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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Baining

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1966 - 1967

[1965 - 1966]

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: BAININGS (in a folder)
Pat. Post
ACCESSION No. 496
VOL. No: 1 : 66-67 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 1

[REPORT N° 2 - 65/66 ONLY IN FOLDER]

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 2-65/66	1-31	Chamberlain R Po	Baining (Inland & coastal)	-	5-18/6/66 20-23/6/66
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67-10-47.

PATROL REPORT No. 2-65/66.

BY

R. CHAMBERLAIN.

BAINING.

EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

68 - 1 - 2.

Raining Base Camp,
Free Bag Service,
Lassul Bay,
Rabaul Sub.-District,
East New Britain District.

1st. July, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Rabaul Sub.-District Office,
RABAUL.

Report on Raining Patrol No. 2 of 1965/66.
Inland and Coastal Raining Census Divisions.

Patrol conducted by : Robert Chamberlain, Patrol Officer.

Personnel accompanying Patrol : Mr. L.G. Hart, Patrol Officer.
5/6/1966 to 10/6/1966.

Mr. S. Watkins, Sub-Inspector R.P.N.G.C..
5/6/1966 to 17/6/1966.

9869 Constable KOBE- KARIGA
5/6/1966 to 17/6/1966

5311 B. Constable 1st. Class PANUE-MOULI.

Duration of Patrol : 5/6/1966 to 13/6/1966
20/6/1966 to 23/6/1966. 18 days.

Area Patrolled : Inland and Coastal Raining Census Divisions.

Objects of Patrol : 1. Census Revision.

2. Routine Administration.

3. To complete N.G.L.T.R.O. investigations

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Introduction.

The villages of the Inland Baining Census Division are situated in well watered, limestone, highland valleys and separated from each other by tracts of primary forest. The climate is temperate and there is a noticeable absence of mosquitoes, owing to the fast flowing nature of the rivers and streams.

The villages of the Coastal Bainings Census Division are situated on a narrow coastal strip of land close to swamps and stagnant water, resulting in the existence of hordes of mosquitoes.

These people have only recently realised the need to increase their economic cash crops and are now concentrating on copra, cocoa and coffee.

In the area patrolled there is one TOKAI village, KABO, which, whilst keeping aloof from the Baining villages, maintains good relations with them.

There is much migratory movement amongst the Baining villages resulting in a close knit society.

The Baining Local Government Council has been in operation for two years and the majority of people have an understanding of the workings of the Council. New elections are scheduled to begin on 26th July, 1966 and no difficulties are anticipated.

Diary.

Relevant folios of Field Officers Journal ARE attached.

Reception of Patrol.

Friendly at all villages.

Villages and Housing.

The housing throughout the two Census Divisions was found to be of a satisfactory standard.

The houses of the Inland Baining people are erected on the ground with a fire-place built in the middle of the room. Sleeping on the damp ground results in various sicknesses as was evidenced by the large number of coughing and sneezing villagers.

The floors of most of the houses in the Coastal Baining villages are raised above the ground and fewer people are affected by colds.

Taking the present stage of economic development into account, the sites of all the villages are advantageous. There is more than enough land to fill present and future needs and the openings of villages and their present sites will also be advantageous when productivity increases and if a road is extended to the areas.

There is ample water available in the Inland Bainings from clear rivers and streams. Coastal water supplies are either from rivers or tanks and wells.

Personal hygiene is lacking in the majority of villages although the villages are kept neat and clean at all times. There are ample toilet facilities in each village visited, but, it is doubtful that these toilet facilities are used frequently.

Village Officials.

Attached as Appendix "A" is a list of councillors. Of those there are three whose intelligence, efficiency and interest in the job, far exceeds that of the others. They are MUVLOT of Malarait, SIMBATEA of Vunapalandig and TOMANIMBA of Karo.

Political Situation.

As has been stated ,there is a general awareness amongst the people, of the functions of the Baining Local Government Council. There was no evidence gathered on this Patrol to indicate the existence of Cargo Cult activity.

The Administration is held in high esteem at all the villages visited as was evidenced by the willingness to carry patrol equipment, and the speed at which simple requests were carried out.

