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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: FINSCHHAFEN, 1958 - 1959

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Lae, volume 9.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Lae 127 1958/59  
Finschhafen 122 1958/59

MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1958/59

LAE & FINSCHHAFEN

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>LAE</u>		
1 - 58/59	D.P.Maroney	Momalili Census Division
7 - 58/59	T.Mitchell	Naba Census Division
<u>FINSCHHAFEN</u>		
1 - 58/59	R.J.Green	Siassi Islands Census Division and Sio Villages
2 - 58/59	R.J.Green	Kotte-Yabim Native Local Government Council Area





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/5/57

# PATROL REPORT

District of MORobe Report No. FIN 1 of 58/59

Patrol Conducted by R. J. GREEN PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled SIASSI ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION and SIO Villages

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives Two

Duration—From 18/9/1958 to 20/11/1958

Number of Days 54

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....4/1958

Medical ...../.....1/1957

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....Collection of Tax; Census Revision; Compilation of Register of Shareholders for Finschhafen Society and Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/12/58

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

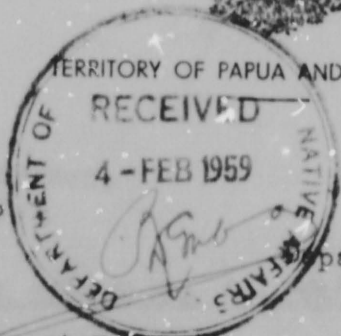
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ..... £.....

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

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

30/5/57

30/9/140v



DNA. BP

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 34-3-1/131

Department of Native Affairs,  
L/ E.

3rd February, 1959.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT No. 1 1958/ 3 FINSCHHAFFEN

Your 30-9-140 of 27th January, 1959 was apparently written before receipt of my 34-3-1/52 of 15th January, wherein I made certain recommendations for land acquisitions in the Siassi Group.

Whilst there may be a reasonable case for the establishment of a Patrol Post in the Siassi Group there are far more pressing needs in this District and I do not intend to make a recommendation at this stage.

Since the war these people have been administered from Finschhafen; they were later transferred to the New Britian District under the Assistant District Officer Talas and several years ago were again transferred back to the administrative control of the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen. I believe that the Siassi Group can best be administered from Finschhafen and do not consider that any consideration should be given to again transferring the area back to the New Britian District.

Long Island has not been considered as an area for re-settlement, not because it is in the Madang District but because there is sufficient land available on UMBOI Island and because the UMBOI Islanders are willing to make land available if required.

(D. M. Ashton)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.



TGA:Phc

30-9-140

The District Officer,  
Marobe District,  
L. A. E.

27th January, 1959

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 58/59 - PIESCHHAGEN.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

2. I am most gratified to note the attitude of the people as reported.
3. Is Mutu Malua a native reserve? I am gratified to note that the re-settlement of the people from the overcrowded Aramot Island is reported as satisfactory.
4. Please let me know of any recommendation for further re-settlement and submit a case for the establishment of a patrol post in the islands. Would these people be better administered from New Britain where it may be possible to obtain areas of land for re-settlement? You might take this matter up direct with the District Officer Rabaul.
5. I do not know whether it is not a good thing to settle domestic differences at village level so long as decisions are acceptable to those concerned.
6. Has Long Island been considered as an area for re-settlement?
7. A very well reported patrol in which the reporting officer has made a very capable assessment of the people's needs and difficulties.

*J. P. A. R.*  
A. Roberts)  
Director.

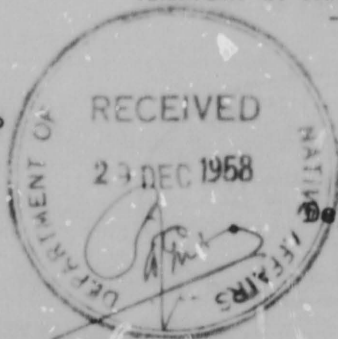




TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/40 ✓

DNA.BP



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-1-9/374

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

23rd December, 1958

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 58/59

The above report is forwarded.

I will be proceeding to SIASSI early in January and the problem of the landless island communities, which has been the subject of numerous earlier reports, will be gone into and some effort made to put an end to many of the troubles existing in that area.

It is agreed that a Patrol Post in the Siassi Group would be of great assistance to the islanders but such a move is definitely not intended in the foreseeable future.

I agree with the Assistant District Officer Finschhafen and see no reason what-so-ever for AROP being included in the MOROBE District.

I am writing to the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen advising him that shotgun licenses may be issued providing the applicants comply with Department of Native Affairs Circular Memorandum No. 150 of 29th September, 1957.

I will advise the patrolling officer that he has no authority to prevent the people returning to TOLOKIWA should they so desire.

Relevant extracts on Health, Education and Agriculture have been forwarded to the various Departments for their information and action as necessary.

Mr. Green has submitted a good report.

  
(D.N. Ashton)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FDJ/LMG:



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 30/1-243

Sub-district Office,  
FINSCHHAFEN.

19th. December, 1958.

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

*Handwritten initials*

PATROL REPORT: FIN 1 of 58/59- R.J. GREEN.

Attached are the necessary copies of the above report for perusal and distribution please.

The collection of tax and the consolidation of F.M.D.S. Shares is a job well completed.

It is apparent that a Patrol Post on SIASSI with an energetic officer in charge would improve the position both economically as well as administratively.

Remarks re the siting of the village higher school at BUNSIL are bolstered by the Australian Lutheran Mission based on SIASSI and it appears that although this was the proposed Patrol Post site it is definitely not suitable.

An airstrip on SIASSI will certainly improve communications.

The matter of AROP coming into the Finschhafen Sub-district would not be feasible as communications would be more difficult than at present in the case of an eruption and evacuation measures. However the matter of equal taxation is worth considering.

Mr. Green has carried out a good patrol and with the completion of the HUBE division taxation will be completed before Xmas.

For your information please.

*Handwritten signature of Frank D. Jones*

Frank D. Jones  
Assistant District Officer.



