

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Kokopo

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: Kokodo
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No. 7 : 1956/57 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 6

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1]	1-56/57 -10	R. F. HEARNE PO	WIDE BAY	-	14-30.9/56
[2]	2-56/57 11-17	K. J. HARRISON PO	CENTRAL BARRINGS DIVISION	1 MAP	5-11.19/56
[3]	3-56/57 18-25	R. F. HEARNE DO	MILIM LATE & EARLY VILLAGES IN N. BAY AREA	1 MAP	3.11-18.12/56
[4]	5-56/57 26-39	I. B. TULLY A DO	CENTRAL BARRINGS	1 MAP	11-19.2/57
[5]	6-56/57 40-55	A. S. STEVEN PO	BURK OF ISLANDS	-	5-15.3/57
[6]	7-56/57 56-65	A. S. STEVEN PO	KULON-BIRAR-JAPO-SUKKA	-	25.6-47/57
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65 pages

PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1956/57

KOKOPO

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-56/57	R.F.Hearne	Wide Bay
2-56/57	K.J.Hanrahan	Central Bainings
3-56/57	R.F.Hearne	Milim. Lat and Gar Villages
5-56/57	I.B.Tuohy	Central Bainings
6-56/57	A.D.Steven	Duke of York Islands
7-56/57	A.D.Steven	Kulon, Birar, Tapo, Sulka



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... NEW BRITAIN Report No..... I of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by..... R.F. HEARNE PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled..... WIDE BAY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... ONE

Natives..... 4 MOs and 4 RENGG

Duration—From..... 14 / 8 / 1956 to..... 30 / 8 / 1956

Number of Days..... 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / 5 / 1955

Medical / 3 / 1954

Map Reference..... Gazelle Peninsular NB Provis. Map 4 miles=1 inch No. S400-EI510J/60x90

Objects of Patrol..... Census Revision and General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Village Po

Year.....1956/57.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child in Child				
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
LAT	29.8.56		1														1	1		
KAR	29.8.56	2	5														3	1		
MERAI	27.8.56		2			1											1	2	2	1
ILI	26.8.56	2	2			1			1									1		
KARONG	25.8.56	5	4							1							2			
MARUNGA	23.8.56	7	2														9	4		
KAVUMDEMKI	21.8.56	5	5				1	3	1		1	1					1	5		
LEMAREIN	21.8.56	2	3				1										1	4		
KALIP	20.8.56	3	1	1													1	1		
KAUKUM	20.8.56	1															3	3		
DANPUR	18.8.56	7	3	2	1	1	1		1	1			1				1	2	1	
MILIM	15.8.56	2	2	1	1	1						1	1				3			
MU	16.8.56	2	2														2	4		
KIRKIHANU	16.8.56	3	1						1								3	1		
IWAI	16.8.56	5	5			1		1	2								1	1		
KILALUM	17.8.56	2	1			1		1						1			1	4	1	
GUMPA	17.8.56	3	4	1		2			1								5	3		
KALAMPUN	17.8.56	7	3						1	1							8	8		
KOLOM	17.8.56									1								2	1	
TOTAL		59	46	5	2	8	3	6	9	2	2	3	2	4	7	4	7	14		

PO

Over 13	F	Females in Child Birth
1		
1		
2	1	
1		
2		
4		
5		
4		
1		
3	3	
1	2	1
3		
2	4	
3	1	
1	1	
4	1	
3	3	
8	8	
2	2	1
747	4	

NA.30-13-31

14th November, 1956.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
Rabaul.

Patrol Report - No. I - KOKOPO -
56-57.

It is observed that the matter of the Aid Posts is in hand.

2. Despite the lack of enterprise, the report indicates that the natives are orderly, law-abiding and their surroundings clean and cared for. Apart from health services required in the area they appear happy with their lot.

3. Unless the people are so debilitated that the full population is required to maintain the "status quo", I cannot agree that the area "could not be considered as a source of native labour". Only one tenth of the able bodied men are absent at work - all but three in the district.

