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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: KALALO, 1959 - 1960

Original documents bound with reports
for: Finschhafen, volume 11.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Filed with Finschhafen 1959/60]

PATROL REPORT OF: KALALO

ACC. NO: 496

COL. NO: 2 : 1959/60

NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 3

MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1959/60

FINSCHHAFFEN & KALOLO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>FINSCHHAFFEN</u>		
10 - 59/60	P.G.Whitehead	Yabin Census Division
12B - 59/60	T.W.White & F.J.Martin	Siassi
13 - 59/60	P.Whitehead	Mapa River Valley, Kotte Census Division
14 - 59/60	T.W.White	Dedua, Hube, Kotte
<u>KALOLO</u>		
1 - 59/60	F.L.Hillier	Sio Census Division
2 - 59/60	D.C.Lindsay	Timbe Census Division
3 - 59/60	D.C.Lindsay	Komba and Selepet Census Divisions

30.9.19

2NA67-6-3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MORobe Report No. KAL. 1. OF 1959-60
Patrol Conducted by P.L. HILLIER, C.P.O.
Area Patrolled SID GENSUS DIVISION
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
Natives 2 R.P.N.G.C.
Duration—From 12/6/1959 to 19/6/1959 AND FROM 24.6.59 TO 6.7.59
Number of Days 21
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MARCH/1958
Medical JUNE—/1958
Map Reference 2037 MADANG, 2035 SAGSAG, 2033 MARKHAM, 2034 LAS
Objects of Patrol 1. GENSUS. 2. TAX COLLECTION. 3. ROUTINE
ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8.9.1959

W. J. Lancy
District Commissioner

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

30.9.19

pul

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an
Birth
M

67-6-3

~~XXXXXXXX~~
Konedobu

19th October, 1959

District Officer,
Horebe District,
LAE

PATROL REPORT KALALO No. 1/79-60

Receipt is acknowledged.

It is interesting to note the comparative differences between the East and West SID Division people. This sort of situation was extant at least twenty years ago - generally maritime people are a much more virile group than those originally from the hinterland who, by migration have subjected themselves to malarial infection to which they have not yet developed immunity.

Taxation is a legitimate tool to foster economic development and it is good to see that the natives appreciate our motives in imposing it.

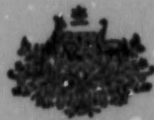
Coastal dwellers have access to a plentiful supply of protein without denuding their lands by bush firing for hunting purposes. However, on the occasion reported they appear to have a legitimate excuse.

Recruitment policy of this Department is 30% of the Adult Able Bodied Males including in the latter, those already away.

Please refer Circular Instruction No. 278 if you consider any action warranted with regard to the SID absentees.

Figures indicate a fairly serious situation but in the absence of exact information as to how they were collated I will await your opinion of the circumstances. This is requested at your earliest convenience please.

aak
(A.A. Roberts)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-3 ✓
67-2-7 ✓

DJC/BJH



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-5/976

District Office,
Morobe District,
L A E.

8th September, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KALALO NO. 1 OF 1959/60
- MR. P.L. HILLIER, S.P.O.

...
Please find enclosed a Report of a Patrol carried out in the SIO Census Division by Cadet Patrol Officer Hillier of Kalalo Patrol Post. Memorandum 30/1/2-854 of the 19th August, 1959 from the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen Sub-District to the District Officer, Morobe District, is appended for your information.

I have not a great deal to add to the Assistant District Officer's remarks, except to point out that I am very disappointed that Mr. Hillier did not forward the statistics asked for by his Assistant District Officer. We are doing everything possible in this District to further the economic development of all the areas we control, and unless our field Officers can keep us up to date, we will be working in the dark.

A Claim for Camping Allowance was not forwarded with this Report, but when it does come in from Kalalo, I will forward it on to you.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. Clancy).
DISTRICT OFFICER.

DJC/BJH

30-1-5/976

District Office,
Morebe District,
L A E.

8th September, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KALALO NO. 1 OF 1959/60
- MR. P.L. HILLIER, C.P.O.

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(D. J. Clancy).
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TWW.PJH.

FIN. 30/1/2-354.

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFFEN.
Morobe District.

19th. August, 1959.

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

PATROL REPORT - KAL. 1-1959/60.

SIO DIVISION - C.P.O. HILLIER.

Attached are two (2) copies of the above named report together with claims for camping allowance.

Delay in forwarding is regretted but the report was returned to Mr. Hillier for amendment.

Mr. Hillier seems to have conducted a reasonable patrol. It is my impression he could have been a little more thorough. However, as this was his first solo patrol, I feel sure efficiency will increase with experience.

My comments under the various heads are as follows:-

Native Affairs.

The situation appears to be generally satisfactory.

Indiscriminate burning of kunai has been stopped as this caused an annual devastation of newly planted young coconut palms. Specific areas may be burnt off under the permit system.

Arrangements are in hand with the Department of Forests for the distribution of teak seedlings to those coastal villages. It is hoped each village will establish its own timber stand for housing, fencing of gardens, etc.

Taxation and Census.

The Births/Deaths statistics continue to show an unfavourable balance for most West Sio Villages.

For too many men are absent from Sio. Acceleration of economic development with the F.M.D.S. now in full operation might tend to alleviate the position.

Agriculture.

I cannot accept Mr. Hillier's reason for not supplying new planting Cash Crops statistics, as I specifically asked for these. He has been requested to forward them in a separate memo.

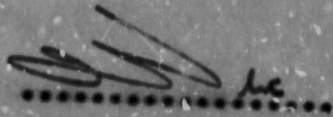
Although no figures were given, I believe new plantings of coconuts have been slight.

I want D.M.A. Officers to do everything in their power to encourage greater activity in this field.

There is little doubt that the F.M.D.S. will lend emphasis to coastal economic development.

Health.

The filaria survey along the unhealthy West coast is long overdue. It is to be hoped that P.H.D. will take some positive action now.



T.W. WHITE.
Assistant District Officer.

REPORT OF PATROL AND INSPECTION

REPORT MADE BY: P. L. MILLER, O.P.O.

Officer conducting patrol: P.L. MILLER, O.P.O.

Area patrolled: Rio Grande Division

Objects of Patrol :
(1) Census Reviewer
(12) Tax Collection
(13) Routine Administration

Personnel Accompanying :
Constable SAGG
Constable A. T. W.

DIARY

Friday, 12th June: 8.30am. Departed Wau for Kiar, arriving Kiar at 9.30am. Census and inspection of Kiar. Left Kiar at 11am. for Malara. Arrived Malara at 1.30 pm. Census and inspection of Malara.

Saturday 13th. June: 7.30 am. Left Malara for Singroai, arriving Singroai at 3.30pm. Singroai consumed and inspected.

Sunday 14th. June: At Singroai.

Monday 15th. June: 7.30am. Left Singroai for Roinji, arriving Roinji at 1.30 pm. Census and inspection of Roinji and Daronggo.

Tuesday 16th. June: Roinji to Ninsia, walking time, 7 hrs.

Wednesday 17th. June: Census and inspection of Ninsia. Ninsia to Bonda - 1 1/2 hrs. Census and inspection of Bonda. Returned to Ninsia to sleep.

Thursday 18th. June: 7.30am. Left Ninsia for Malara, arriving Malara at 12.30 pm.

Friday 19th. June: 8.30 am. Left Malara for Waliki, arriving Waliki at 12.30 pm. Census, inspection and tax collection of Waliki. Left Waliki for Wau at 3.30pm. arriving Wau at 6.30pm.

Saturday 20th June: At Wau.

Sunday 21st. June: At Wau.

Monday 22nd. June: Roadwork at Wau.

Tuesday 23rd. June: Roadwork at Wau.

Wednesday 24th. June: 8am. Departed Wau for Sio No. 1 arriving at 12m.

Thursday 25th. June: Census, inspection and tax collection at Sio No.1.

Friday 26th. June: 20 mins. to Sio No. 2. Census, inspection and tax collection of Sio No. 2. Slept Sio No.1.

Saturday 27th. June: 8am. Left Sio No.1 for Lembangando, arriving Lembangando at 11am. Census, inspection and tax collection at Lembangando. Slept at Sio No. 1.

Sunday 28th. June: At Sio No. 1.

Monday 29th. June: 7.30am. Left Sio No.1 for Mabarua arriving at 10am. Census, inspection and tax collection Mabarua.

Tuesday 30th. June: 7.30 am. Left Mabarua for Gitua arriving at 11.30am. Census and tax collection at Gitua.

Wednesday 1st July: Village inspection, Gitua.

Thursday 2nd. July: 7.30am. Left Gitua for Kunkio, arriving Kunkio at 11.45am. Census, inspection and tax collection of Kunkio.

Friday 3rd. July: To hamlet Soler - 20 mins. Inspected and returned to Kunkio. To hamlet Zaun - 3/4 hr. Inspected and returned to Kunkio.

Saturday 4th July: Kunkio to Gitua - 4 hrs.

Sunday 5th. July: GITUA to Sio No. 1 - 6 hrs.

Monday 6th July: Sio No. 1 to Wau - 4 hrs.

INTRODUCTION

The Sio Census Division extends along the coast some 20 miles east and 30 miles west of the old Masu patrol post site. People living in the area do not belong to the one language group but are of scattered origin. Broadly speaking however, the people may be divided into three separate groups, coastal people east of Masu, coastal people west of Masu, and the people of the inland villages.

Coastal people east of Masu comprise the bulk of the population of the Census division and are the most advanced people of the Malale area. Coastal people west of Masu live in a very unhealthy environment and as a consequence do not take a very active interest in life. People of the inland villages are not as advanced as the coastal people and have little in common with them, ~~most of them~~ being offshoots of the mountain tribes who have intermarried with the coastal people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Very few disputes were brought before the patrol for settlement and only one case for the Court of Native Affairs, which was taken to Kalale. From this it can be seen that there is quiet and the native situation good.

People of Sio No. 1 and Sio No. 2 asked for permission to burn the kumai as they complained that wild pigs were ravaging their gardens which are situated in the middle of the kumai country. They were told to refer the matter to the A.D.O. Finschhafen, who imposed a ban on kumai burning along this coast because of the damage it was causing to the soil and the forests on the hillsides inland. (For full particulars of the ban and its effects see Patrol Report No. Mas. of 58/59) This was done when the A.D.O. Finschhafen visited the area some four days later and permission was given for the area between Nambarima village and the Kuama river east of Sio No. 1 to be burnt off.

There are still a large number of males absent from Sio No. 1 and Sio No. 2, most of whom are working at Kar Kar Island or Madang. Village Officials state that with the impending arrival of the F.M.D.S. boat they had sent word appealing for absentees to return and help work the village coconut groves but have had no response.

The patrol was always cordially received and in some villages the people celebrated the arrival of the patrol with a Sing-Sing at night.

TAXATION AND CENSUS

Personal tax rate for the Census Division is \$1 per male. As this is a reasonable only in the 8 east Sio villages of Sio No. 1 Sio No. 2, Nambarima and Gitiu where large coconut groves provide a steady income for the people, 10/- exceptions are granted elsewhere.

Tax had already been collected in Mas all west Sio villages except Waliki by the O.I.C. Kalale who had passed through the area in order to patrol the URUMA-YUPHA in April, 1959. On this patrol therefore, tax was collected only at WALIKI, SIO No. 1, SIO No. 2, LEMANGIANDU, NAMBARIMA, GITUA and KUMAKU VILLAGES.

Tax collected throughout the area during 1959 totalled £128-10-0.

No difficulties were experienced in the process of tax collection although I would not say that the people gave their money anything but reluctantly.

Taxt... at least one group of west Sio villagers from their lethargy. Village Officials of Malasanga state that the government tax together with the presence of a trade store in the village has proved an incentive to produce more Copra.

Census figures show that the population trend continues to be satisfactory. Of the west Sio villages, only at NINIA were there more births than deaths, and the east Sio villages continue to show a healthy upward trend.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND TRADE

Staple food along the coast is Yams whilst in the inland villages Sweet Potato is the staple. Other crops are Taro, Mania, Coconuts, Bananas, Papaws, Pumpkins, Sugarcane, Maize, and occasionally watermelons. In addition to these crops most villages have large stands of Sago which is eaten during the wet season when other foods are scarce. The coastal people also fish to supplement their staple diet.

There are two main economic crops in the area, Coconuts on the coast and a little coffee in the inland villages. The large coconut groves in the east Sio area are not very well cared for and in places look more like a coconut jungle than a

coconut grove. This is particularly so in Sio No. 1 and Sio No. 2 and no doubt the large number of males absent in employment from these villages would have some bearing on the matter. Nevertheless the people of Sio No. 1 and 2 Nambaria and Gitua derive a steady income from the sale of Copra which is dried in hot-air driers at Sio No. 1 and 2 and Gitua.

In the past the groves have been operated on a communal basis which has led to some frustration as the proceeds from the sale of Copra were banked for a whole village and no one individual could get his hands on the money. With the F.M.D.S. coming into operation the emphasis is placed on an individual rather than on a communal basis and all new plantings are made along these lines.

The present goal is for an individual or family group to own no less than 50 palms. I was unable to find out just how much this had been put into effect owing to the fact that no D.A.S.F. worker accompanied the patrol. The people assured me that a record of all new plantings was kept at Kalalo but this, as I suspected, was not the case.

During the patrol the F.M.D.S. boat the M.V. VITIAZ arrived at Sio No. 1 to collect participants for the Sing-Sing held at Finschhafen to celebrate the arrival of the vessel. This vessel has been purchased from funds raised throughout the Sub-District including Sio No. 1 and 2 Gitua and Namukio, ~~and~~ although the Sio villagers give one the impression that they raised the money all by themselves. The arrival of this boat has certainly excited the east Sio's and should prove a great incentive to cash-cropping along this coast.

The west Sio's sell a little sun-dried copra to visiting traders. As villages are small along this part of the coast, coconut groves are also small and returns are meagre.

A little coffee is planted in the inland villages but it is doing poorly because the people will not plant shade, which is a necessity at this altitude. Previous officers have stressed the importance of shade and have urged the people to obtain shade trees from the coast and ~~and~~ ^{and} they were urged to do so but it is doubtful whether any notice will be taken.

Pigs, Fowls and Dogs are found in all villages throughout the area and there are a few ducks at Sio No. 1 and Sio No. 2. There are a couple of miserable looking sheep ~~are~~ owned by the Mission Pastor at NAMUKIO which are in very poor condition and are of little use except as prestige value.

Native trade throughout the area has practically died out but villagers of Sio No. 1 and Sio No. 2 still trade clay cooking pots for the food of the mountain people.

There are four trade stores in the area, one at Singroakai owned by Middleton and Parkes of Kar- Kar, one at Wau and one at Sio No. 1 owned by Mr. E. Ford of Finschhafen, and one at Gitua owned by POMA, a Gitua villager. All the European owned stores are managed by natives and all stores appear to be popular with the people.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads throughout the area ^{were} generally well kept although in some stretches along the West Sio trees had fallen on the road. People were told to clear them and this was done before the patrol returned to Wau along the same route.

There are few bridges in the area most of the rivers being far too wide to be crossed by this method and are forded instead. During this part of the patrol all streams were easily forded with the exception of the Nambaria which was crossed by canoe as is normal and the Urwa which provided some

difficulties due to recent rains in the mountains. As well as these rivers there is the Kuan between Sio No. 1 and Wasi and the Tine between Malawaga and Singroakai both of which are impassable during the wet height of the wet.

To the west of Wasi villages are far apart and village populations small. The road between these villages alternates between long stretches which are shaded by coastal fringe of trees and stretches of open beach walking which is most hot and unpleasant. To the east of Wasi the distances between villages are much shorter and very seldom does the road follow the beach. Between Gneisanu Point and Gita however, the road is practically devoid of shade and this does not make for pleasant walking.

The only place where the road is really steep is at Gneisanu Point where 2 rough ladders are used to climb the steeper cliffs. These ladders are made of saplings and at the time of the patrol they were in good order.

HEALTH

The people east of Wasi are, with few exceptions, healthy people of good physique and alert mind. People west of Wasi are a miserable looking lot physically, many being afflicted with elephantiasis and skin diseases, and do not appear to be over endowed mentally, probably because physical illness saps them of any vitality they might otherwise possess.

This difference in health and state of mind between people east and west of Wasi must be attributed largely to environment, the west Sio coast being a swampy and mosquito ridden while the coast east of Wasi is far more open and windblown.

Just after the West Sio half of this patrol had been completed, the P.H.D. K.F. Filaria Survey party which had started off from Suva walking east, arrived in Wasi. Dr. D. Macmillan of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Sydney University, accompanied the patrol Filaria Survey Party. For full particulars see P.H.D. Wasi reports No's 4 and 5 of 1958-59.

At the time of the patrol the influenza epidemic, which was still rife in the mountain areas, had died out in the Sio with the exception of Kunkio, an inland village where some people were still recovering. The only places where the epidemic caused a significant number of deaths was at Kineia, Koneia, and Kunkio, all inland villages.

There are three A.P.O.s in the West Sio area, one each at Kineia, Koneia and Kunkio and four A.P.O.s in the east Sio area, two at Sio No. 1 and one each at Sio No. 2 and Singroakai. This distribution ensures that most people are reasonably close to an aid post.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Villages were generally of a satisfactory standard although buildings often rather dilapidated. In most cases village surrounds were clean and hygienic good.

At Malawaga the village site and surrounds have now been completely cleared and this village is now on a par with other west Sio villages. At Kineia village however, there are still a few tree stumps on the village site and considering that housing materials are easily had housing was poor.

Bukuru, a hamlet of Singroakai, situated about 3 miles east and 1/2 mile inland from this village, was visited and found to be in a bad state, with the village site overgrown and houses rapidly deteriorating. The inf. - malaria epidemic was blamed for the overgrown state of the village surrounds the people saying that the illness had prevented them from cutting the bush. People also stated that they wished to move back to the old coastal site but no approval for this was given.

Pigs were seen in Malawaga, Singroakai and Koinji and only in Koinji I found the posts to be used in the erection of a pig sty. People of Singroakai were instructed to build pig sties.

Kumukio village showed signs of reverting to the squalor which seems to be its normal condition. These people have been in trouble previously because of the habitual untidiness of their village but since 1957 when it was rebuilt this village has been up to standard. This year however, there was a lot of litter about the place and housing was looking a lot older than it really is.

