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STATION: Finschhafen

VOLUME No: 11

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1959 - 1960

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: FINSCHHAFEN ACC. NO: 496
 VOL. NO: 11 : 1959/1960 NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 4

REPORT NO.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE NO.
[1] 10-59/60	1-21	WHITEHEAD, R.G. CPO	YABIM CENSUS DIVISION		2.11.59 - 18.11.59	
[2] 12-51/60	1-9	WHITE T.W. ADO	SIASSI CENSUS DIVISION		13.1.60 - 29.1.60	
[3] 13-59/60	1-30	WHITEHEAD R.G. CPO	MAWE RIVER VALLEY: KCD	MAP	1.12.59 - 18.12.59	
[4] 14-59/60	1-18	WHITE T.W. ADO	DEDUA HUBE KOTTE		22.2.60 - 13.3.60	
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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1959/60

FINSCHHAFEN & KALOLO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>FINSCHHAFEN</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	Mape 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

DIRECTOR

30.5.67



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FIN 10-59/60

Patrol Conducted by P.G. WHITEHEAD. C.P.O.

Area Patrolled YABIM CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans T. DOWNES. C.P.O.

Natives 1 P.N.G.C. & 1 AG. TRAINEE.

Duration—From 2/11/59 to 18/11/59

Number of Days 17.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

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

Medical/...../18.

Map Reference LAE. 2034 (4in.-1in.) LANGEMAK BAY 3669 (1m.-2in.) PINSCH. 0393. (1m.-1in.)

Objects of Patrol (1). EXPLAIN FUNCTION AIM & PURPOSE OF L.G. COUNCILS.
(2). REVISE CENSUS. (3). GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29.12.59

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

30.5.67

Popul

Females in Child Birth	MIC	
	In	
	M	F

67-6-9

11th January, 1960.

**The District Officer,
Korobe District,
Lae.**

Patrol Report No. FIN. 10-59/60.

A very good report from this young Officer. It is well presented and it is refreshing to receive such a document spelt correctly, unlike many others that have been submitted recently.

For the information of the Assistant District Officer "a dogmatic overbearing approach is most undesirable" anywhere.

Reports reveal the urgent necessity for all members of the Field Staff to explain carefully the aims and objectives of area administration. It is not only the work of the Native Local Government Council Supervising Officer. Even in the Gazelle Peninsula where Councils have operated for nine years, the people still require constant advice and explanation.

I note that Mr. Whitehead prefers arbitration and conciliation to adjudication - a good attitude.

Other reports from the Kuon Peninsula advise a slow but steady modification of the pre-war mission influence. Land litigation between the natives and the Mission would have been unthinkable at that time. It is stated that the Administration is gaining prestige as the Mission loses it, and these facts confirm the contention.

Generally, the greatest obstacle to education is the opposition of the mothers to whom they are a great help in routine domestic and garden work.

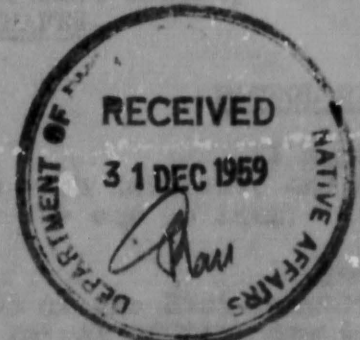
You will need to keep a wary eye on the absentee percentages. From what I remember there are few opportunities for employment adjacent to the YABIM Division, so that most of the labour would be too far away to get home frequently. It might not be too serious if the majority are employed at Lae.


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

67-6-9✓

It might be well to advise Mr. Whitehead that until very, very recently, the Mission in the Finschhafen Sub-District has been the only agency to give any assistance whatsoever to the Natives in the matter of economic and agricultural development.

This applies also to other areas in this District, especially the WAIN Sub-District, where Natives have been able to obtain cattle purely through the good graces of the Lutheran Mission. These people now own 127 head of cattle. They would have none if it had not been for the Mission.



[Handwritten Signature]
(D. J. [unclear])
DISTRICT OFFICER.

→ c.c. The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

... For information. Mr. Whitehead's report is attached.

DNA/BJH

30-1-5/2019

District Office,
Morebe District,
L A E.

29th December, 1959.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN. 10-59/60.

I have read Mr. Whitehead's Patrol Report with interest and agree that he has submitted a good report for one so inexperienced.

If you read D.M.A. Circular Instruction No. 205 of the 21st October, 1959, you will notice that a Cadet Patrol Officer may solo patrol on the completion of one years service as a Cadet. Mr. Whitehead, I believe, had only been in the Administration for about 7 months at the time he commenced this patrol. I note that he was accompanied by yet another Cadet Patrol Officer much junior to himself. I do not favour two such inexperienced Officers patrolling, even in such a well settled area as the Dedua. I believe that little of lasting benefit can be achieved by them, and in fact that certain harm could result from patrols being conducted by such inexperienced Officers.

You will comply in all respects with Circular Instruction No. 205, and even when Mr. Whitehead has completed his 12 months in the Administration and is permitted to patrol solo, I do not want him to be accompanied by other Cadets. These Cadets should accompany either yourself or other experienced Officers such as Mr. Martin, or even Agricultural or other Officers to gain experience.

Please let me know the result of your investigations into the SGKANING land, when completed.

Livestock. I find Mr. Whitehead's remarks under this heading about "the prices asked being contrary to the Council and local Administration policy of curbing inflationary livestock prices" to be difficult to understand. The prices quoted, i.e. £5 for a kid and £30 for a heifer, are, in fact, quite reasonable, and not in fact too high as Mr. Whitehead suggests. For his information, the Administration charges £8 for a goat and £30 is quite a reasonable price for a yearling heifer.

Villages. Regulation 112B of the Native Administration Regulations provides for the pulling down of a house under certain conditions. If the houses are as bad as stated, this Regulation should be used.

Missions. I am at a loss to understand what Mr. Whitehead means when he states:-

"Contrary to local Administration policy, they are concentrating on improving the range of subsistence crops even to the extent of having cattle herds in every village."

TW.FJN.

FIN. 30/1-1203.

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.
Moro District.

7th. December, 1959.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN. 10-59/60.

Attached please find two (2) copies of the above report together with Claims for Camping Allowance to cover nights actually camped out.

Mr. Whitehead has carried out a thorough and very good patrol for a junior officer. What weaknesses are apparent are the result of inexperience and not due to lack of diligence and care. His approach in dealing with the natives is sound. In a Council area, particularly, a dogmatic overbearing approach is most undesirable.

Comments under the various heads are as follows:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The BUTALA group of villages are the most backward in the area. The Council is providing a stimulant and the position is improving.

Constant propaganda and explanation is necessary to clarify in the minds of the people the council systems and functions. We can only "master slowly" in this regard.

It is pleasing to note that Mr. Whitehead took pains to explain "Councils".

The SOKANING land complaint will be investigated.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The emphasis has been on economic development and will continue to be so. Such development cannot be foisted upon the people. The desire for better things must stem from the natives themselves and this desire is created by providing new "wants" and incentives for a higher standard of living. I believe this is being achieved.

The Lotte-Yabim L.G. Council recently formed an Agricultural Committee. This Committee will ensure cash crops are properly cleaned and cared for as laid down in Council Rule No. 5 of 1958.

The F.M.D.S. is functioning actively and efficiently throughout the Yabim area.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Expansion is, as always, limited by finance, but it is planned to extend the Yabim road east to BUKAUA when possible.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

I am generally satisfied with the position. Councillors and Village Committees are on the whole performing their duties in a most gratifying manner.

The criterion for success in a Council area however, is to fully involve the people in the problems that arise and not to regard the Councillors or committee members as autocratic heads. We have not yet reached this stage.

CENSUS.

The birth rate in relation to deaths is very pleasing. The high degree of absenteeism is most unsatisfactory.

MISSIONS.


The Mission is to be commended, not condemned for the policy of improving the range of subsistence crops. Such a policy does not conflict with local Administration crops. It must be realized that while cash-cropping has been strongly encouraged it was done with the view of creating marginal and not total enterprises.

To my knowledge there is no conflicting Mission and Administration agricultural policy in this Sub-District.

EDUCATION. (APPENDIX "A".)

I accompanied the D.E.O. on his visits to various Yabim villages and his talks were, I am quite sure, fully understood. The result was quite pleasing as capacity enrollments have been accepted for KAMBILI school for next year.

Most of the anomalies mentioned by Mr. Whitehead in this section have been investigated by the D.E.O. and remedial measures are being taken by this Office and the Council.



.....

T.W. WHITE.
Assistant District Officer.

D I A R Y.

- Tuesday, 3/11/59. A.M. To SIMBANG, by motor vehicle and canoe - 25 mins. Accompanied by P.O. F. Martin and C.P.O. T. Downes. Censused and inspected. Returned to Gagidu p.m.
- Wednesday, 4/11/59. A.M. To NASING, ATU by motor transport. Met Mr. A.D.O. J. White. Accompanied by Mr. C.P.O. T. Downes. Censused and inspected. Returned to Gagidu p.m.
- Thursday, 5/11/59. A.M. To KOLEM by motor transport. Accompanied by Mr. C.P.O. T. Downes. Censused and inspected. Inspected DEDUA settlement. Slept overnight.
- Friday, 6/11/59. A.M. To KAMLOA by motor transport. Accompanied by Mr. C.P.O. T. Downes. Censused and inspected. Returned to GAGIDU p.m.
- Monday, 9/11/59. A.M. To BUGEIN (GINGALA). Accompanied by Mr. C.P.O. T. Downes. Censused and inspected. P.M. Inspected GINGALA Hamlet. There are approx. 40 people at GINGALA and 90 at BUGEIN. Returned to Gagidu.
- Tuesday, 10/11/59. A.M. To KWALANSAM, by motor transport. Accompanied by Mr. C. P. O. T. Downes. Inspected and censused. Slept overnight.
- Wednesday, 11th/11/59. A.M. TO KASANGA. Accompanied by Mr. C.P.O. T. Downes. Inspected and Censused. To GAUINLABU. (1hr. 10 mins. walk). P.M. Inspected and Censused. Slept over night.
- Thursday 12/11/59. A.M. To SOKONING. (40 mins). Accompanied by Mr. C.P.O. T. Downes. Censused and Inspected. Slept over night.
- Friday, 13/11/59. A.M. Walked to road head at LAGOWEN Mission. (40 mins). Better road than descending to BUGEIN. The possibility of using the newly opened road up the Butaweng Pipeline should be investigated. This should be even shorter. Returned to GAGIDU by motor transport.
- Monday, 16/11/59. A.M. Left DREGERHAFEN per M.V. "FISH-BOAT" 5.50 a.m. arrived BUTALA at 8.30. Inspected and Censused. P.M. Inspected TIBUDU (15mins walk). Censused. Slept at BUTALA.
- Tuesday, 17/11/59. A.M. To BUSENG. (30 mins). Inspected and Censused. P.M. To EUKAUSIP (40 mins). Inspected and Censused. Slept over night.
- Wednesday, 18/11/59. A.M. To MANGE. (1hr. 30mins). Inspected and Censused. P.M. To BUSEGA. Inspected and Censused. To roadhead at MALASIKA (15 mins). Lost two patrol boxes whilst crossing river. Recovered both. To GAGIDU.

INTRODUCTION.

The Yabim Census Division was last patrolled by a Routine Administration Patrol in July, 1957. There have been two Local Government Election Patrols in the intervening years.

The lack of general patrols due to lack of staff should provide no reason for grave concern, as the Sub-District Office is situated in the centre of the Division, and vehicular roads extend from MALASIKA north through the Division. The KOTTE-YABIM Local Government Council has also taken over certain matters of administration and it acts as a mouth-piece for both the people and the Government, and is a force in general development.

The people of the Yabim census Division are of very mixed ethnic origin. Some villages have strong ties with other areas due to descent. TAMI IS. people come from SIASSI IS. and have recently settled on the coast at MALASIKA. The people west of MALASIKA have ties with the BUKAUA people (Morobe Sub-District) the villages further west (Iae Sub-District) and the KOTTE Census Division. The inland villages of GAUPLABU and SOKANING have very strong descent, trade and language ties with the Mape people, fought the former land owners off the land and were only organized into villages when the Lutheran Mission arrived.

The patrol followed by 5 months an Agricultural patrol, and the Assistant District Education Officer was in the Division during the period of my patrol. Both exerted reasonable influence and considerable discussion. This patrol acted in some capacity as a "follow up" in these matters. Local Government aims, functions, and future possibilities were also discussed in each community.

Mr. A.D.O. T.W. White patrolled 2 villages, I accompanied him to a further one. (NASINGALATU). Mr. P.O. F. Martin accompanied me to GINGALA and Mr. C.P.O. T. Downes accompanied the patrol except for the final week to gain experience.

As per D.N.A. Circular Instruction No. 267 para. 5 (b), I have not included factual information (e.g. subsistence crops) which has been previously recorded, except where further comment is necessary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The unsettled state, lethargic attitude and apathy of the western YABIM villages of TIGEDU, BUTALA, BUSENG and BUKAUSIP seems to have largely disappeared. Nevertheless, they find it hard to settle small complaints amongst themselves, and put undue weight on these grievances to the extent of playing more interest in them than in anything else at discussions and council meetings. The Filariasis which shows itself in Elephantiasis is not present now according to the local A.P.O.

As a whole the YABIM Local Government Council (Kotte-Yabim) is obviously very successful. The committee system in the villages is very strong. Complaints are heard there first and proceed to the Council and then the District Office if they cannot be settled. Councillors and Committee men seem to have strong prestige. All occurrences, addresses by government officials etc. are actively discussed regularly.

The YABIM people do not seem to be progressing as fast as or as active as the people of higher inland census divisions.

Only in one village (MANGE) was there any complaints from the leaders as to being ignored by the people. They had been acting as Luluais and assembling the people every day, to proclaim the work. As elsewhere I explained their position as servants of the people, and advised them to assemble the people only when really necessary for community work and no more than once a week and less if possible. The responsibility of the "mass" to their elected representatives was explained to the people.

At all times I acted through these councillors, in every village I had extra discussions with them, urging them to "show the way" by planting and caring for more cash crops and by sending their children to school.

Most complaints are settled through the Council or the District Office. A number of small marital worries were presented in the western Yabim and settled by agreement.

At Simbung there was a general complaint that a T.B. patient from the nearby T.B. hospital at Butaweng walked across the new bridge and removed vines for basket making. The SIMBUNGS dislike the idea of T.B. patients on their land and the removal of their vines.

North of KOLEM a small group of people from DEDUA 9 years ago settled by agreement on KOLEM ground. They were to build a store and a copra buying centre. Their pigs died and they have no business and the KOLEMS want them to go home. They agree to go but want time to plant new gardens in their home area.

There are a number of land disputes with the Lutheran Mission in the process of being decided at the moment. A new one was brought to light at SOKONING. Five or six years ago a number of coconuts were planted on what the mission claim in their ground. The SOKOKINGS say that the ground was not sold to the Mission, only the timber rights. The natives want to wait before proceeding further until the head of the Mission in Lae returns from leave. It would appear that it is mission ground. As the coconuts are among the best cleared and lined in the Census Division it may be possible to get the Mission to sell the 2.3 acres.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

(a). Subsistence.

The YABIM are shifting subsistence gardeners and fishermen. Gardening takes place on the lower hill slopes and the flats below them. This is an area of reasonable fertile, deep soil, bordered to the seaward by coral and black sand beaches and inland by chemically formed limestone.