8/A
14/11

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

PO

29/9/56 ✓

er 13	Females in Child Birth
F	



30/1/2

District Office,
RABAUL.

21st September, 1956.

~~Assistant District Officer,~~
~~KOKOPO.~~

Patrol Report Kokopo No. 1 of 56-57

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report. I have the following comments:

Native Affairs

Successive officers have drawn attention to the parlous situation in which the SUIKA and BAINING people of this area will eventually find themselves. I can remember patrolling this area in 1953 and reported much along the same lines as Mr. Hearne has done. I am still of opinion that they will have to be concentrated in a suitable area and given medical facilities and education facilities before any improvement can take place in their position.

Census

The decreasing population is disturbing and the rise in the number of deaths indicates, as you assert, that further aid posts are required. I would be pleased if you would take this matter up with your local Medical Assistant and if you would see me on your next visit to Rabaul and we can discuss this aspect with the District Medical Officer.

General

Please draw Mr. Hearne's attention to Circular Instruction No. 217 of the 14th October, 1955, which sets out the types of appendices that should be attached to patrol reports. In this particular instance, Mr. Hearne has not submitted a return of village officials, despite the fact that he reports it has been necessary to appoint on probation, one luluai and one tultul. Please let me have the names of these appointees immediately, so that proper steps can be taken to have their appointments confirmed.

It is noted also that no patrol map accompanied the report. I realise that these maps are not required if there is nothing to add to maps previously supplied. However, Mr. Hearne has reported that the villages of KILALUM and KAUKUM are now built on new sites and the village of SUTMASONG has been abandoned. Please, therefore, have Mr. Hearne submit a map showing these amendments.

Your attention is also drawn to Circular Instruction No. 221 of the 14th November, 1955, dealing with alienated land and the necessity to submit an appendix dealing with this matter to each patrol report. If possible, please have Mr. Hearne submit this appendix.

You should also note that the Contingency Form for camping allowance should be certified by you, which has been done in this case, a space left for the recommendation of the District Officer in anticipation of the approval of the Director of Native Affairs.

M. B. Orken
(M. B. Orken)
A/District Officer,
New Britain District.

Forwarded for your information, please. I attach claim for camping allowance by Mr. Hearne.

M. B. Orken
(M. B. Orken)
A/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. KPO. 30/1

sub-District Office,
KOROPO. NEW BRITAIN.

12th September, 1956.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1956-57

Attached in duplicate is the report of a patrol conducted by Mr. P.O. HEARNE of the WIDE BAY sub-Division of this sub-District, together with his application for camping allowance.

The following are the comments I offer -

Native Affairs

Mr. HEARNE's remarks about the complete lack of industry on the part of the SULKA and BAINING natives are noted. One must, of course, agree with this, but I feel it is probably due to their tribal life and to change it will mean changing their tribal customs and to attain this probably moving from the area they at present inhabit to the area of the SULKA Reserve. Their lethargy is due greatly to the simple fact that they are for a large part of the year, short of food. You are, I'm sure, aware of the SULKA practice of annual plantings and harvesting after which they throw huge feasts and then exist half starved for the rest of the year.

I asked Mr. HEARNE about the current activities of PRANIS and he advised that he is leading a very quiet existence.

Census

Last year (by my memo. 30/1 of the 30th August covering Patrol Report KPO. 3/54-55) I was pleased to be able to report that the population was at least maintaining itself. However, it seems that deaths have once again leapt ahead of births. Perhaps the establishment of further Aid Posts in the area and a new orderly in charge of the MARUNGA Aid Post may improve the general health of the community which the Patrolling Officer classes as generally good. I would suggest there is probably a large incidence of anaemia.

General

Looking over Patrol Reports for the past few years it appears obvious to me that we must decide, and decide now, just what we are going to do with these people. As I have stated it is to be hoped that increased Medical Aid may help the population. Mr. D.C. MCCARTHY suggested encouraging them to build on the SULKA Native Reserve. One must agree with any scheme which will concentrate them in a given area for the obvious reasons of health, education, etc. but I do not think the people will willingly move from their present sites.

