one at that, is the poor communication existing between the post and the coast. At present there is a dry weather vehicular road from HELLSBACH to NANDUO (this being a considerable part of the total distance) and approximately 4 miles of native track from NANDUO to YUNGZAIN. It is anticipated that the extension of the road from NANDUO will take from 4 to 5 years at the present slow rate of progress. Funds are meagre and the labour potential is low (over 50% labour absenteeism from Kotte villages). The road is only trafficable by tractor or 4 wheel drive vehicles during dry weather. Thus closure can be anticipated for six months of the year. Conversion to a formed and surfaced all weather road would be a major engineering undertaking and of considerable cost. However, as the area is the source of a valuable coffee potential the possibility of such a road should not be eliminated and is worthy of future consideration.

There is no doubt that we can depend on the full co-operation of the people of the HUBE and DEDEA sub-division, who welcome the establishment of the patrol post and are more than anxious to assist.

It is hoped that the official opening of YUNGZAIN can be held in conjunction with the opening of the Hellsbach/Nanduo road early next year and that the District Commissioner and District Officer will be able to attend.

During the course of the patrol a good deal of time was spent discussing and explaining the proposed Native Local Government council for the Kotte/Yabim area. The natives are most enthusiastic for its inception. Draft proclamations have already been forwarded for approval and it is hoped that the first official meeting following the elections can be held in the near future. I am confident that the councils will inject new life and vigour in the Kotte/Yabim peoples, who have lapsed into the stage of indolent and apathetic stagnancy.

HEALTH:

Health has improved throughout this area since the establishment of Aid-posts, easily accessible to all village communities. There can be no doubt though that the ultimate provision of a hospital, staffed by Europeans, at YUNGZAIN patrol post would be of great beneficial use to the highland population. It would completely eradicate the existing ludicrous system of having to bring mountain people to a coastal environment for treatment- a most undesirable practice, readily admitted by Public Health staff here.

As in the past highland natives were strongly discouraged against bringing their wives and particularly infant children to coastal locations to work. Highland region natives are in possession of some coastal areas where they have established copra plantations. Due to exposure to malaria and allied coastal diseases in these instances, it is considered most undesirable that their families reside with them on these plantations.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

During the current year no effort has been made to extend the coastal road from Gagidu towards Iaa, past the Busiga river. It has been found that it has been almost impossible to properly maintain existing bridges through lack of funds and shortage of materials. Work still continues repairing bridges between the Busiga river and Haldsbach, many of which suffered extensive damage during the last South-East Monsoon season. A new single span bridge has been built over the QUILJA river to replace the one swept away in the floods last year. The coastal vehicular road is in fair condition and the major requirement continues to be the replacement of the bridge over the MAPE river. It is appreciated that the District Commissioner has done all in his power to have this effected. Canoe crossing has proved to be both uneconomical and hazardous. Following the recent drowning of two natives when a canoe turned over in a treacherous current, many natives are most reluctant to visit the station at Gagidu.

The Haldsbach road is almost complete as far as HANDEO (approx. 12 miles). Progress has been restricted during the past wet season and a good deal of maintenance has been required to repair damaged sections. A proposal to put the road in reasonable condition with Mission assistance will be the subject of a separate memorandum. Particularly damaging are tractors when used during the wet season. The Mission have been requested to curtail such movement during the wet period and their co-operation is assured. The village people cannot be expected to volunteer labour if road use is abused. It is estimated that at least £300 a year would be required for maintenance to keep the road in good condition, and that about £5000 would be needed to complete the road to the Hube within a reasonable period. The importance of the area which would be opened up with its vast coffee growing potential and rapid development, and the high population density, warrants such expenditure.

AGRICULTURE:

Whilst emphasis is still placed on subsistence production with marginal cash-cropping, the latter aspect is rapidly increasing in importance.

Average number of coffee plantings per family are:-

HUBE - 94 trees

D DUA - 156 trees.

KOTTE - 55 " "

A commencement has also been made in cocoa planting in the Yabin and lower Kotte villages. Care has been taken from the outset to ensure correct procedure and well ordered development of this crop. In the first instance the ground must be inspected by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and if it is found suitable, ownership must be determined. It is imperative that plantings are in fact on the individual's land, or land that the extended family has rights to. Native Agriculture assistants then supervise the correct planting of shade trees and a permit is then issued by the Agricultural Officer, registering the area. The permit must be counter-signed before the actual cocoa seedling can be planted, this subject to the Agricultural Officer's approval, that the shade has been inspected and is found to be satisfactory. Cocoa seedlings will be supplied through the Agriculture Department. Officers of Department of Native Affairs are assisting by ensuring that only registered gardens are planted, and by determining land ownership and lending general supervision to the project.

Strict policing and supervision from the commencement such as this should ensure a healthy and smooth development of the industry.

Of course the often discussed matter of individual title to land in relation to the crucial problem of land tenure remains unsolved.

The main problems in relation to cash-cropping in this sub-district are three-fold:

1. "Transport "
2. "Processing"
3. "Marketing"

1. Transportation:

Poor transport facilities are of course common in most of New Guinea and not only this area. The copra growing areas and the potential cocoa areas are reasonably well served, there being a fairly accessible main coastal road. Other areas not strictly within the orbit of the areas discussed in this report will be served by a launch, to be purchased by the proposed Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society.

The mountain coffee growing areas suffer most and it seems that many communities will have no alternative except to depend on foot transportation. If however a main road from Hallsbich to the Hubs (see Map) could be put in first class condition as discussed, then valuable carrying facilities will be available to these people. If this happens- and only if it happens- will the coffee industry be developed to its full.

2. Processing:

Improved copra driers are being constructed at central villages. This work has been supervised by natives of the Department of Agriculture. It is evident though that greater care should be taken in copra processing and stricter supervision of the individual is needed.

Coffee is either sold in the parchment or hulled. Department of Agriculture has advised the native to sell the product unhulled as small hand-hullers owned by some villages do not appear to do a satisfactory job and quality varies considerably. The main coffee buyers are the Lutheran Mission and private traders. Processing equipment is possessed by the mission at Salankoa and the Agriculture department at Finschhafen. The latter is rarely put into use.

In view of the fact that central processing is desirable for ensuring a good quality product, such facilities will be required to treat the large potential being developed. The coffee harvest will increase immensely over the next 2 to five years, when new trees come into bearing.

Similarly cocoa processing, although the industry is new, must be considered and steps will be taken over the next year or so to establish appropriate facilities.

3. Marketing:

The native producers' great disadvantage is that he has no opportunity to "play the market" and must deal through the middle man who takes most of the profit and leaves the producer with a negligible return for his product. The middle man in this area being the private trader, or the Lutheran Mission. The mission buys the bulk of coffee in this area. The Salankoa project is the purchasing and supply "co-operative" managed by the mission for the benefit of the natives. Shareholders are communities of the Satalberg area congregation.

Most coffee produced comes from the Bedua and Hubs peoples, who have no capital in the project and therefore receive no bonuses, dividends, or benefits from this enterprise. They sell their produce to one of the many subsidiary stores or at one of the mission centres and the price they receive could not be considered the best they could get had they more favourable marketing facilities.

THE FUTURE:

There is need, and urgent need, to establish a body to deal adequately with the above factors, particularly processing and marketing.

These have been the subject of recent discussion and a number of proposals have been put forward.

The Mission "Co-operative" project:

This has been the subject of previous memorandums and it is not intended to go into detail. Briefly, natives of the Satalberg circuit (Mission area congregation) ~~have~~ capital to establish a large Retail and Wholesale store at Salankoa (Fischhafen). Small subsidiary stores were set up in the inland areas (outside the Satalberg congregational sphere of influence). These were stocked from the Wholesale store and also act as buying centres for coffee. Transportation is by cheap labour-frequently mission schoolboys.

After three years the store paid for itself and profits were expended in capitalisation- stock, a Hastings Diesel tractor for use on the Hellsbach/Hube road, and recently a launch for coastal trading and transportation. (Outside capital from the mission MALALO/SALAMOA area was invested in this part of the project).

Recent developments of the Mission are to place the whole affair on an organised co-operative basis and extend activities.

The proposed "Fischhafen Marketing and Development Society".

It has been apparent to officers for some time that natives outside the orbit of the mission "co-operative" project need like assistance in economic development. There has also been some speculation as to just how much the actual natives themselves benefit financially from the mission "co-operative". It was realised that if the native were to receive a fair deal and the best possible return for his product, facilities should be extended to bring WASH and SIASSI people under the central scheme.

From these thoughts the Fischhafen Marketing and Development Society was proposed. Natives were enthusiastic and the first move was to seek an extension of the Sio boat fund so that all coastal and inland copra producers could invest, and thus benefit from the Society's activities. As we know approximately £3000 has been contributed by the natives who would benefit by sea transportation of the cash-crops, coffee and copra. As soon as a suitable type of craft has been approved an order for construction will be placed.

Copra will be sold direct to the Copra Marketing Board, Lae, and it is proposed that coffee will be processed with Department of Agriculture equipment at Gajidu ~~and~~ at a reasonable charge. During discussions with the District Agricultural Officer it was agreed that this department could arrange marketing of the product in Australia. However, it is anticipated that as the Society expands and extends its activities, processing would be considerable, particularly when cocoa gets into bearing, and independent marketing and processing facilities would be set up.

It is the opinion of this officer that if the P.N.A. staff remains up to strength at Fischhafen, and if an Agricultural Project manager could be posted to this centre, the P.M.D.S. would receive all the supervision necessary from these two departments and that this sort of arrangement would suit the natives best and to the most affect

Co-operative with joint Administration & Mission supervision:

This has been suggested by the Mission and much discussed by officers of this department.

The possible advantages seem to be:-

- I. The mission already have an established unofficial co-operative which could readily be extended to some other areas.
- II. The "co-operative" is in a good financial position with assets-stock valued at £2000, a 45 foot cargo vessel and tractor.
- III. The "co-operative" has processing equipment for coffee, strategically placed buying centres and marketing facilities.
- IV. The mission provides European staff and supervision of "co-operative" activities.

The disadvantages of a joint venture could be:-

- I. The project would be regarded as a mission venture no matter what it was called. The mission's strong point ^{is} that the "co-operative" is a native one, but few of the indigene regard it as such.
- II. Many of the natives are looking to the Administration to assist them in this regard. In the event of an amalgamation the Administration would stand to lose a great deal of prestige.
- III. There is strong feeling in some native quarters against mission participation in economic enterprise. They question the mission's sincerity in wanting to help the individual financially. No scheme can be successful unless it has the complete faith, co-operation, and good-will of the native people behind it.
- IV. Some areas would be reluctant to join in with the venture if the American Lutheran Mission operates in it. The SIASSI Lutherans for example, who are the second largest shareholders in the F.M.D.S. are of another Lutheran Mission group.
- V. Disagreement on policy might bring about friction between both supervising bodies and consequently the Society as a whole would suffer.

It seems that the most important consideration is what do the natives want. It is evident that they are not satisfied with the present arrangement, although they may feel differently if the mission project is based on a proper co-operative basis, as is envisaged. ^{regarded} But there will always be the danger that the Mission, predominantly ~~religious~~, as a religious or spiritual body, will be viewed with distrust when undertaking economic ventures, and secondly that the mission may be tempted to influence the natives to direct profit-making concerns for the benefit of the extension of Mission activities and purely sectarian gain.

EDUCATION:

Village higher schools at NANDUO, SIKI and KAMBILI, were visited during the course of the patrol. These schools receive varying support from the village people. One of the greatest problems is the supply of foods. Native parents who live some distance from the school, often considerable distance, find it difficult to maintain continual and adequate supplies for their children. KAMBILI pupils receive partial assistance and I look forward to the day when this will apply to all three schools. Village people have contributed generously to assist the Nanduo and Kambili schools. In the case of the former, saucepans and other essential items have been bought and the Yabims have donated over £50 so that their school might be painted. They are collecting at the moment for a school radio receiver. Interest in this particular school has been increased since the European teacher has been provided on the staff and it is most pleasing to note that over 30 young girl students have been enrolled.