The soil colour varies between red and black and has a strong granular development. Certain areas are subject to floods during the wet. The natives have learnt the technique and benefit of drainage from the army and these areas have a good potential. Taro thrives in water logged areas, similar benefits being derived as in irrigated fields in KALASA.

Subsistence garden methods in the Yabim have been described in detail in earlier reports. No changes worthy of comment were noticed.

(b). Cash Cropping.

Coconuts:

This is the oldest crop in the Division. Legend has it that TAMI Is. is the home of coconuts. At one stage they were not eaten by certain peoples as the two coconut "eyes" aided to form a human face in their imagination, and they refused to eat human spirits.

The copra industry has been saved in the division by the German plantings. Small scattered, closely planted coconut blocks are now coming into bearing. The coconuts planted recently under D.A.S.F. supervision are overgrown.

A large area of young coconuts west of BUTALA have succumbed to kunai and pitpit. In other areas dry coconuts are not discovered until they have rooted and leafed due to bush growth.

The people were advised not to make copra from these "KRUS" but to extend their line with these.

To combat the bush problem they were advised to plant "BEAN" (GABAB-YABIM) (*CENTROCEMA PUBESCENS*). No definite policy on a second crop under the coconuts has been devised and thus no mention of the possibility was made.

Half the coconuts planted by SIMBANG, KOLEM and KAMLOA between KOLEM and KAMLOA were planted on damp upturned koronas (ex. U.S. Cemetery), and are very stunted. The rest suffer from the deaden result of "work bung". Work bung in coconuts is still carried on in TIGEDU, BJKAUSIP, MANGE and BUSIGA. They agreed that it would be better if individuals were responsible, but I doubt if any move will be made. It would appear that they need a special date for a meeting to start - they each lack the spark though they appear to agree on need. New Guinea Rhinoceros beetle was observed over the entire area.

Cocoa:

Cocoa has been planted under reasonable D.A.S.F. supervision. No diseases were observed but the custom of leaving burnt logs in the garden has been borrowed from subsistence cropping. There has been no great increase in cocoa plantings except in the western Yabim villages. Many blocks are slightly overgrown. The people are apparently waiting for the results of the first crops before extending. They were notified that an Agricultural Officer would patrol the Yabim in 4-6 months and would enforce the Cocoa law stringently. Many gardens are a little below the lawful 500 trees.

Coffee:

D.A.S.F. is not stressing coffee in this area but waiting until the above two industries are running on correct lines. GAUINLABU and SOKONING both have planted highland coffee though they are only 1,000' above sea level. They were advised it would be best to use this coffee as markers and plant lowland coffee from the nurseries at Gagidu or Nasingalatu.

Rice:

Rice was planted in 1955 but none is grown now. A bad season and the attention shown by pigs to it are possibly the main reasons for its failure. Rainfall in this area is not very reliable and crop failures are to be expected in any annual crop. This, in conjunction with the fluctuation market price has resulted in the decision not to expand this crop on an economic basis.

The need for economic progress was stressed. They were advised to plant cash crops on their own ground and not in "work bung". The ease and benefits of extending cash crops by a few trees every year was explained.

Many villagers I feel recognise the benefits of cash crops but complain that their sons all are working in other centres (mainly Lae, Rabaul and Manus) and the preliminary work of clearing and planting is too much for them. To a certain extent this is only an excuse but the lack of labour is a very obvious reason for the slowness of expansion in this area.

This area has a good potential but is retarded by disease (malaria, filaria and black fever shown by prevailing elephantiasis), knowledge and labour. I feel that work bung should be obviously discouraged but some lead or extra push is needed to ensure an overall economic progress. I find that there is a general feeling of wait and see - let the other village start first. In my opinion discussion of methods for a few hours in every village is not sufficient. The people everywhere have in the past, and continue to ask for guidance lasting for at least a week. If a group of villages agreed to set aside at least one week for cocoa/

coconut production and a certain amount of preparation work was finished, it should be possible for a team of agricultural trainees under the supervision of an Agricultural Officer and/or a member of this Department to direct the correct methods of cultivation. It may be necessary for two weeks to be set aside. The first for clearing and the second for lining and planting after the debris has dried and been burnt. This would be far better and more efficient than going into an area once or twice a year and sending in a agricultural trainee occasionally and hoping things will be better next time.

A large number of people have permission to prepare ground for cocoa and have the desire to plant, but the extra enthusiasm stirred up by the Agricultural patrol died before any progress was made.

This scheme would of course not be compulsory and would be carried out through and by the L.G. Council.

The training over a two week period of selected enthusiastic young men by the D.A.S.F. staff at Gagidu to be started next year is an excellent idea, but is still leaving things too much to fate.

(c). Livestock.

The only cattle in the Yabin are owned by the Mission who in its economic program is urging grazing for domestic purposes; but the prices asked by the Mission (£5 for a kid, £30 for a heifer) are too high and are contrary to the Council and local Administration policy of curbing inflationary livestock prices. The natives, according to my enquiries, are very interested in goats, and perhaps it would be worthwhile to investigate this possibility. I feel that goats, properly pegged, would aid in the cleaning of mature coconut blocks, as well as providing meat and milk.

Fowls of various qualities thrive in the villages. Dogs are numerous in most villages and are used for hunting.

Pigs seem to have lost favour. The villagers are apparently more willing to kill them than build compounds as advised by M.O.'s (health reasons) and Agricultural Officers (breeding purposes), P.O.'s and their own Councillors. They eat the larger pigs and keep the piglets. Only in Simbang were pigs obviously running around the village. If goats replaced pigs they could be tied in the coconut plantations and would not need fences. It was suggested everywhere that if a suitable bend in a river was found, only one fence would be needed to fence in the point for pigs. At Busang especially there is a very good U shaped bend.

TRADE.

(a). Native.

This area has considerable trade ties. Some villages would be capable of producing a number of the imported goods, but say they realise that other areas are not as well off, and the riches of the area must be spread to all.

Clay pots are imported from two areas. The small mouthed come from Gingala in the nearby Kalasa Census Division and are traded for shell "tambu". The large mouthed are from Salamoia and Lakonu near Morobe, traded for bilums, and kundu pass pass (arm decorations).

Fish nets come from Siassi or Bukaua (Morobe) where pig nets are also obtained.

The most organized trade is from TUAM IS. (Siassi). The expert TJAM sailors cross the Vitiaz Straits in April, and bring dogs, shell TAMBU (from Rabaul) Pass Pass native tobacco, curved pig's teeth Daryor stones (GORINA) Pull Pull and wooden plates. They return in 5 hours when the favourable winds spring up in May, and take with them Bilums, kwila (for plates) and the primary products for various types of pass pass.

Coconut hand bags are made in every village, especially on TAMI IS. Reed handbags come from LARBOP (Lae), WARIC and SATTTELBERG in exchange for bilums and pass pass.

Kwila plates are also made in Tami Is. and at Malasika.

PANDANUS leaf shawls are made in the western YABIM villages. Betel nut, wallabies, tero and galip ~~nut~~ are taken from the Schonig area to the coast in return for saucepans, dogs, coconuts and plates.

Trade has been disrupted by the arrival of the European and the trade stores, but tradition and the excitement of the trading ventures are strong factors in the continuance of pre-European trading patterns.

(b). European.

Copra is sold to the Mission, Burns Philp and other traders or the Copra Marketing Board, Lae. Approximately £2 per bag is the general price. Higher returns are obtained if the trouble is taken to transport it to Lae.

The newly formed Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society does not receive copra from the Western Villages as they prefer to sell to Lae direct. The proposed copra/cocoa store at BUTALA may change this. A very good anchorage, especially in the N.W. season is available here. The F.M.D.S. price of 4¹/₂d. per 2b. is possibly the best available, but it is hard to explain this to the natives as few have any ideas of set prices for exact weight. Some effort should be made to ensure they do understand this. A list of subscribers by villages would be very helpful in providing information as to how much each village is involved in this venture, and therefore an indication of the type of reception to discussions on the Society, and the type of address that should be given.

There are now three native owned craft in the Yabim, the M.V. KERI KERI having been recently purchased by a group of Tami Islanders headed by GASON. It would be reasonably safe to say that this craft could be overhauled and repaired as was the M.V. TAMI.

Roads & Bridges.

War time vehicular roads (18miles) are maintained and extend from Malasika north and west into the Hube and Kotte Divisions.

Bridges are still the curse of this area. The Administration built bridges are invariably rebuilt every 4-6 years. The only two substantial bridges in the Yabim, in fact in the whole Sub-District are Mission built using cement bases. The outlay is well worth while as these bridges would appear to be able to last at least ten years without attention which is in contrast to the patched Administration bridges.

While realising the shortage of finance in the Territory it is vital that vehicular roads in this division are maintained, as they are the centre of the slowly expanding web of roads in the Sub-District which are vital to the Political and Social

progress of this Sub-District.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(a). Villages.

Villages in this area are not very good. Built of wartime materials they are just shanty towns. Exceptions are MALASIKA and KOLEM.

A study of methods and materials of building in KAMLOA has just been completed by myself. The natives seem quite willing to return to using native materials when war time materials rust and rot away. There has been an improvement in design larger, cleaner and more ventilated houses, due to apparently the use of the new materials. It appears that these improvements would be incorporated in any future native material house.

A small hamlet north of MANGE, built by Mape natives who work a mission owned plantation there, and another group of houses built by men from the WONDOKAI area, north of KOLEM are very delapidated, and degrading. The latter villages will soon come under Council ruling when their villages join the Kotte-Yabim council. The KOLEM people are very indignant and are going to prosecute.

(b). Village Officials and Local Government.

A committee of the Kotte-Yabim L.G. Council patrolled the area about a month previous to the patrol, and was very successful in my opinion. As recorded in the medical report, their usefulness was retarded by the lack of detailed knowledge of hygiene requirements. Their orders are being followed in every case as the Council and Councillors have acquired a deep respect from the voters.

In some cases, especially north of the Mape I felt that the actual leaders had not been elected but this may change when the power that a council position brings is recognised.

The committee members in each village are regarding themselves as luluais rather than directors of the decisions of the voters. This was explained at length in every village.

The ex-luluais are still holding village books in many villages.

CENSUS.

Census Statistics were revised in all villages. These show an increase of 243 births as to 45 deaths over the two year period. This is ample indication of the benefits these people are receiving from the good medical facilities available.

The percentage of adult male labour absent is still high, and is undoubtedly slowing economic social and political development in the YABIM. It is to be hoped that whilst away they learn from their employers something of value. The mission plantations in this area are not much of an example at all, nor is the small Administration block in Gagidu of much help.

The pros and cons of absenteeism has been discussed strongly before. Appendix C gives the male percentage for 1956, 1957 and 1959. There has been a slight decrease from 1956 in the total of absentees and an increase of the overall potential.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The natives of this area have been under Mission influence for over 70 years thus many European customs artifacts

and legends have been forgotten.

(b). A legend in KAMLOA has it that one family in the village has descended from a female who was found in a fish. There was quite an amount of detail but the interesting point is that the child was found only 60 years ago - after the Germans arrived in the area.

The natives of BUKAUSIP who built a house tambarin at a recent Finschhafen Agricultural Show, have obviously been discussing the men's cult between themselves. The young boys seem to know just as much as their elders. There was not sufficient time spent here to prolong enquiries, but I hope to be able to continue them at a later date. The similarity in a number of details with the customs of the BUKAUA people was noted (the conception of the Soup among the BUKAUA and KAI tribes of New Guinea, M.W. Ackermann, Lutheran Mission, 1944.

Trading customs were discussed in as much detail as possible in every village with the aim of obtaining a general picture of trading customs throughout the Sub-District.

(c). No specimens were noted during the patrol except the oft mentioned TAMI IS. carvings and plates. Prices seem to have risen since 1955, as large plates fetch up to £4 medium size bowls (12" diameter) now sell at about £2.

MISSIONS.

The only Mission in this Sub-District (Lutheran) has considerable influence in the YABIM. Every village has a church and almost every village a school.

Nevertheless, there is general resentment around the borders of the large mission free land holdings and a number of land disputes are awaiting settlement.

The mission has influence in social and economic development as it trains not only pastors teachers and medical orderlies, but also trains young men in technical and agricultural techniques.

Contrary to local Administration policy, they are concentrating on improving the range of subsistence crops even to the extent of having cattle herds in every village.

This ignores the need for finance from cash crops in order for the YABIM to help themselves in political, social and economic fields but especially political fields.

Their policy is also apparently contradictory as they expect each congregation to be self-supporting and charge almost exorbitant prices for goats and dairy cattle.

It is understandable that a religious organisation does not wish to enter the economic field when contacting the natives but when it does, I feel some attempt should be made to have them follow the Administration plans for economic development as the dangers of two contradictory plans being carried on at once are obvious. There should be at least some move to have discussions on economic development in order that both the Administration and Mission have a more concrete idea of the other's aims.

CONCLUSION.

The general impression gained during the patrol was that the YABIM people and the YABIM area has a large economic and political potential. Reasonable speedy political development is being prevented by the lack of large economic exploitation.

Ways to overcome the "wait and see" attitude in cash cropping have been suggested.

Strong pressure on more universal education to a high standard is necessary if the YABIM is to progress politically and economically beyond a position where they depend on outsiders to direct and influence changes. Also the YABIM'S will be unable to play their correct role in helping the more backward in this sub-district and territory until some of her brightersons and daughters are educated.

P. Whitehead

P. WHITEHEAD.

C.P.O.

APPENDIX "A".

EDUCATION.

There are 9 Lutheran Mission schools in the Yaom. These take children up to Standard 4 a new batch of children being taken in every 4 years. The standard of these schools is in some cases dubious.

The alternative is to send children to the V.H. school at Kambili. This means that most students would be boarders which in my opinion is not a very satisfactory situation, if the children start school at the desired age of 5-6.

The Kambili school has been the centre of considerable discontent, after the first wave of enthusiasm died after its opening. Parents found that it was hard to keep a regular supply of food moving to the school and stated that their children kept running away because they were frightened and were always losing their belongings. The school is now losing students faster than it is gaining them.

I do not feel that the visit of the D.E.O. was as successful here as at the other V.H.S. in gaining new students. His address to the school children was not completely understood, and the parents are not sure what he said. Nevertheless it is strongly recommended that such visits are made at least once a year, preferably prior to the new school year.

The suggestion that two of the parents live at the school every week and look after the children was very well received, especially at Butala Tgedu the Kasanga and Sokaneng areas. The food situation could be overcome by planting large gardens as at other schools which could be supervised by the parents.

All understood that there was no chance of more schools until Kambili was filled.

The children from Kolem, Simbang and Timbulum Plantation are in the rather queer position of having to walk a further 3 miles past the V.H.S. at Gagidu as there is no sleeping accommodation provided there, despite its availability. Students from Kamloa walk north to Siki.

In contrast to the almost lackadaisical approach shown by parents to this school, is the proud manner in which they agree that it is their Council school and belongs to them.

In order that the school is to be successful next year and in ensuring years it will be necessary to hold a general meeting of parents, organized through the Council, at which methods of attracting and holding school children would be agreed upon and if the above "chaperone" scheme was accepted, as I feel it will be, a roster drawn up. Everyone appears to be in favour of the "chaperone" scheme but every village is waiting for someone else to proceed.