The Roman Catholic Mission at Rauminum and that at Vunamarita are held in high esteem by the entire Baining community . Any request by Father Lahn of Rauminum Mission is met by speedy cooperation.

No hostility towards Kuru sans,Chinese or Mixed Race was noticed, although a fear was expressed that land grabbing would begin on the establishment of a road. Such fears were allayed in future discussions.

Hostility towards Tolai squatters on Native Reserves is apparent although friendly relations are observed with the Tolai village of Karo.

Because of the close knit social structure of the Baining villages,

aged and infirm are well cared for.

Absenteeism is not affecting village life as the majority are employed as casual labourers on nearby plantations.

Agriculture.

There is an abundance of food throughout the two Census divisions. The diet of the Inland Baining people, however, consists in the main of starch vegetables such as Taro, sweet potato and banana. Green leaf is available but protein is scarce, resulting in distended stomachs. The coastal people are better off, with fish and citrus fruit to add to their diet.

There were no reported plant diseases, but in the gardens of the coastal villages , the large snails are destroying much of the leaf crops.

Evidence of introduced crops, being included in the general subsistence pattern, was slight, although at Malasait village there is a plant nursery, established by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, which at the time of this Patrol contained tomato and cabbage seedlings. Instruction was given to several villagers in methods of digging and transplanting these seedlings.

It should be noted that at the Rapamimas Roman Catholic Mission, tomato and American potato are being successfully cultivated.

Cash crops in the Inland are, at this stage, limited to coffee, of which healthy blocks are found at Alakasan and Malasait. THE plantings are a mixture of individual and communal efforts.

On the coast, cocoa and copra are the cash crops. Some wet cocoa bean is sold to plantations in the area, at prices ranging from two cents to four cents per pound. Wet cocoa bean from Vunapalandig village is collected by D.A.S.F. and transported to Rabaul.

At Lamerain (coastal) village , cocoa is being successfully dried and transported to Rabaul, where , as the Councillor claims, Crosu and Co., are the most consistent purchasers.

Of the large tracts of land suitable for development at Rapamimas (Binsugrip) and Lamerain approximately one hundred acres at each place is being utilised.

Contrary to some reports, the people of the Inland stress that they do not intend migrating to the Kamamakun or Lamerein(coastal) areas but do intend developing cash crops at these areas , which will be worked at periods.

Livestock.

Pigs and fowls are the only livestock to be found amongst the Raining villages. Suggestions were made that pigs should be placed in pens, but the people prefer to fence their gardens.

At Rawaisum Roman Catholic Mission, Father Lahn has a dozen cows and a bull. Each year six beasts are killed to keep the numbers static and milk is being provided for the children at the boarding. This successful venture shows the feasibility of the establishment of a cattle industry in the Inland Rainings. The valley which contains the villages of Kangi and Kalem would be ideal for cattle, having abundant water, natural boundaries and ample grass, which grows profusely whenever the forest is cleared.

Fish.

A scheme which could be reserved for the future, when a road is extended to the Inland Rainings ,and the people are managing present shows successfully, is that of fish farming. The abundance of clear , fast flowing streams, closely all villages makes such a scheme a workable possibility.

Forestry.

Forestry work is being carried out in the Vadal- Malagait area and a road opening the Inland will be a result of this work.

Commerce and Industry.

There is only one tradestore in operation in either of the Census Divisions. This store is at Lesu village and belongs to INGETIN-RUNIMAM. THE store is well run and meets all requirements.

Rest Houses.

Rest Houses were in a satisfactory condition at all villages except Rawaisum and Alakomen where requests were made for them to be rebuilt. Attached as Appendix "B" is a list of rest houses , villages and walking distances between each.

Carriers - Carrying.

Carriers volunteered freely and were paid at the rate of one shilling per hour. Twist tobacco is still a valuable trade commodity when procuring carriers.

Between most villages the carrying times are between three and five hours, but on one occasion, when trying a new route between Lusu and Kongi, the carriers sustained a walk of ten hours duration. The carriers were well satisfied with the payment received, which consisted of money, tobacco and the meat of a Cassowary which was shot on the walk. This walk will not be attempted again but it does show the willingness of the Baining people.