This would be partly due to the very damp climate and partly to poor construction initially. The people were advised to repair various houses and to keep the village clean in future. Hamlets of Solong and Zaum were much cleaner and it is obvious that the people of Solong take a pride in their village. The people of Solong have requested a separate book and in my opinion deserve one, but I was unable to comply with their request as I had no extra tax census forms with me.

The only outstanding village official in the area is Taltul Bole of Kiari who has served in this capacity since 1936. He was recently awarded the Loyal Service Medal. Other village officials are cooperative and perform their duties satisfactorily. The Laluni of Lombanggandio died recently but the people do not wish to replace him at the moment. Meanwhile, the Taltul has things well in hand.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

In common with the rest of the Finschhafen Sub-District, the only mission operating in the area is the Lutheran mission which exerts a strong influence on the people. Either native teachers or preachers are found in all villages except Reinji which broke away from the mission some years ago and has not resumed mission activities as yet.

Mission activities throughout most of the area are supervised by the Rev. H. Wagner of Ulap mission station which is situated about half a mile further inland from Malala. Gitua and Kumukio villages, however, are under the supervision of Rev. F. Wagner of Malasa mission station, situated about half way between Wasu and Finschhafen and a short distance inland.

At Gitua and Malasanga the people were busy erecting new churches, the one at Malasanga was still in the early stages of construction while that at Gitua was almost completed. Although not up to the same standards as the Sio No. 1 and No. 2 churches the church at Gitua is quite an impressive structure with adzed plank walls and a corrugated iron roof. The churches at Sio No. 1 and Sio No. 2 have cement floors, fibrolite walls and corrugated iron roofs.

There are mission schools at Kiari, Singrakai, Ninsia, Sio No. 1, Sio No. 2, Nambaria, Gitua and Kumukio. With the exception of the school at Sio No. 1 instruction is limited to the Kotte language and some simple arithmetic and the teaching is not of a high standard.

The mission school at Sio No. 1 is of a much higher standard than the other mission schools in the Division. Here English is taught as well as the Kotte language which is used to bridge the gap from the Sio language to English. The teacher is a local native from Sio No. 2 who has been trained by the mission. His knowledge is equal to that of an administration teacher.

There are two administration schools in the area, one at Wasu and one at Gitua. At present there are 65 pupils at the Wasu school most of whom are from Sio No. 1 and Sio No. 2, Nambaria, Malasanga and Kiari. At Gitua there are 73 pupils attending school, the majority being Gitua villagers. Sangilatua, the teacher in charge, is a Gitua villager himself and is very keen on his job.

Advanced education is available at the Dregerhafen Education centre which has many pupils from the east Sio area.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR TERRITORY MUSEUM

Nil.

P. L. Villier
.....(P. L. Villier)
G.P.O.

APPENDIX "A"

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>% MALES ABSENT</u>	<u>% FEMALES ABSENT</u>	<u>MALE/FEMALE RATIO</u>
KIARI	23%	-	1:1
MALABAZIA	23%	-	1:1
SINGPOAKAI	19%	-	1:1.2
MOIKIJI	19%	-	1:1
SARONGGO	20%	-	1:1.76
NINBIA	-	-	1:1
BONGIA	-	-	1:1
MELIKI	18%	-	1:1.3
SIO No. 1	71%	22%	1:1.7
SIO No. 2	62%	10%	1:1.7
LEMBANGGANDO	22%	-	1:1.2
KURARIMA	53%	7%	1:1.5
GITUA	52%	14%	1:1.1
KUMUKIO	26%	-	1:1

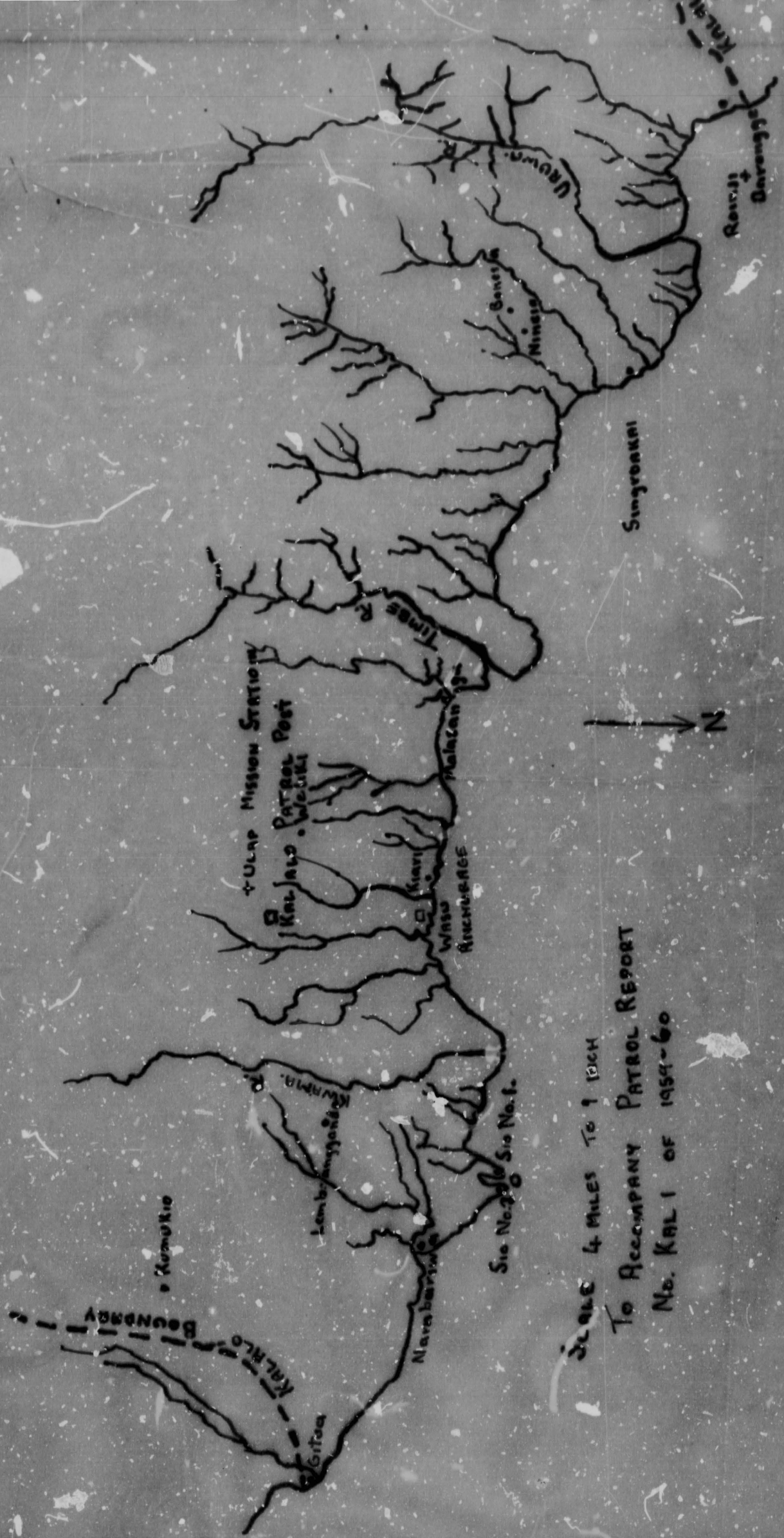
VILLAGE POPULATIONS

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE	MTHS	DEATHS																MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL								FEMALES Pregnant or Child-bearing age	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Female In Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Child	Adults	M+F											
			Y	F	Y	F	Y	F	Y	F	Y	F	Y	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F							
			0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45			
KIARI	12-1-59	3																5	4									5	21	1	19	-	15	105	19	7	20	19	70						
MALASANGA	12-6-59	2	4			1									2	1		1	1	3	2							5	25	10	16	1	14	20	12	30	22	17	86						
SINGROAKAI	13-6-59	4	3												4	2		3	7	3	4				2	12	34	9	30	1	29	105	31	22	32	38	132								
ROIINJI	15-1-59	1														1												3	16	3	10	1	9	17	12	10	19	17	59						
DARONGGE	16-6-59	1																			1							6	5	4	13	-	11	12	6	5	7	13	34						
NINEIA	17-6-59	4			1			1							4	4		2	2	1				1				9	22	5	25	-	23	2	34	15	25	35	114						
BONEIA	17-6-59	2	3												2			1	2									7	19	7	20	-	19	2	24	23	29	34	110						
WELIKI	19-6-59	4	4			1									1	1				1	4			3	1			8	22	4	21	-	23	25	23	19	21	28	99						
SIO No. 1.	25-6-59	19	14			2									6	6				2	42	13	93	22	31		8	49	190	50	159	4	162	29	121	149	106	176	761						
SIO No. 2.	26-6-59	14	10					1	1						3	1		1	2	2	37	5	49	8	8	14		33	139	29	126	1	112	25	102	104	83	139	549						
LEMBANGGANDO	27-6-59					1									2	1					1	3				1	1	7	18	4	17	-	14	19	14	15	18	21	74						
NAMBARIWA	29-6-59	1	1												2	4		2			14	2	4		1	3		12	34	7	28	1	9	23	26	26	20	33	129						
GITUN	30-6-59	5	5					1	2						2				1		31	7	19	3	7			46	96	24	71	3	74	28	82	78	72	80	379						
KUMUKIO	2-7-59	19	8												4	1																													
GRAND TOTAL		78	55	-	-	2	3	1	3	4	2	1	-	32	22	-	3	8	6	31	140	27	203	33	49	3	58	5	33	104	23	86	7	85	23	90	78	91	76	396					
								</																																					



To ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT

No. KAL I OF 1959-60



SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH
To ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT
No. KALJO OF 1959-60



PATROL REPORT

District of MAROSE Report No. KAL 2 - 59/60

Patrol Conducted by.....D.C. LINDSAY, P.O.

Area Patrolled.....TIMBER CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans. NIL
2 members. R.P. & N.G.C.

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

Natives 1 clerk

1 school teacher

Duration—From 26/10/1959 to 18/11/1959, 3.12.59 to 1.1.60 and 8.1.60

Number of Days.....55 days

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July/Aug/1958

Medical July / / 19 59

Map Reference.

Objects of Patrol (I) Census (II) To compile tax-census sheets and tax collection
(III) Encourage cash cropping (IV) Routine administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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 £.....

Multiple Birth Bonuses	£19.16.0
------------------------	----------

67-6-19

19th May, 1960.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report KAL.2/59/60 - Timbe
Division.

Receipt of the above report is
acknowledged with thanks.

It is not surprising that the
TIMBE is somewhat neglected, but isolation makes it
fairly inevitable. Although the Division had a fair
appreciation of Mission motives twenty years ago, their
appreciation of the role of the Administration was
practically non-existent. As a matter of fact they
could be regarded as uncontrolled at that time, un-
mapped and for the most part, uncontacted. The Report
like others from the Huon Peninsula indicates a great
change for the better, probably not surprising in twenty
years, but not out of proportion when four years invasion
and occupation are taken into account.

Care should be exercised in
urging cash cropping that the growers have access to
markets. Human portage over distances is rarely a
profitable project.

As long as young men are subject
to a sense of adventure we can expect them to absent them-
selves as soon as the Queen's Peace is effective. All
reports inform of the tendency as of the desire of the
elder more sedentary types to retain them or at least to
have them return quickly.

I have mentioned in other comments,
the characters of the village mission representatives in
the Huon Peninsula. They have evolved over many decades
and their influence has to be considered.

The fact that some villages were in
an insanitary condition can probably be attributed to the
lack of patrolling - the same can be said of the weakness
of the Village Officials.

It could be expected that the TIMBE
per capita income would be low and for that reason it is
advisable to be liberal with exemptions even at the rate
of 10/- for eligible males.

(J.K. McCarthy.)
Acting Director.

WGM/KV

67-6-19. ✓

30-1-5/371

District Office,
L A E.

4th April, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
PINSCHAPEN.

REPORT OF PATROL KALALO 2-29/60

I acknowledge receipt of the report on patrol
KALALO 2-29/60.

A very vigorous and thorough patrol by Mr.
LINDSAY.

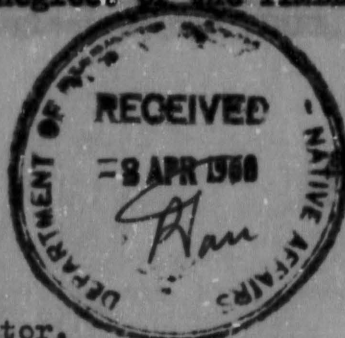
Morale seems to be excellent in the TIMBE.

It is most undesirable that the Census be con-
ducted on Christmas Day.

Two copies of the village population Register are
required for Headquarters and one for District Office.
Please ensure in future that a sufficient number of copies
are forwarded. It should not be necessary to remind
officers of this requirement. The migration figures seem
to be high, only migrations in and out of the Division are
shown on the Register.

Absenteeism is not due wholly to a desire to earn
money. Wanderlust, curiosity, village squabbles, visits
to relatives, are all incentives to leave. The percentage
of absentees is not the only guide: There must be positive
indications that the absence of the menfolk is causing harm
before it can be stated that too many are away. It would
be impossible to check on irregular employment in towns
unless police state conditions were applied or the absentees
were reliably giving their recorded names, villages and
Divisions to their employers.

Information on date of last agricultural patrol
and action being taken would be helpful when discussing the
apparent neglect of the TIMBE.



(W.G. Murdoch)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Mimute:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEPOBU.

Report and Assistant District Officer's comments
forwarded herewith, please.

(W.G. Murdoch)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

WGM/JW

30-1-5/371

District Office,
L A E.

4th April, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
FINSCHHAYEN.

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Information on date of last agricultural patrol and action being taken would be helpful when discussing the apparent neglect of the TIMBE.

(W.G. Murdoch)
s/DISTRICT OFFICER.

Minute:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORU.

Report and Assistant District Officer's comments forwarded herewith, please.

(W.G. Murdoch)
s/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TW.VI.

30/1/2.-190.

Sub-District Officer,
FINSCHHAFEN,
District Morobe.

30th March, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT KAL. 2 - 59/60.
FINBE DIVISION.

Enclosed please find two copies of the above report submitted by Mr. D. Lindsay, together with Claims for Camping Allowance.

Native Affairs:

It is pleasing to note the patrol was well received in all villages. The Finbe is one of the most backward regions within this Sub-District and require a good deal of attention, particularly in the economic field.

The complaint about the young men continually absent from the Division is made to every patrol. As can be seen from Appendix "B" absenteeism is over thirty percent in many villages. This is considered much too high. Some Officers claim there is a general reduction of this percentage once cash-cropping is well advanced. This certainly does not hold true for many communities, often among the most economically advanced, throughout this Sub-District. Percentages of absentees remain consistently high.

Action is being taken to combat any illicit recruiting. It is impossible, of course, to stem the flow of labourers who by-pass the stations and proceed to Lae and other centres unchecked. A great many labourers from these highland areas are illegally being employed in Lae and other towns. Native labour inspectors could possibly co-operate by checking on this aspect during their regular inspections.

Airfields:

The matter of airfields will be thoroughly investigated during a special patrol to be undertaken by this Officer during April.

Agriculture:


The Department of Agriculture should give more attention to this area in so far as possible. Neglect taken in the correct planting of coffee is very evident. The people in many villages are very keen to extend their cash-crop plantings and we have been stimulating this for a number of years. If, however, they do not receive the assistance and technical guidance they need irregular plantings on a wide scale are sure to develop.

Education:

The request for an Administration school at LEWAMON will be further investigated and discussed with the Area Education Officer.

- 2 -

Mr. Lindsay appears to have conducted a thorough patrol of the area. I am glad to note it was not at all hurried. The situation throughout the TIME appears to be generally satisfactory.


.....
T. W. White.

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. YAL 2 02 59/60 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE
TIMBE CENSUS DIVISION

Officer conducting patrol:

D.C. Lindsay, P.O.

Area patrolled:

Timbe Census Division.

Objects of patrol:

- (I) Census.
- (II) To compile tax-census sheets and tax collection.
- (III) Encourage cash cropping.
- (IV) Routine administration.

Personnel accompanying:

Reg. No. 5741 Const. 1st Cl. ALUGI
Reg. No. 9278 Const. MBANU
Clerk YUNI
School teacher TAME

DIARY.

1959.

October 26th.	Departed Kalalo 0840. Arrived Wavit 1200. Discussions with V.O.s, explained F.M.D.S.
27th	Wavit censused and taxed. Inspected village, took coffee count.
28th	Wavit to Yakop - 4 hours Discussions with V.O.s, explained F.M.D.S.
29th	Yakop censused and taxed
30th	Censusing Yandu - proceedings disrupted by heavy rain at 1300
31st	Finished Yandu census. Took coffee count, and inspected Yandu and Yakop.
November 1st	Observed.
2nd	Inspected Yandu airstrip site. Discussions with V.O.s
3rd	Yakop to Boreke - 20 minutes. Boreke censused and taxed, inspected village, and took coffee count, then continued to Derim - 20 minutes. Inspected Derim Aid Post and airstrip site, took coffee count.
4th	Derim censused and taxed. Inspected village and explained F.M.D.S.
5th	Collected F.M.D.S. shares at Derim, then departed at 0825 for Songgin, arriving 0915. Censused and taxed Songgin
6th	Heard disputes, inspected village, took coffee count and explained F.M.D.S., then departed at 1310 for Hen, arriving 1355. Discussions with V.O.s.
7th	Hen censused and taxed
8th	Inspected village, explained F.M.D.S. and took coffee count.
9th	Departed Hen 0750 for Golangke via Songgin, arriving 0945. Inspected village and explained F.M.D.S. Took coffee count.
10th	Golangke censused and taxed.
11th	Golangke to Busian 20 minutes. Inspected village, held C.N.A., explained F.M.D.S. and took coffee count.
12th	Busian censused and taxed.
13th	Busian to Yakop - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Further discussions with V.O.s, then departed for Onggake - 50 minutes. Took coffee count of Onggake and Tumung.
14th	Onggake censused and taxed.
15th	Observed
16th	Inspected village and explained F.M.D.S.
17th	Onggake to Wavit - 4 hours 15 mins.
18th	Wavit to Kalalo (to attend the Gagidu Show)
<hr/>	
December 3rd	Kalalo to Wavit - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
4th	Wavit to Yakop - 5 hours.
5th	Yakop to Onggake via Tumung. Tumung censused and taxed, and village inspected.
6th	Observed
7th	Onggake to Sambangan - 1 hour 50 mins. Sambangan censused and taxed, inspected village, took coffee count, explained F.M.D.S., held C.N.A.
8th	Sambangan to Laungei - 1 hour. Laungei censused and taxed, inspected village, took coffee count, explained F.M.D.S.
9th	Laungei to Honziuknan (Kondalon). Honziuknan censused and taxed. Inspected village, took coffee count.
10th	Honziuknan to Mumunggan - 20 mins. Pinang censused, taxed and inspected. Inspected Mumunggan.
11th	Censused and taxed Mumunggan, explained F.M.D.S., and took coffee count.
12th	Mumunggan to Dawot - 1 hour 35 mins. Repaired re-

house, censusing Dawot.

