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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: MADANG  
STATION: SAIDOR  
VOLUME No: 8

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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MADANG DISTRICT

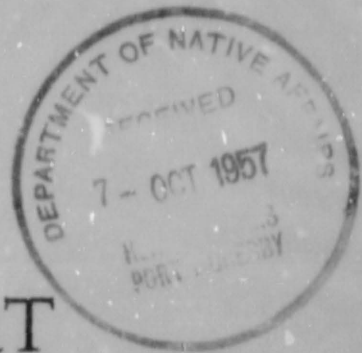
SAIDOR SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

J.E. Noeton No. 1 NANO RAVA CENSUS DIVISION  
K.W. DYER No. 2 PORTION WARUP CENSUS DIVISION  
K.W. DYER No. 3 LONG ISLAND AND KARENANU CENSUS DIVISION  
J.E. Noeton No. 4 YAGENON CENSUS DIVISION  
J.E. Noeton No. 5 MOT CENSUS DIVISION  
K.W. DYER No. 6 WARUP CENSUS DIVISION  
J.E. Noeton No. 7 UPPER HANKINA

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of SAROA / MADANG Report No. SAI. NO. 1 of 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by J.E. NORTON PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled NAHO / RANA. CENSUS SUB. DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

N.C.P.V. - 9

Natives N.M.P. - 7

Duration—From 15/7/1957 to 17/8/1957

Number of Days 34

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1956

Medical —/1957

Map Reference 4 MILES 1 INCH STAT SERIES

Objects of Patrol 1) Census Revision 2) Routine Administration  
3) Anti-Jaws Campaign

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 .... £.....

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









Executive Officer (Labour),

NA.30-10-64

Your attention is drawn to page 8 and Appendix "A"  
of Patrol Report No.1 of 1957/58 - Saidor.

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

C of D (Said)

*Nabo/Kawa area closed  
to recruiting by notice in  
Gazette 46 of 298/57 for period  
one year subject to discretion  
of D.O.*

*15/10  
TafEO 6*

*Mater. C. 10.*

PA

Executive Officer (Social Development)

Your attention is invited to paragraph 4 of page 9  
of Patrol Report No.1 of 1957/58 - Saldor.

*J. C. Aitchison*

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

*WV 11/10  
RD*

*Notes: Cr. 16/10*



== 30/10/64

11th October, 1957

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58 - Saidor

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

2. The matters discussed in the Report have been adequately covered by your remarks to the Assistant District Officer, Saidor, and his remarks to you.
3. I am most impressed that the officer performing the Patrol has used the term - "a leisurely Patrol was enjoyed". I feel that his Patrol will have lasting effects in this area.
4. I am amused at N.M.O. Sai-I's remark - "too many reports to submit".
5. Villagers should not be moved for the convenience of mission societies.
6. Pages 6 and 7 make mention of the loan of wives - or the exchange of wives for short periods - it is also noted that mission teachers are following this practice. Has the fact that mission teachers are following this practice been brought before the notice of the missionary in charge?
7. The comments on economic development have been brought before the notice of the Executive Officer (Labour).
8. The notes on housing are of interest.
9. How would any products be transported to the coast - through Dumpu?
10. The Patrol has been well carried out and the report well presented.

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



30/10/64 ✓

RTG/AB

M. 30/3

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang.

4th October, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Patrol Post,  
SAIDOR.

Patrol Report 1 of 57/58 - SAIDOR.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the above report by Mr. J. Norton, P.O., to the NAHO-RAWA Census Division.

2. Native Situation pp. 5-7. I am glad that Mr. Norton is able to report the situation in the area satisfactory, since the area is rather inaccessible from SAIDOR and the staff position makes more frequent visits difficult to achieve. I will contact the C.I.C. KAIAPIT through the D.O. Ise with reference to the possible transfer of GUMBALONG group to KAIAPIT's control. The problem of marital instability mentioned by Mr. Norton is common, I think, in such areas as that patrolled. I have found it the same in other areas. Women can hardly be expected to act otherwise when, in effect, they have been deserted by their husbands by remaining beyond a reasonable period of time absent from their villages. However, I do feel that the practice of wife-exchange should be discouraged as much as possible.

3. Economic Development pp. 7-8. I can appreciate the need to promote cash cropping in the NAHO/RAWA, but I agree with you completely where you mention in your governing letter that there is a limit to what an Agricultural Officer and that your recommendation is to concentrate on the YAGANOR, WARUP and NOT areas before extending to the NAHO/RAWA.

4. Over-recruitment p. 8. The NAHO/RAWA has now been closed to recruiting and if you have not already done so, I think it would be a good plan to send word to the area by reliable police to let the people know and explaining the reasons why.

This is a good report of a well-conducted patrol by Mr. Norton.

can do

*R.T. Galloway*  
(R.T. Galloway)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

RTG/AB

M. 30/3

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang.

4th October, 1957.

Minute to:  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Copy of the above report herewith, together with claim for  
Camping Allowance.

*R.T. Galloway*  
(R.T. Galloway)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MS P/R 1 of 57/58 - 36.

Sub-District Office,  
Seidor, Madang District.

28th August 1957.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 1 OF 1957/58 - NAHO/RAWA  
CENSUS DIVISION - PATROL OFFICER J.E. NORTON.

Attached hereto please find a report of a patrol conducted by Patrol Officer J.E. Norton to the NAHO/RAWA Census Division of the Seidor Sub-District.

The patrol appears to have been well conducted and the report interesting and informative.

The NAHO/RAWA has been regularly patrolled since 1954 and conditions generally seem to be quite good. The evident improvement reported in the RAWA section is particularly pleasing as only a little over 2 years ago I found these people most dispirited and living conditions leaving much to be desired.

A few points arising from the report have been discussed with Mr. Norton and clarified. The WAMUTTI church that was burnt down serves both WAMUTTI and KIKIPEI villages and the assistance in rebuilding to be rendered by the KIKIPEI natives is their own voluntary effort. The BERINGEI natives were advised to "stay put" for the time being on GURUMBU land because their village is a good and new one and with the large proportion of able bodied males away at work it seems an un-necessary hardship for them to rebuild immediately. However over the next few years they should move to their own ground as buildings need to be replaced.

Economic development remains a difficult problem for the area which is remote from main centres and without communications. The promotion of coffee will be well worth while and a visit by an agricultural officer would be well worth while. However there is a limit to what an Agricultural officer can do. In introducing coffee and promoting cash crops in census divisions nearer Seidor a great deal of follow up work has been found necessary and it has been my advice to concentrate on establishing cash crops on a sound basis in the YAGANOW, WARUP and MOT census divisions before attempting to undertake additional development in the NAHO/RAWA and HANKIRA areas. I hope, however, that an agricultural patrol will be able to visit the NAHO/RAWA during 1958. This will depend on staff as the present agricultural officer is proceeding on leave in October this year. Advice given by the patrol in the NAHO/RAWA was sound and it will be interesting to see the results. For the time being however active promotion of further economic development will have to wait.

The problem of over-recruitment and resultant social evils has been well discussed in the report and recommendations concerning the closure of the area to recruiting will be made by separate memorandum.

Health generally appears good and the 2 Aid Posts established since 1955 a boon to the area. The excess of births over deaths as shown by the census figures is pleasing. The assertion (Pg. 14) that the infant mortality rate in the NAHO/RAWA



(2)

is higher than the cost cannot be sustained on census figures for the past year - at least in respect of the children up to 1 year of age. The percentage of deaths of infants up to one year of age as against new births for the same period are HARO/RAWA 41%; HARKINA 17%; NOT 20%; WARUP 17%; KABENAU 12% and YAGANON 69%. The YAGANON figure reflects the great number of infant deaths due to the whooping cough epidemic last year. Thus though the infant death rate is high it compares favourably with other census divisions.

There is some doubt as to whether or not GUMBAION is located correctly on the map. It may be somewhat further to the South than indicated. The 5 days needed to visit this small group of 118 people is wasteful and expensive and unless conditions are dry it is likely that the place cannot be visited at all - at least by the track from SEWE. The possibility of KAIAPIT taking over this village would be well worth investigating as I believe it could be more readily administered from there.

Census figures have been submitted in alphabetical order and this order will be maintained in future.

Claim for camping allowance in respect of this patrol is attached hereto.

*K. W. Dyer*  
(K. W. Dyer)  
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,  
SAIDOR,  
MADANG District,

22nd July, 1957.

The District Officer,  
MADANG District,  
MADANG

PATROL REPORT - SAIDOR NO. 1 - 1957/58.

NAHO/RAWA CENSUS SUB DIVISION, SAIDOR, MADANG

Officer conducting patrol: J.E. Werten, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Naho/Rawa Census sub division.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census Revision  
2. Routine Administration  
3. Anti-Yaws Campaign.

Duration of Patrol: 15/7/57 to 17/8/57 (inclusive)  
34 days.

Personnel accompanying patrol:

Europeans: Nil.

Natives: 9 members R.P.N.G.C.  
2 Native Medical Orderlies.

Last Patrol to Area: Native Affairs - June, 1956.  
Dept. of Health - Nil.



### INTRODUCTION:-

The NAHO/ RAWA census sub-division consists of twenty-eight (28) villages sparsely spread along the southern fall of the FINNESTERE Range down to the foothills above the RAMU Valley. The villages lie between and about the URIA and NAHO Rivers which flow into the RAMU River, with GUMBAIONG village further east on the UMI (BIRE) River. The whole area is very mountainous, being split up longitudinally by swiftly flowing torrents also flowing into the RAMU River. Most of the villages lie in altitudes between 4000 and 6000 feet, with GURUMBU at 2300 feet and KUMBARAMI at 7200 feet. But the country passed through rises over 8000 feet and on the return to SAIDOR from SEWE village the main range is crossed at 11000 feet at FREIBERG PASS.

The census division is made up of two groups: the RAWA which extends from GURUMBU to GOMOMU village and the NAHO the remainder of the area eastwards. The language of each group is basically the same and in most instances a native has no difficulty in conversing with natives of the alternate group. The use of this language extends to many villages on the northern fall of the FINNESTERE Range so that it is the most widely spoken language in the SAIDOR Sub District. In fact there are a number of close ties between certain villages of the RAWA group and villages of the upper YAGENON and KABENAU census divisions.

For practical purposes the RAWA and the NAHO groups have been combined administratively and it was seen that their problems in political, economic and social development were similar. They also have in common their isolation from administrative control due to the length of their communications, being a week's walk from SAIDOR or MADANG and consequently have received less attention than their fellow natives of the coastal villages.

I looked forward to this patrol as I had ~~seen~~ earlier visited the RAWA area in 1951 when it was neglected and very primitive. The weather was varied throughout the patrol but fine weather predominated. During the rain, walking was made tortuous by the already steep grades ~~becoming~~ becoming slippery, however the fine days compensated for these miserable cold wet ones and a leisurely patrol was enjoyed.

The anti-yaws campaign was extended to this area by the patrol. The natives welcomed the injections as ever and I now fear that this precedence of injecting each person will adversely reflect on future patrols by any department if they do not likewise give the same treatment for all- such is the native enthusiasm for the "needle".

The following walking times and heights were recorded, the times being that of the carriers unless otherwise stated.

Dumpu to Gurumbu	2300 ft.	3 hr. 15 min.	
Gurumbu to Beringei	3700	1 25	
Beringei to Mungo	4320	3 40	
Mungo to Guria	3800	40	
Guria to Eoro	4420	45	
Eoro to Sagasaga		1 10	(no carriers)
Eoro to Sisimba	4400	4 -	(approx)
Sisimba to Simbo	4350	2 15	
Simbo to Parimo	4450	1 15	(no carriers)
Simbo to Niningo	4580	3 -	
Niningo to Gollo	4800	- 50	(no carriers)
Niningo to Gomomu	4875	1 15	
Gomomu to Damanti/Sunakai	4025	1 15	
Gomomu to Sarangga	5300	30	(no carriers)
Gomomu to Serango	4700	20	
Serango to Kikipei	4000	1 -	
Kikipei to Sanei	6700	2 -	

Senei to Mororo/Onggobu	5400 feet	1 hour	
Mororo to Gonggeia	5125		45 min.
Gonggeia to Wamuntei	4570	1	30
Wamuntei to Buteamu	4680	2	30
Buteamu to Bakokoko/Mungo	3925	1	-
Bakokoko to Buteamu		1	-
Buteamu to Moro	6200	7	30
Moro to Kubarani	7300	1	30
Kubarani to Sewe	6000	2	30
Sewe to Camp 1	7100	7	30
Camp 1 to Gumbaiong	5500	7	-
Sewe to Camp at Lake	10300	5	-
Lake to Funyende	4500	9	-
Funyende to Mateke		1	-
Mateke to Smt Biliu		8	30

Returned <sup>5 1/2</sup> hr.  
" <sup>6 1/2</sup> "

**DIARY:**

- Monday:** 15th July Departed Saider by D.C.3 8.15 am Arrived DUMPU 8.45 am. Day spent preparing gear for carrying, with rifle practice in pm. Three police despatched for carriers. Slept.
- Tuesday:** 16th July Awaited carriers in am then left DUMPU at 2.00 pm arriving GORUMBU 5.15 pm. Surplus supplies sent to GOMOMU direct.
- Wednesday:** 17th July Census and inspection of GORUMBU - anti-yaws injections given. Proceeded to BERINGEI at 12.30 am. carried out census and injections on arrival. Village clean. Slept.
- Thursday:** 18th July To MUNGO arriving at 11.0 am. Good Rest House, village tidy. Inspected both hamlets and carried out census and injections. Slept.
- Friday:** 19th July To GUNIA at 9.00 am and conducted census and injections. To BORO at 2.00 pm and conducted census and injections. N.E.O. SAI-I reported here. No Aid Post built and has done no patrolling as "too many reports to submit". Two police detached to supervise the building.
- Saturday:** 20th July Proceeded to SAGASAGA at 8.00 am. Site is precarious. SAGASAGA is a hamlet of BORO. Returned BORO then proceeded SISIMBA. Census and injections given. Slept.
- Sunday:** 21st July. To SIMBO at 9.30 am and gave injections for anti-yaws. Two police constables to GORIA for medical aid post workers. Const. DAU reported ex GOMOMU. Rested.
- Monday:** 22nd July To PARIMO at 8.00 am. Road poor. Census and injections given and village inspected. Learnt subsequently at SARRANGA that several natives from the SARRANGA area who have not yet lined for census are now living in the vicinity of PARIMO. Returned to SIMBO in rain and continued to NININGO in the late afternoon arriving 6.00 pm.
- Tuesday:** 23rd July Proceeded GOILO at 9.00 am and revised census etc. A number of absentees sent for. There is a road from here to DAMANTI but as I was unaware of it before I came here will use the old route to GOMOMU. Returned to NININGO and checked patients of the proposed Aid Post. Injections given them.
- Wednesday:** 24th July NININGO village inspected, census and injections conducted. Two police to FUNYENDE with prisoners and despatches. Proceeded to GOMOMU in mid afternoon, inspecting the progress made on the NININGO Aid Post. Continued to DAMANTI. Slept.



Thursday:  
25th July Census and inspection of SUWAKAI and DAMANTI who are living together on the single site. Both villages grossly over-recruited. Returned to GOMOMU in late afternoon.

Friday:  
26th July Census and injections conducted at GOMOMU. Many men absent from village at either work or schools. Walked to nearby SARRANGA in the afternoon and inspected village. Const. CHIUNE whilst awaiting patrol at GOMOMU had visited here and persuaded twenty six (26) uncensused natives to line. On return to GOMOMU held meeting of village officials responsible for the up-keep of the NININGO Aid Post.

Saturday:  
27th July To nearby SERINGO village whilst cargo continued to KIKIPEI. A good village. Census and injections conducted. To KIKIPEI in pm then visited the nearby Aid Post under the charge of N.M.O. ANIS. Anti-yaws injections given. Aid Post well looked after by this rather supercilious N.M.O.

Sunday:  
28th July Census and injections at KIKIPEI otherwise rested. Const. DAU and ANDING reported back with GOILO absentees but one escaped.

Monday:  
29th July Const. DAU sent to re-arrest escaped native of GOILO. Two police constables sent with prisoners and mail to FUNYENDE. Patrol to SENEI village - a steep but very good track. Census and injections conducted. Lulusi denies the presence of any natives living in the bush not previously censused. Slept. Some KIKIPEI natives accompanied patrol to ensure that names of natives living in the bush were not revealed.

Tuesday:  
30th July L/Cpl and one constable sent to try and locate further natives in the bush. The remaining constable and self to MORORO/ONGGGBU villages and conducted census and injections. Several new names added and further natives sent for. To GONGGEIA in afternoon. Slept. Const. CHIUNE reported ex WAMUNTEI.

Wednesday:  
31st July Const. CHIUNE to SENEI to locate a further line of natives not previously lined. L/Cpl and const. returned with several natives from SENEI bush. Further natives reported in from MORORO area. Census etc conducted at GONGGEIA then continued to WAMUNTEI in late afternoon in light rain. Head shocking.

Thursday:  
1st August Census and injections given at WAMUNTEI. Houses and church burnt down purportedly by a native of KIKIPEI 3 months ago. Investigation made but no information available to throw light onto culprit. Natives do not wish to press the matter as they have been unable to find out who did it. KIKIPEI to assist in the reconstruction of church. To BUTEMU in pm. Const. CHIUNE returned from SENEI area.

Friday:  
2nd August Revised BUTEMU census and gave injections. The former an extremely tedious job. Rain most of the day. Slept.

Saturday:  
3rd August Addressed BUTEMU natives then proceeded BAKOKONO/MUNGO villages. Census of BAKOKONO conducted. MUNGO census also conducted.

Sunday:  
4th August Injections given BAKOKONO/MUNGO then rested. Returned to BUTEMU in late pm preparatory to the long walk to MORO. Two police sent to KABARA to locate MUNGO natives absent there who missed injections. Const. DAU returned from GOILO with prisoner.

- Monday: 5th August To MORO. BUTEMU section of road very poor, MORO section excellent. Arrived at 1.15 pm whilst carriers arrived 3.30 pm. Heavy rain in pm.
- Tuesday: 6th August Census and injections carried out at MORO. Complaints heard. Coffee seedlings have proved unsuccessful here, ground apparently unsatisfactory. Const. SAPO and ANDING returned ex FUNYENDE. To KUMBARAMI in late afternoon. A well graded track but in shocking state. Heavy rain on the newly dug patches resulted in a quagmire. Slept. To reach here crossed a ridge at 8000 ft.
- Wednesday: 7th August Census and injections conducted. New houses in the HAI-AKI hamlet but the remainder in the KUMBARAMI hill hamlet all need replacing. Possibly names entered in the KUMBARAMI book are also duplicated at MORORO where the natives are supposed to be living. Next officer check off ~~with~~ KUMBARAMI absentees in MORORO book next visit. To SEWE direct - a very rough road.
- Thursday: 8th August. Carried out SEWE census and gave injections. Repacked a minimum amount of gear for the GUMBAIONG village visit. Const. GEGU and DAUN returned ex KABARA.
- Friday: 9th August Three (3) constables to SAIDOR with prisoners and a female stretcher case. Self and five (5) constables with small carrier line set out for GUMBAIONG moving along the KARATAUA stream for 3½ hours then continuing south east over a range of 9,400' to drop down to a camp site in SEWE gardens at 7,000'. The KARATAUA stream proved difficult in following as it was running so swiftly, often thigh deep.
- Saturday: 10th August Continued trip to GUMBAIONG. Moving south to south-east dropped down to a stream at 6600' then climbed the face of a landslide to 7600' then dropped down to another small stream at 5600' at 11.00 am. From here moved around the shoulder of a mountain then clambered another landslide to 7600'. From here the walking was over fairly level ground and we reached GUMBAIONG shortly after 3.00 pm. over-looking the UMI (BURE) River. Well received by people.
- Sunday: 11th August Census and injections given all present. A number visiting GWARAWON and KUMBURUNKU. Village and gardens inspected.
- Monday: 12th August. Commenced return trip to SEWE making much better time than the journey in. Arrived at mid-way camp at 2.15 pm. Slept.
- Tuesday: 13th August. Continued onto SEWE arriving 1.15 pm. The KARATAUA stream had been frequently bridged with logs and a track cleared taking the patrol out of the stream for a large part of this difficult part of the journey. Packed gear for the return trip to SAIDOR.
- Wednesday: 14th August. MORO carriers did not arrive so portion of cargo left behind with three police the patrol started for SAIDOR. Climbed to 9000' then continued on crossing the headwaters of the GUSAP (NAHO) River at 1.15 pm. Heavy cold rain was falling as we came on a native camp, so we camped for the remainder of the day there at 10,200 feet near a swamp lake.
- Thursday: 15th August Brake camp at 8.00 am passed the lake, crossed Mt. ABIRARA at the FREIBERG Pass at 11,000 feet, dropped down along the headwaters of the YAGENON River then climbed up to 10,500' and dropped steadily down to FUNYENDE at 4500'. Heard court case whilst awaiting arrival of carriers at 5.00 pm, inspected village then continued



Thursday: then continued to MATOKO arriving 6.45 pm.  
 15th August  
 (contd)  
 Friday: Heard complaints then left MATOKO for BILIAU, picking  
 16th August. up new carriers at KIAMBAUA and MAIBANG villages.  
 Arrived BILIAU via DAMOIN and GURIONG at 5.00 pm. Slept.

Saturday: Left BILIAU at 8.00 am passed through YAMAI then SUIT  
 17th August villages. Tractor met patrol there at 10.00 am and  
 took patrol to SAIDOR arriving 11-30 am. Patrol  
 completed.

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### NATIVE AFFAIRS

#### Native Situation:

I was pleased with the general state of the NAHO/RAWA area. During an earlier visit to the RAWA in 1951, I had found it badly neglected, the people profoundly apathetic towards the administration; villages were deserted, the inadequate houses dilapidated, a complete lack of tracks between the villages and many natives had refused to line. This state of affairs was in all probability duplicated in the NAHO area then. It was therefore heartening to see this time immensely improved housing and sanitation, reasonable tracks between most villages, the acquisition of two much needed medical aid posts and a vastly improved attitude of the natives towards the patrol. The RAWA area I thought have higher standards of village hygiene and take more pride in the village precincts and housing standards. Throughout the NAHO it was necessary to issue instructions for the replacement of housing unfit for occupation and the removal of pigs from the village. The villages smelt of pigs and every where there had been little attempt to clean up after they had been about. However there were no cases where orders of the previous patrol to replace houses had been ignored.

In both the NAHO and the RAWA, especially in the larger villages many of the natives spend most of their time living in their garden huts, often necessarily a day's walk from the village. I find nothing reprehensible in this as long as they do not use it as an excuse in refusing to obey their village officials' lawful orders.

The immediate post-war village combines have long broken up and most of the villages are settled individually on their respective land. The small village of BERINGEI until recent years living at GURUMBU have changed their village site during the last three years on two occasions and intend moving again. The last move was induced by a number of deaths but as they are still occupying GURUMBU land there have been suggestions of a further move to their own land. No objections have been raised against by them by the GURUMBU natives so I advised them to stay put for the time being.

The existing combine of SIMBO/TAUTA is considering splitting, ~~KATEK~~ SIMBO intending to move back to its land closer to NININGO. At NININGO the natives expressed a wish to form an amalgamation with GOLLO village and it was eventually learned that this was to be carried out after the Lutheran Mission preacher had baptised the members of both villages. This move by the native missionaries to join the villages was brought before Mr. Webb, Assistant District Officer, in 1954 and he rightly refused them permission. I can see no advantage that could arise.

GUMBAIONG village had not been visited during 1956 as the natives were reported to have scattered in the bush during the whooping cough epidemic. They have now re-established themselves in three camps in close proximity to each other, the central camp at the village proper being the largest. Most of the natives lined for census and three new names were added. It was interesting to learn that of the number of natives absent from census, one group was visiting GWARAWON village about a week's walk away in the NANKINA River valley, and another group purportedly visiting KUMBURUNKU in the MOT census division.

The natives were all quite friendly and in fact have considerable contact with settled villages. Five (5) natives were absent at work and at least another six (6) in the village were fluent "pidgin" speakers. Both GUMBAIONG and SEWE villages had been given picks, shovels and sariffs with the injunction to open a road to GUMBAIONG, but apart from a short level section near GUMBAIONG the Luluai and Tultul had personally laboured on, not a spade had been lifted. Like the previous patrol an ill-defined and at times hazardous track was followed. The natives have not yet accepted the village officials authority in ordering road work and so on.

The previous patrol gathered information from the Luluai of KABARA village, KAIAPIT Sub District on the proximity of the nearest villages to GUMBAIONG. I have no doubt that he ~~mis~~ gave misleading information, intentionally, as he did to me so as to ensure that his village was not called on to carry cargo on the a possible alternative route to GUMBAIONG from BAKOKONO via KABARA. Information I received indicates that the trip from KABARA to GUMBAIONG is certainly no more than from SEWE to GUMBAIONG and to be rather less dangerous. KABARA is about one day from BAKOKONO village. Native WIAMONG of BAKOKONO who travelled with the patrol returned to his village via KABARA so should be able to give the next patrol a comparative account of the two routes.

The Tultul of GUMBAIONG also reports that DAMANGANA village is only a day's walk from GUMBAIONG across the UMI River, being much closer than SEWE and a less hazardous track. A patrol can expect to be cut off from return along the GUMBAIONG-SEWE track should heavy rain fall. The track leads through a deep ravine for nearly four hours which forms the course of the KARATAUA stream, a tributary of the NAHO River, that fills the ravine at normal times and rises rapidly with rain, blocking the route. I strongly advise that the proximity of GUMBAIONG and DAMANGANA be checked by KAIAPIT office and if it is only a day's walk that GUMBAIONG be visited from there in future. A visit by Saidor patrols to see these 118 natives entails at least 5 days and necessitates the employment of a permanent carrier line, so in addition to the time factor it is expensive.

Seventeen (17) cases were brought before the Court for Native Affairs, one being acquitted, fifteen (15) being committed to gaol and one (1) fined. The convictions were made as follows

Reg. 67A	- 4.	Reg. 81(1)(c)	- 1.	Reg. 82(a)	- 1.
" 83(a)	- 1	" 83(d)	- 1	" 84(2)	- 3.
" 113	- 4	" 119	- 1.		

In addition a number of minor troubles were settled out of court. The offences were not serious and do not detract from the fairly satisfactory state of law and order in the area.

I was particularly struck with the instability of marriage and was unable to fathom why it is so. It is reflected to a small extent in the proportion of cases heard under regulation 84(2) of the N.A.R. As mentioned later in this report I think it is partly mixed up with the problem of over-recruitment of the census division and where a considerable group of employees are absent from their spouses for up to six years. But it is more than this alone. In some villages an exchange of wives ~~was~~ had been



arranged and cases were seen where a man may have changed - not necessarily <sup>divorced</sup> his wife three times in as many years. Even the mission teachers are not beyond the practice.

A number of the women with long absent husbands were subject of re-marriage and the husbands were duly placated on their return by being assured another woman.

Polygamous marriages were not uncommon both in the older and younger generations and if, as reported a number of years ago, the practice had become extinct it has certainly had a grand resurgence. In some cases native missionaries' teachings on the sin of polygamy had prevailed on the indigene and they had discarded all but one wife. However it is frequently the case that the husband discards the older, less active woman of the first marriage, whilst the young more recently acquired wife is retained. I can see no moral virtue in the practice.

A further 143 natives were contacted, fifty percent coming from SARRANGA village and the SENEI-MOROROR-ONGGOBU-GONGGEBIA group originally contacted in 1954. The natives only agreed to meet the patrol after presents and promises of safe-conduct were made. There are undoubtedly odd natives still not lining but for all intents and purposes the census can be considered complete.

#### Economic Development:

Lack of any economic development was marked and any interest shown was sporadic. There is no evident ambition amongst the natives to possess large sums of money as a means to secure non essential items or additional foods above the traditional varieties, as is noticeable amongst the coastal peoples. Money to these mountain natives is necessary chiefly to acquire warm clothing to protect the men, women and children alike from the cold winds that bring so much sickness and death to them. Money is therefore a necessity only when measured in those terms and by the young men of the villages offering themselves for work, this meagre desire is generally satisfied.

In a number of isolated instances, notably the migrant native missionaries and LUKINGI, Tultul of GURIA village, encouraging attempts are being made to increase their personal ~~income~~ earning capacities. The Tultul of GURIA has been growing rice and carrying it to DUMPU airstrip where the Lutheran Mission collects it by plane. For his last delivery of four (4) copra bags of "paddy rice" LUKINGI was paid seven pounds (£7), the cost of freight having already been deducted. LUKINGI is aware that this is a very small return for so much work but regards his rice sales as merely a stop-gap until the time when coffee trees he has planted are bearing in marketable quantities. The native missionaries have carried out the almost traditional act of introducing the coffee tree wherever they settle. It takes many years before the village natives gain sufficient interest to follow the lead in the coffee field, but in most villages a sprinkling of recent plantings was found. I am most concerned that the increasing number of planters should not be allowed to plant haphazardly thereby encouraging the innumerable problems associated with overcrowded groves. It is far easier to rectify errors in the early stages and teach the proper methods of cultivation before the growers have developed bad habits.

The trees inspected appeared healthy and to be bearing well thus indicating the suitability of the soil and that the trees thrived without the shade trees so necessary in other areas where temperatures are higher and the sun more often seen than here. The faults of their planting techniques were pointed out to the growers and at those villages sufficiently interested and capable



of absorbing instructions, talks were given on correct planting procedure. A low target figure of twenty (20) coffee trees to be planted was set for each man for the current year. I think it wiser to start the natives off slowly enabling them to give full attention to each individual tree whilst at the same time becoming thoroughly acquainted with growing techniques and any diseases in the crop.

There should be little difficulty in future coffee production from here with two airstrips at DUMPU and GUSAP in easy walking distance of the villages. No doubt these strips will be more frequently used when the cattle properties in the RAMU Valley are in full operation.

I think the most important aspect of coffee development in the NAHO/RAWA is not to push it along quickly. The natives are not desperately hungry for money and are most probably not willing to expend a lot of effort on any project at present but given the example of the few more ambitious they will slowly follow suit. It is of paramount importance that the natives now entering this new field should be given guidance right from the start. It is just a waste of their time and will lead to disillusionment if they are allowed to plant ten (10) trees in as many square feet.

Although potatoes are grown in the area, their relative weight value is too low to afford to be air freighted out of the area and it is certainly impractical to have them carried out.

#### Over-Recruitment:

E/O. hat.  
An acute problem of over-recruitment of the NAHO/RAWA exists which I feel is part of the question of economic development of the area. The demand for those essential items of clothing in particular has increased as more expensive items have come onto the market, and one result is that larger numbers of the men are offering for employment and remaining at work for long periods. There is now a solid group of men who have been absent for six (6) years and not a few of these have wives left in the village. Whilst the training and wide experience a native gains when he seeks employment abroad is an essential part of his education and of considerable value to the younger generation, the place of the older natives with family responsibilities is in the village.

I spared no effort in pointing out the value of growing a marketable crop in the village which would satisfy their monetary requirements ~~present~~ present and future. At present the village people look forward towards the return of labourers to bring back clothing and so on and then give them every encouragement to offer again to meet further obligations in the village.

Over the whole census division thirty-four (34%) percent of males between the ages of 16 and 45 are absent at work or are in mission schools and many in the village will offer at the first opportunity. Forty (40) of the fifty-three (53) natives attending mission schools were over sixteen (16) years most of them being more than twenty (20) years of age. To give a clearer picture I have listed on appendix "A" each village, its total population and percentage absent from the village. The table shows fifteen (15) villages with between thirty and fifty-six percent (30% and 56%) of their labour potential away from the village.

The high proportion of absent men was a cause of hardship in a number of villages. The few men left in the village had become responsible for clearing new garden sites of timber not only for their own wives and families but also wives and families



families of absent men. An acute shortage of food in most villages was partly attributable to the male shortage which had deprived the village of the necessary labour for the gardens. In the social sphere the long absence of men was responsible for the breaking up of marriages, neglected wives transferring their allegiance to men in the village. The transition was generally an accomplished fact when the patrol visited the village and agreed upon by the parties present in the village so there was no point in interfering. In fact it is desirable that the long neglected women be re-married should the opportunity arise otherwise she is open to ex-marital relationships which lead to much ill-feeling. If and when the original husband returns he is generally pacified by the promise of another wife.

Whilst I consider the closure of an area to recruitment undesirable from both the natives' and the employers' viewpoint, I feel that in this case it is necessary for a year in the first instance. The area will be completely disrupted should any further natives follow their desires to leave the villages. The period of closure could be well spent in establishing coffee plots which will relieve the pressures forcing so large numbers of natives away to work.

#### VILLAGES AND HOUSING

As mentioned earlier in the report the villages of RAWA area were on the whole considerably cleaner, better laid out and with a higher standard of housing. The NAHO villages were nearly always invaded by smelly and often sick pigs who slept together on the family hearth with all occupants.

Roofing materials seem to be the main problem in both the NAHO and the RAWA. The particular bamboo whose leaf is most often used for thatching is hand planted by the natives and not plentiful. In the RAWA, kunai thatch is sometimes used and as this does not readily grow at these higher altitudes, patches of it are carefully tended as it proves to be a superior thatch to the bamboo leaf.

The double walled, bamboo woven houses predominate as now whilst in 1951 I saw few of them, the majority being walled with large sections of tree bark, over-lapping and bound together with a local vine, the roof likewise being made from bark. They generally had a second wall of bamboo inside and dried firewood stacked around the outside wall which gave excellent insulation against the cold. The present woven bamboo houses I believe were later encouraged by patrols but I do not consider them as suitable for the climate as the previous type.

Housing was found to be poorest at the big NAHO villages of BUTEMU, BAKOKONO, MEROQ SEWE, MUNGO and KUMBARAMI.

The SAGESAGA hamlet village site was precarious in the extreme. The thirty (30) odd houses being perched on the edge of a previous landslide. This was pointed out to them but they felt it was safe for some time to come. The country around the hamlet is extremely precipitous and the natives would be hard put to find another level site.

WAMUNTEI village have decided to move their village which lies astride a sharp ridge and is open to all winds, to a more suitable and protected site at the junction of the road from GONGGEIA with the main WAMUNTEI - BUTEMU road. It is level and well drained and the natives hope that the extra shelter afforded it from the chill winds will show a decrease in illness and deaths, amongst themselves.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Native education in this area is wholly dependent on the Lutheran Mission, there being no government schools in the area. The RAWA area is controlled from the mission at RIE BONGU, MADANG CENTRAL Sub District, whilst the WAHO area is visited by the Rev. Wuest at BILIAU, SAIDOM once a year. In the RAWA village schools the KRANKET native language is taught and in the WAHO schools KOTE is taught. To add to this confusion both languages are pressed upon students at NININGO village school, a fact that the teachers are proud of but in reality is a complete waste of time. I hold no brief for the Lutheran Mission's policy in regard to these languages which takes up most of the schools' syllabus and feel that nothing will be achieved until the policy is changed.