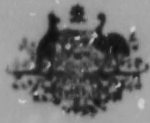
The Dedua people are anxious to have their
own Village higher school established at Lungzain Patrol Post
when teachers can be made available.



T.M. White
A/Assistant District Officer.

D. MILITARY

30/5/53



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBÉ Report No. FIN 7-1957/58
 Patrol Conducted by I. W. WHITE H/Assistant District Officer
 Area Patrolled HUBE/SIASSI
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
 Natives 2 R.P.N.G.
 Duration—From 17/11/1957 to 1/12/1957
 Number of Days 19
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JULY/1957
 Medical/...../1956

Map Reference.....
 Objects of Patrol Native Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/1/1958

G. W. Howland
 District Commissioner

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



30/5/53

30-9-111

10th January, 1958.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.A.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 - 1957/58 - FINSCHHAGEN.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the report are adequately covered in attached memoranda. The matter of fisheries generally is being reviewed at present.

It is gratifying to note the response by the people to our establishing a patrol post at Yangsein.

I am pleased that your officers are putting forward constructive recommendations for developing the less accessible areas.

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

PC

TW/LMG:

FIN 30/1- 845

Sub-District Office,
PINSCHHAVEN.

20th. December, 1957.

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

PATROL REPORT FIN 7 of 1957/58.

Enclosed please find three copies of the above named
Patrol Report and claims for camping allowance.

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

30/1/58 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-9-866

Department of Native Affairs,
L.A.E.

2nd January, 1958.

ARI.DD

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. PINSCHHAVEN 7-57/58.
MR. T.W. WHITE, A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Forwarded herewith is the report of a Patrol by the above-
mentioned officer to the Hube and Siassi areas for administrative
purposes.

No further action is required at Headquarters level.

A.R. Haviland

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

Encl.

ARH.DD


Department of Native Affairs,
L.A.E.
2nd January, 1958.

Mr. T.W. White,
A/Assistant District Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. FINSCHHAFEN 7-57/58.

Thank you for your report.

- 1) Action has been taken to recommend the closing of certain villages in the Yungain area as advised by yourself.
- 2) A new Post at PINDIU is desirable but for the present the funds position must control all expansion. Please make a recommendation at the end of 1958.
- 3) Mr. Giffard, Patrol Officer, will be posted to Wasu and is to leave Lae by vessel on 3rd January, 1958, for Finschhafen. Mr. Giffard is an Authorized Officer under the Native Labour Ordinance.
- 4) Reference the alleged illegal recruiting on Siassi, the District Officer, Rabaul, is making enquiries and a copy of his memo to that effect has been forwarded to you lately.
- 5) Under the Fisheries Ordinance and Regulations Page 2162 of Volume IV of the Laws of the Territory of New Guinea the amendment to Regulation 14a. makes it an offence for any person fishing on banks or reefs contrary to its provisions.
- 6) Please advise which type of vessel it has been decided to purchase for the F.M.D.S..


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

DIARY:

November 11, 1957:

To Nanduo village (KOTTE).

" 12 "

Proceeded to YOANGEN village via YUNGZAIN Patrol Post. Rendezvous with Patrol Officer Laughlin, meeting of village officials.

13 "

To YUNGZAIN meeting with village officials (DEDUA) area and to NANDUO pm.

14. "

To CAGIDU via SATELBERG and SIKI.

November 17 "

To Wasu Patrol Post.

18 "

At Wasu, meeting of village officials.

19 "

To SIO

20 "

Meeting of SIO area village officials- inspection of economic development.

21 "

To SIASSI with Dr. McCullagh, P.H.D. Finschhafen.

22 "

Meeting of area village officials at BUNSIL- proceeded ARONAIMUTU pm.

23. "

To MALAI Is. thence MANDOK.

24 "

Sunday observed MANDOK

25 "

To ARAMOT- investigated land matters and resettlement Aramot Island.

26 "

To Lutheran Mission Station LAPLAP, thence BIRIK village- meeting of area village officials.

27 "

Proceeded to KABIP thence AUPWEL, meeting of area village officials.

28 "

To MANTAGEN village, meeting area village officials.

29 "

To WASU Patrol Post.

30 "

Inspection new Patrol Post site, KALALO.

December 1 "

Returned PINSCHHAFEN pm.

active staffed hospital. It was reported that the hospital is being built on a site which is suitable for a hospital of this type and that the building is well advanced.

It has been the wish of the Department and the District Commissioner to establish a post within the island (Population 13,145) which is suitable for a considerable number of people. The island is being developed for light aircraft. It is recognized that the island, plus an adjacent area, be developed for the eventual establishment of a hospital. It is proposed that the hospital be built on this site. It is proposed that the hospital be built on this site. It is proposed that the hospital be built on this site.

considering the importance of this area. The economic development of the island will be greatly benefited by the establishment of a hospital. It is proposed that the hospital be built on this site. It is proposed that the hospital be built on this site.

PATROL REPORT FIN 6 57/58. (T.W.White)

INTRODUCTION:

The Patrol Report covers details of two inspections by the A/A.D.O. of :-

- (a) The Heldsbach/Hube road area
- and
- (b) The Siassi area.

The purpose of the five day patrol to the Hube was to inspect progress on the Heldsbach/Hube road, inspect new Yungzain Patrol Post site, and rendezvous with Mr. Laughlin, Patrol Officer, at YOANGANG(Hube) to discuss administrative matters with natives of the Hube Sub-Division.

The fourteen day patrol to SIASSI was to investigate alleged unrest and rioting in the GASAM area and a case of rape on TOLAKIWE island. The journey was made via WASU in order that this station could be inspected and a meeting of local area village officials held.

The opportunity was taken during the patrol to further investigate and explain the proposed activities of the Finschhafen, Marketing and Development Society.

As the M.V. "Morobe" was not available at the time it was necessary to travel per a locally native-owned vessel, the M.V. "Fishboat".

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

1. HUBE/DEDUA SUB-DIVISIONS:

Since the opening of the Patrol post at Yungzain and the posting of an Officer to this area, good Administration- Native relationships have been enhanced. Hube/Dedua people fully appreciate the assistance they can now get from this Department.

Apart from the usual minor complaints, affairs are reasonably settled and the only complaint the people have is the large number of male absentees away from their villages at work. Attention is brought to the matter by Patrol Officer Laughlin in his report (YUNGZAIN No.1 57/58) and recommendation has been made that certain villages be closed to recruiting.

Meetings of village officials and elders were held at YOANGANG (Hube) and YUNGZAIN (Dedua). The Hube's expressed a strong desire that the Administration open a station in their area and stated they had prepared a 1500 foot airstrip near PINDIU village.

This strip was encouraged by the Lutheran Mission who have a native-staffed hospital nearby. It was inspected by the Officer-in-Charge, Yungzain and full details and recommendations have been forwarded per separate memorandum.

It has been the wish of the Department and the District Commissioner to establish a post within the populous (Population 13,145) Hube area for considerable years and if D.C.A. determine the PINDIU strip as being suitable for light aircraft, it is recommended that the land, plus an adjacent area, be purchased for the eventual establishment of a Patrol Post. Until an officer can be allocated to this area it is suggested that the O.I.C. Yungzain could spend approximately half of his time at PINDIU, where a base camp could be established.

Considering the population of this area, the economic development (coffee) underway with possible co-operative activity, and the proposal to establish Local Government Councils within the Hube/Dedua regions when the staff position allows such, the opening of an additional Post in the Hube is most certainly warranted and highly desirable.

II. WASU AREA:

It was hoped that the vehicular road to ULAP and the transfer of WASU post to KALALO, could have been completed before the end of the year, and the subsequent "wet" season. Unfortunately, due to frequent absences from the post by the O.I.C. Wasu, this has not been possible. Nevertheless, good progress has been made on both projects and an early completion can be anticipated.

One of the matters raised by village officials from this area also pertained to labour recruiting. The natives pointed out that they were concerned by the number of persons absent from their villages and especially as many had been away a number of years without returning. They were told that the Administration was investigating the matter relating to labour recruitment and repatriation carefully, and would do what is possible to overcome some of the existing discrepancies and anomalies. It is hoped that the new conditions to be gazetted, will in fact, overcome some of our problems.

Village Officials also expressed dissatisfaction at the frequent change of D.N.A. Officers from Wasu. They requested a senior officer who would be posted at this post for a number of years. I concur with these views and the Wasu area certainly warrants the status of a Sub-District.

III. SIASSI SUB-DIVISION:

Apart from the police investigations conducted at SIASSI, a number of villages were visited and meetings of village officials and elders were held at BUNSIL on the south coast of UMBOI and AUPWEL on the north.

Until we are able to establish a Patrol Post on SIASSI (Population 5605) I fear their progress is limited. They are the most isolated and neglected people in the Finschhafen Sub-District, yet they are an intelligent, and industrious people, ripe for political and economic guidance and development. It will be most unfortunate if we are unable to channel their energies in the right direction. A restless, explosive situation could develop. The island (UMBOI) is ideal for cocoa planting. On many occasions did the people request that they be allowed to exploit this industry but they have been told by Agricultural Officers (rightly so, because of shortage of staff), that this can not be so. Some communities complained that irregular and infrequent collection of copra by traders had resulted in waste and destruction of their product. The main island forms a homogenous group of politically alert people- but under existing circumstances the formation of local Government councils are out of the question.

It seems that from past experience the Siassis are characterized by quick and ready tempers and are of a pugnacious nature when roused. Violent crimes of murder and manslaughter are more frequent here than in any other Sub-Division. An affair over a woman resulted in a brutal assault of a hospital patient by four natives and culminated with threats of ugly violence between two villages. As a result of investigation and Court Actions a number of convictions were recorded.

Complaints were received from YARULA and BIRIK villages relating to recruiting mal-practices in the area. Natives were allegedly paid a bonus upon engagement and in one instance the Lulusi was paid the sum of £4 by a recruiter. In another instance a Tul-tul from the New Britain area accompanied the recruiter and did the actual engaging. These matters have been reported, to the District Officer per previous memorandum and action should be taken.

The oft discussed problem of over-population and over-crowding on ARAMOT island was again raised. Every effort was made to encourage portion of the population to transfer to MUTU MALAU. It is in their own interests that they do so without delay. A serious epidemic or outbreak of fire on ARAMOT would be catastrophic. After some discussion the people themselves decided that ten family groups would transfer in the new year.

AGRICULTURE - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The "Plan for Economic Development Finschhafen Area" drawn up last year has been applied with a good deal of success and plantings of coconuts, coffee and cocoa are going forward according to schedule.

I. COFFEE:

Extensive areas throughout the Hube/Dedua have been planted. The previous tendency to plant communal blocks has been strongly discouraged throughout and the emphasis is now towards each family group having its own coffee crop on land the group has rights to.

It is evident that greater care will have to be taken in ensuring proper planting practices. Many groups are still reluctant to plant shade, and plant seedlings at the wrong time of the year.

We are a long way from the ultimate object of having the majority of families with their own marginal coffee crop, but I am more than satisfied with the progress that has been made, and the D.A.S.F. is to be congratulated.

II. COCOA:

A start has been made on registering cocoa blocks and clearing ground in the lower Kotte area. The people are most enthusiastic following a tour of Rabaul by representatives of their number and fairly rapid development of this industry can be anticipated.

This Officer is particularly keen to see cocoa established on Umboi Island. Natives have voiced their desire on this matter for a number of years. It appears the rich volcanic soil on Umboi would be ideally suited to cocoa. It was therefore pleasing to hear that the new Agricultural Extension Officer, Mr. Montgomery, will be undertaking a trip to Siassi early next year to investigate cocoa development.

III. COCONUTS:

Quite large areas have been cleared on parts of UMBOI to extend existing coconut lines. Again, individual plantings and not communal, have been emphasized.

