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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Kandrian

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1964 - 1965

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

KANDRIAN & POMIO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KANDRIAN</u>		
7 - 1964/1965	C.T. Campbell	Passismanua Census Div.
9 - 1964/1965	P. Kilori	Gasmata
11 - 1964/1965	P. Kilori	Arawe Census Div.
<u>POMIO</u>		
2 - 1964/1965	C.G. Young	Extended Mengen and Extended Kol Census Div.
10- 1964/1965	C.G. Young	Inland Melkoi, Mamusi I & Mamusi II Census Div.
11- 1964/1965	A.J. McLay	Extended Mengen Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of.....**VEST NEW BRITAIN**..... Report No.....**78 - 64/65**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**A.D.O. C.T. CAMPBELL**.....

Area Patrolled.....**PASSISMANUA CENSUS DIVISION**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**D.R.NOLAN C.P.O.**.....

Native **2 POLICE 2 PERSONAL SERVANTS**

Duration—From **15**./ **2**./19 **65** to **1**./ **4**./19 **65**.

Number of Days.....**thirty-one (31)**.....

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

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of 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 ....

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

Po

ver 13

F

Females  
in Child

24

67-10-11

10th June, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
R A B A U L.

KANDRIAN PATROL NO. 7/1964-65 - PASSISMANUA:

Your memo 67-4-11 of 31st May, 1965 refers.

2. Thank you for this report. The comments of both yourself and Mr. Steven, if read carefully by Mr. Nolan, should resolve any difficulties he encountered on his first patrol. He has made a good effort to learn something about the people he has contacted.

(T.G. Aitchison)  
A/DIRECTOR.



67-4-11

Department of District Administration,  
RABAUL.

31st May, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Gasmata Subdistrict,  
KANDRIAN.

KANDRIAN PATROL NO. 7/1964-65  
PASSISMANGA

1. Thank you for your covering comments in memorandum 67-3-3 of 23rd April 1965 to Mr. D.R. NOLAN, Cadet Patrol Officer, patrol report.
2. The formal report is an exercise for junior officers in composition and the recording of his observations. I found Mr. Nolan's report to be of interest and served a useful purpose in filling in the background to Mr. C. Campbell, Assistant District Officer's ~~report~~ report on the area. There is room for improvement in composition and in the presentation of the report and I shall expect to see it in following reports. Abbreviations should be avoided and more care should be taken in the typing.
3. The anthropological section contained some interesting items and displayed a good effort by Mr. Nolan in acquainting himself with native practices and customs. As you mentioned the genealogies are a little confused, but I should point out that contrary to your remark that Mr. Nolan "asserts that a person's moiety is determined by sex", he in fact states that whilst the grouping (MALU and PULFUL) suggests that they are made up by men and women respectively, "this is not the case" (para.2 page 11).
4. Mr. Nolan is most fortunate to be able to gain training under an officer of your experience, in these days of staff difficulties, and it is to be hoped that he takes advantage of his position.

H. W. W  
(H. W. WEST)  
District Commissioner

c.c.  
The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUI, Papua.

67-3-3

Sub-District Office,  
KANDRIAN.

23rd April, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Department of District Administration,  
R A B A U L.

KANDRIAN PATROL NO. 7/1964-65

PASSISMANUA

Forwarded herewith please find three copies of a report of the above patrol conducted by C.P.O. Mr. D. Nolan, who accompanied A.D.O. Mr. C. Campbell.

I offer the following comments:-

Villages and Housing:

As noted by Mr. Nolan the Eastern Passismanua natives largely continue their traditional pattern of living in their garden houses. The conception of a communal village is quite alien to these people, but it serves as a focal meeting point and is encouraged. Because of the indifferent quality of soil the people range over large tracts of land in pursuit of the practice of shifting agriculture. Consequently they spend much of their time away from the village.

Village Officials

Recommendation for appointment of Luluais has been forwarded separately.

Native Affairs

It is gratifying to note that the practice of head binding is dying out. Although not physically harmful it is extremely disfiguring and has been discouraged for this reason.

Agriculture

The Agriculture Department's campaign for food diversification coupled with the recent epidemic of taro blight has resulted in a much greater variety of crops and a marked improvement in diet.

Education

Mr. Nolan has been advised that school attendance is not compulsory. The patrolling officer's job is to encourage; he may not direct. Parents are constantly urged to ensure attendance by their children but the standard of teaching is normally so poor in these areas that it is doubtful if much benefit is derived from regular attendance.



Health

A P.H.D. team conducted a tuberculosis survey of the Passismanua Division in 1962. Subsequently plans were made for the treatment of patients at Kandrian and native materials wards were constructed. Lack of funds has caused the treatment scheme to be postponed and the temporary wards have been demolished.

Dysentery may have accounted for some further deaths but the death rate in the 0-13 years age group was only 12 compared with 29 last year and is the lowest recorded in recent years. The ratio of births to deaths (88 : 28) is good for this area.

The matter of Aid Posts was dealt with in my 49-3-1 of 9/4/65.

The Medical Officer, Kandrian has been advised of the report of yaws. As many of the Passismanua natives were not contacted within the period when P.H.D. conducted its principal campaign against yaws it is quite possible that the disease still exists.

Census and Statistics

The birth rate of 3.04 % is rather low, but only 10 months had elapsed between census patrols. The mean natural increase is approximately the same as for last year.

Anthropology

Mr. Nolan has had little formal training in anthropology and some of the material would be more appropriately included under different headings.

The moiety division in the Passismanua has been noted before. I question Mr. Nolan's assertion that a person's moiety is determined by sex. This would merely result in a division into sexes, which is pointless.

The genealogies are included purely as an exercise and some obvious errors have occurred. On page 13 Saifia has a son Wusli of the Malu Moiety. This contradicts the assertion that the moiety is based on sex and is an impossible situation in a patrilineal society.

Conclusion

This is the first patrol report from a young Cadet with only four months' service. Much of the information is trite, but Mr. Nolan has made an honest effort and is beginning to observe some of the facets of native life. He has been advised not to use Pidgin terms in reports unless there is no comparable word in English.

*A.D. Steven*  
(A.D. Steven)

Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEAKANDRIAN PATROL No. 78-64/65

Officer Conducting: C.T. CAMPBELL, Assistant District Officer

Area Patrolled: FASSISMANUA CENSUS DIVISION

Duration: 15/2/65 to 1/4/65 (Broken)

Number of Days: 31

Personnel Accompanying: D.R. NOLAN, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Const. 1/c LELESI

Const. TAKUA (part)

Const. KADA (part)

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census revision
2. Routine Administration

Previous Patrols to Area.: Patrol No. 5 & 6 64/65

Map Reference: Kandrian Sheets, Fourmil series

Tuesday, 16th. Departed ... at 6.30 towing large canoe. ... returned ... arrival of ... later found out they had ... were not coming, so went to ... at AKIYUN.

*D.R. Nolan*  
(D.R. NOLAN)  
CADET PATROL OFFICER

Wednesday, 17th. Departed ... 10 miles. to ... where Mr. Campbell revised census and inspected village. A further 25 miles. to ... where Mr. Campbell censused and inspected and we spent the night.

Thursday, 18th. Departed ... 65 miles. Gorge proceeded directly to ... Mr. Campbell censused and inspected ... and we then proceeded to ... (4.35). Revised census and inspected ... and on washed ... 114 - Part. Visited ... from ... Revised and village then returned ... and slept night.

Friday. Proceeded to ... (4.35) Mr. ... revised census and inspected village - also at water was over ... walk from the village. Continued on to ... (4.35) where revised census, inspected village and slept night.

Saturday, 20th. Departed ... (4.35). Census revised and village inspected. Proceeded on to ... where slept night.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEAINTRODUCTION

This was the writers first patrol and was conducted through the Passismanua Census Division, the objectives being census revision and general Administration.

The division is divided into two nearly equal parts by the PAUNG River, so the patrol was to be broken and there was to be a short stay on the station to coincide with A.D.C. Mr. Steven's absence. Unfortunately A.D.O. Mr. Campbell, who was conducting the patrol, developed a slight skin infection during the first section (that west of the Paun River) so the stay had to be extended.

I spent most of the first half learning the routine attached to censusing and inspecting and on the second half carried out these duties while Mr. Campbell concentrated on courts and disputes.

As the patrol was conducted at the end of the dry season for this area, the walking was made relatively easy because of the good condition of most of the tracks. Unfortunately a large number of the villages in the Passismanua are dependant for drinking water on rivers which dry up very quickly, so there was some difficulty encountered with water in a few places.

D I A R Y

- Monday, 15th. February. Departed Kandrian, accompanying A.D.O. Mr. Campbell per M.V. 'PAM' at 1.20. Called at NGALA, ASIT, and AKINUM where planned to spend night. No large canoes at AKINUM so proceeded to SEPSEP island and slept night there.
- Tuesday, 16th. Departed SEPSEP at 6.00 towing large canoe. Disembarked at 7.00 and M.V. 'PAM' returned Kandrian. Inspected AKINUM then awaited arrival of carriers. Carriers delayed-later found out they had been told we were not coming, so went to a sing-sing+ slept night at AKINUM.
- Wednesday, 17th. Departed AKINUM 6.50. 3hrs. 10mins. to PONGUAL where Mr. Campbell revised census and inspected village. A further 25mins. to MOI'IA where Mr. Campbell censused and inspected and we spent the night.
- Thursday, 18th. Departed MOI'IA for KAREKDEK- 45mins. Cargo proceeded directly to POMALAL. Mr. Campbell censused and inspected KAREKDEK and we then proceeded to POMALAL via MOI'IA (4.25). Revised census and inspected village and an unstaffed Aid - Post. Visited ASIAM from POMALAL. Census revised and village then returned POMALAL and slept night.
- Friday, 19th. Proceeded to AMA from POMALAL (1 hr.). A.D.O. revised census and inspected village - closest water was over 15mins. walk from the village. Continued on to SEUK (1.10) where revised census, inspected village and slept night.
- Saturday, 20th. Departed SEUK for UTKIHU (1.5). Census revised and village inspected. Proceeded on to DULAGOA ~~WHERE~~ where slept night.

DIARY (cont.)

- Sunday, 21st. Observed at DULAGOA.
- Monday, 22nd. DULAGOA to HONENUN (1.03) where revised census and inspected village. Returned DULAGOA, revised census, inspected village and slept night.
- Tuesday, 23rd. Departed DULAGOA for IOMBON (.40). Revised census, inspected village and heard two court cases. IOMBON to SILOP (.35) and inspected hamlet of HULEM. SILOP to UMBI (1.25) where revised census, inspected village and slept.
- Wednesday, 24th. Departed UMBI for HULEM where revised census and inspected village. HULEM to AKIULI (.40) where census revised; this was one of the many villages in this part that were not lived in. Slept AKIULI.
- Thursday, 25th. Departed AKIULI for SANKIAP (.45) where revised census and inspected village. Here again the place ~~was~~ was in good condition but was not lived in. SANKIAP to WAMILO (1.23). Revised census and inspected village. The water supply here was very poor. Slept night WAMILO.
- Friday, 26th. Departed WAMILO for SAIHI where revised census inspected. Tultul position was vacant here so PERUAL-MIKUS was recommended. SAIHI to UTKUMBU (.45)..Censused and inspected; Mr. Campbell has recommended LIPU=~~MIHOF~~ as Tultul. UTKUMBU to MIHAK (.45) then MIHAK to HAKHAK (NGALA). Censused and inspected both villages and slept HAKHAK.
- Saturday, 27th. HAKHAK to POIHINING (.55) where censused and inspected village. POIHINING to ALIWO (.20) ~~then~~ Then proceeded by tractor to Kandrian where patrol was postponed for a short while.
- Friday, 12th. March  
Departed Kandrian at 9.00. Censused and inspected SEILWA, ALIWO, and POMUGU. Proceeded to MOPO to await the arrival of Mr. Campbell who was delayed on the station, and to collect some Anthropological data. Slept night at MOPO.
- Saturday, 13th. Collected Anthropological data at MOPO. Slept night.
- Sunday, 14th. Observed at MOPO.
- Monday, 15th. Accompanied tractor to end of road then returned to Kandrian arriving at 12.30.
- Friday, 19th. Departed Kandrian per Land Rover for MOPO at 8.30. Collected Anthropological data at MOPO. Slept night.
- Saturday, 20th. Collected Anthropological data at MOPO. Slept night.
- Sunday, 21st. Observed at MOPO
- Monday, 22nd. Joined by Mr. Campbell to complete PASSISMANUA patrol. Slept night at MOPO.

DIARY (cont.)

- Tuesday, 23rd. Departed MOPO for LAPALAM (1.17). Conducted census and inspected village. LAPALAM to AKA(.32) where censused, inspected and slept night.
- Wednesday, 24th. Departed AKA for MAUM (.30) where censused inspected. Villagers inspected by the Aid-Post Orderly from LAPALAM - AIAL - who accompanied the patrol up to GISAMILO. MAUM to ARHI (1.25) where censused, inspected and slept night.
- Thursday, 25th. At ARHI. Visited cemetery to investigate burials of two young children. Discussion with people about pigs, school attendance, living in gardens and road work. Slept ARHI.
- Friday, 26th. ARHI to MAUM (1.12) - censused and inspected village. MAUM to AU (.10); AU to TINHANG (.16); TINHANG to SIMIMLA (.10). Censused and inspected all these villages - in good condition with plenty of food. SIMIMLA to LAKUNGKUNG (.10) where slept night.
- Saturday, 27th. Censused and inspected LAKUNGENUG. LU'UNG - MAHOLOM RESIGNED AS Tultul and MULJUNGIT - BATIO recommended as suitable replacement. LAKUNGKUNG to GISAMILO (.20); GISAMILO to ANGAU (.40); ANGAU to ADUAP (.27). Censused and inspected these villages, spoke to some men who were keeping their children from school. Slept night at ADUAP.
- Sunday, 28th. Observed at ADUAP.
- Monday, 29th. ADUAP to GINISILING (.25) - censused and inspected. GINISILING to MAKLONGMERANG (.25) - censused and inspected and spoke to some on school attendance.
- Tuesday, 30th. MAKLONGMERANG to NAMAKLONGKLONG (.20) to AIWO (.15) - censused and inspected these. Tultul at AIWO - POMOLO-PILELI resigned and IAGU-TEREKUA WAS X appointed. AIWO to SENEMSI (.45) where censused and inspected. SENEMSI to ANGELEK where slept night.
- Wednesday, 31st. ANGELEK to LAHURING where censused and inspected then to PAPSA where censused, inspected and slept night.
- Thursday, 1st. April  
PAPSA to AI'IMO (.42) where censused and inspected then proceeded to Kandrian (2.25).