#### INTRODUCTION:

The objects of this patrol were to collect personal tax in the Siassi Islands Census Division, to amend the census, to compile a register of shareholders from village contributions made to the embryo Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society by the Siassi and Sio people and to carry out routine native administration.

It was unfortunate that at the time the patrol departed no funds for payment of carriers were available in the sub-district, particularly as this was a tax patrol, but the people showed no resentment of this situation, on the contrary, when the position was explained to a meeting of village officials at Gizarum prior to the commencement of the patrol they accepted it with alacrity. This is the best illustration that can be given of the good relations that exist between the Administration and the Siassi people.

A few days were spent supervising examinations for the Department of Education at Gelem Mission School and a visit was made to the mission "SAM" (Yabim = meeting) when representatives of each Siassi community and members of the Australian Lutheran Mission gathered for their annual conference.

The last census patrol to the area was conducted by the writer in Jan/Feb 1958. There has been no medical patrol since Mr. Carlaw's visit in January 1957.

Weather conditions generally were favourable and little time was lost because of rough seas. This is a good time of the year to patrol the Siassi Islands.



DIARY:

1958

SEPTEMBER

Thurs. 18th : 0900 : Departed DREIERHAFEN per M.V. "FISHBOAT".  
1500 : Arrived AGO/DEBUA village: Discussed marketing of copra with villagers.  
1600 : Departed AGO.  
1800 : Arrived WOLINGAI /DEBUA village. Anchored in bay for overnight stay. Discussed marketing of copra.  
2330 : Strong winds from S.E.- Anchor dragging. Proceeded towards SIO.

Frid. 19th : 0600 : Called in at GITUA. Discussed marketing of copra.  
0730 : Departed.  
1030 : Arrived SIO NO.1. Paid out proceeds cash last sale of copra. "FISHBOAT" loaded copra for return to DREIERHAFEN.  
1400 : "FISHBOAT" departed. Writer remained at SIO.

Sat. 20th : 0800 : Explained necessity of breaking up communal fund into shares to facilitate F.M.B.S. organisation. People in agreement so commenced this task.

Sun. 21st : 1000 : Continued compiling register of shareholders in SIO NO.1.  
1530 : Work completed.

Mon. 22nd : 0800 : Departed SIO No.1.  
0830 : Arrived SIO No.2  
0900 : Commenced compilation of register of shareholders for Sio No.2 and NAMBARIWA villages.

Tues. 23rd. : 0800 : Continued this work  
1130 : Register Completed.  
Rested.

Wed. 24th : 0915 : Departed SIO No.2.  
1300 : Arrived WASU. Overnight at Wasu patrol post.

Thurs. 25th : 0730 : M.V. "MOROB" arrived WASU from DREIERHAFEN.  
1030 : Departed WASU per M.V. "MOROB" for SIACSI ISLANDS.  
1730 : Arrived GIZARUM.

Frid. 26th : At GIZARUM. Word sent for all area officials to come to GIZARUM for meeting and explanation of objects of patrol.

Sat. 27th : 0730 : Departed GIZARUM.  
0800 : Arrived at GELEM. Supervised examination village higher school for auxiliary division.  
1400 : Returned to GIZARUM.  
Meeting with area village officials.  
1700 : Collected tax from employees of GIZARUM plantation and GELEM mission station.

Sun. 28th : At GIZARUM.

Mon. 29th : 1230 : Departed GIZARUM per M.V. "KARAPO"  
1430 : Arrived BUNSIL anchorage;  
No carriers available; remained overnight at BUNSIL village higher school.

Tues. 30th	:	0800:	Departed BUNSIL by canoes.
		0900:	Arrived OPAI beach. Climbed inland to village.
		1030:	Arrived OPAI village in heavy rain.
			Afternoon spent compiling register of shareholders for F.M.D.S.
OCTOBER			
Wed. 1st	:		At OPAI- tax collected, village inspected and census revised.
Thurs. 2nd	:	0800:	Departed OPAI
		0840:	Arrived GOMLONGEN. Heavy rain.
		1030:	Compiled register of shareholders.
		1400:	Commenced census and collection of tax.
Frid. 3rd	:	0800:	Resumed collection of tax.
		1200:	Completed " " "
		1330:	Departed GOMLONGEN
		1415:	Arrived TARAWE. Rain.
		1600:	Commenced compilation of register of shareholders.
Sat. 4th	:		At TARAWE. Collection of tax and village inspection.
Sun. 5th	:	0830:	Departed TARAWE.
		0930:	Arrived AWELKON mission station.
		1615:	Departed AWELKON by weapons carrier.
		1700:	Arrived GELEM mission school.
Mond. 6th	:		At GELEM. Supervising examination for entrance to inter and tech. schools.
Tues. 7th	:	1030:	Departed GELEM.
		1115:	Arrived AWELKON. Collected tax from station employees.
Wed. 8th	:	0800:	Visited AWELKON schools.
		0900:	Departed AWELKON
		0920:	Arrived OBONGAI.
			Compiled register of shareholders (F.M.D.S.); collected tax and amended census.
		1330:	Departed OBONGAI
		1400:	Arrived AWELKON
		1500:	Departed AWELKON
		1530:	Arrived BARANG/OMOM. Compiled register of shareholders for BARANG and OMOM villages.
Thurs. 9th	:	0900:	Revised census and collected tax at BARANG.
		1400:	Revised census and collected tax at OMOM
		2000:	Settled minor complaints and discussed village matters with officials.
Frid. 10th	:	0830:	Departed OMOM
		0915:	Arrived GOM
			amended census, collected tax and compiled list of shareholders. Inspected village.
Sat. 11th	:	0830:	Departed GOM.
		0900:	Arrived GASAM.
			Shareholder list compiled, tax collected and census amended.
Sun. 12th	:	1330:	Departed GASAM.
		1500:	Arrived BARANG.
		1730:	Departed BARANG by mission truck.
		1830:	Arrived GIZARUM.
Mon. 13th	:	1030:	Departed GIZARUM by M.V. "UMBOT".
		1330:	Arrived MULAU (TOLOKIWA IS.) Many people in gardens, unaware of patrol's arrival, visited village school.