Native Agriculture Assistants have been assisting native communities to erect good type efficient hot-air copra driers. It is hoped that each large centre will eventually have one, aiming for improved production and a better class commodity.

IV. TROCHUS SHELL:

Natives from the outlying islands still claim shell is in very short supply and that "foreign" shell-fishermen are stripping their reefs. Continual fishing for shell by traders is robbing some of these islanders of the only source of livelihood they have. Efforts in the past to have the reefs closed to outsiders have been to no avail.

MARKETING:

Marketing facilities for all cash-crops in the areas visited leave a great deal to be desired. Poor returns, unreliable transportation and buying, and no opportunity to "play the field or market" are anomalies which, I hope, the proposed Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society will overcome.

Lack of convenient buying centres will be largely overcome if the proposed Society centres are established at YUNGZAIN and KALALO and with the purchase of the F.M.D.S. vessel which is about to be ordered.

At present natives can only conveniently sell their coffee to the Mission. It is intended that in the new year the F.M.D.S. establish two main buying centres for coffee. The product will be processed with the D.A.S.F. machinery at FINSCHHAFEN and then marketed by that body- at a reasonable charge. Eventually, when staff and organisation permit, the F.M.D.S. should take over its own processing and marketing.

It was found that irregular purchases of copra had resulted in much being destroyed and having to be thrown out by Siassi producers. Two native craft, the M.V's "FISHBOAT" and "TAMI" will go into operation next year collecting copra regularly, as has been done in the case of SIO during 1957, until the F.M.D.S.'s own craft is in operation.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

For the first time a vehicle was driven into NANDUO village, thus marking the completion of the first 12 mile stage of the Heldsbach/Hube road.

Work has progressed steadily but now, as native enthusiasm wears thin, further development will be governed to an extent, by the availability of funds. It is likely that the Kotte/Yabin village council will later assume some responsibility for maintenance of the made section, but considerable help will have to be forthcoming from the Administration to keep the road in good condition. As previously indicated I would like to place one of our trucks on the other side of the MAPE to be employed carrying gravel, and assisting in the improvement of the road surface.

Further progress on placing a suspension bridge over the MAPE river is still in abeyance pending advice to the District Commissioner on the matter of funds requested.


EDUCATION:

Village Higher Schools were visited at YONGIANG, NANDUO, WASU and BUNSIL. The proposal to form Parent's and Citizen's Associations as suggested by Mr. P. Johnson, Education Officer, was discussed at all centres.

The SIO area people have already provided people with lava-lavas and a school radio receiver. Similar support has been promised to other schools.

Water tanks have been supplied to BUNSIL school and similar provision will be made for NANDUO as soon as possible.

It is pleasing to observe the good discipline and happy spirit so apparent in all of these Administration Schools.


T.W. White
A/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DIRECTOR
D.N.A.
PM 30/5/54

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FIN 8- 57/58

Patrol Conducted by T.W. WHITE, A/Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled KOMBA/ SLEPET/ TIMBE areas.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 1 member R.P. & N.G.S.

Duration—From 20/12/1957 to 5/1/1958

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../1957...

Medical/...../1957...

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Investigate potential for Finschhafen Marketing & Development Society activities. Examine Labour recruiting and repatriation. Inspection Main centres.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/2/1958

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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



30/5/54

DIARY:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Director of Native Affairs, Port Moresby

MINUTE

File No. 30-9-115

Govt. Print.—8017/4.66.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1957/58 - MOROBE DISTRICT

Thank you for the opportunity to read this Report.

It would seem that Mr. White in referring to a project Manager supplied by D.A.S.F. has in mind some scheme in the nature of the Tolai Cocoa Project rather than Co-operative organisation as understood by this Section. Such a scheme could perhaps be linked with a Council organisation and could perhaps be examined with that view in mind.

G. Morris
(G. Morris)
Registrar

*Noted
action will
be taken by
A.D.O. with
W. Jackson
same.*

MINUTE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14th February, 1952.

THE DIRECTOR OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

MINUTE

File No. NA. 30-9-115

Govt. Print.—275/9.7.

SUBJECT	ASU PATROL POST.
----------------	-------------------------

Your attention is invited to page 2 of this Patrol Report.
 I have no doubt this Patrol Report will be produced to you during
 your forthcoming visit to Lae.

T. G. Aitchison
 (T.G. Aitchison)

*Seen by Director
 2/27*

*Seen thank you
 24/2/52*

R/C

Plse R/S on

March 24th 1952
A. 27
2/27

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 14th February, 1958.

THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVES.

MINUTE

File No. NA. 30-9-115

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1957/58 : FINSCHHAFEN.

Your attention is invited to page 3 of this Patrol Report concerning Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society.

J. E. Cartwright

A/Chief of Division,
(Government and Research)
Department of Native Affairs.

John W. ...

Mr. ... of Reg. Co-op.

J. ...
19/12

Report ...
Co-op ...
1/3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

14th February, 1958.

THE COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION.

MINUTE

File No. NA.30-9-115

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO.8 - 1957/58 : FINSCHHAFEN.

Your attention is invited to page 1 - last paragraph -
of this Patrol Report, for your information, please.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/Chief of Division
(Government and Research)
Department of Native Affairs.

*Noted. very satisfactory reaction and shows
a good attitude & approach on the part
of the A.S.C.*

J. H. 26/2.

30-9-115

14th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Mazoe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT HQ. 1 - 1957/58 : VINSCHHAFEN.

Receipt of the above-mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

What is Mr. White's solution to our staff problems, taking into consideration the restricted finance available?

Under proposed legislation it is proposed that a District Officer shall have certain discretionary powers - paragraph 9, page 1 refers.

The patrol report is well presented and indicates a commendable enthusiasm on the part of Mr. White in assisting in the development of the people. His appreciation of the situation generally is sound.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Department of Native Affairs,
M.A.D.

12th February, 1958.

In Reply Please Quote No. *20/1/58* -972

3/9/115 ✓

ARH.DD



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. FINSCHHAYEN 8-57/58.
MR. T. W. WHITE - A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Mr. White's Report is forwarded, please, together with contingencies for camping allowance.

No further action is required at Headquarters.

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

Encl.

DIARY:

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Department of Native Affairs,
TAE.
12th February, 1958.

-971


FIN. DD

Mr. T. W. White,
A/Assistant District Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN. 8-57/58.

Receipt of your Report is acknowledged.

- 1) Staff - Wasu. Staff is particularly short and likely to be so for some time. There is not a patrol officer or cadet at District Headquarters at present. You may rest assured staff will be sent to Finckhafen when available.
- 2) It is likely an on the spot inspection will be made by the District Commissioner before a decision is made in regard to the Wasu-Kalala matter.


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

DIARY:

20. 12. 57: To WASU per M.V. "Fishboat" p.m.
21. 12. 57: At WASU. Inspection of station. Conference with Mr. Green, Patrol Officer, ex Uruwa-Yupna area.
22. 12. 57: To ULAP Lutheran Mission Station, thence SATOP village- 5 hours. Meeting of Village Officials.
23. 12. 57: To KABUM village (SELEPET) 5 hours. Meeting Selepet Sub-division Village Officials.
24. 12. 57: At ILAKO village (KOMBA) 6 hours. Meeting of Komba area Village Officials, p.m.
25. 12. 57: Climbed SARAWAGED RANGE- Mongi River camp. 9800'- 7½ hours.
26. 12. 57: Lake GWAM (11,100')- camped ABARAM 11,400'.
27. 12. 57: Camped under north face of MT. BANGETA at 12,700'.
28. 12. 57: Climbed BANGETA 13,000'. Overnight at camp.
29. 12. 57: ~~Started~~ Descended to TIMBE area via MT. DAVIN- 7 ½ hours.
30. 12. 57: At HONZUKNAN. Meeting of upper TIMBE Village Officials.
31. 12. 57: To YAKOT (HENGUNE) Meeting of village officials. Inspected possible Airstrip site.
1. 1. 58: At HENGUNE
2. 1. 58: To WAVIT- meeting of Village Officials.
3. 1. 58: To HONGO- overnight.
4. 1. 58: To WASU patrol post p.m.
5. 1. 58: To FINSCHHAFEN per M.V. "FINSCHHAFEN".
-

INTRODUCTION:

The seventeen day patrol was to inspect main centres in the KOMBA, SELEPET and TIMBE Sub-Divisions of the WASU Administration area and to ascertain possible participation of the people within the existing framework of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society. Opportunity was taken to examine the question of labour-recruiting in this area and to inspect the proposed new Patrol Post at KALALO.

The Christmas vacation was spent on the SARAWAGED range- and area the writer has a strong affection for.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The Komba-Selepet and Timbe areas are comparatively and politically backward. Main source of income is from migration of labour and sale of coffee. Development has been somewhat restricted through lack of staff and the junior nature and frequently changed Officers who have been posted to WASU. The O.I.C. has in the past usually been a Cadet Patrol Officer and no officer has spent more than one term, (most considerably less), in the area. Although a consistent policy from Sub-District Headquarters can assist matters the above mitigates against steady, co-ordinated development.

As I have found out in nearly all my inspections of the Finschhafen Sub-District, development invariably falls down because of staff changes. The type of development we have underway, roads, new station, Local Government Councils, economic enterprises and cash-cropping call for well laid plans and supervision over a number of years. Inconsistency through frequent staff changes can be fatal to any of these projects. It is one thing to say staff changes should not effect policy and another to see it work out that way. Experience proves the contrary is generally so.

WASU Department of Native Affairs staff (native population 30,000) must be increased- a senior Patrol Officer and C.P.O. are the minimum requirements.

It is apparent from Village Officials and meetings with the people that they are not satisfied with the help they are getting from the Administration. As one group put it "we want pushing further- the Government must wake us up". An energetic staff can do much to help things along- not by compulsion and autocratic manner- but by the enthusiasm of the individual Officer, constant supervision, encouragement and zeal.

Another group said " We want to get money, and plant coffee but all our young men are away working and old women and children cannot alone make our villages prosperous."

Every effort must be made to return back home the majority of the labour away during the current restrictions and to prevent absconders leaving and seeking employment. A big weakness is only the employer and not the native is liable after the employer innocently employs natives from restricted areas.

Once this has been adjusted a quota system of labour recruiting should be allowed. The District Officer should have discretionary powers and be able to act on the recommendation of the Sub-District A.D.O.

The purpose and need for taxation was explained to the people of the Komba/Selepet (a blanket exception applies to the less developed TIMBE) and the news was accepted without much comment. Taxation should stimulate native cash-crop production. It should be introduced into the TIMBE Sub-division within the next two or three years. The TIMBEs were informed that this would be likely.

KALALO PATROL POST:

This Officer is both amazed and concerned about the recent defacement of the transfer of WASU Patrol Post to KALALO. This is an astounding turn of events. Recommendations were made for the transfer in 1956. These were approved by the District Officer in his memorandum L-2-3/583 and the Director in his memo 34-6-6 of the 4th. October, 1957. The land has since been purchased, the area cleared, a school and house built, and a road almost completed to the site. The announcement "out of the blue" that the transfer is under consideration comes as something of a shock. It seems that P.H.D. question the Malaria freeness of the area and the belated discovery has raised a question as to whether a move is warranted.

Mr. [Signature]

The advantages of having a station at WASU are:-

1. Buildings (all of a temporary nature) exist, and a move would entail the added cost of constructing new ones.
2. Wasu has a handy anchorage and light-aircraft airstrip nearby. Transferring the station inland will mean added transportation of supplies to the nearest port.