13th Finished Dawot census, inspected village, explained F.M.D.S., took coffee count.

14th Dawot to Combato - 20 mins. Took census and coffee count, then continued on to Timowong - 25 mins.

15th Censused Timowong, inspected village, took coffee count and explained F.M.D.S.

16th Timowong to Pobung - 35 mins. Pobung censused, taxed, and inspected. Explained F.M.D.S.

17th Pobung to Hemang - 1 hour. Hemang censused, taxed and inspected.

18th Returned to Pobung, then continued to Gomando - 45 mins. Censused and taxed Gomando, took coffee count, then returned to Pobung.

19th Pobung to Lewamon - 1 hour. Lewamon censused and inspected. Dalugilomon inspected.

20th Censused Dalugilomon, and explained F.M.D.S.

21st Lewamon to Takop - 55 mins. Takop censused and inspected, explained F.M.D.S. then returned to Lewamon. Lewamon to Kurin - 35 mins. Kurin censused and inspected, explained F.M.D.S. then returned to Lewamon.

22nd Lewamon to Bilimang - 1 hour 15 mins. Bilimang censused and taxed, inspected combined villages of Bilimang and Yunggu - village cleaned under supervision.

23rd Censused Yunggu, explained F.M.D.S. then departed for Imon - 1 hour.

24th Censused Imon, inspected village, took coffee count and explained F.M.D.S. then departed for Eitaino - 1 hour 40 mins.

25th Eitaino to Longmon - 30 mins. Longmon censused, taxed and inspected, then returned to Eitaino. Censused and inspected Eitaino and explained F.M.D.S.

26th Eitaino to Koiyan - 1 hour 25 mins. Koiyan censused and inspected then proceeded to Nandong. Nandong censused and inspected, then returned to Koiyan. Explained F.M.D.S.

27th Koiyan to Komutu - 50 mins. Censused and inspected Komutu, then continued on to Sunde. Sunde censused and inspected.

28th Sunde to Banggi - 1 hour 20 mins. Censused and taxed Banggi. Inspected village and explained F.M.D.S., then returned to Sunde. Departed Sunde 1400 and arrived Komutu 1530. Explained F.M.D.S. at Komutu.

29th Komutu to Hamelingan - 3 hours. Hamelingan censused, taxed and inspected. Siang villagers waiting at Hamelingan so censused Siang. Explained F.M.D.S.

30th Hamelingan to Siang - 3 hours 25 mins. Inspected Siang, then continued on to Bakara (Singorakel No.2) - 3 hours 15 mins.

31st Bakara to Wasu - 11 hours.

January 1st Wasu to Kalalo per Landrover.

8th Kalalo to Towat. Towat censused and inspected, then returned to Kalalo.

PATROL REPORT No. KAL 2 of 1959/60 : REPORT OF
A PATROL TO THE TIMBE CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION

The Timbe Census Division is an area of some 260 square miles almost completely surrounded by mountain ranges between 7,000 and 12,000 feet in height, situated South-West of Kalalo Patrol Post. It is divided into two main valleys - the Tiabe, and the Yalunet, these valleys being drained by those two rivers and their tributaries (the Yalunet River being a tributary of the Tiabe).

There are 39 villages in the division, with an average population of 267 each, and ranging in altitude from 4,000 to 7,000 feet.

The patrol was conducted towards the end of the dry season, and bitterly cold winds and rain squalls necessitated the lighting of fires almost every night. Of the 54 days of the patrol, rain fell during 39, usually beginning about midday.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol was well received at all villages, often with songs and dancing by the mission school children, and in at least one village, concern was expressed that the patrol might not spend the night at the village.

There appeared to be three different types of people - the Henguko area, the most advanced people, with a rather biased attitude towards things in general, the Timbe headwaters, comprising those villages between Sambangan and Pobung, where the people seemed to be content to be "carried along with the tide of progress" without any special effort on their part, and the Yalunet Valley, where the people seem to be realizing the need for advancement and greater effort on their part.

Much time was spent in talking with the people and explaining the aims and objects of the Administration, particularly after a delegation at Yandu, the largest and possibly most advanced village, had asked the purpose of the Administration in New Guinea. It was stressed that the Administration did not intend, and could not, give civilization to the people, but only show them how to obtain it for themselves.

In many villages, complaints were made about pigs damaging and destroying gardens and coffee, however it always appeared to be "the other man's pig", and no definite complaints were made. No disputes over land boundaries were brought forward. The only other disputes were of a minor nature, with the exception of two cases heard in the Court for Native Affairs - one of adultery, and the other of riotous behaviour, concerning six men and women of Onggake. The latter offence occurred in 1958, but some of the defendants had run away and had returned just prior to the patrols' arrival.

Numerous complaints were made about young men leaving the villages to work at Madang and Koro since the area was opened for recruiting, and despite my entreaties to the younger men to remain in the villages and help develop coffee projects (which apparently fell upon deaf ears) I was approached many times with requests for work at main centres. Several requests were also received for work on the Wasu-Kalalo road.

As all of the Timbe villages are covered by restrictions on recruiting as specified in Gazette No.42 of the 11th September, 1958, labour recruits must first be taken to Finschhafen for attestation, however I believe that many of those away at work have made their own

way to Lae and Madang. Although I have no proof, I also suspect that there is illegal recruiting being carried out. Whilst the patrol was at Bonggi Village, near the mouth of the Timbe River, a recruiter by the name of "Master Blue", who apparently operates from Madang, and who was recruiting along the coast and into the Uruwa, Yupna and Timbe Divisions, was reported to have said "If the Kiap is coming, I'd better go". As the coastal people have told me that they are not particularly interested in going away to work, I presume he was recruiting the mountain people from the inland divisions close to the Madang District boundary.

For the figures on absentees, refer to Appendix "B".

The Timbe people are still anxious for the construction of a government station and airstrip in the area. This is covered more fully under the heading "Airfields".

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Considering the rugged nature of the country, and the amount of rain which fell during the patrol, the roads generally were quite good, and apart from a few steep climbs, easy walking.

The most exhausting walk was the four hours from Wavit to Yandu, over exposed tree roots, rocks, and ankle deep mud. It is unfortunate that this particular track is the only direct route between Kalalo and the upper Timbe Valley, as a tremendous amount of work would be required to improve it to a reasonable standard. The other main route into the Timbe, from Malasanga to Bonggi and Sunde, was damaged by a severe earth tremor in November, and the carriers refused to carry the cargo over a stretch of several hundred yards between Sunde and Bonggi as small avalanches of stones were still falling. In consequence, the patrol departed the division via Siang to Bukara (Singorakai No.2).

I concur with Mr. Gifford when, in his last report on the Timbe, he says it would be impossible to extend the Wasu-Kalalo road into the Timbe via Wavit. Such a road would incur tremendous expense in the negotiating of the 1,500 foot, near vertical, rocky cliff at Kalon Gap, to say nothing of the difficult terrain mentioned above.

All of the bridges are only a few yards in length, and the crude log construction is satisfactory. Minor creeks are forded. When returning along the coast, the numerous river mouths have to be forded. These are usually about waist deep, but many become impassable during the wet season.

AIRFIELDS

The airstrip site at Yandu was again inspected, and certainly appears to be the only suitable site in the valley - that is with sufficient adjoining land for the construction of a government station. However, I would hesitate to recommend the site because of the 70 foot hill at the North-Western end. While it may be possible to remove this hill, I fear that in limestone country such as this, removal of the upper soil would reveal a limestone core which would necessitate blasting. My separate correspondence No. 2/1 of the 16th February, 1960, to the ADO Finschhafen refers.

An offer of an alternative site, about 15 minutes walk from Derin was investigated, but the length was insufficient.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND TRADE

Although food was not over-abundant, as the old gardens were almost finished and new planting was being commenced, there was sufficient, and taro, bananas, sugar-cane, oranges and European vegetables were offered for sale. Pigs and fowls were plentiful, and eggs were also offered.

The small native-owned trade store at Yandu is still in operation, but the owners were not willing to comment apart from the fact that business seemed to be "Alright".

Coffee plots are being extended under the supervision of D.A.S.F. Fieldworkers, and a count was taken of the coffee trees in each village. The statistics are given in Appendix "C". Coffee was originally introduced by the Lutheran Mission several years ago. This was not planted under supervision with the result that in most cases it has been planted far too close (down to 10 inches apart). Other trees have never been pruned and are now trees in the true sense of the word, some reaching 20 feet in height. Although these trees are providing some coffee, it seems that they will eventually have to be removed to make way for correctly planted and cared for trees. Most of the more recently planted coffee has not yet reached the bearing stage. The people were encouraged to increase their planting to 300 trees per family group, where possible, in order to provide a reasonable return for their labour.

Practically no shade has been planted, but the practice of planting the coffee close to the houses amongst banana trees etc. appears to provide sufficient shade, particularly along the Eastern side of the Timbe River. The older trees, having been planted so close together and allowed to grow so tall, provide their own shade. The Western side of the river, and the Yalunet Valley, have large areas of kural and the coffee receives less shade. A large number of the trees in these areas showed slight yellowing of the leaves - possibly a sign of sun damage, however, on many of these same trees, the lower leaves showed white markings which can be a sign of over-shading, although the trees are planted in fairly open positions.

The Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society has recently extended its activities to the Kalalo area, and is now buying coffee at 2/- per lb. at Kalalo. The activities and objects of the society were explained, and in the more backward villages, was translated into the Kotte language by the native clerk who accompanied the patrol, and who handles the coffee purchases at Kalalo. A supply of renewed circulars in the Kotte language was not available in time for distribution during the patrol. A total of £126 was collected for individual £5 shares in the society. In several villages where individuals did not have sufficient money, groups of men contributed 1/- or 2/- to make up £5, which was generally received in the lului or tultuls' name. The people were also asked to appoint a member to the Board of Directors of the society.

Coffee purchasing has not been operating here long enough to obtain reliable figures, but the Timbe Division is, at present, exceeding the other divisions in sales to the F.M.D.S. This coffee is in addition to that sold to NAKASU, a company operated by the Lutheran Mission, and to private traders.

MISSIONS

The only mission in the area is the Lutheran Mission at Ulap, near Kalalo. The mission influence throughout the Timbe is quite strong and takes a helpful and co-operative attitude towards the Administration. Often it was found that the mission pastors and teachers were more helpful than the village officials.

At the time of the patrol, several new churches were in various stages of construction. The materials for these buildings are paid for by the villagers themselves. The people are proud of their churches, which are constructed of planks, with an iron roof and earth floor. Most have a small steeple at one end, and the Onggake church boasts two stained glass windows, and I was invited to inspect the altar with its carved wooden angel.

HEALTH

The health of the people generally, is good, however in the villages of Bilimang and Yunggu, numerous cases of *Vinea imbricata* were noticed. In these two villages and at Inon, several goitres were also seen. There were two cases of filaria, one at Monggi, and one at Siang.

The main causes of death appear to be malaria and pneumonia. The influenza epidemic in 1959 caused a number of deaths (2% of the total population) - the individual figures appear in Appendix "D".

There are six APOs stationed throughout the area, and one of these usually accompanied the patrol. The nearest Administration hospital is at Kalalo, but it is doubtful whether full use is made of it, as Kalalo is a tiring 8 hour walk from the nearest village in the Timbe Valley. The Lutheran Mission hospital at Ulap still operates, but only on a minor scale.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Villages on the whole were fair, apart from the housing which was poor. Numerous instructions were given for the repair and replacement of houses. In nearly all cases, the roofs were in a very bad condition. This was blamed on the flu epidemic, but the people were instructed to repair them immediately as the wet season had almost arrived.

The combined villages of Bilimang and Yunggu were in a filthy state, and no attempt had been made even to "sweep under the carpet" as is frequently the case. These villages were cleaned under supervision.

The rest houses were fair to good, with the exception of Dawot. Here, I believe, there was originally a rest house of plank construction but it had been carried away plank by plank by the villagers for use on their own houses. The present structure (resembling a fowl house) had to be re-floored before my occupation and is a poor effort for the combined population of 630 of Dawot and Gombwato.

The majority of the village officials are very weak.

The village at Yunggu has left its original site and has now combined with Bilimang. There are still two village books, but as the villages have combined completely, with houses intermingled, I feel that it would be preferable to transfer Yunggu into the Bilimang book. Yunggu has no luluai or tultul.

CENSUS AND TAXATION

Attendance at census was fair only, there being quite a few absent because of minor illnesses.

A total of 10,499 people were counted, being 30 more than at the previous census.

The tax rate for the Timbe is 10/-, and this patrol compiled the tax-census sheets and made the first collection. A total of £446 was collected, and this was paid more willingly than had been expected. Initially, fears were voiced that the Administration was determined to "wring blood out of a stone", but an explanation of the method and object of taxation, plus the issue of exemptions to aged men, allayed their fears.

APPENDIX "A" to Patrol Report No.2 of 59/60 - Timbe Division.

EDUCATION

There are 21 Lutheran Mission schools throughout the division - roughly one school to each two villages. Subjects taught are arithmetic, religious subjects, and the Kotte language. The teacher at the Songgin school, although he has not yet obtained his certificate is teaching simple English.

In January, 1959, a teacher from Heldsbach, holding the "A" certificate, was posted to the Koiyan school. He has 43 pupils who are being taught to Standard 1, and the course includes English. When the mission announced its intention of posting the certified teacher to Koiyan, the people of Lewamon and surrounding villages requested that the posting be to Lewamon instead, however, the teacher was eventually posted to Koiyan, as planned. When the patrol reached Lewamon, it was approached by a deputation from Lewamon and several of the surrounding villages (from Gwando to Etaitno) who requested a government school. An area, very roughly estimated to be 4 acres, about 20 minutes walk from Lewamon along the Takop road, had been set aside for the construction of the government school, and although difficult to assess because of the undergrowth, appeared to be suitable. The people were confident that their request would be granted, and they were told that although the matter would certainly be considered if they would guarantee the pupils, nothing could be promised. I feel that an Administration school here would be a good thing, and would not overlap with the Koiyan mission school - the only other schools being the usual sub-standard mission village schools. The government school at Kalalo is 2 days walk away from the area and has no pupils from the area (6 from the whole division)

.....
(D.C. Lindsay) P.O.
15.2.60

APPENDIX "B" to Patrol Report No.2 of 59/60 - Timbe Division

Number of Able-bodied Males Absent in Employment.

Wavit	45.7%
Takop	38.9%
Yandu	21.4%
Boreke	31.6%
Derim	15.0%
Songgin	16.4%
Hem	24.3%
Gelangke	17.0%
Busian	27.0%
Oggake	30.5%
Tugun	33.8%
Sambangan	34.0%
Laungei	56.1%
Honsiuknan	22.8%
Munungan	26.0%
Pinsug	46.5%
Dawot	34.3%
Gombwato	34.4%
Tincwong	28.6%
Pobung	13.0%
Hemang	27.6%
Gonando	28.7%
Lowamon	30.0%
Dalugilonon	33.3%
Takop	35.8%
Kurin	31.3%
Longnon	25.0%
Bilinang	35.7%
Yurygu	26.3%
Inon	11.8%
Etaitno	25.0%
Hondong	22.2%
Kaiyan	11.7%
Komutu	28.7%
Suzde	30.0%
Bonggi	13.3%
Hamelingan	6.9%
Siang	6.3%
Tovat	22.8%
AVERAGE	27.0%

APPENDIX "G" to Patrol Report No.2 of 59/60 - Tiabe Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Total No. of Coffee Trees</u>	<u>Average No. per Family Group.</u>
Wavit	2673	54
Takop	3637	47
Iandu	6874	55
Boroko	1966	51
Derin	1677	34
Songgin	1287	24
Ren	1787	54
Gelangke	892	14
Busian	839	22
" School	245	
Onggako	3988	58
Tunung	1434	40
Sanbangan	1354	23
Laungei	960	36
Honsiuknan	902	26
Hunungan	772	10
Pinang	864	43
Dawot	547	5
Gombvato	116	5
Timovong	389	13
Pobung	380	12
Memang	1015	21
Gomendo	51	2
Levanon	2539	55
Dalugilomon	2090	40
Takop	524	19
Kuris	517	21
Longnon	2160	130
Bilimang	779	14
Iungu	324	10
Inen	793	18
Etaitno	1926	6
Handong	59	3
Kolyan	2471	73
Komutu	882	34
Sunde	811	811
Songgi	209	14
Ham-lingan	6986	303
Siang	191	96
Tavat	1962	39
	<u>58464</u>	<u>38</u>

APPENDIX "C" to Patrol Report No.2 of 59/60 - Timbe Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Total No. of Coffee Trees</u>	<u>Average No. per Family Group.</u>
Navit	2678	54
Takop	3637	47
Iandu	6374	55
Boroko	1256	51
Borin	1617	34
Songgin	1287	24
Rem	1797	54
Golangke	892	14
Burian	839	22
" School	245	
Snggake	3988	58
Tumung	1434	40
Sambangan	1354	23
Laungei	960	36
Honsiuknan	902	26
Hunungap	372	19
Pinang	864	43
Davet	347	5
Gombwato	116	5
Timowong	389	13
Febung	380	12
Hemang	1015	21
Jomando	51	2
Lewanon	2539	55
Dalugilomon	2090	40
Takop	524	19
Kurin	517	21
Longaon	2160	180
Bilinaag	779	14
Yungu	324	14
Imon	793	18
Etaitno	1928	6
Handong	55	3
Kolyan	2471	73
Komuta	882	34
Sunde	111	111
Bonggi	209	14
Hamelingan	6986	303
Siang	191	96
Towat	1962	39
<hr/>		
58464		38

APPENDIX "D" to Patrol Report No.2 of 59/60 - Tike Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>VIC Deaths</u>
Arat	306	6
Akon	563	7
Landu	750	6
Beroko	232	2
Deria	296	-
Songgin	350	12
Hon	213	5
Golangke	216	4
Busian	302	7
Onggake	503	13
Tunung	238	8
Sanbanga	419	2
Laungei	199	6
Honsiaknan	235	6
Kuwung	200	4
Pinang	143	6
Dawet	418	15
Gombato	212	2
Timowong	246	2
Pobung	219	6
Hemang	313	7
Gomando	203	-
Levanon	367	7
Balugilomon	409	7
Takop	213	6
Kurin	172	5
Longmon	98	2
Bilinang	423	12
Tunggu	209	4
Imen	287	-
Staitao	209	8
Handong	127	1
Koiyan	206	4
Komutu	155	2
Cunde	63	1
Bonggi	111	4
Hamelingan	156	4
Siang	38	-
Towat	282	5
	<u>10,499</u>	<u>199</u>

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

TIME CENSUS DIVISION, KALALO PATROL POST AREA.