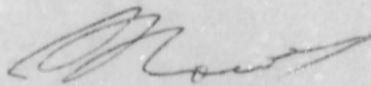
The census figures reveal that of the recorded deaths 82 were under 13 whereas 98 were over. Of the latter 4 were women in child birth. The high death rate is not then due to infant mortality or child sicknesses but is occurring, by and large, in the adult population.

I would therefore suggest the immediate establishment of a further two Aid Posts in the area, the re-staffing of the MARUNGA Aid Post, and, if within Administration policy every assistance in health matters to the Missionaries at MARUNGA and GUMA. I suggest that these adult deaths are avoidable and necessitate increased medical services. Parallel with this increase of Aid Posts must go increased medical patrolling of the area and this is a matter I will take up with the Department in this sub-District, and if necessary, through you, with the District Medical Officer.

As soon as the orderlies are ready I shall endeavour to arrange a boat, if necessary, and render any other assistance possible to get these Aid Posts under way.

In addition to the above I shall see Mr. ACQUININGO when he is next in town with a view to his obtaining a First Aid Certificate, if, in fact, he has not already got one, so that perhaps Mr. D.C. McCARTHY's suggestion to accept his (Mr. ACQUININGO's) offer of two years ago to carry out medical work in the area can be further considered.

For your comments and on forwarding please.



(E. FLOWER)
Assistant District Officer.

Encls.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO.	KFO I of 1956/57
AREA PATROLLED	WIDE BAY, KOKOPO NEW BRITAIN
PATROL CONDUCTED BY	R.F. HEARNE P.O.
ACCOMPANIED BY	<u>Europeans</u> T. CRONAU EMA
	<u>Natives</u> 4 Native Med. Orderlies
	4 R.P. & N.G.C.
DURATION	14.8.56 - 30.8.56
	17 days
OBJECTS OF PATROL	CENSUS REVISION
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

D I A R Y

AUGUST, 1956

Monday 13th Departed Kokopo by truck approx. 11.00 pm for RABAUL.

Tuesday 14th Departed Rabaul per MV "MAIMUNA" 0200 hrs. Proceeded all day towards KIEP Plantation. Anchored TOL Plantation for night.

Wednesday 15th Arrived KIEP Plantation 0700 hrs. Proceeded to MULIM Village. Census revision and village inspection.

Thursday 16th To MU Village. Census revision and village inspection. Thence to KIRKINAU Village. Census revision and village inspection of IWAI and KIRKINAU villages.

Friday 17th To KILAMU. Census revision and village inspection. Thence to GUMA Village. Census revision and village inspection of GUMA and KOLOM villages. Proceeded to KALAMPUN Village for census revision and village inspection.

Saturday 18th To KIEP plantation by launch and thence continued to DANPUR village for census revision and village inspection.

Sunday 19th To KARLAI Plantation.

Monday 20th To KALIP and KUKUM villages. Census revision and village inspect.

Tuesday 21st To LEMAREIN village. Census revision and village inspection. Thence to KAVUMDENKI by foot and canoe. Census revision.

Wednesday 22nd To TOL plantation.

Thursday 23rd To MARUNGA Village. Census revision and village inspection. EMA Cronau called during night to attend native injured in fall from MV Maimuna at TOL Plantation.

Friday 24th At MARUNGA. EMA Cronau returned mid-morning from TOL. Heavy rain during the day.

DIARY Cont.

- Saturday 25th. To KARONG. Census revision and village inspection. Heavy rain
- Sunday 26th. To ILLI village. Census revision and village inspection. Native complaints heard. Heavy rain.
- Monday 27th. To MERAI Village. Census revision and village inspection. Native complaints heard.
- Tuesday 28th. To SUM SUM plantation. Investigated native labour complaints.
- Wednesday 29th. To KAR village. Census revision. To LAT village. Census revision and village inspection. Native complaints heard.
- Thursday 30th. Through LAT timber camp, TAILIS Plantation to INDUNA Plantation. Met Catholic Mission trawler PAULUS and returned to Kokopo late afternoon.

