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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Talasea

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1952 - 1953

Filed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

TALASEA SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 of 52/53

B.T. Gopley



52/53 ?

District of New Britain. Report No. 8

Conducted by: B.T. Copley.

Area Patrolled: Bali and Witu Islands.

Patrol accompanied part time by Mr E.S Sharp and Mr Bell  
and six native police E.M.A.

Duration: 13/6/53 to 11/7/53  
29 days

Objects of patrol; To pay war damage.  
Pay war gratuities.  
Conduct census  
General observations.

Note  
Quora  
18/5/54

A S C K B B

DIARY.

- Jun 13 Departed Tolasea for Witu, arriving at the Catholic Mission site at 5.30 pm.
- 14 Departed Witu for Bali Plantation. Moved to PENATAMBOTONG.
- 15 Census PENATAMBOTONG. Paid War Gratuities. Organised working parties to reclaim eroded ground in the village. Talk on co-ops.
- 16 To PENATAKUMBU, 10 minutes walk. Paid war gratuities, conducted census-taking, inspected village. Returned PENATAMBOTONG.
- 17 To MALANAI for census and payments war gratuities. Most pleasant site on the hill overlooking Bali Plantation. Inspected ancient carvings. Returned PENATAMBOTONG for one Court of Native Affairs. Opened inquest into the death of BAMBAL. Co-op discussion.
- 18 Moved to PENATA conducted census and paid war gratuities. Met Mr Miller who sought to apply for a Trading allotment Licence near PENATA village. Discussion of co-op marketing with natives.
- 19 To MANOPO. Census and war gratuities. Inspected village. Returned PENATA and went down to Mr Keogh's trading allotment. Inspected in company both parties (Mr Miller representing Mr Keogh) and approve of the application. Rough traverse made.
- 20 Through MANOPO to MAKIRI where census was checked and war gratuities paid. No complaints and the village in excellent order. Moved on to KUMBU up on the mountain behind the mission station. A lovely village site if it wasn't so badly off for water. Whole of village area lawn. All drinking water carried several miles from Bali Plantation. Tul-tul absent working at San Remo Plantation.
- 21 Sunday observed.
- 22 RUKUKUMBURUKU, TAMANGONI and PENATKETINARAVI censused to-day as they are close to one another. Paid war gratuities. Talks on copra-marketing. One complaint settled.
- 23 To MATAPUPURU. Census and war gratuities. All in order, no complaints. Village quite good. To KUMBURI No 2. Census war gratuities and inspection. This was a filthy village and was cleaned up. Investigated application for T.A.L at land called POTUNAKAKULAPE. Application by Mr Keogh. Land cleared and trade store erected. Only twenty yards from Mr Coldham's allotment and application not recommended. Is within statutory distance required by ordinance from next allotment.
- 24 Censused KUMBURI No 1, paid war gratuities and had village cleaned up. Moved on to Bali Plantation for native labour inspection.
- 25 Continued labour inspection. To PENATAMBOTONG to check on Inquest witnesses.



- Jun 26 Moved to MAKIRI to join 'Theresa May'. Sailed for MUNDUA Is disembarking at Ningau Plantation. Conducted census. Paid war gratuities and war damage compensation. Inspected village, drier and copra in stock. Quite a reasonable grade.
- 27 Conducted census for SILINGE and GORU. Silenge is separate island to MUNDUA and only 10 minutes by canoe. War damage and war gratuities paid at each village. One complaint settled out of Court. GORU village now on war-time emergency landing ground.
- 28 To KORI. Conducted census, paid war damage and war gratuities. A very pleasantly situated village on clean sandy beach.
- 29 To KURRAVU. Badly needs new houses but short of building material. War damage and war gratuities paid. Returned to NINGAU plantation and inspected native labour.
- 30 Inspected NINGAU labour barracks and facilities during morning. 'Theresa May' due but did not arrive.
- Jul 1 No ship. Returned KORI village. Some information gathered about illegal peddling by Chinese from Witu.
- 2 No ship. Remained at KORI. Visited KURRAVU.
- 3 'T.M.' arrived. Moved to John Albrecht Hbr. Conducted B/GORI (2) census, routine payments. An excellent new village. Previously situated on hill but now adjacent to mission so that the people have no excuse for not attending church, also to make village easily accessible to mission staff.
- 4 To BALANGORI (I), checked census. paid war damage and war gratuities. A few minutes walk back to LANGU Plantation where labour and conditions were inspected.
- 5 Pidu village census, war damage and war gratuities. Village situated on old emergency landing ground.
- 6 To LAMBE. Census and war gratuities. Interviewed I.F. McLean. Inspected small labour line at Ilia and buildings etc.. Slept at METO Plantation.
- 7 To PUTPUT village via ILIA Pln.. Census, war damage and war gratuities. One District Court case. Returned to ILIA Pln for two District Court cases. Returned to METO.
- 8 Visited NDOLLI village. Usual routines, census. Inspected 9 laboureres at METO Pln during afternoon. Also buildings. ~~One-District-Court-case.~~
- 9 Inspected LAMA Pln and labour. Returned METO Pln for District Court case during afternoon.
- 10 To LAMA village. Inspection. Moved to BALANGORI anchorage.
- 11 To BALI to pick up witnesses. Sailed for Talasea.