Health.

It was noted that the majority of Inland Baining people are afflicted with bad head colds.

The aid post at Lusu is not stocked with medicine and the Aid Post Orderly is absent, believed working at a plantation. Aid Posts at Valem, Ramsmirra , and Malasait are running efficiently.

The Infant Welfare Clinic, conducted by Mrs. Mays of Meinduk Plantation , is well received and is conducted in a most efficient manner. Coastal plantations are still giving medical assistance when required. A Roman Catholic Mission Aid Post at Wilsinbuki village is also functioning efficiently.

[illegible] Education.

Attached as Appendix "G" is a list of villages with schools, standards taught and number of pupils at each.

Roads and Bridges.

From Lossul Bay to Lusu village, and [illegible] for part of the journey from Vunapalundig village to the shores of Atilitilum Bay, the Old German Road is followed. It would be a feasible proposition to reopen this road resulting in greatly improved communications with Coastal Baining villages. Throughout the Inland, well maintained walking tracks connect all villages.

Missions.

The Roman Catholic Missions at Reanzima and Vunamarita, presided over by Fathers Lahn and Meyerhaffer respectively, influence the entire Baining community , the majority of villages of which are Roman Catholics.

The boarding school and religious instruction occupy most of Father Lahn's time, but he has also given much valuable training to Reanzima villagers in the growing of European type vegetables and in the raising of cattle.

At the time of writing this report, Father Lahn is installing a water powered turbine at Reanzima to provide electric power and lighting.

Labour.

Contract labour is generally preferred on plantations in the area although Takia, Deilena and Gunderwhoe do employ Baining casual labour.

Personnel.

Constable KUBE-KARIGA No. 9869 :- Trustworthy, obedient and efficient.

Constable 1st. Class PATUNE. MOULI No. 9311 B :- Experienced and helpful, obedient, efficient.

Remarks.

The Baining people have scant knowledge of the outside world and ways of life, sources and manufacture of material goods and methods of business management. It is my intention to use pictorial material on such topics for instruction on future Patrols, and I also request the use of a portable slide projector and films to be shown in Inland villages and the use of a movie projector, generator and films for occasional showings at Lassul Bay or Lavu.

Documents Attached.

1. Census figures.
2. Patrol map.
3. Claim for camping allowance.
4. Field Officer's Journal folios.
5. Appendix "A", Councillors.
6. Appendix "B", Rest Houses , Villages , and walking distances.
7. Appendix "C", Schools.
8. Appendix "D", Pregnant Women.

Completion of Patrol Report.

Robert Chamberlain

Robert Chamberlain.

Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

SCHEDULER	VILLAGE
[illegible] N'Kolon (Treasurer)	[illegible]
Dunzik Kilingi	Kongi
Elovit Mazuik	Lamawin (Coastal)
Sinkotha Elingi	Vunyalenig
Kuvehengi Agunkin	Bunzimun
Tonnimpuo Tonsifa	Kuyo
Mistumik Liltum	Alahuma
Kovukin Kungu	Nunuhun
Sangokin Lingi	Loun
Bunzion Bunnotuna	Loun
Ganing Pelongi	Lamawin (Inland)
Tongun Wahitki	Wilaimbuki
Tonkin Simon	Wilaimbuki
Kulkomin Baiki	Galewit
Uthki Bungun	Takin
Kulkon Tovi	Valon
Ingi Elingi	Valon
Mughot Tovunga	Malwait
Sikin Dunung	Malawait

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APPENDIX "J".