----- END OF DIARY. -----

INTRODUCTION

Although the main object of the patrol was a census revision of the WIDE BAY area, Mr. T. Cronau, European Medical Assistant, accompanied the patrol with the aim of seeking suitable villages for the establishment of Medical Aid Posts in the SUIKA and Southern Bainings areas.

Mr. John P. Walsh, Cadet Patrol Officer, conducted a patrol through the Wide Bay area last year (see Kokopo Patrol Report No. 3 of 1954/55 dated 13th June, 1956.). Mr. Walsh was accompanied by one native medical orderly.

The patrol proceeded to the Southern end of the area, as far as KIEP Plantation, by the MV "MADUNA". The return journey, from INDUNA Plantation was made on the MV PAULUS (Catholic Mission Kokopo).

Although this patrol was not delayed by flooded rivers it might be as well to mention here that the period July to September is the worst time to attempt any patrols in this Wide Bay area. Plantation people have spoken of journeys that have been held up for at least one week due to swollen rivers. Canoe and launch travel is practically impossible because of heavy surf pounding on the exposed beaches.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

What hits one in the eye most among these SUIKA and BAININGS people is the complete lack of or disinterest in any economical development. Not only are they loathe to cut and dry copra but apparently the thought of even collecting the nuts appals them. One trader in the area calls to each village collects the nuts and then transports them back to his station for processing.

Earlier if a native required a few shillings he would approach one of the local plantations and work for a couple of weeks or even a month then leave. But now plantation people are tired of the nomads and rely on imported labour consequently this source of income is not available to the local natives.

Suggestions to the natives to increase the number of coconut trees and plant cocoa are readily accepted and agreed upon but when the patrol leaves the village so also do any thoughts of industry in the minds of the natives.

P.P. seems to be in hand

the they extent -

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The type of housing met was in most instances very poor. Only a limited number had raised floors and any impressive design - based on European standards.

The houses were clean and the villages were tidy and well maintained.

The villages of KILAJUM and KAKUM are built on new sites each on the mouth of a river.

The village of SUTAMASONG mentioned as a separate village in Mr. Walsh's report has been abandoned and the people are now living with the KARONG villagers.

Cemeteries were clean and well maintained.

Latrines in each village were adequate and usually were found over the sea.

Most of the village officials were cooperative and of much assistance to the patrol. Except in two cases village officials are the same as recorded in Mr. Walsh's report. It has been necessary to appoint on probation one luluai and one tultul to replace those that have died.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION.

Main Catholic Mission stations are at GUMA and MARUNGA. Father Kelliher remains at GUMA but Father Mayrhofer, lately of MARUNGA, has proceeded on his first furlough for eighteen years. He has been replaced by a young German priest, Father Esch.

There are three schools in the area - two Catholic, one at MARUNGA and one at GUMA. The third school is at KAMBUBU and is run by the Seventh Day Adventists. This school attracts but a few possibly half a dozen of the local natives being a central school for all SDA natives from all over the New Guinea Islands.

The sectarian strife mentioned in Mr. Walsh's report has been resolved apparently for there was no evidence of unrest at this date.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

All roads were in a very clean and well repaired state. Certain sections of the closed-in road on flat stretches between MARUNGA and MERAI were very boggy but during the dry season they would be as good as any of the native jeep roads around Kokopo.

Many of the roads built during the war still exist and but for several steep rugged limestone ridges it seems possible that a connecting road could be made between the Warangoi River, Sum Sum and Tol plantations. Adequate local materials are available for building roads.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Subsistence agriculture is practised - mainly taro, sweet potato and yams. Cash crops are not grown and there is no variation from the staple diet.

No European type vegetables except tomatoes were seen.

Apart from a few fowls and pigs the people have no other livestock. Pigs and fowls are kept usually for ceremonial purposes - fowls produce feather ornaments and pigs food.

LAW & ORDER.

There were no cases heard in the court for native affairs and very few complaints or disputes were brought forward for arbitration.

Three people were absent from the Census revision even though two weeks or more forward notice were given. These people were in the bush and are being apprehended.