The majority of village officials were found to be co-operative and helpful to the patrol. There were still some officials who were intent on getting a bad example as they contain

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There are some recommendations to be made for new appointments and these are listed below:

Village	Name	Age	Qualifications
LAKUNGKUNG	SENEMSI-BATIO	27	Choice of patrol and people
ARHI	YANUL-SIEN	27	Successfully completed 12 months probation

VILLAGES and HOUSING

Houses were all made of planks and in a large number of villages the majority of the houses were raised on stilts. A change in building style can be seen at present with most of the very old houses (5 years and over) built on the ground, those about two to three years old raised, and the newer ones still are being built with rooms and a veranda. This was especially noticeable in the Western Passismanua. We passed through four coastal villages on the patrol (although these were not in the census division) and only one of them was of a very high standard, the Passismanua villages being generally far superior in cleanliness and neatness.

In the Eastern Passismanua the people are slightly more backward and the standard of housing is not as high as that in the Western section. The people still live in the bush and although the villages are quite good it is obvious that they are often unoccupied. The main reason for their living in the bush is that they have to make their gardens long distances from the village to be on their own land, so they just build a house there and don't worry about the village.

A certain element of POMUGU village have shifted to a new site about 3 miles further along the main trunk road. The reason given for the change was that they were moving on to the Luluai's own land, but the writer is of the opinion that the sudden death of the Luluai's young child on the old site at the end of last year could have something to do with it. The name of the new site is URASU and there will be six married couples living there. The houses already completed are quite good and the people have started new gardens close to the village. There will be four married couples staying at the old site.

Another village from which the Luluai and some of the people are moving is MAKLONGMERANG. The new site is twenty minutes walk from the old one, and there are four houses so far completed. The reason given for the change was that they were moving on to the Luluai's own land but there could be an ulterior motive involved. These people have a large amount of work involving upkeep of the kunda bridge over the ALIMBIT River and the Aid-Post at the village.

The water supply in most of the villages is seasonal as they depend greatly on small streams which invariably dry up in the dry season, leaving them without good water for up to four months of the year. This situation was more pronounced in the Western Passis, where only about five villages had a good year round supply of running water on hand. The food supply is very good throughout the whole division though. After a disease ruined all the Taro crops four years ago, the people realized that a one crop existence had its pitfalls and they are now planting two staple crops and a large variety of subsidiary ones.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The majority of Village Officials were found to be co-operative and helpful to the patrol. There were still some officials who were intent on setting a bad example, as they continued to sleep away from the village. These were severely reprimanded.

There are some recommendations to be made for new appointments and these are listed below:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Posn.</u>	<u>Qualifications</u>
LAKUNGKUNG	MULONGIT-BATIO	T/T	Choice of Luluai and people
SAIHI	PERUAL-MIKUS	T/T	Successfully completed 12 months probation

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont.)

UTKUMBU	LIPU-MIHOP	T/T	Previously medical Tultul.	
LAPALAM	MALAI-URUET	T/T	Successfully completed 12 months probation.	
ARHI	NOKOLI-PAKOS	T/T	Successfully completed 12 months probation.	F

NATIVE AFFAIRS

There were a considerable amount of "dinau" disputes brought before the patrol, but this could only be considered usual. The only notable cases were two in which marriage gifts were recalled by the husband but these were quickly settled.

At ARHI it was noted that the number of deaths was abnormally high and there were two deaths reported of children under one month old. As the people here were living in the bush it was thought these deaths could have been due to negligence, so it was decided to stay an extra day and go into the matter more closely; the burials of the children were also investigated. The children had died soon after birth but it was of natural causes in both cases; also the bodies had been buried in the cemetery and not in the parents houses as we had previously suspected.

The old practice of head binding seems to be quickly dying out, but there were still a few recent cases seen, mostly in the more backward Eastern Bessis.. There was only one instance of this noted in the Western section and this was at AI'IMI, the last village visited and therefore the closest to the station. It was found in most cases to be the women who carried it out, binding the head a day or so after birth while still in the house away from the village.

AGRICULTURE

The food situation throughout the whole area was quite good because of the large variety of introduced crops now planted. Whereas before the only crops planted were Taro and Kaukau, the people are now growing yams, tapiok, corn, ibigo, banana, water melon, sugar cane, and cucumber.

There is often a surplus of food above the family needs and this is fed to the pigs. The Kaukau is planted in a separated section of the garden because, with its prodigious rate of growth there is often an excess and the pigs are allowed into the patch to feed on the remains.

There is no cash cropping of any degree at present although some copra is sold to the local trade stores. A large number of villages have, within the last few years, planted small coffee plots and a reasonable income should be derived from these when they mature.

The only livestock are pigs and fowls. The pigs are, through importation of good breeding stock and improved food, now of a better standard and there numbers are greatly increased.

CARRIERS and REST HOUSES

There was some difficulty experienced in obtaining carriers because of the shortage of man-power throughout the division. This was more pronounced in the Western section where more men were away from the village, mainly at work on the main trunk road. None of the carrier lines were asked to

CARRIERS and REST HOUSES (cont.)

carry for any great distances and they were usually never more than a couple of hours walk from their village. We often had up to twelve men following the patrol to collect "dinau" debts in other villages and they provided a good proportion of the carrier line.

The carriers were usually paid in salt cash but they were given the option of having tobacco and salt. The salt proved quite popular in the inland villages where it is considered a luxury. The tobacco was popular throughout the entire area.

The rest houses were mostly in quite good condition and it was noted that some of the newer ones were roomed and, if it was available, saksak used for the roofing.

EDUCATION

Many of the teachers approached the patrol for help with poor attenders. In the Western Passis. all the teachers were spoken to and most brought forward lists of poor attenders who were called up with their fathers and reminded of the importance of regular school attendance. It was found that a few fathers were keeping their children from school and these were severely reprimanded.

It seemed that there were quite a few schools in the area run by unqualified mission teachers, and most of their syllabus consisted of religious teachings. They do teach some prep. and standard 1 work, but as the higher standard schools cannot absorb these children they appear to derive little from it other than a slight knowledge of the Bible.

It was noted that the Eastern Passismanua was poorly lacking in schools of any standard, and there was only a very small number of children going away to the schools on the station or in the Western section.

ROADS and BRIDGES

Because the patrol was at the end of the dry season the roads were all in relatively good condition and this naturally made the walking far easier.

The roads in the Western Passismanua were far superior to those in the Eastern, and this area could be patrolled quite easily by push-bike except for the track up to ARHI. The roads in the Eastern P. are of a poorer standard mainly because of the sparser pop. and also the fact there is less regular patrolling.

The kunda bridge over the ALIMBIT River at MAKLONG-MERANG was in a very poor state of repair and was definitely unserviceable. There was apparently a misunderstanding between the Luluais of MAKLONGMERANG and HUALIL as to whose responsibility it was to replace the kunda so the job had been left. This was quickly settled and the job allotted to HUALIL and AIWO.

The track from MAUM to ARHI was the worst in the Western division and the Luluai at ARHI was told that they had to start work on a good flat road to link the villages.

HEALTH

The general health of the people in the division



HEALTH (cont.)

/ 1

was quite good and apparently greatly improved over what it was four years ago. This is due mainly to the introduction of more food crops providing a better diet and also to the improved cleanliness of the people, villages and houses.

It was noted that the incidence of Tuberculosis was quite high throughout the area and there were a large number of deaths through this disease reported. It was also noted, although this is probably standard throughout the district, that the aged sick were just left, usually in a house away from the village, to die. The people could not see the sense in taking an aged person off to hospital to be cured when he or she wouldn't have much life left anyway. We came across a case of this in IOMBON where an aged sick man had been left in the village instead of being taken to hospital. When the patrol arrived he was too sick to be moved and he could not have stood up to the trip into Kandrian so he had to be left to die.

The epidemic of dysentery which ravaged the area last year has greatly receded but there were still a large number of deaths reported through the disease, especially in the case of young children. There were quite a few cases of children having the disease and their parents not taking them to hospital or the nearest Aid-post and these offenders were severely reprimanded. A large number of people were ordered to the hospital for treatment either for this or some other ailment.

In the Eastern section the instance of "tinea" was quite high especially among the younger children. Large numbers of the people were living in their garden houses, often with a couple of pigs in residence, and they would bring their children into this environment of filth. Many of the cases were very severe but the people were reluctant to travel to the nearest Aid-post or to Kandrian for treatment.

The Aid-post situation is quite drastic now as POMALAL, the only one in the Eastern Passis, is closed down leaving over 1000 people with no medical facilities in the vicinity. The Aid-post Orderly previously posted there has been dismissed and a newly built Aid-post stocked with drugs, equipment, and dressings has been left vacant and unlocked. Another unmanned Aid-post was found at SEPSEP. In both cases the people had been ordered to build the posts, and the orderlies left only a couple of months after arriving. Mr. Campbell has mentioned the situation in his report and has made recommendations for staff postings.

Also in the Eastern Passismanua it was noticed that the occurrence of children being badly scarred from burns was quite high. Amongst the 8 - 12 year old group there were some who had been burnt while young, the injury had been left unattended, and consequently the remaining evidence is much worse than it should be. There were quite a large number of young children in the 1-4 years age group who were badly burned and many were ordered to hospital to have large open sores attended to.

For the last part of the patrol through the Western Passismanua we were accompanied by an Aid-post Orderly and they inspected everyone for any large sores and concentrated particularly on observing Yaws. There were three cases noticed by them and these were quickly despatched to the nearest Aid-post or to Kandrian for treatment. It was previously thought that Yaws were non-existent in this area but this is a fallacy. Because there was no inspection in the Eastern Passis, it is not known how common the disease would be there, but it is reasonable to assume that the predicament would be just the same.

Although the general health throughout the area is quite good, the Aid-post situation needs to be quickly remedied and more medical patrolling is needed.

CENSUS and STATISTICS

Listed below are the average percentage rates concerning births, deaths, and absentee labour for the division and a comparison with last years rates:

Births	1965 - 3.04%	1964 - 4.30%
Deaths	1965 - 0.95%	1964 - 2.29%
Absentee Labour	1965 - 41.1%	1964 - 45.3%

The total number of births dropped considerably during the past year, but there does not seem to be any obvious reason for this.

The decline in the death rate is most probably due to the subsidence of the dysentery epidemic.

The absentee labour figure is still quite high and there are a few villages over recruited, but the fact that it is slightly lower than last year is a good sign.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Although I did not collect any information in the Eastern Passismanua, while in the Western section I was able to record some genealogies and collect some information about gardens and houses. The genealogies in LAPALAM, ADUAP, and GINISILING. The second, from ADUAP, is concerned with information collected about MALU and PULPUL groups into which the people are divided. Unfortunately the subject could not be delved into very thoroughly and what is included in this report is only one small aspect of it. The third genealogy was collected at GINISILING to try and determine any relationship between these and the ANGAU people, but it is a little too short for any reasonable conclusions to be drawn.

The following information was collected about gardens:

The name of the ground on which this garden (on which this garden) is planted is LUMUS and it is close to POMUGU village. As the owner of the land - KANU - was absent this information was obtained from his wife.

The site is chosen by the man and, in company with his wife and possibly children, he sets to work clearing it. The rest of the villagers do not usually help unless asked to and they usually receive payment for their work, although in this case it was to be a joint garden so there were two families working it.

Before starting to plant the crop the men hold a sing-sing/The root of a Ginger plant called, in Koulong - MOM - and in Pigin - KOWRA. This is then spat into a small hole in the ground near the place where the Taro is to be planted. They say the taro then smells the juice and grows to a large size in an effort to try and get to it.

When building a house in the village it is usually a sole effort although the mans relations may help him. But once again it is not a community effort and extra labour has to be paid for.

The frame of the house is from either ELU or LAPALAK tree and the lengths are usually bound, or as in some of the of the newer houses, nailed together. The most commonly used roofing material is KUNDA, but this only lasts a short while and is often damaged considerably during a "LAMBUR" (a strong gusty wind which blows from the NW in the dry season). Another type of roofing which is coming to be used more often in this area is SAKSAK. This is far superior to KUNDA and the people are being encouraged to use it ~~more~~ in areas where it is easily obtainable. Leaves of Sago Palms are attached to a peice of cane so a sheet about 10ft. long and 2ft. wide is formed. The sheets are then bound in place with about 12 ins. between rods. This type of roof can last up to five years

and chew

ANTHROPOLOGY (cont.)

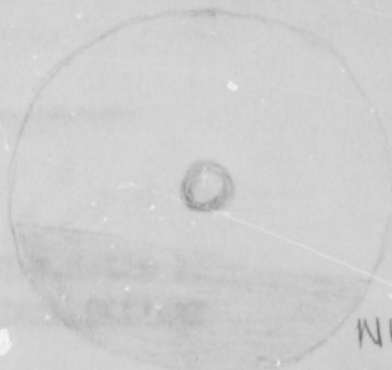
The walls of the house are made from planks from the NOLOK tree. The grain of this tree is such that the trunk can be split into thicknesses of about 1in. and for lengths of up to 15ft. and these are just cut to the required width and nailed on to the frame. One of these NOLOK trees can supply enough planks for two houses.

The marriage gifts vary greatly throughout the area. At a POMUGU one gift was 10 shells, 2 pigs and £4-10-0 in cash, but it was later pointed out to me that this was quite cheap as usually the price is about 35 shells plus pigs and cash. Twice on this patrol there were cases of marriage gifts being recalled by the husband or his family. In one case husband's father approached the wife and told her that the family could not afford the gift. He asked her to speak to her parents and get the money back. The money was refunded but one of the wife's brothers later approached the patrol and explained the situation. The matter was investigated and it was found that, although the husband claimed it was their custom, the money should not have been refunded. The husband's family was ordered to repay the money.

There is a gradual change in leadership rights becoming obvious throughout the area. Before the leadership went to the most powerful man, who was usually the person with the greatest magical powers, but this began to change to the financially powerful person. It is now changing to being an hereditary gain as the men pass on their riches to their sons who then be the richest and so obvious choice for leader.

Some very interesting facts were learnt about mok-moks in the Western Passismanua. The mok-mok (or NIKLAK as called in Koulong), is mainly a sign of power and is seldom used as a trade item like shells. In earlier times it could be used as compensation for killing a man - the stone or stones could be paid to the dead man's family and this would be enough to make up for their loss. Once the stones had been paid the matter was closed and there could be no more demands made of the man.

But the most interesting discovery was that there are two types of mok-moks - a "man" and "Meri" as the people described them. One is the ordinary round stone and the other is oval shaped with two slight projections from the sides. - the "susu".



The name of this in Koulong is a MAUM. There does not seem to be any great difference in the value of the two stones, as the people say they are both worth about £5. But whereas they carry the round stones around with them on their wanderings, the MAUM's are always left in their houses. They do not seem to be as plentiful as the others and although the people say there are a few around, no others were sighted by the patrol. The incidence of them is not only restricted to the Passismanua and they are apparently found throughout the Gimi and Rauto divisions.

ANTHROPOLOGY (cont.)

It was found that the people of the Passismanua are divided into two large groups called MALU and PULPUL, which extend through the Gim and Rauto divisions and possibly through other parts of the Sub-District. I was not able to find out all the facts about the different aspects of the the grouping and can only give a general outline. The actual meanings of the terms are:

MALU      Bark cloth worn by men around the waist.  
PULPUL    Grass skirt worn by woman.