## DIARY (contd.)

Tues. 14th	: 0800	:	Revised census, collected tax and compiled shareholders list.
	1245	:	Departed MULAU
	1330	:	Arrived TUL. Shareholder lists made up, tax collected, censused.
Wed. 15th	: 0930	:	Departed TUL.
	1010	:	Arrived AWAR. Compiled register of shareholders, collected tax and revised census. Village inspected.
Thurs. 16th	: 0900	:	Departed AWAR.
	1100	:	Arrived BUN. F.M.D.S. shareholders recorded, census and tax collection.
Frid. 17th	: 0700	:	Departed BUN on M.V. UMBOI
	0745	:	Arrived AWAR
	0945	:	Departed AWAR
	1215	:	Arrived MANTAGEN. Inspected village, collected tax and amended census. Compiled list of F.M.D.S. shareholders.
Sat. 18th	: 0700	:	Mr. J. Foad arrived MANTAGEN on trading trip.
	1200	:	Patrol departed MANTAGEN per mission vessel M.V. KARAPO.
	1300	:	Patrol gear and Police boy went ashore at GASAM beach- to proceed OROPOT village Monday morning. Writer to GIZARUM for weekend.
	1345	:	M.V. KARAPO arrived GIZARUM.
Sun. 19th	:	:	At GIZARUM.
Mon. 20th	: 0830	:	Departed GIZARUM
	1230	:	Arrived OROPOT village. Tax collected and census amended. F.M.D.S. shareholders listed.
Tues. 21st	: 0730	:	Departed OROPOT.
	0930	:	Arrived AIYAU. Tax collected etc.
Wed. 22nd	:	:	Compiled list of shareholders for MARARAMU village. Commenced revision of census and collected tax.
Thurs. 23rd	:	:	Completed work at MARARAMU.
	1145	:	Departed AIYAU.
	1220	:	Arrived AROT. F.M.D.S. shareholder list made up- census and tax collection.
Frid. 24th	: 0830	:	Departed AROT.
	1000	:	Arrived AUPWEL. Compiled shareholder register and collected tax. Census revised.
Sat. 25th	:	:	At AUPWEL awaiting arrival of M.V. TALAWE. Boat overdue so
	1200	:	Departed AUPWEL.
	1500	:	Arrived KABIP. F.M.D.S. shareholder list compiled. Village inspected.
Sun. 26th	:	:	Collected tax and revised census at KABIP.
Mon. 27th	: 0600	:	Departed KABIP on M.V. TALAWE.
	0730	:	Arrived SAKAR IS. Revised census and collected tax- compiled register of shareholders for F.M.D.S.
Tues. 28th	:	:	At SAKAR IS.
Wed. 29th	: 0930	:	Departed SAKAR IS. on M.V. TALAWE.



DIARY (contd.)

Wed. 29th	: 1100 :	Arrived KAMPALAP.
	1330 :	Compiled F.M.D.S. shareholder list, collected tax and amended census.
Thurs. 30th	: 0900 :	Departed KAMPALAP
	1400 :	Arrived MARLI.
		F.M.D.S. shareholder list compiled. C.N.A. case heard. Tax collected.
	1800 :	Departed MARLI
	1830 :	Arrived LABLAB mission station.
Frid. 31st	:	MARLI census revised at LABLAB.
	1300 :	Departed LABLAB.
	1330 :	Arrived BIRIK. F.M.D.S. shareholder list made up and census amended. Tax collected.
	1730 :	Returned Lablab.
NOVEMBER.		
Sat. 1st	: 1030 :	Departed LABLAB on M.V. UMBOI.
	1600 :	Arrived GIZARUM. Overnight at GELEM.
Sun. 2nd	: 0900 :	Departed GELEM per mission truck.
	1000 :	Arrived PARANG village
	1400 :	Commenced Annual mission conference ("SAM")
Mon. 3rd	:	At "SAM"
Tues. 4th	:	"SAM" completed at Midday.
	1550 :	Departed BARANG
	1600 :	Arrived GELEM.
Wed. 5th	:	Strong winds throughout day made return to LABLAB by sea impossible.
Thurs. 6th	: 0900 :	Departed GIZARUM on M.V. UMBOI.
	1400 :	Arrived ARAMOT IS.
	1500 :	Departed ARAMOT Is. by canoe. Canoe stamped between island and coast. Much time lost going ashore and baling out canoe.
	1800 :	Arrived LABLAB.
Frid. 7th	: 0930 :	Departed LABLAB.
	1100 :	Arrived YANGLA.
		Compiled register of shareholders, amended census and collected tax.
Sat. 8th	: 0800 :	Departed YANGLA.
	0900 :	Arrived SIMBAN
	1430 :	Departed SIMBAN by canoe
	1700 :	Arrived MANDOK Is.
		Compiled F.M.D.S. shareholder list.
Sun. 9th	: 0730 :	Revised census and collected tax.
	1200 :	Fr. Walsh of KULWAGE arrived on M.V. LEO.
	1500 :	Departed MANDOK on M.V. LEO.
	1615 :	Arrived BUKUM.
		Revised census, collected tax and made up F.M.D.S. register of shareholders.
Mon. 10th	: 0700 :	Departed BUKUM by canoe. Strong SW winds.
	1000 :	Arrived ARONAI MUTU.
		Census, tax collection and F.M.D.S. shareholder list compiled.
Tues. 11th	:	At ARONAI MUTU awaiting M.V. KARAPO.
	1330 :	No sign KARAPO so departed ARONAI MUTU. on canoe.
	1530 :	Arrived GAURU- Departed.
	1600 :	Arrived SIMBAN- departed.
	2000 :	Arrived ARAMOT island.

## DIARY (cont.)

Wed. 12th : Arrived census and collected tax at ARAMOT.  
Compiled list of F.M.D.S. shareholders.  
1400 : To LABLAB by M.V. KARAPO.

Thurs. 13th : 0800 : Departed LABLAB by M.V. KARAPO  
0930 : Arrived MUTU MALAU Is.  
Inspected new settlement by ARAMOT people.  
0950 : Departed MUTU MALAU Is.  
1030 : Arrived TUAM Is. Census revised and tax collected.