VILLAGE	REST HOUSE	MALUKU TUB FROM PREVIOUS VILLAGE
Lesu	Non Existent	2½ Hours from Langal Bay.
Kangi	Good Condition	10 " " Lesu.
Yalen	" "	1 " " Kangi.
Rumuinum	To be Replaced	2½ " " Yalen.
Wilaimbumbi	Good Condition	2 " " Rumuinum.
Alainsum	To be Replaced	5 " " Wilaimbumbi.
Mulamait	Excellent	2 " " Alainsum.
Vunupalamig	Good Condition	4 " " Mulamait
		2 Hours walk from Vunupalamig village to the beach at Attilillum Bay from whence PATROL completed by canoe.
Kamambua	Good Condition	-
Kuru	New	-
Takia	Good Condition	-

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Villages of Lamusain (Coastal) and Pakua were not inspected as villagers presented themselves for censusing at Rangua Landing Reserve and Kuru village resp..

The Patrol passed through the villages of Galavit and Lamusain (Inland) on the walk from Wilaimbumbi to Alainsum.

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APPENDIX "G".

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lorem (Roman Catholic)	Prop., 1 and 2.	104.
Alabaster (" ")	1 and 2.	36.
Eden (" ")	1 and 2 .	20.
Wilcoxhoodt (")	Prop., 1 and 2.	73.
Kengel (")	Prop., 1 and 2.	96.
Rosenheim (")	Prop., 1,2,3,4,5.	[illegible]
Malmonth (Methodist)	Prop., 1,2,3,4.	[illegible]
Malmonth (Amsterdam)	1 , 2.	216.

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APPENDIX "D".

PERSONAL NAMES.

VILLAGE.		HAT.
Bumbuna		SAMUNDA - KAMUNDA.
		MARINKE - MITMAS.
	.....	SAMINDIL - SUIEDE.
Lunsar		SAMBAUS - SALIMBAM.
	.....	BAIMBAI - TOMAMBAR.
Kono		SAKAPA - MAKO.
		BAMBEKEL - TOPMAMAU.
		[illegible] - TOJAVBAM.
		SAMARIKEIL - YIO.
	.....	SWAUMBAN - XMAGBE.
Tokin	.....	SEMAKUBAK - ENJAVEMA.
Yengpalumbig	.....	KOSANAMBI - MBEKE.
Alikosso	.....	SAMBIKI - SIMBA.
Gulovit	.....	BALIYAI - BAKIMA.
Malawth		KIAMI - WARIMA.
		SIGBAMBAN - MAMBAM.
		KEMBEI - UMBEKI.
		KADDEI - KASOPMAS.
		KEMBI - MALIMA.
	.....	PAMAS - GALIMBI.
Bumbuna		SIMBI - GEMIMA.
		MAMBAU - MAMAMARIE.
		KEMFUT - KLIMBAGA.
		TAMBOALIMA - SUA.
		DAMBAKI - MAVEI.
		GEMBIT - KEMIMBI.

APPENDIX "B" (cont.

VILLAGE.		NAME.
Wilajbandi	.....	SUAGAN - SOLMUT
Kalam		KELASIMUTKI - SAULMEP.
		MITNARIM - SAULMET.
		LEUSP - TIRNUM.

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(18)

67-10-47

12th December, 1966.

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

BAININGS PATROL REPORT NO.2/1966-67.

Receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's patrol report covered by memoranda from yourself and Mr. Norton, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Chamberlain appears to have conducted a good patrol in the Bainings area. His report is well presented and shows that he is a conscientious officer.

3. The comprehensive comments of Mr. Norton and yourself cover this report well.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.10.47 (17)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISCOM

Our Reference 67-2-12
If calling ask for
Mr. ENB/AMB/D

Department of District Administration,
RABAUL,
East New Britain District.

23rd November, 1966.

Director,
Department of District
Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Bainings Patrol Report No.2. 66-67

Please find attached above Patrol Report and Census documents.

The large Administration land purchase for Forestry in the Trans-Vudal not only has failed to provide any benefit for the Bainings people but acts as a communications barrier to the Malasait area, Ramoulit and the Coastal Bainings. Roads are needed to all these areas and the Administration should accept the responsibility of providing roads through its land to give access to Rabaul for these people.

Comments on Agriculture, Fish and Livestock have been forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer.

The existence of unlisted schools at Laun, Alakasam, Yalom, Wilaimbemki and Komgi operated by the Catholic Mission has been reported to the District Inspector.