Although these definitions would suggest that the groups would be made up of men and women respectively, this is not the case. This can be seen from the genealogy where there are cases of men belonging to the PULPUL group and women to the MALU group.

One of the phases of life in which the grouping plays a part is in the choice of a wife or husband. A man cannot marry a woman from the same group as he is from and the same applies to women. The children always go into the group of the parent of the same sex as they are.

INTRODUCTIONCONCLUSION

The Eastern Passismanua is a good deal more backward than the Western and more concentrated patrolling, especially by PHD is needed to bring it up to the same standard.

The food situation throughout the whole area is quite good and the writer cannot foresee the recurrence of the "taim hungri" which was prevalent up to two or three years ago.

It was evident from this patrol that the Passismanua people generally are living in good conditions and are developing very quickly with the aid of frequent DDA and PHD patrols, the establishment of more schools and the start in production of some cash crops.

*D. R. Nolan*

( D.R.Nolan )

Cadet Patrol Officer

ANTHROPOLOGY - GENEALOGIES

LOSPIT  
md  
Kokopi

Belwa  
md  
BOGEST

Gilmei  
md  
LEIKOT

GAHALIP  
Nilmei

LALIST

Pugalik  
md  
LEGIOP

Iwun

Kaheinmei  
md  
LESEK

GAHAUMLI

DANGSA  
md  
Mesele

Sangue  
md  
IANGLE

Silia

KIANGIT

WAREMON

Palaima  
md

TOKPIN

KALALE

Sakit

UNESIO

SASUNGIN

This was taken from BOGEST of LAPALAM

ANTHROPOLOGY - GENEALOGIES

SAI'IA (pulpul) md Lakomei ngelek	WUSLI (malu) md Kilisme (Lakungkung)	MONGIT (malu) md Leningin (Simimla)	I'IAN (malu) md Jahilmei (Simimla)	Iungul (pulpul)
			Woi'iukme (pulpul) md MAIKIT (Tinhang)	SASUNGIO (malu) (Lalang)
				Iekna (pulpul) (Tinhang)
			Liroun (pulpul) md SOWOHIO (Ginesiling)	
			TUNGU (pulpul) (Simimla)	
			ILAS (malu) (Simimla)	
		Pasmei (pulpul) md TAPOLIO (D) md SELIO (D)	Laikmei (pulpul) md LILWUL (Simimla)	Nainmei (pulpul) (Simim)
				Sengsengmei (pulpul) (Simim)
				Ekualmei (pulpul) (Simim)
			KUMLI (malu) md Pisop (Ginesiling)	BONI (malu)
				LAISIO (malu)

ANTHROPOLOG (=GENEALOGIES)

	PAKOM (malu)	--- Gsirt (pulpul)	--- Moime (pulpul) md	
	md	md	BINAT (Simimla)	F
	Palakio (lakukung)	PANON (Angelat)	md	
			PALAPIO (D)	
			--- WIPUPPEI (malu) md (Simim)	
			--- MAKAI 'IUK (malu) (Simimla)	HAI'IRK
			md	
			--- WILWILIO (malu) (Simimla)	
			md	
			--- SIPER (malu) (Simimla)	
			md	
			--- Rainmei (pulupl) (Simim)	STEBLIO
		Sisiang	md	
		md		
		WARAL	PULI (Tinhang)	Saka'mei
		--- MOHKIT (D) (malu) (Simim)	md	
(Tultul Simimla)		--- LEKIENG (pulpul) md Nongmei	--- Wetkot	
			--- PULI	
		LILING	--- Wangumei	
		md		
		Lamwei (Sanoct)	--- Lemungmei	
(Luluai Lakukung)		--- WELEK (pulpul) md Tungmei	--- NAIL	
			--- Popo	
		Pigau'ud md	--- LILKAT	
		KINA (Angelat)	--- Kaik	

## ANTHROPOLOGY - GENEALOGIES

PAKOM (malu) md Palukio (Lakungkung)	Gisit (pūlpul) md PAHUM (Angelek)	Leret (pūlpul) md TUNGLI (Div) md PALAPIO (D) md SINUNG (Angelek)	?	F
Usrei md KAPIEKLI (Lakung)	MATA md Sulkubi (Lakung)	Maria (pūlpul) md TOMLI (Angelek)  Seksi (Lakung)	? (90) ? ? ? ? ?	
			?	KAI'IEK
			?	?
			?	?
		Seksek (pūlpul) md MINDOLIO (Angelek)	?	?
			?	?
	Sisiung md WAKAL (Angelek)	Wuklong md PUNLI (Tinhang)	?	SIKELIO
			?	Sakalmei
		TONLI		
				KONGKONG
				IAKOP
	GO (Senems1)			
PAKASU md Pignou'us md WINDA (Angelek)	LEWY md Lalmsi		?	?
			?	?
			?	?



ANTHROPOLOGY - GENEALOGIES

--- IALGIT (Lakungkung)				
--- KULIE (D)				
--- Usmei md KAPIEKLI (Lakung)	--- MAIPA md Sulkubi (Lakung)	--- WOHIO md Muroi'io & Yumbo (Lakung)	--- ? (M)	
		--- Lekiemei md MULOMGIT (Lakung)	--- ? (M)	
			--- ? (f)	
			--- ? (f)	
		--- Kausio md BEPIO (Simimla)	--- ? (M)	
		--- BIKBEL (Lakung)		
		--- ? (f) (Lakung)		
	--- LEMUL md Ionga (Lakung)			
	--- ? (f) md ? (M) (Lakung)			
--- PAKASU md Minowong	--- LELWU md Laikmei	--- ? (f)		
		--- ? (f)		
		--- ? (f)		

This genealogy was collected from LEMUL - KAPLI

ADWA

ANTHROPOLOGY - GENEALOGIES

	URAWATKIT	?
	md	
	Kalmei (Tinhang)	
	AND A	? IM (f)
	md	
	Ngokmei (Tinhang)	
	? (f)	
	md	
	? (M)	
	(Au)	

This genealogy was collected from LEKIEM - WUSLI at ADUAP.

	Langmei	KAI'OLIO
	md	
	SINGIO	Solimei
		Is'olio
	SULIM	
	AKI'OLIO	
	md	
	Sopli	
	Sangum (V)	
	md	
	KOPUTLI	

This genealogy was collected from ...

ANTHROPOLOGY - GENEALOGIES

UPOKA	---	IUNG DONGA	---	AIMIO		
md		md		Woimei		
alambu		Tungio	---	md		
				USKIT		F
				Uslep	---	Marisimei
				MD		md
				LOI'IO		IENGENLI
					---	Pangolmei
					---	Sikop
	---	TANGIO	---	TULUNIO	---	PETA
		md		md		MAITA
		Makmak		Kapmei		MANLEM
					---	MANLEM
				ISONG (D)		
				Lungmei	---	KAI'ELIO
				md		Selismei
				SINGIO	---	Tou'ulio
				SUENEM		
				AKLONG		
				md		
				Supli		
				Nanguhum (D)		
				md		
				HOPUTLI		

This genealogy was collected from TULUNIO-TANGIO of GINISILING

KANDRIAN PATROL

7-64/65



Scale : 1" equals 4 miles

D. Nolan Apr '65



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. Kandrian 9 - 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by P. Kilori, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Gasmata

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2

Duration—From 7/4/1965 to 1/5/1965

3/5/1965 to 9/5/1965

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1964

Medical 1/1965

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol 1. Tax Collection and Census Amendment

2. Routine Administration.

Director of 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 .....

e Po

12

Over 13  
M F

67-10-16

16th July, 1965.

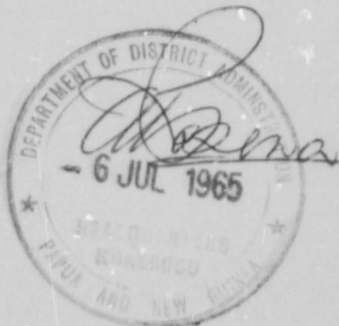
District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
R A B A U L.

KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT NO. 9-64/65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Kilori covered by your memo 67-4-11 of 29th June, 1965.

2. Mr. Kilori has conscientiously carried out this patrol and has written a satisfactory report. All Patrol Officers who are new to compiling reports have to learn to lean heavily on a dictionary. Mr. Kilori's senior officers should go through his report with him and constructively point out the errors.
3. It is most encouraging to note the capable way these new Patrol Officers are doing their job.

(T.G. Aitchison)  
A/DIRECTOR.



67-4-11

Department of District Administration,  
RABAU.

29th June, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Gasmata Subdistrict,  
KANDRIAN.

KANDRIAN REPORT NO. 9/64-65  
GASMATA CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for your 67-3-4 of 21st May 1965 forwarding the Patrol Report by Mr. P. Kilori, Assistant Patrol Officer.

I agree that Mr. Kilori has written a satisfactory report. However his efforts to use larger English words has resulted at times in a confused meaning. He would be well advised to use the shorter and commoner words which I am sure will help him set down his thoughts more clearly. I suggest you or one of the Australian officers go through the report in detail with Mr. Kilori, pointing out the errors in use of words and syntax.

His reception by the village people was encouraging. It is hoped that his reports will begin to reflect the good relations he is establishing with the people by containing accounts of discussions he has had with them on their problems and their hopes for the future.

It is most encouraging to be able to place full responsibility for the conduct of the patrol on to Mr. Kilori. I anticipate that he in return will appreciate your confidence in him and direct his efforts at steadily improving his work.

H. W. West

(H. W. WEST)  
District Commissioner

c.d.  
Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua.

The above Patrol Report and covering memorandum 67-3-4 of 24th April 1965 from the Assistant District Commissioner, Kandrian, forwarded for your information.

H. W. West  
(H. W. WEST)  
District Commissioner

29/6/65.

67-3-4

Sub-District Office,  
KANDRIAN.

24th April, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Department of District Administration,  
R A B A U L.

KANDRIAN PATROL NO. 9/ 1964-65  
GASMATA

Forwarded herewith please find memorandum of patrol, copies of correspondence, field officer's journal and village census population registers in respect of the above patrol conducted by A.D.O. Mr. C.T. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell was accompanied by A.P.O. Mr. P. Kilori. The principal objects of the patrol were to collect head tax and revise census in the non-Council villages of the Division. After satisfying himself that Mr. Kilori understood his duties the two officers separated, Mr. Campbell patrolling the eastern section while Mr. Kilori collected tax and revised census in the western section.

As instructed the two officers returned to Kandrian on the eve of Easter. Only one non-council village, Luonglil, remains to be censused and Mr. Kilori is proceeding there within the next few days to complete the task. His report will be forwarded after his return from Luonglil.

Would you please arrange for Mr. Campbell's camping allowance to be paid and forwarded to his leave address.

*A. D. Steven*  
(A.D. Steven)

Assistant District Commissioner



File 67-3-4

Sub-District Office,  
KANDRIAN,  
West New Britain.

23rd April, 1965.

The Deputy District Commissioner,  
West New Britain District,  
District Office,  
RABAU, New Britain District.

Patrol Report No. 9 - 1964/65

Gasmata Census Division.

Introduction.

The main objects involved in this patrol were to revise census, collect tax and the routine administration for the villages which on west of the census division and are not in newly proposed Local Government Council in the Sub-District. The Gasmata Census Division comprises of 28 villages, and 10 are inside the proposed council. Of the noncouncil villages the writer visited nine are from Akiwok to Luonglil and the rest were visited by A.D.O. Mr.C.T.Campbell.

Throughout the patrol, ~~the~~ bad weather was encountered but it was not bad enough to hold <sup>back</sup> the movement of the patrol.

Native Affairs.

The Gasmata Census Division is still functioning under the old Luluai system of village administration. No complaints were brought to the patrol's attention for settlement and overall situation appeared to be very good.

The attitude shown to the patrol was at all times excellent. At all villages visited the same welcome was received, that of enthusiasm. Amiable relationship exist between villages, in long Gasmata natives seem to be leading a carefree life as no complaints regarding friction between the people of different villages were received at any of the villages visited.

Native Economic Development.

The economic development of this area is limited to the coastal villages when one thinks of the economic development on any scale. ~~The~~ copra is the only monetary crop in the area for long and small sum is obtained from Tambu shell trading with Tolai people. All the villages distribute their copra to Sare Native Society Trading Store which they are all member of it.

Few years ago, the people in the inland villages had been moving from place to place and have very low economic development status. The previous patrols endeavoured to encourage the people to settle permanently in one site and plant cash crops mainly coconut trees, but the trees at present are not full matured yet in order to give the people a big production of copra. The Agriculture Officer stationed at Kandrian previously had introduced ~~the~~ coffee planting in the area. At ~~the~~ present the young coffee trees are growing very well and the Agriculture Field Assistant from Kandrian is supervising the villagers with new plantings. Some of these trees should give their first fruits within next two or three years. This will of course raise the economic development of the area.

Co-operative Activity.

The Sare Native Society Trading Store with its branch at Akiwok is progressing very well. Last month Sare Native Society paid out a rebate of £733-7-5 for the last year to the members. The

Co-operative Activity ( cont'd ).

The people were congratulated for their effort and interest towards the Society Store. The Society had 26 bags of copra at Akur awaiting for shipment to Rabaul and 20 bags at Akiwok were shipped by M. V. Mainoro while the patrol was at Akiwok.

Gardens and Groves.

The gardens in this area are not extensive but meet the needs of the inhabitants. The gardens are well maintained but without the fence maintained. The groves in the area were over green and had not being maintained. The instructions were issued to clear the groves and also left the instruction for their continued maintenance. The previous patrols had instructed for new areas of the groves to be planted but so far little had been done.

Overall the gardens of the area are adequate to meet the demands of the people and the supplementation of the diet which is necessary obtained from the Society Stores, or through the inter-village barter system.

Villages and Housing.

The general appearance of the villages in the area was quite good. The houses in the area are constructed from native materials and raised on piles above the ground level and in good condition and provide satisfactory dwelling. The people in the area use the nipa palm leaves thatching the roofs of the house which provides cool air during day times. The floors are made from black palms which are very strong and last for few years and the walls are made from the adzed timber which give quite a good appearance of the house. In the villages where the housing was sub-standard the orders were issued to the people for repairing. At Luonglil village, the people are lightly more backward than the coastal people and the standard of the housing is not as high as that on the coastal section. The people still live in the bush and although the village is quite good and it is obvious that often they are unoccupied. The main reason of their living in the bush is that they have to make their gardens long distances from the village and to be on their own land, so they just build a house there and do not worry too much about the village.

Village Officials.

All the village officials were interviewed as the patrol progressed and no village officials showed any outstanding capabilities but are average ability and are obviously the best available judging from the general standard of interest shown in individual housing standards and the groves condition.