As far as I could tell there were several teachers who appeared to be well trained. Reading and writing in the two languages is progressing.

The influence of the native missionaries has always had a beneficial influence on the natives and credit must be given them for this.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Tracks throughout the area were on the whole good. The new track from KIKIPEI to SENEI-MORORO-GONGGEBIA was excellently graded and cleared. However the WAMUNTEI section from GONGGEBIA to WAMUNTEI was a disgrace and orders were given for its immediate clearing.

BUTEMU village had done no work on their section of the road to MORO whilst the latter had cleared and graded their portion excellently.

Again at KUMBARAMU village practically no work had been carried out on the well graded track from MORO. A portion they had dug up on the day prior to the patrol's arrival was a quagmire more than twelve inches deep.

As mentioned earlier in the report next to no work had been carried out on the SEWE - GUMBAIONG track inspite of having been issued with shovels and picks with injunctions to start work. For a general description of track refer to diary entries for 9th and 10th August.

A check should be made within a month to ensure that the instructions for road work are not being ignored.

There are no major bridges in the area, all river crossings being made on temporarily constructed log structures which are washed away when the stream floods.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Officials were generally co-operative throughout the patrol but there were no outstanding personalities amongst them. Most villages had tultuls who spoke "pidgin" fluently and so there was no need to use mission teachers as interpreters.

At BAKOKONO and MUNGO both tultuls were absent at work from the village; the tultul of MUNGO who left the village nearly three years ago to learn "pidgin" whilst under employment not having returned since. The tultul of BAKOKONO it appears had been called down to assist in road work at KAIAPIT for several weeks.

A list of village officials is attached as appendix "B".



The following officials will be recommended for appointments:

DERUNGAI-O of KUMBARAMI village -as tultul. No previous appointment made.

KOMORA of SERINGO village as Luluai. Previous appointee deceased. KOMORA is the popular choice and appears to have considerable authority in the group. He is the brother of the late luluai.

YOKUI of DAMANTI village as Luluai. Luluai deceased and YOKUI has authority in the village.

UNDELGO of SUNAKAI village. Previous luluai gaoled for assault and dismissal will be duly requested.

BONI of PARIMO village. Previous luluai deceased. BONI acceptable to all members of village.

KAUNGU of SISIMBA village. Previous luluai deceased. KAUNGU is acceptable to all members of village and appears to have authority in village.

#### MEDICAL

Health of the area was good, the chief sickness being colds. Many minor sores and skin diseases seen, the latter I have no doubt being picked up from sleeping with diseased dogs and pigs. I never cease to be surprised in the manner bad burns on children clear up so well in the dirty conditions that the children exist in. Perhaps the filthy condition that I saw newly born babes in is one of the causes for the higher rate of infant mortality here than in the coastal areas.

A medical report is attached as appendix "C".

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

It seems to be the practice in the NAHO/RAWA that gardens are cleared and planted only once a year with the result that there exists a period whilst the maturing of the new gardens is awaited, when food is in very short supply. I am afraid the patrol co-incided with that period and at no village was I able to purchase a large quantity of fresh vegetables for the patrol. It was pitiable to see natives bringing me 2 or 3 pieces of kaukau to trade for their salt requirements. WANUNTEI was the only village where I was able to purchase a variety of native vegetables.

However in spite of their plea of hunger, I saw no deterioration in their general health. All looked well and many of the men were fine physical specimens. This was surprising as all one could see in their gardens was nothing but kaukau. In several NAHO villages a little taro was noticed but no where in large quantities. Sugar Cane an important dietary item could always be obtained, but no pawpaw and very few bananas were seen. No where could I buy any of the variety of vegetables that I had found on my earlier visit viz. Irish potatoes, onions, cabbages, shallots, beans, tomatoes and so on. They are planted when the gardens are cleared and no one bothers to replant outside the planting period, so that when the supply is finished no more will be seen until the first following year.

The traditional gardening cycle habit is difficult to break and I don't think the natives find the present period particularly trying so the status quo is not varied. The natives make full use of a wide variety of bush foods and this was most



noticeable during long carriages of cargo as they plucked odd leaves and grasses along the track and ate them. Several that I tasted I thought most unpalatable.

Most of the villeges lie above 4000 feet and are therefore eminently suitable for the more temperate climate crops.

As mentioned under the section "Economic Development" coffee plantings are increasing but most haphazardly. As there is no likelihood of a visit to the area by an Agricultural Officer in the near future, I spent considerable time on showing natives the technique of planting and caring for the crop. The area under coffee cultivation will increase rapidly whether we encourage it or not, so every opportunity should be taken to ensure that it develops along the proper lines. The following salient points were given for their guidance:

- 1) the establishment of a nursery for seedlings;
- 2) preparation of gardens for planting on the square at approximate distances of 12 feet;
- 3) transfer of coffee trees to gardens when 6 inches to a foot high;
- 4) care and cleaning thereafter.

The coffee seen had been successfully reared without a cover of shade trees and I think this is made possible by the high proportion of time that dense cloud blocks out the sun's power. I did not therefore instruct the growers that shade trees were a compulsory requirement. It will be interesting to watch during the next year, whether the native cash desires will set off sufficient enthusiasm to establish further coffee plots laid out and cared for as instructed.

Livestock is plentiful in the area, pigs being the chief domestic animal. Dozens of native traps set for bush rats along the tracks, indicated the native activity in hunting. It affords a considerable contribution to their diet.

#### CENSUS

The population increase for the year is 252 and is made up as follows:

Births:	254	Deaths:	194
Mig. IN	76	MIG. OUT	27
New Names	143		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	473		221
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The total population for 1956/57 is 4975. Note that GUNBAIONG village which was not visited last year has been included this year.

The Migration IN are chiefly native missionaries who have come from the ULAP area, MOROBE District and have settled in the NAHO/RAWA. Similarly most of the Migrations OUT are caused by several local families being transferred outside the district for mission work.

Comment has been made on the high proportion of natives absent under employment under NATIVE AFFAIRS section.

CONCLUSION: Apart from over-recruitment of the area, there are no outstanding problems in the NAHO/RAWA and I feel we can look forward to a continued satisfactory native situation and some

*1. Transport  
out.  
DUMPU.*



some progress at last in economic development.

A portable transmitter was carried during the patrol and daily contact was kept with SAIDOR. It was of considerable value, and with the patrol at all times more than a week's walk from SAIDOR, I feel it is essential. Transmission failed during the last week of the patrol, I suspect from a flat battery.

KUMARANI	141		
LAHEDI	139		
MAHOLA	138		
KIKIKI	137		
KING/KALO	136		
KAKO/KO	135		
KAKO/KO	134		
KAKO/KO	133		
KAKO/KO	132		
KAKO/KO	131		
KAKO/KO	130		
KAKO/KO	129		
KAKO/KO	128		
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KAKO/KO	109		
KAKO/KO	108		
KAKO/KO	107		
KAKO/KO	106		
KAKO/KO	105		
KAKO/KO	104		
KAKO/KO	103		
KAKO/KO	102		
KAKO/KO	101		
KAKO/KO	100		

*John Norton*  
(J.E. Norton)  
Patrol Officer

E/24/2/2  
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APPENDIX "A"

Patrol Report No.1 of 1957-58 - NAHO/RAWA Census Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Labour Potential</u>	<u>Percent. Absentees.</u>
SEWE	305	78	24 percent.
WURO	358	87	39 "
KUMBARAMI	161	42	14 "
BUTAMU	380	108	39 "
GCHGGEIA	150	31	6 "
KIKIPEI	169	42	7 "
MUNGO, NAHO	106	30	42 "
BAKOKONO	237	63	41 "
WAMUTI	332	87	17 "
SERINGO	135	29	30 "
SARRANGA	238	45	32 "
GOMOMU	339	75	36 "
DAMANTI	120	35	50 "
SUWAKAI	161	43	50 "
GOILO	192	38	33 "
NIHINGO	247	53	38 "
SIMBO/TAUTA	118	22	24 50 "
PARIMO	290	56	14 "
SISIMBA	97	29	17 "
BORO	92	29	14 "
GURIA	104	26	15 "
MUNGO/RAWA	150	47	32 "
MERINGEI	43	16	56 "
GURUMBU	96	30	20 "
CHGGGBU	43	16	56 "
SENEI	101	28	22 "
MORORO	93	22	18 "
GUMBAIOING	118	27	11 "



APPENDIX "B"

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58 - PAHO/RAWA Census Division.

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
SEWE	MERINGNAI	ENERIO	
MORO	DEI-ING-AIO	SIMBUTO	
KUMBARANI) HAI-AKI ))	WAMBIONG NIANGA	DERUNGAI-O -	T.T. provisional
BUTEMU	BINGANAIO	KITORUNGA	
GONGGEIA	PITOTO	-	
KIKIPEI	ONIPA	TIAKAI	
MUNGO/NAHO	AWENGGONGAIO	WENDURUNGO	TT. Absent at work.
BAKOKONO	BI-EI-ENGO	DAWAWANGAIO	T.T. Absent road work KAIAPIT.
WAMUTI	GEMBINGNAIO	WANDO	
SERINGO	KOMORA	BINARU	L.L. To be recommended.
SARRANGA	SIPAU	RUMA	
GOMOMU	HAKI	KOWA	
DAMANTI	YOKUI	-	L.L. To be recommended
SUNAKAI	UNDENGO	TOKO	L.L. To be Recommended
GOILO	MOLONGO	-	
NIWINGO	WAI-E	AWANDA	
SIMBO/TAUTA	POKOI	KAMUNA	
PARIMO	BONI	MEIKU	L.L. To be recommended
SISIMBA	KAUNGU	ONISIKU	L.L. To be Recommended
BORO	KARIMBA	TURIGI	
GURIA	SAROMBU	LUKINGI	
MUNGO/RAWA	MERO	YOINDI	
BERINGEI	-	ILONGO	
GURUMBU	DARO	PAI-I	
ONGGOBU	MIMA	-	
SEHEI	YAU	-	
MORORO	MUKA	-	
GUMBAIONG	YUWIRONGO	YBICKEI	

All recommendations will be subject to separate correspondence.

*John E. Norton*  
(J.E. Norton)  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "C"

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957-58. NAHQ/RAWA Census Sub Division

MEDICAL REPORT

The greater proportion of the NAHQ/RAWA natives live in villages at altitudes above 4000 feet with the result that very few tropical ulcers are seen and cuts, abrasions, burns and like complaints heal very rapidly. However, scabies is common and many neglected cases were seen. The climate is often cold and damp with chilly winds, so that minor respiratory complaints, whooping cough and pneumonia are the more frequent attacks on native health. Fortunately there have been no wide-spread outbreaks of any of these recently, although another whooping cough epidemic threatened at earlier this year. The native medical orderly at WAMUNTEI Aid Post informed me that he had found ~~xxx~~ cases on his return from leave but had quickly brought the out-break under control.

The area has two aid posts, one recently established at NININGO village in the RAWA section, the other at WAMUNTEI in the NAHQ which has been operating for more than a year. The N.M.O. SAIYI was sent from MADANG early this year to open up the aid post, yet upon my arrival in late July, the only building erected was his house and patients were being accommodated at NININGO village. Most of the fifty (50) patients I saw there had gone to the aid post just prior to my arrival at their village and I have no doubt that no more than a dozen had been receiving treatment previously and they were chiefly from the nearby villages of GOILO and NININGO. There has been some friction between SAIYI and the natives as he was suspected of having an affair with a native woman. No charges were preferred against SAIYI but he was cautioned that interference with other women would not be tolerated. Of the patients seen at NININGO there were 5 cases of pneumonia, 6 of malaria and innumerable sores and scabies cases.

N.M.O. SAIYI had not carried out any inspection patrols and his explanation was that "he had reports to submit" inferring that he was too busy with clerical work to patrol. He was duly instructed on his duties.

The NININGO aid Post was completed whilst I was in the area having 2 wards, a cook-house, the N.M.O.'s house and a store. The Aid Post should prove invaluable to the RAWA. It is ideally situated and the medical orderly should be kept busy. A further check on SAIYI's work will be made at the beginning of 3 September.

The Aid Post at WAMUNTEI is well run by N.M.O. ANIS. He has earned a good reputation, the confidence of the natives and the native officials commented favourably on him. His Aid Post was clean and neatly laid out, his medical supplies adequate and his treatments appeared satisfactory. He is a little over-zealous in the use of penicillin and I learned that on his last patrol to the villages he had given all children an injection for good measure. Of the sixty five (65) patients there two (2) had pneumonia, two (2) children were burnt, the remainder being having scabies and sores. ANIS has been keen to start some hospital gardens to supplement the living-in patients supplies but he has not received the co-operation of the nearby villages in this. The natives were duly advised to support ANIS' plan.

If the Aid Post at NININGO achieves the same standard that ANIS has set the NAHQ/RAWA will be well served. The group of villages in the MORO-SERWE area with a population of 950 are more than a day's walk from WAMUNTEI Aid Post. They receive an occasional visit from ANIS but it means that he is absent from his Aid Post for more than a week. A further Aid Post in that group would be an asset.



Due to the length of the walk to SAIDOR from the MAHO/RAWA, most natives seen in the villages who required treatment were sent to the Aid Posts. However two mothers with under-nourished babies - one from DAMANTI, the other from GOILO villages - and a female with a suspected retained placenta were sent to SAIDOR.

The anti-yaws campaign was carried out by the patrol, N.M.O.s KIAK and ANIS of SAIDOR Native Hospital being attached to the patrol for that purpose. Both worked exceedingly well and for long hours. Neither of the Aid Post Orderlies were called upon to assist as they had in-patients who required daily treatment, and they were of more assistance at the Aid Post to treat patients directed there by the patrol. The campaign was as complete as possible and no effort was spared in locating natives temporarily absent from the village. Copies of the anti-yaws campaign pro forma are attached.

Reg. No. 6127 Const. SAHO

A constable of eleven years experience. An asset to any patrol. Always working hard.

*John E. Horton*

Reg. No. 6433 Const. SAHO (12M)

An excellent constable previously commended by I.M.O. material. I have no reason to change that assessment.

(J.E. Horton)  
Patrol Officer

Reg. No. 6547 Const. SAHO

He is becoming a useful constable. Attitude to work is keen. Conduct good.

Reg. No. 8730 Const. SAHO

This constable has impressed us as a professional one but was handicapped by a re-opening of a foot wound. Give him a job and he will see he will not admit failure.

Reg. No. 8771 Const. SAHO

Has a very good attitude with village natives, in fact at all times. Could always be seen directly carrying two-man loads when carrying bare necessities. Difficultly through crossings.

Reg. No. 8779 Const. SAHO

A smart constable and hard worker. More reliable than some of his colleagues in the detachment. Conduct good.

Reg. No. 9013 Const. SAHO

Has been in the service for only a few months and at first fancied himself a member of the patrol. With a few serious words he quickly settled down and proved keen. I think he will do over his superior attitude in a short time.

*John E. Horton*  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "D"

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58- NAHQ/RKWA Census Division

POLICE REPORT

Reg. No. 3261 L/Cpl. YABUAN:

Have always found this N.C.O. reliable on patrol. He has never attended an N.C.O. refresher course which I think would give him that drive which is lacking.

Reg. No. 3878 Const. TUNGELIN:

A very good constable thoroughly dependable and a hard worker. Conduct good.

Reg. No. 6127 PA. Const. SAPO:

A constable of eleven years experience. An asset to any patrol - conduct and bearing always good.

Reg. No. 6423 Const. DAU:  
(TAW)

An excellent constable who I have previously commented as being suitable N.C.O. material. I have no reason to change that assessment.

Reg. No. 8347 Const. DAUN:

He is becoming a useful constable. Attitude to work is keen. Conduct good.

Reg. No. 8530 Const. KAUBA:

This constable has impressed me on previous occasions but was handicapped by a re-opening of a foot wound. Give him a job and he you can be sure he will not admit failure.

Reg. No. 8771 Const. CHIUNE:

Has a very good attitude with village natives, is keen at all times. Could always be seen tirelessly carrying two-man loads when carriers were negotiating difficult stream crossings.

CEGU:

Reg. No. 8779 Const. ~~CHIUNE~~

A smart constable and hard worker. More reliable than some of his seniors in the detachment. Conduct good.

Reg. No. 9815 Const. ANDING:

Has been in the service for only nine months and at first fancied himself as a member of the patrol. With given serious work he quickly settled down and proved keen. I think he will get over his superior attitude in a short time.

*John E. Norton*  
(J.E. Norton)  
Patrol Officer



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

NAHO / RAWA CENSUS SUB DIVISION, SAIBOR, MADANG

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F
				10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Average		of Family		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F
BAKORONO	3.8.57	4				1	1					3	8	1	2	1	1	3	23					3	26	63	18	50	6	56	1.9	62	40	46	60	237					
BERINGEI	17.7.57	1		1								1	1				6	3						2	16	1	14	15	10	4	5	8	17	43							
BORO	19.7.57	3								1			1				3	1					6	5	29	3	30	2	32	1.6	11	14	23	34	92						
BLTEMLU	2.8.57	13	15	2	2		2	1		1			6	5	5	6	2	13	3	28			5	56	108	25	79	2	91	2.2	83	76	75	97	380						
DAMANTI	25.7.57	5	3										2		1	1		1	17				2	15	35	9	31		35	2.4	30	17	19	34	120						
CILO	23.7.57	6	5			1							3	4	1	1		4	9				1	19	38	15	48	3	57	2.4	46	38	29	65	192						
COMOMU	26.7.57	10	6	1			1		2				1	3	2	4		3	27	1			8	28	75	28	73	9	89	2.5	85	73	55	87	389						
CONCCEIA	31.7.57	4	4	1									3					2						14	31	6	31	1	34	2.0	39	26	40	43	150						
CLMBRIONG	11.8.57	4	6							1			3	4			3	3						16	27	7	28	1	30	2.3	33	21	27	33	118						
CURIA	19.7.57	2	1			1		1					2	1				3	1				7	9	26	3	26	3	26	1.8	22	11	25	34	104						
CURUMBU	17.7.57	2	1	1		1	1			1	1		1	1	2	4		3	3					4	30	6	23	2	27	1.0	9	18	30	33	96						
KIKIPEI	29.7.57	3	4	2					2				2	4			1	1	2				3	23	43	15	38		40	1.8	40	31	44	48	169						
KUMBARAMI	7.8.57	3	4										4	2			2	1						8	42	10	32	3	36	2.1	37	34	42	42	161						
MORO	6.8.57	10	9	1			1		1		1	4	1		10	6	3	2	2	30			3	34	87	22	64	3	78	2.6	85	70	73	95	358						
MORORO	30.7.57	4	1	1											10	8			2	30				4	22	8	23	1	25	2.0	22	20	20	27	93						
MUNCO/NAHO	11.8.57	3	3										2	1				1	2	11				4	30	4	24	1	25	2.1	25	23	18	27	106						
MUNCO/RAWA	18.7.57	4	7	4		1							2					10	3	5			2	5	47	11	35	2	11	1.4	23	30	34	43	150						
NININCO	24.7.57	9	7			1	2						5	2	9	4			6	14			1	31	53	25	61	5	74	2.4	63	51	38	73	247						





# tion Register

Area Patrolled.....

ONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out	In	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults		M + F		
		Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F		M	
1	1	3		23				3		26	63	15	50	6	56	19	62	40	46	60	257	
		6		3						2	16	1	14		17	10	4	5		17	43	
		3		1				1		5	29	3	30	2	32	16	11	14	25	34	92	
2		13	3	28				5		36	103	25	71	2	90	22	33	76	75	17	380	
		1		17				3		15	35	9	31		35	14	30	17	19	34	170	
1		4		9				1		17	38	15	43	3	57	24	46	38	29	65	192	
		3		27	1			8		28	75	23	73	9	84	15	35	73	55	17	359	
		2								14	31	6	31	1	34	10	39	26	40	43	150	
3	3			3	1					16	17	7	28	1	30	23	38	21	27	30	118	
		3		1				7	1	9	26	5	26	3	26	18	22	11	25	34	104	
		3		3						4	30	6	33	2	27	10	39	15	20	33	96	
1		1		2				3		23	43	15	38		40	19	40	31	44	43	169	
2	1			6						5	42	10	52	3	36	21	37	34	42	42	161	
3	2	2		30				3		34	87	22	64	3	78	26	55	70	73	70	358	
				4						4	22	5	23	1	25	20	22	20	20	27	93	
	1	2		11						4	20	4	24	1	25	21	25	23	18	27	106	
		10	3	5				1		5	47	11	35	2	41	14	23	20	24	43	150	
		6		14				1	1	31	53	25	61	3	74	24	63	51	58	73	247	
		3		1						9	16	2	8	2	9	22	12	5	7	10	43	
		6		2				1		39	56	18	49	2	58	18	4	65	62	74	290	
				14						30	45	16	43	7	51	27	65	61	42	56	238	
1		1		5						13	28	5	23		25	20	25	21	24	25	101	
		1		10						14	29	4	23	1	36	21	30	34	21	39	135	
		11		8				3		26	78	24	64	7	73	26	65	62	74	52	308	
1	2	5		6						4	42	15	25	1	35	23	24	30	12	31	118	
		1		4				3	2	5	29	8	14		29	15	12	15	25	35	97	
1		1		21	1			3		15	43	13	34	3	47	20	36	32	24	43	161	
1		7		8				2		36	57	19	73	9	52	20	76	66	80	73	332	
17	10	48		27	3			53	4	474	1255	352	1037	73	1153	1149	1077	1027			4975	







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30/10/70

# PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. SADOR No 2 of 1957-58

Patrol Conducted by K.W. DYER ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Area Patrolled PARTIAL WAAUP CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives 10 (9 MEMBERS RPNGC; 1 NMO)

Duration—From 24/9/1957 to 9/10/1957

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/1956

Medical 9/1957

Map Reference 4 miles from Serua

Objects of Patrol CONTACT NATIVES IN UNSETTLED AREA

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 ..... £.....

30/10/70





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30-10-70

6th February, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 2. 1957/58 - Saidor.

Receipt of the abovesentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The Report is comprehensive and indicative of particularly good consolidation work carried out by Mr. Dyer.

The native situation can only be regarded as greatly improved and now reasonably satisfactory.

It is hoped that with the arrest of Ai-in the area will settle down to a quiet existence.

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

*Ris. 12/2/58 ✓*  
*N.F.A.* (1  $\frac{12}{2}$ )



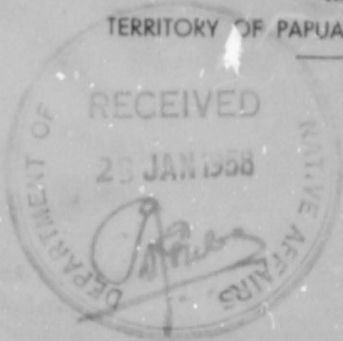


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30/10/70



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please quote

No. M. 30/3

RTG/WEB

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang.

22nd January, 1958.

The Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 2. of 57/58

Saidor - K. Dyer. A.D.O.

Enclosed herewith please find copy of the above patrol report submitted by Mr. K. Dyer covering his patrol to the "unsettled" section of the Warup Census Division.

Copy of Mr. Dyer's covering memorandum is also enclosed as is his claim for Camping Allowance and Boot Allowance.

The report establishes that Mr. Dyer's hopes in regard to this area have been realized and that success has rewarded his efforts to make contact with the people. In addition, he has been successful in re-establishing confidence in the Kabumdangin people following the incident which was reported in Patrol Report No. 5 of 56/57.

I have discussed with Mr. Dyer the question of sending two or three reliable and experienced police into the Kabumdangin area to apprehend AI-IN, and while I think it is possible that they may be successful, yet at the same time I feel that the possibility of a further incident occurring between unsupervised police and the people renders the move inadvisable. What is your view on this? Any concerted effort to apprehend AI-IN should wait until an officer is available to make, if necessary a protracted stay in the area.

I regret the delay in the onforwarding of this report.

*R. T. Galloway*  
(R. T. Galloway)  
a/District Officer.

Encl.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MS P/R No 2 - 57/58.

Sub-District Office,  
Saidor, Madang District.

12th October 1957.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 2 of 1957/58 - K.W.DYER  
PORTION WARUP CENSUS DIVISION

Attached herewith please find a report of my recent patrol to the so-called "unsettled" section of the WARUP Census Division.

No ~~unusual~~ untoward incident occurred during the patrol and the primary objects of contacting native groups in this area was satisfactorily accomplished.

There are one or two more isolated groups not mentioned in the report apparently living in the vicinity of MAMBIT near the NANKINA River. One source of contact with these natives are the GWARAWON people. GWARAWON is some considerable distance from SAIDOR and it is intended that these natives be contacted during the next UPPER NANKINA patrol which seems to be the most convenient way.

I do not expect any trouble from AI-IN and I am hoping that through the KABUMDANGIN natives already contacted his apprehension in the future when the KABUMDANGIN have settled down will be much easier than at first thought possible.

The census patrol program has fallen behind schedule on account of this special patrol. I now propose to patrol Long Island starting on the 21st October followed by the KABENAU late October and early November. Mr. Norton will then patrol the YAGENON which I hope will be completed before Christmas. The next patrol in the New Year will then be the WARUP census patrol when a follow up visit to the new groups will be made and an effort to collect the remainder of the natives not seen on this patrol and in particular the GAGNEK, KAPUNGAPANG and EUSUKAR groups.

In view of the current circumstances I do not think it desirable to make an all out attempt to arrest AI-IN in the immediate future but to see how the area has settled down by the time of the next visit in January. If found necessary a special patrol could seek his arrest about next May by which time the census for the Sub-District will be completed. Actually if it is going to be a task of tracking AI-IN down the best results would probably be attained by sending 2 or 3 experienced and reliable police to the area and have them work with the KABUMDANGIN people themselves once they are settled.

Claim for camping allowance in respect of this patrol is attached hereto.

D/O  
K.W.Dyer  
Assistant District Officer.

Recd 19/10/57.



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
Saidor, Madang District.

11th October 1957.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 2 OF 1957/58  
PORTION WARUP CENSUS DIVISION, SAIDOR.

Officer Conducting patrol:- K.W.Dyer, Assistant District Officer.  
Area patrolled:- Portion WARUP Census Division.  
Objects of Patrol:- Contact of population in "unsettled" area.  
Duration of patrol:- 24/9/57 to 9/10/57 (16 days).  
Last Patrol to Area:- DMA - WARUP - October 1956  
FHD - WARUP - September 1957  
Personnel Accompanying patrol:- 9 members R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Native medical orderly.

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INTRODUCTION:-

Previous patrols to the WARUP Census Division have indicated in their reports that conditions generally in the "settled" area - or those villages with current village books - are satisfactory. There was, however, an estimated 250 natives further inland scattered over a wide area and very little progress was being made bringing these people under control. The problem appeared more difficult in that it was known that some, at least, of these people had had previous contact and that they appeared to be resisting efforts to bring them under control. On the 29th May 1957 a patrol led by Mr. Norton was attacked by natives in the headwaters of the KABUI River when attempting to arrest a native murderer from the KABUMDANGIN area. The patrol was en route to the UPPER NANKINA census division at the time. On his return from the UPPER NANKINA Mr. Norton passed through the area again and native hostility was evident from sharpened bamboo spikes concealed on the tracks and a minor arrow wound suffered by a carrier.

The purpose of this current patrol was therefore to contact as many natives as possible in the unsettled area and in particular the area surrounding the KABUMDANGIN so that (1) natives could be settled (2) AI-IN's sphere of influence restricted as far as possible and (3) general information about the area could be obtained.

DIARY.

- September 24th:- Departed SAIDOR 10.30 a.m. per land rover and arrived WARUP River 12 noon. Carriers awaiting patrol and proceeded to TALMIRO arriving 2.30 p.m. Arranged permanent carrier line for visit along WARUP River. Slept TALMIRO. Rain.
- September 25th:- Departed TALMIRO 8.00 a.m. and proceeding generally South Easterly arrived at KEPOIAK hamlet at 9.45 a.m. Contacted 12 natives here and also 1 male from YUTMALAK who informed the patrol he had a small group waiting for a visit. KEPOIAK natives stated they knew the KAPUNGAPANG group and would guide the patrol to the area. Departed KEPOIAK 12 noon and proceeding Southerly arrived at a camp site - the site of the old pre-war KEPOIAK village - at 2 p.m. Prepared camp and stayed overnight.
- September 26th:- Departed 7 a.m. A sharp and difficult drop to cross the WARUP river. Following a faint native trail over extremely rough and difficult country and at 12.30 a.m. made camp at a site near the house of an aged native said to ~~be~~ be the most influential of the KAPUNGAPANG group. The inhabitants had gone. Two relatives had gone ahead to re-assure the people and encourage them to meet the patrol but these natives reported they could find no one. They had met three natives from the UPPER YUFNA area who had walked across to buy betel nut and these natives had also been unable to locate anyone. During the day the patrol had come across 2 native houses and gardens but no sign of life except a few fowls and pigs. Several gardens and houses were seen to the South West and these were said to belong to KAPUNGAPANG natives. During the afternoon relatives from KEPOIAK accompanied by police visited several house sites but reported that all seem to have been abandoned some 2 weeks or more ago. No smoke from fires was seen either early morning or of an evening - the whole area appeared to be abandoned.
- September 27th:- Departed at 7.15 a.m. YAUTMALAK native acting as guide patrol made a sharp and dangerous descent to the WARUP river then followed a very rough trail over a series of sharp spurs and creeks running into the WARUP river. Leeches were very bad. Reached the house and garden site of KAKOMEN of GAGNEK said to be the leading native of the area - and also a pre-war village tultul - but as for KAPUNGAPANG no natives were to be seen in the area. No sign of recent habitation though from gardens seen in the area there must be a population of 50 or more. No sign of fires or any recent footprints. Arrived at this site at 1.30 p.m. and prepared camp and stayed overnight.
- September 28th:- Departed 7 a.m. Crossed a gorge (tributary of the WARUP) then followed generally along the divide between the WARUP and YAUT rivers. Arrived at a small settlement called YAUTMALAK at 1.30 p.m. and found 20 natives to meet the patrol. This group had never been contacted before though they have had contacts with coastal natives. A good reception and camped here overnight.
- September 29th:- Departed 7 a.m. Passed through the old pre-war site of WATANG village at 8 a.m. and arrived WATANG at 9 a.m. Proceeded on to TALMIRO arriving 10.15 a.m. and met Patrol Officer Norton who had come out from Saidor for discussions. Slept at TALMIRO.
- September 30th:- Departed TALMIRO 7.30 a.m. passed through MANGAK and arrived FAIGURUP 11 a.m. Departed 12 noon to visit KAMATNUP - an aged native who had met a previous WARUP patrol and who had been encouraged to visit SAIDOR a few weeks prior to the patrol. Camped near KAMATNUP's house ( at BALBANGAT) where patrol arrived at 1.15 p.m. 11 natives brought forward and ascertained that another group called BUSUKAR lived in scattered homesteads along the WARUP River. The names of the 19 natives in this group were given to the patrol and KAMATNUP and the FAIGURUP natives stated that they were quite confident they could gather these people together to meet the patrol at FAIGURUP later in the week.



- October 1st:- Departed BALEPANGAT 7.30 a.m. and proceeding generally South Westerly along the divide between the WARUP and DADBUR rivers arrived at DELBANGAT 10.30 a.m. where a group of natives from the WARUP river headwaters to the South had gathered to meet the patrol. This group led by an elderly native named TUKUM and 20 new names were listed though only 12 natives were seen. TUKUM agreed to visit SAIDOR in company with the tultul of MONARA on the 11th October. Natives claimed that there were no other people inland until the area near MAMBIT was reached and that it would not be possible to take cargo through by this route. Heavy rain from 12.30 p.m. throughout afternoon.
- October 2nd:- Departed DELBANGAT 7.30 a.m. and following along divide between KABUI and WARUP rivers then descending along a spur between tributaries of the KABUI river reached MONARA village at 10 a.m. Departed 11.30 for BAGEN arriving 1 p.m. in light rain. Continuous moderate rain during afternoon. Slept BAGEN.
- October 3rd:- At BAGEN awaiting arrival of representatives from the KABUMDANGIN who had agreed to meet me here. Probably delayed due to rain. Inspected coffee block and nursery. Visited mission school. Slept BAGEN.
- October 4th:- Proceeded to FAIGURUP to meet BUSUKAR natives (see diary Sept. 30th). Local natives advised that BUSUKAR natives had disappeared and they had been unable to contact them. Returned to BAGEN. At 3 p.m. representatives from the KABUMDANGIN arrived and had discussions with them. Slept BAGEN.
- October 5th:- Patrol proceeded to GUIARAK visiting SOMEK and UMBOLDING en route.
- October 6th:- Patrol rested.
- October 7th:- At GUIARAK. Collected list of names of DABAN people and checked these against an old village book brought forward. Collected some additional new names for DABAN and GUIARAK. Convened Court for Native Affairs. Slept GUIARAK.
- October 8th:- Departed 8 a.m. proceeding generally South Westerly following KABUI and BIDDING River divide. Sharp descent to BIDDING River then climbed to SUANG village arriving 1 p.m. Camped at SUANG and collected new names in respect of SUANG village and BULGEBI hamlet.
- October 9th:- Departed 7 a.m. and proceeded via NAMPA and KAKIMA to SAIDOR arriving SAIDOR at 1 p.m. Patrol completed.

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#### NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The so-called "unsettled" or "uncontrolled" area of the WARUP census division is a large area with a scattered population living in isolated single homesteads around the headwaters of the YAUP, WARUP, KABUI and BIDDING rivers. Many of these people it will be seen have had some measure of contact with the administration but they all have in common that in the past they have resisted efforts made by their relatives in the settled villages to get them to come forward and meet administration patrols.

Prior to this patrol much propaganda was poured into the area and the patrol in fact met with a large measure of success. Good contact was made with groups adjacent to the KABUMDANGIN and in fact good contact was made with the KABUMDANGIN people themselves. In fact more progress was made in this area than I thought possible when the patrol was planned. Though the patrol was not successful in contacting the GAGNEK, KAPUNGAPANG and BUSUKAR groups these groups are well apart from the troublesome KABUMDANGIN area and other natives were contacted whose influence can be used to gather these people together.