Another necessary item for complete conviction in the benefits of education is for a few highly trained native specialists to visit the area. These people have been so often told that a long stretch of education will allow them to hold high administrative posts such as doctors, P.O's, Agric, Officers, Missionaries, etc., but as in cash cropping they still want to see this finished product first, before venturing themselves. So far they have only seen second rate clerks, and sub-standard semi-skilled labourers emerge from Dregerhafen Intermediate School.

Throughout the patrol the need for education at a young age over a long period was stressed. The need for highly trained natives for the further progress of this country, and the monetary gain to those people was explained. They apparently

accepted the idea that education is not the key to "the cargo" but that it does open a vast field of skilled and highly trained well paid jobs.

A note of the possibility of obtaining expert craftsmen from TAMI IS. should be made. Children there grow up in an environment where using their hands to carve wood is natural. If a number of the brighter students were urged to attend school with the aim of a technical education in Lae, I feel sure that a favourable final result would ensure. Even at the present time the Administration obtains its carpenters from these Islands, and these tradesmen do excellent work considering their lack of education.

APPENDIX "B".

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

Aseparate report to a patrol report of the YABIM.

Village hygiene was satisfactory in most villages. All villages appear to be following instructions issued by D.N.A. and P.H.D. patrols.

An inspection patrol by a committee of the Kotte-Yabim Council a few weeks previously greatly aided in the cleanliness and correct hygiene practices in all villages. It was a pity that these councillors were not given instruction prior to their patrol or were accompanied by an A.P.O. from Gagida. In a number of cases they overlooked rather obvious bad practices or unsatisfactory latrines.

Rubbish in most villages is disposed quite simply and apparently without ill effect straight into the sea.

Three points should be noticed from the census figure.

A. The influence of the A.P.O. and cleanliness of the village of KOLEM is reflected in the lack of deaths to 15 births over two years in a population of 159. Nearby SIMBANG which has very poor latrines and many roaming pigs had 7 deaths with a population of 195 over the same period.

B. The unsanitary state and freedom of pigs in BUSIGA apparently were the cause of the death of one child (9-13 years) who died during a severe attack of diarrhoea.

C. The death of one mother and child in childbirth at BUKASIP draws notice to the fact that only a few mothers in this western YABIM attend hospital during pregnancy.

The A.P.O's of the area seem to be doing a reasonable job. Where their influence is strong (e.g. KAMLOA) they even act as town planners, establish good distances between houses and improve the layout of the village. A.P.O. MOIN of NASINGALATU did not appear at Sokoning and apparently only visits this village occasionally.

The panacea of the YABIM is penicillin which is administered to all comers.

APPENDIX "C".

Percentage of male absentees 1956 - 1959.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1959.</u>
BANG.	19%	41%	18%
KOLEM.	63%	48%	26%
+ KAMLOA.	35%	44%	52%
NASINGALATU.	52%	56%	47%
GINGALA.	40%	58%	29%
KWALANSAM	68%	49%	39%
GAUVNIABU.	38%	57%	33%
SOKCNING.	38%	57%	26%
BUTALA.	37%	62%	42%
+ TIGEDU.	30%	56%	59%
BUSENG+	50%	56%	55%
BUKASIP.	29%	35%	29%
MANGE.	0%	41%	20%
BUSIGA.	23.3%	45%	28%
WANAM.	61.9%	60%	56%
KALAL.	29.6%	74%	59%

+ Villages with a rising percentage of male absentees.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957/60

Govt. Print - 513/10.57. - 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 Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Children bearing age	Chi'd			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								
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant		Number of Children bearing age		Average of Family		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F								
SIGINDI	3 Nov	11	5			1				1						5		2	3	1	4	5		4		4	2	1		16	50	12	35	2	35	50	43	46	40	195		
NASINGULATU	4 "	21	16	2			1			1						3		3	1	2	20	19	17	3	20	14	14	1	41	78	28	66	4	66	3.1	73	72	63	77	399		
KOLEM	5 "	5	10															2	2	3	3	1	7	2	9	3	3		8	32	10	30	2	30	3.1	30	39	29	33	159		
KALOR	6 "	9	6													1		2	3	1	4	7	4	10	2	4	1	2	10	33	20	31	3	34	3.5	34	58	38	36	195		
GINDALA	9 "	3	10													1	1					8	4	3		11	10	1	1	10	37	14	31	3	31	2.7	35	35	35	35	178	
KALANSAM	10 "	8	12					1	1					2				1			1	9	2	9		4	1	4	2	14	46	13	36	1	36	3.9	46	46	35	42	200	
KASANDA	11 "	9	3													1	1					5	1	7		1		1	2	6	40	17	24	6	24	3.4	36	36	30	27	145	
GAUINLADU	11 "	5	6													1				1	1	3	6		1	1			5	21	9	14	3	14	3.4	16	36	16	45	123		
SORONG	12 "	5	6					1										1	2			4		4		2		2	1	13	28	10	23	3	23	3.1	33	25	23	26	120	
BUTALA	17 "	4	2															4	1	1	3	5		4	1				6	19	5	14	1	14	2.5	20	19	15	20	84		
TIGEDU	17 "	3	6							1												1	6	3	4			1	5	17	6	18	18	3.4	15	21	9	18	47			
BUSING	18 "	6	2													1	1					6	2	5		1	1	1	6	20	8	18	18	3.9	19	20	11	20	86			
BUKASIP	18 "	4	2													1	2			1	3	2		4		4	1	10	24	6	22	1	22	3.0	22	15	19	24	93			
MANDAI	19 "	1	12													1	1			1	1	3		3		4	1	10	5	20	5	21	1	21	17	24	19	20	88			
BUSEGA	19 "	5	13													1	1			1	2			1	1	1			9	35	8	31	4	31	2.0	28	45	32	34	152		
WANAH	4 "	9	9													1	3					1	20	9	3	6	4	1	1	17	40	14	41	3	39	2.5	41	31	44	52	212	
KALAL	4 "	5	5															2		1	11	8	2			2	1		8	22	8	24	25	3.5	19	25	21	28	117			
TOTAL		118				2	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	2	1	15	11	1	12	22	11	24				56	79	13	66	35	35	7	189	56	482	479	550	485	590	577	2,62

67-6-23.

27th June, 1960.

District Officer,
Korohe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report No. 12B/59-60.

Young Officers should beware of placing too much emphasis on any one aspect of village administration. Natives are well aware that such visitors have particular idiosyncrasies and tend to concentrate on them. Some like latrines, others gardens, yet others roads and pig fences and housing, and officials, and village hygiene and so on. They watch for such specialities and hastily conform only to the relevant one.

Where there is suspicion of tax evasion by the idlerly students, there is no harm in requiring a certificate from the resident Missionary to check their bona fides.

I agree that the less experienced Officers will be expected to carry the brunt of routine patrolling in the very near future, in view of the ministerial requirement of full control by 1963. As you are no doubt aware such a demand will place the burden of consolidation and penetration on the more experienced men to the prejudice of more sophisticated areas. I strongly advise you to get your less experienced men capable of sole duties as soon as possible.

You and your Officers are to be congratulated on the emphasis on concentrated contact patrol work.

It is unwise to generalise concerning groups of natives or in fact groups of anyone; such as all the Malai Island people (400) are "lazy and indolent". If even one fails to conform to this determination, the statement is not true; however, such an assessment is illogical, especially in that it is a snap judgment conceived during what the diary of the 26th January indicates as a pretty cursory visitation to an island not patrolled for over one year.

Mortality ratio appears to be reasonable.

There is absolutely no doubt whatever about the logic of Mr. Downes' conclusion. However, I fully appreciate your staffing exigencies.

(J.K. McCarthy.)
Acting Director.

67/6/23. ✓

67-2-2
District Office,
L A E.
6th June, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.

PATROL REPORT No. 127, 1959 - 60

I acknowledge receipt of Mr. Downes' report.

The practice of having young Cadet Patrol Officers submit Patrol Reports as a practice exercise, is a good one. Mr. Downes' report is a fair one. I feel, however, that he will benefit very greatly from the intensive instructions in English expression given at ASOPA, when he attends. I refer to his diary entry of Saturday, 23rd May - "Thence to KAMPALAP via rough coastal track. Heavy seas and high winds made this walk a difficult and tiring 3 1/2 hours." This passage certainly leaves much to the imagination.

Native Affairs

I realise that you are aware of the misleading instructions given the UMBOI islanders with regard to the planting of various crops. I assume that you have discussed this matter with the Agricultural Officer, Finschhafen, and that the confusion previously existing, no longer does.

Health

Mr. Downes should be advised not to place too much stress on latrines, especially on islands. It is seldom on an island such as MALAI that one finds a latrine of the deep pit type. Many islanders and coastal people use the sea for such disposal purposes, and I believe this is to be greatly preferred to many of the unhygienic and unsanitary latrines which are frequently only erected to satisfy the demands of patrolling officers. I do consider it desirable, however, that if the sea is used, some sort of shelter built out over the sea be erected.

Census and Tax Collection

There are some very elderly students in this District. I have known instances where village natives have suddenly become scholars upon the approach of a patrol. I trust that taxation exemptions were not given to the "students" who were earning reasonably large incomes.

I am pleased that Mr. Downes has had the opportunity of accompanying such experienced officers as yourself and Mr. Martin on patrol. The staff position in this District is such that it is essential that Cadets get a thorough but rapid grounding in field work, as by the time they have finished their Cadetship, I am afraid all will be required to spend considerable time in the field on solo patrol.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.

Original memorandum of patrol has been submitted. This report has been done as an exercise only. (D.N. Ashby)

RECEIVED
14 JUN 1960
on

(D.N. Ashby)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 12 B 1959/60
Patrol Conducted by - 3rd - 20th Jan T.W.WHITE A.D.O.
20th - 29th Jan F.J.MARTIN P.O.
Area Patrolled SIASSI
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans-3rd-18th Jan P.WHITEHEAD C.P.O.
13th-29th Jan T.J.DOWNES C.P.O.
Natives - 2 Members R.F.&N.G.C.
1 Native Clerk (F.M.D.S.)
Duration - From 13/1/60 to 29/1/60
Number of Days - 16
Did Medical Assistant Accompany - No
Last Patrol to Area by - District Services Nov. 1958
Medical Oct. 1959
Map Reference - 2036 SACSAG
Objects of Patrol - Routine Administration; Census Revision;
Tax Collection; F.M.D.S.

APPENDIX A. FINSCHHAFEN MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY.

DIARY.

January 1960.

Wednesday 13th. Departed GAGIDOU per "M.V.Vitiaz" for GITUA
en route SIASSI. 8 hrs. steaming

Thursday 14th. Arrived MALAI Is. in the SIASSI Group from
GITUA after 6 hrs. steaming. F.M.D.S. trading
at MALAI and MANDOK Islands, thence to ARONAI
MUTU Is. and joined Mr. T.W.White A.D.O. and
Mr. P.Whitehead C.P.O.

Friday 15th. To MANDOK by canoe. Village inspected, censused
and tax collected. F.M.D.S. talk given and Share
Cards issued by F.M.D.S. clerk accompanying
patrol. Overnight at MANDOK.

Saturday 16th. To AROMOT Is. by canoe. Village inspected.
Satisfactory considering the overcrowded nature
of the Island.

Sunday 17th. Observed at AROMOT

Monday 18th. Village censused and tax collected. F.M.D.S. talk given and Share Cards issued. Thence to LABLAB Mission by canoe. Mr. Whitehead C.P.O. to GAGIDU per "M.V. Vildaz"

Thursday 19th To. BIRIK - 25 mins. Village clean and tidy and quite a credit to the inhabitants. Censused, tax collected and F.M.D.S. share cards issued. Returned LABLAB p.m. Overnight.

Wednesday 20th. Mr. T.W. White A.D.O. to GAGIDU per "M.V. Morobe". Mr. F.J. Martin P.O. from GAGIDU. To AROMOT via per "M.V. Morobe" thence to SIMBAN/GAURU by canoe with Mr. Martin 2 hrs. Overnight at village. Talks with Village Officials regarding combination of two villages Simban and Gauru.

Thursday 21st. GAURU and SIMBAN censused and tax collected. Talk given on F.M.D.S. activities and Share Cards issued. Thence to YANGLA 1 hr.

Friday 22nd. Inhabitants of YANGLA censused and tax collected. Place reasonably clean, but more rubbish pits and latrines required. Talk on F.M.D.S. given and Share Cards issued. Thence to MARLI via LABLAB Lutheran Mission. 2 hrs.

Saturday 23rd. MARLI Villagers censused and tax collected. Talk given on F.M.D.S. activities and Share Cards issued. People of this village appear to have an apathetic attitude towards economic and social development and a talk was given stressing the need for the people to increase their activities in the direction of economic production and so ensure a secure source of revenue for future development.

Thence to KAMPALAP via rough coastal track. Heavy seas and high winds made this walk a difficult and tiring 3½ hours.

Sunday 24th. Kampilap village censused and tax collected. F.M.D.S. Share Cards issued and talk given. Extensive coconut plantings were noticed which showed signs

of hasty cleaning prior to the arrival of ~~the~~ the patrol. However the village was a vast improvement on MANLI and the people were urged to continue along the lines they have been following in the past. Heavy rain prevented departure for KABIP.

Monday 25th. By canoe to KABIP 50 mins. Village censused and tax collected. F.M.D.S. talk given and Share Cards issued. "M.V.Morobe" expected but did not arrive. Overnight in KABIP.

Tuesday 26th. Awaiting "M.V.Morobe"

Wednesday 27th. "M.V.Morobe" arrived 8 a.m. Owing to nature of weather SAKAR and TCLAKIWA Islands left to a later patrol. 2 hours steaming to MANTAGEN. Very small village but clean and well situated. People advised to increase their economic production by extending their coconut plantings. F.M.D.S. Share Cards issued and talk given.

P.M. To GIZARUM Plantation 1½ hours steaming. Collected tax from Plantation workers. Overnight at GIZARUM.

Thursday 28th. A.M. To BARIM 20 minutes steaming. Village censused and tax collected. Village area in need of cleaning and people instructed to do so. F.M.D.S. talk as usual and Share Cards issued. P.M. To MALAI Is. through heavy rain 1 hour. Inhabitants of this Island lazy and indolent. Latrines were non-existent and the people were instructed to commence construction of same immediately. F.M.D.S. talk and Share Cards. Overnight at anchorage at MENDOK Is.

Friday 29th. To TUAM Is. 30 minutes steaming. Village clean and tidy. Tax collected and census revised. F.M.D.S. talk and Share Cards. Departed for FINSCHAFEN per "M.V.Morobe", arriving at 10 p.m.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION

Due to the fact that C.F.O. P. Whitehead was transferred to Lae whilst on the SIASSI patrol, this officer took his place after the inland villages of UMBOI Is. had been patrolled. After a period of seven days P.O. Mr. P. Martin took over from A.D.O. Mr. T. W. White and the patrol was completed by him.

The Siassi Group is situated at Latitude 5 deg 40 min S. (approx) and Longitude 48 deg W. (approx) It is separated from the mainland (Huon Peninsula) by Vitiaz Strait and Dampier Strait lies between the Siassi Group and New Britain. The Vitiaz Strait presents quite a formidable barrier in bad weather as the islands can only be reached by means of a motor vessel. An airstrip being constructed by the Lutheran Mission LabLab for light aircraft may be of some use to decrease isolation in the future.