Medical and Health

The general health of the natives in the area appeared to be satisfactory. The people in the area are well served by the Administration Hospital at Gasmata and the Aid Posts at Alor, Ablingi and Melengelo. The Medical Assistant at Gasmata makes regular visit to the Aid Posts and the villages in the area. There was no sign of ~~any~~ serious cases found in the area. The people were advised to attend the Aid Posts for small cases and Gasmata Hospital for the serious sicknesses. It was pleasing to note that the people using the Aid Posts and the women attend for the deliverance of the babies.

A regular campaign by Anti Malaria Section of Department of Public Health in this area has lessened the rate of deaths owing to this disease greatly and four children at the age of nine to twelve deaths could be attributed by were recorded.

It was pleasing to note that the each house holder has its own latrines of pit type and the house holders are using them.

Rest Houses.

On the whole rest houses ~~are~~ not impressive but suffice in most case. All the rest houses in the area big enough to accommodate two officers when patrolling.

Rest Houses ( cont'd ).

At Luonglil there is no rest house. The previous patrols visited the village brought with a canvas to put up a tent when camping overnight. The last patrol had left the instruction for the erection of rest house and so far nothing had done about it. The writer suggested that there should be two rest house erected, one at first camp and the other in the village. It is suggested that the Constable should be sent to the village to supervise the construction of the rest houses, if the houses to be erect above ground level. As these people are backward than the coastal people and have no knowledge of construction the houses above the ground.

Mission and Education.

The Catholic and Anglican Missions are both active in this area, the former is much so than the latter. The both missions teach the religious to the people in the area. These missions also run village schools in the villages. The Catholic Mission have 2 village schools which are supervised by a Father from Wulangwo. The Anglican Mission have 2 village schools which is supervised by the Father from Apugi. The standards reach by these mission schools are not equal to that obtain by the Administration schools at Ablingi or Melengelo or Kandrian. This is owing to the fact that the teachers are themselves not reached high standards. The standards taught are from preparatory thus class 1, 2, and 3 and advance students are sent to Wulangwo in case of the Catholic and Apugi in case of the Anglican Mission.

Roads and Bridges

At Gasmata Island there are no roads of any form save the occasional narrow path which penetrates inland. The area is covered by almost impenetrable mangroves swamps on the coast making the construction of coastal road impossible. If the road to be built it would have very little use as all the natives travel between villages by canoes. There are four short roads on the main land, one from Akam to Getimata through Sigliwa, Zebu, and Ogilimi and the other is from Kalagen to Ami through Wakis. These roads were well maintained and the instructions were left for the continued maintenance. The third road is from Avio canoe landing place to Luonglil village. This road had been maintained since the last patrol visited the village. The trees had fall across the road and the creeping vines and the young trees had grown and cover the road. The instructions were to maintain the road.

Cemeteries.

The cemeteries in the villages had been well maintained and the people were instructed to make the fence round the cemeteries to keep out the animals.

Personal Taxation.

There was no trouble in collecting tax and the amount of £123-10-0 was collected at 8 villages.

Part exemption were given in the villages of Sigilwa, Zebu, Ogilimi, Ami, Wakis and N'gati. Villages here paid 10/- per head. Getimat village paid £1 and Akiwok village paid full rate. While the Luonglil village was given total exemption owing to the low economic status.

In all the villages where tax exemptions were given it is intended that these villages will continue to pay tax at present amount until such time their economic status is raised to level which allow the paying of full rate.

Census.

The attendances at the census were good. The natural increase of the population was 41. Overall the increase of births over the deaths was in the ratio of 61 to 20.

Census ( cont'd ).

The labour potential of the area at present stands at 375 adult males in the 16-45 age group and 128 in the 10-16 age group. 132 of these age groups are absent at work.

Conclusion.

The report indicates a very satisfactory in the Census division. Tax was collected without incident and without single defaulter. No incidents making for friction between the patrol and the people occurred at any stage and the spirit of co-operation on the part of the people help to make the patrol a pleasant and easy one.

Thursday 8th April, 1965.

Departed Ahlindi at 830 am. *Hilori* at Singring to drop mail for Kasaka Island and arrived at Kasaka Island at 11.15 am. Overnight at Kasaka.  
P. Kilori P/O

Friday 9th April, 1965.

Tax collection and census amendment at Kasaka. Inspected village and latrines found in satisfactory. Departed Kasaka at 10.30hrs. for Amio and arriving at 11.15 am. Mr. Campbell disembarked at Amio to carry out the east part of the Census Division thence brought the writer back to Ahliviok to carry out the west part of Census Division and arriving at 14.45pm. Village and latrines inspected and found in good condition. Overnight at Ahliviok.

Saturday 10th April, 1965.

Heavy rain fell throughout night till next morning. At 10.45 am. lined the villagers and tax collected and census amended. Departed Ahliviok at 1.30 by canoe for Akua under light shower and arriving at 12.45 pm. Inspected village and latrines found satisfactory. Akua is inside proposed Local Government Council and people were advised they will not be taxed but till the Council starts. Overnight at Akua.

Sunday 11th April, 1965.

Observed Akua village.

Monday 12th April, 1965.

Departed Akua at 0830 am for Sigilwa, the road was cleaned but wet owing to heavy rain on previous day. Arriving at 0915, inspected village and sanitation. Found satisfactory. Lined the villagers and tax collected and census amended thence departed for Zabu and enroute visited Anglican Mission School, the daily attendance is good. The teacher in charge asked the writer to make short speech of encouragement to the pupils at school, thence to Zabu. Inspected the village and latrines and found in good condition. Lined Zabu and Ogilini and Zabu, tax collected and census amended for both villages thence to Setimata and enroute inspected Ogilini village and latrines found satisfactory thence to Setimata and arriving at 15.45pm. Lined the villagers for tax collection and census amendment. Inspected the village and latrines and found in good condition. Overnight at Setimata.

Tuesday 13th April, 1965.

Departed Setimata at 0830am by canoe for 45 minutes of paddling to Malagan. Inspected the village and latrines and found in good condition. The people were advised that they are inside proposed Local Government Council.

(3)

Gasmata Census Division Kandrian Patrol  
Report No. 9 - 1964/65.

Patrol Dairy.

Wednesday 7th April, 1965.

Departed Kandrian at 1015 am. per workboat M.V.Pam for Gasmata Census Division Patrol accompanied by A.D.O. Mr.C.T.Campbell who lead the patrol and Mr.B.McLean of Malaria Section. Stopped at Melengelo to see the Primary T School, discussed with the teacher in charge on few matters thence sailed to Ablingi and arriving at 1730 hrs. Overnight at A blingi.

Thursday 8th April, 1965.

Departed Ablingi at 830 am. and stopped at Ringring to drop mails for Gasmata Hospital, thence sailed for Kaskas Island and arriving at 1730 hrs. Overnight at Kaskas.

Friday 9th April, 1965.

Tax collectio and census amendment at Kaskas. Inspected village and latrines found in satisfactory. Departed Kaskas at 1030hrs. for Amio and arriving at 11.15 am. Mr.Campbell disembarked at Amio to carry out the east part of the Census Division thence brought the writer back to Akiwok to carry out the west part of Census Division and arriving at 14.45pm. Village and latrines inspected and found in good condition. Overnight at Akiwok.

Saturday 10th April, 1965.

Heavy rain fell throughout night till next morning. At 1045 am. line the villagers and tax collected and census amended. Departed Akiwok at 1330 by canoe for Akam nuder light shower and arriving at 1445 pm. Inspected village and latrines found satisfactory. Akam is inside proposed Local Government Council and people were advised they will not be taxed but till the Council starts. Overnight at Akam.

Sunday 11th April, 1965.

Observed Akam village.

Monday 12th April, 1965.

Departed Akam at 0830 am. for Sigilwa, the road was cleaned but wet owing to heavey which fell on previous day. Arriving at 0915, inspected village and sanitations found satisfactory. Line the villagers and tax collected and census amended thence departed for Zebu and enrout visited Anglican Mission School, the daily attendance is good. The teacher in charge asked the writer to make short speech of encouragement to the pupis at school, thence to Zebu. Inspected the village and latrines and found in good condition. Lined Zebu and Ogilimi and Zebu, tax collected and census amended for both villages thence to Getimata and enrout inspected Ogilimi village and latrines found satisfactory thence to Getimata and arriving at 15.15pm. Lined the villagers for tax collection and census amendment. Inspected the village and latrines and found in good condition. Overnight at Getimata.

Tuesday 13th April, 1965.

Departed Getimata at 0830am by canoe for 45 minutes of paddling to Kalagen. Inspected the village and latrines and found in good condition. The people wereadvised that that they are inside proposed Local Government Council

(A)

Patrol Dairy ( cont'd ).

Tuesday 13th April, 1965.

and they will tax to the council when it starts, thence departed for Au and arriving at 12.30 pm. Inspected the village and latrines found in satisfactory condition. The people were told again that they are inside the proposed council and will be taxed to the council when it starts. Departed Au for Wakis and Ami per canoe for 30 minutes of paddling up the river to Wakis. Tax collected and census amendment at Wakis. Inspected village and latrine found in good condition thence to Ami for 15 minutes of walking. Tax collected and census amended. Inspected village and latrine and found in good condition, thence returned to Au. Over night at Au.

Wednesday 14th April, 1965.

Departed Au per canoe for N'gati at 0730 am. Paddled for 1 hour 15 minutes up river to the village. Tax collected and census amended at N'gati. Inspected village and latrine and found in good condition thence returned to Au. Departed Au at 11.30 am for Akur to wait for M.V. Pam, and arriving at 15.00 hrs. At 1730 hrs M.V. Pam arrived and A.D.O. C. Campbell on board. Overnight at Akur.

Thursday 15th April, 1965.

Departed Akur at 0830 am hrs for Kandrian and enroute stopped at Ablingi and Melengelo to up the patients to bring over to Kandrian Hospital and arriving back at Kandrian at 1715 hrs.

Monday 3rd May, 1965.

Departed Kandrian at 0900 am per workboat M.V. Pam to complete Gasmata Census Division Patrol of the last village Luonglil which was left out last visit. Accompanied by Two Education Officers who were to inspect Primary T Schools Melengelo and Ablingi. The Education Officers disembarked at Melengelo thence sailed to Ablingi and dropped the passenger at Ablingi thence sailed to Avio and arriving at 1530 pm. The village appeared to be in satisfactory condition. Discussed with Tultul and discovered that no word had sent to Luonglil about the patrol arriving. Asked Tultul to send two boys early next morning to Luonglil. Overnight at Avio.

Tuesday 4th May, 1965.

Heavy rain fell through out night till morning and throughout day. The current was too strong and the messengers returned backed to Avio. The patrol intended move up if it does not rain again at night. Spent over night at Avio.

Wednesday 5th May, 1965.

Departed Avio at 0830 am canoe and paddled for 2 1/2 hrs to landing place thence walked for 3 1/2 hrs to first camp at Giliwa, made camp and spent overnight at Giliwa.

Thursday 6th April, 1965.

Departed Giliwa at 0830 am for Luonglil on the encountered by heavy rain poured on to the party. The road had not been maintained since last patrol last year and trees fell across the road which slowed the patrols' walking pace. Arriving Luonglil at 14.15 pm. Line the villagers and census amended, inspected the village and latrines found satisfactory. Overnight at Luonglil.

Friday 7th May, 1965.

Departed Luonglil at 10.00 am under light shower and on the way heavy rain down upon till to first camp at Giliwa. Overnight at Giliwa.

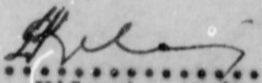
Saturday 8th May, 1965.

Departed Giliwa at 0830 am for Avio and Arriving at 1300pm. Waited for M.V. Pam to pick up the patrol. At 1500 hrs Pam anchored at Avio. Departed Avio at 1530pm by M.V. Pam for Ablingi and arriving at 1630 pm. Overnight at Ablingi.

Sunday 9th May, 1965.

Departed Ablingi at 0845 am for Kandrian and arriving at 1345 pm hrs.

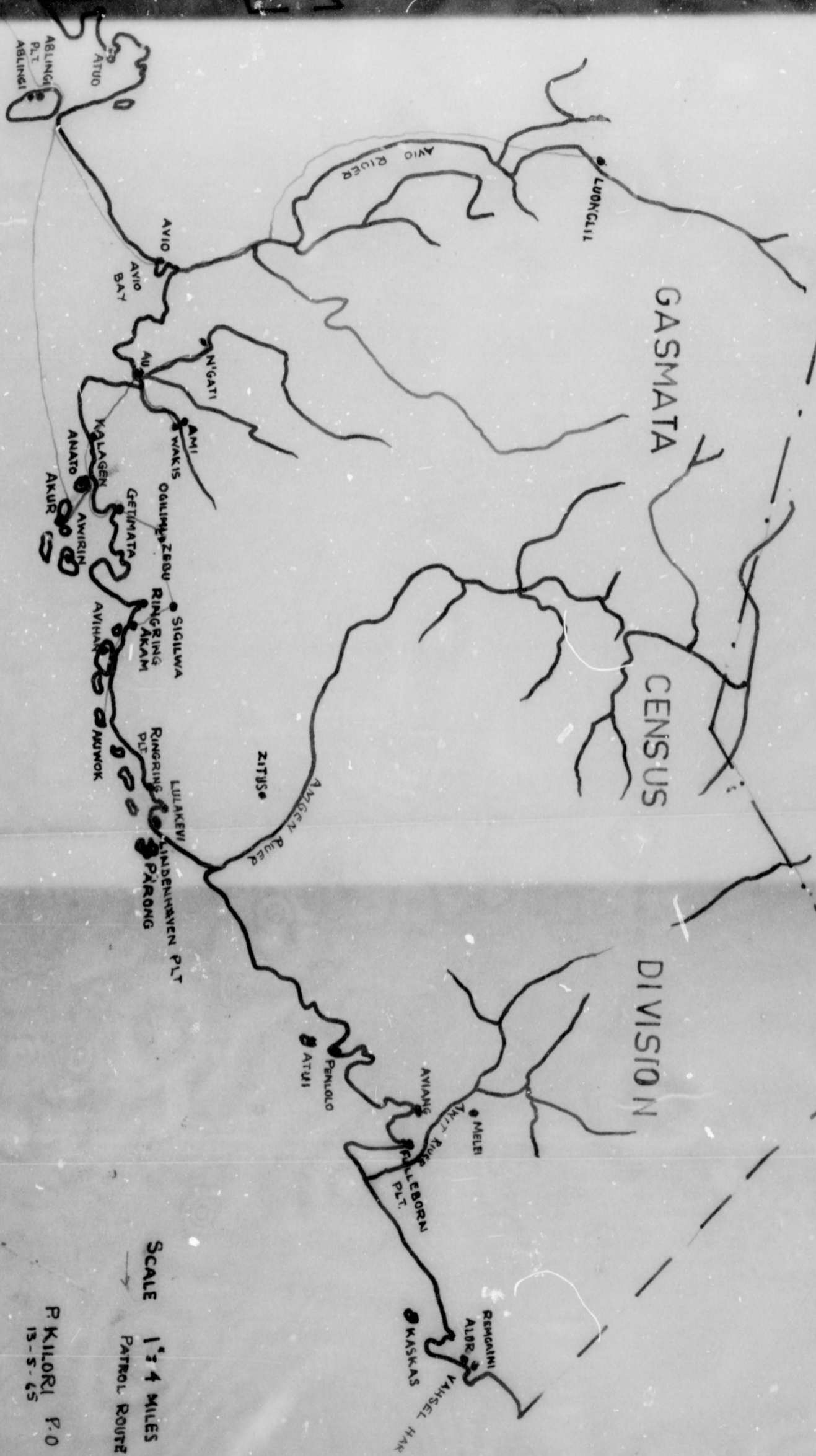
The end of Patrol Dairy

  
.....  
P. Kilori, P/O.