Year 1959

Govt. Print. 142 1-10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-14		Over 15		Females in Child Births	In	Out	At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Aver. age	Child		Adults						
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	0-15	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M		F	M + F			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F							
WAVIT	27.10.59	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	7	5	23	-	-	5	-	26	60	19	58	3	67	3.3	58	60	54	101	306		
YAKOP	29.10.59	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	4	-	3	46	7	-	1	-	18	-	35	147	37	128	2	130	2	62	82	136	207	563
YANDU	30.10.59	18	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	4	-	1	6	-	17	3	4	-	12	-	51	176	46	182	4	203	2.1	136	146	179	238	750		
BOROKE	3.11.59	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	19	3	-	-	1	-	22	64	15	52	-	62	1.9	32	39	61	68	232		
SONGGIN	5.11.59	7	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	-	-	2	3	-	14	-	2	-	24	101	16	81	1	90	2	65	51	100	115	358		
KEM	7.11.59	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	13	1	5	-	1	1	11	42	13	48	-	57	1.9	26	34	60	68	213		
DERIM	4.11.59	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	3	-	9	1	-	1	14	79	16	83	4	83	2	55	49	78	100	296		
GOLANGKELIO	10.11.59	10	8	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	5	1	-	1	4	-	13	3	-	7	16	88	17	71	-	81	1.6	48	46	96	99	316	
BUSIAN	12.11.59	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	2	1	23	1	1	-	3	22	83	14	88	2	95	2	35	40	82	114	302		
GAGAGE	14.11.59	5	7	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	-	14	20	1	2	16	2	37	-	4	27	158	25	136	4	147	2	68	66	138	177	508		
TUMUNG	5.12.59	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	1	2	14	16	3	1	19	-	-	9	60	12	66	2	70	1.9	28	42	54	91	238		
SAMBANGAN	7.12.59	6	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	4	5	1	1	9	2	19	-	-	4	26	82	25	79	4	95	2.9	85	64	97	139	419	
LAUMGEI	8.12.59	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	-	1	1	3	1	8	3	16	-	-	13	35	8	30	1	36	2.7	41	28	36	67	199		
HONZIUKNAN	9.12.59	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	2	4	-	3	7	-	8	2	21	-	12	50	12	39	4	47	2.3	42	43	56	75	235	
PINANG	10.12.59	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	1	1	-	4	-	16	2	-	-	8	35	9	33	1	40	1.9	19	13	30	54	143		
MUMUNGAN	11.12.59	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	2	-	3	3	5	-	18	1	-	1	14	83	11	62	1	68	2.1	15	33	81	96	280	
DAJOT	13.12.59	6	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	12	9	-	5	1	5	6	20	-	18	2	-	2	23	92	27	89	1	105	2	76	61	99	140	418	
GOMBATO	14.12.59	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	3	11	-	10	-	-	9	58	10	43	-	43	2.7	29	29	54	73	212		
TIMOWONG	15.12.59	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	4	3	4	12	-	18	4	-	21	63	19	54	2	61	2.5	39	38	69	86	248		
		112	108	-	-	5	5	7	7	2	3	1	-	85	76	2	-	48	40	45	52	707	18	279	18	3	64	383	1579	351	1424	36	1612	-	989	969	1560	2114	6223

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1959

TIME CENSUS DIVISION, KALALO PATROL POST AREA.

Govt. Print.—43/9.58.—16. 9

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTAL'S (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M		F		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M		F	M	F
POBUNG	16.12.59	2	3	3	5	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	.	2	16	64	19	49	2	56	1.8	28	30	76	76	219		
HEMANG	17.12.59	6	3	1	7	8	.	.	2	3	3	3	20	.	6	.	.	.	27	88	23	79	1	82	1.9	47	47	87	112	319		
GOMANDO	18.12.59	4	1	1	2	1	11	3	6	12	50	10	53	2	61	1.9	26	24	53	80	203		
LEWAMON	19.12.59	8	8	2	5	3	.	.	4	2	1	.	21	4	15	.	1	1	.	39	107	33	91	2	99	2.9	78	49	92	106	367	
DALUGILOMON	20.12.59	5	11	2	.	.	.	1	5	5	.	.	1	4	1	3	23	.	18	3	.	1	.	46	103	41	93	2	110	2.5	61	67	103	133	409	
TAKOP	21.12.59	3	8	1	1	.	3	4	1	-	20	1	5	3	.	.	1	2	18	56	19	54	1	65	1.9	20	34	52	75	213
KURIN	21.12.59	6	3	4	3	9	.	5	4	40	8	30	-	34	2	31	19	46	62	172	
LONGMAN	21.12.59	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	4	6	17	4	10	.	13	3.6	23	3	23	27	98	
BILIMAN G.	22.12.59	8	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	6	.	.	.	2	21	1	7	.	42	25	129	28	101	.	116	2.1	58	56	103	152	423	
YUNGU	23.12.59	1	2	1	4	2	.	.	1	1	2	3	3	1	12	7	53	15	56	1	65	3	29	39	49	76	209	
IMON	24.12.59	2	7	1	2	.	.	3	7	1	.	6	.	6	30	83	16	70	1	77	1.9	38	44	97	96	287	
ETAITNO	25.12.59	4	5	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	7	.	.	1	.	1	7	2	9	2	.	1	.	.	17	57	8	38	2	41	2	40	31	60	57	209	
NANDON	26.12.59	3	1	2	4	2	.	6	6	32	5	37	1	31	2	15	24	34	46	127
KOIYAN	26.12.59	4	5	1	2	.	1	.	.	2	8	1	.	1	.	6	18	49	13	35	3	41	2	41	34	60	64	206
KOMITU	27.12.59	4	4	2	12	2	8	37	8	34	-	39	2.4	28	32	33	48	155
SUNDE	27.12.59	1	1	1	2	2	6	10	10	1	8	.	9	3	16	8	10	20	68
BONGGI	28.12.59	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	27	9	12	.	17	2	19	18	36	33	111
HAMELINGAN	29.12.59	4	3	3	2	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	38	13	34	.	39	2	20	30	46	55	156
SIANG	29.12.59	.	2	3	1	12	1	14	.	14	2	1	3	13	26	38
TOMAT	31.1.60	5	12	2	4	.	.	4	8	1	.	2	1	17	24	81	24	62	2	71	2	55	48	78	81	282	
		158	198	-	-	5	5	11	18	3	5	4	1	144	148	22	-	65	69	59	62	347	30	464	29	10	-	70	3	716	2,653	649	2,384	56	2,700		1,663	1,626	2,724	3,538	10,499	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

TIDIR CENSUS DIVISION, KALANG PATROL POST AREA.

Year.....1959

Govt. Print. 13/5.55.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS* (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M + F			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F					
WAVIT	27.10.59	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	7	7	5	-	23	-	-	-	2	-	26	69	19	58	3	67	3.3	58	60	54	101	306	
YAKUP	29.10.59	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	7	.	.	4	.	3	46	4	7	-	1	-	18	-	35	147	37	128	2	150	2	62	82	136	207	563
YANDU	30.10.59	18	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	4	.	.	1	6	.	17	1	14	3	4	.	12	-	51	176	46	182	4	203	2.1	136	146	179	238	750		
BOROKI	3.11.59	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	19	3	6	3	.	.	1	.	22	64	15	58	.	63	1.9	32	39	61	68	232	
SUNGOL	5.11.59	7	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	8	2	.	.	1	2	3	.	14	.	.	2	.	24	101	16	82	1	90	2	65	51	100	115	359			
HEI	7.11.59	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	-	.	.	1	-	13	1	5	.	2	.	3	1	11	63	13	48	.	57	1.9	20	34	60	68	213
MERIM	4.11.59	8	6	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	2	3	.	9	1	.	1	.	14	79	16	83	4	83	2	55	49	78	100	296	
GOLANGKIL	10.11.59	10	8	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	5	1	1	4	.	13	3	.	7	.	16	88	17	71	.	81	1.6	48	46	96	99	316			
BUSIAN	12.11.59	4	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	1	1	2	1	23	1	1	.	3	.	22	83	14	82	2	95	2	35	40	82	114	302	
GONGAKI	14.11.59	5	7	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	13	.	.	14	20	1	2	18	2	37	.	.	4	.	37	158	25	136	4	147	2	68	66	138	177	508
TUNUNG	5.12.59	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	1	2	14	16	3	1	19	.	.	.	.	9	60	12	66	2	76	1.9	28	42	54	91	238
SAMBANGIN	7.12.59	6	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	4	5	1	1	9	2	19	.	.	4	.	26	82	25	79	4	95	2.9	85	64	97	135	419
LAUDISE	8.12.59	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	5	.	.	1	1	3	1	3	3	16	.	.	.	.	13	35	8	30	1	36	2.7	41	28	36	67	199
HONZITAN	9.12.59	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	4	-	3	7	.	8	2	21	.	.	12	53	12	39	4	47	2.3	42	43	5	75	235
PINA	10.12.59	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	7	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	8	35	9	33	1	40	1.9	19	13	30	54	143
MU B.	11.12.59	5	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	2	.	3	3	5	.	18	1	.	1	.	14	83	11	62	1	68	2.1	45	33	81	96	280
DAWUT	13.12.59	6	7	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	12	9	.	.	5	1	5	6	20	.	18	2	.	2	.	23	92	27	89	1	105	2	76	61	99	140	418		
GOMBATO	14.12.59	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	11	.	10	.	.	.	.	9	58	10	43	-	48	2.7	29	29	54	79	212
TRIMONOK	15.12.59	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	4	3	4	12	.	4	.	.	.	.	21	63	19	54	2	61	2.5	39	38	69	86	248
		112	108	-	-	5	5	7	7	2	3	1	-	85	76	2	-	48	40	45	56	707	18	279	18	9	-	64	1	183	579	351	1424	36	1612		989	969	560	214	228

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959

EDRE CENSUS DIVISION, KALALO PATROL POST AREA.

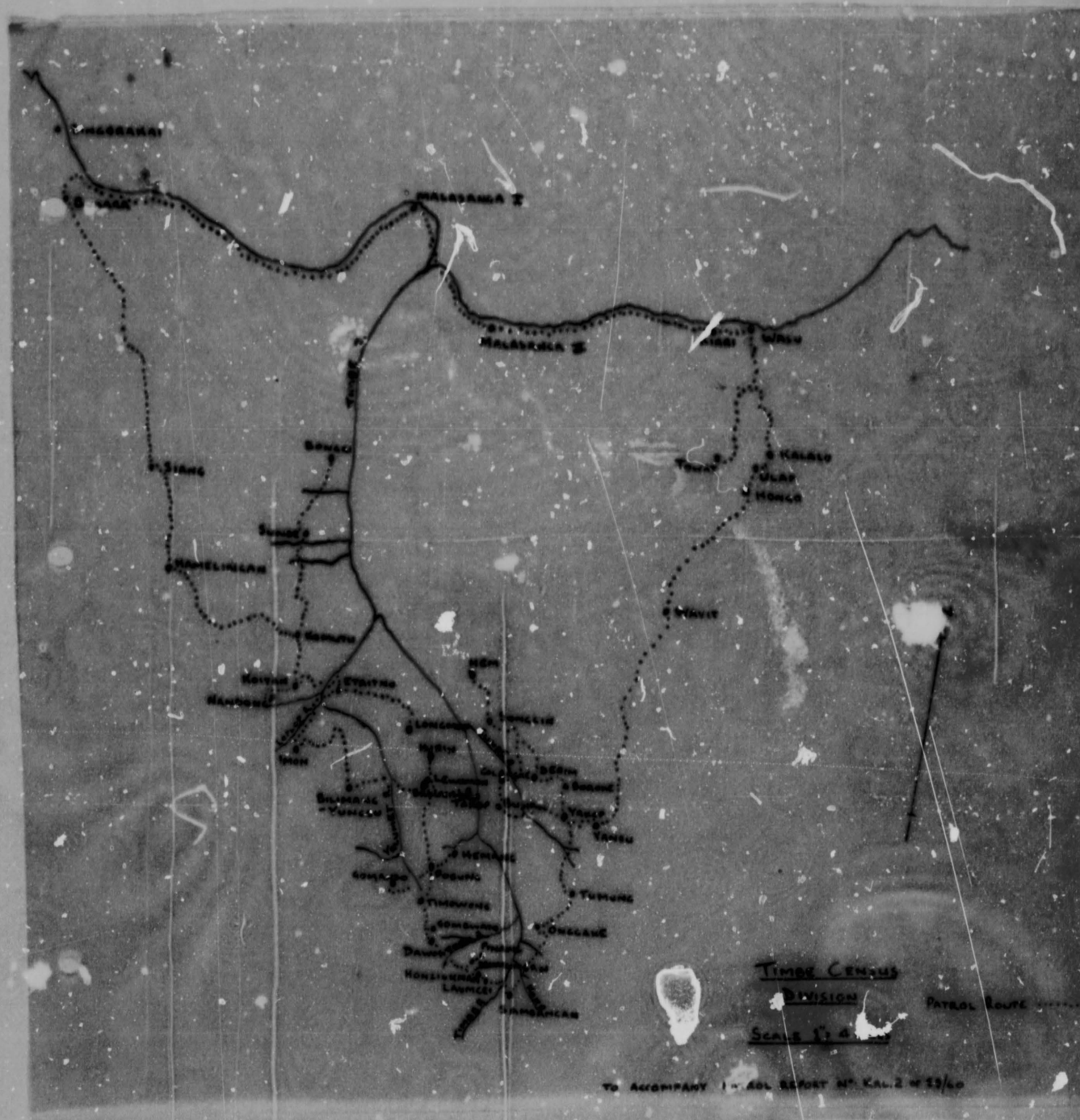
Govt. Print. 442/9.38.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS ¹ (excluding absentee)		GRAND TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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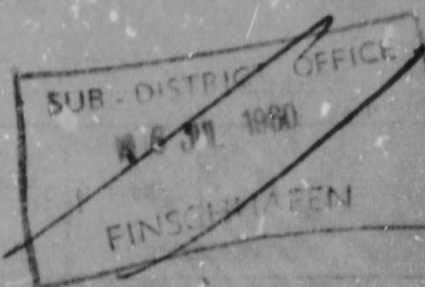
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of..... **MOROBE** Report No..... **KAL 3/59-60**

Patrol Conducted by..... **D.C. LINDSAY, Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled..... **KOMBA and SELEPET CENSUS DIVISIONS**

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

1 F.M.D.S. clerk

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

Duration—From **15** / **3** / **1960** to **9** / **5** / **1960**

Number of Days..... **56**

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

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

Medical / / **18**

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol...**(1) Routine Administration (11) Census and Tax Collection**

(111) Encourage Cash Cropping

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/8/60

[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

67-6-26

16th August, 1960.

The District Officer,
Morebe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. KALALO 2/59-60

It is pleasing to see that this young Officer has learned the importance of good manners towards the Native people so early in his career. Not only is a gentlemanly approach most effective in helping the people to help themselves but the response makes life much more pleasant on isolated out-stations.

The change of attitude from the Missions to the Administration is interesting and appears to be common to the whole of the Huon Peninsula. For over half a century the Lutheran Mission has been a dominant influence on the lives of these people - it could be better described as a benevolent despotism and not always so benevolent either. It was not unusual for the native missionaries to use the image of the Government Officer as a kind of bogey-man to frighten the people into acquiescence.

Better knowledge of the objectives of the white man's Administration has brought a change of heart and more confidence in us as friends and helpers. In any case, all communities suffer a degree of regression if they have a monopoly of a sphere of influence for fifty years or more.

The comparatively few absentees may be due to the influence of this Mission. Years ago the people were not encouraged to migrate for work as it was considered they could be subject to alien influence. It is possible that this policy may have changed with a somewhat broader outlook.

There was some land shortage in the Selepet even before the last War. Irrigation by means of bamboo water pipes was used to make up the deficiency.

The influence of "Kiap Kaili" is certainly durable - it must be at least twenty-six years since Mr Kyle, Assistant District Officer, patrolled KOMBA. Incidentally the explorers of the KOMBA, SELEPET and TIMBE were Lutheran Missionaries after their native evangelists had laid the foundations for a friendly reception.

Mr Lindsay has conducted a most efficient patrol and has submitted a really good report of it.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

67-6-26

16th August, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Education Department,
KONEDOBU.

ATTENTION MR IRVINE

Patrol Report No. KALALO 3/59-60

The following is an Extract taken from the above
Patrol Report which is forwarded for your information please :-

"Missions

The Lutheran Mission is the only mission in the area, and apart from the Paleng Valley, which is controlled from the Kalasa Mission Station, has its headquarters at Ulap near Kalalo.

The mission has been, to date, very popular, although as I have stated earlier, and as the Reverend H. Wagner, the Missionary-in-Charge, has intimated to me, its popularity seems to be waning slightly. I might add that this decline in popularity is only very slight, and could possibly be caused by "familiarity breeding contempt".

In many villages, the building of large churches of permanent materials is being undertaken. This practice has been going on for some time, and the cost of the materials is laid out by the village people themselves. Mr R. Green, P.O. stated in a village book in 1956 that despite the fact that the Missionary-in-Charge considers these churches an asset to the village, Mr Green disagreed - so do I, however the building has been going on for some time now, and it would be difficult to justify any complaints at this stage. Nevertheless I can see a church only as a moral asset, and I think that at the moment, these people need material assets more. Apart from the little money they possess being given to the church, their housing and villages generally tend to be neglected until the church is finished, which may take a considerable time.