Frid. 14th : Compiled list of F.M.D.S. shareholders at TUAM.  
1300 : Departed TUAM Is.  
1530 : Arrived MALAI Is.  
1600 : Collected tax, revised census.

Sat. 15th : 0800 : Compiled F.M.D.S. shareholders list.  
0930 : Departed MALAI.  
1300 : Arrived BARIM.  
Made up list of shareholders for F.M.D.S., revised census and collected tax.

Sun. 16th : Settled village complaints.  
1030 : Departed BARIM.  
1115 : Arrived GIZARUM.  
Overnight at GELEM.

Mon. 17th : At GELEM supervising teacher training entrance examination.

Tues. 18th : At GELEM continuing supervision of examinations.

Wed. 19th : At GELEM awaiting arrival M.V. MOROBE.

Thurs. 20th : 0800 : M.V. MOROBE arrived GIZARUM.  
1000 : Departed GIZARUM on MOROBE.  
2330 : Arrived DRUMERHAFEN.

End of Diary.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The future of the landless island communities is still the major problem of the division. This matter was raised by the writer in Finschhafen patrol report no.9 of 1957/58 and an investigation of the situation was made by the then Acting Assistant District Officer at Finschhafen (T. W. White) and summarised in the Finschhafen patrol report no.10 of 1957/58. In that report he made recommendations for possible solutions to the perplexity but to date the only recommendation carried into effect has been the removal of ten families from overcrowded Aramot Island to nearby, Administration owned Mutu Mulau Island. This move, to alleviate the almost slum conditions on Aramot, was effected only after the people concerned had tried every excuse in the Aramot book, and that covers a breathtaking range of excuses indeed. Now that they are settled however, they appear quite content on Mutu Mulau and it seems distinctly possible that other Aramot families may be encouraged to join them. No suggestion of this was made by this patrol as it will probably be more opportune to raise the matter later. The achievement to date should be consolidated first and with this in mind it was mentioned to the residents on Mutu Mulau that if they became a settled community the Administration would possibly consider transferring ownership of the island to them some time in the future.

However that is but one minor facet of a most intricate problem solved. We are still faced with a rapidly increasing island population which is landless and whose trading system, the means of survival in the past, is gradually disintegrating. There is constant bickering between the islanders and the nearby Kaimangas on Umboi Island generally to do with the islanders stealing but often, too, the islanders counter charge that the mainlanders are charging exorbitant prices for food. Once again the patrol was approached to lay down fixed prices for food stuffs, despite the fact that this was done only in April of this year and prior to that by almost every patrol through the area. It seems impossible for the



people to reach agreement amongst themselves any more.

Representatives of most of the island communities asked the writer if anything was being done to purchase ~~the~~ land for them to plant gardens and economic crops and this can be interpreted as an encouraging sign of increasing awareness amongst the islanders themselves of the significance of their problem. It is believed that the District Officer intends investigating the matter in the near future so no action was taken by this patrol other than to ascertain that the Kaimanga villages concerned are still willing to dispose of arable land for the use of the islanders.

Although the writer is aware of the considerations involved he feels that the case for the establishment of a permanent patrol post should be stated. Purely from the population viewpoint other areas must be given priority over Siassi, but is population an important factor in this instance? let us consider the following points-

- (a) the problem outlined above, if solved, that is if large areas of land are purchased from certain Umboi villages by the Administration for development by the landless island people then fairly constant supervision will be necessary if the scheme is to be given any chance of success and certainly more than that afforded by an annual, or at best bi-annual patrol. The seriousness of this situation makes it necessary that firm action be taken within the next few years so the establishment of a patrol post should not be shelved until the too distant future.
- (b) The isolation of the division is made even more extreme by the fact that the Vitiaz strait, which separates the Siassi Island group from the New Guinea mainland, is a particularly rough stretch of water.
- (c) The Siassi people, especially the Kowai -speaking group, are fiery tempered. Vicious assaults, particularly on their women-folk, are common, as is

riotous behaviour. At present many such assaults are not brought to court simply because there is no way of getting there. This sometimes results in abuses of authority by village officials who, trying in good faith to restore order, take the law into their own hands. Purely by accident this patrol found out a man who had beaten his wife so severely that he had broken a bone in her arm. The village officials were not going to mention it because it had occurred some months previously and anyway they had "settled" it in the village. A patrol post on the spot would go a long way towards eliminating these too prevalent cases of assault and help to bring about a much better relationship between the sexes generally. This is an important need in Administration on Siassi because the women are treated very badly indeed. Every move made by the local missionaries towards female education in any form meets with stiff opposition from the village leaders, including the luluais and tultuls.

- (d) There is a pressing need for better agricultural development especially as regards cocoa. These people are most anxious to improve themselves and cocoa is the popular crop. So far they have had no Administration assistance whatsoever, in fact they have been told they must not plant cocoa. This has not deterred some of them from planting, it has only deterred them from planting it where it will be noticed by patrols. There is a great agricultural potential here, in cocoa, copra and Robusta coffee, there is also enthusiasm, but there is no guiding hand.

Apparently BUNSIL has been considered a likely site if and when a patrol post can be established on Siassi but it would now seem unsuitable. (See EDUCATION)

Another matter raised in the last report was the wish of the AROP (Long) Island people to be included in the Finschhafen SubDistrict. It appears this was not considered important as nothing more has been heard of the matter but at the annual mission conference held at BARANG village, which was attended by the writer, a Luluai from



Arop renewed the request and it was promised that his wish would be made known. Even if there seems little reason for a transfer there does seem to be a case for better liaison between Saidor and Finschhafen Sub-district headquarters regarding tax rates. This year Arop had to pay £1 whereas the Finschhafen group paid only 10/-. It is not known if this has caused any ill-feeling on Long Island but it certainly has puzzled many people.

Shotgun Licences.