KAN. PATROL REPORT NO. 9

(5)



SCALE 1 1/4 MILES  
PATROL ROUTE

P. KILORI P.O.  
13-5-65





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....New Britain..... Report No. Kandrian 11 - 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by.....P. Kilori, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Arawe Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....D. Nolan, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives.....3 Constables.....

Duration—From...20/5/1965...to...9/6/1965..

Number of Days.....21.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....Nil.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../6/1964..

Medical .... /5/1965..

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....1. Collection of Head Tax and Revision of Census in non council villages.  
2. Revision of census in the council villages.3. Routine Administration.

Director of 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 ....

Over 13  
M F Females in Child Birth

67-10-23

22nd September, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT NO. 11/1964-65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of two Patrol Reports by Messrs. Kilorri and Nolan covered by your memorandum 67-4-11 of 26th August 1965.

2. I have noted the comments made by Mr. Steven and yourself. I agree with your remarks that Mr. Kilorri present his draft copy of the report to his Assistant District Commissioner or to the Education Officer for spelling and grammatical corrections.

3. It is obvious that Mr. Kilorri put a lot of thought and spent a long time into compiling this report. He has done a good patrol and has used his powers of observation. He seems very interested in his work and has written a full report, touching on all the pertinent matters in which this Department is interested.

4. It is pleasing to note that the annual food shortage in this area, is now something of the past.

5. Mr. Nolan has also presented a fairly lengthy report. He seems to be interested in his work and conscientiously applies himself to observing the way of life of these Kandrian people. Of course faulty syntax and bad spelling mars the report. My advice to young officers is to check thoroughly the typed copy of a report before submission. Errors are likely to creep in through carelessness.

(T.G. Atchison)  
A/DIRECTOR.

67-10-23. (29)

67-4-11

Department of District Administration,  
RABAU.

KANDRIAN,  
West New Britain,  
26th August, 1965.  
25th June, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Gasmata Subdistrict  
KANDRIAN.

KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT No.11-1964/65  
ARAWA CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt of the two reports by Mr. P. Kilori, Patrol Officer,  
and Mr. N.R. Nolan, Cadet Patrol Officer, with your covering  
comments are acknowledged.

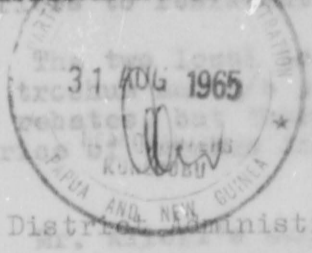
Your forwarding memoranda to each of the reports do not  
require further comment by me except in the matter of the  
unsettled position of the TALIAL and BORQVAL villages. I  
have dealt with this in detail in my memorandum 14-4-3/14-5-1  
of even date, as it is essential that the reasons for their  
constant movement be clarified and the people encouraged to  
settle permanently at either BIBLING RIDGE or their village  
sites in the ARAWA Census Division.

The context of Mr. P. Kilori's report shows that he has  
put a lot of thought and time into its compilation and is a  
great improvement on his previous one. I presume either your-  
self or an experienced Administration Officer has pointed out  
the errors in sentence construction and word usage. This is  
the only way in which he can raise his standard of English  
expression. Perhaps the Education Officer could help him.

Mr. N. R. Nolan's report was marred by faulty syntax and  
poor spelling which one does not expect of an Australian  
Officer. It will be of great benefit to him to concentrate  
more on improving his English expression early in his career;  
I suggest he likewise obtain the help of another officer to  
examine the report in detail with him.

Would you instruct both officers that all maps should be  
drawn only in Indian ink, please.

The reports indicate that the census division has been  
well administered over the period of years and is clearly ready  
for the establishment of the local government council.



H. W. WEST  
(H. W. WEST)  
District Commissioner

Minute  
Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Two reports for Kandrian Patrol No.11 of 1964-65 are  
forwarded together with Assistant District Commissioner Kandrian's  
covering memoranda for your information.

H. W. WEST  
(H. W. WEST)  
District Commissioner

26/8/65.t.

67-3-1

Sub-District Office,  
KANDRIAN,  
West New Britain.

25th June, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Department of District Administration,  
R A B A U L.

KANDRIAN PATROL NO. 11/64-65

ARAWE CENSUS DIVISION

Forwarded herewith please find two copies of a report of the above patrol conducted by Patrol Officer, Mr. P. Kilori. Some of the matters in this report have already been dealt with in my comments on the report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. D.R. Nolan, which was forwarded with my 67-3-1 of 23rd June.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

As noted by Mr. Kilori the actual copra production in the Arawe Islands is well below the potential. Until their daily "wants" increase there is not likely to be much change in this situation.

The matter of the Talis absentees has already been dealt with.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

The annual food shortage is now something of the past, largely due to diversification of subsistence crops by Agricultural Extension patrols.

Three to four years ago the main copra producing villages were encouraged to build simple hot air driers. Fourteen were constructed but they were never popular and the cost of repairs was fairly high. None is still functioning, but while native producers can produce a fair standard of smoke and even hot air copra by traditional methods the price difference between smoke and hot air copra is not sufficient to warrant "selling" the idea of driers to resistant buyers.

The two local societies are paying 1/- per pound for trochus and 1/6 per pound for blacklip shell with high rebates, but there is little blacklip available and the price of trochus does not strongly attract divers.

Mr. Kilori's suggestion of a society branch buying point at Sauren has some drawbacks. If such a point were established the Society would be obliged to transport it in. Neither society has a pinnace and it is not intended that they should acquire one. There is no suitable anchorage beyond Arawe for coastal ships, which precludes the M.V. Kurwina from uplifting copra direct.

One of the Societies could, perhaps, hire one of the Mission pinnacles to make regular buying trips to Sauren and Iungpun. I have requested the senior Co-operatives Inspector to investigate this angle and advise me further.

#### VILLAGES & HOUSING

As is the case with many parts of this Sub-District good water supply is a problem. This is a feature that the Kandrian Local Government Council will concentrate on initially.

#### MISSIONS & EDUCATION

The technical school mentioned by Mr. Kilori was inspected by the Senior Inspector for Technical Schools, Mr. G. Harrington, on a recent visit to Kumbun. It is still very much in the embryo stage and at the time of Mr. Harrington's visit only four people were attending.

#### GENERAL

Mr. Kilori has conducted this patrol quite ably. Again the native reception to, and co-operation with, the native Patrol Officer was very good.

His presentation of this report is an improvement on his last one and I expect that this improving standard will be maintained.

*A.D. Steven*

(A.D. Steven)

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-3-1

25  
Sub-District Office,  
KANDRIAN,  
West New Britain.  
18th. May 1965

Mr. Posa Kilori, Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
KANDRIAN.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR KANDRIAN PATROL No. 11-64/65

Please prepare to commence a patrol of the ARAWE Census Division commencing 20th. May. You will be accompanied ~~by~~ by C.P.O D. Nolan and three Police Constables.

The objects of the patrol are:-

- (a) Collection of head tax and revision of census in the non-council villages.
- (b) Revision of census in the council villages.
- (c) Routine administration.

The M.V.PAM will bring you to ANEPMETE. You may use the PAM on Friday but it must return to Kandrian by the afternoon of Saturday 22nd. May. The PAM will be otherwise engaged until approximately the 26th. May, after which it will be returned to you to complete the patrol unless required for more urgent work. In the meantime, and in the event of the PAM being not further available, the patrol will continue by foot or canoe, whichever is more convenient. You will may also hire pinnaces from PILILO, KUMBUN or ARAWE Plantation, and charge to patrol expenses.

En route to ANEPMETE drop one reliable Police Constable at IUNGUN village to advise the village people of BOROWAI and TALIA of the patrols' impending visit. I have heard that the village people of BOROWAI have deserted the village site and have moved inland. Ensure that all BOROWAI natives appear for census at the old site. If a move has taken place try and locate the site and establish if it is in the TALASEA or GASNATA Sub-District. Any adult male natives who do not appear for census after having been ordered to do so should be arrested and brought to Kandrian with the luluai to face court charges.

All villages must be visited and the people censused in ~~in~~ their own villages. The patrol should not be hurried.

Before leaving Kandrian check to see if there are any NMTA receipts for payment in the ARAWE Division and any CSB books for return to their owners. Also examine the "Matters for Attention on Patrol" file for any outstanding matters in the ARAWE area. Read over all recent ARAWE patrol reports for a background picture of the Division.

You will probably receive queries from the ARAWE villagers concerned regarding the establishment of the proposed Local Government Council. You may tell them that I am awaiting replies from non-native people living in the proposed council area regarding their decisions whether or not to join the council. Should any of these people express a wish to join the native people will then be approached to see if they are willing to have them in the council. As soon as this matter has been decided there should be no further delays in proclaiming the Kandrian

Local Government Council.

Advise the officers of the Kumbun Women's Club that the welfare officer, Miss Cuthbertson, had intended visiting Kumbun with infant welfare Sister Westbrook early next week but because of the non-availability of the M.V.PAM she has postponed her visit for a short while.

Both you and Mr. Nolan will submit separate patrol reports under the following headings:-

Native Affairs

Villages and Housing

Census Situation

Anthropology

Agriculture

Roads and Bridges

Law and Justice

Medical and Health.

The patrol should last approximately two weeks. Officer Mr. D.K. Nolan, who accompanied patrol Officer, Mr. V. Kilori. Mr. Kilori's report will be forwarded with the next mail.

I offer the following comment on Mr. Nolan's report:-

(A. D. STEVEN)

Assistant District Commissioner

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The villages of Talia and Borowai are comparative newcomers to the Sub-District, having established themselves in the Arace Census Division in 1959-60. They previously lived in the Lamongai area of the Kalia Division in the Talasea Sub-District. When I last visited the villages in 1962 the leaders proclaimed that they had no intention of returning to Talasea.

cc. District Commissioner,  
BABAU.

All last year both villages appeared well settled in their new environs. The leader of the sibling Ridge project, Ailid, seems to have lured the Talia people to Sibling Ridge. The Babuai has been instructed that he is to have no part in the Sibling Ridge project and his people are to immediately commence reconstructing the village at Talia.

I have again written to the Assistant District Commissioner at Talasea requesting information about the missing segment of Borowai. (My 14-1-63 of today's date)

The attitude of the Arace Council villagers echoes the response from other Council areas regarding admission of non-natives and foreign natives to the Kadriian Council. I am still awaiting replies from the Priests in Charge of Pillie and Poliana Catholic Mission stations regarding their decisions. All other groups have committed themselves.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Recommendation for replacement of the Inland of Kenglonia is forwarded separately. I do not agree with temporary appointments or prohibition.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The feeling of many of the Arace People towards medical aid is unfortunately typical of the majority attitude in the Kadriian area.

67-3-1

Sub-District Office,  
K A N D R I A N.

23rd June, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Department of District Administration,  
R A B A U L.

KANDRIAN PATROL NO. 11/1964-65

ARAWE CENSUS DIVISION

Forwarded herewith please find two copies of the report of the above patrol from Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. D.R. Nolan, who accompanied Patrol Officer, Mr. P. Kilori. Mr. Kilori's report will be forwarded with the next mail.

I offer the following comments on Mr. Nolan's report:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The villages of Talia and Borowai are comparative newcomers to the Sub-District, having established themselves in the Arawe Census Division in 1959-60. They previously lived in the Lamongai area of the Kaliai Division in the Talasea Sub-District. When I last visited the villages in 1962 the leaders proclaimed that they had no intention of returning to Talasea.

Until last year both villages appeared well settled in their new environs. The leader of the Bibling Ridge project, Aikle seems to have lured the Talia people to Bibling Ridge. The Luluai has been instructed that he is to have no part in the Bibling Ridge project and his people are to immediately commence reconstructing the village at Talia.

I have again written to the Assistant District Commissioner at Talasea requesting information about the missing segment of Borowai. (My 14-1-2 of today's date)

The attitude of the Arawe Council villagers echoes the response from other Council areas regarding admission of non-natives and foreign natives to the Kandrian Council. I am still awaiting replies from the Priests in Charge of Pililo and Poliang Catholic Mission stations regarding their decisions. All other groups have committed themselves.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Recommendations for replacement of the Luluai of Renglemete is forwarded separately. I do not agree with temporary appointments on probation.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The feeling of many of the Arawe People towards medical aid is unfortunately typical of the majority attitude in the Kandrian area.



If it were not for fear of penal sanctions the aid posts and hospitals would be even less patronized than they are at present. In the past fortnight two men have been gaoled for failing to seek medical attention for their children, who subsequently died unnecessarily. It is amazing how suddenly some victims succumb to even such chronic diseases as tuberculosis. All seem to expire just as the relatives are about to bring them to an aid post or hospital.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY

The Solong language is spoken by the people of the Arawe Islands area, but is widely used and understood by most villagers in the Arawe Division. In fact there are three other dialects, Ivanga, Maliu and Lamongai (Mouk) spoken in nine villages in the Arawe Division.

Mr. Nolan is rather vague about the circumcision rites, but the local natives are often reluctant to discuss these rather personal matters with strangers.

#### GENERAL

Mr. Nolan has produced quite a satisfactory report for a young and junior officer. However, there are still too many spelling mistakes and sentence construction could be improved.

Would you please pass the claim for camping allowance for payment.

*A.D. Steven*  
(A.D. Steven)

Assistant District Commissioner

Native Affairs.

The general appearance of the villages in the area is quite good. There were no signs of hurried cleaning up, the living areas being quite clean.

During last six months ~~the~~ rumour went around that the people of Talia village had deserted the village and went to live at Bibling village in the Talasea Sub-District. The actual story was that the man named AIKLEI-IOPA of Bibling village pulled the people from Talia to go and work for him at Bibling. While they were there, AikleI made them to work for him and at same time ordered them to pay 1/- per head each year. The people decided to return to their village since AikleI was not supporting their families with ~~the~~ foods. When the people returned, they were living at their old site about one day's walking from the present village site. When the patrol proceeded into the area, the word had been sent to the people requesting them to come to their village for the census. Everyone appeared for the census except the Luluai and two other males who were later brought to Kandrian to appear in court ~~for the~~ charge.

One of the objects of the patrol was to get the views of the people in the council area about the non-natives residing in the area to join the proposed council. The writer received positive answers from the people in nine of the villages visited during the patrol.