INTRODUCTION.

The BALI and WITU people have little in common and the groups are dealt with separately in this report. This is the second patrol to the islands since the war, the last being conducted by Mr I. Skinner in 1949, and in 1950 a short visit to pay war damage in part. The month available was equally divided between BALI and WITU. Though the actual time available was quite sufficient to conduct the usual business, the Witu people would have liked us to stay longer. They were interested in co-operative marketing and what is going on in other parts of the District and I explained to them how Kandrian and Talasea natives were being quickly organised to make more use out of their copra.

Many WITU men visit Rabaul and Kokopo, and though they invariably tell their stories when they arrive home, accounts are varied and garbled. The trouble with the WITU's is that they have never had anybody on the Islands who has been slightly interested in helping them, that is amongst residents of the Islands. Naturally enough commerce is the first consideration of business people, but, had it gone hand in hand with a partnership with local natives, European and native could have benefited; The European from the labour point of view, thereby helping himself at the same time. WITU traders I think have probably been always a little too shrewd; The isolated but pleasant group is somewhat of an attraction to the 'beach-combing' type; these together with notoriously high prices and always minimum wages have made natives and Europeans a little suspicious of one another. However there is no apparent resentment, except between Europeans and this is dying out a lot compared with what it was, I am told, three years ago.

WITU GROUP.

This consists of people on Garove and Mundua Islands, numbering . They were surprised and pleased to see the 'government' once again. As far as they knew and had been told by a local missionary - the government at Talasea was no longer concerned with the Witu people. They were to take no more of their troubles to the 'kiap', the missionary would settle them all in future. This was told to me by almost all officials and Europeans in the area. My advice to them in all cases ran along these lines;-

" It is good for anybody to come in and settle disputes before real trouble arises; the government having no objection in these

remote places, as to who should help with mediating; to be watchful that advice tendered may be only beneficial to the party tendering it; generally that village officials had to make decisions without being influenced by their own people or local Europeans. (A hard thing for them to do). Having made their decision, it must stand even if disputed until the arrival of the patrol officer to straighten matters out, if necessary." There were no complaints about village officials. They were all quite good, except the Luluai at GORU who is far too much under the influence of the local priest. The village KORI is without a Tul-tul and DUMBI is recommended at the request of the villagers.

#### HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Considering the scarcity of building materials, houses were of a reasonable standard. All rubbish is satisfactorily disposed of in the sea.