Many Siassi villages are harassed by wild pigs which abound throughout Umboi Island and requests for shotguns were received from several communities. These were investigated and it is recommended that the following natives be permitted to purchase shotguns. They are all responsible men.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Fathers Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
MALAKO	ZIP	OPAI	LULUAI
TAUWADIT	AINGAS	MANTAGEN	LULUAI
ANGORI	TALI	AIYAU	AID POST ORDERLY

Not only are gardens badly damaged by wild pigs but new coconut plantations have been practically wiped out. This has caused a good deal of frustration amongst the people as these coconuts were planted on the advice of patrolling officers.

~~///~~  
Taxation.

A total of £611-5-0 was collected; 1157 tax receipts were issued and 413 exemptions were granted.

As anticipated no difficulty was encountered in collecting the tax. It has been mentioned in the Introduction to this report however that it was most unfortunate that no funds were available for the payment of carriers as this would have added considerably to goodwill on the first tax patrol to the area. The compilation of tax registers and collection of tax is a dreary and time-consuming task and it is to be hoped that this does not become a regular D.N.A. function,



but that special tax collectors, who do not mind the stigma of being such, can be appointed. Otherwise the future looks very dull indeed.

It is recommended that the 1959 tax rate remain at 10/- because there has been no noticeable improvement in the economy of the division, over the past 12 months.

Trochus fishing, one of the main sources of income for these people, has petered out owing to the fallen market for that commodity, but this should be offset by an increased copra production with better return to the producer when the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society commences operations.

Villages.

The general standard of villages on Sisesi remains higher than in most other parts of the sub-district. The villages of MARARAMU, GASAM, GOM and MARLI which were found in unsatisfactory condition by the last patrol have all been improved considerably so that now every village in the area is in reasonable condition. In some places minor improvements are to be effected to housing and sanitation and in those cases the village book has been noted accordingly.

The village of MANTAGEN was established in 1954 by descendants of the survivors of the tidal wave which swamped villages in that region when Ritter Island erupted late in the 19th. century. The people desirous of returning to their land came from Tolokiwa Island villages and Barim. They were allowed to migrate to Mantagen only after a careful investigation had been carried out by the then Assistant District Officer at Finschhafen (B. Bunting). The community has always been a small one and, on present trends, has only a 50-50 chance of survival. Because of its isolation other villages are unwilling to allow their women to marry into Mantagen and there are no women of marriageable age in the village itself. Several of the families who migrated in from Tolokiwa Island approached this patrol with the request that they be allowed to return to Tolokiwa. This request was refused because:-

(a) It was obviously inspired by disagreement between the luluai Tawadit, who is a Barim and who has made his people put their shoulders to the wheel since they moved to Mantagen. The lethargic Tolokiwas have not taken to this hard work too kindly and yearn for their former indolent existence.

(b) These people have a definite future at Mantagen where the soil is excellent and fish abundant. There are also excellent trochus reefs nearby if that industry ever recovers. On the other hand Tolokiwa Island is comparatively poor and unhealthy with little scope for sound economic development.

(c) The settlement at Mantagen was established only on the insistence of the people themselves so they should now be prepared to accept the responsibility for its development.

Nevertheless a careful check must be kept on this small community. A.P.O. SOM of GASAM, who is responsible for it, has been instructed to make frequent visits.

#### Village Officials.

Reference has been made already to the occasional abuses of authority by Siassi village officials which are caused by their isolation from sub-district headquarters. In an endeavour to eliminate such abuses the writer, on his previous patrol, encouraged the officials to have regular meetings amongst themselves where they could discuss their problems and any official <sup>face</sup> ~~planned~~ with a difficult situation could seek the advice of the gathering rather than act in haste on his own judgement. From this suggestion regular monthly meetings have been instituted, one in the Kowai area and one in the Kaimenga. Villages take it in turns to be host to the meetings and rough minutes are kept. Although little of real value is achieved, these meetings have helped to create a sense of responsibility amongst the officials and do provide a deterrent to the hot-heads who think twice now before they beat their wives, knowing that their



behaviour will be brought before an assembly of officials.

Local missionaries say that some problems have been brought to them when the meetings have been unable to reach a conclusion. This practice of seeking advice from the missionaries was encouraged as it further reduces the likelihood of any illegal actions by the officials.

Several officials need new hats but none have been available for some time. If stocks come to hand before next patrol some should be taken <sup>when</sup> ~~them~~ for issue.

#### ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRSTRIPS.

The only vehicular road on Umboi Island is the one from GIZARUM to AWELKON which is used regularly by the Australian Lutheran Mission to supply their station at this latter place. The road is usable throughout the year except after heavy rains but with constant maintenance it could perhaps be made an all-weather road, although there is a lack of any good surfacing material nearby. Some work on this road was carried out by prisoners gaoled during the course of this patrol. Other tracks remain in good condition.

There are no bridges on Siassi.

An airstrip is being built near Lablab Mission station on land belonging to people of Birik village. The site has been inspected and approved by the Dept. of Civil Aviation, but is heavily timbered and will probably be under construction for at least two years. Although sponsored by the mission the clearing is being carried out voluntarily by the local village people.

At the present time the owners do not wish to dispose of the land on which the airstrip is being built, but the mission, who hope to arrange a regular service when it is completed, intend paying for all food trees cut down so a check on these is being kept by the local missionary and the landowners.

CONCLUSION.

With the exception of one or two important problems which have been outlined in this report and considering the administrative limitations the general situation on Siassi is satisfactory. However it should be borne in mind that these people, with the aid of an excellent mission organisation, are progressing at a quicker rate than other parts of the sub-district, particularly in the field of education. The Administration should make every endeavour to keep pace with them and provide the facilities and services essential to smooth and contented progress.



APPENDIX " A "

HEALTH:

The combined services provided by the Australian Lutheran Mission and the Administration aid-posts gives a good coverage to the division. The mission is doing very valuable work in infant welfare, especially amongst the Kaimanga people and the number of native babies born at the Lablab hospital is ~~pleasantly~~ <sup>pleasantly</sup> high. Only one case of maternal mortality was recorded and that was a village birth. There is little need to elaborate further on the work being done by the missionaries as it is already well-known to the Public Health Department.

A short report on Administration aid-posts is attached hereto.

Attachment to Appendix "A".

Brief Report on Siassal Islands Aid-Posts.