Native Agriculture.

At the time of writing this report, the average Arawe village has an adequate supply of food for the people's need. The staple diet of the area is taro, and ~~the~~ (kaukau). The people supplement these two foods with bananas, tapioca, pineapples and ~~the~~ food stuffs bought from the Native Societies at Kumbun and Pililo. Throughout the area, there is an abundant supply of fish and ~~the~~ shell fish which constitute an important part of the nourishment.

Ehquires made in the villages visited and indicated that there is no shortage of food at any time. This is most encouraging as previous patrols into the area had noticed the danger of shortage during the dry North West season. An adequate supply of food throughout the year seems to be aim of the most villages at the present. It would appear that they have realised at last the importance of planting crops that will come into production during the usual period of ~~the~~ demand.

All the villages on the islands namely Kumbun, Paligmete, Wingaru, Kaupitimete and Maklo have excellent stands of ~~the~~ coconut palms and capable of producing good production of copra. The writer is new to the Sub-District and was amazed at the potential of these islands and the stands of the palms but the amount of the copra produced by the natives is very low. The writer asked the natives why they do not try and make a higher production than this present amount. The answer was very hard to answer and it was suggested that the people themselves were lazy to produce much copra. This was not denied as they are quite content with the present rate of the production. The Agriculture Officer previously stationed at Kandrian had given all the assistances he could to construct the hot air driers. These were built and used only for short times and left without repairing and finally destroyed. Instead, the villagers used the

Sweet potatoes

Native Agriculture.

part of their kitchens as their hot air driers.

On the more westerly villages namely Anepmete, Molo, Sauren, Renglemete, and Borowai, there used to be a little active shell industry for some times but now this had stopped due drop of the shell price in Rabaul market. This was great blow to the natives' earning as far as they were concerned because the economic development in this part of the division is very limited when one thinks of the economic development at any scale. There is no trade store of any kind at this part of the area. Few years back Chin Cheu who is a trader from Kandrian used to send his workboat down to this area to trade with the natives with the few odd stuffs for the natives' requirement. Since Chin Cheu was not making any profit out of this and decided to stop trading with the natives. Since then the people bring their copra productions to either Kumbun or Pililo Native Society Stores. The trips usually take about two days if the weather is fine but some times much longer when the weather is bad. The people requested to the writer if there is any possibility of establishing a branch of Arawe Native Society Trading Store at Sauren to save all these troubles of bringing their productions to Kumbun or Pililo. The writer had suggested to the people that this involves lots of book work and bringing some one out side of their area to work for them but if they could find a person who had been to school and reached the qualification of looking after the accounts of the store and willingly to do the job then this will save all their troubles. The writer had advised the people that their request would be forwarded to the Assistant District Commissioner for his consideration of the matter.

Medical and Health.

There are two Government Aid Posts in the Arawe area. The Catholic Mission also operates a well equipped hospital at Pililo under the guidance of a trained nurse in the form of Catholic Sister. The two Administration aid-posts are situated at the villages of Iungpun and Meselia. These aid-posts serve the western and eastern sector of the Arawe area respectively. Both of these aid-posts were inspected during the patrol and found to be in good conditions as regarding the supplies and the buildings. Each aid-post has one building for the treatment of the sores together with the male and female patient wards. The instructions had been issued to all the villages visited that all the serious sickness and all the pregnant women to be transported to either Kandrian or Pililo hospitals. These instructions have been carried out for the most parts and that the decreasing rate of the deaths and the infant mortality in the area considerably. During the time that the mother of the new born babies remain at the hospital they are instructed in the best methods of feeding their babies in their early years. These results have seemed by the writer in some of the villages visited and the health of the babies appeared to be very good.

No serious cases such as yaws were sighted during the patrol but occasionally the tropical ulcers were seen in few villages and the village officials were instructed to take the patients to Pililo for treatments. Skin diseases are by far the most common in the area.

Medical and Health.

Generally speaking, the health of the natives in the area is quite good. The regular patrols<sup>are</sup> carried out by the aid-post orderlies and Dr. B. Goztola of Kandrian. Also a regular campaign by the Anti Malaria Service of the Department of Public Health in the area has lessened the rate of the deaths owing to this disease greatly and the eight children at the ages of one month to twelve years could be attributed by were recorded during the patrol.

Villages and Housing.

The general appearance of the villages in the area is good except at Talia, the people had deserted from the village and went to live at Bibling in Talasea Sub-District for last six months. The village was very dirty when the patrol arrived there. The bush had covered the back of the village and the grasses in the village had grown up to the height of three feet and covered all the clearings in the village. All houses in Talia were at no stages in dwelling condition. While the patrol was at Talia the instruction was issued to clean the village under the supervision of the Constable. Also the instruction was left for all male adults to construct new houses for their families within next three months and it is suggested that the Constable will be sent to this village afterwards to see that the instruction had been carried out accordingly.

Previous patrols had endeavoured to encourage the people in the area to plant ~~the~~ couch grass in the villages. This had improved the appearance of the villages considerably.

The general appearance of the housing was quite good. The houses in the area are constructed from native materials and raised on the pile above the ground level and in good condition and provide satisfactory dwellings. The people in the area use the sag-sag leaves for <sup>the</sup> and the adzed timber for the walls and the black palms for flooring. In the villages where the housing was sub-standard the orders were issued to the people for repairing. Overall the standard of the housing and the villages in the area was very high.

The water is one of the greatest problems in this area. Almost in every village the drinking and the cooking water taste salty. Most of the villages in the area are situated along the coastal strip of the island. The people obtain their water from the wells and in some cases from the streams run from the high cliffs to the surfline. The people at Piliio and Kumbun have tank each. These tanks usually dry out during long dry season and then the people turn to the wells.

It was pleasing to notice that all the house holders were using their latrines. In each village there were usually two or four latrines in all the villages visited, one or two for each sexes. Most of the latrines were in good condition and in the villages where the latrines were in sub-standard the orders were issued for repairing.

Census Situation.

The attendances at the census were good. There were three absentees at Talia villages. These three male natives failed to appear at the census when the word was sent for them. Later they were brought to Kandrian to appear in the court.

The natural increase of the population was 69. Overall the increase of the births over the deaths was in the ratio of 90 : 21.

Labour potential of the area at present stands at 562 adult males in the 16-45 age group and 201 in the 10-16 age group. Of the former age group 211 were absent at work ie 37.6%. This shows that this year's absentee of labour was 6.82% less than last years.

Personal Taxation.

There was no trouble in collecting head tax and the amount of £98 -10 - 0 was collected from eight non-council villages and £14 - 0 - 0 was collected at Arawe Plantation.

Part exemptions were given the villages of Anepmete, Molo and Renglemete. These villages paid 10/- per head. Iungpun and Ekrek villages paid £1/-/- and Sauren village paid full rate. While Talia and Borowai villages were given total exemption <sup>due to</sup> low economic status. *The reason why*

In all villages where tax exemptions were given, it is suggested that these villages will continue to pay tax at present amount until such time their economic status is raised to the level which could allow the paying of the full rate.

Roads and Bridges.

At Arawe Islands and the western part of the census division there are no roads of any form ~~to~~ save the occasional natives pad which penetrates inland and along the coast. The area is covered almost by impenetrable mangroveswamps along the coast making the construction of coastal roads impossible. If any road is to be built at this part of the area, it would ~~would~~ have very little use as all the natives here travel between the villages by canoes. There is one very good walking road from Arawe Plantation to Kandrian through coastal villages. The Arawe Plantation tractor uses the road as far as Meselia to pick up ~~the~~ copra. If there is no river and the climbs to be maintained, there Landrover could travel from Kandrian to Arawe Plantation within few hours. The writer thinks that during dry weather the trip by bicycle from Kandrian to Arawe Plantation could be done within a day. The general appearance of the road was good and the people were instructed to maintain it continually and keep up with the present standard.

Village Officials.

All the village officials were interviewed as the patrol progressed and the writer found that none of the village officials showed any outstanding but are average ability and are obviously the best available judging from the general standard of the interest shown in individual housing standards and the condition of the villages.

Village Officials.

The Luluai SAIRUK/WASONG of Renglemete wishes to retire due to old age and KIRAI/KOLONGEN of Renglemete had been appointed to fill SAIRUK'S place and will be recommended after the completion of 12 months probation successfully. Kirai was appointed to fill the position because of Pidgin speaking and his hard working in the village.

Mission and Education.

The Catholic and the Anglican Missions are both very active in this area. The former is much more so than the latter. The both missions teach the religious and run the schools for the people. These missions run seven village schools in the area and five of these schools are run by the Catholic Mission with its headquarter at Pililo and two of them are ran by Anglican Mission with its head quarter at Kumbun. The Catholic Mission schools are supervised by Father Jurgens and he also runs school here. The Anglican Mission schools are supervised by Mr. W. Jamison and Miss. S. Heath. Mr. Jamison also runs Junior High Technical School at Kumbun. The standards reached by the mission schools are equivalent to that obtained by the Administration school at Kandrian

The standards taught at Pililo and Kumbun schools are from preparatory to standard 6 and the advance students are sent to Dogura in Papua in case of the Anglican Mission and to Vunapope in case of the Catholic Mission.

Law and Justice.

*out* The writer had no court power to hold any court cases during the patrol. There were few complaints brought to the patrol's attention and which were straightened instantly with the natives amicably. These were only minor cases and the major cases which were beyond the writer's power were referred to the Assistant District Commissioner at Kandrian. The following cases were:-

- (a) Three male natives from Talia failed to appear for the census when the word was sent for them. Two of the men were sentenced to six weeks imprisonment at Kandrian, one was sentenced to two months imprisonment.
- (b) A male native from Sauren village failed to carry out the instruction ordered by P.O. Besasparis last year to erect a new house for himself and his family. He was sentenced to TWO MONTHS imprisonment at Kandrian.
- (c) A male native of Kumbun village threatened *his* the wife with a knife during quarrel. He was fined £2.
- (d) A male native of Demgalu village employed by Catholic Mission ~~had~~ committed adultery with a single female of Lalang village, he *was* ordered to pay Maintenance.

Rest Houses.

On the whole, the general appearance of the rest houses in the area was good. All the rest houses were in good condition and big enough to accommodate two officers when patrolling. At Talia village there *was* no rest house and instruction was to erect one

Co-operative Activity.

There are two Native Society Trading Stores in the area, one at Pililo known as Arawe Native Society and one at Kumbun known as Liele Native Society. Both Societies serve the Arawe Census Division and the people bring their copra and sell to either of them. Even the westerly villages bring their copra to these Societies but only few of them are members. These two Societies are progressing very well and this year the Arawe Society has paid a rebate of £498-11-0 to its members and while the Liele Native Society paid out £900-0-0 to the members. All the members of the both Societies were congratulated for their <sup>effort</sup> and the interest shown towards the Co-operative Activity. Both societies had 80 bags of copra each being shipped to Rabaul on last M.V. Kurwina.

Anthropology.

During the patrol the writer collected these information from some of the village people. The Arawe Census Division comprises of eight different linguistic groups but the most common one is SOLONG and it is spoken throughout the division. This, through inter-marriages between different linguistic groups. One of the interesting things about these people is that they have same common traditional customs.

When a woman is pregnant and about to give a birth. She goes into the bush with some of the women from the village. There, they put up a little bush hut at the foot of the big tree where none of the male sex could see her while she is at this hiding place. All the male sexes are banned to go near her hiding place. If any of the males approaches near the hiding place by accident, the other women with her will make some sort of sound or noise to attract the man's attention and if the man does not hear them then the women will shout at him and tell him to away from the place. The only people allowed here are her mother and the other relations of the same sex and some of the village women if they wish. They visit her and bring her food each day. When she gives birth, her mother and the other women from the village will help her to deliver the baby. After she had given birth she stays at her hiding place at least a week. During this time her husband is allowed to pay a visit to his wife and discusses with her when she will be coming out from her hiding place. The husband will then discuss with the wife's relations and select the time for the woman to come out of the hiding place. During this time the husband and the relations gather the food stuffs from the garden and prepare a feast for the child. When the woman is strong enough to move about she changes the leaves she had on at time of delivering and puts on new fresh one. At time of the selected day the food is prepared and while the village people come to eat the food she brings her baby into the eyes of the public. This information was taken at Talia village and compared with Sauren and Ekrek and the people said it is true but the European influence in the area had been long and this custom is fading away. On few occasions when the women are scared to visit the Mission hospital in the area the people follow their old way.

Conclusion.

The report indicates a very satisfactory state of affairs in Arawe Census Division. Tax collected without any defaulter. No indication of incidents making for the friction between the patrol and the people occurred at any stages and the spirit of co-operation on the part of people's

to

to make the patrol a pleasant and easy one.

Hilton P16

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

KANDRIAN PATROL No. 11-64/65

Officer Conducting: P. KILORI, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: ARAWE CENSUS DIVISION

Duration: 20/5/1965 to 30/5/1965

Number of Days: 21

Personnel Accompanying: D.R. NOLAN, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Const. 1/c ANIO  
Const. BASAKI  
Const. KONINGI

Objects of Patrol: (a) Collection of head tax and revision of census in the non-council villages.  
(b) Revision of census in the council villages.  
(c) Routine administration.

Previous Patrols to Area: Kandrian Patrol No. 4-64/65  
F.H.D. Patrol 11/3/65 to 20/3/65

Map Reference: Kandrian Sheets, Fourmil Series

*D.R. Nolan*

(D. NOLAN)

GADET PATROL OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEAINTRODUCTION.

This patrol was conducted through the ARAWE Census Division, The objectives being:

- (a) Collection of head tax and revision of census in the non-council villages.
- (b) Revision of census in the council villages.
- (c) Routine administration.

A short explanation of the forthcoming Decimal Currency system was given to all the villagers in the census division and, as stated in the Patrol Instructions, the people were informed of the matter regarding the Local Government Council and their attitude towards non-native people joining the council was determined.

As we are now into our wet season here, the weather was not the best that could be hoped for and the patrol was delayed in its early stages by heavy rain and later held up for four days by heavy seas. But, as we had to rely on native canoes for transport, we were fortunate to have had a slight break in the weather at the time when most of the travelling was to be done.

Unfortunately, the M.V.PAM which was to return to us when available, had an engine break-down on the 27th. May and has been unserviceable since then. A pinnace was hired from the Anglican Mission at KUMBUN to complete the island patrolling and later the pinnace belonging to Chin Cheu and Company was to bring us back to Kandrian.

DIARY

Thursday, 20th. May.

Departed Kandrian 7.30am. per M.V.PAM accompanying P.Kilori PO. Fairly heavy seas and stops at LALANG, PIBILO, KUMBUN and SAUREN hampered our progress to ANEPMETE, and by 5.45pm we had only reached IUNGPUN. Heavy seas and rain made further progress impossible so slept night at IUNGPUN on M.V.PAM.

Friday, 21st.