Set out hereunder are the actual numerical results of the contacts made. Quantitatively the results are not spectacular but it should be born in mind that the estimated population for the whole area was only about 250 and when all natives are finally contacted I do not think that figure will be greatly exceeded.

<u>Group.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recorded but not seen.</u>
KEPOIAK	9	3	12	
KAPUNGAPANG			-	
GAGNEK			-	
YAUTMALAK	14	6	20	
RAMBANGAT	8	3	11	
BUSUKAR	9	10	19	19
DELBANGAT	12	8	20	8
KABUMDANGIN	10	1	11	
GUIARAK	4	1	5	
DABAN	31	24	55	4
SUANG	17	12	29	7
BULGEBI	21	14	35	25
	<u>135</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>63</u>

GUIARAK and SUANG are existing villages and the names recorded there are in addition to those already included in the census.

Brief comments in respect of each group are as hereunder:-

KEPOIAK:- Pre-war this was a village in its own right and had been visited. Since the war the Laluai and a few of the people had lived and lined at TAIMIRO but the remainder stayed in the bush. The 12 names recorded seem to be the total of those un-contacted in the area. It is anticipated that KEPOIAK natives now living at TAIMIRO will now return to KEPOIAK and reform this village.

KAPUNGAPANG AND GAGNEK:- Unfortunately there was no sign whatever of these people at the time of the patrol's visit. Useful contacts however will be GOEY of KEPOIAK and his relatives and the natives of YAUTMALAK. When these people return and are contacted by relatives I do not think it will be difficult to get these people to come forward. I estimate that there would be possibly from 60 to 80 people in this area.

YAUTMALAK:- This small group have gardens scattered over a wide area between WATANG and GAGNEK. They also have contacts with the YAGOMI coastal natives. They have built a small settlement about 2 hours from WATANG village. They gave the patrol a good reception and will in future be treated as a hamlet of WATANG village with whom they will line in future.

RAMBANGAT:- KAMATNUP, the aged leader of this small group has been contacted by previous WARUP patrols and has been encouraged to make two trips to SAIDOR. He brought his people to the patrol and in future the RAMBANGAT natives will be treated as a hamlet of FAIGARUP where they will line in future. It is hoped that KAMATNUP will be a strong influence in getting the BUSUKAR people together.

BUSUKAR:- Though the names of the BUSUKAR natives were given to the patrol efforts to locate these people failed - they had apparently fled to the bush. They live in scattered homesteads somewhat nearer to the WARUP river than FAIGARUP or RAMBANGAT. By working through KAMATNUP and the FAIGARUP natives I believe these people will come forward at the next visit.

DELBANGAT:- These people are also known as the "GIAK's" and actually live in scattered homesteads further up the headwaters of the WARUP river. They met the patrol at DELBANGAT and wish to make a small settlement there where they will be joined by about 20 natives who are at present living at MOWARA. The native TUKUM - an aged and leading native of this group - had not visited the coast and promised that he would visit Saidor with the tultul of MOWARA on the 11th October. He is in fact at Saidor at present where he is being treated to a tour of inspection and has been greatly intrigued with the vehicles, buildings and, above all, the weekly charter plane.

KABUMDANGIN; GUIARAK; DABAN; SUANG:- This group is being taken together because their affairs are inter-related. It was found in fact from old records brought to this patrol that in 1946 these 4 groups lived in a composite village which numbered at that time about 180 people. Though living on the one site they had separate village books. One surprising fact learned was that a KABUMDANGIN native named AI-AN was the official appointed to supervise the group. AI-AN is not to be confused



with the wanted murderer AI-IN though they are actually cousins and in the classificatory kinship system AI-AN is regarded as the elder brother of "AI-IN". AI-AN is said to have been a tultul pre-war and his position in ~~1946~~<sup>1946</sup> when these 4 village groups lived together seems to have been as a luluai on probation. Mats were apparently not available at that time.

The position briefly with respect to this group is that in 1946 some 180 natives had been censused. The next census was conducted on the coast in 1949. Shortly after that AI-IN of KABUMDANGIN (who had not been included in the census) attacked a GUIARAK woman with a knife and she subsequently died in the native hospital at SAIDOP. Efforts to apprehend AI-IN at that time failed and the people scattered. The progress in getting these people together since then is as follows:-

<del>1949</del>	1951	- After 2 days effort 23 people contacted at GUIARAK.
	1952	Increased to 30
	1953	Increased to 40
	1954	Increased to 44
	1955	Increased to 45
	1956	Increased to 61 at GUIARAK plus 11 at SUANG.
	June 1957	Mr. Norton contacted 50 natives of DABAN.

On this patrol 5 new names were added to the GUIARAK book, 11 names recorded for the KABUMDANGIN, a total of 35 for DABAN and 29 new names for SUANG. This now makes the total population for the group 156 which does not include the 35 new ~~xxx~~ names recorded for the BULGEBI.

The present position with this group is therefore much better than at any time in recent years and I am confident that most natives in this area have now been contacted. There are possibly a further 20 to 30 KABUMDANGIN natives to be accounted for.

The DABAN natives are at present living in newly built houses adjacent to GUIARAK village and have gardens in this area. They propose however to move back to their own land when their gardens are finished and as they rebuild on the new site.

AI-AN is undoubtedly the most influential native of the KABUMDANGIN group and he met the patrol at BAGEN accompanied by 10 other natives including 1 woman. He says he can reform the village and will build on a site known as BAGANTIK which is somewhat lower down the KABUI River than where they have been. AI-AN claims that he will have the KABUMDANGIN people settled at BAGANTIK before the next patrol to the area in January or February next year. He has been told by me that AI-IN is still wanted to be brought before a Court for his crime but no pressure was brought to bear on him at the present time to assist in his arrest. I believe that given time to settle down again that the assistance of these people in the arrest of AI-IN can be expected and will be effective. In the meantime the only close associates of AI-IN appear to be his two brothers KWENGUP and DUM and now that the other groups have been contacted I expect that these 3 natives will remain quiet.

A native named BOMA whose name is now recorded with the DABAN natives was said to have been the native responsible for wounding the carrier on Mr. Norton's patrol in June this year. BOMA was contacted easily and certainly did not act in any guilty manner. When questioned he denied having fired this arrow but admitted that he was following behind AI-IN and KWENGUP when the incident occurred and that one of them must have fired the arrow. He is a brother-in-law to AI-IN and was with him a good deal but according to BOMA he has had a difference of opinion with him and has left him to settle with the DABAN natives. BOMA believes that because of this AI-IN has spread the rumour that BOMA wounded the carrier.

Throughout the whole area there was no evidence of any hostility towards the patrol and though in many cases the natives were extremely timid they appeared to be quite friendly. There was no evidence of any recent crime in the area. The aims and ideals of the administration were pointed out to all native groups. They were told that there was to be no more fighting, and to settle down and with the guidance of the administration who would help them to endeavour to improve their material welfare.

#### CENSUS:-

No census work was undertaken on this patrol but the names of all natives contacted have been listed and will be incorporated in new or existing books on the next census patrol to the WARUP. It can be anticipated that KESIAK, DELBANGAT, KABUMDANGIN, DABAN and possibly GAGNEK and KAPUNGAFANG will be created as new village groups with books of their own and that the other groups will be incorporated with existing villages as follows:- YAUMALAY with WATANG; BAMBANGAT and

BUSUKAR with FAIGURUP and BUIGEBI with SUANG.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

As could be expected the faint trails leading into the new areas were difficult and at times dangerous. It was a pleasure to get back on to a good track between the settled villages and it is then that one realizes the natives do a lot of good work in maintaining these tracks in good condition.

It was quite pleasing to note that the SUANG natives had done a lot of good work improving the tracks to GUIARAK and NAMPA.

The suggested routes for future patrols would be to follow the normal route of previous patrols with the following detours:- From WATANG proceed via GAGNEK, KAPUNGAPANG and KEPOIAK to TALMIS instead of direct; From FAIGURUP proceed via DELBANGAT to RAGEN instead of direct and from GUIARAK proceed via DABAN, SUANG and NAMPA to KAKIMA.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:-

The pattern of agriculture and the food crops grown are the same as for the settled villages in the WARUP. The country traversed seemed to have quite good soil and with its slightly higher altitude would probably be better suited to cash crops like coffee than the somewhat lower sub-coastal hills. Around DELBANGAT there seemed to be much good land capable of economic development but as is common throughout this sub-district communications is the basic problem.

Not much attention was paid to the settled villages on this particular patrol but in the villages seen it was noted that there was some increase in the production of European vegetables and at RAGEN an area had been cleared, planted with shade and holes dug ready for the planting of about 500 coffee seedlings. The seedlings are in a nursery and will be planted out this coming wet season. This is in the nature of a demonstration plot and has been closely supervised by the Agricultural officer at Sidor. It is hoped that later other natives in the area will be able to plant their individual coffee plots using the RAGEN plot as an example.

Food was not plentiful throughout the area but the end of the dry season is usually a lean time and many newly planted gardens and others being cleared were noticed. The people looked well and appeared to have sufficient, if not plenty, to eat.

EDUCATION and HEALTH.

See appendices to this report.

CONCLUSION:-

The primary purpose of this patrol was to contact natives in the unsettled area so that not a great deal of attention was paid to the settled WARUP villages except where the patrol passed through them en route to other areas.

By no means every native in the area was contacted but successful contact was made with a large number of them and I believe that the task of gathering in the rest and consolidating administration influence will not now prove very difficult.

I have every confidence that the area will quickly settle down and in line with the other villages of the WARUP area work for their general betterment and material welfare.

*K. W. Dyer*  
(K. W. Dyer)

Assistant District Officer.



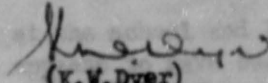
MEDICAL AND HEALTH - WAROP CENSUS DIVISION

A medical patrol to this census division has just been completed - it was completed the same day as this patrol departed from Saidor. All natives who had their names recorded in the census were given anti-yaws injections by the medical patrol.

The new contacts made on this patrol have naturally not had anti-yaws injections but I anticipate that the area will be settled sufficiently to be able to give the injections on a follow up visit to these new areas in January next year. The total number of natives involved will be between 200 and 300.

The general health of the natives seen was quite good. Only 2 cases were sent to hospital - one child from BAGEN village with burns on the leg and one tropical ulcer from YAUTMALAK (near WATANG).

EE Native Medical Orderly YAKOB accompanied the patrol and performed his duties faithfully and well.

  
(K.V. Dyer)  
Assistant District Officer.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS - WARUP CENSUS DIVISION.

Amongst the natives just contacted in the unsettled area of the WARUP there are no missions operating and no schools.

Most of the "settled" WARUP villages however have 1 child at either the SAIDOR or MALALAMAI government school, and this is a great step forward in the educational advancement of these people. The remainder of the children however receive what education they do get from mission schools which are lamentably poor as is the case with all mission schools throughout the Sub-District.

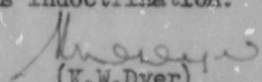
BAGEN is a typical mission school and was visited on this patrol. It so happens that this is Catholic but the following remarks would also apply to schools of other mission denominations. I was particularly interested in BAGEN as the District Educational Officer visited this school on the 23rd September 1957 in connection with an application for its recognition by the Administration. I understand, and expected, that the school does not meet the required standards and will not be recognised. Following this the Catholic mission priest at SAIDOR requested me to encourage the pupils to attend this school as attendance had fallen off in recent months.

There were 12 pupils enrolled at the school and 11 in attendance. The average attendance for the past 3 months appears to have been about 6. The average age of the students according to the village book is 13 years. It seems that of a morning they have about 1 hour of intensive recitation of the various clauses in the Catholic Catechism followed by a period reading the "Catholic Bible". Then after a short break they do some writing and numbers. School is not held in the afternoon. Most of these pupils have been enrolled since April 1952. They can write in pidgin English but most of what they write is from religious books. With figures they have reached about the standard of my own small daughter who has done about 6 months of correspondence lessons. Academically these natives would be far behind the raw bush children who have been at the government school for about 18 months.

BAGEN is regarded by the Catholic Mission as one of their better schools. The teacher they had at BAGEN was apparently a little better than average but he left the mission to become a police recruit - the present teacher is but a poor makeshift. This underlines one of the main problems with these mission schools - the poor quality of teacher training and the difficulty of holding even partly trained teachers who are attracted to other occupations that offer better pay and conditions.

Until such time as a minimum secular education is taught at an early age, teachers are qualified and education becomes compulsory little improvement can be expected in these schools. It seems certain that mission schools in the Saidor Sub-District will not be of sufficient standard to qualify for recognition by the Administration. Whether that means that they will not qualify for financial assistance or whether they will be ignored completely I do not know. The main problem at the moment is to what extent the administration should assist - by way of encouraging attendance - these schools that will not be recognised by the Administration. In some respects they are a civilising influence even if they do learn very little and over a period of years children do learn to read and write which is something. However it is quite obvious that religious indoctrination is the primary purpose of these schools and that there is a great waste of effort and time in their small accomplishments in secular education.

If the administration actively encourages attendance at these schools it is likely that the missions will be satisfied and not be very active about improving the secular educational standards. If the administration remains aloof and does not encourage children to attend these sub-standard schools there will be a far greater incentive for the missions to improve existing standards. Now that some schools are being recognised I think it would be desirable for policy in respect to "non-recognised" schools to be laid down. At BAGEN and elsewhere I have told children they should learn to read and write and obey their parents directions as to school attendance but I am not particularly happy about using administration influence to obtain attendance at school where I think the children are learning very little and are subject to such intense religious indoctrination.

  
(K. W. Dyer)

Assistant District Officer.



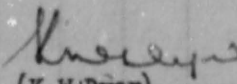
TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR no. 2 of 1957/58 - APPENDIX "C"

REPORT ON MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL WARUP CENSUS DIVISION.

This patrol was to the "unsettled" part of the WARUP Census Division and not knowing what the reception to the patrol might be the best police were selected from the SAIDOR detachment.

- 5100 B Sgt. NAMORA:- An experienced and reliable N.C.O.
- 2534 L/Cpl YAMANGOPA:- An experienced member of the Constabulary with above average energy and ability.
- 3875 Const. TUNGELIN:- Experienced and reliable at all times.
- 6127 PA Const. SAPO :- Experienced and reliable at all times.
- 6423 Const. TAW:- Experienced and reliable at all times.
- 7792 Const. IAGU:- Was a doubtful member of this patrol but on performance found efficient and reliable.
- 8503 Const KAUBA:- Highland recruit who has improved considerably over past 2 years with experience. Seems to have learned to control a marked tendency towards hot-headed impetuosity and was useful and reliable on this patrol.
- 8771 Const CHIUNE:- Highland recruit above the average who has proved himself efficient and reliable. Has improved considerably with experience gained over the past 12 months.
- 8779 Const. GEGU:- This highland recruit has always impressed me with his energy and ability.

Discipline and bearing of all members of the detachment was good. There was little to choose between them - L/Cpl YAMANGOPA and Constable TAW impressed me the most.

  
(K.W. Dyer)

Assistant District Officer.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police NMG	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes V. 22	GIFTS	
BISCUITS	35	10						25
RICE	672	200	273					199
MEAT	146	48	69					29
SUGAR	35	12	9					14
TEA	5	1	1					3
TOBACCO	29	3		4	1	3	2	16
MATCHES	456	20			24		100	312
SOAP	4	3						1
MARGARINE	18	12						6
SALT	80	5	5		4	10	30	26
BANGLES	50						22	28
BEADS	3				1		1	1
BLADES RAZOR	200				20		60	120
CARTRIDGES SIG	25	4						21
HANDKERCHIEFS	5						3	2
HOUSEWIFE	1	1						
KNIVES CLASP	4						2	2
MIRRORS 6x4	4						4	
MIRRORS 10x8	3							3
PAPER TOILET	4	4						
PIPES SMOKING	4						4	
TOMAHAWKS	3						1	2
TORCH BATTERIES	30	15						15
CALICO RED	10 yd.						2 yd.	8 yd.
<u>PATROL EXPENSES:-</u>								
TRADE, RATIONS ETC DNA (EXCLUDING COLUMN 1 ABOVE)								30.17.5
CASH PAYMENTS CARRIAGES								31.14.0
								<u>62.11.5</u>





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... MADANG..... Report No. SAIDOB No. 3 of 1957/1958

Patrol Conducted by... K.W. Dyer, Assistant District Officer,

Area Patrolled... LONG ISLAND and KABENAU Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... 1 (Long Island only)

Natives... 5 (Long Island 3 members RP & NGC; 2 NMOs)  
(Kabenau 4 members RP & NGC; 1 APO)

Duration—From 22./10./19.57 to 8./11./19.57.

Number of Days... EIGHTEEN (18)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes - Long Island only.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 3 / 1957 - Long Island

8 / 19 56 - Kabenau

Medical ... 9 / 1956 - Long Island

9 / 19 57 - Kabenau

Map Reference... 4 miles strat. series.

Objects of Patrol... 1. Census revision 1957/58

2. General routine.

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 ... £.....

N.M.T.A.

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ... £.....-19/6d.

27

# Village Popul

Year 1957.58

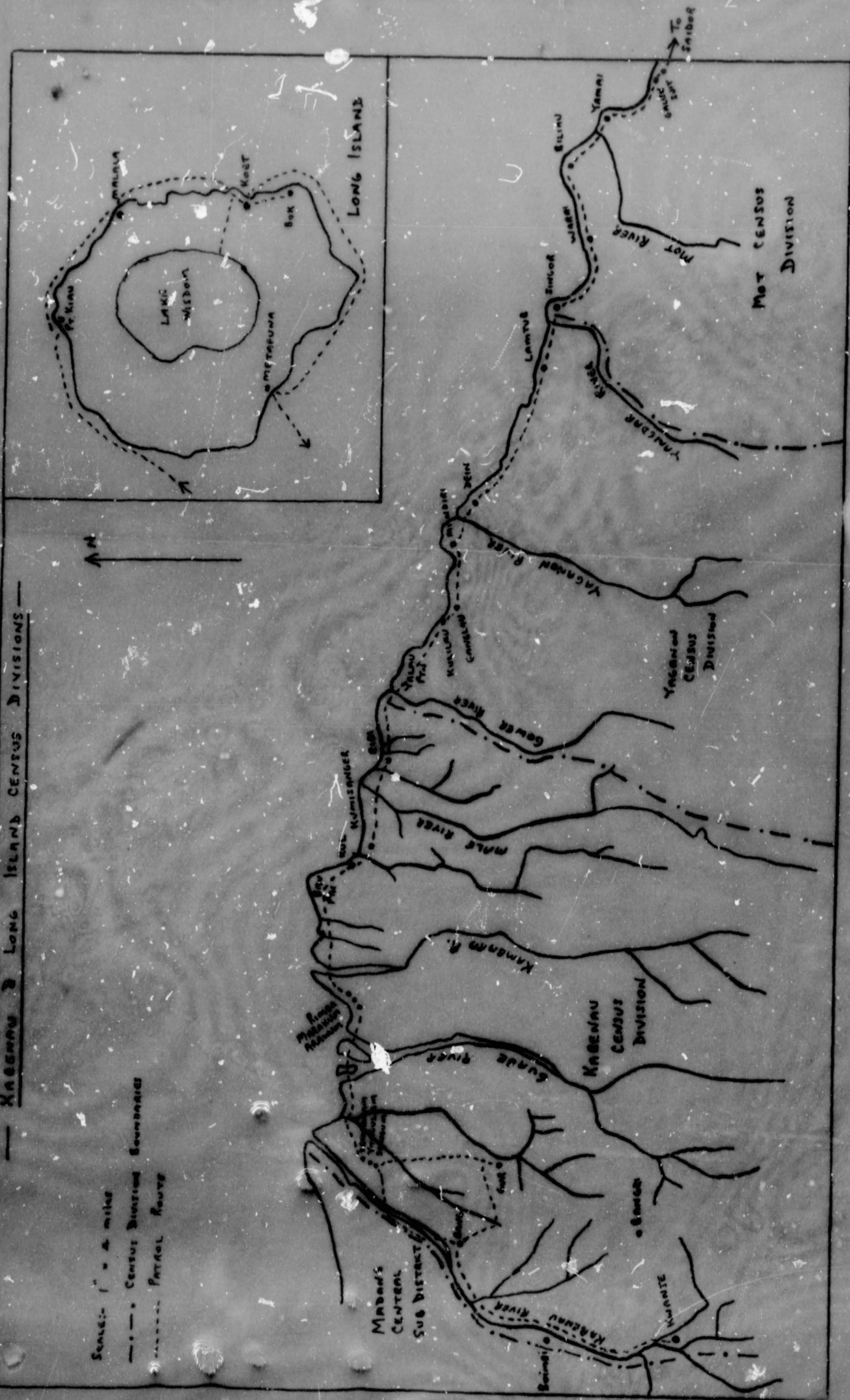
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIC	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
BOK	24.10.57	1	5	1		1	2	2		1		2						1
KOET	25.10.57	1	2			1	1	2		3				2	1			
MALALA	23.10.57	1				1		1										
MATAFUNA	26.10.57		1										1	1				
POINT KIAU	23.10.57	1													1			
		4	8	1		1	2	4	4		3	1	1	6	1			
ARAWUM	29.10.57	3	1					1						3		1		
BANG	1.11.57	4	2	1										1			3	
BANGRI/ESAU	2.11.57	3	1					1	1					2	2			1
BIBI	6.11.57	1	1			1		1										
BOIMBI	1.11.57																	
GUR/KAIAN	2.11.57																	
KUL	5.11.57	5	2	1	1	1		1						1	4	1		
KUMISANGER	5.11.57	4	3															
KWANTE	31.10.57	3	2			1												
MARAKUM	29.10.57	2	2	1														
RIMBA	29.10.57	1												1	1			
SEKWANAM	30.10.57	1		1										1				
SONGUM	20.10.57	1	1											2			2	
YANGULAM	30.10.57	1	2			1								2	1			
		29	17	5	1	3	1	2	3					17	11	2	5	6



— TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No.3 of 1957 —

— KABENAU & LONG ISLAND CENSUS DIVISIONS —

Scale: 1" = 4 miles  
 - - - - - Census District Boundaries  
 - - - - - Patrol Route





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/77

In Reply  
Please Quote

DJP:cm

No. M.30/3

Department of Native Affairs,  
MADANG.

10 JUL 1958  
JB

11 th. July, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.3 of 1957/58 : SAIDOE.

Your memorandum 30-10-77 of 20/3/58 refers.

Attached hereto please find an elaboration  
of the Assistant District Officer's remarks as you re-  
quested.

As Mr. Dyer observes, the Kabenau area is a somewhat isolated section of the Saidor Sub-District and perhaps it does not get as much attention as we would like to see it have. The population however is not very great, and with the limited staff at our disposal, I feel that we must concentrate our efforts on the greatest numbers, where the greatest good can be achieved. That does not mean that these areas should be neglected and I do not consider that the Kabenau area has been neglected in the past, as it has received regular visits, although not frequent ones.

I consider that any possible outbreak of cultism in this area, or one of the other similarly situated areas in the Madang District, would only be of a minor nature, such as the Bogadgin outbreak was, and would not spread very far because these people do not have a great deal of contact with surrounding groups.

The majority of the Madang District at the moment is amazingly free from cultism, but there is always the minor outbreak occurring all the time. For the greater part these are confined to the less sophisticated pockets of population similar to the Kabenau group. It is fortunate though that for the past two years at least, all outbreaks have been reported without delay and before any movement was able to gain momentum. This has been only due to the fact that during that time there has been a continuity of staff in the Madang district and the people have been able to get to know their officers and trust them.

copy to  
Native Thought  
file

...../2



It is felt that in the areas where it is not possible at the moment to do very much for the people in the way of economic development etc., that these minor outbreaks will continue, brought about by the frustrations of the people concerned until such time as we have something to offer them.

Efforts are being made throughout the District to get some form of economic development moving in all areas, but, as you can appreciate, there are some areas in which very little will be accomplished for some time to come, due to a number of reasons such as topographical limitations, lack of arable soil, lack of communication and the means to transport produce.

Another factor is also that of small population groups which, at this stage, do not warrant special attention at the expense of larger and more densely populated groups.



(D.J. Parrish)  
A/District Officer



COPY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MS P/R 5 of 57/58

Sub District Office,  
Saidor,  
Madang District.

11th. June, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1957/58 - SAIDOR

Memorandum 30-10-77 dated 20th. March 1958  
from the Director of Native Affairs refers.

My remarks that "these villages . . . would not be a very likely group for a resurgence of cult activities" are based more on my impression of the "atmosphere" in the area rather than any concrete evidence that a resurgence of activity is likely.

*Copy to  
Native Tribunal  
Site*

In the Saidor Sub District I feel that some areas are more potential danger spots than others and that in particular the Kabenau area East of Bau Plantation has the greatest potential for trouble in this Sub District. This I admit is more in the nature of a personal impression but it has been formed after visiting all the villages throughout the Sub-District and after having visited the Kabenau villages twice.

The Kabenau area has in the past had associations with cargo cult activities - this area and the adjoining area in the Madang Central Sub-District appear to have been among the worst affected. Last year there was a minor outbreak of cultism near Bongu and quite close to the Kabenau. Several years ago I believe there was cult activities at Bang village - a native of this village named Mamba was a prominent leader under Yali. The people of the Kabenau are not particularly wealthy and have shown the least interest in trying to improve their material welfare. As an example on my last patrol they claimed they had no coconuts to plant. I arranged for them to get "kru's" from a nearby plantation and actually got them to collect them but after my departure it seems they were too lazy to carry them home. The Kabenau area lags far behind other areas of the Sub-District in enthusiasm towards helping themselves to improve their material welfare. It would be easy for them to revert to practicing cultism with the hope of obtaining goods with the minimum of effort. Planes regularly fly over the area proceeding between Madang and Lge or Madang and the Highlands, and it would not be hard to hold the hope that perhaps one day they will come with the cargo. In the section of the Kabenau referred to there are also several amalgamations of villages notably Rimba/Marakum/Arawum and Sekwanam/Yanguiam/Songum. These were originally brought together on the one site at the instigation of Yali. The people squabble among themselves and there appears to me to be no good reason for the villages to be on the one site - in fact I think it would be far better for them to return to their own original sites. However, they do not want to move though last year there was a little more interest in the proposal. I believe it quite likely that the people still retain a hope that Yali or some other native may re-introduce cultism and are retaining the amalgamation for this reason. Probably if nothing happens in the next few years these people will return to their own sites.

The Kabenau area is isolated from Saidor and does not receive as many visits as I would wish. The native situation throughout the Sub-District is very good and except that I would like to see the Kabenau people put more effort into their material improvement the situation there is improving (the



2.

section West of Bau Plantation have done exceptionally well) and at present is quite satisfactory. I do believe however that it is a potential trouble spot and in my opinion more likely to be susceptible to a resurgence of cult activities than elsewhere in the Sub-District.

(Sgd.) K.W. Dyer  
Assistant District Officer

30-10-77.

20th March, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 3 1957/58-Saidor.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I would like Mr. Dyer to expand on his comment at page 5 " these villages..... would be a very likely group for a resurgence of cult activities".

No further comment is necessary from this Office as the covering memoranda have satisfactorily dealt with matters raised in the Report.

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





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2/19/77 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

RTG.WEB

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang.

17th March 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Saidor Patrol Report No. 3 of 57/58

Enclosed herewith please find copy of above report of patrol by Mr. K. Dyer, Assistant District Officer, to the Long Islands and KABENAU Census Divisions. Claim for Camping Allowance is also attached.

Even though the Manam emergency committed the "KORO" (Government Trawler) heavily, there is no reason why Mr. Dyer's recommendation of four visits a year to Long Island should not be met. That will be done, for it is undoubtedly important for regular visits to be made, particularly from the health viewpoint. The "KORO" visited Long Island last month with the Assistant Agricultural Officer, Mr. B. Johnston on board. He made a patrol of some ten days on the Island. I agree with the Assistant District Officer that the people would not be in a position yet to acquire a vessel, and therefore regular visits by a Government vessel is the next best alternative.

The position in the KABENAU Census Division appears satisfactory, particularly in the case of the villages mentioned west of BAU Plantation. I have checked on the matter of copra being shipped to Madang on the "AMBENO". The people are receiving payment and are paying normal freight charges to the owners of the AMBENO, the YABOB people.

Now that the Personal Tax Ordinance is in operation, I think that there is little doubt that judicious propaganda in those area suitable for copra production will have the effect of giving the people an added incentive to increase their production, permitting them more easily to meet their tax obligations (which are not over-onerous) and at the same time improve their general economic status.

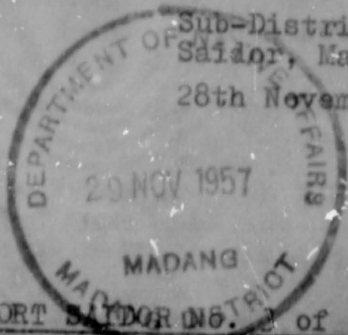
(R.T. Galloway)  
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/3

MS P/R SAI 3/57-58 - 95



Sub-District Office,  
Saidor, Madang District.  
28th November 1957.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR NO. 2 of 1957/58

Attached hereto please find my report of a patrol to the LONG ISLAND and KABENAU census divisions of the Saidor Sub District.

The regular shipping service proposed previously fell through primarily on account of no officer being available to make the trip. I think an officer should go to Long Island with each visit but a regular shipping service is I think essential and if an officer is not available the trip should still be made. I have advised the Long Island people to commence producing copra mid-December and that a vessel would visit them about the first week in February. I have also tentatively arranged with the Agricultural Officer now at Saidor to visit Long Island on this trip. Thereafter I propose that regular trips should be made at the end of May, August, November and February each year.

The agricultural officer will make an investigation of possible soil deficiencies at Long Island when he makes the trip early February.

The native situation is quite good. The people could do more in the field of economic development. Increased economic development can be best promoted by more frequent visits by patrols to see progress made and to encourage them to further effort.

Reference my suspicions that some money for copra produced in the KUL KUMISANGER area is going to the skipper of the "AMBENOB" as purchase of that vessel it would be appreciated if some ~~enquiry~~ enquiry into the matter could be made at Madang - it would be appreciated if the skipper of the AMBENOB could be asked about it and also a check made with the Copra Marketing Board as to whether there have been any deliveries of copra by the AMBENOB ~~where~~ where the skipper has received payments.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached hereto.

*K. W. Dyer*  
(K. W. Dyer)

Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION

The areas of patrol are Long Island, some 40 miles north of Madang, and Kabenau, which lies some 3 days' march from the Madang Central Sub-District boundary.

Sub-District Office,  
SAIDOR, MADANG DISTRICT.

18th November 1957.

These are widely separated areas but I consider it is convenient to link the two patrols in that sea transport is required for the Long Island patrol and this transport can also be used on route return to Madang.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 3 of 1957/58 - REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE LONG ISLAND AND KABENAU CENSUS DIVISIONS OF THE SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT, MADANG DISTRICT.

DIARY:-

Officer conducting patrol:- K.W.Dyer, Assistant District Officer.

Area patrolled:- LONG ISLAND Census Division  
KABENAU Census Division

Wednesday 23rd Oct:-  
Objects of Patrol:- 1. Census revision 1957/58  
2. General routine.

Duration of Patrol:- 22/10/57 to 8/11/57 (inclusive)  
Eighteen days (18).

Personnel accompanying:-

Europeans:- Mr. G.A.Radford, Medical Assistant  
Long Island census division only.

Natives:- Long Island:- 3 members RP & NGC  
2 medical orderlies.

Kabenau:- 4 members RP & NGC  
1 Aid post orderly.

Last patrol to area:-

By Native Affairs:- Long Island - March 1957  
Kabenau - August 1956

By P.H.D.:- Long Island - Sept. 1956  
Kabenau - Sept. 1957

Sunday 25th Oct:-

Monday 26th Oct:-

Tuesday 27th Oct:-

INTRODUCTION:-

The areas patrolled were the Long Island Census Division, an Island some 40 miles North East of SAIDOR, and the KABENAU Census Division which lies some 3 days walk West of SAIDOR and adjoins the Madang Central Sub-District boundary.

These are widely separated areas but I consider it is convenient to link the two patrols in that sea transport is required for the Long Island patrol and this transport can also take the patrol to the KABENAU area en route return to Madang thereby saving at least 3 days walk and carrying for this patrol. I recommend that future census patrols make use of this sea transport to the KABENAU.

The two census divisions will be covered in this report - a special section being devoted to Long Island.

DIARY:-

- Tuesday 22nd Oct:- Accompanied by Medical Assistant G.A. Radford departed SAIDOR per MV KORO at 10.30 a.m. arriving POINT KIAU (Long Island) at 5 p.m. Steady S.E. wind during afternoon and seas moderate. Inspected POINT KIAU and slept aboard ship.
- Wednesday 23rd Oct:- Departed POINT KIAU per MV KORO at 6 a.m. arriving MALALA 7.30 p.m. MV KORO returned to POINT KIAU. Inspection of MALALA village and census of POINT KIAU and MALALA. Anti Yaws injections given by medical assistant. Slept at MALALA.
- Thursday 24th Oct:- MV KORO arrived at 7.30 a.m. Patrol went aboard and proceeded to a small passage about 30 minutes walk NW of KOET village. Patrol disembarked and MV KORO returned POINT KIAU. Medical assistant proceeded to inspect Medical Aid post. Self proceeded direct to BOK village - inspection and census. Departed BOK at 4 p.m. and arrived KOET 4.45 p.m. Slept KOET.
- Friday 25th Oct:- Census and Inspection of KOET. At 10 a.m. proceeded to view inland lake some 1½ hrs walk from KOET returning KOET 1.30 p.m. Slept KOET.
- Saturday 26th Oct:- Seas smooth and MV KORO arrived KOET anchorage 8 a.m. Patrol embarked and proceeded to MATAFUNA arriving 11 a.m. Census and inspection and anti-yaws injections given by medical assistant. Slept aboard MV KORO.
- Sunday 27th Oct:- Departed MATAFUNA 6 a.m. for SAIDOR arriving SAIDOR 11 a.m. Slept SAIDOR.
- Monday 28th Oct:- Departed SAIDOR 7.30 a.m. and proceeded to KABENAU census division disembarking at BAU plantation 11.30 a.m. Patrol proceeded to MARAKUM.
- Tuesday 29th Oct:- Census and Inspection of MARAKUM, RIMBA and ARAWUM. Departed 3 p.m. for YANGULAM arriving 5 p.m. Stayed overnight.