1. TUL (Tolokiwa Is.)

A.P.O. TAU

This aid-post was very well established by A.P.O. Daniel. He has now been posted to the Kotte area and replaced at Tul by a local orderly, TAU, who has only recently finished training school. Tau is enthusiastic about his work, appears competent and seems to be accepted by the people.

Buildings satisfactory.

2. GAEAM

A.P.O. SOM

A good aid-post run by a competent and conscientious orderly.

Buildings good.

3. AIYAU

A.P.O. ANGORI.

Angori continues to render sterling service to P.H.D. and is without doubt the most reliable A.P.O. on Siassal.

Buildings excellent.

4. KAMPALAP

A.P.O. NABOM

Not a very satisfactory aid-post. NABOM apparently spends a good deal of his time at his own village (Aupwel) where he has pigs, and during these excursions leaves his aid-post in the care of untrained "assistants". Medicines were found in short supply, despite the fact that it is only 4 hours walk to Lablab mission hospital, and poorly labelled. It seems NABOM was posted to Aramot Island and A.P.O. MAPALI from that village was sent to Kampalap, by P.H.D. some time ago. They have since changed villages again without authority.

Buildings fair only.



5. ARAMOT ISLAND.A.P.O. NAPALI-

See remarks above. The Aid-post building is small and cramped and in very poor condition. The orderly is rather inactive and rarely visits the other villages under his control. He needs more frequent P.H.D. supervision.

6. TUAM ISLAND.A.P.O. AIBIKI.

This man was found so slovenly in his work by E.M.A. Carlaw in 1956 that he was taken to Finschhafen for re-training. <sup>He</sup> appeared to improve for a while but marital trouble has interfered with his work to such an extent that he has spent little time in the village for the past 9 months. He was brought to Finschhafen by this patrol for P.H.D. investigation into his behaviour.

Buildings satisfactory.

7. OPAI.A.P.O. GENOS

This orderly was not present when the patrol was at the village. The sister-in-charge of the Awelkon mission hospital does not seem impressed with him and says he refused to allow his child to be given a triple antigen injection in a general campaign to wipe out whooping cough carried out by the mission hospitals earlier this year.

Buildings good.

8. MALAI ISLAND.A.P.O. MOFAI

A new clinic has been constructed and medicines and equipment are being kept in reasonable condition.

APPENDIX "B"

EDUCATION:

The Australian Lutheran Mission, the only resident mission on Siassi, has three main schools situated at GELEM, AWELKON and LABLAB as well as elementary schools in most villages in the division. The work being done by this mission in the field of education continues to be excellent.

The Roman Catholic mission works in parts of the area from its station at Kelenge on New Britain. They have recently placed two new teachers on Aramot and Mandok Islands. These two men are from Manus so should settle in well at Siassi, coming from a similar environment. They are both fine types and should do a great deal to raise the standard of education in those villages as it is believed they are both "B" class teachers. The writer met the priest from Kelenge who was on tour in the area at the time of patrol and he stated that the mission was considering stationing a priest on Siassi if land could be leased. In all probability the place of residence would be at Aupwel, and if this does come about the educational and health facilities available to the Siassi people will be further improved.

The position regarding the Administration village higher school at BUNSIL leaves much to be desired and after giving the matter a good deal of consideration the writer feels that this school should be abandoned and the teachers placed at other locations on the island where they would have more success and probably be happier.

There is a good anchorage at Bunsil but that is about all. Water supply is poor and distant and the soil is infested with insects. Those parts of the school gardens which are not destroyed by these insects are attacked by wild pigs so that there is a <sup>continual</sup> ~~continued~~ shortage of food with the result that truancy is extraordinarily high, even for a native school. This is aggravated by the fact that



BUNSIL is a rather isolated spot and when the school was established there pupils were taken from all the villages ~~in~~ in the division and not from only those villages in close proximity. Therefore when pupils have to go home to get food for most of them it is a good two days walk. Because of its isolation the village people are unwilling to go there and help prepare gardens for the students, consequently the nearby villagers have to bear the burden and frequently complain about this. The fact that there are only one or two boys from each village <sup>precludes</sup> ~~mitigates~~ any real interest being taken by the villages, in most cases they are not concerned whether the children are fed or not. The net result of all this, of course, is that the pupils cannot make the progress they would under more favourable circumstances and an extra strain is placed on the teachers who have to try and organize food supply. Both teachers complained that they can spend little time on lesson preparation as they spend most of the daylight hours after school working in the gardens and can do little at night because they are not issued with kerosene.

A far better alternative to Bunsil would seem to be the establishment of two smaller schools with one teacher in each. One could be placed in the Kowai area at, say, Gasam and one in the Kaimanga region, perhaps at Kampalap or Yangla. These schools would then select pupils from only the neighbouring villages. If the Education Department feels the two teachers should be kept together then only one school would be established, still confining its pupil selection. An ~~important~~ important advantage in having the schools situated in or near a native village is that the teacher would be a good example to the people and be of assistance in everyday village life. At Bunsil they can not do this, nor does there seem to be any incentive for them to keep up their own standards.

According to the teacher there has not been one inspection of Bunsil by the Education Department this year. If the Department finds itself unable to carry out these inspections surely it should enlist the aid of a local body capable of so doing, in this case, the mission. It is fair neither to the teachers nor to the students to be ignored for a whole year. The writer formed the opinion that the teachers feel badly let down over this.

The school at Bunsil has failed because it has tried to cater for too large an area. This is a lesson which should be recalled when planning future village higher schools.



APPENDIX "C"

AGRICULTURE:

One of the primary tasks of this patrol was to compile a register of shareholders from village contributions made throughout the sub-district to a fund for the purchase of a vessel suitable for marketing native produce.

A scheme has been formulated whereby this capital is to be taken over by a Rural Progress Society controlled by the Department of Agriculture, hence the allocation of shares was listed as a priority job.