Departed IUNGPUN at 6.20am arriving ANEPMETE at 7.50, but stayed a short while on board because of heavy rain. Arrived in village at 8.30 but found that many men were held up at gardens by heavy rain. At 2.00pm censused, taxed and inspected village. Work completed at 5.00 but sea too rough to depart so slept night at ANEPMETE.

Saturday, 22nd.

Departed ANEPMETE 8.00am for MOLO. Because the sea was very dirty we were unable to find a passage into MOLO so proceeded on to IUNGPUN. Censused, taxed and inspected in afternoon and slept night IUNGPUN.

Sunday, 23rd.

Observed at IUNGPUN.

Monday, 24th.

Departed for MOLO by canoe at 7.30am arriving 9.30. Censused, taxed and inspected and departed 10.45 arriving back at IUNGPUN at 2.00pm. Seas too rough to proceed to SAUREN so slept night.

DIARY (Cont.)

- Tuesday, 25th. Departed IUNGUN 6.30am by canoe for TALIA. Arrived at ADI River at 11.00, changed canoes and proceeded direct to TALIA arriving 4.00pm. The policeman who had preceded us reported that all were present except for the luluai and two men and families.
- Wednesday, 26th. Censused and inspected TALIA in the morning and proceeded to BOROWAI at 2.00pm arriving 4.00. Censused and inspected and slept night.
- Thursday, 27th. Departed BOROWAI 8.00am arriving SAUREN 10.00. Censused, taxed and inspected and departed 4.00pm arriving RENGELMETE 6.30pm. Slept night at RENGELMETE.
- Friday, 28th. Censused, taxed and inspected RENGELMETE in morning and departed for EKREK at 2.00pm. Arrived at 4.45 and slept night.
- Saturday, 29th. Censused, taxed and inspected EKREK in morning and, after a slight delay caused by heavy rain, departed for KUMBUN at 2.00pm arriving 4.45.
- Sunday, 30th. Observed at KUMBUN.
- Monday, 31st. Censused and inspected KUMBUN in morning and departed for PILILO per Anglican Mission pinnace at 1.15. As arrival was not expected today, there was a slight delay while people were called in from their gardens. Started to census at 3.00 but did not complete both villages of PALIGMETE and WINGURU. Returned KUMBUN at 6.30.
- Tuesday, 1st. June. Departed KUMBUN at 8.00am for PILILO where inspected WINGURU and gave villagers short talk on Decimal Currency. Proceeded to PAUGMETE where censused and inspected then went to MAKLO where censused and inspected then returned KUMBUN arriving 6.45pm.
- Wednesday, 2nd. Departed KUMBUN 8.00 for AMALUT arriving 8.55. Waited for contract labourers to be brought in for tax collection and departed per tractor at 1.00pm. Arrived DINGALU 2.10 and censused-inspected then continued on to MESELIA where slept night.
- Thursday, 3rd. Censused and inspected MESELIA then proceeded on to WAKO arriving 12.00. Censused and inspected WAKO and, as the pinnace did not arrive, slept night at WAKO.
- Friday, 4th. Departed alone for Kandrian but as a change in the weather seemed imminent, proceeded instead to LALANG to check on a query and returned to WAKO arriving 2.30. Slept night.
- Friday, 5th. Sighted pinnace in morning so proceeded to PULIE River arriving 11.30. Seas too rough to proceed on to Kandrian so slept LALANG.
- Saturday, 5th.
- Sunday, 6th. Observed at LALANG.
- Monday, 7th. Waited for seas to abate slightly but continued rough weather, so slept again LALANG. Constable sent out from Kandrian arrived at 5.30pm.

DIARY (Cont.)

- Tuesday, 8th. Heavy seas had abated slightly so attempted to depart per M.V. ALIWA - sea still too high and were forced to return. Started walking into Kandrian at 9.00am. and slept night at AULO Mission station.
- Wednesday, 9th. Continued into Kandrian arriving 11.00am.

END OF PATROLNATIVE AFFAIRS

The people in this census division are perhaps one of the most advanced groups in the Kandrian area. This is due mainly to the fact that they have two large Missions close at hand both with schools up to standard six. The Anglican Mission at KUMBUN and the Catholic Mission at PILILO are both long established organizations and under their influence the people are advancing very well. There are very prosperous Co-operative societies on both of the islands so the people have a ready outlet for their copra and also quite good stores close at hand.

The only two villages which are not of a good standard are TALIA and BOROWAI, the two inland villages in the census division. When the patrol was proceeding to ANEPMETE a policeman was dropped at SAUREN to proceed in to these villages and ensure that all the people would be present by the time we arrived. The policeman later reported that when he arrived at TALIA the village was occupied by only three people. The rest of the villagers were absent over the border in the TALASEA Sub-District working on the BIBLING RIDGE project apparently, on the most part, against their wishes.

A man AIKLEI-IOPA told the luluai to bring his people over to work at his plantation and the luluai acted accordingly. The people were made to work and also charged a head tax of one shilling.

TALIA village is now in a pitiful state of disrepair and, as the people stated that they wished to remain at the site, orders were left for all the houses to be reconstructed. The luluai was not present when the village was censused as he and two of the village men stayed at BIBLING. These people joined up with us later and accompanied the patrol to Kandrian.

The other inland village, BOROWAI, was also only partially inhabited as there were only twenty-three people present out of a previous population of fifty-two. A large number of these absentees are said to have migrated out to various villages in the Cape Gloucester area and a request for confirmation of this was made to the O.I.C. Cape Gloucester by Mr. Besasparis A.D.O. in July of 1964. As yet no reply has been received. It was found that those people who were not in the Talasea Sub-District were at URIN in the RAUTO census division from which a large number of these people originally came from.

which — A marked difference can be seen between the people of this area and those in the Passismanua census division, through I last patrolled, in the matter of debts. In the Passismanua we had a large group of people come forward at each village requesting help in settling debts. On this patrol there was only one request for help and that involved only a rerouting of marriage gift payments so that the girls' mother missed out. The luluai was called up and the matter was straightened in our presence.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

In each village a short explanation was given of the forthcoming Decimal Currency to be introduced next year. The gist of the lecture was:

- 1/ When the money was to be introduced.
- 2/ A brief explanation of the reason for changing and its' advantages.
- 3/ Definition of new terms explaining equiv<sup>a e</sup>ilant values and similarities in notes.
- 4/ That for three years the two currencies would be working side by side but that after this only the Decimal currency would be used.
- 5/ That the people could change at will as long as the change was completed ~~inside~~ <sup>within</sup> three years.

In the villages with schools the people were told that the teacher would soon receive literature on the subject and if they found they had any queries they could ask him. The two mission schools have informed me that they will soon start teaching the new system to all students.

Also, as mentioned in the patrol instructions, the people were informed that Mr. Steven A.D.C. was awaiting replies from the non-native people living in the ~~prop~~ proposed council area regarding their decisions whether or not to join the council. The people were then asked for their opinions regarding the non-natives joining, and all expressed a wish to have them included.

VILLAGES and HOUSING

The villages and houses throughout this area are all of a good standard being clean and neat. The houses are all of plank construction with sak-sak roofing and are raised above ground level. They are generally ~~of~~ quite large and are roomy and it was noticed that beds are usually built for the older children and often for the men. In most of the villages the people build a separate house for cooking in and this is also used for smoke drying their copra. This practice was encouraged by the patrol in villages where the houses were not built.

As mentioned previously, most of the villages in this area are on the coast, so usually their only water supply is ~~from~~ from subterranean springs. The water flows up through the rocks along the sea-line and can be collected only at low tide. It is generally very brackish and not pleasant tasting, but these people do not seem to drink very much and they suffer no ill affects from it. Many of the villages have access to good water but as it is often up to three-quarters of an hours walk from the village, they seldom use it.

The people generally pay a good deal of attention to cleanliness and seem to wash fairly regularly, although that is sometimes only in the sea. The incidence of tinea - a disease associated with dirty conditions - was therefore quite low and any cases were ~~x~~ usually quickly treated at the mission Aid-Posts.

A patrol was conducted through the area earlier this year by the medical officer from Kandrian, and in most of the village books he has stated that sea latrines are to be built. This order has been carried out in nearly all the villages and these latrines are generally used. The soil here is only about two feet deep and then coronous rock is reached so pit latrines cannot be dug to any depth and are therefore very unhygienic.

VILLAGES and HOUSING (Cont.)

The only village which was not in a good condition was TALIA. As the people were living away, this place is now in a shocking condition with most of the houses on the verge of collapse. The grass has completely overgrown the site to a height of over two feet, and a good deal of work will be required to place back to the good condition it was in last year. The rest house has fallen down as have two of the other houses, so orders were left that they all had to be rebuilt.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Only one new appointment was recommended on this patrol and this was at RENGELMETE. The luluai SAIRUK-WASONG has been by a large tropical ulcer for some time and has been confined to his house, so when the patrol arrived he asked if he could be replaced. He said that he was too old to hold the position so the people were asked to recommend someone else. The choice of the people and the old luluai is KIRAI-KOLONIEN and he was appointed on twelve months probation.

CENSUS and STATISTICS

Listed below are the average percentage rates concerning births, deaths and absentee labour for the division for the past twelve months:

Births	3.52%
Deaths	0.83%
Absentee Labour	37.54%

The figure for births over deaths this year is quite low - 2.69% - compared with last years 3.05% taken over a shorter period. The absentee labour figure has dropped a good deal from last year 44.37%.

AGRICULTURE

The general food situation throughout this area is quite good and no shortages of food are experienced at any time of the year. The two staple crops are taro and kau-kau with subsidiary crops such as yams, aibiga, pitpit, bananas, pineapples and sugar cane planted. Coconuts are plentiful and the people have a potentially large income in them but this is not realised due, it would seem, to the general laziness of the people. Their copra production is very half-hearted and they therefore waste a very good opportunity for speedy advancement.

The island people, especially in the villages of MAKLO and KAUPTIMETE are generally quite limited in their gardening area and they usually have gardens spread over two or three islands. The larger villages of KUMBUN and PILILO are worse off because of their large populations and most of the peoples gardens are on the mainland. On KUMBUN island itself, the top soil is slowly leached as it has only a depth of about three feet. The people here have acquired the practice of leaving plots of land unplanted for one year and this will help sustain the soil for a short while extra.

becoming/

ROADS and BRIDGES

In the area in which the actual patrolling was done, roads are non-existent as all travel is done by canoe. The only road which was used was one through AMALUT Plantation leading to the four end mainland villages. This road was in quite good condition and we were able to travel up to MESELIA by tractor. It would be possible to travel all the way to WAKO by tractor but for the fact that there is one large gully about half way between these two places.

We returned to Kandrian along the coastal road and this was in very good condition. The land along the coast rises steeply on the shore line to a height of approximately one hundred feet and is then very flat and the walking was quite easy. The road was dry and in good condition and we were able to make good time on the journey.

LAW AND JUSTICE

A number of cases were brought into Kandrian for court, the offences being varied and falling into no pattern. The cases were:

- 1/ One man from KUMBUN arrested for wife-beating.
- 2/ Three men from TALIA who failed to appear for census.
- 3/ One man from SAUREN who failed to obey a lawful order.

MEDICAL and HEALTH

The general health situation throughout this area was very good and due to a good diet and clean conditions the incidence of disease has greatly decreased. There were however a relatively large number of deaths of young children from Malaria. All of these children died in the village and the parents in each case said that the child suddenly took sick and died within twenty-four days.

A large number of Tropical Ulcers were noticed throughout the area, many of these which had been left unattended and had become very large. The people were very reluctant to go to the Aid-Posts in the vicinity and have them treated, so on several occasions sufferers had to be ordered to do so.

The maternity hospital at PILILO is now being used by all expectant mothers and consequently the death rate of infants at birth is very low. The Sisters at the hospital give mothers some training in correct feeding procedures.

ANTHROPOLOGY

The most common language spoken by the people in this census division is SOLON. This is the language of all the coastal people and even the inland villages of TALIA and BOROWAI speak a variation of it. There are slight differences in the form of SOLON spoken in different areas but there is a common basic tongue and all these people understand each other. The original language of TALIA and BOROWAI was MOUK but as these people are conversant with those on the coast, it is thought that this could be another form of SOLON. The other villages in the division can be divided into groups with two or three in one group, and each of these would speak a different variation.

ANTHROPOLOGY (Cont.)

During the course of this patrol sing-sings were observed in four of the villages. The majority of these, usually for taro, pigs and cir-cumcision, seemed to be only half-hearted efforts with one man setting the beat on a drum and the others standing around him in a group chanting. This was the case with ~~the~~ sing-sings observed at BOROWAI, RENG-ELMETE and WAKO, the only organised one being seen at MESELIA.

*dancing?*  
This sing-sing was for the circumcision of the young boys. At the beginning of each year the people set aside some young pigs, plant large taro crops and beginning sing-singing each week. This weekly sing-singing goes on until the end of the year when, around Christmas time, all the neighbouring villagers are invited over and a large sing-sing lasting ~~last~~ several days is held. During this time the taro is eaten, the fattened up pigs are killed and the male children born during the year are circumcised.

The actual sing-sing which I observed was very well planned and executed with the people dressing in traditional wear and donning decorated headgear and paint. The men had a headdress made of pigeon and cockatoo feathers with a painted cane base, they had small branches threaded into their shorts to give the impression of a large tail, they had paint on their faces and legs and each carried a drum. The women wore the traditional grass skirt and had paint on their faces and legs.

*dancing*  
For the actual circumcision (sing-sing) there are ~~a~~ about eight different dances. Usually one dance <sup>is repeated</sup> four or five times then they start on another. The two dances which I observed were called SIOU and MANU and they spent about one and a half hours repeating each dance before starting on another. The dance they were executing most of the time I was observing was SIOU.

A few of the men would start around in a large circle moving their feet to the rhythm of their beating drums and more men from the sidelines would join in until there were about <sup>20</sup> twenty in the circle. They would suddenly stop and there would a short silence then they would resume beating slowly and ~~at~~ split into two lines about fifteen feet apart. The beating of the drums would quicken and two men from the side would jump into the centre and dance between the two lines. They would start from opposite corners and run into the centre and, interlocking their arms, they spin around a number of times and then move back to their corners. The rhythm of the drums would be increasing until the men were back in their corners, then the beating would stop for an instant. It would then start up again slowly and the dancing in the centre would be repeated, sometimes with the men locking arms and spinning quickly, sometimes just circling each other in a crouching position as though stalking something. After a while the men would then form back in a circle and the women would start circling them singing.

This dance would last for about fifteen minutes then there would be an interval of a minute or so before they started again. The only part played by the women is the circling of the men and singing.

The actual circumcision is carried out at the end of the year with a razor blade. Unfortunately I was not able to find out any more about ~~information about~~ who actually did ~~or any further rituals.~~ *the operation or of how it was done.*

CONCLUSION

This is a very well developed area with the people having a higher standard of education than most others in the Sub-District and also having a relatively high income. The main factor influencing this has been the work done over the years by the two large mission stations in the area, and as the people are becoming more responsive to their teachings, their ideas and way of life are changing accordingly. This is, of course, a very slow process but its affects are especially obvious at KUMBUN where Adult Education classes and the Women's Club are both receiving full support of the people.