Wednesday 30th Oct:-

Census and inspection of YANGULAM, SONGUM and SEKWANAM - a composite village. Numerous petty complaints. Departed 1.45 p.m. for BANG. Made easy crossing of KABENAU river but by the time the patrol had to cross the river for the second time the river was a raging torrent. Made a difficult and dangerous crossing just on dusk and arrived BANG 6.30 p.m. Slept BANG.

Thursday 31st Oct:-

Departed BANG 7.15 a.m. and arrived KWANJE 1.15 p.m. A long tiring walk following along the Eastern bank of the KABENAU river. The main stream does not have to be crossed on this journey. Census and inspection of KWANJE and stayed overnight.

Friday 1st Nov:-

Departed KWANJE 7.30 a.m. and arrived BANG 1.15 p.m. Census and inspection of BANG and BOIMBI - slept BANG.

Saturday 2nd Nov:

Departed 7.45 a.m. for GUR direct arriving 11.45 a.m. No road and had to clear track for most of journey but this route preferable to the longer journey via ~~KENK~~ YANGULAM to GUR. Inspection of GUR. Census of GUR and BANGRI. Slept GUR.

Sunday 3rd Nov:-

Departed GUR 8.30 a.m. and arrived YANGULAM 11.15 a.m. Long session of trivial complaints mainly between GUR and SEKWANAM. Patrol otherwise rested at YANGULAM.

Monday 4th Nov:-

Departed 7.15 a.m. for MARAKUM. Court of Native Affairs convened MARAKUM and several other complaints heard. Proceeded to BAU plantation. Patrol proceeded on to KUL and self remained at BAU settling several minor matters and remaining overnight.

Tuesday 5th Nov:-

Departed BAU 8.30 a.m. Passed through LILA hamlet and arrived KUL village at 9.30 a.m. Census and inspection. Departed 1 p.m. for KUMISANGER arriving 1.20 p.m. Census and inspection and stayed overnight.

Wednesday 6th Nov:-

Departed KUMISANGER 7.30 a.m. for BIBI arriving 8.30 a.m. Census and Inspection. Inspected medical aid post. Census for KABENAU now complete. Proceeded via KULILAU and GANGLAU to MINDIRI arriving 4 p.m. Slept at MINDIRI.

Thursday 7th Nov:

Departed MINDIRI 7.30 a.m. and passing through TEIN, LAMTUE, SINGOR and WARAI arrived at BILLIAU 4.30 p.m. Slept at BILLIAU.

Friday 8th Nov:-

Departed BILLIAU 7.30 a.m. proceeding via YAMAI and GALEK to SUIT. Land rover met patrol here and proceeded by vehicle to SAIDOR arriving 11.30 a.m. Patrol complete.



LONG ISLAND:-

Native Affairs:

The two main problems associated with Long Island are still (1) its isolation and (2) lack of economic development. To some extent the two problems are inter-related as is shown by the fact that natives have not been producing copra because of the uncertainty of shipping.

In October last year I expressed the hope that there would be about 6 trips per year to Long Island. Since then the MV KOKO visited Long Island in March this year when the amount of produce for shipment was disappointingly small. The people say they have produced copra which has gone rotten through inability to ship it out. On this patrol about 7 bags of copra were purchased by the Saidor Native Society clerk who came to Long Island with the patrol and approximately another bag was rejected because it was riddled with borers.

The potential for copra production is possibly not as great as has been thought. In 1954 I visited Long Island accompanied by an Agricultural Officer who considered the island suitable for copra development. The coconuts seen on that visit were small - this was thought to be on account of the extremely dry season at that time. On this patrol the smallness of the coconuts was most noticeable and they were no better than the small coconuts usually found in the Sub-Coastal areas inland from the Saidor Coast. The dry South East season may be partly responsible but some quite good coconuts were found at a higher elevation near the inland lake on the island. This may indicate some soil deficiency on the coast and I would recommend that an agricultural officer visit the area within the near future.

In the meantime the natives have planted some new coconuts but not as many as expected. METAFUNA, BOK, KOET and MALALA have each planted about 100 nuts. POINT KIAU said they planted some but that they were destroyed in a grass fire.

The isolation of these people is underlined by the fact that the population declined from 413 to 397 over the past year mainly as a result of deaths resulting from a whooping cough epidemic which started about last July and has run its course. No word of this epidemic had reached either Saidor or Madang.

The provision of regular shipping is the first major essential for the welfare and economic development of the Long Island people. I recommend that a regular visit by an administration vessel be made as near as possible to the end of February, May, August and November each year. The census and tax patrol would be conducted on the August visit.

The Long Island people were anxious to buy a boat or subscribe money towards a boat ~~which~~ which they say TOROSI of SIO in the WASSU area is buying. I am entirely opposed to them buying a vessel because they would have insufficient money to buy one that would be well worth while and they would have insufficient business for them to make it pay. I cannot see the Long Island people benefitting very much from any vessel based at SIO and I have strongly advised them not to contribute any money towards this venture.

By separate correspondence I have recommended that the tax rate for Long Island be £1. Some pre-war village books are still held at Long Island villages. I noted from these books that MALALA village paid tax for 1939/40 but that they were exempt the next 2 years on the grounds that no schooner had called at the island and the people had been unable to sell shell, tobacco or foodstuffs. BOK village paid tax in 1936/37; 1937/38; 1938/39 but were also exempt for the next 2 years. Since then ~~there~~ there has not been a very large increase in production though prices for produce have risen. At the time of this visit the Saidor Society were not purchasing shell. The rate of £1 tax is I believe reasonable for the Long Island people but it is quite clear that their ability to pay the tax will largely depend on the availability of shipping.



Villages and Village Officials:-

Apart from POINT KIAU, villages were reasonably clean and tidy. Housing was best at BOK, reasonably good at KOET and MATAFUNA but left much to be desired at MALALA and POINT KIAU. A clean up of POINT KIAU was made under the supervision of the patrol. Though this village was a shambles I was quite impressed with the care and attention they had given to their water supply. The water was drawn from a well lined with drums and great care had been taken to keep the area well drained, fenced and spotlessly clean. Water supply at other villages was also quite good.

Village Officials were an unimpressive lot. They express willingness and even enthusiasm to do things whilst the patrol is present but after the patrol leaves they accomplish very little.

Livestock:

Bok village has the greatest number of pigs - other villages have some. There are fowls on the island but not many at present. The Long Island people, however, are fortunate in that the island abounds with wild life. Wild pigs are plentiful and as an added source of meat turtles are frequently caught on the coast.

Dogs are becoming increasingly plentiful and will soon be a problem. Because of plentiful supplies of meat etc dogs on Long Island generally looked much healthier than those seen elsewhere in native villages. On this patrol however they looked rather poor and I think this results from the ever increasing number of dogs - I should think the dog population has doubled in the last year.

KABENAU:

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The KABENAU Census Division adjoins the Madang Central Sub-District boundary and is the closest Census Division of the Saidor Sub-District to Madang. The people have a certain sophistication as a result of greater contact with Madang and these people also have greater opportunities for economic advancement - however over the past decade they have done very little to help themselves and this arises primarily from their own innate laziness. This applies particularly to the villages on the Madang side of BAU Plantation - these villages are somewhat similar to the "BOGATI" people in Madang Central and would be a very likely group for a resurgence of cult activities. On this patrol there was no visible evidence of any revival of cultism but I still feel it is an area to be closely watched. Complaints were freely brought to the patrol - in some cases they were numerous but petty. In the case of SEKWANAM and GUR complaints and counter complaints were made as to stolen food, stolen coconuts, non payment of bride prices, killing of pigs and so forth. It was quite obvious that there was strong feeling between the SEKWANAM and GUR people. The matters were all straightened out and the people of both villages urged to mind their own business in future and to learn to live peaceably with each other.

In marked contrast to the villages West of BAU Plantation those to the East - KUL, KUMISANGER, and BIBI - were most impressive. There is quite a different atmosphere in these villages where the people are trying to improve their conditions and have in fact done quite a lot. Housing was good and a considerable number of new coconuts had been well planted. KUL village has done exceptionally well and it will not be long before there is a continuous line of coconuts from BAU plantation to KUL village. This is the aim of



the KUL people. KUMISANGER have also done well. The BIBI people tried to do too much and were unable to look after several blocks they planted and these were ravaged by pigs. However they have also done well. Damage by pigs is still the major problem to be overcome when planting coconuts - many villages in the past have used this as an excuse for not planting but it is heartening to see that when the people face up to the problem they can get something done. Though not specifically appertaining to the KABENAU I might add here that whilst walking back to SAIDOR I noticed that most villages along the coast in the YAGANON and MOT census divisions are planting new areas with coconuts.

The actual copra produced during the past 12 months has been very small according to the copra marketing board weight notes I was shown. At KUL copra is worked by two separate groups. One group led by the Luluai produced weight notes for only 5 bags of copra in 1957 though they had weight notes for 34 bags in 1956; 31 bags 1955 and 24 bags 1954. They say that 23 bags were rejected this year. The group led by the tultul had weight notes for 31 bags 1957, 8 for 1956, 15 for 1955 and 14 for 1954. The KUL, KUMISANGER, BIBI and RIMBA villages market their copra direct to the Copra Marketing Board in Madang - the copra actually being transported by a small pinnace called the "AMBENOB". This should work quite well as when they have sufficient copra they can easily send word for the vessel to come.

At the present time I believe many coconuts are used as food and many for drinking purposes. With a reasonable use of coconuts as food I believe that the RIMBA, KUL, KUMISANGER villages should be able to produce at least 20 bags of copra per month a figure much greater than their present production which seems to be about 7 bags per month. I have heard that the people of these villages are sending copra to Madang for which they are not receiving payment - the idea being that they have bought the "AMBENOB" and are giving the copra to the skipper until he is satisfied as to the amount of payment. Enquiries into this matter brought a complete blank and denials by the natives questioned. I also heard that the natives were endeavouring to keep the deal to themselves so I am still suspicious that there may be something going on with respect to payments received for copra delivered by the "AMBENOB".

The tax rate recommended for the KABENAU was £1 for the RIMBA, KUL, KUMISANGER and BIBI villages; complete exemption for KWANJE and BANGRI who are well inland and have no prospect at present of earning income other than labourers going away to work; and 10/- for the remainder of the villages. These villages may have some difficulty in meeting the 10/- tax and though they have no cash crops other than a little rice I think they have opportunity of earning income and that 10/- is a reasonable figure.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

For attractiveness RIMBA village is still outstanding with its gardens, shrubs and trees. Villages were found to be clean and housing in most cases adequate. The best housing was at RIMBA, KUL, KUMISANGER and BIBI whilst the only village where housing and other conditions were quite unsatisfactory was at KWANJE where a great improvement is expected by the time of the next patrol.

There were no outstanding personalities among the ~~officials~~ officials who were, on the whole, very mediocre. They were helpful to the patrol but lack initiative and drive and do not seem to exercise very much influence or control over the people. However they seem to be the best available.



PUTUL, the Luluai of MARAKUM, is aged and has been very sick. He wishes to resign. Recommendations will be made that the tultul DANANG be appointed LULUAI and a new appointee GALL as tultul. The tultul KUINDA of BANGRI has died and TOGI will be recommended to take his place. List of village officials is attached as appendix "B".

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Food is somewhat short throughout the area at present due to a prolonged and severe dry season. The people spend much time in the bush seeking food - they find sufficient to eat even if they have not plenty. KUL, KUMISANZER and BIBI are interplanting gardens with their new coconuts and elsewhere other villages have quite large areas cleared ready for planting.

All villages have some pigs and fowls but nowhere were they found to be plentiful. The practice of castrating village boars and letting the sows mate with wild boars does nothing to improve the quality of village pigs.

Without doubt there has been a large increase in the number of village dogs. Some dogs are useful in hunting wild pigs and could be used to keep pigs away from newly planted coconuts but in my opinion there are far too many dogs and unless the present rate of increase is halted they will become a problem. The dogs are in poor condition but not in such a state as would justify shooting them. These dogs represent wealth to their owners in that they have paid for them or can sell them to someone else and the prices paid for dogs range from about 30/- to £5. The people and the dogs would be better off if  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the existing dog population were destroyed - the people are not likely to do this voluntarily and I am reluctant to order dogs to be destroyed unless they are in a hopeless pitiable condition. Though it may be difficult to police it seems to me that some form of "dog tax" would be the best means of curbing the ever increasing dog population in the villages.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

There are no bridges in the area. The coastal tracks are quite well maintained. River crossings are difficult particularly in the wet season. The GOWER and GUABE rivers are often treacherous and dangerous. The GUABE river already has an estuary some  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile wide at the mouth and the main stream has now broken through on a new course about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile nearer MARAKUM village. It is rivers such as these that preclude the possibility of a motor road through the area at least until such time as a considerable amount of money can be made available to do the job.

The track from BANG to KWANJE has been improved and it is now possible to walk most of the way without following the river bed. The journey by the new road however is a little longer. It is possible to go direct from BANG to GUR and this route is quicker than proceeding from BANG via YANGULAM to GUR. It also obviates the necessity of crossing the KABENAU twice which is often difficult. Though the natives of BANG and GUR already have a considerable length of road to maintain they will clear the track between BANG and GUR for use by future patrols.



MISSIONS:-

The only mission represented in the area is the Lutheran mission and the area is directed as to mission activities by the Rev. Dollinger from the BONGU Mission station in the Madang Central Sub-District.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS:-

The population of the KABENAU census division has remained unchanged at 1104. Summary of the figures is as hereunder:-

Total 1956/57 Census	1104
<u>Add</u> Birth	46
Migrations in	<u>11</u>
	1161
<u>Less</u> Deaths	45
Migrations out	<u>12</u>
Total 1957/58 census	<u>1104</u>

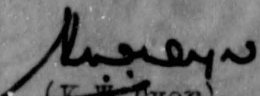
The only village over-recruited is KWANJE where 12 males out of 35 in the 16-45 age group are absent. Actually most of those left in the village are old and decrepid and the absence of young men has probably contributed to the unsatisfactory state of this village. I have advised them not to send anyone else away from the village and I recommend that this village be closed to recruiting. Elsewhere there are very few natives away at work and there is no problem of over recruitment.

BOIMBI village people wish to line in future at BURAM in the Madang Central Sub-District. At present they live on the Madang side of the KABENAU River. They claim that they will have better opportunities of commercial enterprise. Providing there is no objection from the Madang Central Sub-District I recommend that the BOIMBI people be allowed to transfer.

CONCLUSION:-

Every effort should be made to ensure a regular shipping service to Long Island. This together with regular visits should do much to encourage increased economic development and opportunities for the Long Island people.

The KABENAU area suffers to some extent by its isolation from Saidor and further additional visits, particularly to stimulate cash crop development, would be most desirable.

  
(L.W. Dyer)  
Assistant District Officer.



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

LONG ISLAND AND KABENAU CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Reg. No.	3261	L/Cpl YABUAN	Quiet, helpful and conscientious N.C.O. but completely lacking in drive.
Reg. No.	6423	Const. TAW	Experience and reliable constable. Best on this patrol and has earned a recommendation for NCO school.
Reg.No.	7792	Const. IAGU	Long Island only. An experienced and reliable constable.
Reg. No.	7960	Const. EPIP	Good bearing and discipline. Not as bright as expected but useful and generally reliable.
Reg.No.	8873	Const.WARAMARKHAM	- Newest member of Saidor detachment. Performed quite well and is capable of making a good constable with further experience.

--- oOo ---

VILLAGE OFFICIALS KABENAU CENSUS DIVISION:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Medical tultul</u>
ARAWUM	KAUNDE	KULEGE	RANDA
BANG	AJONG	MOM	PUI
BANGRI/EAU	-	TOGI	
BIBI	GIL	KOBWIG	
BOIMBI	KU		
GUR (KAIAN)	GENDOR		
KUL	MALAI	KAMETAM	
KUMISANGER	LANGUN	SINAWA	GAN
KWANJE	GUETI	YAB	
MARAKUM	DANANG (Elect)	GALI (Elect)	KAUPUNG
RIMBA	AI-O	NANG	
SEKWANAM	GULI	GIBALI	
SONGUM	BOK	KAULI	
YANGULAM	WALUM	MOMONANG	GAWET

VILLAGE OFFICIALS LONG ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

BOK	DAKIS	NAUSI	
KOET	TAWO	SARI	SUAGA
MALALA	MARI		
MATAFUNA	SUAKA	BUGI	PARSEL
POINT KIAU		NAMALA	

All Post facilities the villages in the vicinity of BIL medical aid post appear to be well cared for. There is a mission medical center at BIL and natives from the villages west of BIL plantation go to BIL for treatment. This is quite good but is also used as an excuse by some natives for not visiting their villages more often. He rarely visits west of BIL plantation and has not visited KAMIS, GUN and BAKI BANAI for well over a month. I would recommend that KOLTA should visit the KAIKAI village particularly the area round and isolated villages at least every 3 months.

The medical aid post buildings at BIL were in good condition and the area cleared and tidy. Medical supplies, except for analgesics, were sufficient for the district and some extra supplies would be good for the BIL area.

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Officer.



LONG ISLAND AND KABENAU CENSUS DIVISIONS.MEDICAL AND HEALTH:(a) Long Island:

The patrol was fortunate to have the services of Medical Assistant Mr. G.A. Radford to attend to the medical work on Long Island and in particular to supervise the anti-yaws campaign in respect of this area. All natives on the island received injections.

There have been, unfortunately, many deaths since the previous census patrol. Deaths outnumbered births by 2 to 1 and the total population has declined from 413 to 397. This can be mainly attributed to a pertussis epidemic which seems to have developed about last June, run its course, and finished about late September. The natives were unable to report the epidemic as no shipping had visited the island. No new cases were found at the time of the patrol and it seems that the epidemic has finished. In view of the large number of children on the island it is fortunate that the death rate was not heavier.

Health appeared to be quite good. Turtles, wild fowl, wild pig and other game abound on this island. With these items to supplement fish and the staple garden foods these people should enjoy a diet much above average for native people.

Mr. Radford inspected the medical aid post located between KOET and MALALA. The buildings were found to be in very poor condition seeing they had been built only a little over 12 months ago. Arrangements were made to have the buildings repaired.

(b) Kabenu:

Aid Post Orderly KOLTA of BIBI medical aid post accompanied the patrol and worked well. The anti-yaws campaign for the KABENAU was conducted by Medical Assistant Riepon from Madang in September. Some 40 natives who were absent last September were given injections on this patrol.

The natives seen by me were, in the main, healthy. Three cases were sent to hospital. 1 Tropical ulcer to Saidor; 1 case of bad sores and 1 case of a very sick child sent to Madang. Two of these cases were from Kwanje where the general health was the poorest in the area. There seems to have been quite a lot of sickness in the area during the past 2 or 3 months. The sickness seems to have been some form of influenza but apparently much more severe than the usual change of season colds. In many cases pneumonia seems to have developed and a number of natives were said to have died. Others recovered and though now walking about and well on the way to complete recovery it is obvious from their appearance that they had been seriously ill. The area that was affected most was the area West of BAU plantation and extending inland to KWANJE which seems to have been the village most affected.

For Aid Post facilities the villages in the vicinity of BIBI medical aid post appear to be well catered for. There is a mission medical orderly at BONGU and many natives from the villages West of BAU plantation go to BONGU for treatment. This is quite good but is also used as an excuse by APO KOLTA for not visiting these villages more often. He rarely visits West of BAU plantation and has not visited KWANJE, GUR and ~~MARXX~~ BANGRI for well over 12 months. I would recommend that KOLTA should visit all the KABENAU villages - particularly the more remote and isolated villages at least every 3 months.

The medical aid post buildings at BIBI were in good condition and the area clean and tidy. Medical supplies, except for sulphadimidine, were sufficient for immediate needs and KOLTA informed me that he would be proceeding to Saidor shortly to replenish his supplies.

*K. W. Dyer*  
(K. W. Dyer)

Assistant District Officer.



APPENDIX "D"

ALIENATED LAND - LONG ISLAND - SAIDOR, MADANG DISTRICT.

Vide D.N.A. Circular Instruction No. 221.

(1) LONG ISLAND (name of land not known).

(a) Lincoln Bell (Deceased). Killed during war in Saidor area.

(b) 200 heftares.

(c) Located on Western side of Long Island approximately 6 miles North of MATAPUKA Point and approximately 12 miles WSW of KIAU Point.

(d) Nil.

(e) No.

(f) No.

(g) No.

(h) Believed to have been taken up about 1938/39. Doubtful as to whether land has been bought. Natives claim that they have not been paid for it. Information as to area and pre-war lessee obtained from Mr. W.G. Hall who has property in the Saidor Sub-District. Mr. Hall now resides Cargo Rd., Orange, N.S.W.

*K. W. Dyer*

(K. W. Dyer)  
Assistant District Officer.











# Population Register

Area Patrolled LONG ISLAND

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
1	1			1	1			6	4	18	33	19	22	3	16	3.5	34	35	41	32	154
				2	1					12	15	2	14	1	12	2.3	17	8	23	18	69
								1	2	11	18	8	9	2	11	2.7	16	11	28	12	70
1	2			1				1	1	3	11	4	14		14	3.3	17	16	13	17	66
								2		5	10	5	7		8	1.8	8	5	12	11	38
2	3			4	2			10	7	49	87	38	66	6	61	-	92	75	117	90	397

## KABENAU

		2						2		1	22	1	18		12	1.7	13	6	29	23	75
1	3	4	2	2				1	1	17	34	4	26	6	28	2.1	26	16	39	32	123
				3						3	17	1	16		12	1.5	8	7	16	17	51
		2	2					4		2	21	5	14		16	1.5	6	11	19	18	62
	1	1								3	11	5	6		9	1.7	2	2	14	12	31
		1								2	15	3	15		12	1.6	3	12	18	18	52
		4		1				3		22	40	7	25	3	23	2.1	28	19	47	32	134
		3	2					1	2	14	25	13	20		24	2.4	24	22	33	29	116
3	3	8		4				1		4	33	5	20	2	20	1.6	9	14	23	23	82
		1						3		9	19	6	16	1	17	2.5	19	8	25	23	79
		1						4		7	20	8	15		12	1.6	9	10	25	23	72
										5	15	4	11	2	13	1.9	12	10	20	19	61
1		1						2	1	4	26	5	24	1	26	1.6	14	16	33	35	102
								1		5	12	4	17		15	2.2	6	15	20	22	64
5	7	28	6	10				22	4	98	310	71	243	15	239		179	168	361	326	1104

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police & A.P.O.	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	V.O'S	
Rice	70 lbs	67						3
Meat	30 tins	24						6
Sugar	5 lbs	5						-
Tea	1/2 lb	1/2 lb						-
Wheatmeal	17 lb	17						-
Soap	2 lb	1 1/2						1/2
Matches	12	12						-
Tobacco	39 stks	39						-
Salt	2	2						-
Margarine	12	12						-
-----								
Bangles	<del>28</del> 31							31
Beads	1							1
Blades razor	120				40			80
Cartridges S/G	21							21
Knives clasp	2							2
Torch batteries	15	15						-
Fish hooks	2 pkts				1			1 pkt
Lines fishing No. 8	6				2		1	3
Tobacco	16 lbs			3	4	1	5	3 lbs
Matches	312				36		24	252
<b>PATROL EXPENSES:-</b>								
Trade etc (excluding police rations etc)					£ 8. 3. 5			
Cash payments carriers					7.18. 0			
					<u>£17. 1. 5</u>			





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. 4. of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by J.E. Norton, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled YAGENON Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans B.R. Johnston, A.A.O., SAIDOR  
6 members - R.P. & N.G.C.

Natives 1 Native Medical Orderly; 1 Native Agric. Assistant.  
21/11/57 to 24/11/57

Duration—From 2/12/1957 to 22/12/1957

Number of Days 25 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1955

Medical 8-10/1957.

Map Reference Fourmil Section No. 12 - MADANG

Objects of Patrol 1) Census Revision, 2) Routine Administration,  
3) Tax Propaganda.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

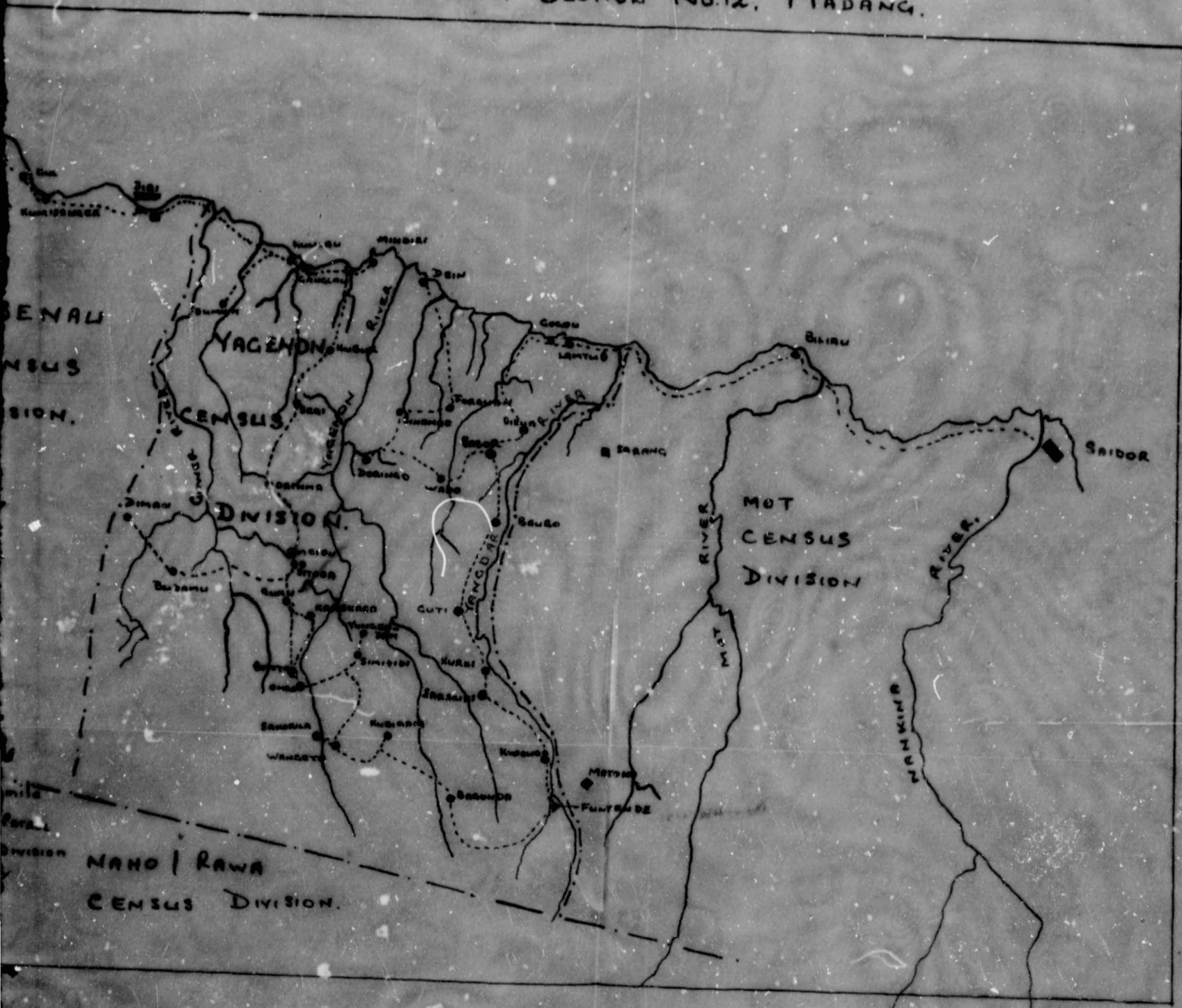
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £.....





# YACENON CENSUS DIVISION.

REF. FOURMIL SERIES, SECTION NO. 12, MADANG.



Indo

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Registrar of Co-operatives.

# MINUTE

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

File No NA30-10-78

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No.4. 1957/58 Saidor.

Your attention is invited to paragraph 4 on page 3 of this Patrol Report.

Have you any comment please.

(T.G. Aitchison.)  
Chief of Division.

11th April, 1958.

*Seen thank you  
No comment - I accept the C.O's opinion that the*

*time is not ripe for an additional Society - the present plantings will make a Society possible in the future. In the meantime, a group of 3 to 5 youngsters ought to be selected & given primary education against the day when the Coop starts.*

*Minute  
1st  
4/9*



50-10-78

11th April, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 1957/58-Salibar.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The covering comments from yourself and the Assistant District Officer adequately deal with the contents of the Patrol Report and no further comment is required from this Office.

Action concerning Selial Plantation has been taken in another file.

*P. K. W.*  
*(J. J. McCarthy)*  
Deputy Director.

JBP/ES

M.30/3.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

2nd April, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SALDOR PATROL REPORT NO.4 - 57/58.

Attached please find Patrol Report No.4 57/58 from A.D.O. Saldor, and my comments thereon.

With reference to SELIAL Plantation mentioned in Appendix "P" to the report could you please consider recommending the resumption of this land, so that a least portion of it could be used for the new school.

A report on this plantation in conformity with Circular Instruction 221 was submitted as Appendix "A" to Saldor Patrol Report No.1 of 1956/57. This report indicates that Selial is a 50 hectare leasehold property held by F. S. Farnham, last known address Katomba, N.S.W. It was planted pre-war with rubber but this has all gone. Cacao was also planted but only an odd tree now survives in the bush. Present improvements on the lease are nil.

Claim for camping allowance covering this report is attached.

*J. B. Page*  
(J. B. PAGE)  
s/District Officer.

*Handwritten:*  
C/O (Kawak)  
11/4

*Handwritten:*  
See File 34-R-5  
folio 46



JBP/ES

M. 30/3

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

2nd April, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,  
Saidor Sub-District,  
SAIDOR.

SAIDOR PATROL NO. 4 - J. E. NORTON.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Patrol Report of the YAGENON Census Division.

It is very pleasing to hear that the mountain people are maintaining their enthusiasm for economic development projects, despite the unfortunate set back they received with their initial coffee plots. I have contacted the District Agricultural Officer who advises that a new lot a seed has been forwarded to you.

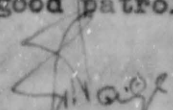
I have discussed the proposal for the establishment of a second Society in the Saidor Sub-District, to cover the YAGENON area, with the Co-operative Officer. The position as regards trained clerks and difficulty of supervision has not improved since the proposal was ruled against in October, 1956. The answer to this problem appears to be more supervision of the existing clerks at the Saidor Society to ensure they visit the collection centres more frequently - perhaps you could assist in this. The Association vessel "Mansip" after its long lay up is now back in commission and shipping services to Societies should improve greatly in the near future.

The question of the price of paddy rice to growers has also been discussed with the Co-operative Officer, and although Mr. Norton may feel that 3d per pound is not a very high price when the finished product is retailed at 1/- per pound, I would point out that there is an approximate 46% loss in weight during processing in the type of mill used at Saidor, and also cost of processing in fuel, wages, etc. is fairly high. Until more efficient methods of production can be instituted the Society will not be in position to pay the grower a higher price. I might point out that the Saidor Society has been the most efficient Society in the District with regard to the handling of rice - nearly all the Societies, near Madang have had to reduce the grower's price to 2d per pound for paddy.

It is pleasing to note that an Administration school is to be opened in this area, and also the enthusiasm with which the people have welcomed the news. I will draw the attention of the Director to the abandoned Selial Plantation and see whether steps can be taken to have it resumed and at least part used for the school.

The native situation appears to be satisfactory and these people are gradually making moves towards their own advancement.

Mr. Norton had conducted a good patrol and submitted an informative report.

  
(J. B. PAGE)  
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MS P/R 4/57-58

Sub-District Office,  
Saidor, Madang District.

9th January 1958,

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 4 of 1957/58

YAGANON CENSUS DIVISION - PATROL OFFICER J.E. NORTON.

Attached hereto please find Mr. Norton's report of his recent patrol to the YAGANON Censu Division of this Sub-District.

The general situation throughout the census division appears to be quite satisfactory with slow but steady progress being made. The failure of coffee seed to germinate and the consequent set back to coffee planting is most disappointing. Mr. Johnston, Agricultural Officer Saidor, informs me that he has written direct to Goreka for 20 lbs of coffee seed for distribution. With full germination this would yield about 12,000 trees. I would like to see a target of several times that figure and in fact I see no reason why each adult male native should not be encouraged to plant at least half an acre of coffee - about 300 trees. With the demonstration plots now well under way I firmly believe the time is ripe for a large scale distribution of seed for planting in nurseries followed by the preparation of ground for the subsequent transplanting of seedlings. If the natives can see the seedlings I feel sure that there will be an added incentive to prepare ground for transplanting them and in the preparation of this ground they have the example of the demonstration plots to follow. Psychologically I believe this to be sounder than to ask the natives to first prepare coffee blocks before they have any seed. I also think that results as to the number of trees planted will be better. Mr. Johnston will obtain seed for distribution to natives that want it and ~~arrange for~~ further supplies will be ordered as required. It is likely that seed distributed in the MOT census division will also have failed to germinate and it is hoped that seed will arrive before Mr. Norton's patrol to the MOT this month so that further distribution of seed may be made if necessary. The enthusiasm of the people for planting coffee is quite pleasing and I have no doubt this largely results from the interest and enthusiasm shown by the agricultural officer towards the project.

The establishment of a further co-operative society in the YAGANON has been pressed before. It would be particularly helpful in stimulating economic development of the area - particularly copra and potatoes. I am anxious to see a Society started there as soon as possible but in the meantime it is acknowledged that these people are to be assisted in marketing their produce through the Saidor Society. I believe that the DEIN and MINDIRI natives' complaint against the Society for non purchase of copra is largely an excuse for their own lack of effort. These people could have come to the Sub-District Office at Saidor if they had copra that was deteriorating. Until a co-operative is established in the YAGANON I shall endeavour to see that copra produced in the area is purchased by the Saidor Society.

At the Saidor Society store demand for milled rice far exceeds the supply and so long as the Society can sell the rice at 1/- per lb I believe the producer could be paid 4d per lb for paddy. I would recommend this and would appreciate your comment.

A school was proposed for the YAGANON area before but was subsequently located in the WAUP at MALALAMAI because of a prolonged whooping cough epidemic in the YAGANON. The school will be a great step forward for the area and has been eagerly sought by the people and I am sure will be enthusiastically supported by the people.



(2)

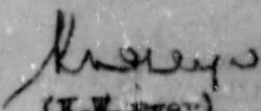
In view of the large number of villages that will be served by this school I hope that 2 teachers can be made available for 1958 though at the moment only 1 has been promised. I hope too that this will be a forerunner to the establishment of further schools as soon as possible. I am quite confident that the native people will build and maintain schools and all that will be needed is trained teachers.