At the moment, the Ulap Mission Station has a staff of 5 - Mr T. Ager, the teacher, and wife, Miss E. Walborn, the Sister-in-Charge of the Step Hansende Colony (near Kalalo) and the Rev. H. Wagner and wife, the Missionary-in-Charge, who is due for retirement this July. The Rev. M. Reitz and wife have recently been transferred to Madang for health reasons.

Education

The Lutheran Mission have 30 schools throughout the Komba-Selep. These are the usual village school, teaching in the Kotte language.

At Ulap, near Kalalo, the mission still maintains three schools - a primary, Lower area and Upper area, which teach the English language. These three schools provide the preliminary education before advancing to the Heldsbach school in the Finschhafen area.

The Administration school at Kalalo is staffed by two native teachers who appear to be doing a good job. The school is quite popular even though it is some distance from the main population of the Kalalo area, and has about 60 pupils from the Komba-Selepet, the total attendance at the school being 78. The older pupils were recently weeded out, and the school is now only accepting young children who will have finished their education by the time they are ready to enter employment."

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

67-6-26

16th August, 1960.

The District Officer,
Marebe District,
L.A.R.

PATROL REPORT NO. KALALO 1/59-60

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Mr Lindsay has conducted a most efficient patrol and has submitted a really good report of it.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

NA:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



67-6-26

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-S

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E

26th July, 1960.



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT No. KAL. 3 - 59/60

I attach for your information the above Patrol Report together with covering remarks submitted by the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen.

Mr. Lindsey has conducted a very good patrol and has submitted a good report.

Not long after Mr. Lindsey completed his report I had the pleasure of staying with him at Kalalo and during the course of my stay, through casual conversation, I came to the conclusion that this young Officer had engaged the close confidence of the people in the area. My personal impression is that this is possibly the best Patrol conducted in this area.

I also am of the opinion that there have been far too many changes of staff at Kalalo (Wasu). This of course, applies to many other posts in the Territory. I would have been extremely reluctant to have posted a married Officer to the old post at Wasu. The new post at Kalalo is slightly better, but the Patrol Officer's residence is a miserable structure, built by a young Officer, since retired, in a most unimaginative manner. Until a better house is available at Kalalo, this should remain a single Officers post.

Present plans are for Mr. Lindsey to return to Kalalo after his next leave which will be taken early in 1961.

As you are aware I am anxious to open a new post in the KOMBA-SELEPET-TIMBE Divisions. Once approval for this post is given the subject of the future of Kalalo will have to be reviewed. It is possible that Kalalo may then be abandoned as a post, because of the sparse population in the vicinity.

Division
I am surprised to note that the percentage of absentees is so low. There must surely be fewer absentees from the KOMBA-SELEPET than many other similar areas in this Territory. As you are aware, this inland area comes under the special conditions applicable to Highland labourers and all Natives leaving the area have to be "processed" through the office at Kalalo (Wasu), or Finschhafen.

Approximately three months ago a group of over 40 of these people from INDUM in the SELEPET, walked over the Saruwaget Range seeking employment. It was necessary to return these people to their village after the necessary procedure was explained to them.

Mr. Lindsey has been told that the people must be permitted to live wherever they desire. I do agree that when a group splits up, that it is not necessary to immediately issue them with a new book, as complications do follow with regards to tax and census

when too many village names are used.

If the next patrol sees that the KANDOLO are firmly established at HANRATO, a new book should be issued.

I wish to draw Mr. Lindsey's attention to the fact that no Government Officer can instruct any group of Native to build a rest house. Nowhere is authority for such an instructed vested in Officers. They should request the people to build rest houses where deemed necessary.

(D.N. ASHTON)
District Officer.

DNA:RES

67-2-9

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E

4th August, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT KAL.3/59-60

I acknowledge receipt of two copies of the above Patrol Report under cover of your 67/1/3 of the 19th July, 1960, wherein you state that Mr. Lindsay has been far too long in submitting his report. I agree.

You also note that Mr. Lindsay had not forwarded the Census Sheets. These have now been received. I would also like to point out that the original copy of the Patrol Report was not forwarded by you until requested by signal and I would like you to draw the attention of Mr. Lindsay to his failure to forward reports on members of the Constabulary accompanying the patrol.

It is quite obvious that Mr. Lindsay is not conversant with requirements of Patrol Reports. Draw his attention to Department of Native Affairs circular instructions No. 267 of the 24th March, 1958, and also to circular instruction No. 217 of the 14th October, 1955.

It should be quite unnecessary to have to draw the attention of a Patrol Officer to such matters.

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-L-3

Sub District Office,
PINSCHAMEN.
26th. July 1960.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAKE.

PATROL REPORT NAL. 3/59-60
KOMBA-SELEPET SUB-DIVISION

We refer to your radio 49I of even date.

Enclosed please find original of Patrol Report as requested.

T.W. White
.....
T.W. White.
Assistant District Officer.

Encl:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. KAL 3/59-60 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE
KOMBA AND SELEPET CENSUS DIVISIONS

Officer conducting patrol: D.C. Lindsay, P.O.

Area patrolled: Komba and Selepet Census Divisions.

Objects of patrol:

(1)	Census
(11)	Tax collection
(111)	Encourage cash cropping
(1V)	Routine administration

Personnel accompanying:

Reg. No. 8336	Const. Koiapa
Reg. No. 9742	Const. Agita
F.M.D.S.	Clerk Mankepe

DIARY.

1960.

- March 15th. Departed Kalalo 0925 for Hongo, arriving 1000. Hongo censused, taxed and inspected, then departed for Satop. Arrived Satop 1440 after 1½ hrs. walk in heavy rain.
- 16th. Satop censused, taxed and inspected.
- 17th. Satop to Domut - 1 hr. 20mins. Domut censused, taxed and inspected.
- 18th. Departed Domut 0825 for Kalalo, via Satop, arriving 1120. Had lunch, picked-up balance of cargo, then departed 1310 for Belombibi, arriving at 1525.
- 19th. Belombibi and Karangan censused and taxed. Inspected Belombibi.
- 20th. Belombibi to Karangan and return - 30 mins. each way. Karangan inspected.
- 21st. Belombibi to Kondolo - 2hrs.15mins. A long climb over the coastal range, then a steep descent into the Selepet Valley. Kondolo censused, taxed and inspected.
- 22nd. Kondolo to Wap - 1hr.15mins. Wap censused, taxed and inspected.
- 23rd. Wap to Nimbako - 1 hr.20mins. Heavy rain started 1015. Nimbako censused, taxed and inspected.
- 24th. Nimbako to Wap. Picked-up balance of cargo, then departed at 0950 for Kabum, arriving at 1110. Kabum censused and taxed.
- 25th. Sorong censused and taxed. Kabum and Sorong inspected.
- 26th. Kabum to Konindo and return - 1 hr. each way. Konindo censused, taxed and inspected.
- 27th. Observed.
- 28th. Kabum to Selepet - 0805-0835. Selepet censused, taxed and inspected.
- 29th. Departed Selepet 0815 for Indum, arriving at 0840. Regan Indum census, but finished work at 1500 because of heavy rain.
- 30th. Finished Indum census.
- 31st. Compiling Indum census sheets, and issuing tax receipts. Heard C.N.A. Inspected village.
- April 1st. Indum to Wekae - 40mins. Wekae censused, taxed and inspected.
- 2nd. Wekae to Brendengan - 40mins. Censusing Brendengan.
- 3rd. Finished Brendengan census and tax, inspected village, and heard C.N.A.
- 4th. Brendengan to Gilang - 17mins. Gilang censused, taxed and inspected. Heard two C.N.A.s.
- 5th. Gilang to Upat - 15mins. Upat censused, taxed and inspected.
- 6th. Upat to Tipsit - 40mins. Tipsit censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A.
- 7th. Tipsit to Dengando and return - 35mins. each way. Dengando censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A.
- 8th. Tipsit to Bamurotto - 20mins. Bamurotto censused, taxed and inspected.
- 9th. Bamurotto to Sanon - 20mins. Sanon censused, taxed and inspected. Heard two C.N.A.s
- 10th. Observed.
- 11th. Sanon to Ilaka - 25mins. Ilaka censused, taxed and inspected. Heard five C.N.A.s.
- 12th. Ilaka to Gumum - 45mins. Gumum censused, taxed and inspected. Heard two C.N.A.s.
- 13th. Gumum to Sape - 30mins. Sape censused, taxed and inspected.
- 14th. Sape to Ununu - 20mins. Supervised dismantling and re-erection of rest house and accompanying structures closer to village site.
- 15th. Ununu to Sikam and return - 35mins. each way. Sikam censused, taxed and inspected.

- April 16th. Ununu to Umun and return - 20mins. each way. Umun censused, taxed and inspected.
- 17th. Censused, taxed and inspected Ununu. Heard C.N.A.
- 18th. Ununt to Konge - 20mins. Konge censused, taxed and inspected. Discussions held in mens' house during the evening.
- 19th. Konge to Lama - 45mins. Lama and Wanam censused, taxed and inspected.
- 20th. Lama to Geraun - 25mins. Geraun censused, taxed and inspected. Heard three C.N.A.s.
- 21st. Geraun to Kombang - 25mins. Kombang censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A.
- 22nd. Gatseng censused, taxed and inspected. Held discussions in rest house this evening.
- 23rd. Kombang to Musep - 30mins. Musep censused, taxed and inspected, then continued to Indagen - 25mins. This evening held discussions in the mens' house.
- 24th. Observed.
- 25th. Indagen censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Held investigation into theft of A.P.O.s. money. Inspected proposed airstrip sites about 20mins. walk from Indagen village.
- 26th. Indagen to Waran - 15mins. Waran censused, taxed and inspected. This evening held discussions in the mens' house.
- 27th. Waran to Kopa - 1 hr. Kopa censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Inspected airstrip site.
- 28th. Kopa to Saungne - 25mins. Saungne censused, taxed and inspected, then continued to Langa - 15mins.
- 29th. Langa censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Discussions held in mens' house this evening.
- 30th. Langa to Satpagna - 0748-1000, cargo arrived at 1105. Satpagna censused, taxed and inspected.
- May 1st. Satpagna to Sambori and return. 40mins. each way. Sambori censused, taxed and inspected.
- 2nd. Satpagna to Puleng - 1 hr. 20mins. Puleng censused, taxed and inspected. Discussions held this evening.
- 3rd. Puleng to Mangan - 40mins. Mangan censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Meeting held in mens' house this evening.
- 4th. Mangan to Melandun - 30mins. Melandun censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Meeting held in mens' house during the afternoon.
- 5th. Melandun to Taukave - 40mins. Taukave censused, taxed and inspected. Meeting held this afternoon.
- 6th. Taukave to Kumbip - 1 hr. 35mins. Kumbip censused, taxed and inspected.
- 7th. Kumbip to Hula - 0625-0835 cargo arrived at 1040. Very strong gale over the coastal range. Hula censused, taxed and inspected. Meeting held this evening in the mens' house.
- 8th. Hula to Lembangando - 2 hrs. 20mins., thence to Sio No.1 - 3 hrs.
- 9th. Sio No.1 to Wasu - 4 hrs, thence to Kalalo per Administration Landrover.

END OF DIARY.

PATROL REPORT No. KAL 3/59-60 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO
THE KOMBA AND SELEPET DIVISIONS

Introduction.

The Komba and Selepet Census Divisions are two separate divisions which are combined into the one patrol for convenience. Each division is patrolled in two "legs" - the Selepet by first departing Kalalo for Hengo, Satop and Domut, which are situated on the ranges to the South of Kalalo and West of the Selepet Valley, then returning to Kalalo and branching out Eastwards to Belombibi, thence across the coastal range into the Selepet Valley proper, drained by a branch of the Kwara River. At the head of the Selepet Valley, a dividing range is crossed and the return journey made down the Komba Valley, which is drained by the Kwara River rising in the Saruwaged Range, to the village of Sambori, where the patrol bears South-East again, circumnavigating the Puleug Valley, and departing from Kumbip, over the coastal range, to Mula and Sio No.1.

There are 47 villages in the two divisions, and these were visited in a period of 56 days - one night being spent in each village where possible.

The patrol was carried out towards the end of the wet season and although the first three or four weeks in the Selepet were at times made very miserable by rain and fog, the weather had improved considerably by the time the Komba was reached, with warm sunny days, although a late afternoon fog persisted.

Native Affairs.

The Komba-Selepet people show a very pro-Government attitude, and I think that this feeling may become stronger following the retirement of the present Missionary-in-Charge at Ulap, who has been in the area for some 15 years. Frequently I was told "We have tried the Mission, and now we would like to try the Government". Complaints were voiced about the continually changing Administration officers (as against the permanent missionary) as just as the people are obtaining confidence in the Government man, he is taken away and replaced by an unknown quantity.

Nevertheless, the patrol was welcomed enthusiastically in most places, usually with dancing and singing and the presentation of pigs, fowls and bilums (signifying father and child i.e. Administration and people). Often a short play was enacted, depicting some legend or story. In some places, dances honouring the visit were held at night, sometimes lasting until dawn (whereupon the local populace subsided with splitting headaches and croaking voices).

As stated in the introduction, an attempt was made to spend one night in each village. Although this was not strictly necessary, I feel that the time lost was worth while, as it has been said to me before in rather mournful tones "The Kiap never sleeps here", implying that the Kiap couldn't really care less about the village.

At Konge, an invitation was received to give a talk in the men's house at a meeting to be held that night. This practice proved so successful that it was attempted at roughly every second village. At such meetings the main talk was about economic development, but other questions were also encouraged - questions such as "Why is the patrol officer always angry?" and "Why does the patrol officer frighten us by bringing policemen with rifles?". The reason for most of the questions appeared to be to find out if there was any real reason to fear the patrol officer.

As I say, these meetings were attempted at roughly every second village - every village would have been preferable, however they lasted until about 10pm and would have taxed my constitution too far. On one occasion, the meeting finished at 10.45pm and I was then asked to wait while the young men organised a dance - I declined as graciously as possible.

A total of 28 disputes and C.N.A. cases were heard, mainly concerning women or pigs. These were all of a minor nature with the exception of one, which in itself was a minor matter, as a sign of the times - a fight over ground between 7 men of Tipsit and Dengando. The people were told that fighting over ground would not be tolerated under any circumstances.

In many areas, particularly around the Selepet village of Indum, ground is becoming very short. The people were urged to settle their land disputes as soon as possible instead of waiting until things became desperate, and tempers frayed, thus giving the patrol officer and Native Lands Commissioner time to consider the cases, without having at the same time to pacify angry (or frightened) people. This was agreed to, but no cases were brought up as the people wished to hold discussions with the "other side" first in an attempt to settle disputes.

Another dispute concerned the lawful killing of two pigs belonging to the Tultul of Ununu. It had been decided to settle the dispute out of court, and the Tultul had paid over the sum of £6 in compensation to the owners of the garden (of Sikam) in addition to having his pigs killed. After having received the £6 compensation, the two owners of the garden then rushed back and began chopping the dead pigs about with tomahawks because, I was told, that would allow the meat to go bad quickly and so be uneatable.

A total of 47 applications were made by men wishing to join the R.P. & N.G.C., 6 for Agricultural Fieldworkers (but these had insufficient qualifications) and one for the P.I.R.

The people of the Puleng Valley appeared to be more subdued and withdrawn than the rest of the Komba-Selepet. No apparent reason could be seen for the difference.

Agriculture, Livestock and Trade.

At the beginning of the patrol, and even whilst well into the Komba, I was told that food was in short supply, however, everywhere ample food was brought voluntarily to the patrol, and in some cases payment offered was refused. Food offered included taro, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, eschallots, celery, tomatoes, bananas, eggs, potatoes, beans, cabbages and oranges. A total of 12 pigs and 25 fowls were given in "official" presentations.

Apart from the pigs fowls and dogs, there is little other livestock worthy of mention.

Coffee is the only cash crop cultivated, and the reasons and necessity for planting coffee were explained during the previously mentioned meetings.

A native clerk employed by the Panschhafen Marketing and Development Society, who has only recently been posted to Kalalo, accompanied the patrol, explaining the functions of the P.M.D.S. and collecting share £100. I feel that the talks on the P.M.D.S. fell on fertile ground, one reason being that the Lutheran Mission organised "NAMASU" (Native Marketing and Supply) is apparently not distributing dividends, but merely showing it to the share-holders to prove that it exists, and then ploughing it back into the Namasu trade store at Ulap. I cannot say that I agree with this practice, and neither do the native people, however I feel that it is the Missions' concern and I have no doubt that the matter will rectify itself. The people have now found a way to make money, and it is only natural that they want to actually hold it, at least until the novelty wears off.

There are 5 native-owned trade stores in the area at Tipsit, Indagen, Sikam, Langa and Ununu which buy their stocks from the

Namasu store at Ulap, but the operators of the Langa store have asked if they may change their custom from Namasu to the Government supervised F.K.D.S. Requests were also received from people at Gumum, Konge, Kombang, Wanan and Gatseng for assistance in setting-up their own trade stores to buy their goods from the F.M.D.S. at Finschhafen. In each case I was offered amounts ranging from £10 to £30 to do the initial buying for them from Finschhafen, but the money was returned until the matter can be discussed with the F.M.D.S. The owners of the established stores were not anxious to discuss their business prospects, but the fact that some of them have been operating for some time, and also that others want to have a try, leads me to believe that they are at least not operating at a loss, even though a lot of hard work in carrying etc. is involved.

There are Native Agricultural Fieldworkers based at Finschhafen who continually patrol the area giving advice on correct planting, pruning and drying procedure. Unfortunately there seems to be slight friction between the fieldworkers and the local people. This could possibly be because the native is not given the natural respect shown the European and therefore the instructions of the fieldworkers are not followed so closely, resulting in a vicious circle of bad feeling. Perhaps a short talk on the pitfalls and psychology of the fieldworkers' work, given by their own instructor would help alleviate the fieldworkers' frustration.