The area patrolled by the writer was mainly the coastal villages of Umboi Is. and the small highly settled islands which are situated to the South generally of Umboi Is.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

It was noticed throughout the patrol that the native people were most co-operative and helpful. They paid their tax willingly and subscribed to F.M.D.S. generously. Owing to the isolation of the Siassi Group, these people have not developed as rapidly as may be expected. However they seem to have reached the stage where they are beginning to appreciate the importance of economic production and are quick to take advantage of any opportunities which arise that may help them.

Unfortunately, in the past, these people have been confused somewhat regarding instructions for possible economic crops but are now concentrating their efforts on copra production which ensures them of a steady dependable income.

The Siassi Islanders are very active supporters of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society, the coastal and island people sell copra and shell, while the economic activities of the inland people are confined to the production of copra.

HEALTH

There are approximately eight Aid Posts situated throughout the Islands which give a good coverage over most of Umboi Is. and some of the smaller islands. The Lutheran Mission conducts a Hospital at Lablab and another at Awelkon. Hygiene in villages is generally of a reasonable standard except for one or two isolated cases. One such case is MALAI Is. where it was found that there was not one latrine in the village which has a population of 400. This could be a result of the conduct and low morals of the Aid Post Orderly who was stationed on the island but some of the blame must lie with the lazy and indolent attitude of the inhabitants.

Tuberculosis presents a large problem to the general health of the area.

CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION

Census figures were revised for the year 1959/60 in all villages patrolled. Tax was collected for the year 1959. Tax was paid willingly on the whole, but there were some cases where young men who were eligible to pay tax requested exemptions as they were school students. Where justified exemptions were granted but it was ~~not~~^{found} in some cases the "students" possessed economic holdings and were earning larger incomes than the average taxpayer.

Population trend showed an overall increase and in no village did the deaths exceed the births. Actual figures are..Births 265 Deaths 98 Increase of Births over Deaths... 157.

CONCLUSION

The Siassi Islanders are a friendly and co-operative people who have developed economically and socially quite rapidly considering the limitations imposed by their isolation. More intensive patrolling both by D.A.S. and D.N.A. would not go amiss, and it is the impression of the writer that valuable help would be derived from such patrols.



T.J. DOWNES
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

Flaschhafen Marketing and Development Society.

A native clerk from the F.M.D.S. accompanied this patrol and in every village share cards were issued to all financial members of the Society. Talks were given and discussions held regarding the activities of F.M.D.S. and village people were only too eager to learn as much as they could about the society. They were urged to extend their coconut plantings and so increase their copra production. Subscriptions were readily given and the people seem to appreciate the value of cash investment in the F.M.D.S. Just prior to this patrol the F.M.D.S. trading vessel, the "M.V. Vitiaz" had been on a buying trip and much of the money that the natives received in payment for their produce was re-invested in the Society.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOEROBE Report No. FINSCHHAFEN 13-59/60

Patrol Conducted by P. WHITEHEAD, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MAPE RIVER VALLEY : KOTTE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans T. DOWNES, C.P.O.

Natives 2 R.P.&N.G.C. 1 Agric. Field Worker
1 Teacher Trainee.

Duration—From 1 / 12 / 1959 to 18 / 12 / 1959

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12 / 1958

Medical 1959

Map Reference 2034 IAE Army Strategical Series.

Objects of Patrol (a) Routine Administration (b) Census Revision

(c) Explain and further Political, Educational and Economic Progress.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

opul

Females in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

67-6-18.

16th May, 1960.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. PH. 11/59.60.

An area as accessible to the coast and Sub-district headquarters should be patrolled more frequently; that is, if criticism of other Departments is to have any validity.

I have mentioned the matter of the Lutheran Mission's domination and its waning influence in another context. It can be over estimated. Despite pre-war Nazi propaganda the people of the Huon Peninsula as a whole were loyal to isolated Australians and it was definitely dangerous for them to be so.

The attitude of the conservative ex officials is not unusual and has been reported from other Districts where area administration has been in operation. Circular Instructions No. 241 and 306 are the most important issued by this Headquarters. The Gaselle Peninsula Councils have been established nine years yet every ballot demonstrates that pre-election advice and education are absolute necessities if political awareness is to be inculcated.

The people are advised to plant their economic crops only on that land to which they have a traditional right of use.

This report is the best received at this Headquarters during the year; not only for its presentation, but for the discernment of this junior Officer. He is entitled to form his own opinions and they are welcome, even though not necessarily endorsed.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director

WGM/JW

67-6-18 ✓

District Office,
L A E.

30-1-5/360

4th April, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
ILICHIAFEN.

REPORT ON PATROL FIN. 13-59/60.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

I note that Mr. WHITEHEAD was accompanied by a Junior Cadet Patrol Officer. This is most unsatisfactory.

As Mr. WHITEHEAD spent 17 days in the SIASSI prior his transfer to LAE, I do not agree with the statements that this patrol was not completed owing to transfer.

The Council seems to have been a good influence generally, so there is no need to be concerned at this stage about the apparent lethargy in some villages: the people must not be expected to evince continuing overt enthusiasm. Education is a slow process, and effective progress is not something that is apparent immediately.

Only a Council rule has any legal force. A motion has none.

Committee men have no legal standing or duties: any tendency for them to assume power must be firmly discouraged. (If a secret ballot is used at the elections, the real leader should emerge.) There are only four recognised officials at village level. Aid Post Orderlies and Agricultural Assistants, if resident in the village, Councillors and Council Constables. The latter two are the only ones with legal powers.

If you require more copies of the Administration publications, I suggest you make a written request. Advise your junior officers that separate memoranda are required on matters needing attention. I have found the "wall newspaper" very effective. Two copies of each publication are needed per notice board.

I took Mr. WHITEHEAD to task for his extremely critical comments on agriculture. However, he justified them by unearthing a report by an Agricultural Officer, submitted several years ago, which pointed out the same faults that he observed. I note that you will consult the Agricultural Officer on this matter, and I hope that you will be able to ensure future continuity of method. I trust that the Agricultural Officer is consulted before and after each patrol.

What protein source is replacing the decreasing pig population? This has to be watched.

Mr. WHITEHEAD did right to encourage family ^{plots} crops. It is Policy to encourage them in place of the community plantations.

I query the system of land transfer noted. It is worth investigating. It would prove extremely interesting if it

2.

is a fact. The Census should have been completed before the submission of the report. Instructions are quite clear on the point of all figures for a complete Census Division being submitted at the one time. Please expedite the completion of this Census and any others overdue.

mission

You might discuss with local Education Officers and European ~~men~~ teachers the subject of preparing school pupils, who do not make the grade, for their return to the village.

Mr. WHITEHEAD seems to be inclined to be carried away by enthusiasm for quick progress. As the area has only recently entered the Council and Co-Operative Systems, the accent should be on consolidation, thus preparing a sound basis for further progress when the people desire it. There is no such thing as quick progress. It looks very nice on the surface, but has no roots.



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

Minute:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Herewith copy of the Report and the covering memorandum submitted by the A.D.O., PINSCHHAFEN.

Mr. WHITEHEAD has shown a capacity for detailed and painstaking observation

W.G. Murdoch
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a/DISTRICT OFFICER.

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

TW/VI.

30/1-152.

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.
Morobe District.

19th March, 1960.

The District Officer,
District of Morobe,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. FIN. 13 - 59/60.
KOTTE (MAPE) - C.P.O. WHITEHEAD.

Below are my comments pertaining to the abovenamed report. It is understood copies and the original are held your office.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Whitehead was transferred to LAE before he could complete the patrol. The patrol will be completed by another Officer as soon as possible.

Native Affairs: Attitudes.

The Agricultural extension workers have been giving some attention to the economically backward areas. With the subsequent development of cash cropping there morale can be expected to improve.

Council.

N.T.
I agree with Mr. Whitehead that a great deal remains to be done to propagate the functions and purposes of Local Government. This Officer recently carried out a patrol of the Mape region and emphasis will be placed this year and trying to educate the people to meet this end, and to teach to them the responsibilities of citizenship in relation to Councils. Mr. Whitehead acted soundly in his advice to Councillors. The recent amendments to the Native Administration Regulations giving Councillors the powers of Village Officials will now give them the authority they require. Generally speaking, I have observed a big improvement in native affairs throughout the Yabin-Kotte area since the Council was established in 1957.

In relation to SAFIFI village this group will remain within the present Council until the HUBE Council is formed. The matter will then be subject to review.

The Council will shortly approach the Administration to have the name changed from YABIM-KOTTE Council to FINSCHHAFEN Council.

Mission.

N.T.
I cannot help feeling that whilst the Mission continues to dominate native affairs they are slowly but surely placing their neck in the noose. These people are learning a great deal about democratic rights through the medium of the Council. Such learning and continued Mission domination are incontestable.

Outside Influence, Publications etc:

The Council 16mm projector on order, will be used to advantage throughout the area. Circulation of the Council Gazette is to be increased. I agree there should be a greater variety of literature available for distribution. This Office used to produce a monthly news-sheet. Due to other commitments it has not been possible to find the time to continue the publication.

Agriculture & Economic Development.

The remarks relating to hurried visits by Agricultural extension assistants will be discussed with the Departmental Officer concerned. This is a bad practice and one which I noted during the recent Hube patrol. It must be added that Agricultural committees have recently been formed within the Local Government Council with the object of improving and expanding cash-cropping throughout the area.

I concur the economic position of the Mape people is gradually improving.

Appendix "A" - Education.

A number of villages have approached this Office and requested the establishment of an Administration school within their area. It is hoped that one can be opened within the Mape next year and the Department of Education have already been approached. They intimate it is likely a teacher will be available. GUNASAKUNG will certainly be given careful consideration.

Conclusion.

Mr. Whitehead has submitted another good report and has conducted a thorough patrol. This energetic officer is a painstaking field worker and has a very satisfactory approach to native problems. He still has much to learn and should be guided by the opinions of senior officers before he forms any set opinions of his own.



(T.W. White.)
Assistant District Officer.

TW/VI.

30/1-152.

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Morobe District.

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(T.W. White.)
Assistant District Officer.

PW/PW

FIX 30/1

Sub-District Office.
FINSCHAFEN

16th. February, 1960

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

PATROL REPORT - FINSCHAFEN, No. 23 of 59/60

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : P. WHITEHEAD, C.P.O..

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : T. DOWNS, C.P.O..

2 R.P. & M.G.C.

1 Agricultural Field Worker

1 Teacher Trainee

DURATION OF PATROL : 16 Days, being from 1st. December to
16th. December, 1959.

AREA PATROLLED : MAPE VALLEY, KOTTE CENEVS DIVISION.

LAST PATROL TO AREA ; December, 1958

(Council Elections.)

MAP REFERENCE : Army Strategic Series, LAE 200

Scale : 4 miles to 1 inch.

2022 HUON GULF SPECIAL,

Scale : 4 miles to One inch.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : a) Routine Administration
b) Census Revision
c) Explain and Further Political, Social,
Educational and Economic Progress.

APPENDIX "A" - Education

APPENDIX "B" - Male Absenteeism

APPENDIX "C" - Agricultural Census

APPENDIX "D" - MAPE COMPOUND

DIARY

December, 1959

- Tuesday 1st Departed GAGIDU to Mape River by motor transport. To TIRIMURE by foot 45 mins. Inspected and Census.
- Wednesday 2nd Departed for GURUNKOR - 1 hr. 15 mins. Inspected and Census.
- Thursday 3rd To LANITZERA - 1 hr. 20 mins. Inspected and Census.
- Friday 4th To HAPAHONDONG via MAPE COMPOUND and surrounding hamlets - 1 1/2 hrs. Inspected and Census.
- Saturday 5th To MAGAZINE - 1 hr. 20 mins. Inspected and Census returned to HAPAHONDONG.
- Sunday 6th Observed at HAPAHONDONG.
- Monday 7th To KANGARUA via LIGO (old mission centre) 2 hrs. Inspected and Census.
- Tuesday 8th To ZINKO - 2 hrs. Inspected and Census.
- Wednesday 9th To MOIKIUNG - 3 hrs. Via MANGA (mission centre) - 1 1/2 hrs. Inspected and Census
T. DOWNES arrived, ex GAGIDU, direct from KANGARUA.
- Thursday 10th To YOMBONG - 2 hrs. Rough ridge track Inspected and Census.
- Friday 11th Mr. Whitehead to SAMBIANG? 2 hrs. Inspected and Census. Thence to BEDING. Mr. Downes to BEDING 3 1/2 hrs. Inspected and Census.
- Saturday 12th To BOKASU - 20 mins. Inspected and Census.
- Sunday 13th Observed at BOKASU.
- Monday 14th Mr. Whitehead to SAWFI - 3 hrs. 20 mins. Inspected and Census. To MAWANING via EMB-ENWANING and GUNAZAKING. Mr. Downes to GUNAZAKING - 1 hr. and EMBENWANING - 40 mins. Inspected and Census. To MAWANING, Inspected and Census MAWANING.
- Tuesday 15th
- Wednesday 16th To SAMANTIKI - 2 hrs. Inspected and Census and FONDENGKO - 25 mins. Inspected and Census.
- Thursday 17th To SOSONINGKO - 1 hr. 50 mins. via SAMATI's hamlet. (N.B. there is an old mission road from FONDENGKO to SOSONINGKO direct) Inspected and Census.
- Friday 18th To SILILIO - 50 mins. Inspected and Census. To Hube Road - 1/2 hr. thence to GAGIDU by Land Rover.

INTRODUCTION

KOTTE PATROL

The Kotte Division covers almost 350 square miles of the hinterland of GAGIDU, the Pischhafen administration headquarters. Two main rivers drain the area, the SONG and the MAPE. The area is not very fertile, consisting chiefly of clay thinly overlying chemically formed limestone. Caves, possibly quite large, were reported about 2 hours walk south of KAJGARUA (3 openings and 2 depressions, all known as WOMBO). There are a number of granite outcrops (i.e. in LANITZERA Village). The Mape Compound is a reasonably fertile silt area. There are also some comparatively fertile, medium depth soils in the EMBENGWANING region, and also between SAMANTI KI and SOSONINGKO. Corallite was observed in the valley between SOSONINGKO and SILILIO.

The KOTTE language spread by the mission is universal, and a very large portion of the population are literate in it. The Mape dialect is widely used within its area, and shows no sign of dying out, as has been suggested.

Although the last General Administration Patrol was in late 1956 and early 1957 there have been a number of Local Government patrols since then. The patrol was broken at Christmas, after the Mape River valley had been completed, and was not continued as this officer was transferred to LAE.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

(1) Attitudes

Government/Native relationships are good. The general attitudes and reactions of the people divide the area into 5 groups. The first includes TIRISURE, GURUNKOR, LANITZERA and HAPAHONDONG. All these villages have land and hamlets in the Mape Compound area, are expanding economically and have a happy outlook.

The villages above them, MAGAZINE, KANGARUA, MOIKISUNG, YOMBONG and SAMBIANG have virtually no economic expansion, and all show a tendency towards apathy. ZINKO, within this group is the exception.

The upper Mape area of BEDING, BOKASU, GUNAZAKING, EMBENGWANING, SAPIFI and MAWANING all have a feeling of life and a desire to go ahead.

The villages to the north towards the mission are more stilted (SAMANTI KI, FONDENGKO) but the fifth group (SOSONINGKO and SILILIO) under a very able councillor (BELIKEN) have a very welcome attitude, and a desire to progress.