These to my mind are the only advantages, whereas the advantages of moving to KALALO are far more numerous:-

1. The natives prefer the station to be at KALALO. Ninety four percent of the Wasu people come from highland regions. They are reluctant to spend much time on the coast. KALALO is at about 3000 feet and three hours nearer their villages.
2. Highland people invariably get attacks of malaria after visiting WASU. No one claims that KALALO is completely free but one thing is certain- the chance of being infected is far ~~more~~ remote than at WASU. It is a matter of degree. As the hopes of finding another site inland served with practical communication, airstrip or road, is very faint, KALALO is the best compromise available and the matter of degree in relation to health seems to be a very important one.
3. From a native administration viewpoint KALALO is far superior to WASU. It is close to ULAP, Lutheran Mission Mecca for the area. Numerous natives who visit ULAP never bother to come down to WASU and although we are not pitting ourselves against the Mission, they have the strategic advantage which is not always desirable. We are losing valuable contacts with the native population and vice versa.
4. Provided with a vehicle KALALO is within easy supply contact of WASU by medium of the new road.
5. KALALO is a much more pleasant site than WASU which is hot and humid for much of the year and during the "dry" without fresh water. KALALO has adequate water all the year round.
6. The SATOP people sold the KALALO land with some reluctance at first. Much voluntary labour has been contributed by the inland people on the clearing and construction of the station and the road. One can imagine their wrath and indignation if they find they have been deceived and their work was for nought. I would recommend that if P.H.D. feel their hospital is better situated at WASU, (which is ridiculous) then let them stop but let us get on with the move without delay please.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

As mentioned in previous reports large scale coffee plantings will not be possible in some areas of the KUMBE, SELEPET and TIMBE because of shortage of land and over-population. However marginal plantings of cash crops on a family basis are generally possible and this is being encouraged in the case of coffee. This industry is developing slowly but the people need more encouragement and assistance. There has not been a D.A.S.F. patrol through the area for four years (and that was a very scanty one). Although three Native Agricultural Assistants have done invaluable work in the area, official Dept. of Agriculture policy seems to be - we can't look after both Finschhafen and Wasu areas, so we will forget about Wasu. The burden of the work has thus been left to Dept. Native Affairs and the O.I.C. Wasu is supposed to be something of a superman. More Native Assistants are needed and at least an annual patrol by an Agricultural Extension Officer to give encouragement to the people and guide the Patrol Officer at Wasu, who should accompany him.

FINSCHHAFFEN MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY.

The main aim of the society is to assist the native producer in the disposal of his product and to enable him to get the best possible return. This is already being done in the case of copra being produced by SIO and YABIM area communities. The WASU producer finds it both hard to dispose of his product (coffee) and the return he gets could be much better. If, in the initial stages the D.A.S.F. can assist in the processing and marketing of the product, it is proposed that a buying centre be established at KALALO.


I have confidence that the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society, properly supervised, (and I suggest jointly by D.N.A. and D.A.S.F. with the latter providing a project manager at a later date), can spell prosperity for the Finschhafen and Wasu people, provided the price of coffee, copra and cocoa, of course, stays right.

The WASU people are very keen to participate in the scheme but no attempt has been made to call for shareholders yet. There is no cause for undue haste and economic organisation must be of a gradual nature.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRSTRIPS.

The vehicular road from WASU to KALALO is nearing completion. It is anticipated that this should be opened about the middle of the year. To date all work has been of a voluntary nature and the natives have responded splendidly. Although I have long felt the ultimate extension of this road into the SELEPET and possibly TIMBE areas, via TIPSIT, is practical, one cannot expect native response to voluntary labour to be unlimited. The road could only be extended if adequate funds were made available to enable the employment of a permanent work-gang on it's construction.

There is still a chance that we might find a suitable air-strip within the inland area although I admit the chance of locating a suitable area in this rugged region is slight. Intensive efforts and investigations will be carried out this year.


T.W. White.

DIRECTOR

30/5/58



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. F.N. 9-1954/58

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

Area Patrolled Siassi Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 (part only) Mr. D. Montgomery, D.A.S.F.

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

Duration—From 14/1/1958 to 2/3/1958

Number of Days 48 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1957

Medical 1/1957

Map Reference 2036 Sag. Sag.

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

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/3/1958

R. J. Green
District Commissioner

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

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

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



30/5/58

30-9-18

26th March, 1958.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.M.

Patrol Report No.9. 1957/58 - Finschhafen.

Receipt of the abovementioned Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Perhaps with the addition of better sea transport in the Morobe District it will be possible to do more for the Siassi people.

Let me have your comment in separate correspondence on the resettlement of the people at Umboi.

What action has been taken in the matter of improving subsistence cropping?

I feel sure that the Siassi people's lot will be improved when the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society have their vessel operating on a regular schedule to the area.

Has any action been taken to provide trained Agricultural Assistants for the people?

Your remarks on the work of the Australian Lutheran Mission based on Siassi are interesting and gratifying.

It appears to me that the patrol has been well performed and it is certainly well presented.

J.K. McGearty
(J.K. McGearty)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/47 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-9 -9

Department of Native Affairs,
L A E.

21st March, 1958.

ARH.CP.

The Director
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN. 9-57/58.

MR. P.J. GREEN, PATROL OFFICER.

I forward herewith the Report of a Patrol to the Siassi
Census Division.

Matters for review by Headquarters will be the subject
of separate memorandum after further discussion with the Assistant
District Officer, Finschhafen. ✓

A.R. Haviland

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

30-1-9 -9
Department of Native Affairs,
L A E.

21st March, 1958.

ARH.CP.


The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN. 9-27/58.

MR. R.J. GREEN, PATROL OFFICER.

I forward herewith the Report of a Patrol to the Siassi
Coast Division.

Matters for review at Headquarters will be the subject
of separate memorandums for further discussion with the Assistant
District Officer, Port Moresby.


(A.R. Haviland)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1/58
3-1-58
-8

Department of Native Affairs,
L A E.

21st March, 1958.

ARH.Cl.

Mr.R.J. Green,
Patrol Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT NO.9-1957/58.

1. Vide D.N.A. Circular Memo 1B2 of 7/1/58; all Land disputes must be referred to the Native Lands Commissioner if ownership is in question.
2. The matter of overcrowding of ARAMOT will have to be taken up at higher administrative level and we should do this without delay.
3. The vine used for suiciding is very commonly used especially at Manus, for stunning fish. It's a species of Derris Root used commercially for the manufacture of insectides.
4. The Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen will be asked to deal with the subject of alteration of boundaries as suggested by you.
5. A copy of your report on Medical Aid Posts will be forwarded to the Regional Medical Officer, together with statement of apparent causes of death.
6. A copy of your section "Education" will be forwarded to the District Education Officer.
7. A good report of a well done patrol.

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

TWW/LAG:

FIN 30/1- 31.

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHEFEN.

15th. March, 1952.

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

PATROL REPORT FIN 9 1951/52- R.J. GREEN, PATROL OFFICER,
SIASSI SUB-DIVISION:

Enclosed please find three (3) copies of the above named report by Patrol Officer, R.J. Green, and claims for camping allowance.

Assistant District Officer's comments are as follows:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

All patrols to Siassi encounter numerous minor complaints. This is possibly largely due to the fact that regular patrols are only an annual event and the natives cannot approach the Sub-district Office on frequent occasions, as on the mainland. I have always tried to have Siassi visited several times during the year but this is not always possible with a small staff and other commitments. Siassi should have a high priority for the establishment of a Patrol Post in the Sub-district. Mr. Green hits the mark when he states that these Siassi people are not prepared to remain static. Most of them are an industrious, energetic people whose energies need channelling in the right direction. I feel that unless we are able to give our attention to a balanced social, political and economic plan of development, frustration and discontent may result. The only practical way to ensure such consistent and co-ordinated development is to open a station on the island itself.

The over populated, over cultivated Siassi Islands proper pose a problem of some magnitude, and here again the attentions of a permanent officer within the area are required. It would seem that definite purchase of land on Uaboi will have to be made ultimately, and that resettlement of some of the outer islanders will be deemed necessary. The current food shortage described later in this report indicates just how serious the position has become. Food shortages are now becoming an annual event.

The breakdown of the old trading systems has most certainly caused a deal of confusion and economic depression. Marginal cash-cropping should be strongly encouraged to alleviate the position but of course before the position can be remedied for the outer islanders, some solution in the land shortage must be found.

The Siassis come within the orbit of operation of the Finsehafen Marketing and Development Society and when this Society's vessel has been purchased the regular marketing of island copra will be of great benefit to these people. Marketing in the past has been irregular and unreliable.

Relating to the matter of the transfer of portion of the ARANOT IS. population to MUTU MULAU Island, it has been learnt from the District Commissioner that this latter Island is Administration property and that the MANDOKS have no claim whatsoever. The transfer will therefore be strongly encouraged by this Department.

There seems to be a strong case to support the inclusion of LONG ISLAND (AROP) within the Finschhafen Sub-district. According to the mission it is the wish of these people that they be included in this area. They have close affinity with the Siassi Islands, being of a similar language group and come under the control of the Lutheran Mission based on UMBOI. They therefore have more frequent communication with Siassi than with SAIDOR or with other parts of the mainland. In addition regular patrols to Siassi could easily include Long Island in the patrol schedule as it is only a few miles further west-ward of Tolikiwa, one of the islands within the Siassi group. This matter will be the subject of the following memo.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:


I concur with the Patrol Officer that the plans for economic development for Siassi have been most confusing and the natives certainly must be bewildered by the number of cash crops that have alternately been encouraged and discouraged. The Agriculture Department should conduct a thorough survey to decide which crop can best be produced and then work on a consistent plan of development. It is agreed with Mr. Green that cocoa seems an ideal cash crop for mainlanders on UMBOI. Cocoa already planted by the mission gives excellent yields and the islanders are very anxious to develop this crop. The posting of some trained Agricultural Assistants to Siassi in order to supervise lining and proper planting procedure should not present a too great problem and would ensure the proper development of the industry.

EDUCATION:

The matter concerning religious instruction at Buxsil Village Higher School is one which needs careful investigation and tasteful handling. It appears that the Lutheran Mission should build a small church detached from the school and hold religious classes there daily after school hours if required, and that the Catholic Mission should be given similar opportunity to do the same. Similarly a Catholic religious teacher should be given every opportunity to conduct weekly religious instruction as is usual in all other Administration Schools.

GENERAL:

It is apparent from Mr. Green's report and from my own observations that the Australian Lutheran Mission based on Siassi have carried out work, particularly in the health and education fields, of a very high order and they far outclass the efforts of other Missions throughout the rest of the Sub-district. They are to be commended for their close co-operation with the Administration.


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

SIASSI ISLANDS:

1957/58.

DIARY:

1958

January. Tuesday 14th.	2000:	Departed DREGERHAFEN on M.V. MOROBE.
Wednesday 15th.	0645:	Arrived WASU.
	0900:	Mr. D. Montgomery of D.A.S.F. boarded.
	1400:	Departed.
	1400:	Arrived MULAU village, TOLIKIWA IS.
Thursday 16th.		Census etc. at MULAU.
	1115:	Departed.
	1500:	Arrived TUL village.
		To
Friday 17th.	0900:	AWAR village.
	0935:	Arrived. Census checked. Heavy rain.
	1400:	Departed.
	1520:	Arrived BUN (BAKON). Overnight.
Saturday 18th.	0800:	Heavy seas- M.V. MOROBE unable to anchor, so returned to TUL
	1000:	Arrived TUL and boarded MOROBE.
	1200:	Departed.
	1500:	Arrived GIZARUM. Discussed local matters with Rev. Eckermann of CELEM mission centre. Anchored overnight.
Sunday 19th.	0630:	Departed GIZARUM anchorage.
	1000:	Arrived KABIF, anchored. Met village officials from KABIP and KAMPALAP villages.
Monday 20th.	0630:	Departed KABIP anchorage for SAKAR IS. and ALAJRO village.
	0730:	Due to very rough weather, unable to land at SAKAR IS.
		Proceeded to ARAMOT IS.
	1000:	Arrived ARAMOT IS. Met Sister Wedding of Lablab Mission Hospital on Infant Welfare Inspection. Amended census.
Tuesday 21st.	0630:	Departed ARAMOT IS.
	0810:	Arrived TUAM IS.
	1515:	Departed.
	1645:	Arrived MANDOK IS. Anchored.
Wednesday 22nd.		At MANDOK.
	1600:	Departed.
	1700:	Arrived ARAMOT IS. anchored.
Thursday 23rd.	0900:	Departed ARAMOT by canoes.
	0935:	Entered SIMBAN river.
	1015:	Arrived new village of SIMBAN- inspected.
	1030:	Departed.
	1115:	Arrived GAURU village. Revised census and compiled separate village books for GAURU and SIMBAN.
Friday 24th.	0900:	Departed GAURU.
	1015:	Arrived YANGLA.
Saturday 25th.		Awaiting arrival of Lutheran Missionary from Lablab on school inspection.
	1100:	Departed YANGLA.
	1200:	Arrived LABLAB mission station.
Sunday 26th.		At LABLAB.
Monday 27th.	0700:	Departed LABLAB per mission boat "KARAFU".
	1200:	Arrived SAKAR IS. Amended census. Medically examined and inspected village.
	1630:	Departed.
	2200:	Arrived LABLAB.