Baining Councillors recently attended a course at the Vunamami Community Education centre with Mengen Councillors. It is hoped that Baining people will be able to be included in future courses.

The high rate of natural increase in the populations of the Inland and Coastal Bainings listed as 4.5% per annum and 3.7% per annum respectively indicates an invigorated future for these people. It also indicates the need for increased Administration services in the near future. At present there are 1,063 children of school age, only 543 of these are currently attending school and more than half of these are attending unregistered (or perhaps illegal) schools. Over the next six years there is a possible annual intake of 150 children per year into primary schools. The sparse distribution of population limits school development but with road development and resettlement schemes this limiting factor will be lessened.

H W West
(H.W. West),
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

(16)

67-2-1

JEM

Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

9th November, 1966.

District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RABAUL.

Bainings Patrol Report No.2 of 1965/66
Inland and Coastal Bainings Census Division

Attached is the report by Mr. R. Chamberlain, Patrol Officer. It is his first report since taking over as Officer-in-Charge, Bainings Base Camp, and the patrol served as an introduction to the area.

The report, it is noted, is more than three months late in being forwarded by me. I submit that with the present Rabaul Sub-District staff situation, the burden of the census, the Gazelle Elections and urgent land matters, I might say "and so on", some work has been by necessity neglected. Perhaps at this stage, by working many nights, I can say, almost all matters have been dealt with. The reason for the delay in submitting this report, is that I chose to deal with other matters of more urgent nature, and felt that the delay has not resulted in making this report to be ineffectual.

For an introductory patrol to the area, Mr. Chamberlain has observed well and his report shows that he has a grasp of the general situation in his area, even though little new is raised. As the matter of a development plan for the Bainings area has been the subject of other correspondence, I deal only with matters raised in the patrol report in my following remarks.

Political Situation

Mr. R. Chamberlain has correctly drawn to my notice the adverse attitude of the Bainings towards land and its alienation. As recorded in my 35-14-12/35-14-13 of 8th November, 1966, this has arisen from the acquisitiveness of the Tolais on the Native Reserve and the existence of large purchases by the Administration for forestry purposes, from which no direct benefit in the way of land settlement to either Tolais or Bainings has accrued.

The Bainings have been patient in the face of the alleged unlawful trespass by Tolais on Reserves claimed by the former, and the lengthy process of preparation of claims of the parties to the land dispute. The settlement of the dispute may well ensure a more hopeful atmosphere for land re-settlement proposals.

Economic Development

(a) Agriculture

In respect to the snail menace, please see my memorandum 6-2-1 of 8th November, 1966, to the District Agricultural Officer, with a copy to you.

As recorded and discussed in my memorandum 35-14-12/35-14-13 of 8th November, 1966, the BINGSUGUIP area is only lightly cropped and the owners are prepared to discuss an area for re-settlement. I have no further information on the utilisation of Lamerein or the

(18) (4)

willingness of the owners to dispose of an area suitable for re-settlement. I do not consider that the inland people require the whole of these areas for the development of cash crops and re-settlement, but feel they are half-hearted about the matter. As Mr. Chamberlain mentions, they have no thought of permanent settlement, and I therefore feel that their limited needs will be met by participation in a resettlement scheme.

(b) Livestock

It is again drawn to our notice that little is known of the potential of the Inland Bainings valleys apart from the TORIU. In a period where the District is suffering from land shortage for the expanding Tolai population, it is essential that a fuller knowledge of the lightly populated, but extensive, Bainings area, be held. It was previously mentioned that a survey in respect to tea potential was carried out in conjunction with D.A.S.F. Patrol No.7 of 1965 and now Mr. R. Chamberlain raises the question of a cattle industry.

If the information is not already held, an examination of the Baining soil potential should be conducted as early as possible, as only then can we begin to plan development of this large untouched area. It is not the intention to develop the area for Bainings people alone, as is sometimes implied, nor is the economics of the situation the only aspect to be considered. The development of the Bainings area, in my opinion, has social and political factors which must not be over-looked, in each of which the Tolai problems of land and population must effect the final decisions. Economic development as or "return per acre," must not be the sole arbiter of district plans for development. Should we allow it to be so, then the Tolai problems will continue to grow until it becomes too late to control them.