A number of reasons can be put forward for the varying attitudes. Most noticeable is that the lifeless villages have had poor economic successes, though this may be a result, not a reason. Those villages which are going ahead appear to be able to overcome problems (i.e. absentee labour) which tend to overcome the other villages. Health may play some part. There were a number of cases of Elephantiasis in the YOMBONG area, as well as other mosquito carried diseases similar to those seen in the adjoining BUTULAR area of the YARIM Division. Those villages also had similar signs of apathy and frustration. The bad effect of free handout in earlier times is obvious. Self help was continually expounded.

(2) COUNCIL.

In every village the functions of the council, duties of the citizen, council and councillor were explained. It will still be necessary to continue this explaining and discussion for a number of years.

The Councillors and Committee men have assumed the attitudes and duties, to a varying degree, of luluais and tultuls. There were a number of requests by the committee men for help to order the village people to work. It was explained that matters for which the committee could request work to be done were limited to government duties i.e. roads, aid posts, schools etc. They were advised not to make undue requests for labour. The duties and laws relating to housing, roads, etc., were explained to the general population. There emerged a number of times during discussions the attitude that the council was only a place for talking, and no vital result or action could be obtained.

There are two methods by which this feeling can be overcome. One would be to increase the field of the council's powers, so that more controversial matters be brought under its control. As was expounded throughout the patrol, few further functions can be given to the council until the local economy has improved sufficiently to be able to provide the necessary taxes.

On the other hand, the Council should not be backward in showing that it does have enforcement power over the functions it already possesses.

Whilst I do not, of course, recommend a Police state with the obvious attitudes which would result to harm the future expansion of self-government, I do feel it is necessary that more respect of the council should (and can) be obtained by law enforcement. There was a feeling of disbelief whenever I stated that once the councillors had agreed and passed a motion, it must be obeyed by everyone.

The committee men and councillors do have prestige, and continually meet to discuss recent developments and council meetings. Complaints are always heard first by the committee, only taken to higher authorities if they remain unsettled.

Few complaints were brought forward, and this can be contributed to the success of conciliation. The progressing villages seem to be able to overcome their little worries far more easily than their semi-apathetic neighbours. Pigs and women and payment of trading debts were the main subject of complaints.

On the bright side, the people are proud of their council, and feel sure they have progressed. At isolated SAFFIFI, where joining the Hube Division was discussed (refer to Health) the people were emphatic that no consideration would be given until the Hube people had a council. The formation of the council has reduced the feeling of division between the Kotte and Yabin Census Divisions. For this reason consideration should be given to altering the council name to one which expresses this growing oneness.

(3) MISSION.

The Lutheran Mission has been in the Finschhafen area since 1884. They have a very strong control over the natives and there have been in the past a number of unfortunate government-mission disagreements. It was frequently explained that the mission and government were not two entirely different bodies, that both are working towards the betterment of this

country. The mission has been blamed a number of times for the "deadness" of SAMANTIKI and PONDENGKI, (and other villages surrounding Sattleberg Mission, not yet patrolled). These villages reminded the writer vividly of those surrounding the KALASA mission station, and the lethargic attitude may be due to the relatively domineering disposition of this ex-German mission.

A new church is being built at Sattleberg, and the mission is one of the largest single employers of absentees in the area, a number of people in the area being teachers or pastors, as well as carpenters and laborers.

(4) OUTSIDE INFLUENCE, PUBLICATION etc :

In almost every village informal discussions were held at night over a wide range of topics.

The influence of, and the interest shown in movies was illustrated. A controversy concerning the Australian Aborigine was started a few months ago by a mission film. (The relation of Australians and Aborigines may be a factor in later years when the people of this country decide their political future.)

The purchase of a 35 m.m. projector by the KOTTE-YABIM Council is a welcome sign, and could be a big influence in the extension of government policy in this area.

From my observations, there is no doubt of the people's interest in the written word. The mission supplies a number of publications to every village monthly. These cover not only religious topics, but news and matters of general information.

The KOTTE-YABIM Council distributes a duplicated sheet after every meeting, but otherwise there is no other government literature in the area. I feel a greater attempt should be made to ensure that Government publications (i.e. "Lae Garamut", Dept. of the Administrator's "Our News" and "The Villager") are seen by the general population.

If the cost of supplying every village is prohibitive, these publications could be placed on a protected (from weather) prominently placed board at suitable points, such as the Council House, outside schools, selected aid posts or any prominent position easily accessible to Government officials, in order that information could be changed regularly. These boards could also be used to display technical department posters.

Printed and film matter could be used more extensively to show the natives examples of other natives who have followed the government's advice of cash cropping and schooling, and have obtained material rewards. As will be discussed under Economic Development, these people have reached a stage where they want to see that the promised ends can result from hard work. Many people have developed a little and have now developed a "wait and see" attitude.

Accompanying the patrol was a teacher trainee from Kavieng. The people were more than interested in his discussions concerning successful natives (including his family) of that area.

AGRICULTURE and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Native Subsistence Farming:

No changes in subsistence farming were noted. A number of pre-mission stories of planting crops and hunting with the use of charms and magical sayings, etc. were obtained, the old men often enacting the sequence.

Bamboo is an important food wherever it grows. Sage grows wild in the MOIKISUNG, YOMBONG area. There appears to be a good range of vegetables available throughout. European varieties include corn, tomatoes, beans and cabbage.

(b) Cash Farming:

(1) Coffee:

One of the main objects of the patrol was to investigate and stimulate cash cropping.

Each family was advised to aim for at least 500 trees, or a little over 1 acre. This could produce an annual income of approximately £150. (£120 for Roburta in the lowland)

Gardens of this figure are unfortunately, as yet, the exception. As noted under NATIVE AFFAIRS, the areas that are finding their crops progressing also have a happy outlook and disposition. Thus aside from the obvious economic and political results, the need for urging, and aiding the enlargement of coffee areas to a reasonable size is of extreme importance.

The chief excuse for the lack of industry is the failure of pilot crops, for which they blame the soil. MOIKISUNG was the only centre where lack of labour was given as a reason for slow progress, though this must be a retarding factor throughout.

I found no village without a reasonable area of reasonably fertile soil for coffee. The main reason for the failure, or rather the stunted growth and yellow leaves is the lack of shade. LEUCAENA glauca (lantro) which has been the recommended shade tree for this area, has a slow growth, often dying before of a suitable height in all areas except the coast.

Over much of the area patrolled LEUCAENA takes about 12 months to reach a sufficient height. Thus, if clearing is commenced in the dry, about Christmas, and LEUCAENA seeds are planted in a nursery, the LEUCAENA will be ready for planting in the lines by the commencement of the "wet", about June. By the following June the LEUCAENA should have sufficient foliage to allow planting of coffee.

This slow growth of shade has resulted in the loss of interest by some natives, loss of enthusiasm and the planting of coffee without shade by others. The planting of coffee and shade at the one time is a common fault. Shade is the biggest single factor with which the people are having trouble. Quite often the people were quite sure that they were following correct practices.

Another general fault was the lack of ground cover, resulting in many instances in lack of ground moisture, danger of erosion on hill slopes, etc.

Repeatedly throughout this patrol I received requests for assistance with cash cropping. There is general

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agreement that the visits by Agricultural trainees as now carried out are not helping them very much. A group of Agricultural field workers preceded this patrol by a few days. Their general effect seems to have been to leave the people a little dazed and unsure. The workers appear to be in such a hurry that I noticed many trees incorrectly pruned. Some not pruned at all. Some examples of methods were not themselves correct, as they were done too hurriedly. For instance, at SOSONINGKO, holing methods had been demonstrated. The width of the hole was good (1'0"), but the hole was very shallow - obviously not completed. At EMBENGWANING I was proudly shown a large, well laid out nursery. There was no shade, and the young seedlings were a bright yellow - a wonderful sight for a wheat farmer. The nursery was on the top of a ridge, perhaps the hottest and driest within the village lands. The villages had no idea that shade was needed to protect the seedlings. I explained that the crop would be very poor from these seedlings, and therefore virtually useless.

That the people were not corrected before can only show, I feel, a lack of adequate supervision.

The KOTTE people are dependent on the Administration for instruction concerning cocoa and coffee production, as there are no private planters in the area. In my considered opinion, the present methods of instruction and follow up are not sufficient. The state of their gardens proves that methods of advice as now given are not adequate.

The important point is to ensure correct methods, and thus satisfying results. To ensure this, it is necessary for administration representatives to be present at all stages of development - lining, commencement of a nursery, planting out, and pruning.

In general, this would require four visits, the first of short duration, to advise on selected grounds, and to supervise the setting up of lantern nurseries. The second visit would be to ensure correct lining and planting out of lantern. The third visit would be to supervise planting of coffee.

I am not attempting to criticise D.A.S.F. I simply observed, and was told by the KOTTE that the present system of direction and agricultural education is not proceeding satisfactorily. The above is a suggestion whereby plantings and cash cropping could be improved.

As bad farming practices now will result in poor cash returns and therefore frustration and discouragement, it is important that the government aid be available at the most necessary times.

It is realised that one village during the vital periods of lining and planting would require a number of short visits over a period of, say, a week. This could be economically managed by grouping four or five nearby villages under the one programme. This would provide an average of one day per village, which is by no means a high figure.

I envisage that once a village is shown the correct methods of cultivation, they will not require the detailed supervision again.

This plan was discussed in a number of villages, and all villagers agreed that it would be far superior to any existing scheme. The KOTTE-YABIM Local Government Council has

requested a number of times that D.A.S.F. provide supervision over a period of a week. This has been refused, but due to lack of staff. The request was again presented to me on this patrol. The people do not want continuous supervision, rather 3 or 4 visits of a couple of hours over a week, and as already stated, this time can be economically provided by grouping.

The presence of an officer in a village for a period longer than the usual few hours, or a day, would also enable the officer to gain a greater insight into the people. The period could also be used to discuss government policies and aims in many fields. By the use of the portable 35 mm. projector now available, posters and other suitable media, the week could be turned into an intensive extension of government policy and a great chance to gain greater government influence and confidence. This plan would not, of course, dispense with regular patrolling.

Some natives have planted out a coffee garden, and have decided to "wait and see" before proceeding further. They are still not completely convinced that cash cropping can provide them with the means to buy their material requirements.

The above plan would be a long term means for overcoming this indecision. Surrounding villages would see, (if they themselves did not avail themselves of this detailed aid) in future years, the economic advancement of any village which had the vast majority of its families correctly caring for over 500 correctly planted trees each.

A speedier method of providing proof of progress would be to supply printed and photographic material depicting successful farmers in more advanced areas of New Guinea and other countries. These people are advancing they know not where; we should bolster their confidence in the future.

(ii) COCONUTS

Only lower altitude villages have coconuts on a cash basis, except for the plantations run by some of the higher villages' mission congregations, on the YABIM coast. A large number of the coconuts in the Mape Valley belong to mission congregations. As elsewhere in the Sub-District, the plantations suffer from the size of the undergrowth that is permitted to grow. Fortunately most plantings were supervised, and are well spaced. MOIKISUNG village has planted 500 trees over the last year. As in all economic ventures, they were advised to divide the area into family blocks, and increase the number by small amounts (10 - 60) per annum, towards a reasonable economic minimum.

(iii) RICE

Rice was an expanding cash crop a few years ago, but due to price fluctuations, lost official approval. The growers lost interest due to rainfall variation (crop failure) and the destruction caused by pigs. However, interest is again on the increase, and many villagers have gardens (see Appendix C). Pondengko had its 1958 crop eaten by insects. All villages were advised to notify D.A.S.F. of any crop disease. The mission at Sattleberg provides a market, and I would estimate that up to half the crop is consumed in the village.

(iv) PEANUTS

BOKASU was the only village with peanuts in gardens of any size. A little interest was shown elsewhere, but many state a lack of knowledge in the crop, which is not a very happy state of affairs, when valuable seed is rotting in GAGIU.

(v) COCOA

Cocoa is being grown only in the villages near the coast, and therefore near transport. All were informed of the future visit of the Agriculture Officer, and the ~~xxx~~ enforcement of the relevant ordinances, in reference to the size of garden and registration etc.

Cocoa is a more important crop further north along the KOTTE coast than it is in the MAPE Valley.

(b) Livestock

(1) PIGS

The pig population, following the general pattern in areas where cash cropping is being introduced, is on the decrease. For instance, BEDING, which has had coffee gardens lined for a number of years has only two pigs. Other villages, such as SILILIO are at the discussion stage. A number of non-pig owners want to remove the pigs so that coffee can be grown close to the village. The controversy which arose when pigs and pig fencing was debated in the Local Government Council a few months ago is indicative of the importance attached to the question.

The wild pig situation in the MOIKISUNG area, which had almost reached the critical stage a few years ago, has now been overcome. Two teams of dogs were employed, and their owners maintain 945 pigs were killed by them. In one day 10 pigs were killed. A further 10 were killed by hand (spears), bringing the total killed to 955.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - GENERAL

Collective planting, which was unfortunately encouraged in earlier years, was repeatedly discouraged on this patrol. "One family on their own land" was quoted in every village. There was general agreement everywhere that only trouble would result from collective farming, and most collective gardens of cash crops have been divided into family blocks.

I advised the people to plant their gardens on the same lines as they build their houses. Everyone in the village can help in the clearing and lining, but after the garden has been completed, it is the responsibility of the owner to tend it, and receive the profits. Work rendered by his friends can be returned in kind when they want to start a garden. Gardens can easily be expanded by 10-50 trees per year by the family labour alone, if they are below the economic minimum.

Chalk and village school blackboards were used throughout the patrol to illustrate technical points, and never failed to gain favourable comment. Expenditure on booklets (such as the S.P.C. booklet on PEANUTS) dealing with such cash crops as coffee, cocoa, and coconuts would be well spent. The big danger with short discussions is that some people may (and do) gain different impressions. After the officer has departed, confusion and frustration result when the differences are noted. Also it is rather too much to expect the people to remember all the points made, especially when a fair amount of time elapses before advice is followed. The availability of printed matter would permit a far greater amount of basic information to be distributed than is possible by word of mouth. The effectiveness of photos and diagrams in such books should not be underrated. These booklets may also be useful as a basis for the training of field staff of this department.

The potential of this area is quite high despite

*Similar
situation
in air.
Instructions.*

the lack of very fertile soil. The people show great interest in anything concerning the soil, and show great desire to improve their methods. The increase in interest could be sensed whenever the subject under discussion changed to farming, which is natural, as these are a farming people.

TIMBER

A reasonably efficient sawmill, operated by native carpenters is situated in the MAPE COMPOUND. Only timbers on the banks of the Mape River are exploited as the river is used to float the logs to the Compound site.

This mill is well-sited, and could possibly become an important industry to the expanding sub-district. However, in order to expand, improve quality or even to continue operations, it would be necessary for some conservation measures, in the form of encouraging seed trees, to be undertaken. The setting up of plantations would be too expensive, though it may be possible to plant seedlings in the open forest, without the expense of clearing and development. Timber growing in the area includes KWELA, TON and KLINKY.

LAND

It was stressed throughout the patrol that cash crops should be planted only on the planters' land. Within this Division it would appear that land can pass from the father as well as the mother. On some occasions the husband moves to the wife's village upon marriage. The net result is that a number of men are in villages where they have not inherited any land. If the policy of planting on the planters' ground is maintained, we must expect substantial migration inside the Kotte Division.