One married native absconded with another man's wife and as yet has not been located.

It is obvious that many of the troubles are settled within a village with a head man or Muluai imposing an accepted sanction on wrong-doers. Very seldom are any complaints brought to District Office.

NATIVE LABOUR.

only 1/10 absent area

The adult male labour potential is 702 of which there are 73 absent from the village in employment in (70) and outside (3) the District. The majority are employed in local plantations.

The Wide Bay area could not be considered as a source of native labour for what labour is available is needed to maintain and improve village economy.

CENSUS.

A Police constable was sent two weeks in advance of the patrol to warn all villages of the Annual census revision to be carried out consequently attendance was good.

Last census revision was in June, 1955 and the total population then was 2501. This year the total population has dropped to 2463. Deaths outnumbered births 140 to 104.

There were 45 mixed emigrations and 35 immigrations from and to the Census Sub-Division. Within the Sub-Division there were many migratory movements but apparently this is not unusual in the Wide Bay area where men adopt their wives village as their home.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. T. Cronau, EMA, and four trainee native medical orderlies.

Anti-yaws injections were given to all natives in the area.

Apart from a high number of Tropical Ulcers, yaws and other skin infections the health of the Wide Bay people was generally good. In a n area where the natives consider the salt water unhealthy and river water as drinking water only it is not unlikely that such a great number have skin complaints. The babies are not washed for the layers of dirt keeps them warm.

Unless a native medical orderly is prepared to travel around his area, then very few of the people will bother to visit the Aid Posts. It is hoped that two more Aid Posts will be established in the area and manned by local natives who have recently completed theoretical training at NONGA and are now gathering practical knowledge at the Kokopo Native Hospital. One Aid Post at MARUNGA has not been staffed for six months. The Tolai NMO was not popular not energetic and rumour has it that he charged for medical services rendered although the last mentioned could not be guaranteed.

Stewart
5/17/56

3

ion Register

Area Patrolled WIDE BAY

NS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		
	Out	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M + F			
	5	3						1		2	15		10	1	10	1	6	3	13	14	43
		1								8	29	6	20		20	1	22	18	35	24	100
		8						1	1	13	49	11	43	1	43	1	25	46	48	51	180
										10	27	8	29	2	29	1	26	22	36	40	124
		1								14	41	9	38	5	38	1	32	28	48	47	156
	1	13						1		19	89	10	57	5	57	1	51	33	98	77	273
		3				1		2	1	11	71	9	53	6	53	1	25	28	82	73	215
	4	18		2						10	43	5	37	2	37	1	21	14	41	53	149
		1	2			1				4	14	6	19	2	19	1	8	12	15	22	61
	3	1				1				5	20	7	12		12	1	9	7	21	17	56
	1					1				6	32	10	30	5	30	1	21	25	38	36	121
	2	4	1					3		10	30	5	23	1	23	1	16	15	28	31	98
	1							2		7	22	7	22	3	22	1	9	13	26	26	76
		1						1			22		21	1	21	1	12	6	23	29	72
		4						6		21	53	15	50	6	50	2	39	35	49	56	189
	1	2								8	22	6	20		20	1	14	19	24	29	88
		3						5		11	40	7	37	5	37	2	19	30	45	43	145
	1	6						2		25	67	13	54	8	54	2	57	47	80	71	263
		1						2			16	6	9	3	9	1	7	12	19	13	54
	19	70	3	2		4		26	2	184	702	140	584	56	584	1	419	413	772	752	2463



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. KOK No. 2 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by K.J. Hanrahan . Patrol Officer .

Area Patrolled Central BAININGS Division .

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil .

Natives 3 Members RP & NCC .

Duration—From 5 / 9 / 1956 to 11 / 9 / 1956

Number of Days Seven (7) .

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No .

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 6 / 1956

Medical / 6 / 1956

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration .

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ Nil

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

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

Port

er 13	Females in Child
F	

NA.30-13-32

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

14th November, 1956.

The District Officer,
Reboul.

Patrol Report - KOKOPO No. 2 of
56/57.