Under "Forests" Mr. Chamberlain remarks that the opening of the inland road will result from Forestry operations in the VUDAL-MALASAIT area. The MALASAIT people however have a more realistic appreciation of the situation. They have seen no benefits accruing to any indigenous group from the timber purchase of 45,000 acres in 1951, and are critical of the absence of any re-settlement. No road extensions of any magnitude or assistance to the inland people has been carried out, and I feel they do not expect it shall. The forestry policy of the Administration is not understood, with the result that for the present, suspicion and distrust exists towards further approaches for land acquisition.

Health

The Aid Post at LUAN is again staffed.

Education

It is noted that only schools at RAUNSIMNA, MALASAIT and VUNAMARITA are shown in the District Plan. It is probable the remainder are unregistered.

Roads and Bridges

Council and Administration funds will be used for re-opening the Old German Road, when a full report is received on the work involved. I am assured by Mr. Chamberlain this will be in my hands by the end of this week.

Census

Comparative census figures with the 1964 patrol are:-

	1964	1966
Coastal Bainings	1314	1298
Inland Bainings	2525	2671
	3839	3969

Total population increase is 130.

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The decrease in the Coastal Bainings figure arises from the immigration of the BUNTAGAN Village group (63) to the GAULIM area. Upon excluding it from the 1964 figure, an over-all increase in the Bainings population, controlled by the Base Camp is 193 for a period of two years.

Conclusion

[illegible] the interest in the Bainings situation now, and will devote himself to a more detailed analysis and planning of developmental projects, through the Council.

Appendices "C" and "D" should be of interest to the Education and Health Departments respectively.

(J.E. NORTON)
Assistant District Commissioner

(B)

68 - 1 - 2 .

Baining Base Camp,
Free Bag Service,
Lassul Bay,
Rabaul Sub-District,
East New Britain District.

1st. July, 1966.

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Rabaul Sub-District Office,
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There is an abundance of food throughout the two Census divisions. The diet of the Inland Baining people, however, consists in the main of starch vegetables such as Taro, sweet potato and banana. Green leaf is available but protein is scarce, resulting in distended stomachs. The coastal people are better off, with fish and citrus fruit to add to their diet.

There were no reported plant diseases, but in the gardens of the coastal villages , the large snails are destroying much of the leaf crops.

Evidence of introduced crops, being included in the general subsistence pattern, was slight, although at Malasait village there is a plant nursery, established by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, which at the time of this Patrol contained tomato and cabbage seedlings. Instruction was given to several villagers in methods of digging and transplanting these seedlings.

It should be noted that at the Rasunsima Roman Catholic Mission, tomato and American potato are being successfully cultivated.

Cash crops in the Inland are, at this stage, limited to coffee, of which healthy blocks are found at Alakasam and Malasait. The plantings are a mixture of individual and communal efforts.

On the coast, cocoa and copra are the cash crops. Some wet cocoa bean is sold to plantations in the area, at prices ranging from two cents to four cents per pound. Wet cocoa bean from Wampalamig village is collected by D.A.S.F. and transported to Rabaul.

At Lamarain (coastal) village , cocoa is being successfully dried and transported to Rabaul, where , as the Councillor claims, Green and Co., are the most consistent purchasers.

Of the large tracts of land suitable for development at Kasamakan (Binsungip) and Lamarain approximately one hundred acres at each place is being utilised.

Contrary to some reports, the people of the Inland stress that they do not intend migrating to the Kamanakau or Lamsain(coastal) areas but do intend developing cash crops at these areas , which will be worked at periods.

Livestock.

Pigs and fowls are the only livestock to be found amongst the Raining villages. Suggestions were made that pigs should be placed in pens, but the people prefer to fence their gardens.

At Nounsinna Roman Catholic Mission, Father Lahn has a dozen cows and a bull. Each year six beasts are killed to keep the members stocks and milk is being provided for the children at the boarding. This successful venture shows the feasibility of the establishment of a cattle industry in the Inland Rainings. The valley which contains the villages of Kengi and Yalem would be ideal for cattle having abundant water, natural boundaries and ample grass, which grows profusely wherever the forest is cleared.