Some difficulty in distributing these shares to the satisfaction of the villagers was expected but this was not the case. Before the patrol commenced it was made clear to a gathering of village officials at Gizarum what had to be done. The officials went back to their village and themselves prepared lists of individual contributions to the village fund and in most cases these were found reasonably accurate, requiring only minor adjustments by the patrol. It was not possible to issue £5 shares, which would have been preferable, because the average contribution was much lower than this amount, often, in fact, less than £1. Therefore £1 was taken as a bare share with 10/- multiples thereafter. After the shareholder list had been made up and balanced with the village fund amount, each shareholders name, his father's name and the amount of this share was read out to the assembled village and shareholders were asked to make a note of their share. In all cases villagers expressed satisfaction with the allocation and there is little likelihood of any disagreement arising later. It is possible however that some men who made a contribution and have since left the villages to work may have been overlooked but every effort was made to eliminate this possibility.

Shareholder lists were also compiled for the villages of SIO No.1 and SIO No.2. The method of compilation of the lists at Sio was somewhat different as there has never been any individual contribution of money to the village

accounts. For many years Sio has sold copra as a communal enterprise and built up a capital of almost £4000. After consultation with the people it was decided that every name in the village books should be called and those who were approved by the village would be given roughly equal shares. This resulted in almost every male and female over 14 years of age being granted a share, some to the value of £4 and some £3.10.0.

On Siassi, the menfolk only are shareholders. Now that the register of shareholders has been compiled at Sio and Siassi receipts can be issued to the shareholders if this is desirable. Instruction on this matter is awaited.

4b

A large proportion of the copra to be marketed by the Firschaften Marketing and Development Society when it is formed will come from Siassi, so a rough estimate of likely village production was made by this patrol and is attached hereto. It is pointed out that this is ~~is~~ mainly guesswork and meant to be a guide only, <sup>but</sup> ~~that~~ the estimate was conservative and the overall monthly total of approximately 20 tons should be easily achieved. Notes are also made on the existing drying facilities at each village because it is felt that improvement of quality will be one of the major initial tasks of the Society. The best way of doing this would probably be for the Department of Agriculture to second a native trained in all aspects of copra work to the Society until a satisfactory general standard can be reached and maintained. It would probably be in the interests of the Society to employ such a native itself later on.

There is a great potential for economic progress through ~~cocoa~~ cocoa and robusta coffee on Umboi Island and it is a great pity that to date the Department of Agriculture has not been able to exploit this potential. Other crops too would probably grow well, but cocoa and robusta coffee are submitted because they are the logical crops at this stage.



As mentioned earlier in this report the people themselves are enthusiastic towards development, all that is required is a co-ordinated effort by the Administration to set the ball rolling.

ATTACHMENT TO APPENDIX "C".

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>COPRA</u> <u>BAGS PER MONTH</u>	<u>DRYING FACILITIES.</u>
OPAI	15	Good hot-air dryer installed by D.A.S.F. in 1957 is producing high quality copra.
GOMLONGEN	20	Good hot-air dryer installed by D.A.S.F. in 1957 is producing high quality copra.
TARAWE	15	Good hot-air dryer installed by D.A.S.F. in 1957 is producing high quality copra.
OBONGAI	4	Smoke-grade copra only. Coconut grove is near that of BARIM village; one good hot-air dryer could be shared by these two villages.
BARANG	15	Poor smoke-dryer only in operation. Low-grade crop. Hot-air dryer required here.
OMOM	8	Smoke copra produced here too. Hot-air dryer required.
GOM	12	Smoke-grade copra only. Hot-air dryer required.
GASAM	25	Smoke-grade copra only. Hot-air dryer required; should be given priority.
MULAU	10	Copra sun-dried during dry season otherwise smoke dried. Hot-air dryer required.
TUL	3	Smoke or sun-dried according to season. Present bearing grove does not warrant installation of hot-air dryer.
AWAR	2	Copra smoke or sun-dried. Hot air dryer not warranted.
BUN	3	Smoke and sun dried only.
AIYAU	6	Hot-air dryer constructed by D.A.S.F. field-worker shared by AIYAU and MARARAMU villages. Some copra sun-dried as well.
OROPOT	5	Smoke and sun dried only.



<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>2.</u> <u>No. of Bags.</u>	<u>DRYING FACILITIES.</u> Remarks as for AIYAU.
MARARAMU	25	
AROT and AUPWEL	20	Copra sun-dried only- little production <del>during</del> during wet season. Hot- air dryer required.
KABIP	6	Sun and smoke-dried copra only.
SA R	2	Copra sun-dried.
KAMPALAP	15	Smoke generally . Hot-air dryer warranted.
MARLI	4	This village has not produced any copra to date. Urged them to commence production of sun-dried (in dry season) and smoke (in wet season).
BIRIK	5	Sun dried only
YANGLA	20	Small hot-air dryer in operation but has not capacity needed.
GAURU and SIMBANG	8	Smoke-dried copra produced occasionally.
MANDCK	-	Not sufficient coconuts to make copra- they are all required for food.
BUKUM	6	Villagers have constructed a small hot-air dryer on their own initiative. Believed to be producing good quality copra but drums are <del>not</del> old and will need replacement within 6 months.
ARONAI MUTU	5	Small hot-air dryer recently constructed but not sufficient drums to ensure proper drying.
ARAMCT		Not sufficient palms owned by this island community to make copra.
TUAM	10	Copra sun and smoke dried.
MALAI	6	Smoke and sun-dried only.

31F  
KAP





PM

30/5/58



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FIN 2 of 1958/59

Patrol Conducted by R.J. GREEN PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KOTTE-YABIM H.L.G. COUNCIL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives One

Duration—From 3./12./1958 to 17./12./1958

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 10 /19 57

Medical ...../...../18.....

Map Reference 2034 LAE

Objects of Patrol COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3/2/1959

 District Commissioner

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

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

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

30/5/58

30/9/142 v

FDJ/LMG:

FIN 30/1- 337

Subdistrict Office,  
FINSCHHAFEN.