There is a block of about 50 hectares of leasehold land near LAMTUB village not at present being developed. Report on this land is included in my patrol report No. 1 of 1956/57. This land would make a good school site or could be used for a number of purposes - e.g. leasing to sub-coastal natives who wish to plant coconuts etc. I would recommend that some action be taken to terminate the lease so that some use can be made of the land and would appreciate your advice as to the steps to be taken.

The excess of births over deaths was very small and somewhat disappointing. The large number of deaths reported in a section of the YAGANON is quite alarming but whatever the sickness was, it seems now to have cleared up. The various matters mentioned by Mr. Norton in his medical report and the suggestions made will be taken up with the medical assistant at Saider.

Mr. Norton's report is well written and informative and indicates that he carried out a well conducted ~~thorough~~ thorough patrol.

Claim for camping allowance is attached hereto.

  
(K. E. Nyar)  
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,  
Saidor,  
Madang District,

28th December, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG

Patrol Report Saidor No.4 of 1957/58.

YAGENON Census Division, SAIDOR, MADANG District.

Officer conducting patrol: J.E. Norton, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: YAGENON Census Division.

Objects of patrol:

1. Census revision - 1957.58.
2. Routine administration.
3. Consolidation of government influence and control.
4. Dissemination of taxation propoganda to the YAGENON and KABENAU census divisions.

Duration of patrol: 2/11/57 to 24/11/57 and  
2/12/57 to 22/12/57 (inclusive)  
25 days.

Personnel accompanying patrol:

Europeans:	Mr.B.R. Johnston, Ass.Ag.Officer.
Natives:	6 members R.P.& N.G.C. 1 Native Medical Orderly. 1 Native Agricultural Assistant.

Last patrol to area: Native Affairs - August, 1956.  
Dept. of Health - October, 1957.



INTRODUCTION:

The YAGENON census division includes those villages situated on the northern fall of the Finesterre Ranges to the coast, lying between the YANGDAR and GOWER Rivers. It takes its name from the YAGENON River which divides it down the centre.

The area is a large one with the main population thinly scattered throughout the mountains rising to the Finesterre Range, and the deep river vallies. Most of the villages lie above 3500 feet but below 4500 feet.

The weather was not good during the patrol, especially in the mountains where rain fell after midday on most days.

Inter-village walking times are recorded in Appendix "A".

DIARY:

- Thursday, 21st November:- Departed SAIDOR per m.v. Koro at 10.00 am arriving MINDIRI at 1.00 pm and disembarked. Inspected village area and gardens. Slept.
- Friday, 22nd November:- Proceeded to DUMUN, conducted village census and inspection. Met there natives living at a hamlet known as IBEI, part of ORINMA village. Returned to KULILAU and GANGLAU revising census then to MINDIRI.
- Saturday, 23rd November:- Revised MINDIRI census then proceeded up coast to YALAU Plantation to pay an official visit. Owner of YALAU absent. Continued to BIBI inspecting Aid Post en route, then to KUMISANGER and KUL. Information received from BAU Plantation that my wife had been flown to hospital in MADANG so proceeded to BAU. Slept.
- Sunday, 24th November:- Proceeded MADANG by BAU plantation pinna
- 24th/25th November:- At MADANG.
- 26th/Nov./1st December:- At SAIDOR.
- Monday 2nd December:- Departed SAIDOR in company with Mr. B.R. Johnston, A.A.O., & Mr. R.J. Channell, E.O. Arrived LAMTUB and slept.
- Tuesday, 3rd December:- Heavy rain in morning. Inspected proposed site for a school but area insufficiently cleared to do a compass traverse. In p.m. inspected and censused GOGOU village now living on coast. Coconut groves also inspected.
- Wednesday, 4th December:- Departed LAMTUB 7.00 am - followed BANG River then turned S.E. to BIDUA village. Census conducted then proceeded to BASOR arriving 1.00 pm. Census and inspection. Slept.
- Thursday, 5th December:- Departed BASOR at 7.15 am for BAUBO. Census and inspection conducted then proceeded GUTI at 11.30 am in heavy rain. Rest House leaking like a sieve. Slept.
- Friday, 6th December:- Departed GUTI at 7.45 arriving at new site of KUREI at 10.00. Census and inspection then proceeded to SARAKIRI via old KUREI site in steady rain. Arrived 1.10 pm. Slept.

- Saturday, 7th December:- To KWONGO at 7.45. Village rebuilt haphazardly after being wiped out ~~from~~ by a fire about three months ago. Proceeded to FUNYENDE in light rain arriving 2.00 pm. Slept.
- Sunday, 8th December:- Proceeded to BAGONDA at 9.45 am. Const. PAKUA to SAIDOR with prisoner. Slept.
- Monday, 9th December:- Departed 7.45 am for KUBIGAM - a good track. Census and inspection then proceeded WANGETO-SAKOPILA. Census. Slept.
- Tuesday, 10th December:- Departed WANGETO for SIMIDIDI at 10.15 am. Visited YUNGENDAM in pm. and conducted census. Slept SIMIDIDI. Const. GEGU ex SAIDOR.
- Wednesday, 11th December:- Census taken at SIMIDIDI then proceeded ONGO and BOTOTO. Census taken at both villages. Slept. YAGENON headwaters crossed.
- Thursday, 12th December:- Cargo sent direct to GUHU whilst I visited KARAKARA for census and inspection. To GUHU for census and inspection then proceeded MEIBU. Census taken. Slept. Const PAKUA ex SAIDOR.
- Friday, 13th December:- Census of SITABA taken then proceeded to BUDAMU crossing the headwaters of GOWER River. Census revised and visited DIMAN village. Too many natives absent for census to be carried out. Slept BUDAMU.
- Saturday, 14th December:- Returned to MEIBU being held up for an hour due to flooding of GOWER River. Proceeded to ORINMA in pm. Slept.
- Sunday, 15th December:- Census taken at ORINMA, village inspected. Slept.
- Monday, 16th December:- Mr. Johnston walked to ORINMA hamlet known as IBEI where rice gardens are being cleared. Self proceeded to SEGI thence to KUBUK thence to coast. Slept YALAU.
- Tuesday, 17th December:- Mr. Johnston returned to SAIDOR. Self proceeded KUL for meeting with KABENAU village officials. Patrol stayed overnight.
- Wednesday, 18th December:- Visited BAU Plantation. Returned to DEIN village per BAU pinnace. Census conducted. Slept.
- Thursday, 19th December:- To FORGUAN thence SINANGE, DOGINGO and WADO. Censuses revised. Slept.
- Friday, 20th December:- Proceeded to LAMTUB via BASOR and BIDUA. Slept ~~at~~ LAMTUB.
- Saturday, 21st December:- LAMTUB census revised. Inspected progress on government school site near LAMTUB then proceeded BILIAU. Slept.
- Sunday, 22nd December:- Patrol to SAIDOR completing YAGENON patrol.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The bulk of the YAGENON population lies scattered in the mountains reaching back to the main Finesterre Range, and there is a marked contrast between those less sophisticated natives and the coastal people. Many of the mountain natives have been away to work during some part of their life and it is only in the few villages of the BAGONDA/KUBIGAM/WANGETO group where some shyer natives can be seen. I was satisfied with the attitude of the people towards the patrol throughout the area. No difficulty was experienced in speaking directly to the natives in "pidgin" which surprised me considerably. So often it is found that in the Lutheran Mission dominated areas the mission's native dialect predominates and few of the people find the need to bother with "pidgin". It is always a handicap to have to speak through native interpreters.

The mountain people have an enthusiastic approach towards native advancement and economic development. Whether it is a result of their having seen their more sophisticated neighbours of the sub coastal villages being visited by the agricultural officer to teach planting methods of the new coffee crop and are intrigued with the novelty of it, or whether they have an earnest desire to keep up with the proposed development, can only be guessed. But I was most impressed by requests initiated by the village natives of the BAGONDA/WANGETO group for assistance in securing and planting out of coffee beans.

At present the economy of the YAGENON rests on a very small copra production of the coastal and lower hill villages from LAMTUB to KULILAU, and small quantities of rice produced by inland villages having ground near the coast. Frequently land is "rented" from the coastal natives for rice gardens, and often the gardens are a day's walk from their village. The attempt now being made to introduce a coffee crop concerns only the mountain people, a few of whom practice rice cultivation but the bulk of whom have no local means of earning cash apart from trading in native artifacts, chiefly wooden plates.

Apart from LAMTUB village, copra production has come to a standstill during the last six (6) months. This has little effect on the sub district's copra production as the quantity that the YAGENON area produces is negligible, but it does effect the native grower. The reason for the halt I feel sure lies with the inability of the Saidor Native Society to purchase the produce. The last time there was copra waiting to be purchased was last June, but the society's clerk ran out of funds before reaching DEIN and MINDIRI villages in the YAGENON, and did not return until early November. The copra ~~was~~ deteriorated and was thrown out, this being the second occasion that it had been necessary to do this during the year. Copra stores along the coast are only temporary buildings so that the produce cannot be expected to defy deterioration for long periods.

The problem is to ensure regular purchase and pick-up of any produce and the only answer to this, in my opinion, is the establishment of a second society located in this area, which would be responsible for all marketing arrangements at least as far as KUL/KUMISANGER in the KABENAU area. This was suggested in the 1956/57 YAGENON report and has since been pressed, but with lack of trained native clerks and the absence of the Co-operative on long leave, the suggestion was indefinitely shelved. The area that the Saidor Society <sup>covers</sup> is very wide, too large for the society clerks to cover efficiently. They have been able to visit the YAGENON coastal villages only twice during 1957. In the north-west "wet" season the flooding rivers often prevent the clerk from visiting the more distant villages.

officer

Rice is being held by sub-coastal villages ORINMA,



MEIBU, BUDAMU, DJMAN, WADO and BASOR awaiting means of marketing. Previously native growers have taken their crop to MADANG by ship, having it hulled at the BEL Society and selling it through the Agricultural Department, MADANG, direct to a buyer, thus enabling a grower to receive a price between 8d and 10d per pound hulled as against 3d per pound they are paid for the paddy rice from the Saidor Society. (Without receipts and weight docketts, the costing of the hulled rice is only approximate). The Saidor Society is retailing the locally grown rice hulled at 1/- per pound so I suggest that the grower should be getting ~~at least~~ at least 4d per pound for the paddy.

I estimated that no more than four (4) tons of rice were produced in the YAGENON over the last year - only one crop being harvested for the twelve (12) months. YUNGENDAM and ORINMA people are the larger producers.

Some peanuts have been grown by the BASOR natives which were marketed through the Lutheran Mission - 16 bags netting £13. Although the price seems a bit low ~~and the natives~~, the natives were satisfied with the return and are finding it a useful cash crop pending the maturing of coconut plantings on the coast.

A few potatoes have been marketed by the mountain people through the Lutheran Mission but it appears that this source of income has been allowed to lapse. A co-operative society at MINDIRI would be ideally situated to purchase potatoes and give an impetus to the potential potato trade which is now dormant. These natives have been concentrating their efforts in preparing suitable ground for coffee nurseries and gardens during the last year.

In last year's report for the YAGENON, the Assistant District Officer set out a scheme for the introduction of coffee, envisaging the establishment of demonstration plots under the care of an agricultural officer, from which village natives could learn the principles of coffee culture. The agricultural officer has since set up demonstration plots at eleven (11) villages, establishing nurseries and lining up portion of the coffee gardens for planting. It was understood that the natives would plant out the coffee from the nurseries and extend the coffee gardens. An optimistic target of 40,000 trees was set for the first year, but unfortunately the coffee seed distributed to the growers in the first instance, completely failed to germinate. It was at first, thought to have been due to water-logging of the nurseries, but in several villages where locally seed was tried, it had germinated successfully. It was apparent that the fault lay with the seed supplied to the agricultural officer at Saidor, being of poor quality. Surprisingly the enthusiasm of the natives has not been dampened by the set-back, and having accepted the explanation, they have requested further seed supplies. Villages which had not already been visited by the agricultural officer approached Mr. B. Johnston, A.A.O. and were assisted to select suitable coffee sites for clearing.

A trade in coffee seedlings has arisen and although prices varied considerably for a time, the popular value has stabilized at two (2) trees for 1/-. With the present shortage of planting material and the great demand, the price is reasonable. KWONGO and MATOKO are the main local source for seedlings but they are incapable of supplying the requirements for the whole area. KWONGO's nurseries suffered a severe set-back when fire swept through the village destroying much seed that had been kept for germination.

The failure of the coffee ~~xxx~~ plantings sets back the proposed scheme to develop the inland YAGENON by a year, but there is consolation that the natives have learnt something in the technique of preparing nurseries and lining out the coffee sites for transplanting the small trees. There would still be nearly 1000 seedlings which have grown from local seed, some of them having been transplanted.



I had a good opportunity to discuss the administration's taxation policy with the natives. Their reaction was completely docile, the attitude being "what the government said was good for all". It was pointed out that recommendation had been made to considerably reduce taxation on financially distressed native groups and that some villages would be completely exempted. The bulk of the YAGENON natives' income is earned from intermittent employment and on returning to their villages the ex-employees distribute most of the remaining cash amongst their relatives. The collection of even 5/- from each adult male would not be possible in many of the mountain villages. The manager of BAU Plantation reported that his native employees had objected in strong terms when they heard the 9 P.A. "pidgin" broadcast explaining the scheme, and had muttered that they would prefer to go to gaol than pay the tax. I spoke to them again on the subject, but no discontent was evident.

The area as a whole, does not suffer from over-recruitment but MEIBU, SITABA, BTDUA, BAUBO and GOGOU villages have more than one-third of able-bodied males absent from the village. The officials appeared particularly concerned with the effect of this absenteeism on the village effort in rice production and ~~and~~ on enlarging the coffee gardens.

There is little crime in the area. A prodigious number of minor civil cases claiming part non-payment of bride-prices, trespass and so on were settled before me out of court. Only five (5) cases were heard before a convened court for Native Affairs:-

- NAR. 113 (Census absence) - 1.
- NAR. 67A (Medical Treatment) - 1.
- NAR. 83(a) (Assault) - 1.
- NAR. 83(d) (Assault) - 1.
- NAR. 106(d) (Setting Fire) - 1.

The last offence being committed near GUMBI Plantation close to SAIDOR Station.

Few names were added to the known population during this census. The eleven (11) new names entered were of natives living singly in the mountains near PARIMO and MORORO/SENEI villages of the RAWA Census Division.

The most important event for the advancement of the YAGENON has been the decision to open a government school at LAMTUB ~~near~~ early in 1958. The natives nearer the coast are particularly enthusiastic but it is intended that the larger population in the mountains will be well represented amongst the pupils. For further details on the school see appendix "D".

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The villages and their precincts had been kept clean and the hygiene was good. LAMTUB was the only village not up to standard as no attempt had been made to keep the herds of pigs out of the village, or clean up after them. Latrines were well-built, in fact much better than I have seen elsewhere in the sub-district. Several villages had moved their site since the last visit. GUTI shifted from its most precarious site to one which is less likely to be subject of a landslide. A portion of KUREI village under the luluai broke away from the old camp which was perched on a ridge, wide open to the prevailing cold winds, to a position on a nearby ridge which is more protected. SEGI has also moved its camp a mile nearer the coast.

KWONGO village was burnt to the ground about three months ago and a police constable was sent to supervise its rebuilding. Both the constable and the luluai were given precise instructions in re-planning the lay out of the buildings and instructed to ensure that adequate space was left between them to prevent the rapid spread of fire. Little heed was taken of the advice and the houses are again scattered haphazardly over the site.



There are few outstanding personalities amongst the officials of the YAGENON villages. The Luluai of SIMIDIDI seems to have a good deal of influence over the WANGETO/KUBIGAM villages, and is energetic. WAB, the Tultul of LAMTUB is a director of the SAIDCR Native Society and should prove a strong supporter of the government school being built near his village.

The following changes of appointments of officials were made:

SINANGE: Native GIRIS elected luluai - predecessor deceased.  
 KUREI: Native DESIO elected luluai - predecessor (His father) now deceased.  
 GUHU: Native GORUNGA elected luluai - predecessor deceased.  
 ORINMA: Native IMSAW elected luluai - predecessor aged and desires to retire.  
 GOGOU: Tultul TANKA now deceased but no native suitable to replace him.  
 FUNYENDE: ORUNGLANA temporarily appointed tultul. No previous appointment.  
 BAGONDA: YONJUWORO " " " " " "

The appointments are made on a trial basis for one year after which confirmation will be sought. Confirmation of officials temporarily appointed by the last patrol will be subject of separate memorandum.

A complete list of village officials is appended as appendix "B".

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The patrol was accompanied through most of this area by Assistant Agricultural Officer, B. Johnston, who in due course will submit a full report on this subject.

I have been under the impression that in some mountain areas where cloudy conditions predominate for so much of the year, that shade trees for coffee plants were superfluous and that the coffee would mature successfully without them. However apparently the shade trees are used in colder regions as a blanket for the coffee trees, and provide something of an insulation against extreme changes of temperature. In some of the warmer sub-coastal villages, shade trees had been planted in the coffee gardens, but at higher altitudes the *Lucena Glauca* shade had failed. In other villages no shade had been planted. I think it is important for the agricultural officer to investigate further the need for shade, determine a suitable variety for the mountain areas if considered necessary, and introduce it as soon as possible.

Mention has already been made of the minor cash crops rice, peanuts and potatoes that are grown in this area. Potatoes are grown for home consumption as well as being a cash crop, unlike the former two crops.

Native food supplies are at most times of the year in plentiful supply in the mountain areas. It is only through the cross hard-headedness of the native in holding rigidly to his planting cycle, that food shortages do occur prior to the maturing of the new crop. I expected to find some hardship suffered by the coastal natives where the particularly dry season and the delay of the rains had set back the crops. (Only 13.3 inches fell on the coast over the sept/Dec. period.) However they said that they had sufficient but no surplus for sale. The drought has since broken.

Pigs, and fowls and dogs are the only domestic livestock in the villages. A good breed of pig had been introduced prior, possibly through YALAU Plantation, and is distinctly superior to the usual native pig. Only a few fowls were seen in the villages.



In the BAGONDA and WANGETO villages an unusual strain of dog was found. They were unlike other dogs in this area being small but powerfully built, with a heavy coat and a lynx like head. The natives could not enlighten me as to their origin.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Only inter-village tracks are maintained in the area and they were in fair order. There are several good stretches of road on the coast between BILIAU mission and DEIN village but the MOT, YANGDAR and YAGENON Rivers will continue to place a bar to vehicular transport along the coast until bridged. The MOT has been forded on a number of ~~occasions~~ occasions but there is always a certain risk with light vehicles.

#### MISSIONS

The Lutheran Mission influence is very strong in the YAGENON, there being no Roman Catholic adherents. The Mission's activities are directed by R. H. Wuest, residing at BILIAU.

#### CENSUS

As recommended in the 1956/57 report the villages of MATOKO, KUMBURUNKU, YORKI and GUHUNGO were ~~not~~ omitted from this area and will be included in the MOT census division during the January patrol to that area.

The KWONGO census book had been destroyed in the fire that wiped out the village so that a new book had to be drawn up.

The slight increase of the total population is disappointing after the decimation caused by the whooping cough epidemic in 1956. The high rate of deaths in the GANGLAU, KULILAU, ORINMA, MEIBU and KUBUK villages is discussed in the Medical Report.

#### CONCLUSION

In spite of the temporary set-back in the coffee crops, the slow development of the YAGENON area continues. The natives have been given immense encouragement in developing coffee by the visits and energy of the agricultural officer. The building of an administration school at LAMTUB will give another stimulus to development. Over-all the native situation is satisfactory and is not likely to deteriorate whilst native interests are diverted into constructive channels.

*John Norton*  
(J.E. Norton)  
Patrol Officer

WALKING TIMES - YAGENON Census Division  
(Carrier Times)

Mindiri to Ganglau		1 hr. 10 mins.	
Ganglau to Kulilau		25 mins	
Ganglau to Dumin		2 hrs	
Kulilau to Bibi		2 hrs 15 mins	
Lamtub to Bidua		1 hr 30 mins	
Bidua to Basor (2962')		1 hr 15 mins	
Basor to Baubo (2960')		2 hrs 15 mins	
Baubo to Outi (2750')		2 hrs 30 mins	
Guti to Karei		1 hr 45 mins	
Karei to Sarakiri (3800')		1 hr 15 mins	
Sarakiri to Kwonge (3800')		1 hr 45 mins	
Kwonge to Funyende (4200')		45 mins	
Funyende to Bagonda (4550')		3 hrs 15 mins	
Bagonda to Kubigam (4150')		2 hrs 15 mins	
Kubigam to Wangeto (4140')		45 mins	
Wangeto to Simididi (4150')		2 hrs 15 mins	
Simididi to Yungendam (4050')		20 mins	
Simididi to Ongo (3300')		1 hr	
Ongo to Bototo (3550')		30 mins	
Bototo to Guhu (3500')		1 hr 25 mins	
Guhu to Meibu (4300')		30 mins	
Bototo to Karakara (3680')		1 hr	(without carriers)
Meibu to Budamu (4500')		3 hrs 10 mins	
Budamu to Diman (3900')		1 hr 40 mins	
Meibu to Orinna (38808)		1 hr 20 mins	
Orinna to Segi (3650')		1 hr 30 mins	
Segi to Kubuk (0950')		1 hr 30 mins	
Kubuk to Coast		50 mins	
Dein to Ferguan		1 hr 30 mins	
Ferguan to Sinange		1 hr	
Sinange to Dogingo		1 hr 30 mins	(without carriers)
Dogingo to Wado		1 hr 45 mins	" "
Wado to Basor		1 hr 30 mins	
Basor to Bidua		1 hr 15 mins.	

*John E. Norton*  
(J. E. Norton)  
Patrol Officer



VILLAGE OFFICIALS - YAGENON Census Division

<u>Village</u>	<u>Lulusi</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>M.T.T.</u>
Lamtub	Kur	Wap	
Dein	Yaling	Kasan	
Forguan	Otsi	Sui	
Sinange	@ Giris	Bugau	Wano
Dogingo	Birodidi	Girai	Giwai
Wado	Kowak	Kawang	Kusa
Bidua	-	Sageri	Dindima
Gogou	Tuti	-	
Basor	Bubsir.	Habi	
Bsubo	Dupi	-	
Guti	Sami	-	
Kurei	@ Desio	Monongei	
Sarakiri	(DORONGU	Biargoro	
	(Lauhu	Magaro	Dondoi-ingo
Kwongo	Nejarung	Deiengengo	
Funyende	Bembengai	@ Orungiana	
Bagonda	Yondo	@ Yonjuwuro	
Wangeto	Dendeiro	Yamungei	
Kubigam	Merombo	Gohi	
Sakorila	Gunanga	-	
Simididi	Weraro	Sepi	Popor
Iungendam	Toi-i	Iba	
Ongo	Tamareta	-	
Bototo	Tutongo	Uiembu	
Karakara	Yangi	-	
Sitaba	-	Dumba	
Guhu	Gorunga	-	
Meibu	Yusali	(Wano	Wong
		Siro	
Diman	-	Agarin	Dowang
Budamu	-	Mauna	Soku
Orinma	@ Imsaw	Indolo	
Segi	Dubam	Umiri	
Kubuk	Dowon	-	
Mindiri	Lima	Siwasi	Yabi
Genglau	Geme	Ales	
Kulilau	Taubogan	-	
Dumun	Alip	-	Kal.

@ Official appointed on trial for one year and the end of which if satisfactory to be recommended for permanent appointment.

*John S. Norton*  
(J.E. Norton)  
Patrol Officer

MEDICAL REPORT - YAGENON Census Division

The general health of the YAGENON census division was found satisfactory. There are four Aid Posts which serve the area, only one being in the YAGENON: MOTOKO and SERANG in the MOT census division, MEIBU in the YAGENON, and BIBI in the KABENAU. At the time of the patrol two of the aid posts had been or were temporarily closed. The orderly at MEIBU had been withdrawn for more than two months, I believe to receive further training at SAIDOR and the orderly of MATOKO was visiting SAIDOR. During November the BIBI orderly was incapacitated and was not receiving patients. Many minor complaints, chiefly sores, consequently were found in the villages. Not being aware that the MATOKO orderly was absent, I sent 21 patients there who subsequently returned to their village without receiving treatment. A list of these patients was handed to the medical orderly on his return. After an absence of several months the MEIBU aid post orderly re-opened the post early in December. Forty (40) natives went there prior to the patrol's visit to their villages and a further thirty-two (32) were sent there by the patrol. Should it be necessary to withdraw aid post orderlies for extensive training I suggest that a replacement be made.

An inspection of the BIBI Aid Post records showed that only five (5) patients were receiving treatment there early in December but was increased to thirty-two (32) by a grand exodus from MEIBU and ORINMA villages ahead of the patrol's visit. However I saw no patients at either aid post which were a result of flagrant neglect.

It is suggested that the aid post records would be more complete and assist in the checking of patients sent to aid posts by patrols if the orderlies could be instructed to write in the remarks column of their monthly roll, the name of the village of the patient. At present the only entry is M/A for male adult and so on.

There has been a sharp increase of births over the 1956 figure (197:153). This was expected after the 1956 whooping cough epidemic but it has unfortunately been offset by an almost equal number of death (190). An illness which I have been unable to identify, was prevalent in a group of villages and struck down nine percent (9%) of the total population of that group, i.e. 60 out of 666 of the 1956/57 population. The villages affected were GANGLAU, KULLAU (on the coast) KUBUK, MEIBU and ORINMA in the hills. At KUBUK one-sixth of the population died. The village natives of GANGLAU and KUBUK ~~complaint~~ complained that the BIBI Aid Post Orderly investigated the illness but did not remain in the area to treat patients. The KUBUK officials listed the dates of all deaths in their village showing that the bulk of them occurred shortly after the visit of the medical orderly. A Native Medical Orderly was also sent from SAIDOR to investigate but apparently found no sign of an epidemic.

I re-iterate the remarks made in last year's report the need for judiciously situated aid posts for this area. Subsequent to the last patrol an aid post was established at MATOKO which serves about one thousand (1000) natives of the nearby YAGENON villages. A further large population pocket around SIMIDIDI and inland to the mountains to WANGETO and BAGONDA still have to walk considerable distances to obtain medical aid. With pneumonia undoubtedly being the greatest threat to life it is necessary for the natives to have easy access to an aid post and if required the orderly can leave his post and visit the patient in the village without being absent for unduly a lengthy period.

Both MEIBU and BIBI Aid Posts were inspected. The former has recently been moved back to the village and consists of only one ward which is in the process of being extended. It is



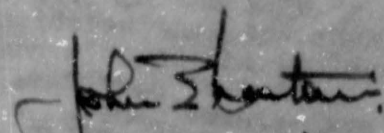
not a good site being too cramped, but as it has only recently been built I did not suggest its immediate removal. A new site should be selected when the buildings require replacing. BIBI Aid Post was particularly clean but the kunai roofing needs replacing before the "wet" season sets in. Officials of the adjacent villages assured me that they had started to gather kunai and that the work would be started in the new year. Medical supplies at both aid posts were adequate.

The Anti-Yaws campaign had been completed in October but a further thirty-eight (38) injections were given natives who had been absent from the village at that time.

Native Medical Orderly LALAU who was attached to the patrol, carried out his work conscientiously and proved capable of keeping records of all patients treated and of those sent to the aid posts and SAIDOR. Below is a summary of natives treated for minor complaints by the patrol:

Abscess - 1.	Tinea Imbricata - 18.	Scabies - 31.
Sores - 67.	Trop. Ulcer - 1.	Eye Infection - 6.

In addition three (3) cases of Malaria, four (4) of Pneumonia were treated and sent to aid posts, and eighteen of the more serious sores and so on were sent to SAIDOR.

  
(J. E. Norton)  
Patrol Officer

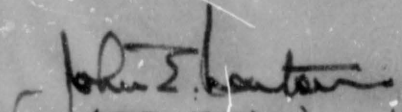
EDUCATION REPORT → YAGENON Census Division

The outstanding event of the year for the YAGENON natives is the decision to build a government school in the area which if the natives support the plan whole-heartedly, will be opened early in the New Year. The lack of education is a constant difficulty to native advancement and the natives are aware that the opening of the school will be of great benefit to them. I discussed the proposed school with each village and learnt that the natives hold government schools in high regard, and will warmly welcome it.

The site for the school was worked out in discussions with Mr. R. Channell, Educational Officer, SAIDOR, and the natives, the latter being adamant that a portion of land on the coast and about a mile east of LAMTUB was suitable for all requirements. A small stream which was clean and running gently when we inspected it during the height of the "dry" season, forms one boundary and the foreshore the frontage. The area is about 10 acres but I have not completed a detailed traverse as the natives had not fixed the rear boundary and cleared it. An alternative site on the BANG River was rejected by the natives as they considered that too much land had already been alienated on this western side of the village. Fifty (50) hectares of land known as SELIAL Plantation is lying idle and out of bounds to the natives whilst a further twenty-five (25) acres has recently been purchased by the BAGO natives for coconut plantings. It is suggested that should SELIAL Plantation lease be terminated that the LAMTUB school could be removed there and thus obviate any further unnecessary native land alienation.

Working parties have started cleaning the school site and Mr. Channell has marked out the ground plan for the school rooms. It is intended that the school will be opened with only one (1) teacher, therefore limiting the number of pupils to about thirty (30) for the first year. It will scarcely enable one (1) pupil from each village having a population of over one hundred (100) to ~~attend~~ attend. The area will have to be satisfied with that until more trained native teachers are available for this sub-district.

To date education has been left in the hands of the Lutheran Mission. The village schools follow the usual pattern of teaching of the gospel in a foreign dialect, either KOTE or KRANKET. From there the students graduate to the area school at BILIAU where some tutoring in the Education Department's syllabus is conducted. Much usefulness that may arise from the Mission schooling is greatly minimised by the age group of the pupils. Of the fifty-five (55) students absent from the villages attending school, chiefly at BILIAU, more than twenty-three (23) of them were over twenty-one (21) years of age, five (5) were between the ages of sixteen and ~~twenty-one~~ twenty-one (21), the remainder being under sixteen (16). However it was pleasing to see a number of the older pupils were attending the technical school at BATABAG, MADANG.

  
(J. E. Norton)  
Patrol Officer



NATIVE POLICE REPORT - YAGENON Census Division

Reg.No. 5009B L/Cpl. WAMI:

Although he lacks initiative he is most able in routine duties and handles natives quietly but firmly.

Reg. No.3875 Const. TUNG LIN:

A senior and reliable constable. Is well known and respected in the Lutheran Mission areas.

Reg.No. 8591 Const. MULIMBA:

A good young constable and generally reliable. Has recently been inclined to heavy-handedness with natives and needs checking. Conduct good.

Reg.No. 8771 Const. CHIUNE:

A very good constable - has improved greatly during the last year but has also developed a harshness towards village natives that requires checking. Conduct good.

Reg.No. 8779 Const. GEGU:

A good and reliable young constable. A staunch worker. Bearing and conduct very good. Excellent physical specimen.

Reg.No. 8840 Const. PAKUA:

A most willing worker but inclined to dishonesty. His "pidgin" is still rather difficult to pick up and I think he takes advantage of this weakness when talking himself out of trouble.

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YAGEHON CENSUS DIVISION - SAIBOR, MADANG.

YEAR 1957/58

Govt. Print-5438/1

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LAOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child below 15 years of age	Child	Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
LAMTUB	21.12.57	3	1		1													6	1	2				2	1	7	27	4	16	18	15	14	7	20	16	69	
KARAKARA	11.12.57	1																1								4	12	3	11	14	14	10	11	13	12	47	
KUBIGAM	9.12.57	4	7	1				1	1	1		3	2	1	1	2	1	6						3		16	39	16	34	41	22	35	39	35	39	157	
KUBUK	16.12.57											4	4							1						2	10	1	6	7	12	7	3	12	10	33	
KULILAU	22.11.57					1						1	1	2												2	6		3	2	3	14	4	3	8	4	19
KUREI	6.12.57	3										2	1			1		8	1					1		11	35	12	21	29	17	27	22	32	24	115	
KWONGO	7.12.57	3	2									2	1			5	4	5	4					1		32	46	7	40	3	42	22	33	41	57	203	
MINDIRI	22.11.57		1											2		4	6	6	4	1		3	1			7	10	18	9	15	18	17	24	18	18	89	
MEIBU	12.12.57	6	10	3	1	3	1	3		2	1	1	8			3	1	12	1	8				9	1	45	79	23	70	3	77	26	81	69	63	93	337
ORINMA	15.12.57	6	6	1	1	2	1	2				6	3					10	3	6	1			6		13	64	12	40	2	46	24	38	44	49	46	203
ONGS	11.12.57	4	5	1								1	1					3								17	27	11	23	3	31	23	37	25	36	28	129
SAKORILA	10.12.57	3	3	1								1	1			1		1						1		9	26	7	23	1	28	23	26	30	32	114	
SARAKIRI	6.12.57	3	3									1	2			1		2						8		13	37	9	30	34	22	31	21	31	37	130	
SEGI	16.12.57	1	2									1												1		5	16	5	13	1	15	13	11	10	17	16	55
SIMIDIDI	10.12.57	7	8		4	2	1			1	2	5				5								4	1	16	49	13	38	5	45	24	38	43	44	48	183
SINANGI	19.12.57		1		1							4						3	2							7	20	5	14	2	17	20	18	17	17	69	





STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police Prison Officials * A.P.C.	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
Rice	224 lbs	170	25				7
Wheatmeal	56 "	46					10
Meat	64 tr	61					3
Margarine	18 lb	18					Nil
Matches	172 box	28	25		69		50
Tobacco	28 lb	4		24			Nil
Tea	2 "	2					Nil
Salt	63 "	7		50			6
Soap	2 "	2					Nil
Sugar	16 "	16					Nil
Kerosene	2 gal	2					Nil
Bangles Tr.	10 ea						10
Beads Tr.	1 lb						1
Blades Razor	50		25				25
Cartridges S/G.	30	12					18
Hooks Fish	2 pkt						2
Knives Clasp	2 ea						2
Lines Fish No. 8	2 "		1				1
Line Fish No. 36	1						1
Mirrors Tr. 10 x 8	2		1				1
" " 6 x 4	3		2				1
Pipes Smoking	3		2				1
Sardsoap	1	1					Nil
Torch Batteries	12 ea	12					Nil
Torch Bulbs	1 "						1
<u>PATROL EXPENSES</u>							
Trade etc		£12-14-8					
Cash payment carriers		£20- 4-6					
		£32-19-2					



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. NO. 5 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by J. E. NORTON PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled MOT CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NMO

Natives 6 MEMBERS - R.P.N.G.C.  
3/2/58 4/2/58

Duration—From 11/2/1958 to 11/3/1958

Number of Days 31 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? —

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1956

Medical 7/1957

Map Reference REF: 4 MILES SERIES - SECTION NO. 12 MADANG

Objects of Patrol 1) Compilation of New Census Statistics

2) Collection of Personal Tax 3) General Routine

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 .... £ 41.....