#### TRADING.

Native copra is bought by Burns Philp (Ningau), Mr. I. F. McLean of Lambe, Mrs Chang Sang (NDOLLI) and Mr Coote (Langu). The role of Rev. Mayerhoffer was to collect copra and deliver to NDOLLI charging owners freight, then later distributing cash and trade goods to growers. With copra then at £68 per ton one village received on paper £45 for 22 full bags. Out of this they paid 5/- per bag freight to the store. The priest's share was 8 bags or thereabouts. I witnessed the final payment to GORU growers which was close to £20 and a handful of trash from Mrs Chang Sang's store worth about Four or Five Pounds. Mayerhoffer says the Chinese pays £2.5.- per bag. The Chinese in charge of the store claimed £3.-.-. All in all it was an unsatisfactory state of affairs and I insisted that the M.V. 'Otto' should be licensed to carry passengers and freight for reward if it was to carry on, or that Mrs Chang Sang took out a Pedler's Licence for Mundua Island. My estimate is that of the £3.-.- per bag paid by the Chinese, Mayerhoffer collected in one way and another at least half of what should have gone to the grower. The obvious solution was co-operative or collective marketing and the affair was discussed with the District Commissioner and later Mr Wiseman (Co-op section). It is to be hoped that Witu copra can be marketed in Rabaul. One load did actually in with a Luluai, and once the results are seen the people themselves will find the remedy.



Mr Hann at Ningau Plantation paid £2/5/- per bag for copra. Mr I.F. McLean also purchased copra and shell. Lee Hing applied for Mr McLeans TAL at LAMBE which Mr McLean was about to abandon.

#### FOOD AND WATER SUPPLY.

Food and water are short at this time. The only spring water was a small outlet on Ningau Plantation. Occasionally water can be obtained on the beach at low tide, and I think it would be better to start patrolling Witu in early April.

A Mr Wakeford made a survey in the Witu group in connection with the over-alienation of native lands, and to determine the remaining amount of land suitable for gardening. His report was not available at Talasea, where it is required, but I am told by the Manager at Ningau that part of the plantation was resumed for the natives of KORI as a result of his work. Natives on Mundua are certainly in a better position than those on Witu who are really hemmed in on all sides by plantations.

The very hot dry period which was being experienced at the time of our visit had just about finished off sweet potato and taro. Practically no yams were seen, and here, I explained to them, the solution was in their own hands. Plant plenty of yams and store them in April and May for June, July, August and September.

There were plenty of fish and coconuts so no-one was really hungry. There are very few fowls and pigs on Witu. Cross bred pigs taken there by Mr Skinner in 1949 have all died and/or been eaten.

#### BUILDING MATERIALS.

Some natives complained that all the sago leaf on Witu had been exhausted on the construction of churches. I saw the churches and can believe it. They were of enormous proportions and could more than accommodate the whole population in their respective areas.

Considering the scarcity of building materials on Witu, houses were quite good. Some people unable to obtain sago leaf were using banana palm leaf.

#### ROADS.

The few tracks in use were in first class condition.

#### PLANTATIONS.

All plantations were inspected and reports were submitted separately. Relations between management and labour were poor at Ilia and Meto plantations. In each case I could find no fault with the managers or conduct of the places. At Ilia, two natives were charged with assaulting the manager and convicted.



The manager at Meto, while still recovering from extensive burns to his chest and arms, was assaulted by five Sepik labourers who were imprisoned. There was no justification whatsoever for the assaults in either case. All contracts were cancelled on the application of the employers.

A native was convicted of stealing coconuts from Ilia Pln. There are very few Witu natives working on local plantations. Those who are working within the district are at Rabaul, Kokopo and Bainings plantations. The majority of labour imported comes from Morobe and Sepik districts. Relations between foreign labour and local natives are good; Finschhafen mountain natives tend to keep to themselves and are a bit surly.

ANCHORAGES. (South-east season) - GEOGRAPHICAL.

- (i) Western anchorage Langu Pln. Near WIDU church.
- (ii) John Albrecht Hbr.
- (iii) Meto Pln. All above three on GAROVE Is.
- (iv) North side of Mundua Is near copra shed. (Ningau)

There is a thermal region inside GAROVE Is. The area is bare and emitting a little steam. This may not be known to the volcanologist at Rabaul.

DARAGA Is, 25 miles west of Mundua Is is included in the Witu group. (Not visited). It is uninhabited except for a few copra cutters who go over with their wives and families on Ningau launch to cut Burns Philp's copra. Mr Hann reported that coconuts and pigs had been taken from Burns Philp's portion of the Island and that he had warned a certain European against any repetition of the offence.