Fish.

A scheme which could be reserved for the future, when a road is extended to the Inland Rainings ,and the people are managing present schemes successfully, is that of fish farming. The abundance of clear , fast flowing streams, closeby all villages makes such a scheme a workable possibility.

Forests.

Forestry work is being carried out in the Vadal- Malasait area and a road opening the Inland will be a result of this work.

Commerce and Industry.

There is only one tradestore in operation in either of the Census Divisions. This store is at Lsum village and belongs to INGWAIN-RONIRAM. THE store is well run and meets all requirements.

Rest Houses.

Rest Houses were in a satisfactory condition at all villages except Nounsinna and Alakmaan where requests were made for them to be rebuilt. Attached as Appendix "B" is a list of rest houses , villages and walking distances between each.

Carriers & Carrying.

Carriers volunteered freely and were paid at the rate of one shilling per hour. Twist tobacco is still a valuable trade commodity when procuring carriers.

Between most villages the carrying times are between three and five hours, but on one occasion, when trying a new route between Lauu and Kongi, the carriers sustained a walk of ten hours duration. The carriers were well satisfied with the payment received, which consisted of money, tobacco and the meat of a Cassowary which was shot on the walk. This walk will not be attempted again but it does show the willingness of the Baining people.

Health.

It was noted that the majority of Inland Baining people are afflicted with bad head colds.

The aid post at Lauu is not stocked with medicine and the Aid Post Orderly is absent, believed working at a plantation. Aid Posts at Valom, Raunsimun , and Malasait are running efficiently.

The Infant Welfare Clinic,conducted by Mrs. Mays of Neinduk Plantation , is well recieved and is conducted in a most efficient manner. Coastal plantations are still giving medical assistance when required. A Roman Catholic Mission Aid Post at Wilaimbuki village is also functioning efficiently.

Education.

Attached as Appendix "C" is a list of villages with schools, standards taught and number of pupils at each.

Roads and Bridges.

From Lassul Bay to Lauu village,and for part of the journey from Vunapalandig village to the shores of Atilikiliman Bay, the Old German Road is followed. It would be a feasible proposition to reopen this road resulting in greately improved communications with Coastal Baining villages. Throughout the Inland, well maintained walking tracks connect all villages.

Missions.

The Roman Catholic Missions at Raunsimma and Vunamarita, presided over by Fathers Lahn and Meyerhoffer respectively, influence the entire Baining community, the majority of villages of which are Roman Catholics.

The boarding school and religious instruction occupy most of Father Lahn's time, but he has also given much valuable training to Raunsimma villagers in the growing of European type vegetables and in the raising of cattle.

At the time of writing this report, Father Lahn is installing a water powered turbine at Raunsimma to provide electric power and lighting.

Labour.

Contract labour is generally preferred on plantations in the area although Tabis, Doilema and Guntershee do employ Baining casual labour.

Personnel.

Constable KORE-KARIGA No. 9869 :- Trustworthy, obedient and efficient.
Constable 1st. Class PAMUN- MOULI No. 5311 B :- Experienced and helpful, obedient, efficient.

Summary.

The Baining people have scant knowledge of the outside world and ways of life, sources and manufacture of material goods and methods of business management. It is my intention to amass pictorial material on such topics for instruction on future Patrols, and I also request the use of a portable slide projector and films to be shown in Inland villages and the use of a movie projector, generator and films for occasional showings at Lassul Bay or Laun.

Documents Attached.

1. Census figures.
2. Patrol map.
3. Claim for camping allowance.
4. Field Officer's Journal folios.
5. Appendix "A", Councillors.
6. Appendix "B", Rest Houses , Villages , and walking distances.
7. Appendix "C", Schools.
8. Appendix "D", Pregnant Women.

(6)

Completion of Patrol Report.

Robert Chamberlain

Robert Chamberlain.

Patrol Officer.

(5)

APPENDIX "A".