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Males	In	M	F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Executive Officer, Development and Welfare.

MINUTE

File NBA30-10-79

Govt. Print.-275/9.57.

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

SUBJECT

Your attention is invited to the contents of this Report under the heading "Agriculture and Livestock".

*[Signature]*  
 J.K. McCarthy  
 Acting Director.

11th April, 1958.

*Noted H.P.*

E.D. (L.G.)

*[Signature]*

You may care to see the section on pages 7-8.  
 Previously this area was considered for a L.G. Canal  
 and investigated by Mr. T.B. Page. He recommended  
 against L.G. introduction but I did not agree entirely  
 with his reasons. H.P. 11/4.



Popul

30-10-79.

11th April, 1958.

The Commissioner for Taxation,  
Department of the Administrator,  
POKE MONSIEY.

Personal Tax Collection - Saidor, Madang.

Herewith extract from Patrol Report No. 5,  
1957/58, for your information please :

The tax collected is the first in the  
Madang District :

" Tax collections from natives were started in the sub-district by this patrol. It had been hoped that a portion of the sub-coastal area might have been gazetted as a five shilling tax area and was thought that the ten shillings that they were required to pay would cause hardships. I have no doubt that a number of natives were assisted by relatives to meet the tax as they had no means, but in the eastern sector from Sibog to Aiyawa I also have no doubt that natives have the ability and resources to earn the money without leaving the village by turning the soil and planting potatoes, and that in future ten shillings will be reasonable. However, West of the Mot River, with rice the mainstay of the present earning capacity of the natives I feel that they are hard-put to meet the ten shillings tax. Planting methods are un-economic and the crop reaped is scarcely an economic proposition. In years to come when coffee enhances their income the position will be rectified.

The mountain people who were granted a blanket complete exemption will have no means of meeting a tax for possibly six years and then their expected source of income will be dependant upon the success of the coffee blocks now being gradually set up. Their only present income is derived from natives leaving the village to find work, and many of them are at present not willing to do this for fear of contracting Malaria and being stricken by it on their return to the village.

I have no hesitation in advising that though the natives were in most cases able to meet the tax it was a hardship in some cases, but of those latter cases, given time to prepare for the tax, few exemptions on account of "economic distress" would need to be issued. The native attitude towards the collection was pleasing. It became a matter of pride, in many cases, to meet the payment and even officials in villages centred about Sibog village were adamant on paying their tax. At thi

stage I would not recommend any increase  
in the present tax rates set down for the  
Hot census division for some years to come."

The Director of the  
Internal Revenue Service  
Washington, D. C.

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

Enclosed for the Director of the Internal Revenue Service are two copies of a report of the Hot Census Division for the year 1954. The report is being submitted to you for your information and for the Director's information. The report is being submitted to you for your information and for the Director's information. The report is being submitted to you for your information and for the Director's information.

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



30-10-79

11th April, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

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

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

It is obvious from the Report that the  
general development in the area is most satisfactory.

It is most gratifying to note that Yali  
of Sor has fitted back into village life. I feel that  
perhaps he might be used in economic development - should  
his wicker furniture project be unsuccessful I feel the  
man may become completely discouraged. It should be  
appreciated that Yali was a man with a very fine record,  
and was largely the victim of circumstances and the times.

There is no record in your covering comments  
of all necessary action having been taken at District  
level

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/79

JBP/ES



In Reply Please Quote

No. M.30/3.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

2nd April, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO.5 OF 1957/58.

Enclosed please find Saidor Patrol Report No.5 of 1957/58, together with covering memorandum from A.D.O. Saidor and my reply thereto.

This report covers a patrol conducted by Mr. J. E. Norton of the Mot Census Division and is the first tax patrol of this District.

Claim for camping allowance is enclosed for your approval please.

*J. B. Page*  
(J. B. PAGE)  
a/District Officer.

I am sure the Director will be pleased to find evidence to back a quiet life, and that he has found possible means of keeping himself occupied.

Unfortunately we have no one in Madang who is qualified to give you expert advice on the workings of the Mot Census Division. You may wish to contact the H.M. at this office and ask his advice.

It is pleasing to hear of your successful collection of the Mot Census collection.

*J. B. Page*  
(J. B. PAGE)  
a/District Officer.



JBP/RS

M. 30/3.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

2nd April, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SAIDOR PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1957/58.

Enclosed please find Saidor Patrol Report No. 5 of 1957/58, together with covering memorandum from A.D.O. Saidor and my reply thereto.

This report covers a patrol conducted by Mr. J. E. Norton of the Mot Cens Division and is the first tax patrol of this District.

Claim for camping allowance is enclosed for your approval please.

I have discussed the report and find it has been the  
large number of natives who have come in to have  
their names officially registered. The result of the  
registration is 724, and I am  
pleased to see that the registration program is  
being carried out successfully.

*J. B. Page*  
(J. B. PAGE)  
District Officer.

I am sure the Director will be pleased to hear that YALLI  
is enjoying a quiet life, and that he has found a  
good way of keeping himself occupied.

I have no one here in Madang who is  
able to give you expert technical advice on the  
subject of the new census; however I suggest that when Mr.  
Norton is in Madang next month, you arrange for him to  
visit the Madang area and give his advice.

It is pleasing to hear the people responded well  
to the initial census operation.

*J. B. Page*  
(J. B. PAGE)  
District Officer.

JEB/ES

M.30/3.

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

2nd April, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Saider Sub-District,  
SIDER.

SAILOR PATROL REPORT NO.5 OF 1957/58.

Receipt of the above patrol report together with your covering memo and Claim for Camping Allowance is acknowledged.

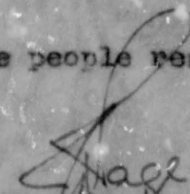
I agree, Mr. Norton has conducted a fine patrol and the report is informative and well written.

The most pleasing aspect of this patrol has been the large numbers of natives who have voluntarily come in to have their names initially recorded. This must be a source of satisfaction to you, and I am sure is a direct result of the vigorous patrolling programme of the last three years.

I am sure the Director will be pleased to hear that YALI continues to lead a quiet life, and that he has found a profitable means of keeping himself occupied.

Unfortunately we have no one here in Madang who is really qualified to give you expert technical advice on the bridging of the Mot River; however I suggest that when Mr. Stonebridge of the Commonwealth Works Department visits you, probably about the 14th of this month, you arrange for him to visit the Mot and seek his advice.

It is pleasing to hear the people responded well to the initial tax collection.

  
(J. B. PAGE)  
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MS P/R 5 of 58/8- 181.

Sub-District Office,  
Saidor, Madang District.

27th March 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 5 of 1957/58.

Attached hereto please find a report submitted by Patrol Officer J.E.Norton of his recent patrol to the MOT Census Division of this Sub-District.

The report is informative and very well written. The native situation throughout the area is good. Economic development is progressing soundly and through the Saidor and Lamtub Government schools the basic need of education is being partly met.

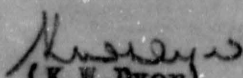
Coffee seed has been recently received from AIYURA and has already been distributed to villages requiring it. The agricultural officer at Saidor has just completed a 2 weeks patrol of the MOT - mainly the Sub-Coastal villages. He did not visit the mountain villages on this trip.

The major problem in road development in the MOT area is the bridging of the MOT River. A considerable amount of work has been done by natives on the coast from West of the MOT River and if the MOT could be crossed it would be possible for most of the year to use the road as far as the YANGDAR River. This would be of immense benefit to the Sub-District generally and the MOT area in particular. The main problem with bridging the MOT is a suitable site. Inland where the river is narrower hilly country becomes a problem whereas nearer the coast the river is wider and the banks very low lying. Whatever is to be done will require a great deal of supervision which I feel cannot be given at the present time with census, tax and general administration commitments. However, if possible, I would appreciate a visit by some officer with the requisite technical knowledge who could advise as to the best and cheapest means of bridging the MOT.

The excess of births over deaths and the number of new names recorded are particularly pleasing. The fact that the odd families still living in isolation in the bush are coming in to have their names recorded is, I think, indicative of the general progress of the area. The people of the MOT have still a long way to go in improving their economic and material welfare but it is also quite apparent that a great deal has been accomplished over the past few years and this augers well for the future progress of the area.

Mr. Norton is to be congratulated on a fine patrol.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached hereto.

  
(K.W. Dyer)  
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,  
Saidor,  
Madang District,  
12th March, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG

Patrol Report, Saidor No. 5 of 1957/58  
MOT Census Division, SAIDOR, MADANG District

Officer conducting patrol:

J.E. Norton, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled:

MOT Census Division.

Objects of patrol:

1. Compilation of new census statistics as required.
2. Collection of personal tax.
3. General routine.

Duration of patrol:

3 to 4/2/58 and  
11/2/58 to 11/3/58 (inclusive)  
31 days.

Personnel accompanying patrol:

Natives:

members R.I.M.N.G.C.  
1 Native Medical Orderly.

Last patrols to area:

Native Affairs-November, 1956.  
Dept. of Health- July, 1957.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,  
Saidor,  
Madang District,

12th March, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG

Patrol Report, Saidor No. 5 of 1957/58

MOT Census Division, SAIDOR, MADANG District

Officer conducting patrol: J.E. Norton, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: MOT Census Division.

Objects of patrol:

1. Compilation of new census statistics as required.
2. Collection of personal tax.
3. General routine.

Duration of patrol: 3 to 4/2/58 and  
11/2/58 to 11/3/58 (inclusive)  
31 days.

Personnel accompanying patrol:

Natives: 6 members R.P.&N.G.C.  
1 Native Medical Orderly.

Last patrols to area: Native Affairs-November, 1956.  
Dept. of Health- July, 1957.

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1.

INTRODUCTION.

The MOT census division lies on the northern fall of the Finnestere Range to the coast and is geographically enclosed to the west by the YANGDAR River and the dividing range between the MOT and NANKINA Rivers in their upper reaches to the east, with the boundary following the NANKINA River to the coast in its lower reaches.

The terrain was extraordinarily rough although villages were not generally as at high an altitude as elsewhere in the mountain areas of this sub-district. The inland villages within the MOT watershed were in most cases found on ridge tops separated from each other by deep gorges carved out of rock by the MOT's torrential tributaries. Level ground of any extent was difficult to find and this will undoubtedly effect the extent to which crops such as coffee may be introduced. In the western sub-coastal sector the SENG and YAKAI Rivers are less formidable and gentler mountain slopes are common.

For the first two weeks of the patrol the weather was a discomfort and apart from the first two days the sun did not break through the cloud until ten days later at MATOKO village, when it appeared for an hour. None of the magnificent mountain scenery here was seen and visibility was often reduced to only a few yards. The weather improved during the latter portion of the patrol.

The reception to the patrol was encouraging throughout the area, even where personal tax was exacted.

DIARY:

- Monday 3rd February: Departed SAIDOR for YAKAI village. Tax collections from natives commenced for the sub-district. In p.m. returned to GALEK and conducted census and tax collections. Returned SAIDOR in evening. Slept.
- Tuesday 4th February: From SAIDOR to MOT River by Land Rover at 8.00 am then walked to BILLIAU village. Tax collections, census and inspection. Returned to YAUWI River where met by Land Rover and returned to GALEK. Meeting of officials of the MOT census division with A.D.O. SAIDOR. Returned SAIDOR.
- 5th to 10th February: At SAIDOR typing tax census forms and checking results of collections to date.
- Tuesday 11th February: Left SAIDOR by tractor at 11.00 am and took cargo to the head of the NANKINA River road. Carriers from there took cargo to SISAGEL (2 hrs). Tax and census in p.m. Const. GEGU and ANDINIK to BUSAKA for inspection.
- Wednesday 12th February: BUSAKA tax collected etc. To WAIBOL (1½ hr) Tax collection & inspection thence to SIBOG (1½ hr) arriving late p.m. Heavy rain. Slept.
- Thursday 13th February: To WILALING (½ hr). Tax collection (T.C.) and census. Const. KAUBA and DAUN went to inspect SABILONGI hamlet and locate an absentee. Officials insisted on right to pay their personal tax. Returned SIBOG conducted T.C. census and inspection. To SINDAMA in late p.m. (1½ hr) slept.



- Friday 14th February: To SURI at 7.15 (20 mins) for T.C. and census. Returned to SINDAMA for T.C. and census. Const. GEGU and ANDINIK to LANGANI hamlet, self to AIYAWA (1½ hr). Rain. Slept.
- Saturday 15th February: To GABUMI (1 hr) a good level track. Rain falling. T.C. and census. Returned AIYAWA midday and lined natives in pm. Rain all day. Slept.
- Sunday 16th February: To BILONG village passing through TETERAPOK a hamlet of AIYAWA, about half-way mark. Arrived BILONG 2.00 pm (~~xxxxx~~6½ hrs). Inspected village, heavy rain, slept.
- Monday 17th February: Census and T.C. BILONG. Held C.N.A. Very keen to establish coffee hear but there is little suitable ground. To BAGALAWA in late p.m. across MOT gorge. Quite a climb to village but a lot of work put into maintaining track (1½ hrs). Light rain, slept.
- Tuesday 18th February: Census and T.C. BAGALAWA then returned BILONG mid-day. Left BILONG at 1.30 pm arrived YORKIA in heavy rain (3hrs). Track quite good. Slept.
- Wednesday 19th February: Census and T.C. YORKIA. Coffee being grown here. Returned to main road from YORKIA and continued to MAUWERERE (2½ hr). Rain - slept.
- Thursday 20th February: Census and T.C. MAUWERERE. A good Tultul here. Slept. Held CNA. Prisoners to SAIDOR.
- Friday 21st February: To SARI - a steep climb to 5850 feet for an hour then followed a quagmire of a track to SARI passing through gardens on the way. Mist and light rain. Census and T.C. then proceeded YORKI (40 min). MAUWERERE - SARI (3 hrs). Started census and T.C. Slept.
- Saturday 22nd February: Const. KAUBA to BAMBANGO hamlet further up the KASANDOKAN River; census and T.C. completed To KUMBURUNKU ~~taxYORKI~~ village in p.m. Very poor village. Heavy rain - slept.
- Sunday 23rd February: Completed census and T.C. Heavy rain. Rest House unsuitable for this weather so moved to MATOKO (45 min). Rested in pm.
- Monday 24th February: Const. KAURA to GUTI. Const. GEGU ex SAIDOR. T.C., census and inspection of MATOKO and adjoining village of GUHUNGOR. Mumps quarantine lifted today at FUNYENDE. Inspected MATOKO Aid Post. Supplies unsatisfactory. Slept. Rain in pm. Two police to KUMBURUNKU.
- Tuesday 25th February: Proceeded MUNIANA at 9.00 am (1 hr). Cargo direct to KIAMBAUI. Census and T.C. then to KIAMBAUI. Census and T.C. Slept. Const. KAUBA returned ex GUTI.
- Wednesday 26th February: Departed for MAIBANG inspecting LUSUANG en route. A good track (2½ hr). Light rain - census and T.C. Slept.
- Thursday 27th February: To DAMOIN for census then proceeded to SERIANG along a native track rather than returning along the main road through MAIBANG. (1 hr 20 min). Census and T.C. at SERIANG then moved to REITE (20 min). Slept.



- Friday 28th February: Inspected Robusta coffee at REITE - the first I had seen in this sub-district. Looked very healthy and ready for transplanting. Census and inspection REITE then to ASANG (15 min) then continued to RAMBA (30 min). Lined village, heard court cases and returned ASANG. Slept. Const. KUGANGI, ANDINIK reported from KUMBURUNKU.
- Saturday 1st March: Const. KAUBA to LAMTUE school. Census and inspection ASANG. Const. GEGU to SAIDOR, patrol to SORANG (30 min). Lined SORANG, inspected aid post and coffee gardens. Slept.
- Sunday 2nd March: Patrol to MASI (1 hr 20 min) - census and T.C. then to MOBAP. Heavy rain in pm. MOBAP - MASI (1 hr 15 min). Lined MOBAP. Slept.
- Monday 3rd March: To KOIAKU village (1½ hr). Good village. Const. KUGANGI and DAUN to GUTI village, YAGENON division. Patrol to KOKI where received mail from SAIDOR. Census and Trf. inspection then to SORANG (1 hr 15 min). Slept.
- Tuesday 4th March: To SINGOR (1 hr 15 min) - census and T.C. Continued to WARAI lined village, then to BILIAN village. Slept.
- Wednesday 5th March: Tax collected at Aid Post and school then patrol proceeded to YAMAI and met YORI people for T.C. Proceeded GALEK where patrol slept.
- Thursday 6th March: To SUIT - census and T.C. then to YEIMAS where census of YAUNIAI conducted.
- Friday 7th March: Census and T.C. of YEIMAS village then inspected coastal track having in mind the possibility of opening it for motor vehicles. To WAB inspecting GUMBI hamlet and visiting mission enroute. Census and inspection of WAB then returned SAIDOR. Slept.
- Saturday 8th March: Court cases heard in a.m. and then to SAUI hamlet for inspection. Const. DAUN returned from YAGENON division.
- Sunday 9th March: Rested SAIDOR. Const. KAUBA to SILALING.
- Monday 10th March: Further court cases then proceeded GALEK by motor transport thence to SOR village (50 min) by foot. Census and inspection of village. Slept.
- Tuesday 11th March: To AMUN village (1 hr) - a fair track. Census and inspection. C.N.A. convened. Left AMUN 2.30 pm for YAUNIAI (1 hr) Inspected village and coconut plantings. To YEIMAS (30 min) then to WAB (1 hr). Returned SAIDOR to complete patrol.



NATIVE AFFAIRS

The natives of the MOT census division form a geographical unit rather than a cultural or linguistic one, this being essential to practical administration in mountain areas like SAIDOR. But again the geographical character of the country within the sub division brings about sharp contrasts between the coastal, sub-coastal and mountain inhabitants. The relative sophistication of the coastal people and the primitiveness of the mountain people is due to the hitherto lack of administration and other outside contacts with the latter group. The comparatively recent settling of these people into villages, their greater contacts with the "outside world" and the now regular patrolling is gradually blunting the contrasts. I think the most essential and durable differences are in the agricultural and economic fields. Whilst cash cropping offers no difficulties on the coast, coffee the only proposed economic crop for the mountain area, is still at the experimental stage and its success an unknown quantity.

The most pleasing feature of the ~~xxx~~ area is the manner in which the mountain natives are continuing to settle down, improve their living conditions and giving some thought to their economic needs. The regular patrolling by all departments here are giving tangible benefits to the natives, all of which contribute to the settling down process. An unusually large number of natives who had not previously lined at villages, were entered this census - a total of one hundred and eighty-eight (188). They did not appear at any single village but generally throughout the mountain villages. I do not believe for a moment that they are the last of the uncensused natives but expect that others will continue to appear for the next five (5) years. There are large gaps on the map which natives advise are uninhabited but this is exactly where natives are appearing from. This situation applies equally as well to the NAHQ/RAWA and YAGENON census divisions, and I do not feel it is worth while trying to probe the mountain retreats to locate natives unless a group of considerable size is actually known to exist.

In the coastal and sub-coastal villages the native situation continues satisfactorily. It is more than a year now since natives have been granted permission to conduct their Tamboran sing-sings and ceremonies again. This had been forbidden the natives for a number of years because of its close association with the YALI cultism and the subsequent "cargo cult" disorders. The re-introduction of the "haus tamboran" activities and ritual has been done in an orderly manner, permission being obtained by the village concerned from this office and generally a limit of a month being placed on it. As the continuance of the ceremonies over several weeks necessitates the presence of only several natives, the continuity of village life can proceed with little interruption. Because of its pagan rites the villages with a strong mission bias have not re-accepted the sing-sing of the haus tamboran. These villages lie chiefly west of the MOT River.

I have not seen any serious deterioration in the area's affairs since the re-appearance of the "haus tamborans", although I am aware that the european vegetable supplies have fallen off in the group of villages of the SIBOG area where the Tamboran sing-sing has been prominent this year. However it is not my opinion that pre-occupation in the ceremonies extolled are the sole cause for the fall in production but that normal native inconsistencies and his inability at sustained labour is more probably responsible.

The native YALI of SOR village has fitted back into village life without causing any untoward comment and he has been careful to ensure that his actions should not give rise to comment by other natives. Naturally numbers of his ex-associates and friends from other areas have visited him from time to time, but he has been very frank in reporting their visits to this office. At present I think he is unwilling to trust native or european to any extent and is attended at all times by his Luluai ostensibly as his mentor and guide.



YALI is employing his time in making use of his accomplishments in cane furniture ~~making~~ manufacturing which he acquired whilst in gaol. The chairs I do not think could compete with the quality and price of cane furniture on the market now, but YALI's intention is to tap the native demand and train several natives from interested villages so that they will be able to reproduce the furniture for their own people. The chairs are being sold at thirty shillings of which YALI receives one pound (£1) and the trainee craftsman ten shillings (10/-). His philanthropic gesture to teach the art to natives from each village, to my mind is misguided as the local demand is not unlimited and will be quickly met should each village have its own manufacturer. It is pleasing however to see he is channelling his energy into a useful and original field.

The areas under strong mission influence, mainly villages west of the MOT River, are no problem as far as native situation is concerned, but they do require attention from the agricultural officer for their Robusta coffee plots.

In last year's report for the MOT census division, the proposition of coffee as a basis to the economic future of the undeveloped mountain areas was suggested. Since then the agricultural officer has completed several patrols establishing demonstration plots at central points and issuing the necessary seed. As in the YAGENON census division the original Arabica coffee seed supplied to the natives, was a failure, but a number of natives have since purchased further seed from local sources. (Lutheran Mission teachers have already introduced coffee from the ULAP area, MOROBE District.) The position at the moment is that most of the original demonstration plots have some seed germinated or in the process of being sown. A start has been made in introducing a coffee culture to these mountain villages and the eastern sub coastal villages but further seed is required, and another visit by the agricultural officer would be invaluable.

The terrain is particularly rugged within the inland region and the amount of ground suitable and available for coffee is not great. As natives select their individual blocks many of these will necessarily be as small as a quarter of an acre and later on as coffee planting extends even these will be limited. It will be worth checking ~~is~~ continually to ensure that in their enthusiasm the natives do not make inroads on land necessary for their food gardens. At present there is no fear of it happening.

In the sub-coastal area west of the MOT River, lowland Robusta coffee has been introduced and the results to date are very encouraging. Most of the seed distributed has been successfully raised and now has to be transplanted. The blocks of ground already prepared for transplanting will be insufficient for the seedlings held and every effort is to be made to clear new areas. I am satisfied that the natives in these villages realize that the demonstration blocks laid out by the agricultural officer are to be extended and are not to be regarded, as the mountain people do, as being the completed project. These natives are also producing rice and reasonably sized gardens were found in villages centred around ASANG village.

East of the MOT river, vegetable production has been the basis to cash cropping. Whilst the amounts grown in the SIBOG area have fallen off during the last six to nine months this has been off-set by a very energetic increase of supplies from the AIYAWA area. Every encouragement is being given the natives to build up their output, especially potatoes, as there is a steady market for them. Production figures as from 1st July, 1957 to date are just under five (5) tons for the sub-district, most of it being grown in the MOT census division.

The problem of poorly treated copra is common to this area and much is being rejected by the Co-operative Society buyer. Since the fall in the copra price several natives have told me that they intend ~~to~~ to spend more time on fishing for shell. All coconut



groves are continually being extended but of course it will be some years before they will start having any effect on the production figures.

\* Tax collections from natives were started in the sub-district by this patrol. It had been hoped that a portion of the sub-coastal area might have been gazetted as a five shilling tax area and was thought that the ten shillings that they were required to pay would cause hardships. I have no doubt that a number of natives were assisted by relatives to meet the tax as they had no means, but in the eastern sector from SIBOG to AIYAWA I also have no doubt that natives have the ability and resources to earn the money without leaving the village by turning the soil and planting potatoes, and that in future ten shillings will be reasonable. However west of the MOT River, with rice the mainstay of the present earning capacity of the natives I feel that they are hard-put to meet the ten shillings tax. Planting methods are uneconomical and the crop reaped is scarcely an economic proposition. In years to come when coffee enhances their income the position will be rectified.

The mountain people who were granted a blanket complete exemption will have no means of meeting a tax for possibly six years and then their expected source of income will be dependant upon the success of the coffee blocks now being gradually set up. Their only present income is derived from natives leaving the village to find work, and many of them are at present not willing to do this for fear of contracting Malaria and being stricken by it on their return to the village.

I have no hesitation in advising that though the natives were in most cases able to meet the tax imposed it was a hardship in some cases, but of those latter cases, given time to prepare for the tax, few exemptions on account of "economic distress" would need to be issued. The native attitude towards the collection was pleasing. It became a matter of pride, in many cases, to meet the payment and even officials in villages centred about SIBOG village were adamant on paying their tax. At this stage I would not recommend any increase in the present tax rates set down ~~gax~~ for the MOT census division for some years to come.

The prolonged absenteeism from the village of natives "working business" at plantations such as WOKILON, DYIUP and MUGIL still worries native officials. The labour legislation now under consideration, if passed will be a check to this type of employment. Many of the absent natives have been away from the village for over three years squatting in native villages near the plantations. The list of natives of the sub division who were absent when tax was collected includes these particular absentees, and any aid in having them returned to their villages is appreciated.

Although crime is not serious in the area twenty-five (25) convictions were made under the Native Administration Regulations 1924 as amended to date.

Reg. 67 A	- 2;	Reg. 83(a)	- 10;	Reg. 83(d)	- 1;
" 89(2)	- 1;	" 98	- 2;	" 113	- 1;
" 118	- 6;	" 119	- 2.		

Six of the cases originated from nearby villages of the YAGENON census division.

It is also pleasing to report that an administration school has been opened at LANTUB on the coast in the YAGENON census division which will take children from some of the MOT villages. Support for the school has been particularly strong in the MOT villages and it will act as another stimulus to native development and co-operation.



AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The type of crops on which the economic development of the MOT division is proposed or is being developed has been mentioned under commercial potentialities - vide "Native Affairs". The highland Arabica coffee is being experimented with in villages over 2,000 feet and up to 6,000 feet. Coffee plots have been established throughout the sub-coastal and mountain villages where the agricultural officer can give practical instruction on all stages of coffee culture. Since the failure of the original coffee seed distributed by the department of Agriculture a second seed planting has successfully germinated and the growers are keenly awaiting the proposed visit by the agricultural officer to advise on its transplanting. A visit, particularly to the inland mountain group, would give the natives more confidence in the work and ensure that seed supplies now being distributed are planted out in the nurseries. Many of the natives in the area where Arabica is being introduced are very backward and therefore need considerably more assistance than the more advanced natives nearer the coast.

The question of shade, its necessity and the selection of a suitable tree, has yet to be resolved. In the lower sub-coastal areas *Lucaena Glauca* grows well and can be used, but at higher altitudes it has grown to no more than eighteen inches in a year and therefore does not seem to be the answer in that area. The need for shade to produce the optimum conditions for the coffee trees I think is beyond question, but I do not consider that coffee planting should be held back for the sake of establishing a satisfactory shade tree when it is already apparent from the presence of introduced coffee trees, that they can grow and bear in its absence. The extension of a coffee culture is not going to be a straightforward and simple project. It will take up a tremendous amount of time and energy by the agricultural officer and his native staff in continual inspection and instruction, teaching correct care and planting, checking for disease and pruning. His present staff of two (2) native agricultural assistants will only scratch the surface of the work ahead.

about an altitude of 1,000 feet, Robusta lowland coffee is coming on well. The quality of the seedlings vary from village to village, but in most cases the bulk of young plants were sufficiently advanced for transplanting to the gardens. The coffee at REITE village nursery was exceptionally healthy, some of it as much as two (2) feet high and the natives were awaiting advice on its replanting. Their garden blocks have long been prepared and the shade trees established, so I advised them to transplant immediately. The quantity of seedlings at REITE is far in excess of their requirements at present and should be used to supply other villages with plant material which have not had the fortune to have had demonstration blocks laid out for them. It looks as though the initial work put into the introduction of Robusta coffee was fully justified and is going to be well rewarded.

In the same area rice is being grown in conjunction with the Robusta coffee. It is being planted on prospective coffee gardens, the bush being cleared and dug over first, the rice planted and harvested and when the coffee is to be established. Rice, as previously mentioned, is still being planted uneconomically although I am quite certain that if the natives have been told once they have been told half a dozen times the way in which the production per acre can be considerably increased. Last year the report for this area commented on the wasteful practice of throwing down handfuls of rice seed about three feet apart when sowing the crop. The Saidor station rice gardens are a constant reminder that better planting techniques substantially improve a crop yield but they persist with their own methods. An improved quality of seed rice from Madang has been distributed and most villages have adopted it.

There is a lot of effort in rice production and the return is not great, so it was pleasing to see that many natives were persevering with it and had substantial acreages under the crop.



Recently the coastal village of GALEK hired a tractor from the administration and under the agricultural officer's supervision, ploughed and planted up about three (3) acres of rice. SUIT village has also requested the use of the tractor for the same purpose and SOR village is considering re-opening a road along the YANGOR River to a piece of level ground purchased from the GALEK natives which would likewise be suitable for a rice garden. If the tractor can continue to be available for such work, demand for its use will increase and an added incentive to raise rice production will be given.

The planting season for the native food crops was delayed this year by the lateness of the "wet" season and the exceptionally dry south-east season. Whilst the natives are not unduly suffering from lack of food, they have not any surplus quantities for sale. Fowls were scarce in most villages and the natives were not willing to sell them. Pigs are ~~xxx~~ plentiful without there being an over-abundance of them.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Any road system in the Saidor sub-district is necessarily restricted foremostly by the lightness of the population. The terrain inland is such that it would be feasible to open it up with roads only if a heavy population was present to carry out a job of great magnitude or alternatively that considerable wealth was available for development and would warrant a huge expenditure. Neither of these conditions exist.

A portion of the coast road has been operative for some years but the MOT River is a bar to serious use of the road beyond it. As the sub-district develops it will become necessary to have this and other rivers further along the coast bridged, making possible a through coastal traffic. At least four of the bridges will be major projects.

A possible improvement of the stretch of road in use at present, is its reconstruction between GUMBI Mission and YEIMAS village. The present route makes a wide detour from the coast over a steep hill which becomes unmanageable during heavy rains. The proposed route follows the coast to YEIMAS. Some work was done on it by the Americans during the war and there is only a small pinch of about twenty (20) yards that may require some expense. It is hewn out of solid coral and the natives maintain that the Americans found it became too slippery during the rains. If this is probable, that portion could be resurfaced with small stones and bitumen at little cost. It is a considerably shorter route and would entail little up-keep. The suggestion was made to me, and I think it very probable, that the YEIMAS people have not desired the opening of this road as it passes through their village and this would mean the end of their comparative isolation.

Two subsidiary roads run from the coast inland - one following the NANKINA River for about six (6) miles and is only of use when moving into the NANKINA census division, the other branching off at YAMAI and reaching as far as YORI. The SOR natives are considering re-opening a motor track from GALEK to SOR, another now disused track runs from YEIMAS to YAUNIAI and it would be well worthwhile running a road from near SINGOR to SORANG should the MOT be bridged. Each of these has their usefulness in providing pick-up points, for native cash crops, considerably nearer native population centres. At present the YORI road is proving exceptionally useful as a collection point for the inland villages' potato crop. I have marked in red on the attached map roads which I think should be seriously considered for opening up within the next year or so.

Village tracks elsewhere in the sub-coastal sector are satisfactory, but the main track from MATOKO to the coast is deteriorating rapidly. A year ago it was in reasonable condition but no work has been carried out on it for some time. Several road patrols



in the next few months may assist in the maintenance work. A lot of work has yet to be done on inter village tracks in the more recently settled areas.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

On the whole villages were well sited. SARI village which lies in an area very prone to landslides seems to me to be precariously situated at the base of a steep mountain but the natives informed me that the village and its surrounds was the only piece of firm ground available. ~~KUMBUKUMBU~~ village was the most unsatisfactory one, being built on a steep ridge whilst the heavily eroded bare clay was in a such a state that even the natives had great difficulty in keeping to their feet. Churned up mud was at times more than four inches deep. Houses being cramped together were a fire risk and the latrines were unsuitable. I mention this village particularly as the officials spend much of their time reporting the inadequacies of other officials and generally interfering in other village's affairs without having cleaned up their village. The young and ineffectual luluai is just not suitable and a recommendation will be made that he be replaced by an older native who obviously has a great deal of authority in the village, was a pre-war tultul and has spent time in prison learning the rights and wrongs of law.

MUNIANA village intend moving back onto their own land at site in the MOT valley near the track joining MAUWERERE and KUMBAUI villages - a rather tedious detour for later patrols but their coffee gardens are at hand and the risk of landslides which at present they fear, is not great. RAMBA and the hamlet of SANGUPIN are also removing their houses to a common site near the coffee block, but visiting them will not require any deviation from the normal route.

Village housing and sanitation has improved generally but there is much room for improvement in the mountain villages.

Officials co-operated with the patrol. The Luluai of SIBOG ( GEIGAN ) formerly a good influence in the area east of the MOT River has not been so active during the past year. Now that he is no longer contracting to clean up the GUMBI Plantation for the Catholic Mission, he has been urged to again take up the cudgels of promoting cash crops, both coffee and vegetables, and reassert his leadership in this sphere. The most useful and capable official in the mountain area was MOSI, the tultul of MAUWERERE. His work as interpreter and his advice were a great assistance, and he is finding his feet as a spokesman for the welfare of the BILONG/MAUWERERE area.

The list of officials is attached as appendix "B" and includes variations in appointments for which recommendations will be submitted by separate correspondence.

#### CENSUS

There has been a pleasing increase of seventy-six (76) births over deaths which together with new names and migrations to and from the census division has increased the population from 4271 in 1956/57 to 4555 for the present period.

Recruitment of the area is not excessive despite the claims of village officials who are trying to retain all able-bodied men in the villages to carry out the heavy work in preparing ground for coffee blocks.