It would be more convenient for the next patrol officer to remain at Bali for three weeks. Transport is necessary between Bali and Witu. There is no need for the ship to wait for him at Witu. It is far more economical for a vessel to make a second trip than to wait.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I refer to previous correspondence from the District Commissioner to A.D.O. Talasea in the matter of inheritance of native land at NDOLLI by Mrs Chang Sang's offspring. Having regard to present over alienation of land at Witu, and the readiness of the Witus to dispose of anything likely to lead to cash or favours, the lack of permanency of the likely occupants, differences in culture, possible occupation by

Chinese

I would not recommend that any of Mrs Chang Sang's family have rights over native land, unconditionally. In the event of any decision to the contrary then it is recommended that the inheritance should go to the present generation only for their own use exclusively, and that they should have no power to pass on such an inheritance without the approval of the Administrator or to allow its use by any other non-native persons or to use it in any way to the detriment or disadvantage of the NDOLLI people. Further, that absence from the land for more than two years should determine its occupancy and that it should pass to the next in succession on the native side.

TRADING (Continued from pp4-5).

There were two enquiries from natives re restaurant licences. They were from KIVIA, Tul-tul of LAMBE and PANDI of NDOLLI. Each paid £4/10/- into Trust pending the issue of licences. Both premises were inspected. and had good stoves tables and chairs, clean utensils and cupboards. They proposed to serve meals, mainly rice and meat, tea and biscuits. They are both intelligent natives and I recommend the issue of trading licences to them. Mr Bell, E.M.A. inspected the premises and was quite satisfied with them.

MEDICAL.

Mr Bell, E.M.A. accompanied the patrol to Witu and inspected medical posts. The natives' health everywhere was very good.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

Witu claims had been paid in part by the previous patrol. All claims to hand were finalised. However some natives working in other parts of the District were unable to receive their claims.

WAR GRATUITIES.

Those held were paid and medals presented.

Ku Su G A Kl BA BA L A A



BALI (Unea Is)NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Bali people are quite a spirited crowd and often indulge in fist fighting at the slightest provocation. Even so relations between villages are as cordial as they could be anywhere and they are pretty well intermarried. There was only one complaint brought to the Court, concerning an unfaithful wife, and things were generally very quiet.

What might appear to <sup>be</sup> a desolate wilderness when viewed from the sea is probably the richest ground in the District. Everyone has plenty to eat, although the diet is strictly controlled by the season and at times monotonous. Natives cannot grasp the importance of growing yams for storage, and have to content themselves with a fruit diet during the off season; there being an abundance papaws, mangoes and galip nuts when root vegetables are short. At the same time, Bali people are a lazy and indolent people, fond of an excess of pleasure and a minimum of effort; knowing full well that they could easily plant and store yams, but preferring the easy way out.

Most of the officials are elderly men and are criticised by local Europeans because they are not doing as much as they used to do. How this should concern the Europeans I do not know. What they probably mean is that the younger men are having an easier time in the village and consequently do not feel so tempted to go out and offer for work to avoid toil in the village. Officials at Bali are quite reasonable compared with others I have seen in other parts of the Territory and I see no reason for replacing the old men because they are old. They at least see to it that the old people are not neglected, which is more than some young officials care to do. If they are not entirely respected for their age and loss of brute strength, they are respected for their experience.

COPRA MARKETING.

Some copra is produced and would amount to no more than two tons per month. Mr Skinner was of the opinion that there was an abundance of coconuts at Bali. Mr Skinner's count of palms in the area divided by latest population figures average between 7 and 13 per head. As 10 palms are considered the desirable minimum for a native adult, there is no great margin. Children consume almost as much coconuts

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as do their parents. Bali is without natural water, except on Mr Coldham's plantation and the nuts of course are used extensively for drinking water; this not without continual damage to palms when the green nuts are being knocked down. It does not appear to me that there is much hope for copra marketing by Bali natives. The little that is produced is being sold to Mr Coldham and Mr Miller who is representing Mr L.Keogh. Any attempt to persuade natives to push their resources would be unwise; it must be remembered that Bali is an island some 50 miles from the coast and food is more important than the elusive Pound note, difficult to capture, quick to escape. Before anything is planned for Bali an accurate survey is necessary, production limited to a quota calculated to be surplus to requirements and new areas to be planted up.