*Colonial
Mission
did to be
protection*

I was surprised by some attitudes. There was general agreement that legal disputes would result from trespassing but some people were of the opinion that this would not be before many years, and they were quite content to continue planting where it was convenient and let their children fight it out. On the other hand, it is understood that natives in the MANGA area are settling their land disputes by requiring any trespassing grower to pay rent for 7 years, after which ownership passes to the tenant. As I was not informed of this practice until after I had left the area, this matter will require further investigation.

The people seem ready to rent their land legally, but are unsure about selling it, as they have no precedent in recent times, though it was reasonably common in pre-mission times. They felt the buyer should pay as much as he can afford.

TRADE:

There are two main trading organisations in the division: the Mission co-operative, and the newly formed Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society.

The best store in the area patrolled is at the Mission centre of MENGA. As all produce must be carried in and out over rough country, prices are high, and coffee receives only 1/6d per pound. Some coffee is processed at this store, and sold at 2/- for less than 1/4 lb. There is also a Mission store at NUNDUO, and various other points along the HUBE Road.

The people approached me on a number of occasions requesting information regarding the F.M.D.S. and its operation. The people of the YOMBONG area expressed their willingness to walk over four hours down a rough track to the proposed F.M.D.S.

store at BUTAMA on the coast. There was a general request in the GUNAZAKING area for a buying centre, and a trade store. These people have access to YUNGZINE, where there is a possible site for an F.M.D.S. Store and buying centre. I feel that it is vital that the F.M.D.S. make moves to improve the marketing position in this division, especially when the road to YUNGZINE is completed, we must attempt to fulfil the natives' expectations both for the gains to be made from the road, and from the F.M.D.S. Some of this Division would also be served by a store at PINDIU airstrip, which the natives are of the opinion is going to be a natural result of their labour.

If the F.M.D.S. finds itself short of capital to commence stores, I suggest that special local Share collections be made. The people are quite willing to contribute to any venture which obviously affects them. Four small, ill stocked, native owned village stores are functioning quietly throughout the area.

CONCLUSION

The economic progress in the MAPE VALLEY is developing satisfactorily. The farmers are requesting greater aid in order to proceed correctly. This aid is needed chiefly to ensure correct shading, and can best be given by following a reasonably rigidly timed programme.

The people generally show dissatisfaction with the present marketing position. The provision of better supplied, locally situated stores would provide a further incentive to cash cropping.

EDUCATION

Development of cash cropping and education were expounded as the means, joint use of which would result in the economic, social and political progress of this country. Appendix A deals with education in the Kotie Census Division.

HEALTH

The general health situation in the area appears to be satisfactory. Scattered throughout the villages are the usual cases of malaria, pneumonia and influenza. Whooping Cough is prevalent throughout the division. Some infant deaths are the result of this disease.

The YOBONG-SAMETIWA area has signs of malaria. They have the same listless attitude as the nearby coastal YABINS of the TIGIDU area.

There are 5 N.L.G. Council Aid Posts in the MAPE area (GURUNKOR, MAPE COMPOUND, MANGA, EMBENGWANING and NANDUO). The village of SAFIFI is nearer to the new PINDIU station than the EMBENGWANING Aid Post. It may be advisable on the appointment of medical staff to PINDIU, to place SAFIFI under PINDIU's control and move the EMBANGWANING Aid Post to a more central site at GUNAZAKING. The A.P.O. WEWESON comes from SAFIFI, however and regularly travels there to tend his gardens.

The villages of SAMANTIKI and FONDENKO are in the unfortunate situation of being between two aid posts, neither of which is responsible for them. The E.M.A. GAGIDU states he is going to place an Aid Post in that vicinity, which should correct this oversight. The people of SAMANTIKI are not very clean, and the children appear to be unhealthy, suffering to a degree from malnutrition.

VILLAGES

Villages, in state of appearance, cleanliness and

repair of houses were quite good, considering that there has not been a general administration patrol since late 1956.

The best villages were GURUNKOP, LANITZERA, KANGARUA, BOKASU, GUNAZAKING, SAPIFI and SILILIO; SILILIO being the most village-conscious. SAMANTIKI heads the generally poor list, together with MAGAZAIN, MOIKISUNG and SAMBIANG.

In all cases the owners of old houses and latrines were noted in the village book for future reference.

There seems to be a general shift of village sites every 3-7 years. HAPAHONDONG and MOIKISUNG are shifting about 5 minutes walk from their present sites. SAMBIANG and MAGAZAIN have completed their shifts.

Habit or tradition is a very important factor in this pattern of shifting. This habit is perhaps the result of villages falling into dilapidation after about 7 years. It was pointed out that a shift involved use of much valuable time which could be better used planting cash crops. Generally officials were advised to keep their houses and present sites in better repair, and to plant grass to prevent erosion. Gully and sheet erosion in a village is generally followed by a migration. In villages where grass was disliked (hard to sweep, brings mosquitoes and other insects, prevents the ground from drying after rain, etc.) they were advised to plant shrubs and other vegetation.

The KOTTE YABIM L.G. Council recently sent an inspection committee through the entire council area. This inspection was successful as far as it went. Either there was a fast deterioration of some houses and latrines, or the health committee lacked complete knowledge of hygiene requirements - the accompaniment of an unbiased A.P.O. from GAGIDU would have greatly improved the quality of inspection.

Village Officials and Local Government

As noted under Native Affairs, the committee members in each village are regarding themselves as luluais rather than directors of the decisions of the voters. Duties of committee members were explained at length, but will need constant airing in the years to come. On the other hand, ex-luluais are still using their influence as such, and hold the village books, stating that they are permanent, whereas committee members are only temporary.

CENSUS

Census Statistics were revised in all villages. The figures show an increase of 192 births over deaths.

The percentage of adult male labour absent is still high, and is undoubtedly slowing the rate of economic, social and political development in the KOTTE. A number of the absentees are Mission pastors and teachers etc. who have been absent for many years, and are not expected to return in the near future. The Government is also a big employer in the area.

There are a number of labourers who were present in their villages for the festive season, and who stated that they would return to their respective employers after Christmas. This would place many of the percentages shown in Appendix B approximately 10% below the usual rate.

A male native of BEDING, resident of SAFIFI's hamlet KENEGGU was reported missing in the rugged terrain between SAFIFI, BEDING, SAMBIANG and the MONGI River. He left KENEGGU on the 13th November, 1959 to search for wild fowl eggs. On the ~~13th November 1959~~ 17th the people of SAFIFI organized a search. On December 3rd BEDING and BOKASU united to search a further area, only a few signs of the natives' progress were found.

It was decided to search the remaining areas, in an effort to discover the cause of death, as I presumed he would be dead by this time. The patrol programme was put forward a day in order to allow SAFIFI, EMBENGWANING, GUNAZAKING, BOKASU and BEDING to unite on Wednesday 16th, and search for two days before the weekend. A senior constable accompanied the search party. No further sign of the missing person was found, and the search was called off on Friday in heavy rain. The native was about 45 years of age and was blind in one eye. There have been three other cases within the last 90 years of people being lost in this rugged region. Suggested causes of death include:

A fall leading to injuries, leading to death of the native to move and subsequent starvation.

Death due to an encounter with a wild pig, which are reasonably numerous in this section of bush.

Death due to a bite from a snake, which are known to make a wild fowl's nest its home, and dislike those who disturb the nest in search for eggs.

Unlikely, but not impossible, death due to starvation after becoming lost.

It should be noted that traces of the native's progress were found on the 17th, and the general opinion was that he had proceeded too far from KENEGGU to return in the same day.

ROADS AND RIDGES

Native Roads were generally satisfactory, though the patrol was carried out during the dry, and they were at their highest state of repair.

The villages in the EMBENGWANING area are not contributing labour towards the building of the HUBE Road. The possibility of these people using the road, via a track along the main ridge to YUNGZINE should be investigated, with a view to placing them on the roster.

There appears to be general agreement that work will continue on extending the HUBE Road past Yungzine once the RUNDIP Airstrip has been completed. With the expansion that is taking place in the MAPE Compound basin, where four villages are concentrating their coconuts, cocoa and coffee development, it will be necessary to re-bridge the stream which breaks the MAPE Compound - BUTAWANG road, and thus permit the use of transport other than four-wheel vehicle drive at all times of the year.

Another basin which may expand economically in the near future is in the EMBENGWANING area. If the need arose, it may be possible to build a road from YUNGZINE. On the other hand, it would be relatively simple to extend the road up the BUTAWANG Creek and follow the level ridge along past MAGAZAING to MOIKISUNG. This road would be about 2 miles from the expanding MANGA centre therefore a possible road head for all southern KOTTE Villages (MOIKISUNG, YOMBONG, SAMBIANG, BOKASU, BEDING and the EMBENGWANING area.)

ANTHROPOLOGY:

The mission influence is strong throughout the area, and many legends, superstitions etc. are regarded as the work of the Devil, and to be forgotten. Nevertheless a number of demonstrations were given. One concerned the planting of taro, the breaking of the magico-religious growing spells by an ill-wisher, and their reinstatement. Another showed the method by which wild fowl from all over the KOTTE were called to the caller's village, and kept in the vicinity until the eggs were laid. The only trouble was that all villages were in the habit of using this lure - the wild fowls must have been very confused.

Trade was discussed. These people acted as short distance carriers between the coast and inland (Hube Decua). There appears to have been no strong trade routes or systems.

From Siassi Traders come pandanus mats, and stones for razors, in exchange for teeth, pigs, dogs and films and shell (TAMBU). From the Hube and Timba come bows and arrows, in exchange for saucepans, teeth and shells. The Hube once exported tobacco, but today the reverse is the case.

Axes were made from stone taken from the SIKI Creek, at a point above the present Aid Post site.

Cannibalism was not, according to my informers, a general custom. Only wrong-doers were eaten, in order to remove all trace of the evil. They report this was an effective method by which the crime rate was kept low. Pigs were eaten at the same time, so that the eaters would not know when they were actually eating human flesh.

Throughout the area are spirit stones, usually female, which would protect the traveller if he placed leaves on them. Some stones have legends attached, the leaves generally being to keep the spirit warm. Other stones have no legend, only a name and a precedent.

Some of the lower MAPE Valley dwellers claim to be descendants of Upper MAPE people. The story runs that some Upper MAPE people hid in a big hollow tree when it started to rain whilst they were out gardening. The tree was blown into the Mape River and floated down in the flood to the mouth, where it was discovered by coastal dwellers searching for washed up fish on the river banks.

In pre-Mission times there was a village (BAROW) on the north side of the MAPE River, opposite KANGARUA. A native female from this village deduced that the men were eating the pigs, not the spirit in the house TAMBARAN, so surrounding villages moved in and completely removed all trace of the people. This village land could, perhaps, be classed as Waste Land. KANGARUA and LANITZER use the land for hunting, but are unsure of their title.

Polygamy was once practiced by the powerful members of the community who had the right to present their wives as gifts to favourites. A number of wives was a sign of power and authority.

V. interesting.

E.C.K.
16.5.60.

CONCLUSION :-

The general impression gained throughout the MAPE area is that the people are ready to develop economically and socially, and consequently politically, at quite a fast rate. They have accepted the idea of expansion, and now require detailed technical supervision to ensure that mistakes are kept to a minimum. On the success or otherwise of their economic ventures over the next few years will rest their future attitudes towards political and social development, and their attitude towards administrative policies. The people are also placing a great amount of faith in the Hube Road as a means to overcome their problems.

The people are very much interested in the progress of the road and are willing to contribute towards its development. They are also interested in the progress of the school and the health centre. They are also interested in the progress of the co-operative societies and the other organizations in the area.

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APPENDIX "A"

EDUCATION

There are two L.G.C. Village High Schools in the Kotte Division (SIKI, NUNDUO). The Lutheran Mission maintains schools from the primary standard through to teacher training. At least every second village has a Mission teacher. The patrol was carried out during end of year holidays for the most part, and many teachers were absent attending refresher courses. It would appear, however, that the standard and success of the teachers varies greatly.

Throughout the patrol education united with hard work was stressed as the only road to progress. The villagers' reaction to discussion of education varied greatly. The villagers in the MAGAZAIN, MOIKISUNG - YOMBONG area were rather negative. The South-west corner group of villages (BOKASU, PEDING, EMBENGWANING, GUNUZAKING, MAWANING) showed a much more lively interest. These villagers asked for a school within the group, stating that a number of Administration teachers from these villages want to teach in their own area.

These people are a virtually isolated group throughout the wet season, due to swollen rivers. They are therefore not in a position to support Administration schools in other centres.

MAWANING, the largest village, would provide a suitable site. However, there is a large mission school there already. GUNAZAKUNG is the central village, and the record of this village, in response to Government programmes should be noted. Their standard of housing, gardening and their general attitude is very good. They have over 8,600 coffee trees, despite the fact that the Agricultural Officer had to remove almost all of their former coffee trees, due to disease. There is also a good possible site at GUNASAKUNG.

The shortage of teachers was explained. The people maintained that their own kin should come home and teach their children, in order that these children can play their part in the development of other sectors of New Guinea as well as their own lands.

No difficulty was experienced in singling out holidaying students in a village, due to their clean, tidy appearance and bearing. Those students who had returned to the villages for the holidays found little difficulty in settling down for the few weeks. However, those who had been rejected for some reason or another were obviously experiencing difficulty. A greater attempt should be made to prepare those students who return to their homes before a reasonable standard of education is reached, for that return. The Government is losing a great opportunity in this field, and a chance to extend agricultural information, when the school readers are devoted entirely to stories which have a fictional subject and setting. It should be possible to include stories which fill educational requirements, but also include in their content such subjects as cash cropping, etc. It should be possible to change "I am going fishing" to "I am going to plant coffee", with the possibility that the students may be installed consciously or otherwise, with an "Agricultural frame of mind".

Native education in the village is immediately practical, whereas Western education is alien in that it is not immediately relevant. Judicious application of practical subjects in School Readers would, at no extra cost, (a) increase the immediate practicability of the students' studies, (b) make re-adjustment to village life less difficult and (c) reduce the gap which many natives find between education and work on the land.

APPENDIX "B"

Percentage of Male Absentees

VILLAGE	PERCENTAGE ABSENT
GURUNKOR	14.7
LANTZERA	32.9
KAPAHONDONG	38.0
MAGAZINE	27.5
KANGARUA	27.5
ZINKO	64.6
HOKKISUNG	43.3
YOMBONG	1.6
SANDIANG	30.0
BEDING	48.1
BOKASU	41.2
EMBENGWANING	32.0
GUNAZAKING	42.2
SAPEFI	1.9
NAWANING	40.0
SAMATIKI	32.5
PONDENGO	56.7
SILILO	40.8

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE ABSENT : 35.4

APPENDIX C

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

VILLAGE	Coffee	Coconuts	Peanuts (approx acres)	Rice (approx acres)	Pigs	Labour 16-45 yrs.	Pop.
HOXISUNG	1,367	530	x	x	12	27	
YOMBONG	1,936				19	19	
SAMBIANG	2,764				10	26	
BEDING	4,486				2	50	
BORASU	5,320		2	15	42	27	
Subengwaning	5,740		x	x	41	36	
GURASAKING	8,614		x	x	29	40	
SAFIPI	5,251				22	36	
MAWANING	10,033		x	x	24	70	
FONDENGO	3,944			4	37	27	
SOSOHINGKO	3,108			8	28		
SILILTO	7,137	585		30	36	38	
<u>TOTALS</u>	59,650	500	5 [#]	60 [#]	302		

x Crops present, but only in small, scattered gardens.