For many years, the people of the Komba-Selepet have been clamouring for the construction of an airstrip and station in the area and during this patrol, was again the subject of much discussion. There is a fear amongst the people that if they plant coffee to any great extent as they have been urged to do, their work may be in vain as no airstrip or station may be forthcoming and they will still have to carry their coffee over the coastal range to sell it - an unattractive prospect, particularly amongst the older people. So far, as far as they can see, the Administration has done nothing but talk, and I think that unless something final is said or done reasonably soon, they may begin to lose interest in coffee as a means of advancement.

Whilst at Ununu, a request was received from the Tultul for Tilapia fish, which he had seen whilst on a visit to the Eastern Highlands. A place was pointed out to me which seemed to be a suitable location for a pond, to be made by damming a small creek, and situated at about 4,500 feet. I am not conversant with the requirements for these fish, and the matter will be taken-up with the Agricultural Officer at Finschhafen.

Health.

There are 14 Aid Post Orderlies posted throughout the area, and one of these always accompanied the patrol whilst within his area.

The peoples' health was found to be good, and very few required medical attention.

The severe influenza epidemic in 1959 had caused a number of deaths - no statistics were taken, but the number of deaths from this cause would amount to about 1.5% of the total population, somewhat less than in the neighbouring division of Timbe. An exception was in the village of Langa, in which the epidemic caused 32 deaths (a total of 35 deaths during 1959) as against 6 births.

A number of people with deformed feet were seen in the Kombe in those villages around the Kwama headwaters.

The people of Mula on the seaward side of the coastal range seemed to be in poorer condition than the people of the Komba-Selepet proper. I was told that the A.P.O from Kumukio rarely visits the

village (previous visit February 1959) as it is a long tiring walk. The people had apparently approached the previous Medical Assistant at Kalalo with a request for medicines, to be supervised and dispensed by the village mission teacher, but none has been forthcoming. As I consider the mission teacher capable of using common sense if he were to be given the medicines, I intend asking the present European Medical Assistant if he is agreeable to supplying ointments and bandages, when he returns from a current patrol. I do not suggest that the teacher be given drugs.

In several villages with no Aid Post Orderly, opinions were voiced that the A.F.O. should come to the people, and not the people to the A.P.O. This misapprehension was corrected with the proviso that the A.P.O. would come only in cases of emergency etc. or during routine inspections. It has also been stated by A.P.O.s that when visiting a village for a general inspection, the people can't be bothered to appear, and it is only when the patrol officer comes that they see everyone.

Shortly after the beginning of the patrol, a minor whooping cough outbreak was reported, and a ban on travelling through the area was enforced. This measure was successful, and there are now no more cases. At the time of the outbreak, Aid Post Orderlies drug supplies were low, and there was no European Medical Assistant on the station at Kalalo.

Missions.

The Lutheran Mission is the only mission in the area, and apart from the Puleng Valley, which is controlled from the Kalasa Mission Station, has its headquarters at Ulap near Kalalo.

The mission has been, to date, very popular, although as I have stated earlier, and as the Reverend H. Wagner, the Missionary-in-Charge, has intimated to me, its popularity seems to be waning slightly. I might add that this decline in popularity is only very slight, and could possibly be caused by "familiarity breeding contempt".

In many villages, the building of large churches of permanent materials is being undertaken. This practice has been going on for some time, and the cost of the materials is laid out by the village people themselves. Mr. R. Green, P.O. stated in a village book in 1956 that despite the fact that the Missionary-in-Charge considers these churches an asset to the village, Mr. Green disagreed - so do I, however the building has been going on for some time now, and it would be difficult to justify any complaints at this stage. Nevertheless I can see a church only as a moral asset, and I think that at the moment, these people need material assets more. Apart from the little money they possess being given to the church, their housing and villages generally tend to be neglected until the church is finished, which may take a considerable time.

At the moment, the Ulap Mission Station has a staff of 5 - Mr. T. Ager, the teacher, and wife, Miss E. Walborn, the Sister-in-Charge of the Step Hansonide Colony (near Kalalo) and the Rev. H. Wagner and wife, the Missionary-in-Charge, who is due for retirement this July. The Rev. M. Reitz and wife have recently been transferred to Madang for health reasons.

Recruiting, Census and Taxation.

The tax rate for the Komta-Selepet is 10/-, and a total of £553 was collected during the patrol.

As this area has only recently begun to expand financially, I would not advise increasing the tax rate in the near future, although

M.K.O.
Exhac

there are many people who could afford to pay more. As I said before, money is a relatively new thing to these people, and if it were to be taken away from them at this stage, I feel there would be discontent and greater feelings of frustration.

It was discovered during the course of tax collection that many men, whilst working on plantations, have given a name, and in some cases village name, other than that recorded in the tax census sheets. In most cases the reason for this was ignorance of the necessity to give the same name, but in other cases one man had substituted for another and taken his name when recruited, to avoid angering the recruiter.

I was also informed that most patrol officers demanded the tax whether the people had money or not. Those who hold some deferred wages after working on a plantation distribute the money among their relatives so that they may pay their tax, and thus avoid any trouble, and then having no money or cash crop of their own, try to go to work again in order to get more money. In other words, they are frightened to stay and plant cash crops because when the patrol officer arrives to collect the tax, they will have no money. This of course doesn't account for all the absentees, but it appears that there is a large number working illegally at China Town in Lae, where they are not bound to 12 or 24 months work by agreement, and so can return home as soon as they have enough money to pay the tax.

The average percentage of absentees from the Selepet is 26.3%, and the Komba 29%. For individual figures, refer to appendix "C".

A list was made of the names of all absentees, and where possible, their places of employment. When these lists are correlated they will be checked with copies of agreements held at Finschhafen, and some action may then be taken to combat illegal employment.

It is apparent that many Agreement Workers in New Britain are not being repatriated, as numerous times I was told that "So and so is working somewhere in the town of Rabaul - he went to work on a plantation under agreement several years ago, and has never returned home".

The population in both divisions shows a decrease - the Komba by 29, and the Selepet by 43. This is no doubt due to the influenza epidemic, although in the case of the Selepet, there has actually been a greater number of births than deaths, but the old village of Wilion has split-up, and some 110 people have migrated out to the neighbouring division of Sio, causing the decrease.

Roads, Bridges and Airfields.

Roads, with a few exceptions, were found to be quite good, and in some cases (over short stretches) close to vehicular standard, although the rain during the earlier part of the patrol turned many an otherwise good road into a quagmire.

The few major river crossings are bridged satisfactorily with logs tied together.

Four proposed airstrip sites were inspected - one at Kopa, one at Konge, and two, not previously seen, at Indagen. The A.D.O. Finschhafen is at present conducting a special patrol to the Timbe, Komba and Selepet Divisions, and the above information has been passed on to him so that he may also inspect the sites during his patrol.

While none of the sites are in a central position, it is apparent that if they are to develop fully, a site must be found, and the Yandu site in the neighbouring Timbe Division proves unsatisfactory.

the only alternative seems to be to build an airstrip on the outskirts, linking up the rest of the division with vehicular roads. I have only superficially examined the latter proposal, and although the local people assure me that a vehicular road could be built from Indagen right through to the Timbe Division, the matter of bridging the rivers would have to be carefully considered. It would be impractical or impossible to build a road leading into the divisions from the coast.

Villages and Village Officials.

Villages were found to be in a reasonable condition, although in many cases the standard of housing left much to be desired. The village areas were clean and latrines were sufficient and in satisfactory condition. Generally, the Kombe Division was neater than the Selepet.

Village Officials were only fair, but quite co-operative.

Several villages in both divisions have moved to new sites, and a few expressed the intention of shifting in the near future. This appears to be due to earlier moves made under mission influence, when the people were settled closer together for the convenience of the mission. However, now, the people want to move back again near their old sites. I feel that this is a good thing as it may prevent later land disputes, particularly in areas where ground is becoming very short. To qualify this last remark - there are some villages where I do not approve of changing, as it incurs the splitting-up of the village, which is already small.

The old village of Wilom has been disbanded, about 116 people living at an adjacent site called Karangan, and the balance of about 110 moving out entirely into the Sio Division to a new site called Kulami. Karangan has been issued with a village book, and Kulami will be issued with one on a forthcoming patrol to the Sio Division.

About 50 people have moved from Kondolo to a place called Hanbato, between Belombibi and Kondolo. These people requested their own village book, but it was refused. However, on giving the matter more thought, it would I think, be preferable to give them their book as Hanbato is about 1½ hours walk from Kondolo, and the people are determined to stay there.

Andingding, a hamlet of Mangam, also requested its' own book, but this was refused as Andingding is only about 5 mins. walk from Mangam.

The rest-house at Ununu was still found to be about ¼ mile from the village despite numerous instructions given by several officers over the past 6 years. The reason for this, I was told, was that "Kiap Kaili" (apparently the first European to enter the area) had decreed that "This is the place for the rest-house" and therefore no further comment was needed. It transpired however, that the native missionary in the village considered that all the ground surrounding the village and indeed, some land in the village itself, belonged to the Lutheran Mission, and, I gather, had used threats against the people who had attempted to carry out the instructions. The matter was investigated, but the present native missionary, obviously unhappy, had no comment to make apart from the reference to "Kiap Kaili". I "disappeared" for a while, and within 4 hours, all buildings (rest-house, police-house, cook-house and two latrines) had been dismantled and re-erected in a superior way, inside the village itself. A dance was held later (and also on two consecutive nights) to celebrate, showing which way their feelings lay.

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(D.C. Lindsay, P.O.)

APPENDIX "A" To patrol report No. KAL 3/59-60.

Education.

The Lutheran Mission have 30 schools throughout the Komba-Selepet. These are the usual village school, teaching in the Kotte language.

At Ulap, near Kallo, the mission still maintain three schools - a primary, Lower Area and Upper Area, which teach the English language. These three schools provide the preliminary education before advancing to the Heldsbach school in the Finschhafen area.

7.4.0
Extract
The Administration school at Kalalo is staffed by two native teachers who appear to be doing a good job. The school is quite popular even though it is some distance from the main population of the Kalalo area, and has about 65 pupils from the Komba-Selepet, the total attendance at the school being 78. The older pupils were recently weeded out, and the school is now only accepting young children who will have finished their education by the time they are ready to enter employment.

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(D.C. Lindsay, P.O.)

APPENDIX "B" to patrol report No. KAL 3/59-60.

Coffee Plantings.

Village.	Total No. of Trees.	Average No. per Family Group.
<u>SELEPET:</u>		
Hongo	9105	240
Satop	13511	218
Donut	11661	205
Salombiti	7465	196
Karangan	4627	231
Kondolo	9620	182
Wap	4154	94
Nimbako	3434	119
Kabum	9858	143
Scrong	3905	67
Konido	3354	86
Selepet	3101	61
Indum	9606	49
Wekao	2378	56
Brendengan	4988	48
Gilang	3321	52
Upat	2035	46
Tipsit	3025	31
Dengando	3604	72
	112652 TOTAL	116 AVERAGE.
<u>KONBA:</u>		
Bamurofto	2578	61
Sanon	5195	144
Ilaka	5571	54
Gumum	3252	52
Sape	3050	58
Ununu	5633	106
Sikar	4046	81
Umun	1206	27
Konge	4416	94
Lana	1926	80
Wanam	1694	106
Geraun	1269	51
Kombang	3253	99
Lataeng	2119	92
Musep	8256	183
Indagen	16379	210
Waran	5144	34
Kopa	3825	120
Langa	3545	71
Saungne	1288	61
Satpagna	1719	107
Saabori	937	47
Puleng	2154	108
Mangan	88	68
Melandum	3387	62
Tauknayo	3355	71
Kumbip	2349	117
Mula	2416	151
	102850 TOTAL	88 AVERAGE.

(D.C. Lindsay, P.O.)

APPENDIX "C" To patrol report No. KAL 3/59-60.

Number of able bodied males absent from village.

	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Absent.</u>	
<u>Selepet:</u>	Hongo	26.8 %	
	Satop	24.0 %	
	Domut	18.9 %	
	Belombibi	25.0 %	
	Kuraigan	17.9 %	
	Kondolo	12.5 %	
	Wap	21.4 %	
	Nimbako	34.4 %	
	Kabum	32.2 %	
	Serong	23.7 %	
	Konendo	21.6 %	
	Selepet	39.3 %	
	Indum	33.0 %	
	Wekae	31.0 %	
	Brendengan	34.8 %	
	Gilang	37.5 %	
	Upat	28.1 %	
	Tipait	18.7 %	
	Kenando	18.3 %	AVERAGE 26.3 %
<u>Komba:</u>	Amurotto	47.5 %	
	Sanon	41.9 %	
	Ilaka	37.6 %	
	Gumum	33.3 %	
	Sape	28.9 %	
	Ununu	25.0 %	
	Sikam	33.3 %	
	Umun	20.0 %	
	Konge	40.4 %	
	Lama	32.5 %	
	Wanam	16.7 %	
	Geraun	31.3 %	
	Kombang	36.4 %	
	Gatseag	6.3 %	
	Musep	27.5 %	
	Indagen	31.4 %	
	Warun	20.7 %	
	Kopa	29.0 %	
	Langa	23.4 %	
	Saungue	28.1 %	
	Satpagia	26.2 %	
	Samtori	12.5 %	
	Puleng	23.3 %	
	Mangan	33.3 %	
	Melandum	34.1 %	
	Taknave	19.5 %	
	Kumbip	25.0 %	
	Mula	32.4 %	AVERAGE 29.0 %

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(D.C. Lindsay, P.O.)

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1960.....

SELEPET CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.-443/5.58.-10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average of Family	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F		M	F	M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F		M	F	M	F
HONCO	15-3-60	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	11	-	11	-	1	-	7	4	32	73	21	65	1	82	23	44	37	64	102	281	
SATAP	16-3-60	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	15	1	9	-	4	-	2	1	44	85	31	94	1	108	23	75	62	95	147	411		
DOMUT	17-3-60	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	3	2	-	2	3	-	11	-	-	-	5	-	27	76	29	74	3	87	18	50	49	81	102	306	
BELOMBIDI	19-3-60	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	5	-	6	-	4	-	2	-	17	49	21	64	3	70	25	44	49	49	87	246		
KARANGAN	19-3-60	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	28	12	26	-	33	27	20	21	27	41	116		
KONBOLO	21-3-60	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	2	1	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	27	73	27	64	2	76	20	60	51	81	91	294		
WAP	22-3-60	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	9	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	15	64	15	57	2	66	15	34	30	64	76	221		
NIMBAKO	23-3-60	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	8	8	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	20	-	-	3	1	17	57	18	54	2	63	23	28	35	47	70	207		
SORONG	24-3-60	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	10	-	4	-	-	6	-	24	70	17	70	2	77	16	46	44	89	103	302			
KABUM	25-3-60	11	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	4	1	28	-	8	-	2	-	3	-	16	105	43	93	1	112	32	77	72	110	157	457		
KONINDO	26-3-60	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	14	-	2	-	2	-	15	68	16	63	-	70	16	24	54	68	87	233		
SELEPET	28-3-60	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	3	3	26	-	21	-	-	2	-	19	94	35	80	2	91	21	57	56	78	117	341			
INDUM	29-3-60	25	15	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	2	1	3	9	-	-	1	-	1	30	2	59	-	-	12	-	91	279	77	287	6	314	20	207	190	284	386	1170		
WEKRE	1-4-60	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	9	-	-	3	-	12	53	8	44	1	47	17	29	37	60	69	212			
ERENDENKAN	2-4-60	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	3	11	1	-	-	77	-	3	-	5	-	43	201	46	174	2	201	15	79	77	106	273	700		
GILANG	4-4-60	5	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	3	2	9	-	40	1	2	-	3	-	29	107	33	107	1	118	19	54	68	97	145	410		
UPAT	5-4-60	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	5	3	1	1	4	2	104	-	-	-	-	21	55	14	68	-	73	18	42	47	65	92	266		
TIPSIT	6-4-60	11	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	4	5	4	-	22	2	1	-	5	-	42	128	45	117	-	136	19	63	97	160	189	569		
DENKANDU	7-4-60	7	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	1	-	2	-	16	57	33	60	-	75	23	52	62	73	103	302			
		122	110	-	-	-	-	1	11	15	1	1	5	6	58	72	-	-	18	31	20	27	164	5	331	4	20	-	68	6	536	172	551	166	29	109	20	107	118	778	7044

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... 1960

KOMBA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—(43/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In.		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Child	Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M + F					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F							
BAMUROFTO	8.4.60	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	6	3	1	26	3	-	-	5	-	13	67	11	61	1	68	1.8	33	35	54	89	251
SANON	9.4.60	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	-	16	-	-	-	3	-	18	56	22	55	1	67	2.0	35	38	54	91	244	
ILAKA	11.4.60	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	24	3	25	2	1	-	3	-	32	123	44	142	4	156	1.9	75	90	116	187	526
GUMUN	12.4.60	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	22	-	14	1	-	-	4	-	21	111	32	103	-	117	1.9	49	50	110	154	412	
SAPE	13.4.60	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	19	1	2	-	1	-	31	90	24	88	-	101	1.7	52	50	90	123	345	
SIKAM	15.4.60	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	16	4	11	1	1	-	4	1	25	70	20	62	-	70	1.8	48	45	69	84	284
UMUN	16.4.60	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	10	4	2	1	1	-	4	-	17	72	19	66	-	75	1.8	43	36	83	98	282
UMUNU	17.4.60	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	2	12	4	5	1	3	-	3	-	36	82	18	81	-	90	2.0	68	40	95	118	353
KONIGE	18.4.60	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	2	27	1	-	-	1	-	24	81	13	76	1	81	1.6	38	39	77	106	300
LAMA	19.4.60	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6	1	5	-	-	-	2	-	14	30	7	36	-	39	2.3	27	27	39	48	155	
WAMAM	21.4.60	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	7	27	11	29	-	33	1.5	13	11	35	46	110
GERAUN	20.4.60	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	1	3	-	1	4	1	11	-	-	-	-	15	44	13	48	-	53	2.2	30	26	41	69	182	
KOME NG	21.4.60	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	1	8	-	-	4	-	15	53	21	48	-	55	2.1	39	30	49	69	208	
GAYSENG	22.4.60	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	27	9	31	-	35	2.1	21	27	36	51	137	
MUSEP	23.4.60	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	14	-	8	2	-	-	-	15	73	24	66	1	75	1.9	42	42	74	101	283	
INDAGEN	25.4.60	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	2	3	1	2	25	7	12	3	5	-	4	2	48	120	39	128	-	147	2.2	88	82	122	178	528
WARAN	26.4.60	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	13	-	2	-	3	-	20	76	17	84	1	89	1.7	53	51	50	115	352	
KOPA	27.4.60	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	2	-	12	3	1	-	2	-	14	55	18	40	3	45	2.1	30	37	54	59	200
SAUNGNE	28.4.60	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	8	-	1	1	-	13	-	1	-	1	-	5	37	4	33	-	35	1.5	17	15	35	48	131
LANGA	29.4.60	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	20	-	-	-	-	3	5	7	2	10	2	4	-	6	-	32	82	39	73	2	92	2.4	52	63	82	102	330

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1960

KOMBA CENSUS DIVISION II

Govt. Print.—44C/9.53.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				At Work		Students		Males		Females		Females		Child		Adults																									
																		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District			Outside District		Govt.			Mission		0-16		17-45		46-64	
		0-1 Mth.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	Females in Child Birth	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average	Child	Adults	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
SATPACHA	30.4.60	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	1	-	6	-	11	36	9	28	1	30	2.4	19	16	38	38	125	
SAMBORI	1.5.60	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	17	40	14	37	-	42	2.4	22	29	49	49	156			
PULENG	2.5.60	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	9	-	1	-	1	-	21	36	14	41	-	47	2.3	28	20	37	53	150			
MANCAM	3.5.60	8	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	1	28	-	-	3	2	22	80	35	67	3	79	2.4	48	58	77	91	311			
MELANDUM	4.5.60	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	26	4	-	-	1	2	31	72	31	79	1	92	2.3	64	64	80	108	350		
TAUKNAVE	5.5.60	4	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	6	-	-	3	6	-	-	8	2	7	-	-	3	1	35	70	34	74	1	88	2.9	59	73	76	100	329			
KUMBIP	6.5.60	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	9	-	1	-	1	15	32	16	36	-	42	2.1	16	25	38	52	143			
MULA.	7.5.60	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	14	27	12	22	-	26	2.3	15	20	25	32	104			
TOTAL.		41	107	-	-	2	3	2	10	-	3	3	1	84	94	-	31	48	21	58	195	36	341	25	28	-	58	9	578	180	570	73	21	19	69	2.9	124	147	194	59	7281

DNA:RES

67-2-9

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E

26th July, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOHU.