There is the need for organisation even if only to provide money for a water supply. The terrain is for the most part steep and water runs off in a few hours. It would be a great saving for villagers to have two good concrete or iron tanks in the vicinity of the villages to catch some water from creek-beds.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The patrol arrived at the height of the dry season, and the usual taro shortages were being experienced. There was still plenty of fruit including excellent oranges selling at 1/- per dozen. Anything except peas can be grown, and of excepting English cabbage and cauliflower. 'ables grow beautifully on the slopes of the island's only small mountain.

Fowls and pigs are plentiful. All except one of the cross-bred pigs taken there by Mr Skinner in 1949 have died, However their progeny show a marked improvement from the native pig, and the project benefited the islanders greatly, even if some of the pigs found their way to the table. Many died because we think that they were not hardy enough to withstand the little care and rigorous diet that natives provide. I believe that they were the first cross from thorough-bred pigs and may not have had sufficient of the wild strain in them to enable to compete with their wilder, more hardy neighbours. The usual symptoms were apparent sickness, listlessness for a period, loss of weight and appetit3. Mr White at Bali Plantation is caring for the only survivor and nursed him back to health. He is of the opinion that the reasonably valuable animals were lost because of the lack of knowledge of the native of how to care for pigs.

and not caused by any disease. The average price for fowls is 4/- for those that remain on the island and 5/- for those that are taken to the Talasea coast. They wouldn't give any reason for the difference, but I suppose the 1/- is a protective tariff designed to guard against depopulation of the fowls. That principle doesn't apply to pigs who are the same price if they are taken away from the island; not that fowls are in short supply. They are of course far more plentiful than the pigs.

#### COURTS.

One native was convicted of relations with a married woman. Messrs Bell and P.O. Sharp were present at the opening of an Inquest into the death of BAMBI of PENATAMBOTONG. The Court was adjourned and all witnesses accompanied the patrol to Talasea at a later date. A native was later committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter of BAMBI by the Coroner at Talasea.

#### WAR GRATUITIES.

These were paid where applicable and medals presented. There were several queries. W.G.11 No.1072 was sent to Talasea without medals. (LAUPU of SILINGE domiciled at PENATA - Bali) One other native was under the impression that this was a part payment and that he would receive the balance later.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Retirements and deaths have caused vacancies and in each case below the recommended man was elected by the villagers to take the place.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Nom. for position.</u>	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Reason for Vacancy.</u>
KOROI T-t.	Luluai	BALINANAKUMBU	Death of Luluai
BITO	Tul-tul	do.	Vac.if KOROI promot.
UMBILIVI	Tul-tul	PENATA	Tul-tul decd.
MATARA	Tul-tul	KUMBU	T-t resigned.

#### NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTION.

Mr H.T. Coldham's plantation, the only one on the island was inspected. A report was submitted separately and everything was very much in order. Mr White, the manager, was of very much assistance to me at Bali and sincere thanks are due to him for his help and information. Central highlands labour are employed there at present. Bali natives are naturally enough very frightened of them. One local lad, caught by Chimbus when defecating near water supply was rescued by Mr White, terror-stricken but unhurt from a mob of 70 odd labourers.



MISSIONS.

Father Jurgens is in charge of Catholic mission activities on Bali. He is rather a shy retiring type and the day I ~~call~~ called at MAKIRI to present his naturalisation papers for completion he was away at the other side of the Island. He had made an application for a lease of PENATAMBOTONG land. When I discussed the matter with the owners they said that they were unwilling to lease the land.

HOUSING.

Orders were left for the repair of a number of houses. Mr Skinner had left orders for work on buildings but had not made any note of the natives' names, consequently there was nothing to be done about it, except to have work started immediately and the names of the defaulters noted in the back of the village census books. The next officer should check these carefully. It will certainly help the village officials.

ROADS.

All tracks on the island were in good order. I am told Fr Jurgens is responsible for this good work.

CONCLUSION.