#### MISSIONS



MISSIONS

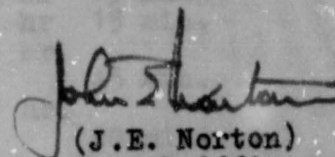
Both the Roman Catholic and Lutheran Missions are represented in the MOT division, the former having two priests stationed at GUMBI three miles west of SAIDOR, the latter having a pastor and his family at BILLIAU twelve miles west of SAIDOR. Relations between the two missions are surprisingly very good.

The Lutheran Mission operates chiefly in the mountain area where its teachers exercise considerable influence in village affairs and have done much in re-grouping natives into villages, whilst the Catholic Mission's area extends through the sub-coastal villages. Polygamous marriages are common in both spheres of influence indicating that neither mission can lay claim to sweeping successes in indoctrinating the natives with the basic Christian beliefs,

Village schools are operated by both missions - refer appendix "C" for comments.

CONCLUSION

Developmental work in sparsely populated and difficult country as in the MOT census division, is slow but I feel the ~~small~~ small advances evident are sufficiently encouraging to vindicate the present basis of development. The natives are becoming more aware of their shortcomings and are genuinely interested in the development of cash crops. The opening of the administration school on the coast has initiated requests from the mountain people to be likewise offered the same benefits. These are healthy signs and with the native situation remaining untroubled, progress in all fields should be more evident in the current year.

  
(J.E. Norton)  
Patrol Officer

WALKING TIMES - MOT PATROL

Starting Pt.	to SISAGEL (1750')	2 hrs.
SISABEL	to WAIBOL (2575')	1 hr 15 min.
WAIBOL	to SIBOG (2325')	1 hr 30 min.
SIBOG	to SILALING (2150')	30 min.
SIBOG	to SINDAMA (2780')	1 hr 5 min.
SINDAMA	to SURI (1900')	20 min.
SINDAMA	to AIYAWA (1820')	1 hr 15 min.
AIYAWA	to GABUMI (1310')	1 hr.
AIYAWA	to BILONG (4200')	6 hr. 15 min.
BILONG	to BAGALAWA (4210')	1 hr. 15 min.
BILONG	to YORKIA (3300')	3 hr.
YORKIA	to MAUWERERE (3400')	2 hr 15 min.
MAUWERERE	to SARI (4500')	3 hr.
SARI	to YORKI (4920)	40 min.
YORKI	to KUMBURUNKU (4700')	1 hr 5 min.
KUMBURUNKU	to MATOKO (5400')	40 min.
MATOKO	to MUNIANA (5350')	1 hr.
MUNIANA	to KIAMBAUI (4980')	1 hr 20 min.
KIAMBAUI	to MAIBANG (1950')	2 hr 30 min.
MAIBANG	to DAMOIN (1350')	40 min.
DAMOIN	to SERIANG (1275')	1 hr 20 min.
SERIANG	to REITE (1400')	20 min.
REITE	to ASANG (810')	20 min.
ASANG <del>to</del> <del>YORKI</del>	to RAMBA (2020')	30 min.
ASANG	to SORANG (325')	30 min.
SORANG	to MASI (1000')	1 hr 20 min.
MASI	to MOBAP (2650')	1 hr 15 min.
MOPAP	to KOIAKU (3400')	1 hr 30 min.
KOIAKU	to KOKI (2725')	1 hr 30 min.
KOKI	to SORANG	1 hr 15 min.
SORANG	to SINGOR (coast)	1 hr 15 min.
SINGOR	to WARAI (coast)	1 hr.
WARAI	to BILIAU (coast)	45 min.
BILIAU	to YAMAI (coast)	1 hr.
YAMAI	to SUIT/GALEK (coast)	50 min.
SUIT	to YEIMAS (coast)	1 hr.
YEIMAS	to WAB (coast)	30 min.
WAB	to SAIDOR.	30 min.
SUIT	to SOR	50 min.
SOR	to AMUN (1650')	1 hr.
AMUN	to YAUNIAI (75')	1 hr.
YAUNIAI	to YEIMAS	30 min.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS - MOT CENSUS DIVISION

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Medical Tultul</u>
AIYAWA	KAPUN-AT	DORINGA	YAMBAINDA
AMUN	TONING	YALITA	TABALIA
ASANG	AKANUS	SIRIRIYA	
BAGALAWA	MELAMEI	-	
BILLIAU	YESING	KUBAIKI	NAMALIUE
BILONG	GUWARENGO	GOMANGA	
BUSAKA	-	KOLAKU	
DAMOIN	LAU	SOKA	
GABUMI	SUI	KUNUNGA	SANGAGO
GALEK	BULONG	KURAU	
GUHUNGOR	-	NARANJUONGU @	
KIAMBAUI	JERULUMO	PURENGE	GENDIORA
KOIAKU	MIWARANG	-	
KOKI	DAPA	-	
KUMBURUNKU	JIMIANGO @	GIONGO	
LUSUANG	=	-	x
MAIBANG	NOWANG LNDI	KOKO	TOKUWINO
MASI	SAUANG	YOMAI @	
MATOKO	OUYUNDEI	GAWARIRI	
MAUWERERE	DANDORIO	MDSI	
MOBAP	-	PERANINGI	
MUNIAKA	-	DINDIANGO	
RAMBA	NANAU-WURA	INGORA @	PIPI
REITE	KUIUWIN	-	KONGA
SARI	MESONG	-	
SERIANG	PANUE	POLENGI	OS
SIBOG	GEIGAN	RAMEK	SERANI
SILALING	PINGOWA	KALAIN	
SINDAMA	KIP	OLUNG	GIRANG
SINGOR	BAI-UM	-	
SISAGEL	PUASI	-	
SOR	LAI-INGI	KURIA	KAPOL
SORANG	RANKING	KOMU	SEINBO
SUIT	TAMBORI	SILNEN	
SURI	NIMALA	-	
WAB	DAUP BANGOM	KET	
WAIBOL	URINGI	KUNDUK	GILI
WARAI	YAS	BALIFUN	
YAMAI	AUMAI @	SONIAI	BEGAM
YAUNAI	ALU	TAMBARI	
YEIMAS	-	WADU	
YORI	GELGEL	AUWAL NARONGI	

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - MOT PATROL

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Medical Tultul</u>
YORKI	NEMURO	BAI-ANGO	
YORKIA	KAWURENGA	-	

- ⊙ Appointments to be recommended this patrol.
- x Tultul deceased. No appointment made pending return of suitable candidate from work.

Total:	Luluais	40
	Tultuls	35
	M.F.T.	15

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EDUCATION

The MOT compared with other census divisions is well served for schooling now that the LAMTUB administration school has opened. It is enabling the attendance of children from thirteen villages west of the MOT River as well as from the YAGENON division villages. The balance of the MOT sub-coastal villages send children to the administration school at SAIDOR. With the present establishment of teachers in the sub-district it is possible to allow only one or two children from each village to attend the LAMTUB school so that the bulk of the children depend on the mission village schools for their formal education. The Education Officer at SAIDOR has correctly ~~insisted~~ insisted on a minimum age for enrollments and every attempt is being made to select pupils from the five to seven age group. However even the more advanced natives feel that five years is a little too young to allow a child to leave home without a guardian and I think difficulty will be experienced in enrolling any.

It was hoped that the mountain natives would send their children to the school but it now appears unlikely. The reasons for this are firstly the school is generally about two days walk from the home village and secondly and of prime importance, the fear of the children contracting Malaria whilst at the coast is upper-most in their minds. Several native officials from the mountain villages made this quite clear to me and urged that the administration establish a school at KIAMBAUI for the inland people. It is a very reasonable suggestion and one that had occurred to me when there was little response from the YAGENON mountain people to the call for pupils. The proposed school would serve a population of more than 1700 in the MOT division and probably another 1300 from the YAGENON division. It is not time to suggest that this area should be considered for the next administration school as there is at least one other census division whose needs are greater, but I do recommend that any further schools on the Number One RAI COAST should be situated inland amongst the heavy mountain population.

Both the Lutheran and Roman Catholic Missions have village schools throughout their spheres of influence. It is difficult to judge the effectiveness of the Lutheran schools as all lessons are conducted in a foreign native language. Many of the students write legibly and a little arithmetic is taught but the standard of the teachers in the latter is lamentably poor. The more advanced pupils are sent to BILIAU where on inspection can be seen men of over twenty years of age, struggling with the problems of standard three subjects. The value of this schooling is negligible and has little practical bearing when attacking the problem of illiteracy of the Territory.

Some effort is now being made in the Roman Catholic village schools to improve the standards and reading from the Papuan Reader (English) is practised. None of the teachers can converse in English although they can understand the simple sentences of that standard reader. A higher school has been opened at GUMFI Mission Station to take the more advanced students from the village schools. The ages of the children is something between nine and twelve and the enrollment stands at twelve. It is hoped that this school will eventually prove to be a valuable addition to the sub-district's educational program.



HEALTH REPORT - MOT CENSUS DIVISION

The health of the area was generally good. No epidemics have been reported from here during the year and the death rate has been normal. One hundred and two natives were forwarded by the patrol to the three aid posts in the area and the Saidor Hospital. Those sent to Saidor were of a more serious nature one patient having a grossly neglected infected leg which had decayed to such an extent that the foot and lower part of the shin had fallen or snapped off. The remainder of the patients were chiefly tropical ulcers (36), sundry sores and cuts (30), and the remainder of scabies, tinea, eye complaints and colds. A further four children sent to Saidor were suffering from malnutrition.

The three Medical Aid Posts in the area are well sited at population centres:

SIBOG Aid Post:

Is staffed by an Aid Post Orderly. Supplies of drugs were checked and were sufficient for about a week but no penicillin supplies were held.

The roofing of the buildings could do with some attention, otherwise they should be satisfactory for another year. The aid post is well laid out with gardens and lawns and is a credit to the orderly in charge, KALABIA of AIYAWA.

The fifteen patients receiving treatment there had returned to their nearby villages for the patrol and were checked in the villages. A further 37 minor complaints were sent to the aid post by the patrol.

MATOKO Aid Post:

I was not pleased with the state of the buildings or the manner in which the dressing room was kept. The latter was untidy and the tables or benches/medical dressings are placed on was thick with dirt and spilled medicine. No medical supplies were held and an excuse was given that the Medical Assistant at SAIDOR permitted them to report three monthly only for supplies. I am not convinced and feel that the Native Medical Orderly WEWARO needs a thorough check from his own department. It was noted that Mr. Radford E.M.A. was also displeased with the state of the aid post when he visited it last year.

The aid post is well situated a few minutes walk from MATOKO village which is the centre of the population lying in the upper reaches of the YANGDAR and MOT Rivers. Recently the medical orderly has been supervising a Mumps epidemic which was declared finished on the 24th February instant.

SORANG Aid Post:

The aid post is staffed by Native Medical Orderly ANIS. Again the supplies were almost exhausted and N.M.O. ANIS explained that he was only awaiting the patrol's visit before visiting SAIDOR to request further supplies.

The buildings are to be replaced when local materials are in sufficient supply, the main shortage at present being roofing material. N.M.C. ANIS has been at SORANG for only two months and I feel a close check should be maintained on his work. He appears to be very young and although keen enough may not have the drive to get village natives in to clean up the gardens and aid post precincts. Many of his patients are treated as out-patients as most of the villages he serves are ~~all~~ within a short walking distance so they are lost as assistants



as assistants in cleaning tasks. The luluai of SORANG village is a helpful official and will assist N.M.O. ANIS if called on.

The natives of MAUWERERE village have put forward a claim for an additional aid post to be set up in their area. At present any patients are sent to the MATOKO Aid Post which is a heavy day's climb to reach it, and quite beyond the capacity of a seriously ill person to attempt. An aid post at MAUWERERE would serve about 900 people from LUSUANG village to BAGALAWA village, the latter people having to go as far afield as SIBOG for medical attention. I suggest that these natives' request should be seriously considered and if necessary a "foreign" native posted as orderly until a local candidate can be trained. Difficulty has already been experienced in obtaining a native capable of attending the LAE medical school from this area. One native suggested to me during the patrol was scarcely able to understand "pidgin" and could not therefore be considered.

The low standard of education in the sub-district has been a leading factor in our failure to supply suitable orderlies for the aid posts. Only the aid post at SIBOG is staffed by a fully trained Aid Post Orderly and I feel that the standard of the aid posts showed the need for the better trained orderlies.

POLICE REPORT - MOT PATROL.

Appendix "E"

- Reg. No. 2534 L/Cpl. YAMANGOPA: A capable N.C.O. Carries out orders fully and keeps good discipline amongst the police.
- Reg. No. 8347 Const. DAUN: A fair constable who has improved with each patrol. Can now be relied on to carry out a task alone. Bearing and discipline good.
- Reg. No. 8530 Const. KAUBA: To my mind the outstanding young constable of this detachment. Thoroughly reliable, a hard worker and has excellent bearing. However he is still prone to moodiness which he shall have to learn to control before promotion can be considered.
- Reg. No. 8779 Const. GEGU: A very good constable but having a little too much levity at times. A good worker and generally very reliable. Bearing and conduct excellent.
- Reg. No. 9815 Const. ANDINIK: A smart constable but much too over bearing with the local natives. Could never gain their confidence with his present attitude. Other wise a promising member of the detachment who is trying very hard to do a good job. Bearing very good.
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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

MDT CENSUS DIVISION, SAIDOR, MADANG.

YEAR 1957-58

Govt. Publ.—5438/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F			
		10-14		15-45		10-16		15-45		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
MATOKO	24.2.58	11	4	2										2	5	1	1	6		7				2		16	52	22	45	3	41	2.2	45	52	45	54	211
MAUWERERE	20.2.58	6	5	1	1									2	1			5		4				3		19	57	14	40	3	37	2.0	51	40	56	60	219
MOBAP	2.3.58	1	3																							3	10	5	10	1	9	2.6	9	16	11	10	46
MUNIANA	25.2.58	1	1											3	3			5								8	26	6	17	2	16	1.7	14	15	24	25	84
KAMBA	28.2.58	6	6	1												4	3	8		5				3		11	46	10	36	2	33	2.1	26	27	38	39	146
REITE		4	1	1														8								8	28	6	20		17	1.9	21	14	21	23	87
SARI	21.2.58	2	1	1	1									8	6											9	19	6	12	1	11	1.5	14	14	21	17	66
SERIANC	27.2.58		1															4		3						3	22	4	14	1	10	1.9	11	11	18	17	64
SIGOO	13.2.58	3	2											1	1			1		1		1		2		4	34	5	26	2	25	1.3	17	13	33	28	96
SILANING			4													1	1	2		1		1		3		9	22	3	21	1	14	2.0	13	17	22	23	82
SINDAMA	14.2.58	2	2											2	2			2						3		9	33	4	28		21	1.2	16	12	34	32	99
SINGOR	4.3.58					1								3	2			1		3		1		2		2	15	4	9		6	2.1	10	6	12	11	46
SINAGEL	11.2.58	2	1																	3		3				5	17	6	11	1	12	2.1	6	14	23	15	61
SOR	10.3.58		3		1													8		1		4				6	27	4	22	2	19	1.4	11	15	24	27	91
SORANG	1.3.58	4	2		1									2	1			4		1				1		6	46	7	28		21	1.8	22	18	41	30	118
SWIT	6.3.58	4	4					1								2	2	4				2	1	2		4	37	7	26	2	26	2.4	20	29	37	33	128
SWAI	14.2.58	1	1													1		1		1						2	12	1	9		9	2.0	9	3	11	10	35
WAG	7.3.58	2	4			1	1											1		1		14	7			7	40	7	26	5	18	2.8	19	21	46	32	141



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58

MOT CENSUS DIVISION, SAIDOR, MADANG.

Govt. Print—5438/L54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																																															
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average of Family	Child		Adults																																											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F																																										
AIYAWA	15.2.58	2	2					1						3	4	N.M.	6	5																	1	2																	15	50	10	33	5	30	1.6	25	25	46	41	145																		
AMUN	11.3.58		1											1	1		1																																					3	29	6	19	1	15	1.5	7	15	31	26	82																	
ASANG	1.3.58	2				1								2							1		6	1																														3	6	35	6	21	17	2.2	18	16	29	23	96																	
BAGALAWA	18.2.58	5	1											1		N.M.	3	5																																				4	27	12	20	3	21	2.2	22	20	27	22	91																	
BILIAH	5.2.58	2	2											1			2	1			3		3																															3	2	9	35	10	26	1	25	2.8	26	25	34	30	126															
BILONG	17.2.58	3	5	1										2	3	N.M.	7	16			2		1																														3	1	1	23	65	21	42	3	37	2.3	65	49	72	59	250															
BUSAKA	12.2.58																																																					1			2	17	3	12	1	"	1.1	4	4	18	14	41														
DAMDIN	27.2.58	5	2					2		1				1	1						7	1	1																														2		7	31	10	20	2	17	2.1	21	21	25	27	105																
GABUMI	15.2.58	2												1							4		2																														1		5	9	3	15		14	1.4	10	7	14	19	57																
GALEK	4.2.58	3	1											2			1																																				3	4	6	27	7	15	3	15	2.5	20	16	28	18	90																
GUHUNGA	24.2.58	5	2	2				1						1	2	N.M.	1	3																																			1		1	4		1	1	4										8	25	"	19	1	19	3.0	26	23	25	21	100	
KIAMBANI	25.2.58	1	4											4	1	N.M.		3					1		10		2																										1		10	38	15	37	3	36	1.8	23	34	27	43	140																
KOIAKU	3.3.58	1	1	1										1							1		1																																																8	21	3	14	1	13	1.8	17	10	20	16	65
KOKI	3.3.58	2	3											1							2																																1		8	15	4	16	2	17	1.9	15	15	16	19	68																
KUMBURUNKU	2.2.58	5	5											1		N.M.	3	16					1		5		5																																												16	53	2	42	3	35	1.9	36	42	47	57	192
LUSHANG	25.2.58	2						1						2									4																														8	4	6	10		9	2.2	13	11	11	14	53																		
MAIBANGI	26.2.58	3	1	2										3									2		4																												2		17	33	9	28	1	20	1.7	26	22	32	34	122																
MASI	2.3.58	3	1											2									2		1																												5	39	12	23	1	23	1.5	16	19	43	27	108																		





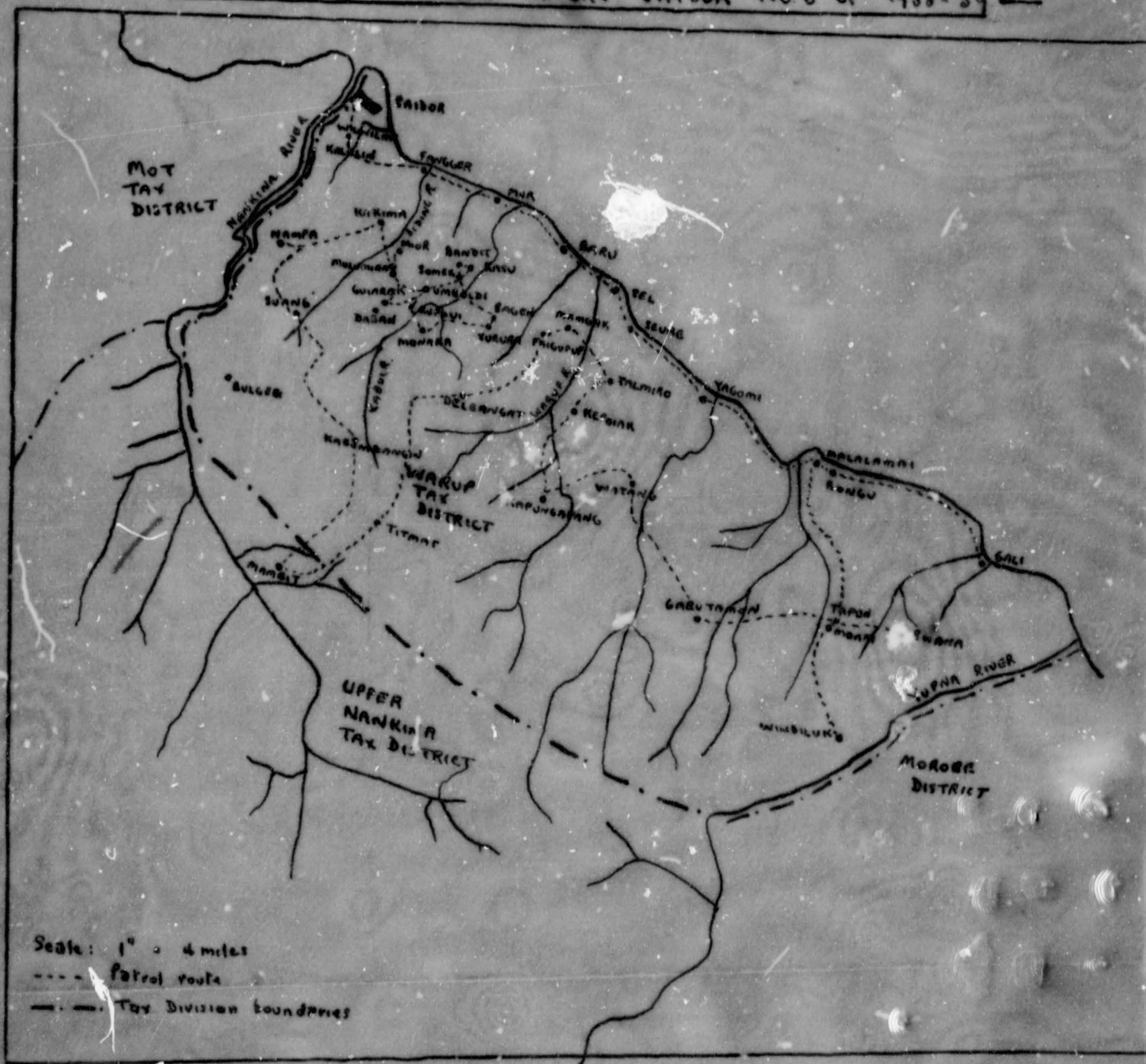
STORES TAKEN ON P/TROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police & N.M.P.	Issues to Carriers & Passengers	Payment of Carriers* TRADE	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
RICE	336 lb.	200	56				80
W/MEAL	56 -	21					35
SUGAR	35 ✓	27					8
BISCUITS	25 ✓	25					NIL
SALT	11 2/3 ✓	6	1	87			18
TEA	4 ✓	1					3
SOAP	6 ✓	5 1/2					2
MARGERINE	36 ✓	24					12
TOBACCO	40 ✓	5		22	5		8 NILE
MATCHES	144 Box	28		81			35 Box
MEAT	76 tin	65	8				23 tin.
BLADES RAZOR	200			51	80		64
CARTIDGES	50	2					33
MIRRORS 10x8	6				2		4
" 6x10	1			1			NIL
FISH LINE NO. 36	1	1					NIL
BATTERIES	12	11					1
LAMPS TILLEY SPARES							
GENERATOR	2	1					1
MANTLES	4	1					3
SANDSOAP	1						1
TOILET	2	2					NIL
PIPES SMOKING	3			3			NIL
		PATROL EXPENSES					
TRADE ETC				15-10-0.			
CASH.				8-7-3			
		TOTAL		23-17-3			





— TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No 6 OF 1958-59 —





30-10-82.

8th July, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 6 - 1957-58.  
SALDOR.

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

Your covering memorandum adequately covers the contents of the Patrol Report.

It is gratifying to note that the people are, in the Upper Mankina area, becoming more settled.

I am particularly interested in the modus operandi being adopted to bring about the arrest of AI-IN and feel that it will be successful.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 1958

30-10-58

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. M.30/3

DJP.WEB

Department of Native Affairs,  
MADANG.

26th June, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Saidor. No.6 of 1957/58

WARUP Tax District - Saidor by A.D.O.

K.W. Dyer

Attached hereto please find the abovenamed together with two copies of a covering memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Saidor.

I refer you to your memo N.A. 11-9-7 of the 21st May, 1958, to the Secretary, Department of Territories, Canberra which was minuted to this office. I consider that Mr. Dyer's report adequately answers the query.


The policy being initiated by Mr. Dyer in settling the area down I consider is working out very well, and I agree with him that it would be precipitous to attempt to arrest AI-IN again at this stage. I also feel that after a couple more patrols, as Mr. Dyer suggests, AI-IN will have enough pressure put upon him by his people that he will voluntarily give himself up, particularly if the people are encouraged to put the pressure on him.

The question of the price being paid for coffee is being taken up with the District Agricultural Officer.

Copies of the relevant sections of the report have been passed to the District Medical Officer, District Education Officer and the District Agricultural Officer.

Memorandum of Patrol forms, etc., are now to hand at Saidor, and this will be the last report in the old style except where it is laid down that the old style will still be used.

Enclosed also please find claims for travelling and camping allowances for your approval for payment.

  
(B.J. Parry)  
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MS P/R No. 6 of 1957/58

Sub-District Office,  
Saidor, Madang District.

28th May, 1958.

District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 of 1957/58 - K.W.DYER

Attached hereto please find a report of my recent patrol to the WARUP TAX DISTRICT of the Saidor Sub-District.

Department of Native Affairs Circular Instruction No. 267 of 24/3/58 has been read with interest - "Memorandum of Patrol" forms however have not yet been received so this particular report has been submitted in the old form.

Progress in the WARUP area has been good - the main problem in the settled villages is still the further promotion of cash crops and the building up of the economy. As for the "unsettled" area the results accomplished so far are most heartening. The staff position does not permit the necessary time to carry out an all out attempt to arrest AI-IN nor do I think it advisable at the moment. It is far preferable to consolidate the influence already obtained over the natives of the area before attempting the arrest of AI-IN. Given further time I would not be at all surprised if AI-IN came in voluntarily during the next 18 months - if not, then the further consolidation of influence throughout the area will help in his ultimate arrest.

Tax was collected throughout the area without incident. Partial exemptions were granted throughout the sub-coastal area where the people could not afford more than 5/- and total exemptions for a period of 2 to 3 years were granted to natives whose names were recorded as new names.

I think that a 10 to 14 day patrol should be conducted through the "unsettled" area late this year - this is most important as the next census patrol in 12 months time is a long time to leave these people without a visit. However the census of other "tax divisions" has yet to be completed by the end of 1958 and whether or not a visit to the WARUP can also be fitted in will depend entirely on staff made available.

Claims in respect of Camping Allowance for the patrol and Travelling allowance for time spent in Madang are attached hereto.

(Signed) K.W. DYER.

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
Saidor, Madang District.

26th May 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 of 1957/58

WARUP TAX DISTRICT - SAIDOR - MADANG DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting Patrol:- K.Y.Eyer, Assistant District Officer.  
Area Patrolled:- WARUP TAX DISTRICT  
Objects of Patrol:-  
(1) Compilation of Census  
(2) Tax Collections.  
(3) Extension of government influence  
(4) General Routine.  
Duration of Patrol:- 31/3/58 to 24/4/58  
5/5/58 to 22/5/58 (Forty three days)  
Last Patrol to Area:- D.N.A. - last census settled villages October 1956  
D.N.A. - Unsettled portion WARUP - Sep/Oct 1957  
P.H.D. September 1957.  
Personnell Accompanying patrol:- 7 members R.P & N.G.C.  
1 Native Medical Orderly  
1 Native agricultural trainee - to 24th April only.

--- ooo ---

INTRODUCTION:-

The WARUP Tax District is bounded by the lower portion of the MANKINA River on the West, the YUPNA River on the East, The Coast on the North and the "divide" between the MANKINA River System and the Coastal River system on the South. Most villages have been well settled for some time but there has been one area around the KABUI and WARUP River headwaters that have been classed in previous reports as "unsettled". A number of natives from this "unsettled" area were contacted by a special patrol in September last year - they were visited again on this patrol and some 264 new names added to the census. The reception everywhere was most pleasing and the patrol met with considerable success in extending government influence and control over this hitherto very "unsettled" area.

DIARY:

March 31st :- Per Land Rover to WILWILAN/KALALIN. Village inspection, Census and Tax Collection (T.C.). Patrol stores etc sent on by vehicle to MUR village. Self returned SAIDOR.  
April 1st :- Proceeded FANGGER. Inspection, Census and T.C. Thence to MUR village - inspection, census and T.C. Inspected medical aid post buildings. Slept MUR.  
April 2nd:- To NOM Plantation. Tax collected from NOM labour. Thence to BARU village over NOM Plantation road which is at present a quagmire. Inspection, Census and T.C. BARU. Proceeded on to SEL village - inspected village and slept SEL.



- April 3rd:- At SEL. Census and T.C. Village over-recruited 43.5% A.B. males absent - however birth/death ratio of 13/2 excellent. 1.30 p.m. proceeded to NOM Plantation thence by launch to LAGAP plantation - collected tax from LAGAP labour. Proceeded to Saidor arriving 6 p.m.
- April 4th  
to  
April 8th Easter holidays.
- April 9th:- To SEURE. Inspection, census and T.C. This village also over-recruited. Numerous petty matters settled. Slept SEURE.
- April 10th:- To YAGOMI - village inspection, census and T.C. Slept YAGOMI.
- April 11th:- To MALALAMAI village inspecting MALALAMAI government school buildings at the school en route. Village inspection, Census and T.C. MALALAMAI and BONGA. Slept MALALAMAI.
- April 12th:- To GALI village per canoe. Inspection, census and T.C. Returned to MALALAMAI village by road passing through KORORO (S.D.A. Mission sk school area), BONGA medical aid post and BONGA village en route. slept MALALAMAI.
- April 13th:- At MALALAMAI. Conference of village officials re improvement school buildings MALALAMAI school. Otherwise patrol rested.
- April 14th:- Departed MALALAMAI 6.45 a.m. for TAPEN arriving 11.15 a.m. (Cargo arrived 3.30 p.m.) Census and T.C. TAPEN village completed 6.30 p.m. Slept TAPEN.
- April 15th:- To BWANA 1 hr. 10 mins. Inspection, Census and T.C. Inspected excellent coffee garden on return to TAPEN. Talks with Rev. Klemm of TAPEN mission during evening. Slept TAPEN. (T.C. Census MOAM)
- April 16th:- Departed 6.30 a.m. for WINDIUK arriving 9.30. Roads very steep and slippery. Inspection of village, T.C. and census. Returned to TAPEN for night.
- April 17th:- Inspected TAPEN and MOAM villages. Great improvement on my visit 2 years ago. Addressed native people. Proceeded to GABUTAMON (3 hrs) inspecting TAPEN medical aid post en route. No great difficulty getting cargo from TAPEN to GABUTAMON but great care should be exercised crossing gorge and to see that rope ladders are in sound condition. Inspection, T.C. and census of GABUTAMON. 10.6% increase population (~~18~~ 18 births 4 deaths) excellent. Slept GABUTAMON.
- April 18th:- Departed GABUTAMON 7 a.m. for YAUTMALAK. Sharp descent for 2 hours thence a further hour over easy grade to YAUT River. Crossed with difficulty and a further 1 1/2 hrs to YAUTMALAK. These people since my last visit had erected a rest house for the patrol. Talks with people and also met several KAPUNGAPANG natives. Slept YAUTMALAK.
- April 19th:- To WATANG (1 1/2 hrs). The YAUTMALAK group (19 natives) entered in WATANG census. Inspection of village and T.C. Returned to YAUTMALAK in steady rain. Carriers for KAPUNGAPANG trip arriving. Slept YAUTMALAK.
- April 20th:- Departed YAUTMALAK 8 a.m. Short climb then a long sharp descent to WARUP River. Crossed and climbed to KAPUNGAPANG arriving 1 p.m. Steady drizzle most of trip - road steep and slippery and many falls. Estimate trip without carriers 2 1/2 hrs. Slept KAPUNGAPANG.
- April 21st:- Initial census of KAPUNGAPANG - 28 new names. Reception here very pleasing as these people completely avoided the last patrol that tried to contact them. A rest house built for the patrol. Slept KAPUNGAPANG.
- April 22nd:- Proceeded to KEPOLAK (4 hrs). Inspected ~~TALMIRO~~ KEPOLAK thence proceeded further 1 hr. to TALMIRO. Census of both villages conducted - new book issued for KEPOLAK - 20 new names plus 29 migrations of TALMIRO natives back to KEPOLAK. Slept TALMIRO.
- April 23rd:- Inspection, T.C. and census TALMIRO completed. Proceeded to MAMGAK village arriving 4.30 p.m. - slept overnight.
- April 24th:- Inspection, Census and T.C. MAMGAK. Village much improved under new Luluai appointed last patrol. Instructions to police re duties for following week including movement of patrol gear to FAIGURUP. Self proceeded to SAIDOR via SEL and Coast road arriving Saidor 5 p.m.



- April 25th:- Anzac Day at Saidor.
- April 26th:- To MADANG for Policy Workshop meeting. Returned SAIDOR May 2nd and resumed patrol Monday May 5th.
- May 5th: Departed SAIDOR 8 a.m. per land rover for SEL village. Bogged twice in NOM plantation. Proceeded from SEL to FAIGURUP in moderate rain arriving FAIGURUP 1.30 p.m. Inspection of village. Census and T.C. commenced but abandoned 4.30 p.m. due extreme cold. Slept FAIGURUP.
- May 6th:- Completed T.C. and census FAIGURUP - 15 new names added and still at least 16 more to come in. Inspected excellent small coffee block of about 400 trees. Departed 12 noon for DELBANGAT arriving 2.30 p.m. Set up camp under canvas and started initial census of 23 natives not previously recorded. Thick fog all day - visibility less than 100 yds. Slept DELBANGAT(3900')
- May 7th:- Heavy overnight rain and showers continued today. New book issued for DELBANGAT village including 26 MONARA village natives returning to this area. Talks with people and supervised establishment of coffee nursery - 250 seeds. YEIYER of TITMAT arrived and advised him I would visit his area tomorrow. Slept DELBANGAT.
- May 8th:- Departed 7 a.m. for TITMAT. Proceeded along divide between KABUI and WARUP Rivers. Not a steep track and by 10 a.m. had climbed only an additional 1400'. Progress slow as track overgrown. One very difficult section of track - a very narrow razor back ridge with land slides on both sides - encountered. Arrived TITMAT 1.30 p.m. and set up camp. Trip 6½ hrs but with cleared track could be done in half this time. Met KABUMDANGIN natives here and arranged to meet this group on the 10th. Expected at least 20 natives at TITMAT but only 9 came forward - stated there are some others in the bush but that they would probably line at KAPUNGAPANG. Heavy fog all day so saw nothing of country. Slept TITMAT.
- May 9th:- 2 more natives appeared for census this morning. Departed 9.30 a.m. and following NANKINA/WARUP Divide had magnificent view of whole NANKINA Valley. Arrived MAMBIT (NANKINA TAX DISTRICT) 12.15 p.m. Distributed some Arabica Coffee seed. Though not in WARUP area the village was lined. This most rewarding - 10 new names recorded for advice of next NANKINA patrol and the KAMEP group of natives were also again contacted. This group first lined at MAMBIT for me in 1956 but could not be contacted at MAMBIT last year. Advised people that a census patrol would be visiting them in a month's time. Friendly discussions with people - slept MAMBIT(4100').
- May 10th:- Departed MAMBIT 6.45 a.m. First 3 hours slow progress over broken country - the headwaters of various tributaries of the NANKINA River. Further 1 hr. gradual incline to 5700'. This point probably less than 2 hours walk from TITMAT by following along KABUI/NANKINA Divide - future patrols could cut through here rather than proceed to MAMBIT. Followed the NANKINA/KABUI Divide for a further 1 hour to a clearing prepared by the KABUMDANGIN natives who are at present living in scattered homesteads in the valley below. Initial census taken of the 26 natives who met the patrol and the names of 9 others who did not come were recorded for future information. The absentees primarily murderer AI-IN, his brother and families. Friendly talks with people directed towards them encouraging AI-IN to come in voluntarily. This group intend forming a village on the Eastern side of the KABUI River between MONARA and TITMAT. Heavy rain late afternoon - slept at this camp site.
- May 11th:- Departed 7.30 a.m. and gradual descent to Norton's camp site (Nankina Patrol - Saidor Patrol Report No. 5 of 1956/57) arriving 8.10 a.m. Thence a gradual descent to junction of GUJARAK and SUANG roads (4200') arriving 10.10. Road overgrown and travelling slow. Thence a sharp descent 1½ hrs to BIDDING River (1700') and a short climb to the new SUANG village arriving 12.10 p.m. Continuous heavy rain from 11.30 p.m. followed by the biggest flood in the BIDDING River this wet season. No rest house - camped under canvas at SUANG. Paid off carriers and provided rations for their return home.