COUNCILLOR	VILLAGE
[illegible] M'Ketha (President)	Pulma
Damik M[illegible]ngi	Kengi
Ilavia Namik	Lamerein (Coastal)
Simbatin Blingi	Vunapalandig
Kavutmigi Apundin	Kamsinum
Tounsimaru Tozaita	Kapo
Mistramik Eliton	Alabasan
Kavutin Kangas	Kamsinum
Sangatin Lingi	Laun
Namian Bammatman	Laun
Janing Polongi	Lamerein (Inland)
Tongun Unditki	Vilaimbuki
Tozain Simon	Vilaimbuki
Kaltomin Baiki	Galavit
Watki Bangon	Takia
Malton Tovi	Valea
Lugi Blingi	Valea
Maulot Tavanga	Malasait
Sikin Danang	Malasait

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APPENDIX " E "

VILLAGE	MEEH HOUSE	MARCHING TIME FROM PREVIOUS VILLAGE
Lasum	Non Existent	2½ Hours from Lassul Bay.
Kengi	Good Condition	10 " " Lasum.
Yalem	" "	1 " " Kengi.
Raunsiman	To be Replaced	2½ " " Yalem.
Wilainbemki	Good Condition	2 " " Raunsiman.
Alabasan	To be Replaced	5 " " Wilainbemki.
Malasait	Excellent	2 " " Alabasan.
Vunapalandig	Good Condition	4 " " Malasait
		2 Hours walk from Vunapalandig village to the beach at Atilliliman Bay from whence PATROL completed by canoe.
Kanamina	Good Condition	-
Karu	New	-
Takin	Good Condition	-

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Villages of Lanamin (Coastal) and Pukus were not inspected as villagers presented themselves for censusing at Hunga. Landing Reserve and Karu village resp..

The Patrol passed through the villages of Galavit and Lanarwin (Inland) on the walk from Wilainbemki to Alabasan.

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APPENDIX " G ".

SCHOOLS.

VILLAGE	STANDARDS TAUGHT	NUMBER OF PUPILS.
Lomm (Roman Catholic)	Prep., 1 and 2.	104.
Alakosan (" ")	1 and 2.	36.
Yalom (" ")	1 and 2 .	20.
Wilaichamki (")	Prep., 1 and 2.	73.
Kongi (")	Prep., 1 and 2.	56.
Ruwzinan (")	Prep., 1,2,3,4,5.	150. ✓
Malamsik (Methodist)	Prep., 1,2,3,4.	77. ✓
Malamsik (Administration)	1 and 2.	27. ✓

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APPENDIX "D".

PREGNANT WOMEN.

VILLAGE.	NAME.
Kamanian	SAKUMBA- KAMULUA.
	MARUMKI- MITMAS.
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Lemu	SAMINGIKI- SUINGI.
	SAMBAWE- GALIPKDAM.
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Karo	ZATEMAL- TOKAVARWAR.
	SAKAPA - MAKO.
	RAMENKEL - TOPULAKAU.
	NUMMANGI - TOLAVERME.
	SAMERINGIL - TIU.
.....	
Takin	SUAULUNGAN - IMAGUN.
.....	
Vumpalandig	SEWAKUMBAX - KULAVERA.
.....	
Alabamen	KWOTARAMUM - MESKI.
.....	
Galavit	SAMBLIKI - SIMUM.
.....	
Galamait	TALITKI - KANING.
	KILANI - WARITEA.
	SIMBATHAMAN - MARUMMA.
	KULENGI - UNDIKX.
	KADDAGI - KASOPMAS.
	MUKNGI - MALING.
.....	
Kumaiman	PEKIAS - GALIMGI.
	SYLEN - GEMINA.
	KATDMKI - MARAMARIT.
	KEMPUT - KLIMSAGA.
	TAPESGAMUNG- SUA.
	DAMBASKI - HAVIT.
	GEMBIT - KESIMBUT.

APPENDIX "D" Contd.

VILLAGE.	NAME.
Wilainbeski	SUAGAN - SOLMIT
Yalom	KILASIKMUTKI - SAULMIT.
	MITNARIM - SAULMIT.
	LUGUP - TIKNUM.

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