2nd February, 1959

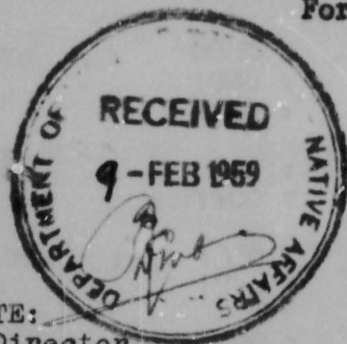
The District Officer,  
Dept. of Native Affairs,  
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT FIN 2 of 1958/59- R.J. GREEN.

Attached are copies of the above report  
for distribution.

This report is self explanatory and ensures  
that Council matters are under control before Mr. Green  
proceeds on leave on 9/2/59.

For your information, please.



*Frank D. Jones*  
Frank D. Jones  
Assistant District Officer.

30-1-9 Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE. 4th February, 1959.

MINUTE:  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information, please.

I would like to commend to you the work done by  
Mr. Green with the Local Government during his posting to Finschhafen.

*(D. W. Ashton)*  
DISTRICT OFFICER.



(a) DIARY OF ABANDONED KOTTE PATROL.

1958

July

Mon. 28th : 0830 : Departed Gagidu  
1100 : Arrived TIRIMARA  
Tues. 29th : 0800 : Departed TIRIMARA  
0900 : Arrived GURUNKOR  
Wed. 30th : 0815 : Departed GURUNKOR  
1000 : Arrived LANITZERA  
Thurs. 31st : 0800 : Departed LANITZERA  
1100 : Arrived MAPE Compound, Departed  
1230 : Arrived HAPAHONDONG

August

Fri. 1st : 0830 : Departed HAPAHONDONG  
1030 : Arrived MAGAZAIN  
1500 : Returned to HAPAHONDONG  
Sat. 2nd : 0800 : Departed HAPAHONDONG  
0900 : Arrived LIGO, departed  
1000 : Arrived KANGARUA  
Sun. 3rd : At KANGARUA  
Mon. 4th : 0900 : Departed KANGARUA  
1030 : Arrived ZINGKO  
Tues. 5th : 0830 : Departed ZINGKO  
1000 : Arrived MANGA, departed  
1130 : Arrived KOIKISUNG  
Wed. 6th : 0800 : Departed MOIKISUNG  
1100 : Arrived YOMBONG  
Thurs. 7th : 1330 : Departed YOMBONG  
1745 : Arrived BEDING  
Fri. 8th : 1100 : Departed BEDING  
1200 : Arrived BOKASU  
1600 : Departed BOKASU  
1730 : Arrived MAWANING  
Sat. 9th : At MAWANING  
Sun. 10th : 0600 : Departed MAWANING  
1630 : Arrived GAGIDU.

END OF DIARY.

(a) DIARY.

1958  
December

Wed. 3rd : 0900 : To KOLEM  
1200 : SIMBANG-KOLEM-KAMLOA election.  
1400 : Returned to GAGIDU  
To BASINGALATU  
GINGALA-BASINGALATU-election  
SOKANENG-GAUNLABU -Election  
1600 : Returned to GAGIDU.

Thurs. 4th : 0830 : To KWALANSAM  
KASANGA-KWALANSAM election  
1000 : To MALASIKA  
MALASIKA (TAMI 13.) election.  
1130 : Returned to GAGIDU

Fri. 5th : 0830 : Departed GAGIDU  
0915 : Arrived SIKI  
0935 : Departed SIKI  
1130 : Arrived BONGA  
BONGA-LEKO election.  
LAKONA-ATMOJAU election.  
1330 : Departed BONGA  
1700 : Arrived WAREO.

Sat. 6th : KAUNGKO election  
MERIKIO-ZAFILIO- KWEMLIKI election  
GWINLANKOR-ULUOR-BAZULUO "  
1050 : Departed WAREO  
1315 : Arrived FIOR

Sun. 7th : At FIOR  
FIOR-MASANGKO-BALANKO election

Mon. 8th : 0830 : Departed FIOR  
1030 : Arrived JIVEVANENG  
JIVEVANENG- SISI election.  
1300 : Departed JIVEVANENG by landrover  
1330 : Arrived MARABUC  
MORENG-MARARUO election.

Tues. 9th : 0900 : Departed MARARUO by landrover  
0920 : Arrived SATTELBERG  
1000 : Departed SATTELBERG  
1040 : Arrived BOLINGBONGEN  
BOLINGBONGEN election  
NANDUO "  
1210 : Departed BOLINGBONGEN  
1320 : Arrived SOSONINGKO  
1345 : ~~1345~~ : SULILIO-SOSONINGKO election  
1415 : Departed SOSONINGKO  
1800 : Arrived SAMANTI KI

Wed. 10th : SAMANTI KI- FONDENKO election  
1030 : Departed SAMANTI KI  
1330 : Arrived MAWANING  
MAWANING-GUNZAKING election  
EMBENGWANING-SAFIFI election  
BEDING-BOKASU "

Thurs. 11th : 0945 : Departed MAWANING  
1215 : Arrived ZINGKO  
YOMBONG-SAMBEANG election  
ZINGKO-MOIKISUNG-KANGARUA election  
1630 : Departed ZINGKO  
1830 : Arrived KANGARUA.



(b) diary (contd.)

2

Fri. 12th : 0900: Departed KANGARUA  
1030: Arrived LIGO  
departed  
1145: Arrived HAPAHONDONG  
HAPAHONDONG-MAGAZAIN-election  
1330: Departed HAPAHONDONG  
1430: Arrived MAPE COMPOUND to GAGIDU  
by landrover.

Sat. 13th : 0930: To Mape Compound  
LANITZEPA election  
1400: To QUOIJIA River  
KIWISAUUA-KUMAUUA-TAREKO election

Tues. 16th : 0830: To Mape River  
TIRIMARA-GURJINKOR election  
1000: To SIKI  
SATIKA election.

Wed. 17th : 0900: Departed Dregerhafen on M.V. TAMI  
1100: Arrived MANGE  
MANGE-BUSIGA election  
1230: Departed MANGE  
1300: Arrived BUKAUASIP  
BUTALA-TIGEDU-BUSENG-BUKAUASIP elections  
1430: Departed BUKAUASIP  
1700: Arrived DREGERHAFFEN

END OF DIARY.