DIARY (contd.)

January, Tuesday 28th. 0900: Departed LABLAB.
0925: Arrived BIRIK.
Censused and inspected.
1430: Returned to LABLAB.

Wednesday 29th. 0900: Departed LABLAB.
0945: Arrived MARLI.
Census etc. and advised villagers of coming taxation.
1500: Returned to Lablab.

Thursday 30th. To BIRIK village to organise the making of sago
by YANGLA, GAURU and BIRIK villages for distribution
to TUAM, MALAI and SAKAR islands where a serious
food shortage exists.

Friday 31st. At BIRIK.

February, Saturday 1st. At BIRIK.

Sunday 2nd. At BIRIK

Monday 3rd. 0700: Departed BIRIK.
0730: Arrived LABLAB.
Loaded patrol gear on M.V. KARAPO.
0830: Departed.
1000: Arrived KAMPALAP. Census revision and medical
inspection.

Tuesday 4th. Heavy rain.
1030: Departed.
1145: Arrived KABIP.

Wednesday 5th. 0630: Departed KABIP by canoes
1000: Arrived AUPWELL. Heavy rain commenced shortly
after arrival.

Thursday 6th. 0800: Departed AUPWEL.
0930: Arrived AROT. Heavy rain.
1400: Village inspected and censused.

Friday 7th. 0630: Departed AROT to climb "BARIK" - highest point
on UMBOI. Easy climb till-
0900: When summit reached. Cloudy, wet, conditions
made view of surrounding islands and landmarks
impossible.
1000: Left summit.
1300: Arrived AI AIYOU.
Heavy rain throughout afternoon.

Saturday 8th. Rain throughout the night and all morning.
1400: Cleared to light drizzle. Inspected village
and amended census.

Sunday 9th. 0900: To MAKARUMU : tried to settle village dispute
over village site.
1130: Revised census.
1400: Resumed arbitration in dispute.

Monday 10th. 0800: To new hamlet of MARARAMU to arbitrate in land
dispute.
1000: Finalized, departed.
1200: Arrived OROPOT.
Census, village inspection and settlement of
numerous minor complaints.

Tuesday 11th. 0800: Departed.
0830: Arrived GASAM. Census and village inspection.
Settled minor complaints and heard 2 C.N.A. cases.
1430: Departed.
1530: Arrived BARANG/ OMOM.

DIARY (contd.).

February, Wednesday 12th. 0730: GOM, BARANG and OMOM villages lined at BARANG/OMOM rest-house. Innumerable petty complaints settled.

Thursday 13th. 1300: Still more petty complaints at BARANG/OMOM. Departed.
1345: Arrived Lutheran Mission station GELEM. Discussed local affairs with Rev. C. Eckermann.
1800: Departed.
1830: Arrived GIZARUM.

Friday 14th. At GIZARUM.

Saturday 15th. Heavy rain and high winds all day; unable to leave anchorage.

Sunday 16th. To BARIM per M.V. KARAPO. Census checked, medical examination, C.N.A. case, ~~with~~ minor disputes. Returned to GIZARUM late afternoon.

Monday 17th. High winds and heavy seas all day. Unable to leave anchorage.

Tuesday 18th. At GIZARUM.

Wednesday 19th. 1100: Departed GIZARUM.
1330: Arrived AWELKON. Overnight.

Thursday 20th. 0730: Departed AWELKON.
0750: Arrived OBONGAI. Censused and inspected.
1200: Departed- heavy rain.
1230: Arrived TARAWE.

Friday 21st. 0800: Departed TARAWE.
0845: Arrived GOMLONGON.
1330: Departed GOMLONGON.
1400: Arrived OPAI.

Saturday 22nd. Heavy rain.
1030: Departed OPAI.
1230: Arrived BUNSIL.
Day spent walking over timber lease for Lutheran mission and settling boundaries.

Sunday 23rd. 0800: Departed BUNSIL by "KARAPO".
0945: Arrived MALAI IS. Amended census and carried out inspection. Remained overnight.

Monday 24th. 1130: Departed MALAI by "KARAPO"
1300: Arrived BUKUM
1600: Departed BUKUM.
1620: Arrived ARONAI MUTU IS.

Tuesday 25th. 0930: Departed ARONAI MUTU.
1230: Arrived GIZARUM.

Wednesday 26th. 0800: Departed GIZARUM.
1000: Arrived MANTAGEN. Censused and inspected.
1600: Departed MANTAGEN.
1800: Arrived GIZARUM.

Thursday 27th. At GIZARUM Court for Native Affairs cases.

Friday 28th. At GIZARUM. " " " " " heard, and settled minor complaints.

March, Saturday 29th. 1st. At GIZARUM. M.V. MOROBE arrived p.m.

Sunday 2nd. 0630: Patrol departed GIZARUM per M.V. MOROBE.

DIARY (contd.)

March, Sunday 2nd. 0900: Arrived MALAI IS.
 1000: Departed MALAI IS.
 1600: Arrived DREGERHAFEN wharf.

END OF DIARY.

Total number of days- 48.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol incorporated the tasks of annual census, routine native Administration, explanation of taxation regulations, and the encouragement of economic development.

For the first few days, the patrol was accompanied by Mr. D. Montgomery, Agricultural Officer, who was recently posted to the Finschhafen Sub-district and who took this opportunity to familiarise himself with SIASSI Islands Agricultural situation.

This is a bad season to patrol these islands, as the months of January and February mark the height of the north-west monsoon, and a great deal of time was lost due to bad weather. At times gales of up to 30 knots blew for several days on end, and made movement by sea, which is necessary in parts, quite impossible. Probably the best time to carry out the Siassi Patrol is at the change of season, that is, during May or September, but if this cannot be scheduled then some time during the south-east season is preferable.

The last census patrol was conducted by T.W. White, A.D.O. in December, January, February, 1956-57. He again visited some villages in November, 1957, while the writer went to a few main centres in August, 1957. The last medical patrol was carried out by Mr. R. Carlaw, E.M.A. in January, 1957 and included the Anti-Yaws Campaign in its program.

From AROT village the writer climbed MT. BARIK, one of the higher peaks on UMBOI Island, hoping to get a good view of the surroundings, but unfortunately the drizzly conditions prevailed and visibility was poor. From AROT to MT. BARIK is only 2½ hours, then down to AIYAU village is another three hours. The climb is not strenuous.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Every post-war patrol has referred to the numerous minor disputes brought before visiting officers concerning land ownership, pig trespass and marital strife. Such complaints are much more prevalent here than in other parts of the Sub-district, and although the difficulty of natives getting to the sub-district office to air their grievances must be partly the reason, it is also probably due, to a large extent, to the fiery temperament of these people. The KOWAI speaking group are the worst in this regard and are notorious wife-beaters, while the KLAMAN speaking group and the islanders appear somewhat more tranquil in disposition.

This patrol too was faced with a vast number of petty disputes; in some villages it was quite hectic and an entire day had to be devoted to settle them. Mostly they concerned marital troubles and pig trespass, but several land disputes were also brought forward.

Settlements can generally be effected to the satisfaction of all parties, who are then prepared to abide by the decision given, and this is I think, indicative of the willingness of these people to accept authority, if an authority is available. They are above all a virile group and the cause of most of the unrest is unguided enthusiasm rather than lawlessness. They are not prepared to remain static and need regular supervision to keep them on the right path. As long as it remains impossible to establish a patrol post on the island, the only way of affording this supervision is by frequent visits from the sub-district headquarters.

There are several major problems which require specific comment:

(i) Situation of the Islanders:

The break-down of the old trading systems between the island community and the mainland (UMBOI) people, and the economic chaos and bad feeling that has resulted from it, was outlined fully in patrol report No. F. 1/1952. Since then the position has, if anything, deteriorated and it is necessary that we find a solution to the problem as soon as possible.

Briefly, the mainlanders have more profitable avenues of filling the goods and trinkets they require, and they are no longer interested in the comparatively unprofitable barter with the islanders. On the other hand, the landless people of MANDOK and ARAMOT, and to a lesser extent, MALAI, TUAM, and AIRONAI MUTU, are reliant for a considerable portion of their food supply on the mainland dwellers. As a result the islanders have, perhaps of necessity, resorted to stealing and other sly methods to obtain food. An effort was made to partly overcome the problem during 1952, by arranging with the LANGLA people to rent an area of land to the ARAMOT islanders for the planting of food crops. Being sea-farers the Aramots were loath to dirty their hands in lowly agricultural pursuits and so the scheme was only partly successful, but if we are going to defeat the problem it seems essential that the islanders swallow their pride and be encouraged to plant their own food-stuffs. As well, provision must be made for the acquisition of land to enable these island communities to improve their economic potential. Their only existing source of income is from shell fishing and this seems to be a fluctuating and unreliable industry. Large areas of land then should be purchased by the Administration for the use of island communities, particularly MANDOK and ARAMOT. In addition these people must be educated to an appreciation of the situation. The mainland communities would probably be quite willing to dispose of some of their arable land if they thought that would solve the present difficulties.

The matter is clearly one for consideration on a higher level but some definite plan must be laid down as soon as possible as the situation cannot possibly right itself. Certainly, the islanders are content to carry on as they are, because they are getting away with it, but it is intolerable that, knowing they are thieves, we just shrug our shoulders and turn away.

A recent example of the "con-man" methods employed by the islanders to maintain their insecure position of superiority occurred at MANDOK. At a gathering of village officials from all over the sub-division there, the MANDOK officials stated that the District Commissioner had made them the "headquarters" village of the SIASSI Islands and that all other communities should bring their complaints to MANDOK to be settled. No doubt they had the collection of fines in mind. This seems to have come about since the village officials of MANDOK were presented with a flag as a mark of good-will, apparently from the District Commissioner. They also suggested that since they were the "Headquarters" village other, better-stocked communities should be only too grateful to provide food to MANDOKS when they needed it, at very moderate rates. Needless to say when this matter was made known to the writer the situation was corrected. It was not considered necessary to take court action.

(ii) Overcrowding of Aramot Island.

This fantastic island, no more than two acres in area, is the beloved home of more than 300 souls. One has to literally turn sideways to walk between the crammed houses.

The eventual necessity of part of the population moving to a new site has been recognised for some years, in fact some attempts have been made to move part of the population, but the contentment of the people, their healthy condition and their prolific natural increase have been factors ~~xxx~~ which have led to the postponement of such movement. Now they have reached saturation point; unless they start building double-storied houses- indeed they have suggested this- they will have to move. The previous patrol arranged for 10 families to shift to MUTU MULAU island., a nearby corraline islet of the Siassi Group which was purchased by the German Administration and later leased to, and planted with coconuts by, a chinese trader. However at the time of this patrol no move had been made.