PATROL REPORT No. KAL. 3 - 59/60

I attach for your information the above Patrol Report together with covering remarks submitted by the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen.

Mr. Lindsey has conducted a very good patrol and has submitted a good report.

Not long after Mr. Lindsey completed his report I had the pleasure of staying with him at Kalalo and during the course of my stay, through casual conversation, I came to the conclusion that this young Officer had engaged the close confidence of the people in the area. My personal impression is also that this is possibly the best Patrol conducted in this area.

I also am of the opinion that there have been far too many changes of staff at Kalalo (Wasu). This of course, applies to many other posts in the Territory. I would have been extremely reluctant to have posted a married Officer to the old post at Wasu. The new post at Kalalo is slightly better, but the Patrol Officer's residence is a miserable structure, built by a young Officer, since retired, in a most unimaginative manner. Until a better house is available at Kalalo, this should remain a single Officers post.

Present plans are for Mr. Lindsey to return to Kalalo after his next leave which will be taken early in 1961.

As you are aware I am anxious to open a new post in the KOMBA-SELEPET-TIMBE Divisions. Once approval for this post is given the subject of the future of Kalalo will have to be reviewed. It is possible that Kalalo may then be abandoned as a post, because of the sparse population in the vicinity.

I am surprised to note that the percentage of absentees is so low. There must surely be fewer absentees from the KOMBA-SELEPET than many other similar areas in this Territory. As you are aware, this inland area comes under the special conditions applicable to Highland labourers and all Natives leaving the area have to be "processed" through the office at Kalalo (Wasu), or Finschhafen.

Approximately three months ago a group of over 40 of these people from INDUM in the SELEPET, walked over the Saruwaget Range seeking employment. It was necessary to return these people to their village after the necessary procedure was explained to them.

Mr. Lindsey has been told that the people must be permitted to live wherever they desire. I do agree that when a group splits up, that it is not necessary to immediately issue them with a new book, as complications do follow with regards to tax and census

when too many village names are used.

If the next patrol sees that the KANDOLO are firmly established at HANBATO, a new book should be issued.

I wish to draw Mr. Lindsey's attention to the fact that no Government Officer can instruct any group of Natives to build a rest house. Nowhere is authority for such an instruction vested in Officers. They should request the people to build rest houses where deemed necessary.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. K/L 3/59-60 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE
KOMBA AND SELEPET CENSUS DIVISIONS

Officer conducting patrol: D.C. Lindsay, P.O.

Area patrolled: Komba and Selepet Census Divisions.

Objects of patrol:

(1)	Census
(II)	Tax collection
(III)	Encourage cash cropping
(IV)	Routine administration

Personnel accompanying:

Reg. No. 8336 Const. Kolepa
Reg. No. 974 Const. Agita
P.N.D.S. Clerk Hankepe

DIARY.

1960.

- March 15th. Departed Kalalo 0925 for Hongo, arriving 1000. Hongo censused, taxed and inspected, then departed for Satop. Arrived Satop 1440 after 1 1/2 hrs. walk in heavy rain.
- 16th. Satop censused, taxed and inspected.
- 17th. Satop to Domut - 1 hr. 20mins. Domut censused, taxed and inspected.
- 18th. Departed Domut 0825 for Kalalo, via Satop, arriving 1120. Had lunch, picked-up balance of cargo, then departed 1310 for Belombibi, arriving at 1525.
- 19th. Belombibi and Karangan censused and taxed. Inspected Belombibi.
- 20th. Belombibi to Karangan and return - 30 mins. each way. Karangan inspected.
- 21st. Belombibi to Kondolo - 2hrs.15mins. A long climb over the coastal range, then a steep descent into the Selepet Valley. Kondolo censused, taxed and inspected.
- 22nd. Kondolo to Wap - 1hr.15mins. Wap censused, taxed and inspected.
- 23rd. Wap to Nimbako - 1 hr.20mins. Heavy rain started 1015. Nimbako censused, taxed and inspected.
- 24th. Nimbako to Wap. Picked-up balance of cargo, then departed at 0950 for Kabun, arriving at 1110. Kabun censused and taxed.
- 25th. Sorong censused and taxed. Kabun and Sorong inspected.
- 26th. Kabun to Konindo and return - 1 hr. each way. Konindo censused, taxed and inspected.
- 27th. Observed.
- 28th. Kabun to Selepet - 0805-0835. Selepet censused, taxed and inspected.
- 29th. Departed Selepet 0815 for Indum, arriving at 0940. Began Indum census, but finished work at 1500 because of heavy rain.
- 30th. Finished Indum census.
- 31st. Compiling Indum census sheets, and issuing tax receipts. Heard C.N.A. Inspected village.
- April 1st. Indum to Wekae - 40mins. Wekae censused, taxed and inspected.
- 2nd. Wekae to Brendengan - 40mins. Censusing Brendengan.
- 3rd. Finished Brendengan census and tax, inspected village, and heard C.N.A.
- 4th. Brendengan to Gilang - 17mins. Gilang censused, taxed and inspected. Heard two C.N.A.s.
- 5th. Gilang to Upat - 15mins. Upat censused, taxed and inspected.
- 6th. Upat to Tipsit - 40mins. Tipsit censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A.
- 7th. Tipsit to Dengando and return - 35mins. each way. Dengando censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A.
- 8th. Tipsit to Samurotto - 30mins. Samurotto censused, taxed and inspected.
- 9th. Samurotto to Sanon - 20mins. Sanon censused, taxed and inspected. Heard two C.N.A.s.
- 10th. Observed.
- 11th. Sanon to Ilaka - 25mins. Ilaka censused, taxed and inspected. Heard five C.N.A.s.
- 12th. Ilaka to Gumun - 45mins. Gumun censused, taxed and inspected. Heard two C.N.A.s.
- 13th. Gumun to Sape - 30mins. Sape censused, taxed and inspected.
- 14th. Sape to Ununu - 20mins. Supervised dismantling and re-erection of rest house and accompanying structures closer to village site.
- 15th. Ununu to Sikan and return - 35mins. each way. Sikan censused, taxed and inspected.

- April 16th. Ununu to Unun and return - 20mins. each way. Unun censused and inspected.
- 17th. Censused, taxed and inspected Ununu. Heard C.N.A.
- 18th. Ununu to Kenge - 20mins. Kenge censused, taxed and inspected. Discussions held in mens' house during the evening.
- 19th. Kenge to Lana - 45mins. Lana and Wanan censused, taxed and inspected.
- 20th. Lana to Geraun - 25mins. Geraun censused, taxed and inspected. Heard three C.N.A.s.
- 21st. Geraun to Kombang - 25mins. Kombang censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A.
- 22nd. Gatseng censused, taxed and inspected. Held discussions in rest house this evening.
- 23rd. Kombang to Musep - 30mins. Musep censused, taxed and inspected, then continued to Indagen - 25mins. This evening held discussions in the mens' house.
- 24th. Observed.
- 25th. Indagen censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Held investigation into theft of A.P.O.s. money. Inspected proposed airstrip sites about 20mins. walk from Indagen village.
- 26th. Indagen to Waran - 15mins. Waran censused, taxed and inspected. This evening held discussions in the mens' house.
- 27th. Waran to Kopa - 1 hr. Kopa censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Inspected airstrip site.
- 28th. Kopa to Saungne - 25mins. Saungne censused, taxed and inspected, then continued to Langa - 15mins.
- 29th. Langa censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Discussions held in mens' house this evening.
- 30th. Langa to Satpaga - 0748-1000, cargo arrived at 1105. Satpaga censused, taxed and inspected.
- May 1st. Satpaga to Sabori and return. 40mins. each way. Sabori censused, taxed and inspected.
- 2nd. Satpaga to Puleng - 1 hr. 30mins. Puleng censused, taxed and inspected. Discussions held this evening.
- 3rd. Puleng to Hangan - 40mins. Hangan censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Meeting held in mens' house this evening.
- 4th. Hangan to Helandun - 30mins. Helandun censused, taxed and inspected. Heard C.N.A. Meeting held in mens' house during the afternoon.
- 5th. Helandun to Taukave - 40mins. Taukave censused, taxed and inspected. Meeting held this afternoon.
- 6th. Taukave to Kumbip - 1 hr. 55mins. Kumbip censused, taxed and inspected.
- 7th. Kumbip to Nula - 0625-0855 cargo arrived at 1040. Very tiring climb over the coastal range. Nula censused, taxed and inspected. Meeting held this evening in the mens' house.
- 8th. Nula to Lembangande - 2hrs. 20mins., thence to Sio No.1 - 3 hrs.
- 9th. Sio No.1 to Vasu - 4 hrs, thence to Kalale per Administration Landrover.

END OF DIARY.

PATROL REPORT No. KAL 3/55-60 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO
THE KOMBA AND SELEPET DIVISIONS

Introduction.

The Komba and Selepet Census Divisions are two separate divisions which are combined into the one patrol for convenience. Each division is patrolled in two "legs" - the Selepet by first departing Kalale for Mongo, Satop and Domat, which are situated on the ranges to the South of Kalale and West of the Selepet Valley, then returning to Kalale and branching out Eastwards to Belombibi, thence across the coastal range into the Selepet Valley proper, drained by a branch of the Kwana River. At the head of the Selepet Valley, a dividing range is crossed and the return journey made down the Komba Valley, which is drained by the Kwana River rising in the Saruwaged Range, to the village of Sambari, where the patrol bears South-East again, circumnavigating the Fuleng Valley, and departing from Kumbip, over the coastal range, to Kula and Cio No.1.

There are 47 villages in the two divisions, and these were visited in a period of 56 days - one night being spent in each village where possible.

The patrol was carried out towards the end of the wet season and although the first three or four weeks in the Selepet were at times made very miserable by rain and fog, the weather had improved considerably by the time the Komba was reached, with warm sunny days, although a late afternoon fog persisted.

Native Affairs.

The Komba-Selepet people show a very pro-Government attitude, and I think this feeling may become stronger following the retirement of the present Missionary-in-Charge at Ulap, who has been in the area for some 15 years. Frequently I was told "We have tried the Mission, and now we would like to try the Government". Complaints were voiced about the continually changing Administration officers (as against the permanent missionary) as just as the people are obtaining confidence in the Government man, he is taken away and replaced by an unknown quantity.

Nevertheless, the patrol was welcomed enthusiastically in most places, usually with dancing and singing and the presentation of pigs, fowls and bilums (signifying father and child i.e. Administration and people). Often a short play was enacted, depicting some legend or story. In some places, dances honouring the visit were held at night, sometimes lasting until dawn (whereupon the local populace subsided with splitting headaches and creaking voices).

As stated in the introduction, an attempt was made to spend one night in each village. Although this was not strictly necessary, I feel that the time lost was worth while, as it has been said to me before in rather mournful tones "The Kiap never sleeps here", implying that the Kiap couldn't really care less about the village.

At Mongo, an invitation was received to give a talk in the men's house at a meeting to be held that night. This practice proved so successful that it was attempted at roughly every second village. At such meetings the main talk was about economic development, but other questions were also encouraged - questions such as "Why is the patrol officer always angry?" and "Why does the patrol officer frighten us by bringing policemen with rifles?". The reason for most of the questions appeared to be to find out if there was any real reason to fear the patrol officer.

As I say, these meetings were attempted at roughly every second village - every village would have been preferable, however they lasted about 10pm and would have taxed my constitution too far. On one occasion, the meeting finished at 10.45pm and I was then asked to see the young men organised a dance - I declined as graciously

A total of 28 disputes and C.H.A. cases were heard, mainly concerning women or pigs. These were all of a minor nature with the exception of one, which in itself was a minor matter, is a sign of the times - a fight over ground between 7 men of Tisat and Bengando. The people were told that fighting over ground would not be tolerated under any circumstances.

In many areas, particularly around the Selepet village of Inana, ground is becoming very short. The people were urged to settle their land disputes as soon as possible instead of waiting until things became desperate, and tempers frayed, thus giving the patrol officer and Native Lands Commissioner time to consider the cases, without having at the same time to pacify angry (or frightened) people. This was agreed to, but no cases were brought up as the people wished to hold discussions with the "other side" first in an attempt to settle disputes.

Another dispute concerned the lawful killing of two pigs belonging to the Tultul of Bruun. It had been decided to settle the dispute out of court, and the Tultul had paid over the sum of £6 in compensation to the owners of the garden (of Sikan) in addition to having his pigs killed. After having received the £6 compensation, the two owners of the garden then rushed back and began chopping the dead pigs about with tomahawks because, I was told, that would allow the meat to go bad quickly and so be uneatable.

A total of 47 applications were made by men wishing to join the R.P.A. N.C.C., 6 for Agricultural Fieldworkers (but these had insufficient qualifications) and one for the P.I.R.

The people of the Pulong Valley appeared to be more subdued and withdrawn than the rest of the Komba-Selepet. No apparent reason could be seen for the difference.

Agriculture, Livestock and Trade.

At the beginning of the patrol, and even whilst well into the Komba, I was told that food was in short supply, however, everywhere ample food was brought voluntarily to the patrol, and in some cases payment offered was refused. Food offered included taro, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, eschallots, celery, tomatoes, bananas, eggs, potatoes, beans, cabbages and oranges. A total of 12 pigs and 25 fowls were given in "official" presentations.

Apart from the pigs, fowls and dogs, there is little other livestock worthy of mention.

Coffee is the only cash crop cultivated, and the reasons and necessity for planting coffee were explained during the previously mentioned meetings.

A native clerk employed by the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society, who has only recently been posted to Kialalo, accompanied the patrol, explaining the functions of the F.M.D.S. and collecting share capital. I feel that the talks on the F.M.D.S. fell on fertile ground, one reason being that the Lutheran Mission organised "NANASU" (Native Marketing and Supply) is apparently not distributing dividends, but merely showing it to the share-holders to prove that it exists, and then ploughing it back into the Nanasu trade store at Ulap. I cannot say that I agree with this practice, and neither do the native people, however I feel that it is the Mission's concern and I have no doubt that the matter will rectify itself. The people have now found a way to make money, and it is only natural that they want to actually hold it, at least until the novelty wears off.

There are 5 native-owned trade stores in the area at Tisat, Indagen, Sikan, Langa and Ununu which buy their stocks from the

Namasu store at Ulay, but the operators of the Langa store have asked if they may change their custom from Namasu to the Government supervised F.M.D.S. Requests were also received from people at Gumum, Konge, Kombang, Wanam and Gatseng for assistance in setting-up their own trade stores to buy their goods from the F.M.D.S. at Finschhafen. In each case I was offered amounts ranging from £10 to £30 to do the initial buying for them from Finschhafen, but the money was returned until the matter can be discussed with the F.M.D.S. The owners of the established stores were not anxious to discuss their business prospects, but the fact that some of them have been operating for some time, and also that others want to have a try, leads me to believe that they are at least not operating at a loss, even though a lot of hard work in carrying etc. is involved.

There are Native Agricultural Fieldworkers based at Finschhafen who continually patrol the area giving advice on correct planting, pruning and drying procedure. Unfortunately there seems to be slight friction between the fieldworkers and the local people. This could possibly be because the native is not given the natural respect shown the European and therefore the instructions of the fieldworkers are not followed so closely, resulting in a vicious circle of bad feeling. Perhaps a short talk on the pitfalls and psychology of the fieldworkers' work, given by their instructor would help alleviate the fieldworkers' frustration.

For many years, the people of the Kombe-Solepet have been clamouring for the construction of an airstrip and station in the area and during this patrol, was again the subject of much discussion. There is a fear amongst the people that if they plant coffee to any great extent as they have been urged to do, their work may be in vain as no airstrip or station may be forthcoming and they will still have to carry their coffee over the coastal range to sell it - an unattractive prospect, particularly amongst the older people. So far, as far as they can see, the Administration has done nothing but talk, and I think that unless something final is said or done reasonably soon, they may begin to lose interest in coffee as a means of advancement.