These people have shown themselves to be fairly adaptable and have been able to change their ways of thinking quickly and therefore are beginning to realise the important implications involved in the political aspect of life which they are being introduced to. They realise the importance of such steps as the recently formed House of Assembly and are looking forward to the opening of the Local Government Council in their area. They have taken the news of the forthcoming change in currency quite well and show no undue suspicion of it, but their true attitude will not be discernable for quite a while yet.

*D. R. Nolan*

(D. R. NOLAN)

CADET PATROL OFFICER

Both of its boundaries by large watercourses. In the west the Palla River flows into the sea and in the east it is bounded by the ... The Arava Census Division covers ... and the majority of the ... the coast with the exception of Palla and Borawa which are situated some four hours inland. Of these, 5 villages situated on the eastern of the area are inside of the newly proposed Local Government Council and the eight situated on the western sector are not in the council. The lack of economic potential and the transport difficulties.

Throughout the patrol, bad weather was encountered, this was South Easterly wind and blowing very strongly at this time and which slowed the patrol very considerably at times.

Native Affairs.

The Arava Census Division is still functioning under the old tribal system of the village Administration. The attitude the people showed to the patrol was all being excellent. At all the villages visited the same welcome was received, that is of enthusiasm. Amiable relationship exist between the villages and in short, the Arava natives seem to be leading a peaceful life as no complaints were received regarding the friction between the people of the different villages at any time and at any of the villages visited. The people in this area are very good at making coconuts and the gardens. The latter, there is considerable of cash cropping of the coconuts.

One of the main aims of the previous patrols in this area had been to develop the economic status of the Arava people. In this area there is great potential in the field of copra production. On several of the islands, the average natives seem to be quite content with their present status, which is to earn a few shillings occasionally by selling of copra and then return to his village.



File 67-3-1.

Sub-District Office,  
KANDRIAN,  
West New Britain.

15th June, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
District Office,  
RABAUL.

Kandrian Patrol Report No. 11 - 1964/65  
Arawe Census Division.

Introduction

There were three main objects involved in this patrol. They are as follows:-

- (1) Collect <sup>ion of</sup> Head Tax and <sup>ion of</sup> Revise Census in the non council villages.
- (2) Revise Census in the council villages.
- (3) Routine Administration.

The Arawe Census Division is bordered on both of its boundaries by large watercourses. In the east the Pulie River forms the boundary and in the west it is bounded by the Itni River. The Arawe Census Division comprises of seventeen villages and the majority of the fifteen villages are on the coast with the exception of Talia and Borowai which are situated some four hours inland. Of these, 9 villages situated on the eastern of the area are inside of the newly proposed Local Government Council and the eight situated on the western sector are not in the council <sup>to</sup> due lack of economic potential and ~~the~~ transport difficulties.

Throughout the patrol, bad weather was encountered, (this was <sup>the</sup> South Easterly wind and blowing very strongly at this time and which slowed the patrol very considerable of time.)

Native Affairs.

The Arawe Census Division is still functioning under the old Luluai system of the village Administration. The attitude the people showed to the patrol was all times excellent. At all the villages visited the same welcome was received, that is of enthusiasm. Amiable relationship exist between the villages and in short, the Arawe natives seem to be leading ~~in~~ a carefree life as no complaints were received regarding the friction between the people of the different villages at any time and at any of the villages visited. The people in this area are very good at making canoes and the gardens. The alatter, there is considerable of cash cropping of the coconuts. || ?

~~The~~ One of the main aims of the previous patrols in this area had been to develop the economic status of the Arawe people. In this area there is great potential in the field of copra production. On several of the islands, the average native seems to be quite content with this present status, which is to earn a few shillings occasionally by selling of copra and then return to his village.

(16) (b)

(2)

Patrol Diary.

Wednesday 26th May, 1965.

Waited for Luluai and others to return and since no appearance of them, the census revised at Talia and talk given on decimal currency. Instructed the people not leave the village and go and live in the bush but look after the village. Inspected village and houses and found in unsatisfactory condition. Left the instruction for Luluai and others to follow the patrol. At 1230 pm proceeded to Borowai per canoes. Census revised and gave talk on decimal currency. It was reported that the Tultul had ranaway with the young single from the village. Inspected the village and houses and found in good condition. Left the instruction for Tultul to follow the patrol when return to the village. Overnight at Borowai.

Thursday 27th May, 1965.

Departed Borowai at 0800 am for Sauren and arriving at 0950 am. Tax collected and census revised at Sauren and talk given on decimal currency. Inspected the village and houses and found in good condition then proceeded to Renglemete. Overnight at Renglemete.

Friday 28th May, 1965.

Tax collected and census revised at Renglemete and talks given on decimal currency. Inspected village and houses and found in good condition. The Luluai from Talia arrived with two other men and were order to come with the patrol to Kandrian when the patrol ends. Proceeded to Ekrek and arriving at 1700 pm. Overnight at Ekrek.

Saturday 29th May, 1965.

Tax collected and census revised at Ekrek and talk given on decimal currency. Inspected the village and houses and found in good condition. Heavy rain fell rest of the morning and in the afternoon proceeded to Kumbun. Overnight at Kumbun.

Sunday 30th May, 1965.

Observed Kumbun village. Inspected the village and found in good condition.

Monday 31st May, 1965.

Census revised at Kumbun and told the people they will not pay the tax but they will pay to the council when it starts. Talk given on decimal currency and asked the views of the people about the non-natives residing in the area to join the council and everyone was in favour of the proportion. Inspected the village and houses and found in good condition. Proceeded to Pililo Island and census revised at Wingaru and Paligmete. Returned to Kumbun and spent overnight at Kumbun.

(3)

Patrol Diary.

Tuesday 1st June, 1965.

Returned to Paligmete and Wingaru and inspected the village and houses and found in good condition. Gave talk on decimal currency and asked the views of the people about the non-natives residing in the council area to join the council which everyone was in favour. Proceeded to Kauptimete and census revised at Kauptimete. Talk given on decimal currency and asked the views of the people about the non-natives residing in the council to join the council which everyone was in favour. Inspected village and houses and found in good condition. Proceeded to Maklo and census revised at Maklo. Talk given on decimal currency and asked the peoples' views about the non-natives residing in the council area to join the council which everyone was in favour. Inspected the village and houses and found in good condition. Returned to Kumbun and spent overnight at Kumbun.

Wednesday 2nd June, 1965.

Proceeded to Arawe Plantation, collected head tax from the contract labourers and proceeded to Demgalu. Census revised at Demgalu and talk given on decimal currency and asked the views of the people about the non-natives residing in the council area to join the council which everyone was in favour. Inspected village and houses and found in condition. Proceeded to Meselia. The road between Demgalu and Meselia was good, and well maintained. Census revised at Meselia. Overnight at Meselia.

Thursday 3rd June, 1965.

Census revised at Lupon and gave a talk to both of the villages on decimal currency and asked the views of the people about the non-natives residing in council area to join the council which everyone was in favour. Inspected village and houses and found in good condition. Proceeded to Wako and road was good. Census revised at Wako and gave talk on decimal currency and asked the views of the people about the non-natives residing in the council area to join the council which everyone was in favour. Inspected the village and houses and found in good condition. This was the last village in Arawe Census Division. Rest of the afternoon waited for Chin Ceu's work boat to pick up the patrol to Kandrian but the weather was too rough. Overnight at Wako.

Friday 4th June, 1965.

No sign of the boat and the weather was still rough. C.P.O. Nolan decided to walk back to Kandrian with the constable Basaki. He had gone as far as Lalang and returned back to Wako in the afternoon. Overnight at Kumbun.

Patrol Diary.

Saturday 5th June, 1965.

The weather was still rough and saw Chin Cheu's boat calling in at Pulie River. Proceeded to Lalang in hope of getting on it but the weather was getting rough in the afternoon. Overnight at Lalang.

Sunday 6th June, 1965.

Weather was still rough and observed Lalang village.

Monday 7th June, 1965.

Weather was still rough and remained at Lalang village. Constable Barckoro sent to A.D.C. and looking for the patrol arrived late in the evening. Overnight at Lalang.

Tuesday 8th June, 1965.

Weather was bit better than the previous days, decided to hire Chin Cheu's workboat but when we were out side the mouth of the river the weather was worse than we thought, we decided to pull into the river and leave all patrol gear on boat with constable Basaki and rest of the party will have to walk up to Kandrian. Departed Lalang at 0900 am and walked for 11 hours on good and stopped at Catholic Mission school at Alor for overnight.

Wednesday 9th June, 1965.

Departed Alor at 0745 am for Kandrian and arriving at 1100 am hours. Reported to A.D.C. Mr. Steven at Office. The patrol gear arrived later in the afternoon by Chin Cheu's workboat.

The end of the Patrol Diary.

.....  
P. Kilori,  
Patrol Officer.

(14)

Kandrian Patrol Report No.11 - 1964/65  
Patrol Diary.

Thursday 20th May, 1965.

Departed Kandrian at 0745 am per M.V.Pam for Arawe Census Division patrol accompanied by C.P.O. Nolan and three Constables. Stopped at Pililo Island to drop cargoes for Arawe Native Society and the mail for Father Jurgens thence sailed to Kumbun to discharge cargoes for Liele Native Society, thence sailed out to Sauren and dropped constable Basaki thence to Iungpun. The weather was bad so stayed overnight at Iungpun.

Friday 21st May, 1965.

Departed Iungpun at 0600 am and arrived at Anepmete at 0815 am under very strong wind and heavy rain. Arrived unexpectedly and most of the people were away in the gardens and trapped by the rain. Word was sent for the people and late in the afternoon tax collected and census revised at Anepmete. C.P.O.Nolan gave a talk on decimal currency. Inspected the village and houses and found in good condition. Heavy rain fell rest of the afternoon so stayed overnight at Anepmete.

Saturday 22nd May, 1965.

Departed Anepmete for Molo at 0745 am and M.V.Pam could not call in at Molo because of dirty water and could not find the passage through to Molo. The captain decided to drop the patrol at Iungpun and the workboat Pam returned to Kandrian. At 1430 pm tax collected and census revised at Iungpun. Talk given on decimal currency and inspected village and houses and found in good condition. Overnight at Iungpun.

Sunday 23rd May, 1965.

Observed Iungpun village.

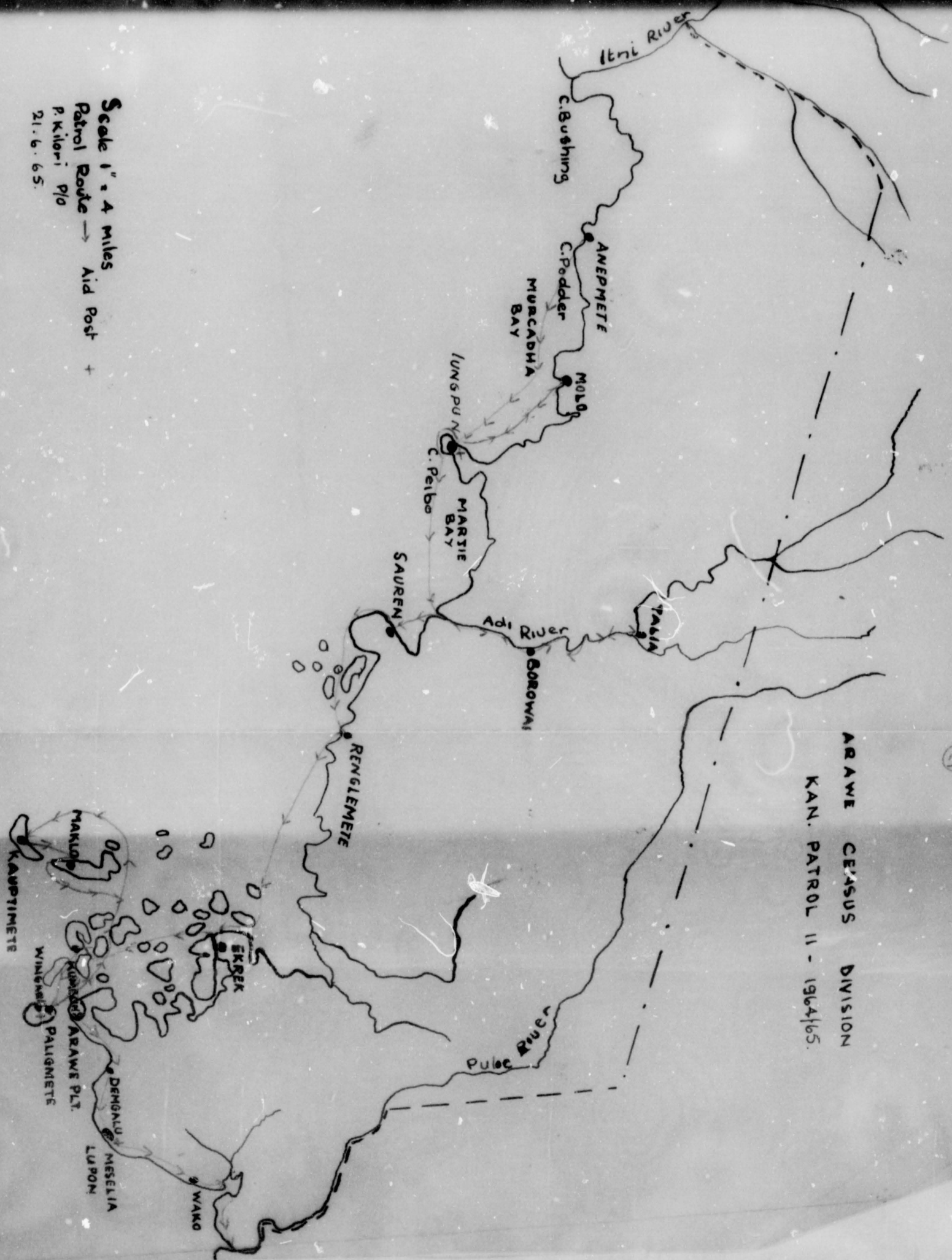
Monday 24th May, 1965.

At 0735 am proceeded to Molo by canoes and tax collected and census amended at Molo. Talk given on decimal currency. Inspected village and houses and found in good condition. Returned to Iungpun. Wind was getting strong in the afternoon so spent overnight at Iungpun.

Tuesday 25th May, 1965.

Departed Iungpun at 0630 am per canoes and travelled for four hours to the mouth of Adi River where the patrol gear were transferred to Sauren people's canoes. Travelled up the river for almost five hours to Talia village. The village was dirty and the order was given to clean the village under the supervision of a constable. Everyone returned to the village except Luluai and two other males were still away from the village and the word was sent for them. Overnight at Talia.

ARAWA CEASUS DIVISION  
 KAN. PATROL II - 1964/65.



Scale 1" = 4 miles  
 Patrol Route → Aid Post +  
 P. Kiori P/O  
 21.6.65.