Receipt of the above patrol report is acknowledged.

Routine administration is proceeding and the present report calls for no comment.

PIA
Bw
All.

(A.A.Roberts) Director.
[Signature]

Por

er 13

F

Females
in Child
Mortality

30/10/56 ✓

30/1/2

District Office,
RABAU.

21st September, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
KOKOPO.

Patrol Report Kokopo No. 2 of 56-57

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned patrol report. I have the following comments to offer:

Native Affairs

The situation appears to be quite satisfactory. It will be interesting to watch the future developments of these people, as a result of the development of roads in the area.

General

Appendices as required by Circular Instructions Nos. 217 and 221, have not been submitted. Please draw the attention of your patrol officers to the necessity for compiling these appendices.



M. B. Orken
(M. B. Orken)
A/District Officer,
New Britain District.

Minute:

Director of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

Forwarded for your information, please. I attach claim for camping allowance by Mr. Hanrahan.

M. B. Orken
(M. B. Orken)
A/District Officer,
New Britain District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub - District Office ,
KOKOFO .
NEW BRITAIN .

13th . September 1956 .

The Assistant District Officer
Sub - District Office
KOKOFO .

PATROL REPORT KOK NO 2 . 1956/57 .

REPORT OF A PATROL TO : Central BAININGS Division ,
KOKOFO Sub - District .

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : K.J.Hanrahan . Patrol Officer .

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : 3 Members RP & NGC .
Average 17 carriers .

PURPOSES OF PATROL : Routine Administration

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 5th. September ; Departed KOKOPO 1400 Hrs by utility for SUNUM , arriving 1500 Hrs . Inspected village , remained overnight .

Thursday 6th. September ; Departed SUNUM 0800 Hrs for RIET . Time 3 Hrs . Village inspected , paid DNE . Continued on to ARAMBUM . Time 1½ Hrs . Village inspected , remained overnight .

Friday 7th. September ; Departed ARAMBUM 0800 Hrs for MARANAGI . Time 2½ Hrs . Village inspected . Continued on to LEMENGI . Time 1 Hr . Inspected village .

Saturday 8th. September ; Departed LEMENGI 0900 Hrs for KILIGIA . Time 1 Hr . Village inspected . Departed KILIGIA 1100 Hrs for MURUMBU . Time 5 Hrs .

Sunday 9th. September ; Observed .

Monday 10th. September ; Departed MURUMBU 0900 Hrs for hamlet SIMBUN . Time 2½ Hrs . Inspected hamlet and returned MURUMBU PM .

Tuesday 11th. September ; Departed MURUMBU 0830 Hrs for REUBEN Harbour SDA Mission . Time 5½ Hrs . By dingy to PUT PUT Plantation and thence by tractor to the mouth of the WARANGOI River . Returned to KOKOPO by truck arriving 1900 Hrs .

INTRODUCTION .

The patrol visited the six inland mountain villages of the Central BAININGS Division . This area has long been under full Government control and has received regular visits from Administration officers . The last native affairs patrol to the area was carried out , in conjunction with a medical patrol , in June 1956 , when a census was taken .

The purposes of the patrol were routine administration and to check on roadwork and repairs , ordered by previous patrols .

NATIVE AFFAIRS .

General affairs in all villages visited were in a satisfactory state . Very few problems or complaints were brought to the patrol's notice and those that were brought forward were of a minor nature . No cases were heard in the Court of Native Affairs .

Unlike their TOIAI neighbours , these RAINING people are not particularly progressive . Cash cropping of any description was not in evidence and the people remain , as they have for the last half decade , subsistence agriculturalists .

This group does not present prospects for labour recruitment as the population in most villages is light and labour available is required for village maintenance .

HEALTH .

The area has received frequent visits from medical patrols and as a result , the health of the natives is good . Skin complaints , grills and scabies were apparent in all villages in small numbers and are prevalent mainly due to neglect of proper washing facilities by the natives concerned . Respiratory complaints are practically non-existent .

The area is served by an Administration Aid Post located at ARAMBUM village . This was closed down during the patrol's visit and the Native Medical Assistant in charge , together with most of the natives of that village , were absent in the bush .