Whilst at Ununu, a request was received from the Tultul for Tilapia fish, which he had seen whilst on a visit to the Eastern Highlands. A place was pointed out to me which seemed to be a suitable location for a pond, to be made by damming a small creek, and situated at about 4,500 feet. I am not conversant with the requirements for these fish, and the matter will be taken-up with the Agricultural Officer at Finschhafen.

Health.

There are 14 Aid Post Orderlies posted throughout the area, and one of these always accompanied the patrol whilst within his area.

The peoples' health was found to be good, and very few required medical attention.

The severe influenza epidemic in 1959 had caused a number of deaths - no statistics were taken, but the number of deaths from this cause would amount to about 2.5% of the total population, somewhat less than in the neighbouring division of Tirbe. An exception was in the village of Langa, in which the epidemic caused 32 deaths (a total of 35 deaths during 1959) as against 6 births.

A number of people with deformed feet were seen in the Kombe villages around the Kwana headwaters.

The people of Mula on the seaward side of the coastal range seem to be in poorer condition than the people of the Kombe-Solepet proper. I was told that the A.P.O. from Kunukie rarely visits the

village (previous visit February 1959) as it is a long tiring walk. The people had apparently approached the previous Medical Assistant at Kalalo with a request for medicines, to be supervised and dispensed by the village mission teacher, but none has been forthcoming. As I consider the mission teacher capable of using common sense if he were to be given the medicines, I intend asking the present European Medical Assistant if he is agreeable to supplying ointments and bandages, when he returns from a current patrol. I do not suggest that the teacher be given drugs.

In several villages with no Aid Post Orderly, opinions were voiced that the A.P.O. should come to the people, and not the people to the A.P.O. This misapprehension was corrected with the proviso that the A.P.O. would come only in cases of emergency etc. or during routine inspections. It has also been stated by A.P.O.s that when visiting a village for a general inspection, the people can't be bothered to appear, and it is only when the patrol officer comes that they see everyone.

Shortly after the beginning of the patrol, a minor whooping cough outbreak was reported, and a ban on travelling through the area was enforced. This measure was successful, and there are now no more cases. At the time of the outbreak, Aid Post Orderlies drug supplies were low, and there was no European Medical Assistant on the station at Kalalo.

Missions.

The Lutheran Mission is the only mission in the area, and apart from the Pulong Valley, which is controlled from the Kalasa Mission Station, it has its headquarters at Ulap near Kalalo.

The mission has been, to date, very popular, although as I have stated earlier, and as the Reverend H. Wagner, the Missionary-in-Charge, has intimated to me, its popularity seems to be waning slightly. I might add that this decline in popularity is only very slight, and could possibly be caused by "familiarity breeding contempt".

In many villages, the building of large churches of permanent materials is being undertaken. This practice has been going on for some time, and the cost of the materials is laid out by the village people themselves. Mr. R. Green, P.O. stated in a village book in 1956 that despite the fact that the Missionary-in-Charge considers these churches an asset to the village, Mr. Green disagreed - so do I, however the building has been going on for some time now, and it would be difficult to justify any complaints at this stage. Nevertheless I can see a church only as a moral asset, and I think that at the moment, these people need material assets more. Apart from the little money they possess being given to the church, their housing and villages generally tend to be neglected until the church is finished, which may take a considerable time.

At the moment, the Ulap Mission Station has a staff of 5 - Mr. T. Ager, the teacher, and wife, Miss E. Walborn, the Sister-in-Charge of the Etop Samsenide Colony (near Kalalo) and the Rev. H. Wagner and wife, the Missionary-in-Charge, who is due for retirement this July. The Rev. K. Reits and wife have recently been transferred to Madang for health reasons.

Recruiting, Census and Taxation.

The tax rate for the Komba-Selepet is 10/-, and a total of £593 was collected during the patrol.

As this area has only recently begun to expand financially, I would not advise increasing the tax rate in the near future, although

there are many people who could afford to pay more. As I said before, money is a relatively new thing to these people, and if it were to be taken away from them at this stage, I feel there would be discontent and greater feelings of frustration.

It was discovered during the course of tax collection that many men, whilst working on plantations, have given a name, and in some cases village name, other than that recorded in the tax census sheets. In most cases the reason for this was ignorance of the necessity to give the same name, but in other cases one man had substituted for another and taken his name when recruited, to avoid angering the recruiter.

I was also informed that most patrol officers demanded the tax whether the people had money or not. Those who hold some deferred wages after working on a plantation distribute the money among their relatives so that they may pay their tax, and thus avoid any trouble, and then having no money or cash crop of their own, try to go to work again in order to get more money. In other words, they are frightened to stay and plant cash crops because when the patrol officer arrives to collect the tax, they will have no money. This of course doesn't account for all the absentees, but it appears that there is a large number working illegally at China Town in Lae, where they are not bound to 12 or 24 months work by agreement, and so can return home as soon as they have enough money to pay the tax.

The average percentage of absentees from the Selepet is 26.3%, and the Komba 29%. For individual figures, refer to Appendix "C".

A list was made of the names of all absentees, and where possible, their places of employment. When these lists are correlated they will be checked with copies of agreements held at Finschhafen, and some action may then be taken to combat illegal employment.

It is apparent that many Agreement Workers in New Britain are not being repatriated, as numerous times I was told that "So and so is working somewhere in the town of Rabaul - he went to work on a plantation under agreement several years ago, and has never returned home".

The population in both divisions shows a decrease - the Komba by 29, and the Selepet by 43. This is no doubt due to the influenza epidemic, although in the case of the Selepet, there has actually been a greater number of births than deaths, but the old village of Ullion has split-up, and some 110 people have migrated out to the neighbouring division of Sio, causing the decrease.

Mounds, Bridges and Airfields.

Roads, with a few exceptions, were found to be quite good, and in some cases (over short stretches) close to vehicular standard, although the rain during the earlier part of the patrol turned many an otherwise good road into a quagmire.

The few major river crossings are bridged satisfactorily with logs tied together.

Four proposed airstrip sites were inspected - one at Kopa, one at Konge, and two, not previously seen, at Indagen. The A.D.C. Finschhafen is at present conducting a special patrol to the Timbe, Komba and Selepet Divisions, and the above information has been passed on to him so that he may also inspect the sites during his patrol.

While none of the sites are in a central position, it is apparent that if there are to develop fully, a site must be found, and if the Yanda site in the neighbouring Timbe Division proves unsatisfactory,

the only alternative seems to be to build an airstrip on the outskirts, linking up the rest of the division with vehicular roads. I have only superficially examined the latter proposal, and although the local people assure me that a vehicular road could be built from Indagen right through to the Timbe Division, the matter of bridging the rivers would have to be carefully considered. It would be impractical or impossible to build a road leading into the divisions from the coast.

Villages and Village Officials.

Villages were found to be in a reasonable condition, although in many cases the standard of housing left much to be desired. The village areas were clean and latrines were sufficient and in satisfactory condition. Generally, the Komba Division was neater than the Selepet.

Village Officials were only fair, but quite co-operative.

Several villages in both divisions have moved to new sites, and a few expressed the intention of shifting in the near future. This appears to be due to earlier moves made under mission influence, when the people were settled closer together for the convenience of the mission. However, now, the people want to move back again near their old sites. I feel that this is a good thing as it may prevent later land disputes, particularly in areas where ground is becoming very short. To qualify this last remark - there are some villages where I do not approve of changing, as it incurs the splitting-up of the village, which is already small.

The old village of Wilion has been disbanded, about 116 people living at an adjacent site called Karangan, and the balance of about 110 moving out entirely into the Sio Division to a new site called Kulami. Karangan has been issued with a village book, and Kulami will be issued with one on a forthcoming patrol to the Sio Division.

About 50 people have moved from Kondole to a place called Kanbato, between Belombibi and Kondole. These people requested their own village book, but it was refused. However, on giving the matter more thought, it would I think, be preferable to give them their book as Kanbato is about 1 1/2 hours walk from Kondole, and the people are determined to stay there.

Andingding, a hamlet of Mangan, also requested its own book, but this was refused as Andingding is only about 5 mins. walk from Mangan.

The rest-house at Ununu was still found to be about 1/4 mile from the village despite numerous instructions given by several officers over the past 6 years. The reason for this, I was told, was that "Kiap Kaili" (apparently the first European to enter the area) had decreed that "This is the place for the rest-house" and therefore no further comment was needed. It transpired however, that the native missionary in the village considered that all the ground surrounding the village and indeed, some land in the village itself, belonged to the Lutheran Mission, and, I gather, had used threats against the people who had attempted to carry out the instructions. The matter was investigated, but the present native missionary, obviously unhappy, had no comment to make apart from the reference to "Kiap Kaili" who "disappeared" for a while, and within 4 hours, all buildings (rest-house, police-house, cook-house and two latrines) had been dismantled and re-erected in a superior way, inside the village. A dance was held later (and also on two consecutive nights) to celebrate, showing which way their feelings lay.

.....
(D.C. Lindsay, P.O.)

APPENDIX "A" To patrol report No. KAL 3/59-60.

Education.

The Lutheran Mission have 30 schools throughout the Kombe-Solepet. These are the usual village school, teaching in the Kotte language.

At Ulap, near Kalalo, the mission still maintain three schools - a primary, Lower Area and Upper Area, which teach the English language. These three schools provide the preliminary education before advancing to the Haldsbach school in the Finschhafen area.

The Administration school at Kalalo is staffed by two native teachers who appear to be doing a good job. The school is quite popular even though it is some distance from the main population of the Kalalo area, and has about 60 pupils from the Kombe-Solepet, the total attendance at the school being 78. The older pupils were recently weeded out, and the school is now only accepting young children who will have finished their education by the time they are ready to enter employment.

.....
(D.C. Lindsey, P.O.)

APPENDIX "B" To patrol report No. EAL 3/59-60.

Coffee Plantings.

Village.	Total No. of Trees.	Average No. per Family Group.
<u>SELEPET:</u>		
Hongo	9105	240
Satop	13511	218
Domut	11861	205
Belombibi	7465	196
Karangan	4627	231
Kondolo	9620	132
Wap	4154	94
Nimbako	3434	119
Kabun	9858	143
Sorang	3905	67
Konindo	3334	86
Selepet	3101	61
Indua	9606	49
Wekao	2378	56
Brendengan	4988	48
Giang	3321	52
Upat	2035	41
Tipeit	3025	51
Dengando	3604	72
	112652 TOTAL	116 AVERAGE.

<u>KONBA:</u>		
Banarofo	2378	61
Sanon	5195	144
Ilaka	5571	64
Gumun	3212	52
Sape	3050	58
Umunu	5633	108
Sikan	4046	81
Umun	1206	27
Konge	4416	94
Lama	1926	80
Nanan	1594	106
Geraun	1268	51
Kombang	3253	99
Gatseng	2119	92
Kusep	8256	183
Indagen	16379	216
Varan	5144	84
Xopa	3825	120
Lunga	3548	71
Saungne	1288	61
Satpagna	1719	107
Gambori	337	47
Puleng	2254	108
Hangas	2988	68
Nolandun	3387	62
Tauknave	3355	71
Kurbip	2349	117
Nula	2416	151
	102850 TOTAL	88 AVERAGE.

(D.C. Lindway, P.O.)

APPENDIX "C" To patrol report No. KAL 3/59-60.

Number of able bodied males absent from village.

	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Absent.</u>	
<u>Belant:</u>	Hongo	20.8 %	
	Satop	24.0 %	
	Demut	18.9 %	
	Belombibi	25.0 %	
	Karangan	17.9 %	
	Kondolo	12.5 %	
	Wap	21.4 %	
	Himbako	34.4 %	
	Kabur	32.2 %	
	Sorong	23.7 %	
	Komondo	21.6 %	
	Selep	39.3 %	
	Indun	33.0 %	
	Vekae	31.0 %	
	Krendengan	34.8 %	
	Gileng	37.5 %	
	Upat	28.1 %	
	Tipsi	18.7 %	
<u>Komba:</u>	Banganco	18.3 %	AVERAGE 26.3 %
	Samurorito	47.3 %	
	Sanon	41.3 %	
	Ileka	37.6 %	
	Gumra	33.3 %	
	Sapo	28.9 %	
	Ununu	25.0 %	
	Sikan	33.3 %	
	Uzun	23.0 %	
	Kongo	40.4 %	
	Lama	32.5 %	
	Vanan	16.7 %	
	Geraun	31.3 %	
	Kombang	36.4 %	
	Gatseng	6.6 %	
	Husep	27.5 %	
	Indegen	31.4 %	
	Varan	20.7 %	
	Kopa	29.0 %	
	Laga	23.4 %	
	Saungne	38.1 %	
	Satpaga	26.2 %	
	Gambori	12.5 %	
	Pulang	23.3 %	
	Mangan	33.3 %	
	Helandun	34.1 %	
	Tauknave	19.5 %	
	Kumbip	25.0 %	
	Hula	32.4 %	AVERAGE 29.0 %

(D.C. Lindsay, P.O.)

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1955

Govt. Print.—442/8.55.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTH.		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Child		Adults				
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F					
HOWA	15.1.55	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	11	-	11	-	-	-	7	4	32	13	31	65	1	82	23	44	37	24	281	
SATOR	1.2.55	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	15	1	9	4	-	2	1	44	85	31	94	1	108	23	25	62	95	111			
DEWAT	17.3.55	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	1	2	-	3	-	11	-	-	6	-	27	76	29	74	3	87	28	50	49	81	306		
COONAG	17.3.55	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	5	-	6	14	-	2	-	17	49	21	64	3	70	15	44	49	27	246		
WUNDA	19.3.55	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	28	12	26	-	33	27	20	21	27	116		
WUNDA	19.3.55	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	9	-	2	-	-	-	27	73	27	64	2	76	20	60	51	81	294		
WUNDA	17.3.55	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	1	-	9	-	6	-	1	1	-	15	64	15	57	2	66	15	34	30	64	221		
WUNDA	13.3.55	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	8	-	-	4	1	3	-	20	-	-	3	1	17	57	18	84	2	63	23	28	35	47	207	
SODON	14.3.55	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	10	-	4	-	-	6	-	24	70	17	70	2	77	6	46	44	84	302	
WUNDA	15.3.55	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	4	1	-	28	-	8	2	3	-	16	105	47	93	1	112	23	77	72	110	457		
WUNDA	14.3.55	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	14	2	2	-	2	16	68	16	63	-	70	16	24	34	68	233		
WUNDA	18.3.55	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	3	3	16	-	11	-	-	2	19	94	35	80	2	91	21	51	56	78	321		
WUNDA	19.3.55	15	15	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	2	1	3	9	-	-	1	-	30	2	59	-	-	12	-	91	270	17	287	6	347	6	207	190	284	1170		
WUNDA	14.3.55	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	-	-	3	-	12	53	8	44	1	47	17	29	57	60	312		
WUNDA	12.4.55	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	3	11	1	-	-	77	-	5	-	5	63	201	45	174	2	301	15	79	77	186	700		
WUNDA	14.4.55	11	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	3	2	9	-	40	1	2	-	3	29	107	33	107	1	118	19	54	68	97	410		
WUNDA	5.4.55	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	5	3	1	1	4	2	14	-	-	-	21	55	24	68	-	73	18	42	47	65	366		
WUNDA	4.4.55	9	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	4	5	4	-	22	2	1	-	5	42	128	45	117	-	136	19	93	97	60	569		
WUNDA	7.4.55	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	2	-	16	57	33	60	-	75	23	52	62	73	302		
WUNDA	11.4.55	-	-	-	-	1	11	15	1	1	5	6	60	72	-	-	18	31	20	27	14	5	33	4	20	-	68	6	336	73	551	60	29	119	20	109	1118	7044	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1960

Karaga Census Division

Govt. Print.—442/558.—18,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F	M
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F	M
SANJOLPO	8.4.60	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	6	3	1	26	3	2	-	5	-	18	67	61	1	68	18	33	35	54	89	251		
SANJOL	9.4.60	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	-	16	-	-	3	-	18	56	55	1	67	20	35	38	54	91	244			
LEKAP	11.4.60	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	14	3	25	2	1	-	3	-	31	53	40	42	4	56	9	75	90	110	187	526	
CHUMPA	12.4.60	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	-	14	1	-	-	4	-	21	51	32	105	-	107	1	9	49	58	110	154	412	
SADP	13.4.60	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	-	14	1	2	-	1	-	31	40	24	83	-	101	0	9	52	50	90	125	345
SANJOL	15.4.60	2	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	16	11	1	1	-	4	1	25	70	20	62	-	70	18	48	45	69	84	281		
UNJOL	16.4.60	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	10	11	2	1	-	4	-	17	71	14	66	-	75	18	43	36	83	98	281		
UNJOL	17.4.60	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	2	12	11	5	1	3	-	3	-	36	82	18	81	-	40	2	68	40	99	118	353	
KONCE	18.4.60	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	2	27	1	-	-	1	-	24	81	15	76	1	91	6	38	34	77	106	300	
LEKAP	19.4.60	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6	1	5	-	-	-	2	-	14	36	7	36	-	39	2	3	27	27	34	46	156
WILKINSON	19.4.60	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	7	27	11	24	-	33	1	5	13	11	35	46	110	
GERAJOL	20.4.60	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	11	1	11	-	-	-	-	15	44	13	48	-	53	2	7	30	26	41	69	182	
KUMBAM	21.4.60	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	1	8	-	-	4	-	15	53	21	48	1	55	2	1	34	30	44	69	208	
CATSCHE	21.4.60	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	27	9	31	-	35	2	1	21	27	36	51	137	
MUSEP	23.4.60	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	14	-	8	2	-	-	-	15	73	20	66	1	75	1	9	42	42	74	101	283	
LEKAP	25.4.60	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	2	3	1	2	25	7	12	3	5	-	4	2	49	92	34	104	-	47	2	2	88	82	112	172	528
LEKAP	26.4.60	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	13	-	2	-	3	-	20	76	17	84	1	84	17	53	51	110	115	352	
KOPA	27.4.60	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	2	-	12	3	1	-	2	-	14	55	18	40	3	45	2	1	30	37	54	59	200
SANJOL	28.4.60	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	13	-	1	-	1	-	5	37	4	33	-	34	1	5	17	15	35	48	131
LEKAP	29.4.60	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	20	-	-	-	1	3	5	7	2	10	2	4	-	6	-	32	82	34	73	2	92	1	4	52	63	81	102	330

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1960

Komori Census Division II

Govt. Print.—442/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average	Child		Adults																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M					F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