The families concerned insisted that they were willing to go but they claimed the MANDOK people forbade the move on the grounds that the ownership of MUTU MULAU was verbally returned to them by G. Ellis, A.D.O. somewhere about 1930 to 1935. The Aramots were advised to act in accordance with the instructions of the previous patrol and the MANDOKS were informed that their claim would be investigated but that they had no right to interfere with the decision of the A.D.O. And there the matter stands.

(iii) The suicide of native women on Sakar Island.

During the last twelve months two adult females of Sakar Island suicided by chewing a specie of vine commonly used for stunning fish. The poisonous contents of this vine are not known, but a specimen has been forwarded to the Botanist at Lae for identification and analysis. To date no information has been received. The two recent suicides bring the total to six since the war. All have been women, and all by the same method- the vine is chewed and salt water drunk; ~~apparently~~ the natives believe that the salt water is an essential ingredient of the poison.

This emotional instability seems to be a recently acquired habit as according to the Sakar men, suicide was unheard of before the war. They say that the first knowledge of suicide was brought to SAKAR by a KABIP woman who married into SAKAR about 1948, and after an argument with her husband she tried to kill herself by this method. That, the men say, was the beginning.

There appear to be no feasible reasons for the women taking their lives; all the suicides have resulted from minor domestic squabbles. The matter has aroused the interest of the local missionary who intends to study the problem. He has agreed to inform the writer of any information he may discover.

(iv) Wish of AROP (Long Island) people to transfer to the Finschhafen Sub-district.

From the information I have been able to obtain it seems that the people of AROP Island., which is administered from SAIDOR in the MADANG district, have most of their trading and cultural ties with the Finschhafen Siassi Group. Besides, it is under the ~~xx~~ mission control of the Australian Lutheran Mission, whose headquarters are on UMBOI, and so village representatives from the AROP communities regularly visit UMBOI for mission and other activities. I am unaware of the reason why AROP was separated from the Finschhafen Siassi Group for Administration purposes but in view of their connections and the fact that they have made representations to the Mission and also, I believe, to the Assistant District Officer, Saidor, to be included in the ~~xx~~ Finschhafen Group, so that they may join in the F.M.D.S. (Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society), it seems opportune time to raise the matter of re-organising the sub-district boundaries.

(v) BARIM - OBONGAI land dispute.

This is a matter of long standing, but this patrol reached what is hoped to be a satisfactory settlement. The brief background of the matter is as follows:

BARIM inhabitants are the descendants of the survivors of communities wiped out by a tidal wave caused by the eruption of Ritter Island, during the latter part of the 19th. Century. They inhabited the coast near the present village of MANTAGEN, but after the disaster moved to their present site near GIZARUM.

At that time OBONGAI was a powerful group with large holdings of land; they were friendly towards the BARIMS and allowed them to settle and to make gardens. However at no stage was a boundary marked dividing Barim and Obongai land as the former were considered more or less as guests. Since then the Obongai group has declined greatly in number and is, on present trends, heading towards extinction, while the Barims have become a powerful, virile community with an increasing population. In these circumstances the Obongais feared that the Barims would take their land from them and so would not acknowledge the rights of Barim to any land at all.

About three days was spent in finding a boundary acceptable to both communities but finally everyone agreed on a small creek which rises as a hot spring near AWELKON and enters the sea near BARIM. This has been accepted as the dividing boundary by the entire populations of both communities and the settlement has been fully recorded in the relevant village books.

TAXATION:

An explanation of the new Taxation system was given in every village, and without exception the principle was understood and well received. There will be no difficulty experienced by the tax collector when he visits later in the year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

This patrol could not foster cash-crop development as much as it was hoped because of the confusion and lack of positive development in the area. There is a great need for better inter-departmental planning and co-operation, if progressive, continuous development is to be achieved. This ~~statement~~ statement is intended to apply only to the Siassi Sub-division, not to the Sub-district as a whole, because in other areas, good co-ordination has been reached. But to illustrate the lack of liaison that has dogged economic development on Siassi, here is a summary of "advice" given by patrols since 1952.

- 1952 D. N.A. patrol : Encouraged rice.
- 1954 D.N.A. " : Discouraged rice, encouraged cocoa.
- 1956 D.A.S.F. " : Forbade cocoa
- 1958 D.A.S.F. " : Encouraged rice (although, in fairness, only as a subsistence crop).

This does indicate however just how little has been achieved because of lack of co-ordination, and perhaps explains why the Siassi people tend to receive advice regarding their economic welfare with bored cynicism. Copra is the only cash crop which has not been hindered and some progress has been made in this field, notably by the erection of three hot air dryers within the last eighteen months, and the extension of new plantings, although this has not been extensive.

There is little doubt that cocoa would grow well on UMBOI Island and it is difficult to understand why it was completely forbidden in 1956 when one considers the great local popularity of this crop, no doubt resulting from the fact that many Siassi Islanders have worked in the Gazelle Peninsula and have seen the success achieved by the TOLAIS, and because it is grown by the mission on their plantation at Gizarum. Such decisions, based on factors such as "adequate supervision not available" and "does not comply with the provisions of the Ordinance" are unrealistic. Natives do not obey such instructions, they are merely encouraged to plant their cocoa in inaccessible areas and do not tell patrols that they have it. This is exactly what has happened on Siassi. It is recommended that the decision forbidding the planting of cocoa be reversed so that some form of control over the existing groves and reasonable planning of future development can be instituted. It is assumed that such drastic action as cutting out all existing cocoa trees will not be considered.

Some villages, especially OPAI have been successful in growing coffee- this seems to be mainly Robusta variety. but there is some ARABICA, or similar highland type, found too. Coffee could probably be extended, but it may add to the confusion and there is some doubt that it could compete with cocoa as a profitable crop.

SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE:

Slight food shortages amongst the islanders are quite common due to occasional heavy seas which prevent them getting to the mainland, but this year drought conditions prevailed throughout the sub-division and mainlanders as well as islanders were short of food and reliant on their sago swamps for subsistence.

TUAM, MALAI and SAKAR Islands were particularly hard hit, and an investigation into the position led the writer to the conclusion that Administration assistance was required to tide these three communities over the critical Feb, March period.

On the instructions of the District Commissioner, BIRIK, YANGLA and GAJRU Sago swamps were used to supplement the 50 bags of rice provided by the Administration. The people of these villages showed fine co-operation in not only allowing the use of their sago but in preparing the sago for the islanders. These island people have little idea of sago making, nor do they have the necessary implements to make it. The sago they require they obtain from trading. Consequently the people of these three villages spent four days preparing sago for their island friends. The food shortage is now considered to be on the decline and no more assistance will be required as new gardens will shortly be coming into bearing and the supply of coconuts, tree fruits and seafoods should be able to carry them over in the meantime.

VILLAGES:

The general standard of villages is very good. Patrols have paid particular attention to this aspect of native administration. The last patrol gave extensive instructions for improvements for housing and the beautification of the villages generally, and most of these have been carried out. Four villages were found in unsatisfactory condition however, namely MARARUMU and GASAM, GOM and MARLI and they are to be put in order under police supervision.

Where minor improvements were found necessary by this patrol, instructions were left and the village book noted accordingly. In the main, Siassi people appear to take a pride in their village not often found in other parts of the sub-district.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Siassi village officials appear conscientious, proud of their position, and are real leaders in their villages; this is not always the case in other sub-divisions. This seems to be partly due to the intelligent policy followed by the Mission in working through the village officials as much as possible, rather than bypassing them and establishing a counter village authority to the village miss on representative. The position of Luluai in particular is one of esteem and only a man of position and wealth can afford to become luluai, as the local social custom of a man providing a feast for those who help him clear a garden, build a house, or make a canoe, is extended to work ordered by patrolling officers. Thus if a new rest-house is to be built, the luluai must provide a feast before the job can be done. It was found to be somewhat difficult to get reliable information on this habit but it is thought to be general throughout the island and certainly it is common practice in the KIAMAN-speaking group.

On the other hand, village funds are generally put in the care of the luluai and it is understood that if he requires a small amount now and again to buy himself some ~~winch~~ clothing, a knife, etc. he may take it from this communal fund. This gentleman's agreement covers only small amounts of course, a luluai who misappropriated large sums would be very quickly brought to task.

Luluai MALAKO of OPAI is the senior official in the sub-division and has more drive and influence than most others. He is known affectionately as the "paramount Luluai of Siassi" by the native people. He has been an official for many many years and may be worthy of consideration for Loyal Service Medal. The writer's knowledge of him is slight but comments in the village book indicate that he has been of good assistance to all patrols.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

A vehicular road between GIZARUM and AWELKON mission station has been completed and is usable throughout the year. Other tracks are in good condition and it would not be a difficult task to construct vehicular roads to many of the villages.

There are no bridges on the island.

CENSUS:

The figures show an over-all increase in population and a healthy birth-death ratio.

The well known Siassi immorality can perhaps be attributed in part to the extraordinary surplus of males over females in the 16-45 year age group- (1421 males to 1060 females). Couple this with the custom, still rigidly followed, of a man ceasing to have sexual relations with his wife from the time she becomes noticeably pregnant until the time she weans the child, that is about two years, and such immorality must be expected. There is no explanation for this disproportionate population, but the point must be considered too when commenting on labour absenteeism; under these conditions it is probably of general benefit to the community that excess males are away at work.

The average size of family in this sub-division is much lower than normal.

APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH:

The standard of health throughout the area is very good, mainly due to the excellent facilities provided by the Australian Lutheran Mission. They have well constructed hospitals at Lablab and Awelkon, the former is run by one qualified sister and the latter has two sisters employed.

These sisters pay particular attention to infant welfare and as a result of their efforts maternal mortality has dropped remarkably during the past few years. During the last 12 months, 60% of the babies born in the KIAMAN group were delivered at Lablab hospital. Percentages in the KOWAI group are not quite as high but nevertheless they are gratifying, and the success these women are having in this field, considering the lack of educational facilities available to the native women, is considerable.

During 1957 a whooping cough epidemic swept through the inner islands and many of the mainland villages and caused the deaths of 21 children. Fortunately the epidemic was arrested before it could spread further otherwise it may have claimed many more victims.

There are still a few medical Tultuls in the sub-division, but mainly the work of village hygiene and sanitation is carried out by the A.P.Os. Although standards are satisfactory further improvement could be made if these A.P.Os. would spend more time at the task.

A report on Aid-posts is attached hereto.

Attachment to Appendix "A".

BRIEF REPORT ON SIASSI ISLANDS AID-POSTS.

1. TUL (TOLIKIWA IS.)

This aid-post was built and manned by A.P.O. DANIEL until recently. Daniel has been transferred to SIKI / KOTTE aid-post and so TUL is at present closed. Buildings are very good and include an excellent well which provides an adequate and pure water supply. Daniel was obviously highly respected on Tolikiwa and it is hoped his replacement maintains the high standard he set.

2. ARAMOT ISLAND.

A.P.O. NAPALI.

The aid-post is small and cramped, but this is to be expected on over-crowded ARAMOT IS. The aid-post orderly is rather inactive and rarely bothers to visit nearby villages. Fortunately the island is frequently visited by the sister-in-charge at Lablab Mission Hospital when she carries out infant welfare work. Nevertheless NAPALI needs regular P.H.D. supervision.

3. TUAM ISLAND.

A.P.O. AIBIKI.

R. Carlaw, E.M.A. found, during a medical patrol in 1956, the A.P.O. Aibiki was so slovenly in his work that he needed re-training. After a period at Gagidu Hospital he has now returned to his village and appears a much improved A.P.O. His aid-post building is good and his medicines are well-kept.

4. KAMPALAP.

A.P.O. NABOM (at present being relieved by N.M.O. API.)

This post cares for KAMPALAP, KABIP and SAKAR IS. people. However bad weather limits the visits to SAKAR to a few months of the year.

The aid-post buildings are in good condition and a new house recently built for the A.P.O. is a credit to the villagers.