A high percentage of enlarged spleens was noticed .

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS .

Housing and sanitation in all villages was inspected and found to be quite satisfactory . In villages where the above were not up to the mark , suitable instructions were given .

A building programme is progressing very favourably at MURUMBU , previously a hamlet , which was recently issued with a village book . The houses are being built up off the ground and are good type sturdy constructions . Two days were spent in this village . SIMBUN , a hamlet of KILIGIA , was visited from MURUMBU . Although it has been quite some time since an Administration officer visited this settlement , the site was neat and tidy and the housing was in good condition .

Village officials were co-operative and appeared to be reasonably efficient . It was not necessary to make any new appointments .

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS .

Three Missions are operating in the area . The villages of SUNUM and RIET follow the Methodist teachings , ARAMBUM , MARANAGI , LEMENGI and KILIGIA are Roman Catholic , while MURUMBU is adherent to the Seventh Day Adventist faith . No inter Mission troubles were apparent . Each local Missionary of the three Churches pays periodic visits to all villages . The respective Missions also provide Village School Education in most villages .

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK .

As mentioned previously , the people are purely subsistence agriculturalists . Taro represents the principal crop and this is supplemented with sweet potato , yams , sugar cane , bananas , paw-paw and pineapples . Most villages have small stands of coconut palms .

Food appeared to be in plentiful supply throughout the area and gardens were well stocked .

Cocoa could possibly be a suitable development crop for these villages , due to the satisfactory climate and low altitudes .

Very few pigs were noticed and poultry appears to be the main livestock interest .

ROADS AND BRIDGES .

It is possible to proceed from KOKOFO as far as SUNUM village by motor vehicle . Good tracks exist from SUNUM inland as far as LEMENGI . Police constables have been posted in the area over the past few months supervising roadwork and results have been good . The tracks are wide and well graded and it would only require the assistance of some light earth moving equipment to push a trafficable road through to LEMENGI village .

From LEMENGI to KILIGIA , MURUMBU and the coast , the terrain becomes considerably steeper and at this stage the possibility of a motor road does not exist .

The people of KILIGIA and MURUMBU were instructed to improve the road connecting their villages , which was overgrown and rough in several places . Instructions were also given to improve the road from MURUMBU to the coast .