The Bali and Witu group were practically untouched by the war. They were not influenced by returning native soldiers as other peoples have been, and there is not the slightest suggestion anywhere of the 'cargo' stories that are heard in other parts. Although the people are isolated they are not dull. Bali and Witu natives are probably as shrewd as any others. Usually there has to be an outstanding leader and orator associated with the cargo cult unrest. There does not seem to be any outstanding characters or leaders on Bali at all and this is the most probable reason why affairs have been so quiet.

The Kombe people who used to sail over to Bali to buy pigs and 'pay for them later' do not call any more. Local natives, tired of unkept promises and frauds by the Kombes made it quite clear to the Kombes that they were no longer welcome at Bali and anybody who knew Kombes would leave it at that.



42 McLaren St.,  
North Sydney.  
1.5.54

The Director  
D.D.S. & N.A.,  
Port Moresby.

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed five copies  
with patrol report to which my previous  
correspondence refers.

I am still awaiting information  
regarding Mr Werners licenses. That they were  
issued I am certain and as soon as Mr  
Toley sends me the information I requested, I  
will be in a position to reply to the suggestion made  
in the District Commissioners correspondence on  
the subject.

Yours faithfully,  
B. G. Copley.

*[Vertical stamp or signature on the right margin]*

K 10 9 1 K 8A 8B



DSP 842

3rd May, 1954.

The Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

E.T. Copley, Patrol Officer -  
Patrol Report Talasea.

It is understood that Mr. E.T. Copley  
made a patrol of the Witu Group last year.

This patrol is referred to as No. 8 on  
the patrol report returns, but I have not received  
a patrol report, and the Assistant District Officer  
Talasea informs me there is no copy there.

Apparently Mr. Copley took his notes  
with him to compile the report during his leave.  
I would be glad if you would ask Mr. Copley to let  
me have the patrol report.

(J. K. McCarthy)  
District Commissioner.

DS30-I3-I49.

Minute to: District Commissioner,

RABAU

Please find attached two copies of the Report requested which  
arrived from Mr. Copley in Sydney a few days ago, one for your office and one for  
the sub-district office at TALASEA.

*(Handwritten initials: RA)*  
A.A. Roberts  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director. DDS&NA. 12.5.54

Report nearly a year old arrived from Mr. Copley in Sydney  
the first week in May 1954. 2 copies sent to Rabaul as  
requested. Please have census figures extracted by P.I.P. team

*Removal file Native Affairs*

*Note*  
*12/5/54*

*K S G I K BA BA*



Year.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F				
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M			F		M		F		
KARKAMATTA	27/6/53	4	2					1	1					5	1	3	3	1	4	14	1					1	5	21	3	12	2	12	2.2	18	7	24	15	80	
SILINGE	28/6	2	2											1		1	2	2									4	17	2	12	11	3.6	17	12	19	17	65		
GORU	28/6	8	4					2						2	2	4	2	3	1								7	29	1	21	4	16	2.6	28	14	32	22	97	
KORI	29/6	1	8											2	1	3	2			2	1						8	10	3	19	3	20	2.2	16	22	13	22	85	
KURRAVU	30/6	4	5					1	1					2		1	3	2	1	9	2					2	3	28	1	18	3	16	1.9	13	11	19	19	75	
BALANGORI (2)	3/7/53	8	11					1	1					5	3	1		3	7								8	40	12	30	2	30	3.4	44	39	38	41	169	
BALANGORI (1)	4/7	11	14					2						1	1	11	6			5	7						22	48	9	55	3	48	2.6	63	48	53	73	255	
PIDU	5/7	3	7					1	1					3		5	7			17	2						9	18	3	19	3	16	2.4	23	22	20	22	106	
LAMBE	6/7	13	12											1		1	4	5		27	12						8	62	8	47	3	39	2.6	42	37	46	46	210	
PUTPUT	7/7	3	4											2						4	1						3	17	6	9	10	1.4	14	9	18	12	54		
NDOLLI	8/7	3	1											2		2				4	1						2	8	10	10	1.5	8	2	8	12	35			
LAMA	10/7	2	3											1	1	4	3	2								1	3	17	2	9	1	6	1.4	11	11	23	11	59	
TOTALS:		62	73					3	6	3	8	3	8	3	2	43	32			9	22	14	35	11	20		4	82	315	50	261	26	234		296	234	313	312	1290