An estimation only.

APPENDIX "D"

MAPE COMPOUND :

About two and a half miles upriver from the MAPE River's mouth the BUKWANG River flows into the MEPE (2034 LAE 4 miles to 1 inch series). Covering approximately 1 1/2 square miles, a rich silt plain surrounds this juncture. Also converging at this spot are the boundaries of three villages - TIRIMURE, LANITZERA and HAPAHONDONG.

The economic potential of this area is being recognised, and cocoa and coffee have been planted alongside the longstanding coconuts. It will be inside this basin that controversy regarding land tenure is first likely to arise in this Division. Also the first primary producing entrepreneurs in the division are most likely to develop here. Thus this is an area which would warrant a little extra government observation. Isolated from the villages as it is, it is possible for a patrol to by-pass the area completely.

A centre of settlement for many years, there has been a considerable permanent migration into the basin over the last few years, corresponding to the increase of interest in a commercial economy. This movement has obviously been the centre of much discussion, especially among the elders, who do not wish to change. All three villages concerned asked for final and definite advice. Rather by conciliation than arbitration, the following was agreed upon :-

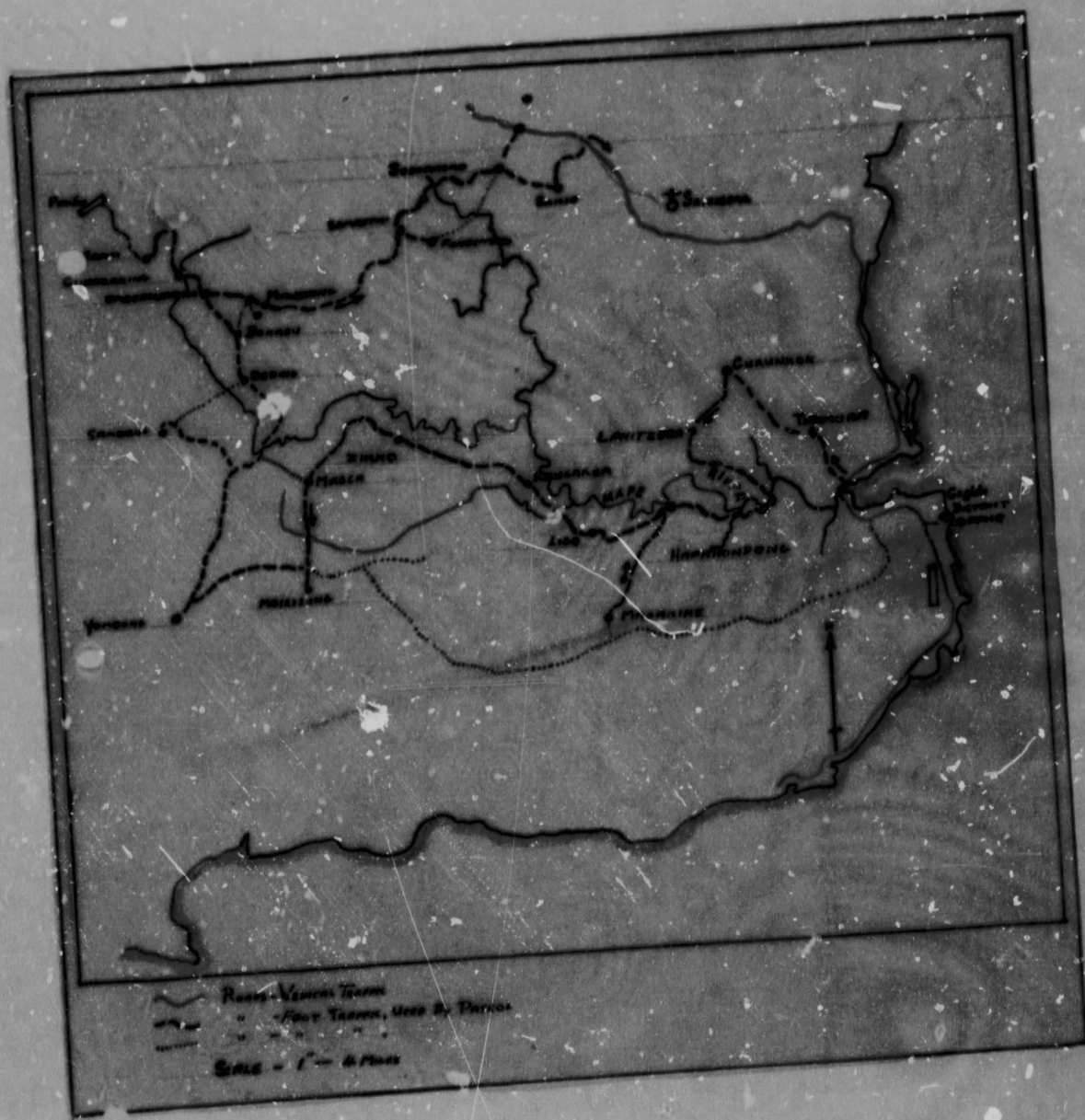
- (a) Recognising that those people who shifted to the basin visited the main village about three times a year, these migrants need not maintain two houses and latrines, but only one set at their place of residence, as is usual with hamlets.
- (b) It was to be an individual decision as to residence, and the concern of no one else, as long as there was no transgression of tribal law and custom.
- (c) The hamlets were to be kept clean, and were under the supervision of the respective councillor and committee.

The general name for the whole area, since the war, is "MAPE COMPOUND". Hereunder is a list of villages, the vernacular names for their respective sectors, and comparative male population figures.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Number of adult males in bas'n</u>	<u>Total adult males present</u>	<u>Land known as</u>
TIRIMURE	15	30	SIUKO
LANITZERA	37	49	BUKWANG
HAPAHONDONG	10	64	SUP-BOJONG
MACAZAIN	2	33	

There is a good, coral surfaced road into the basin from BUTAWANG, a little over 2 miles away. A replacement of the destroyed bridge over a small creek would enable general transport to serve this area at all times of the year. According to Military standards, the MAPE River is navigable almost to the Basin.

The Government is represented by a Council Aid Post, the Mission by a school and store and private enterprise by a native owned and operated sawmill.



Donner 2/1/60



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **MOROBE** Report No..... **FIN. 13 - 1959/60.** ¹⁴⁴

Patrol Conducted by..... **T. W. WHITE A. D. O.**

Area Patrolled..... **DEBIA, HUBE, KOTTE.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **T. DOWNES. C.P.O.**

Natives..... **2. P/C.**

Duration—From..... **22/2/1960** to..... **13/3/1960** Various days April 6,7,8,13,14.

Number of Days..... **28**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19**50**.....

Medical /...../19**59**.....

Map Reference..... **LAE** **1: 253,440.**

Objects of Patrol..... **L. G. COUNCIL SURVEY.**

Foster Yabin-Kotte L.G. Council & F.M.D.S. development.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27/4/60

[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 £.....

.....

.....

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20.5.72

popul

Female in Child Birth	M
	In
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Director's Office
F. M. S.

27th April 1960.

67-6-20

13th May, 1960.

**District Officer,
Korobe District,
LAE.**

PA-40L REPORT NO. FIN.14/59.60.

The Lutheran Mission have had firm control of the Huon Peninsula for more than half a century. You are aware that several reports confirm a trend away from the Mission towards the Administration. A recent report of the views of J. Soma, President of the Pischhafen Council emphasized this changing attitude. Just how such of the type of judicious demonstration may be sincere is a matter for on the spot appraisal. These people have had many years of direct control and it will likewise take some years for such natives to shake off the effects of this benevolent paternalism in order to gain some degree of individualism and initiative.

It is good to see that Circular Instructions Nos. 141 and 306 are being firmly implemented.

Although unfortunate it is a fairly natural reaction to use the Government Officer as a fear control to regulate the behaviour of children. Good manners can do a lot to mitigate the evil effects of such sanctions.

"Black Mission" of the Huon Peninsula have always been men of personality and courage. This is hardly surprising as they have been selected by a process of elimination from tens of thousands, for their intelligence and special aptitudes for the job in hand. A wider education especially politically and economically will no doubt detract from their influence - apparently the change is already on its way.

A most perspicacious report from such a junior Officer. He is to be commended and I look forward to hearing more from him.

(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30-1-5/449



District Office,
L A E.

27th April, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL NO. 14.

...
Memorandum of the above patrol and diary
submitted by Mr. White are attached; also a Patrol report
written as an exercise by Mr. T. Downes, Cadet Patrol
Officer.

Mr. Downes has submitted an excellent
report, and is very obviously receiving much benefit from
being able to accompany such an experienced Officer as Mr.
T.W. White.


(D. N. Ashton).
DISTRICT OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this patrol was primarily to conduct a survey of the DEDUA (MASAWANG VALLEY) and HUBE Divisions to ascertain the potentiality of the later formation of a Local Government Council for these area. The survey Report will be forwarded under separate cover at a later date.

The patrol was also of a propaganda nature - particularly in relation to explaining the functions and activities of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society, and in the Yabim-Kotte Council area, the various aspects of Local Government. Many misunderstandings were explained in these latter fields. It will be necessary to place considerable emphasis on the responsibility of the individual if economic and political advancement is to be achieved to any sound degree.

Mr. T. Downes, C.P.O. accompanied the patrol between the 22rd of February and 13th. of March. He gained good experience in routine patrol matters.

DIARY:

- 22/3/60. Departed GAGIDU per Landrover for NANDUO. Mr. F. Johnson, Department of Education and Cadet Patrol Officer T. Downes, accompanied. Meeting of NANDUO area people. Inspection of Council School works. Talk to people on area development. Formation of Parents & Citizens committee to support Nanduo Council School. Overnight.
- 23/3/60. Proceeded to YUNGZAIN with C.P.O. Downes. - 3 hours. Inspection of NANDUO/YUNGZAIN road en route. Visited and inspected new buildings YUNGZAIN Primary T. School. Overnight.
- 24/3/60. At YUNGZAIN Village. Inspected.....village is poor condition. Several natives instructed to replace houses and latrines. Conducted Census. Talk on F.M.D.S. activities. Conducted L.G. Council survey. Proceeded to GUNAROSING hamlet pm. - 1½ hours. Inspected - separate Village Register issued and census conducted. Luluai appointed on probation. Next Officer will recommend if satisfactory.
- 25/3/60. To FASEU - 1 hour. Census, inspection.....village satisfactory. Discussion F.M.D.S. activities. L.G. Council survey conducted. Overnight.
- 26/3/60. To MORAGO - 1 hour. Meeting of TEWAI area Village Officials. Discussion re proposal to include DEWAI village YABIM-KOTTE Council. Census, inspection, village satisfactory. Request by TEWAI people for Director on F.M.D.S. Will discuss next Board meeting. C.P.O. Downes to MASA to inspect. census.
- 27/3/60. Conducted L.G. Council Survey. at MORAGO.
- 28/3/60. Sunday observed MORAGO.
- 29/3/60. To GAING (HUBE) via bush road - 2 hours. Census conducted. Village inspected..... number of houses ordered to be replaced. Meeting of area Village Officials. Settlement of minor complaints. L.G. Council survey.
- 1/3/60. Proceeded to BESIBONG - 1½ hours. Discussions with people re F.M.D.S. ACTIVITIES, economic development, and general matters. C.P.O. Downes, censused, inspected. Proceeded to GEMAHENG via BULU - 2 hours. Overnight.

- 2/3/60. At GAMAHENG. Village inspected.....in very poor condition. Instructions given for replacement houses, latrines, general cleaning of village. Census, discussions with local Village Officials.
- 3/3/60. Proceeded to Lutheran Mission hospital at WALEDZALING via KULUNGTOFU. Talks with Mr. K. Kirsch, Missionary-in-Charge. Proceeded to PINDIU patrol post. Inspection of airstrip and new works, Talks with Mr. Broadhurst, Officer-in-Charge.
- 4/3/60. Proceeded to KWENZENZENG via PWEPWENDANGU.....2½ hours. Census, village inspection. Village in very good condition. L.G. Council survey. Inspected hardlet pm. Overnight.
- 5/3/60. To TUMNUNG - 3 hours. Talk with people about desired airstrip site below village. Mission had informed them possibility of developing strip for light aircraft to facilitate coffee marketing. Examined area - has possibilities for development. Next patrol to conduct proper survey.
- 6/3/60. Sunday observed TUMNUNG.
- 7/3/60. Census, village inspection. Some repairs to houses ordered. C.P.O. Downes to census & inspect MINDIK. Discussions with Area Village Officials. L.G. Council Survey.
- 8/3/60. Proceeded to EBABANG Village - 2 hours. Discussion with people. Request for Primary T. School EBABANG TUMNUNG area. (Memo. 8/3/1-19 to District Education Officer refers.) Village inspected - many buildings to be repaired.
- 9/3/60. At EBABANG.....village censused. Discussions with Area Village Officials. L.G. Council survey. Investigated dispute over T.A.V. site OLIGADU. Matter deferred to next F.M.D.S. Directors' meeting.
- 10/3/60. To SAFIFI - 4 hours. (KOTTE) Village inspected. Talk to people on aspects of L.G. Council and participation in their Yabim-Kotte unit.
- 11/3/60. Proceeded to MAWANING, inspecting EMBAWANING, and GUNAZAKIN en route - 3½ hours. Talk to people of village and surrounding village about Yabim-Kotte Council. General discussion relating to council activities. Received message to proceed to LAE for discussions.
- 12/3/60. Proceeded to HAPAHONDONG - 8 hours. Overnight.
- 13/3/60. To GAGIDU station.
-
- 23/3/60. From GAGIDU to KATIKA. Inspection of village, census conducted. Overnight. Settled minor complaints.
- 24/3/60. Meeting of Waseo, Vemu, Wamola area Councillors and village people. Discussion on L.G. Council functions. Visit to L.G. Council school SIKI. Returned GAGIDU pm.

6/4/60. From GAGIDU to SUPONG by ^{hand}andover. Inspection of Mape Compound area. Proceed to HAPAHONDONG - 3 hours. Inspection of village. Visited new site advised re layout of housing.

7/4/60. At HAPAHONDONG. Meeting of Area Councillors and village people. Discussions re Yabin-Kotte council activities and functions.

8/4/60. Returned to GAGIDU.

13/4/60. To NANDUO - meeting of area Councillors. Discussions re L.G. Council. Inspection of Nanduo Council School. Inspected council works. Attended school P. & C. meeting.

14/4/60. To SIKI. Attended P. & C. meeting SIKI L.G. Council School. Returned to Gagidu pm.

[Handwritten signature]

PATROL REPORT.

District of - Finschhafen Morobe Report No. 14B. 59/60
Patrol Conducted by - T. W. White Assista District Officer
Area Patrolled - Upper Dodua and Hube census Division
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans - T. J. Downes C.P.O
Natives 1 R.P.&N.G.C
Duration - From 22/2/60 to 13/3/60

Number of Days - 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany - No.

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services December 1959
Medical January 1960.

Map Reference - Lae Sheet Four Mile 2034

Objects of Patrol - Council Survey, Inspection of Villages
Census Revision, Routine Administration.

APPENDIX A. EDUCATION

APPENDIX B. ABSENTEEISM.

DIARY.