- May 12th:- Remained at SUANG. 30 new names added to census. BULGEBI people from the Nankina side of the BIDDING/NANKINA Divide arrived at SUANG. Initial census of 29 new names - names of 6 others unable to come were recorded for advice of future patrols. These people suggested building a village on the old SUANG village site but discouraged as this not their own ground. People claim their country is too rough and difficult for carriers to reach them where they live at present. These people did line once pre-war somewhere near "Norton's camp site". They own land in this vicinity and suggest that in future they be visited on a ridge that runs towards the NANKINA River from this site. This is sound and patrols could proceed from TITMAT to BULGEBI thence SUANG following the main dividing ranges rather than cutting across the rivers. Slept SUANG.
- May 13th:- Departed 7 a.m. for NAMPA. Stiff 2000' climb and arrived NAMPA 8.10 a.m. Inspection, census and T.C. Light rain commenced 10.30. At 12 noon proceeded to KAKIMA in light rain arriving 1.30 p.m. Census and T.C. conducted in rest house - steady rain falling. Slept KAKIMA.
- May 14th:- Inspected KAKIMA village thence  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hrs to MULUMIANG arriving 8.30 a.m. Continued to MIOR village (30 mins). Inspection Census and T.C. Returned to MULUMIANG arriving 1.30 p.m. - inspection, census and T.C. Inspected flourishing coffee block of about 2 acres.
- May 15th:- To GULARAK (30 mins) arriving 7.45 a.m. Inspection, Census and T.C. of GULARAK and DABAN villages. DABAN people have been residing here for past 12 months but will be returning shortly to their own area about 1 hr. further inland along the KALBUI/BIDDING divide. 57 names recorded in new census book issued to DABAN. These people have settled down well. proceeded to UMBOLDI (25 minutes) arriving 4.30 p.m. Slept overnight.
- May 16th:- To KUPDUI village (15 mins) - inspection, census and T.C. Returned to UMBOLDI 1 p.m. and conducted village inspection, census and T.C. Slept UMBOLDI.
- May 17th:- Proceeded to SOMEK (20 mins). Village inspection, census and T.C. Slept SOMEK.
- May 18th:- Patrol rested at SOMEK.
- May 19th:- To KASU (15 mins) Inspection census and T.C. At 2 p.m. departed for BANDIT (15 mins). Inspection, census and T.C. Returned to SOMEK (10 mins) arriving 6 p.m. in light rain. Slept SOMEK.
- May 20th:- To BAGEN (1 hr) arriving 9 a.m. Inspection, census and T.C. Inspected coffee block of approximately 1 acre. Slept BAGEN.
- May 21st:- To S'BURA (15 mins) arriving 8 a.m. Inspection, census and T.C. Returned to BAGEN thence to MONARA ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs) arriving 4 p.m. Inspection of village. Slept MONARA.
- May 22nd:- Census and T.C. Many migrations to DELBANGAT and ex BAGEN adjusted. Census and T.C. for Tax District completed. AI-AN of KABUNDANGIN visited patrol, also DAMAN of DELBANGAT. Both advised a few additional names of natives not yet recorded but who will report to next patrol. In the case of DELBANGAT these were mainly second wives and families of natives who had already lined. Names recorded for future reference. At 2 p.m. departed for MIOR via KUPDUI and UMBOLDI. Appointment of officials for MIOR discussed with people. Departed 5 p.m. for FANGGER thence SAIDOR arriving 6.30 p.m. Patrol completed.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The situation in the so-called "unsettled" area of the WARUP Tax Division has been dealt with in previous reports - in particular Saidor Patrol Reports No. 5 of 1956/57 and No. 2 of 1957/58. In respect of the "unsettled" area this present patrol was a follow up of the contacts made on the special patrol to the unsettled area in September last year (Vide Saidor Patrol No. 2 of 1957/58). On that patrol the



names of 217 natives were gathered and all but 63 of these contacted. On this current patrol some additional natives were contacted so that in all an additional 264 new names were recorded in the 1957/58 census. Names were also given of some 30 more natives who have not yet come forward - these were not included in the census but the names recorded for the advice of future patrols. The response was most gratifying and I believe that the bulk of the natives scattered throughout the WARUP, KABUI and BADING River headwaters have now come forward. Further brief comments in respect of each group are as hereunder:-

KEPOIAK: Village reformed with 20 new names plus 29 natives returning to KEPOIAK from nearby TALMIRO village. People intending building a village somewhat further than TALMIRO than at present <sup>and</sup> nearer to KAPUNGAPANG. People have settled down well and I believe there are very few natives still to come in in this area.

KAPUNGAPANG:- Reception here most pleasing as these people completely avoided the patrol last September. An initial contact was established with this group early this year through natives from GABUTAMON village. This contact was exploited and a group of 28 natives had built a small settlement, including a rest house, and made the patrol welcome. This group includes several GAGNEP natives. The GAGNEP leader says he has only a few people and wishes to join with KAPUNGAPANG. There are further families not yet recorded in this area - I anticipate the population in this area could reach approximately 60 - however a good start has been made.

DELBANGAT:- TUKUM, the leader of this group was encouraged to visit SAIDOR early this year. The group has settled down well. 23 new names were entered in the census and with 26 native migrations to the area from MONARA this new village should do quite well. Since the patrol visited DELBANGAT the people have reported a ~~IX~~ further 13 new names (mainly of 2nd wives and children) and they claim that these are the only un-censused natives in the area.

TITMAT:- I had expected to see about 20 natives at TITMAT but the final result was only 7 names. 5 others elected to be included in MAMBIT village (NANKINA Tax District) and the other natives are said to have intentions of joining the KAPUNGAPANG group. However I created a TITMAT village though on the face of it it seems ridiculously small. Some 8 or 9 months ago a number of people formed a village at TITMAT and 2 native Lutheran Evangelists moved in from MAMBIT where the mission is firmly entrenched. As a result the TITMAT people scattered and they have let it be known that they want nothing to do with the Lutheran mission. Some of these people have gone to DELBANGAT. Though only 7 strong at the moment I believe the TITMAT village well worth while and will provide a convenient centre for the surrounding area. It is a useful camp site and point of contact for natives on the long stretch between DELBANGAT and MAMBIT and also for scattered family groups living in the WARUP River headwaters between KAPUNGAPANG and TITMAT. Should these families ultimately elect to line at either MAMBIT or KAPUNGAPANG then TITMAT village will hardly be necessary but as a point of contact it should be retained for at least the next 3 years. It is interesting to note that the reaction against the Lutheran Mission evangelists is not limited to TITMAT but applies to all these new areas contacted. The KAPUNGAPANG natives said it was because they did not want "ULAP" evangelists that they scattered and did not come forward before and DELBANGAT are equally emphatic that they do not want the Lutherans. The reason they give is that they have too much work for the Lutherans - they have seen other nearby areas where the people have to cut planks for teacher's houses and the church and then kill a number of pigs for a huge feast when the church is opened. They say they much prefer the Catholics who "build a small school, leave a teacher, and leave them in peace." I have had an assurance from the Rev. Klemm at TAPEN that evangelists will not work in these areas if the people do not want them.

KABUMBANGIN:- This is the group that attacked P.O. Norton's patrol 12 months ago. 26 people were seen by me on this trip and the reception was quite friendly. Absentees are mainly the wanted murderer "AI-IN",



his brother, and their families. I am still hopeful that AI-IN will be encouraged to come forward voluntarily. In view of the unsettled state of this whole area since the murder was committed in 1949 I think it would be most unwise to put too much pressure on the people to secure AI-IN's arrest at present. The aim at present is to settle the area and groups surrounding the KABUNDANGIN and a great measure of success has already been attained. I am quite confident that with one or two more patrols to the area to consolidate gains already made that the wholehearted support of the people will be obtained in any concerted drive made to apprehend AI-IN. Such a move however should not be made until the people are well settled and in the meantime I think there is a good chance that AI-IN can be encouraged to come forward voluntarily.

**BULGEBI:**-29 names were recorded in the initial census for this group. They wanted one of their own people who had been living for some years at GUIARAK to return to BULGEBI and be their leader. This native ONDIEI speaks pidgin and at GUIARAK has had much contact with Saidor and the coast and the move should be a good one. There are a few isolated families still to come in for census in this area but I do not think the total village population will exceed 50. The KAMEP people to the South of BULGEBI now live at MAMBIT so I do not think there are any major groups of population not contacted in this area.

**DABAN:**- All the DABAN people seem to have been contacted and a book was issued for the 57 people of this village.

Of the other small groups of people contacted and included in the current census the YAUTMALAK people have been included with WATANG. BAMBANGAT and BUSUKAR people have been included with FAIGURUP. There are several families in the BUSUKAR area that have not yet come in. The SUANG census was increased by 30 names and most of this group now seems to have been recorded.

In general I am most gratified with the result. The area is settling down well and administration influence firmly established. When the arrest of AI-IN is accomplished I foresee no further difficulties with this area.

In the settled villages I noted a general improvement over my visit of 2 years ago. This applies particularly to housing and the planting of grass on eroded village sites. Villages were clean but latrines were well below necessary hygiene standards. In ~~fact~~ practically every village it was necessary to give instructions for renewing latrines and police will be checking shortly to see that the work has been carried out.

Some progress has been obtained in the economic sphere. Good coconut plantings have been made in the BONGA/MALALAMAI area and along the coast I estimate some 10,000 coconuts have been planted in the past 2 years. The bulk of the population however resides on the sub-coastal belt at altitudes of between 1000 and 2500 feet, and a suitable cash crop for these people is more difficult. <sup>coffee</sup> Blocks of about 1 acre have been planted under the direction of D.A.S.F. at MULUMIANG, BAGEN and FAIGURUP. All other groups had been advised to wait until the results of the established blocks could be seen. The established coffee is only about 1 year old but seems to be doing well and the agricultural officer, Saidor, is shortly going to inspect it and advise whether it is advisable or not to immediately extend this cash crop to other sub-coastal villages. Some rice is ~~grown~~ and the people seem genuinely proud of their efforts but the blocks are generally very small and the cash they receive from rice does not at present make any significant contribution to their money income.

Coffee is growing well in the TAPEN area where estimated present production is about 1000 lbs per annum. This coffee is bought by the Lutheran Mission. Over the past 2 years the price paid to producers has dropped from 3/- to a current 2/- per lb which seems low. Enquiries to see whether D.A.S.F. or the Co-operative Societies can arrange for better prices will be made. A co-operative Society at MALALAMAI could buy coffee from this area and also potatoes which could be supplied in relatively large quantities both from the TAPEN area and the UPPER NANKINA area. At present these people will not bring supplies to SAIDOR because of the time necessary on the coast and their subsequent sickness on return to their village.

Crime in the area is negligible - the only cases coming before the ~~native~~ Court for Native Affairs being for disobeying the order of an official. I was however surprised to find a Japanese rifle (in operating order and fully loaded) hidden in the roof of a house in TAPEN village. This rifle had been used by the Aid Post orderly at TAPEN to shoot pigs and charges in respect of these offences are still pending.

The government schools at SAIDOR and MALALAMAI are first class and most villages in the WARUP have 1 or more children at a government school. The villages of BONGA, MALALAMAI and YAGONI are particularly fortunate in having between them a total of 29 boys and 18 girls at the MALALAMAI school. The people are co-operating fully in supporting the schools of which they are very proud. The children are young enough to make their education over a number of years well worth while. The SAIDOR school is now in its 3rd year and the MALALAMAI school in its 2nd so that they are well established and it should not be many more years before there will be some natives with sufficient education to assist in the development and advancement of the area.

#### CENSUS:-

There was a 10.2% increase in the 1957/58 census made up of a 7.8% increase due to new names recorded and 2.7% increase excess of births over deaths less a 0.3% excess of migrations out of the area. The excess of births (200) over deaths (110) was particularly pleasing.

The area as a whole is not over-recruited but there has been chronic and serious over-recruitment of several coastal villages and recommendations will be made for their closure.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

Over the past 2 years a coast road has been opened from SAIDOR to the WARUP River. At present the NOM Plantation section of this road is a quagmire - with improvement to this section the road could be used by 4 wheel drive vehicles for most of the year.

The extension of this road beyond the WARUP river is possible only if a section of about 200 yards of cliffs can be blasted between SEL and SEURE. If this can be overcome the road could be extended to MALALAMAI with very little trouble. The cliffs have been inspected by a road supervisor from Madang and I understand that it would take about 6 months of work to make a proper job but that a temporary road could be blasted out in 2 days. A portable "jack hammer" is an essential requirement and efforts will be made to obtain the services of a specialist to get this job done.

Tracks generally between villages have been maintained in reasonable condition. For the advice of future patrols I would suggest the following route to cover the new villages: From GABUTAMON proceed direct to WATANG, KAPUNGAPANG, KEPOIAK, TALMIRO then commence another circuit from SUBURA to DELEANGAT, YABUMDANGIN (who will be on the Eastern side of the KABUI River) then follow the mountain divides around through TITMAT, BULGEBI, SUANG and NAMPA to KAKIMA. At present this appears the best route and gives a good coverage of the area.

The track from MAMBIT to SAIDOR via GUIARAK will provide an excellent outlet for produce from the NANKINA area and it is hoped that natives will clear this track in the near future. Now that the area has settled down it is anticipated that this track will be used much more than hitherto.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE: See appendices to this report.

#### CONCLUSION:-

There are still some isolated families living in the area who are not, as yet, included in the census but by far the greater proportion of natives in the unsettled area have been contacted and they are settling down extremely well. The future advancement and prosperity of the area as a whole will depend primarily on the speed and extent of cash crop development which is being promoted in the area.

*(Handwritten signature)*  
(K. W. Dyer)

Assistant District Officer.



MEDICAL AND HEALTH: WARUP TAX DIVISION.

Native Medical Orderly MASIA accompanied the patrol - his services and conduct were very good.

Health generally throughout the area was quite good. 25 natives were sent to the TAPEN medical aid post for treatment and 4 natives nearer to SAIDOR sent to the Saidor Native Hospital (the MUR aid post being closed down).

Cases sent to Saidor were as hereunder:-

Tropical Ulcers	13	( 2 very bad ones)
Sores	8	
? Malnutrition	4	
Abcesses	2	
Burns	2	
Scabies	3	
Sundry	<u>14</u>	36.

Natives in the area had been aware of the patrol's arrival and there is no doubt that because of this many natives sought treatment at SAIDOR and had returned to their village just before the patrol arrived.

264 natives whose names were recorded in the census on this patrol have not had "anti-yaws" injections but the situation is now such that injections could be given on a subsequent patrol if thought desirable or necessary. No incidence of yaws was found among these people.

Brief comments on Medical Aid Posts in the area are as hereunder:-

TAPEN MEDICAL AID POST:

Buildings in good order and supplies of drugs sufficient.

PONGA MEDICAL AID POST

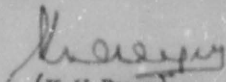
Covers an area of only about 600 people. Buildings satisfactory and drugs sufficient.

MUR MEDICAL AID POST:

I was surprised to find that this aid post had been closed down several months ago - the apparent reason being "retrenchment" by P.H.D. Though the closest aid post to the SAIDOR native hospital this aid post can serve some 2000 natives within a radius of 4 to 5 hours walk from MUR. It is true that walking time is not much longer to SAIDOR but I am sure that the cost of maintaining the MUR Aid Post would not be as great as hospitalising the natives at SAIDOR. Furthermore, if natives who could be treated at the aid post have to come to the Native Hospital at Saidor this creates a further un-necessary burden on the european medical staff at Saidor. MUR can be reached by road from SAIDOR and its supervision from SAIDOR is relatively easy.

I understand from the medical assistant now at Saidor that efforts are being made to re-open this aid post. I fully support him in these efforts and urge that the aid post be re-established as soon as possible.

The patrol recorded 200 births as against 110 deaths which was very pleasing. A large number of the newly born infants were born at the Saidor hospital and the parents hold birth certificates. The infant welfare work carried out in this area during the past year or two has been outstanding and merits the highest praise.

  
(K.W. Dyer)

Assistant District Officer.

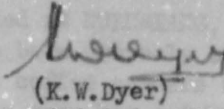
EDUCATION - WARUP TAX DISTRICT.

With Administration schools established at MAIALAMAI and SAIDOR and a european officer posted to the area a good start has been made in the field of native education. Most villages in the WARUP tax district have at least one child at a government school - some fortunate villages have more (Bonga 20; Malalamai 14 and Yagomi 13). Generally however enrollments have had to be restricted to allow students from as wide an area as possible to attend.

An inspection was made of the buildings at the MAIALAMAI school which had been reported as being in a very bad condition. It was found that though a number of posts were of inferior timber and had rotted the buildings generally were reasonable. Native teacher ZUKAPA had a detailed plan drawn up for new buildings and an improved lay out. In a conference with the village officials of the area they decided to rebuild the buildings using a more durable timber for posts and also using the bamboo blinds, moratta thatch and lambom from the old buildings. This, when completed, should ensure better school buildings at MAIALAMAI and the general effect of the new lay out should be quite pleasing.

No noticeable improvement has been noticed in the mission effort towards better educational facilities. The S.D.A. Mission have a good type of teacher at their school at KORORO - the head teacher is an educated Papuan - they are finding it difficult however to retain pupils. Very few Saidor natives attend - most students come from the MADANG CENTRAL and BOGIA Sub Districts. The pupils at this school are fully grown youths - in my opinion too old to benefit very much from the education offered.

The Lutheran Mission schools have not qualified for the government grant in aid and the main immediate result seems to be that the native teacher's pay - already small - has been further cut. Some appear to be receiving only £2 p.a. or less. The Catholic Mission pay their Catechist teachers at least 25/- per month but their main difficulty is retaining teachers - the Catholic village schools have a long way to go before they will be officially recognised and in the meantime nothing much can be expected of them than that the pupils will learn to read and write in pidgin english. I cannot foresee any marked improvement in the standard of mission education offered to the village native children for some years yet.



(K.W. Dyer)  
Assistant District Officer.



AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK: WARUP TAX DISTRICT.

Native agricultural trainee TIANGO accompanied the patrol but was returned to SAIDOR after 3 weeks - his services being quite unsatisfactory and useless. His work is quite unreliable and his conduct not good. I understand that the agricultural officer Saidor has also had difficulties with him and that he will be dismissed.

I estimate that some 10,000 coconut palms have been planted along the WARUP Coast over the past 2 years. This is quite a good effort but much more could yet be done.

Rice production has not been on a very large scale though the villages concerned really seem quite proud of what I consider a very small effort. Over the past 12 months there have been some difficulties with pests and poor germination of seed and the agricultural officer has done everything possible to overcome these difficulties. Every encouragement has been given to these people to plant rice but the fact remains that it is not a very popular crop - nor, under existing techniques, is it a profitable one for the natives. Individual plots after the initial communal effort of clearing the necessary land is being advocated and every effort being made to encourage the natives to plant larger areas.

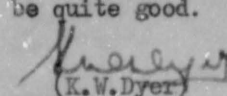
Coffee production in the mountains of the TAPEN area has now reached an estimated 1000 lbs per annum. A very good coffee block was seen at BWANA and these people are the keenest producers in this group. There appears to be great scope for the extensive planting of coffee in this area. The Lutheran Mission told me that from a large number of coffee samples ~~sent~~ from all their mission stations sent to Australia for testing the TAPEN and MINGENDE coffee ranked the best. All the coffee in the area is at present bought by the Lutheran Mission at TAPEN - the price paid to the producer has fallen to 2/- per lb. which seems rather low. BWANA natives had been holding 70 lbs of coffee and asked the government to buy it. I believe there should be some alternative marketing arrangement so that competitive prices prevail and the producer obtains the best price available. Marketing through a native co-operative society would seem to be the best solution.

The Lutheran Mission also buys corn at 2½d per lb and european vegetables (potatoes, cabbage etc) at 1½d per lb. Potato production could be considerably expanded provided marketing facilities could be provided. The best outlet would be through a co-operative located on the coast at MALALAMAI but efforts to date to establish a society here have failed because of the lack of suitable native staff.

Coffee blocks have been established at MULUMLANG, BAGEN and FAIGUREP in the sub-coastal area of the WAJUP. These have been properly established under the supervision of an agricultural officer and the coffee appears to be doing well. The extension of this crop to other villages in the area has not been encouraged pending an assessment of the results of the trial blocks. Villages are mainly between 1000 and 2500 feet and this area appears to be a "marginal" one for both arabica and robusta types coffee. The agricultural officer is visiting the area again shortly and it may be possible to assess the desirability of extending coffee to the other villages immediately or to await further developments.

I feel quite sure that these people wish to develop coffee and that much will be done when advised to go ahead. Varieties of european vegetables have been tried in this area but the elevation appears to be a little low for potatoes and other crops fared badly during the wet season.

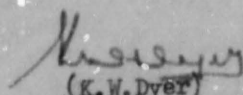
Pigs and fowls are the ~~main~~ only livestock there being a few of each in each village but nowhere were they plentiful. The condition of village dogs, pitiable in some other areas, was found in the WARUP to be quite good.

  
(K.W. Dyer)  
Assistant District Officer.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 of 1957/58 - APPENDIX "D"

REPORT ON MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL - WARUP TAX DISTRICT.

- Reg. No. 5100 B Sgt. NAMORA: A disappointment on patrol - seems to have completely lost all drive and initiative. This has been characteristic of his work generally for the past 12 months - is being transferred to another station within the next few months.
- Reg. No. 3878 Const. TUNCELIN: An experienced, sound and reliable constable - always useful but not spectacular.
- Reg. No. 6423 Const. TAY:- An experienced and reliable constable who has considerable influence over other members of the detachment. His work on this patrol particularly good and his assistance with the primitive people contacted in the "unsettled" section of the WARUP was outstanding. He has been doing consistently good work on patrols over the past 12 months and will be recommended for an N.C.O. course.
- Reg. No. 8591 Const MULIMBA:- Has, at SAIDOR, had a considerable amount of patrol work and is now an experienced, useful and generally reliable constable but has no special attributes.
- Reg. No. 8607 Const. KOHAIN:- New to the SAIDOR detachment and his first patrol in this sub-district. His keenness and enthusiasm were particularly noticeable. Found to be reliable but with no special attributes.
- Reg. No. 8771 Const. CHIUNE:- Has had considerable experience in patrol work at SAIDOR. A useful constable who is capable of very good work but has a tendency to be lazy particularly when not under direct supervision.
- Reg. No. 9836 Const. ARTANG:- Most junior member of the Saidor detachment. Bearing and conduct very good - found to be reliable and his work on this patrol promises well for the future.

  
(K.W. Dyser)  
Assistant District Officer.



TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT SAIDOR No. 6 of 1957/58 - APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - WARUP TAX DISTRICT.

Village:	Ialuai:	Tultul:	Medical Tultul.
143 BAGEN	OMDA	BALMA	ULB
144 BANDIT	TULOR	SIBANG	
145 BARU	BULAULAU	LILAU	
146 BONGA	MONA	SARANG	KIGROME
147 BWANA	LEGO	DANGWAN	
148 DABAN	WANDEBO <i>bbb</i>		
149 DELBANGAT		DAMAN	
150 FAIGURUP	PO-AFA	ATUS	ARAMANDUM
151 PANGGER	KOSI		KANGKANG
152 GABUTAMON	KAPUNGOR		
153 GALI	RANAU	BAU	SINGTAU
154 GULARAK	BANGAM		
155 KABUMDANGIN	AI-AN <i>bbb</i>		
156 KAKLIA	KELJAM	SIKSAK	NINADEI
157 KALALIN		DIKIN	NIMPA
158 KAPUNGAPANG	DUWENG <i>bbb</i>		
159 KASU	SINDANA	FUGUL	TAPEN
160 KUPDUI	NO-UK XX	WARARO	SOLA
161 MALALAMAI	OURI	BUKAKA XX	AMOI
162 MANGAK	TETU	DOI	
163 MIOR	KUTNA XX	KORNI XX	AINGANDEI
164 MOAM	GWAU-AN		
165 MOWARA	ANAM XX	SUMUNDA XX	
166 MUTAJMIANG	BILLAM XX	TENDANG	KILIAN
167 MUR	DAWIAI	(KASAN	
		(FATALA	
168 NAMPA	SIKIRAN	ELIA	BALIKKI
169 SEL	TAGAGA	KILIU	MESAM
	TABERMUNG	TALANI	KERKER
170 SEURE	TUNGOR	MARUN	URAMALA
172 SUANG	SINANG		
173 SUBURA	MIANI XX	MIEN	
174 TALMIRO	GURUT	UNIPO	SIPU
175 TAPEN	DUBWOT	PARUN	
176 TMBOLDI	UNG DAN XX		
177 WATANG	ULAVI	DAIM	
		AGALOT XX	
178 WILWILAN	KELLA	BAI-IGA	
179 WINDILUK	NETUP	KANTO	
180 YAGOMI	BAGASANA	NAPAN	TEBMAIOK
181 TITMAT	YEIYER <i>bbb</i>		
182 KEPOLAK	BALABILIM		
183 BUI TEBI	ONDIEI <i>bbb</i>		

*bbb* denotes appointment to new villages on trial basis only - firm recommendations not yet made.

XX denotes appointments recommended by this patrol.

--- oOo ---

*K. W. Dyer*  
 (K. W. Dyer)  
 Assistant District Officer.







# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER WARUP TAX DISTRICT

YEAR 1957-1958

[O = NEW NAMES]

— SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT — MADANG DISTRICT (No 19) —

GOVT. FORM 4128/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Present	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M		F	M			F	M+F	
		MS																																						
143	BASEN	20.5.58	7	5			1							1	1					2	2							7	31	6	30		26	25	23	23	33	35	119	
144	BANDIT	19.5.58	1											3						3	2							3	19	6	17	2	17	1.3	8	7	18	20	58	
145	BARU	2.4.58		1										1	1				5	3							1	1	19	4	14	1	14	1.3	4	9	13	18	53	
146	BONGA	11.4.58	6	1										1	2				1	4	3	2	2	1	10	10	1	10	30	15	25	1	27	25	23	17	28	32	129	
147	BWANA	15.4.58	6	5															1	1							13	33	10	26	4	22	2.2	28	20	41	38	127		
148	DABAN	15.5.58																										6	15	5	10		7	3.3	10	12	2	13	57	
149	DELBANGAT	7.5.58																										1	20	4	9		6	1.8	6	9	2	10	49	
150	FANGURUP	6.5.58	1	1																								6	32	4	26	2	18	1.6	10	10	25	29	85	
151	FANGGER	1.4.58	2																									3	22	3	11	1	8	1.3	6	6	18	13	52	
152	GABUTAMON	17.4.58	9	9	1																							25	51	14	48	4	39	2.6	51	40	64	58	219	
153	GALI	12.4.58	2	3																								7	25	5	18	1	13	2.0	13	18	23	21	89	
154	GUIARAK	15.5.58	1	1																								1	25	4	12		10	1.4	6	9	24	12	56	
155	KABUMBANIN	10.5.58																											4	6	1	4		1	4.0	10	1	10	5	26
156	KAKIMA	13.5.58	4	3																									2	38	4	17		17	1.7	16	10	34	18	90
157	KALALIN	31.3.58		1																									2	20	1	15		12	1.6	3	12	21	17	58
158	KARINGARANA	21.4.58																											2	14		7		6	0.7	4	1	16	7	28
159	KASU	19.5.58	3	2																									8	36	12	32	3	21	2.7	20	24	36	43	129
160	KUPDUI	16.5.58	3	2																									3	20	6	15		13	1.3	13	7	19	22	56



STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					V.O's Gifts etc.	Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
Rations: Police 364 Ration Units; DASF & PHD rations supplied by departments; Not included below.								
Rice	448 lbs		360				88	
Meat	144 tins		76				68	
Salt	112 lbs		25	21	10	56	-	
Tobacco	32 lbs		15		2	15	-	
Matches	432 bx				50	130	252	
Bangles	24					5	19	
Beads	2 lbs				1/4	3/4	1	
Blades razor	300				60	100	140	
Cartridges SG	50	15					35	
H/Chiefs trade	2					1	1	
Knives clasp	2					1	1	
Lamp Tilley:-								
Glass	1						1	
Mantles	3					2	1	
Vapourisers	2					1	1	
Washer set	1					1	-	
Mirrors	4					2	2	
Paint face	1					1/2	1/2	
Pipe smoking	2					2	-	
Torch bulbs	3					1	2	
Torch batteries	24	24					-	
Tomahawks	2					1	1	
<u>Expenses Patrol:-</u>								
Cash Pmt carriers(V302-3)						£33.18.0		
Stores:-						38.18.3		
						<u>72.16.3</u>		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED

23 JUL 1958

30/1/7-18

JBP:cm

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. M.30-3

Department of Native Affairs,  
MADANG.

22nd. July, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol No.7 of 1957/58, Upper Nankina  
Saidor Sub-District.

Attached please find Memorandum of Patrol,  
together with two copies of the Census figures covering  
the recent Patrol conducted by Mr. J.E. Norton.

(J.B. Page)

a/District Officer



JBP:cm

M.30/3

Department of Native Affairs,  
MADANG.

22nd. July, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,  
Saidor Sub-District,  
SAIDOR.

Patrol No.7 of 1957/58, Upper Nankina  
Saidor Sub-District.

Receipt is acknowledged of the Memorandum of Patrol conducted by Mr. J.E. Norton. It is pleasing to see that the area appears a little more settled and that Mr. Norton was able to list a further 59 new names during this Patrol.

The Patrol appears to have been well conducted. The form and content of this Memorandum of Patrol appears to be quite satisfactory and to conform to requirements of Circular Instruction 267, except for the following minor points. When forwarding copies of correspondence arising from the Patrol, would you please ensure that you forward three copies of correspondence that requires to be forwarded outside the District. I refer in particular to your MS.14/3 being recommendations for appointment for Luluais and your MS.25/1 being Police Report for the Commissioner of Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

A copy of the Contingency for the payment of camping allowance is to be attached to a copy forwarded to Headquarters.

(J.B. Page)

a/District Officer

c.c. The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MS P. 7 of 57/53 - 262  
Sub-District Office,  
Saidor, Madang District.  
15th July 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

SAIDOR PATROL No. 7 of 1957/58  
UPPER NANKINA TAX DISTRICT - PATROL OFFICER J.E.NORTON

Forwarded herewith please find "Memorandum of Patrol" in duplicate, Patrol diary (original only), and 4 copies of census figures in respect of Mr. Norton's recent patrol to the UPPER NANKINA.

The following correspondence has been dealt with locally:-

Native Complaint	3/7/58 - MS 14/12
Aid Posts	15/6/58 - MS 16/6

This is the first "Memorandum of Patrol" submitted from this Sub-District under the new system of reporting and I have no doubt that once a few little problems of the correct channels for correspondence have been ironed out the system will work admirably.

On such matters as "Aid Posts" - e.g. recommendations for new posts, reports on existing posts etc - Most of these things could be dealt with locally by submitting the memorandum to the Medical Assistant direct rather than through D.O., Medical Officer to E.M.A. On the other hand there are some matters which, though being dealt with locally, are of interest to yourself and Departmental officers in Madang (e.g. MS 8/2 re GUMBAION School). Perhaps the best machinery in this case would be to minute the letter to you for action at District Headquarters level and I will also send a copy to the local education officer.

I would be grateful of any advice you may have on the form and content of submissions from the WIRRE UPPER NANKINA patrol as a guide for my own NAHO/RAWA patrol commencing on the 28th July.

Claim for Camping Allowance has already been signed by you and paid at Saidor.

*K. J. Dyer*  
(K. J. Dyer)  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Appendix A

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

RECEIVED  
23 JUL 1958

Patrol No. 7 of 57/58 Sub-District SAIDOR District MADANG  
Officer Conducting Patrol J. E. Norton, Patrol Officer  
Census Division Patrolled Upper Nankina Ref: Form 11 series - section No. 12 Finisterre.  
Objects of Patrol 1) Compilation of Tax Census  
2) Routine Administration  
Date Patrol Commenced 11th June, 1958 Date Completed 3rd July, 1958  
Duration - days twenty-three days (inclusive)

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

Administration School, GUMBAION village of 3/7/58 - MS 8/2  
Village Officials 1/7/58 - MS 14/3 ✓  
Village Officials 1/7/58 - MS 14/3  
Police Report 1/7/58 - MS 25/1  
Airstrips 3/7/58 - MS 2/1  
Native Enquiry - TUNGUA of BAMBUI 3/7/58 - MS 14/12  
Native Complaint 3/7/58 - MS 14/12  
T.A.L. - G.A. Griffiths 3/7/58 - MS 36/2

*John Shanters, P.O.*  
Patrolling Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

*Page*  
District Officer.