Medicines, though in short supply, are well-marked and equipment appears to be kept clean. This aid-post is only 2 hours walk from Lablab mission hospital so the supply of medicines is no problem.

5. AIYOU.

A.P.O. ANGORI.

After having seen most of the aid-post orderlies operating within the Lae and Finschhafen sub-districts I feel I can say with some authority that this man is the best of them all. He is a credit to his tutors and to his department. His aid-post is well-planned and medicines carefully labelled and sorted. Above all, everything is spotlessly clean. The standard of latrines in AIYOU is the best I have ever struck. Fortunately ANGORI is an efficient carpenter (he was employed by the Administration at Finschhafen and Lae before he decided to train as an A.P.O.) and he personally builds all covers etc.

He looks after AUPWEL, ARÖT, AIYOU and MARARUMU villages, and both he and his wife set a fine example to the community. A pleasure to meet such people!

6. GASAM.

A.P.O. SOM.

This orderly is an intelligent lad but has an excessive opinion of his own abilities. He "employs" four assistants to sweep his clinic and carry out the more menial tasks (dressings, etc.) while he supervises with a critical eye. For their labours these assistants get 5/- per month!

The A.P.O. has been brought back to P.H.D. Gagidu for disciplining, needless to say.

As well as the clinic a hospital ward has been constructed in the village, and at the time of patrol was treating about a dozen in-patients. With a mission hospital staffed by two European Sisters only 2 hours away at Awelkon this sort of thing is absurd and it has been recommended to P.H.D. that this building be pulled down. In my experience such wards are often the cause of considerable ill-feeling in the village, as the A.P.O. is invariably suspected, and sometimes accused, of sexual relations with the female patients.

It is suggested that other villages on SIASSI have greater need of an aid-post than GASAM.

7. OPAI.

A.P.O. GENOS.

A well-run aid-post. Orderly is a "foreigner" but appears to have the respect of the people. He also looks after Tarawe, Gomlongon and Sampanan villages; probably the most difficult groups on the island to manage, as they are quite arrogant people.

Medical stocks on hand were found sufficient and a good standard of cleanliness is maintained.

8. MALAI.

A.P.O. MONAI.

A new clinic has been constructed and medicines and equipment are kept in reasonable condition however MONAI does not strike me as being a very useful A.P.O. as he shares the indolence general on MALAI.

APPARENT CAUSES OF DEATH.

PNEUMONIA	:	9
T.B.	:	10
UNKNOWN	:	18
INFLUENZA	:	4
DYSENTERY	:	10
MENINGITIS	:	2
WHOOPING COUGH	:	21
DROWNED	:	2
INJURY / ACCIDENT	:	3
OEDEMA	:	2
NATURAL	:	15
NEPHRITIS	:	4
SUICIDE	:	3
MALARIA	:	8
INFANT MORTALITY	:	3
CONSTIPATION	:	2
CHILDBIRTH	:	2
CANCER	:	3
RUPTURED SPLEEN	:	1

122. Total.

APPENDIX "B".

EDUCATION:

The Australian Lutheran Mission has an excellent educational set-up throughout the Siassi Islands and native population is probably the best catered for group in this regard in the Morobe district.

The Mission has three main education centres; GELEM, LABLAB and AWELKON; each centre being controlled by a full time European teacher. GELEM is a ~~xi~~ registered school and it seems highly probable that the latter two centres will also be registered within the next 12 months or so. There is no need to report in detail on the mission education organisation as the Dept. of Education has full information on it, however it was pleasing to note that this year several new teachers, trained at Gelem, have commenced work in the Siassi village schools and they should greatly improve the standard of these schools.

The Catholic mission maintains village schools on MANDOK Island, ARAMOT Island, and in the mainland villages of GOMLONGON and AUPWEL.

The village higher school at BUNSIL appears to be functioning reasonably well and the pupils are contented there. However representatives of the Catholic faith are perturbed that a Lutheran native evangelist has been given ~~permission~~ by the District Education Officer, ~~permission~~ to reside permanently at Bunsil to look after the spiritual needs of the pupils. The Catholics claim, not without justification, that the minority of catholic pupils at the school are thus being converted to Lutheranism, against the wishes of their parents. Being a minority group whose resident teachers and evangelists are kept otherwise busy, the Catholics are unable to provide one of their own men to attend at Bunsil, but anyway they make the point that an Administration School should not permit any religious bias.

It appears that religious instruction is given in the school for 20 minutes each morning and a service is held in the school each evening. On Sunday, a church service is held in the School. The writer discussed the matter with the teacher-in-charge and he suggested that since the Catholics were disgruntled with the existing set-up, perhaps the second teacher, who is a Catholic, could take the Catholic pupils for daily religious instruction! Whilst agreeing that pupils, particularly at a village higher school need spiritual guidance, it does seem that the Department of Education has erred in allowing one religious body permission to hold prayers and church services in the Administration class-room. It could be argued that the Catholic pupils do not have to attend these services and can remain outside until they are over, but I think it will be agreed that children prefer to remain in a group and the few catholic pupils would rather remain with the others than have to separate. The suggestion of the teacher-in-charge, that an Administration teacher should hold denominational prayer meetings, is concerning, and indicates that the matter requires a direction from the Education Department.

76
30/5/56



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....MOROBE..... Report No. FIN 10 - 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by.....T.W. WHITE A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....SIASSI & SIO/FINSCHHAFEN AREA.....

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

Natives.....NIL.....

Duration—From 12./5./1958...to 30./4./1958...

Number of Days.....18.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../1./1958.....

Medical /1./1956

Map Reference.....2035 SAG SAG.....

Objects of Patrol.....Refer page 1.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

4/6 1958

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

30/5/56

popul

	MIG
In	
Child Birth	
M	F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANTHROPOLOGIST

MINUTE

File No. NA30-9-127

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT	PATROL REPORT No. 10 1957/58 - FINSCHAFEN
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Your attention is invited to Page 6 of this Report. Have you any comments please.

(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director

Noted - no comments.
[Signature]
27/2/59.

R/S
1st. March 1959.

19/6/58

popul

	MIC
In Child Birth	In
M	F

NA.30-9-127

19th June, 1958.

The District Officer,
LAE.

Patrol Report No. 10, 1957/58 - Rinschhafer

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr White has some cogent remarks on the situation of the people of the Siassi group.

I shall await your report before passing any further comments.

The Registrar of Co-operatives is assisting in negotiations and payment of the vessel mentioned in your covering memorandum.

J.K. McCarthy
 (J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director.

ppul



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/127 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

DNA.BF

No. 30-1-9/122

Ashton

Department of Native Affairs,
L A E.

4th June, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

FINSCHHAFFEN PATROL REPORT No. 10 of 57/58

.... The above report is forwarded for your information, please.

Mr. White does not state his mode of transport, it is not known whether he travelled by the M.V. Morobe or canoe.

The patrol was not of a normal routine nature and the matter of the re-settlement should have been the subject of separate correspondence as per your instruction 30-9-118 of 26th March.

Re-settlement.

The matters brought up by Mr. White certainly deserve most urgent consideration. It is almost inconceivable that over 300 people are living on approximately one acre on AROMOT Island.

At this stage I am not prepared to support Mr. White's recommendations. I hope to visit SIASSI group towards the end of June and my views on the matter will then be communicated to you.

Copra.

The sum of £9,000 has been contributed by the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society for the purchase of a Magi II class vessel. It would appear that there is an urgent need for such a vessel in this area, and the writer is proceeding to Finschhafen tomorrow, when it will be hoped that some finality on this matter will be reached.

Unrest at KANZARUA.

I agree with Mr. White that this does not appear to be a very serious matter but he is instructed to keep an eye on the situation.

Mr. White's report is well presented. His camping allowance will be forwarded under separate memorandum.

Ashton
(D.N. Ashton)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc. A Do FINSCHHAFFEN

PATROL - SIASSI & SIO/FINSCHHAFEN AREA

Purposes of Patrol.

1. To examine the question of re-ettling some Siassi Island Villages and acquiring garden areas for same.
2. To examine copra potential, marketing, and general organization of the Finschhafen Marketing & Development Society.
3. Visit Sio and Kalasa coastal villages and investigate complaints pertaining to the ban on kunai-grass burning.

DIARY:

- 12th April Departed Gagidu for KATIKA.
- 13th. " Sunday observed KATIKA.
- 14th. " To TUAM.
- 15th. " At TUAM. Discussed and investigated food and garden situation.
- 16th. " To ARAMOT - discussion on land/produce matters.
- 17th. " To PIRIK village
- 18th. " At LABLAB Lutheran Mission station. Visited MARLI. Inspected new village housing construction.
- 19th. " To ARAMOT - inspected garden areas YANGLA.
- 20th. " Sunday observed ARAMOT.
- 21st. " To SIMBAN - inspected new village. Returned ARAMOT p.m.
- 22nd. " To MANDOK - Examined mainland garden areas and coconut groves. Inspected MUTU MELAU island.
- 23rd. " To TUAM - inspected neighbouring islands and coconut groves.
- 24th. " Continued inspection neighbouring islands. Discussion with islanders relating to re-settlement etc.
- 25th. " Anzac Day - TUAM.

26th April To SIO village. Inspected - discussions re copra marketing - kunai burning.

27th " Sunday observed SIO.

28th " To KELANOA village.

29th " To KANZARUA village. Discussions all villages en route.

30th " Returned to FINSCHHAFEN pm.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

This patrol undertook to thoroughly investigate the problems raised by Mr. R. Green Patrol Officer, in his report Fin. No. 9 1957/58 and by previous officers, into the over-crowding of certain of the outer Siassi islands and the current food shortages which occur almost annually in these places. The Director's memorandum 30-9-1 18 of 26th March, 1958, para, 3, to the District Officer, refers.

The Siassi islands effected by (a) over-cultivation and (b) over-population are AFAMOT, TUAM, MALAI, and to a lesser degree, MANDOK and ARCNAI MUTU. In pre-war times the food shortage was somewhat over-come by the active trading between islanders and Umboi island "mainlanders". Islanders traded fish and other sea-foods for sago and subsistence foods. Today, however, many of the mainlanders procure sea-foods for themselves and have adopted independent pursuits of this nature which have resulted in the doom of extensive trading. There has also been a spiraling of prices which have mitigated against successful trading. During the course of the patrol a meeting of both groups came to an agreement regards payments for certain commodities. Whether or not the agreement will hold without policing remains to be seen.

Extensive trading to southern New Britain and the New Guinea mainland is still carried out by the TUAM'S. These people obtain their large canoes mainly from the ARAMOT or MANDOK people, whose speciality is canoe construction. This enables these two island communities to goodly supplies of pigs which are bartered for the canoes. However, there is a trend for TUAM'S to manufacture their own canoes and become independent in this regard which means the possible breakdown of another of the traditional trading customs. The TUAM community are the "go betweens" the middlemen, the traders and the merchants of the area. Their very existence depends to a large extent on trading. For pandanus mats and wooden dishes they trade with the southern New Britain groups for dogs and pigs. The dogs they trade New Guinea people for clay cooking pots and more pigs. The cooking pots and pigs they trade with UMBOI islanders for sago and other subsistence crops, and canoes and canoe materials. Once the cycle is broken it is easy to foresee the likely results. The fact, for reasons given above, that the cycle is being jeopardized warrants our immediate investigation and plan for possible remedies.

It is unfortunate that these island communities do not have sufficient land of their own to produce adequate subsistence crops on which to fall back on, and because of land shortage, very little scope for economic development. Outside trading their scope is greatly restricted.

Due to the isolated nature of Siassi and the fact that contacts are only possible during annual patrols we have not been able to give these matters the attention that they warrant. I can only repeat my strong recommendation that one day, the staff position will allow the establishment of a patrol post at Siassi. In the meantime the following course of action are possible:

1. Transfer of portion of the island communities to the main island of UMBOI.
2. Purchase or leasing of sufficient UMBOI land to island communities for subsistence and cash cropping purposes.
3. Where dense over-population occurs, transfer of portion of the community to some of the other unoccupied islands in the Siassi Group.