February 1960

- Monday 22nd. Departed Gagidu to Nanduo by Landrover -
3 hours 30 minutes. Discussion held at Nanduo
school and school committee formed.
- Tuesday 23rd. Departed NANDUO for YUNGZAIN - 3rs. 15 min.
Uncompleted school building inspected. Slept
at old patrol post.
- Wednesday 24th To YUNGZAIN village 45 mins. Inspected and
censused. To GUNAWASING, hamlet of YUNGZAIN.
Village book compiled and issued to this hamlet
due to (a) Population (112) and (b) Arduous and
long walk from YUNGZAIN (1½ Hours - carriers 2
Hours)
- Thursday 25th To FASEU - 1 hour Inspected and censused.
- Friday 26th To MORAGO 1 hour 15 minutes a.m. Inspected and
censused p.m. To HORBO - hamlet of MASA-inspected
thence to MASA. - 2 Hrs. from MORAGO
- Saturday 27th Inspected and censused. Inspected TURU, hamlet
of MASA enroute MORAGO. - 2½ hrs.
- Sunday 28th Observed at MORAGO.
- Monday 29th To GALENG 2 hrs. 15 mins. Inspected and censused

MARCH 1960.

- Tuesday 1st. To BESIBON 2 Hrs.
A.M. Inspected and censused
P.M. Censused inhabitants of KOBIA at BESIBON.
- Wednesday 2nd. Through BULU and GUBU to GEMAHENG - 2 Hrs.
Inspected and censused.
- Thursday 3rd. To PINDIU 2 hrs. 15 mins En route inspected
BWAGUGU.
P.M. Inspected and censused PINDIU.
- Friday 4th .. To KWEKWEZENG. through KWEKWPKDANGU 2 hrs. 30 mins.
Inspected and censused.
- Saturday 5th - ARDUOUS trek to TUMNANG 2 hrs. 30 mins.
P.M Recovered.
- Sunday 6th Observed at TUMNANG.
- Monday 7th A.M. To MINDEK 1 hour. Inspected and censused
P.M. Returned to TUMNANG Inspected and censused.
- Tuesday 8th. To EBABANG. 2 hrs. Inspected and censused.
- Wednesday 9th. Spent at EBABANG compiling council survey
statistics.
- Thursday 10th To SAFIFI through soaking rain - 4 hrs. 30 mins.
Inspected.
- Friday 11th. To MAWANING through EMBENWANING and
GUNAZAKING 4 hrs.
- Saturday 12th. Inspected MAWANING Departed for
HAPANONDONG through and TANGARUA
walking time 7 hrs.
- Sunday 13th. From HAPANONDONG to MAPE Compound (ZUPON)
1 hour 30 mins. thence to Gagidu by Motor
transport.

INTRODUCTION

HUSE/DEDUA PATROL.

Due to the fact that A.D.O. T.W. White was recalled from patrol at MAWANING, the patrol was completed earlier than anticipated, but, despite this all objects of the patrol were completed satisfactorily. The main object was to carry out a Council Survey to assess if the Natives are ready for the commencement of a Native Local Government Council. Most of this work was carried out by Mr. T. W. White A.D.O. whilst this officer was concerned with inspection, census, and routine administration. As separate correspondence has been entered into regarding the Council survey this officer will not deal with this subject in this report.

This patrol commenced in the upper Dedua, through the

more densely populated villages of the HUBE and thence to Finschhafen through the Kotte census division. In all villages a talk was given stressing the importance of

- (a) making more use of medical facilities
- (b) increasing activity in cash cropping
- (c) sending younger children to school (6-7 years).

Frequent informal discussions were held in the evenings, one of the main topics being the work and purpose of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(1) Attitudes. Throughout this patrol it was noticeable that many of the villages "en masse", suffered from a kind of inferiority complex. This was illustrated time and again by the context of the welcome prayer offered by the "boss mission" when the patrol visited a village. In such a prayer the speaker would declare that 'The black man is a failure cannot help himself on the road to better things, and must rely on the Government and Mission to aid him and literally carry him on to more advanced ways of living etc! Efforts were made to dispel this attitude by emphasising and illustrating the way in which villagers could improve their lot. It is possible that the reason for this "inferiority complex" is due to the fact that in the past, the natives have not had opportunity to prove their capabilities as ministers of their own affairs. For many years they have been told what to do, how to do it and when to do it. This appears to have led to an attitude of dependence on the persons or body controlling them and it follows that the institution of a Council should provide them with the opportunity to fend for themselves and so develop an independence to a certain degree, at the same time consolidating their social and political welfare.

Amongst the younger children of the villages there is a predominant feeling of fear of the "kiap" There is no doubt that the womenfolk use the "kiap" in the same way as a policeman is used in European families to keep a child well behaved. As a

European child grows, there still remains this fear of policemen, and similarly it follows that the same must happen in native minds regarding the white man. This is an attitude which must be dispelled before the white, black barrier can be broken in the years to come.

MISSION.

The Lutheran Mission has a powerful influence of the natives in this area as in others. This is illustrated in many instances by the fact that village hamlets have been formed by the "boss mission", over which he tends to dominate. However, such examples are on the decline, as natives realize that nothing is necessarily gained by obeying every whim of these mission representatives. With the establishment of their own Council then such influence as is held at present by these people would eventually be lost.

AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Native Subsistence Farming.

This seems to be gradually improving in the Hube census division. During the patrol's stay in the Hube, there was an abundant supply of potatoes, pumpkin, beans and cucumbers. This would appear to indicate that these natives are growing more and more of these European type vegetables and so supplementing their diet with a greater range of vegetables.

(b) CASH CROPPING.

Coffee is the sole crop which can be considered an economic proposition in this area. Over the last five years, this area has expanded and developed rapidly. However there are two retarding factors to this development which must be considered.

(1) Buying Points.

At the present time both the Finschhafen Marketing, and Development Society and NAMASU (Mission controlled) have facilities for buying coffee at PINDIU.

However, upon reference to a map of the Hube census division, it can be seen that the BULUM and KUA valleys are the two most densely populated and PINDIU is situated on the slopes of a mountain range which separates it from the KUA and BULUM valleys.

Whilst this is reasonably close to the Mongi and Kua areas, it leaves the BULUM people with a long and arduous journey if they are to dispose of their produce. Whilst this patrol was at Tunnang, a request was made for the inspection of a possible airstrip site. This is ideally located to both coffee producing areas, being more central than PINDIU and if such a site could be approved, would provide an excellent site for a coffee buying point. The residents of Tunnang and adjacent villages stated that they would be willing to provide all labour for such a project and as such, supervision of construction would be all that would be necessary.

(ii) Agricultural Supervision.

Due to lack of adequate supervision, many of the new coffee trees that are being planted, fail to conform to Agricultural requirements. If an officer of the D.A.S.F could be posted permanently to PINDIU as was the case until recently, then I feel this problem would be overcome.

(c) LIVESTOCK.

Livestock in the area patrolled is confined to pigs and poultry as it has been for years. Pigs still continue to have a large social standing in village communities. However, future, development in cash cropping could cause a decline in this situation as has been noted in other areas where economic development is more intense.

(d) TRADE.

As mentioned previously, both NAMASU and F.M.D.S operate at PINDIU. At present the Upper Dedua people experience difficulty in disposing of their produce, but with the opening of the Manduc Yungsein road, this problem will be overcome. In the near future, the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society hope to establish a buying store at OLIGADU which will provide an outlet for produce from the people in the area of EBABANG. The possibility of an airstrip site at Tumang has been dealt with in a previous section and requires no further explanation.

There are a small number of privately owned and operated trade stores, which due to lack of knowledge of trading procedures and incorrect bookkeeping obviously run at a loss. The stocks in such stores gradually decrease and eventually cease to exist due to lack of funds.

(e) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GENERAL. No Agricultural census was taken

On this patrol and as a consequence no definite figures are available of cash crops. The general impression gained was one of reasonable development in the last few years. Absenteeism is and, for some time, will continue to be a retarding influence on economic development. The fact that the owner of a correctly planted and well cared for coffee block, of approximately 500 trees, could earn far more than the ordinary labourer was stressed repeatedly. Until such blocks eventuate to set the example it is felt that a high percentage of labour potential will continue to be lost to outside working. Communal plantings which require little individual labour and consequently retain little interest to the individual have been a fault in previous years. During this patrol, communal plantings were discouraged, and the people were urged to plant their own family holdings on their own family ground. Large tracts of fertile land are yet undeveloped and there exists a large potential which is yet to be exploited.

CONCLUSION.

Due to isolation and the lack of outlets for economic products the development in the area patrolled has been retarded. However, under the circumstances, such development as has occurred is satisfactory and the opening of both PINDIU airstrip and the NANDUO YUNGZAIN road will partially overcome these problems and give added impetus to future economic development.

APPENDIX A.

EDUCATION.

Schools already established in the Upper Dedua and Hube are as follows:

UPPER DEDUA YANGZAIN - Primary T. School.

HUBE PINDIU - Primary T. School.

A Yabin Kotte Local Government Council school is situated at NANDUO in the Kotte census division. Requests were made frequently for more schools to be established, but it was explained that due to lack of teaching staff, new schools would be limited and only established in areas of highly populated and in urgent need of a school. Two such areas would be centred around Tumpang in the Hube census division and GUNAZAKING in the Kotte census division.

Mr. F. C. Johnson of the Department of Education, Degerhafen, accompanied this patrol as far as NANDUO where, in conjunction with A.D.O Mr. T. W. White he inaugurated the committee of the Parents and Citizens Association and officially opened a modern teachers residence built by the YABIM-KOTTE Native Local Government Council.

Both PINDIU and YUNGZAIN Schools are well attended and in the latter village, a new building is in course of construction and nearing completion should ease the shortage of classrooms.

The Lutheran Mission have schools situated in practically every village in the Dedua and Hube census divisions. These schools however teach only in the Kotte language, but do provide facilities

for a Basic literate education. It could be stated that Kotte is an induced "Lingua - Franca" in this area. Many students in these schools are grossly over age and must reduce the village labour potential. It was also noted that students from Dregerhafen Education Centre many, rejected because of age, had returned to their village and enrolled in their own village school.

It was emphasised during this patrol that hard work was needed to maintain schools which were operating at present. Many parents are unwilling to send their children to school at an early age, but it was stressed that if they were put into schools when older, it only resulted in an incomplete education for the children. Some parents have made the attempt and sent their younger children to Government schools, and then forgotten about them. As a consequence, many young children have left and returned home, refusing to return to their school. It was explained during talks to the people that they must continue to look after their children who are at school, by supplying food and clothing etc. If a constant supply of food was not maintained, then it was obvious that children were going to become hungry and homesick and leave the school at the first opportunity.

HEALTH.

The area patrolled is well covered by Aid Posts. At WAGAZARING about 1 hour walk from Pindiu, there is a well established Mission hospital. At present this consists of one large building comprising of two wards. There is a possibility that this will be increased in the near future. Consequently, the health throughout is of quite a high standard. However, a few buckets of scapy water would not go astray on many inhabitants of some villages. At Gemaheng a bad case of what appears to be facial cancer was noted. The blame for this man's condition must rest entirely with himself, as he was advised some time ago that if he was willing, he could be taken to a large hospital for treatment. He refused however, and the cancer has now spread alarmingly and

according to the German Missionary at Wagazaring, there is practically no hope for his cure. The Medical Assistant from Finschhafen was in the area patrolled only a few weeks before this patrol and as a consequence, hygiene standards were quite high. A few complaints were received from Aid Post Orderlies concerning lack of support of the villagers. The people were urged to increase their support of these Aid Posts by helping to carry medical supplies from Gagidu as they seem to have been neglecting this in the past.

Sanitation throughout is generally of a low standard. Many of the latrines inspected were in a bad state and immediate replacement of them was ordered. In brief, the general standard of sanitation in this area could be improved quite considerably, and this was one of the issues covered by talks given in each village.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Roads between villages are well maintained although in one or two cases, signs of hasty clearing were evident. The bridging of rivers is a big problem in this area due to constant flooding. One very good foot bridge of sturdy construction has been constructed over a tributary of the Mongi between Gubu and Gemaheng.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND HOUSING.

(a) Housing. In most cases housing was sufficient. Where new houses were to be constructed names of the families responsible were noted in the village book for future reference.

(b) Officials.

On the whole, the village officials are a conscientious group who have good control over the village people. One particularly worthy case is WENZIONG, the Luluai of Ehabang, and his good work is apparent from the cleanliness and layout of his village. This village has a small trade store and quite a good coffee business is established.

CENSUS.

Census was revised for the year 1959/60 in all villages visited. An increase in deaths was noted which was due to an influenza epidemic mid 59 which was the basis of a patrol by the Medical Assistant from Gagidu. However, substantial increase in village birthrate was noted, in the 14 villages censused there being a difference between births and deaths of 107. Both YUNGZAIN and FASEU have lost inhabitants to the new village of GUNABOSING, consequently their population has suffered a sharp decrease.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

General. During this patrol the only anthropological data that was collected was in the form of several traditional legends, two of which are as follows.

(a) Origin of the Hubs people

Many years ago, before the time of Missions and Government, a solitary native lived on a mountain near Zunsuma, in the Dedna census division. One of his pigs gave birth to four young, the fourth being a female human. This female child was taken in by the native and cared for. They were later married and so constituted the original ancestry of the present populace.

(b) Sorcery.

When a native died and sorcery was suspected, the following procedure was adopted to find the sorcerer. The next of kin of the deceased collected all the able bodied men of the village and a gathering was held over the dead man's grave. A stick, to which was fastened a portion of the deceased, usually a piece of hair, decorated by plumes of the bird of paradise (Kumul), was placed over the top of the grave. One by one, villages in the area were named, and when the sorcerer's village was named, the stick began to move about slowly. When the spirit's name was called, the stick rose unaided from the ground and began shaking vigorously. It was immediately grasped by two men, who set off in the direction indicated by the shaking stick followed by the remainder of the

villagers with their fighting weapons. If a stream or river barred their course, a native climbed a tree indicated by the stick, & with the aid of a long pole, placed a piece of hair from the deceased on the opposite bank. In this manner the stream lost any powers to wash away the magic in the stick. According to the tellers of this story, the stick changed hands many times due to the speed in which the operation was carried out and the strength required to hold the stick and prevent it from flying away of its own accord. When the village was reached, the stick pointed out the sorcerer's house which was smashed down, then the ashes of the fire used in the rite, which were then scattered, and finally, by rubbing itself against the culprit, who was immediately killed. There would then follow a long period of tribal fighting which would finally cease when all concerned became tired of battle and some influential person called a stop to hostilities.

CONCLUSION.

It is obvious from this patrol that the people have reached a stage of economic and political development where more than infrequent patrolling is required. The establishment of a Council would fulfil their requirements and greatly assist in future development.


.....
T.J. DOWNES
Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX B.

ABSENTEEISM

Set out below are the % of adult males absent at work from villages on this patrol.

DEDUA.

	MALE ABSENTEES	LABOR POTENTIAL	% ABSENT
YUNGZAIK	57	125	46%
GUNABOSING	9	32	29%
FASEU	36	80	45%
MORAGO	36	106	33%
YASA.	31	132	24%

HUBE.

GAIENG	36	93	39%
KOBIA	28	78	35%
BESIBON	59	179	33%
GEMAHENG	51	141	36%
PINDIU	23	63	37%
KWENZENZENG	22	64	35%
MINDIK	36	120	30%
TUMNANG	37	118	31%
SBABAN.	29	131	22%