At this point we should consider fully the merits of each particular case.

ARAMOT ISLAND.

Aramot surely has the highest population density for its size in the whole of New Guinea. Over three hundred natives are crowded onto an area of little over an acre. New houses are being built partly over the sea, and in places the island has been "built out" by deposition of refuse and then covering it with sand and coral, around the shores. I would hate to think of the catastrophic results of a fire or epidemic.

An original proposal was made to move these people to the mainland of UMBOI, opposite the present site above half a mile away. There is a narrow fringe of coconut planted foreshore backed by mangrove swamp. During the war natives settled here for safety measures. Whilst this site would allow for better spacing of houses and village layout, and overcome the congestion this move is not recommended. Any other person who thinks otherwise should visit the area in the late afternoon when he will be attacked by myriads of mosquitoes. The natives themselves even refrain from going there in the evening because of this. Considering that ARAMOT itself is entirely mosquito free, there is probably no room for them to breed, such a transfer would be in the worst interest of the native's health and well-being.

Another proposal and possibility is transference of portion of the population to an area up the SIMBAN river - an hour to two hours away by canoe, or to the vacant coconut planted island of MUTU MULAU. Whilst good land would be available up the SIMBAN it is considered that MUTU MULAU would be preferable. Firstly because it is in keeping with the islanders' environments, and secondly because it also is mosquito free. MUTU MULAU is a larger island than ARAMOT but until recently a transfer has been delayed due to a MANDOK claim of ~~ownership~~ ownership. The District Commissioner, Mr. H.L.R. Niall has since clarified the position and advised that the island belongs to the Government, having been taken over from the German Administration after the first World War. The Mandok's have no doubt known this all along for when advised of this information they stated, "yes this was true but they forgot".

Another reason as to why no move had been made in the past is the complete lack of concern by the ARAMOT'S themselves. They would probably be content to live fifty to a house before they raised any objection in relation to over-crowding. Further, any move would entail the distasteful necessity to work, something regarded to be avoided at all costs, by these folk.

-4-

So ownership establishment, the ARAMOT'S then advanced the argument that MUTU MULAU had no water. ARAMOT has no water either and this must be obtained some distance away from a freshwater creek. Water from MUTU MULAU is obtainable up the SIMBAN river. The writer accompanied some "water expeditions" and found the watering point from ARAMOT to be forty five minutes away, and watering point from MUTU MULAU to be fifty minutes away. Nevertheless, five minutes extra is a rather serious matter to the ARAMOT'S. The whole matter was solved, however when well-digging was attempted by this Officer on MUTU MULAU and two feet down good fresh drinking water was found. This factor placed the ARAMOT'S at a serious disadvantage and they reluctantly agreed that they could not advance any further reasons why they should now move forthwith. Ten families resolved to do so and work was commenced immediately clearing an area and siting houses. It is hoped that other families will be encouraged to join them afterwards.

The procurement of land for subsistence cropping and planting of coconuts palms was investigated. At present ~~the~~ the ARAMOT'S have use of a "leased" area of about ten acres of YANGLA village land. For this they pay Three Pounds a year to the latter group. Disputes have arisen from time to time when ARAMOT'S become active in areas outside the "leased" area, and their tenure is of course, a most insecure and unreliable one. They have no land of their own on which to plant coconuts and the planting of permanent tree crops on the YANGLA ground has not been allowed.

The people of MARILI village, located near LARLAB Mission Station agrees to sell an area of foreshore to ARAMOT'S for the establishment of coconut plantations. It was decided that the locality was too far from ARAMOT and proper development and care could not be exercised. There has been some inter-marriage and inter-migration with people of the SIMBAN river area, SIMBAN itself and GAHRU village. Preliminary talks disclosed that these people would probably allow sale of a large area of river frontage land for cash cropping and subsistence purposes.

It is recommended that:

- (1) An area of land sufficient for subsistence gardening by purchased by the ARAMOT people from the YANGLAS.
- (2) That an area not less than three hundred acres be purchased from the GAURU/SIMBAN people, fronting the SIMBAN River for the establishment of a coconut plantation by the ARAMOT'S.
- (3) That approximately half the population of ARAMOT Island be re-settled on the island of MUTU MULAU.

TUAM ISLAND.

The Tuam group comprises TUAM, on which live about four hundred people, and eight lesser islands, all planted with coconuts. TUAM itself supports some gardens but because of intensive cultivation over the years, and the poor coralline nature of the soil, these are inadequate to support the rapidly increasing population. Periodically these people suffer severe food shortages and survive on a diet of mainly coconuts and what little sago they can obtain from the mainland (Umboi) natives. Even fish are in short supply and few habitate the deep reefless water around Tuam.

Last year the position was such that the inhabitants had to be rationed by the Administration for a period. This increasing rate of loss of fertility of the soil due to over intensive cultivation and the extremely high birth rate are agravating the problem each year.

Possible alternatives are:

- (a) The procurement of good and sufficient garden land on the main island of UMBOI.
- (b) Transfer of the population or part of the population to UMBOI or the New Guinea mainland.

Re-settlement or re-distribution of the population on some of the lesser islands in the groups would not be ~~practical~~ practical as all are heavily planted with coconuts and lack any garden space, and water is not available except in one instance.

The main difficulty with obtaining garden land on UMBOI itself is transportation. These people are expert canoe men but canoes are dependant on winds, and during adverse seasons it is impossible for these people to either reach UMBOI or get back home again. Thus a practical proposition would entail, almost certainly, the necessity for the people to live on their garden sites, for part of the year at least. And they are most reluctant to do this.

On the question of re-settlement of portion of the population the people themselves suggested they move to LAKONA, a village near Fortification Point, on the Finschhafen mainland. As mentioned this community, the Tuam's, have close affiliations with many mainland groups through long established trading ties. It appears also that there has been a deal of inter-marriage between the Tuam's and the Lakona's. Although the proposition did not appeal to me at first it has, I think, much in favour of it. LAKONA is situated on the coast in a sparsely populated locality. There would be ample ground for both subsistence gardening and extensive cash cropping. There is adequate supply of timber for canoe construction, although large sea-going canoes would not be in demand in this environment, and as relationships have been established, land tenure problems would not be paramount.

Recommendations:

- (1) That negotiations be continued with the MARILI village people to purchase suitable garden land for planting of subsistence foods, and sago particularly, to supplement TUAM Island gardens.
- (2) That PROVIDED THE TUAM'S ARE WILLING, the proposal for portion of the population to transfer to LAKONA be further investigated and final recommendation be made within the next two years.

Malai Island.

There are three hundred and sixty people living on Malai. This island is fortunate in that there is a good deal more cultivatable ground available than on Tuam and they are blessed with many adjacent reefs which abound with fish and other sea-foods. Nevertheless they are subject to periodical severe food shortages, have a rapid rate of increase, and are losing the art of being skilled seamen. This latter is very serious because they can no longer maintain effective trading and are being cut off from the main island of Urboi. The Malai's have not taken to canoe construction themselves as have the Tuam's. Their supply is dependant on the canoe craftsmen of Aramot and Mendok which has almost virtually cut off because of the spiriling of prices already mentioned. Thus with no communications the procurement of garden land on UMBOI does not help, unless the whole population goes there as well. As this, they most certainly are reluctant to do, the problem only becomes more complex. Frankly I am at a loss to resolve this matter and the only recommendation one can make is that every effort be made to have the MALAI'S taught canoe construction. Possibly the Tuam's could assist in this matter, and once communication can be re-established with UMBOI, garden land be procured for them.

Arolai Mutu and Mandok.

Both these islands are situated close to the main island of UMBOI where they have the use of garden land loaned by adjacent village groups. They seem to suffer no food shortages of a serious nature as do the more remote islands. It is recommended, however, that negotiations should be carried out for them to purchase areas of land suitable for the planting of coconuts so that these communities may make some progress in the economic field.

General.

Because of the lack of economic development, or worse economic potential, it is difficult to see how these island people will be able to increase their purchasing power and better their lot. The reverse must surely be the case and as the matters stand the position can only deteriorate unless we intervene. The establishment of a cash crop is second only in importance to improving subsistence agriculture and supply. It is indeed unfortunate that the once prosperous industry of trochus fishing has declined to its present low ebb. Many of the reefs have been fished-out and this coupled with the fall in market prices have robbed the people of an important "bread-winning" industry.

Where copra is produced the marketing has been intermittent and unreliable. Several instances were seen this patrol where copra had to be rejected due to it having gone stale and deterioration. Collection by Traders is most haphazard and the Siassi people who have contributed substantially to the boat fuel, are most anxious that an organized marketing scheme be put into operation as speedily as possible.

Unrest at KANZARUA VILLAGE (KALASA).

A strange "cult" was investigated at KANZARUA following a report to the Sub-District Office by the Tultul of this village. It appears that two young men and a young boy of about twelve years woke up one morning to find they were suddenly multi-lingual. Languages allegedly spoken, amongst others, were German and "American". The boy certainly spoke in a strange guttural tongue which was not German and possibly the product of an inventive mind. The "cultists" claimed no particular doctrines and I could not affiliate their purpose with any "cargo" ideas. The matter was more or less laughed off and the small community informed that they should work much harder planting economic crops which had more future for them and the acquisition of a multiplicity of "languages". The matter concerns this small rather lethargic village only, and has not spread further afield. Best approach seems to keep them busy on cash-cropping (coconut planting) and not regard this strange trend too seriously.

*Effected
2/12/49*

VILLAGES.

All villages visited during the patrol were inspected. Only ones where mention is called for are ~~the~~ as follows:

Marili (Siassi).

Instructions were left by Mr. Green on his last patrol to Siassi for this village to be practically rebuilt. There was not a more neglected or dilapidated village in the whole area. It was pleasing to note that this instruction had been carried out and good-type houses have almost replaced the old ones.

Simban (Siassi)

This comprises a section of Gauru community who have returned to their old pre-war site about one hour up the Simban river. A well set out village has been planned and construction has commenced on ten houses. Instructions were left to have pigs kept on the opposite side of the river, and not in the village.

Kolami & Nanda (Kalasa)

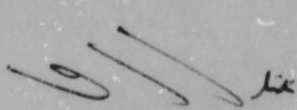
Both villages were in a deplorable state, overgrown, dirty, and housing in a lamentable state. Strict instructions were left to have the matter rectified, together with reasons as to why a clean well-kept village is desirable. These two villages will be re-inspected by a Police Constable in one month's time.

RE-AFFORESTATION - SIO-KALASA-DEДУА COASTAL AREAS.

Following repeated reports from natives and information received from the Officer-in-Charge, Wasu, it seems that some compromise may be necessary relating to the ban on firing of kunai in these regions. It was anticipated, when the ban was imposed and the people robbed of their annual hunt, there would be an outcry of indignation and wrath - there was. Complaints have been so consistent, however, that a thorough investigation was called for. Pigs ravaging gardens is the main complaint, although a pest has also attacked yam leaves. Whether this can be directly attributed to the non-firing is not known but it is quite possible. Whilst there will be no chance for re-afforestation while burning off continues it may now be desirable that permits be issued to burn in specified limited areas, around garden locations to keep the pig menace down. It is certainly not intended to allow the people to revert to the practice of wide-spread indiscriminate burning as in the past.

Care will also be taken to ensure that no burning is permitted near villages or coconut plantations which has frequently been completely destroyed due to fire sweeping through them.

Steps are being taken to obtain suitable seedlings from the Department of Forests and a plan will be effected whereby patrolling officers distribute and supervise the planting the new trees around village areas. If the approach is a consistent one it is hoped that in years to come these may provide suitable fencing and building lumber and firewood to these communities, many of whom must walk many hours to reach the rapidly receding timber-line.


T.W. White,
Assistant District Officer.