There are no bridges in the area , all rivers being shallow and fordable

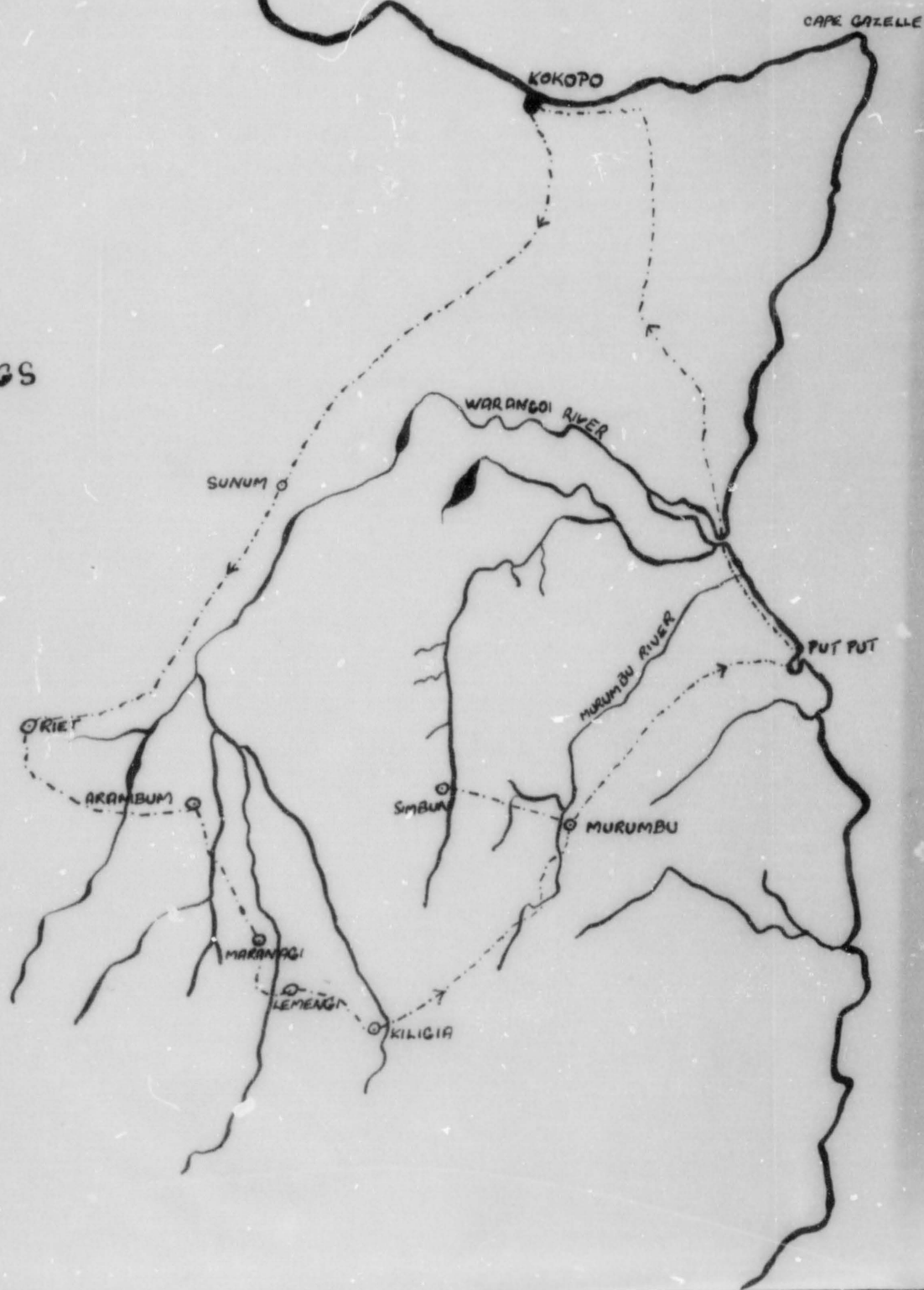
CENSUS .

As the annual census was only recently conducted in June this year , no census was taken .

K. J. Hanrahan

K. J. Hanrahan
Patrol Officer .

CENTRAL BAININGS
DIVISION



SCALE: 4 MILES = 1 INCH



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. KOKOPO NO. 3 of 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by R.F. Hearne Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled MILIM LAT and IGAR Villages in the wide Bay Area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 3 members of R.P.M.G.C.

Duration—From 3/11/1956 to 18/12/1956

Number of Days 19 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1. Further Investigations of MILIM Village Murder.
2. Survey & construction road from LAAS SUM SUM Plantation.

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 Por

Over 13		Females in Child bed
M	F	

NA.30-13-41.

14th March, 1957.

The District Officer,
RABAUL.

KOKOPO PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 56/57.

The above report is acknowledged with
thanks.

Your comments to the Assistant District Officer,
Kokopo meets with the approval of this Headquarters.

The population of the area is far too small
to venture into a large road building project.

(A.A. Roberts) *RR*
DIRECTOR

P/A

e Po

Over 13

30/13/41 ✓

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
25 FEB 1957
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
25 FEB 1957
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

30/1/2

District Office,
Rabaul.

20th February, 1957

Assistant District Officer,
KOKOPO.

Kokopo Patrol Report No. 3 of 1956/57

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned report.

Whilst I do not wish to curb the enthusiasm of the local natives in such work as the building of roads, I do think that we must keep our feet on the ground and equate such projects to the field of reality. In this context do you really think it feasible that natives from this area will be able to purchase a truck in order to transport market garden produce to the markets at Rabaul and Kokopo?

The native population of this area is not 200, men, women and children, and I am firmly of the view that their energies should be directed towards a higher standard of village life rather than concentrating on such an ambitious project which, in the long run, will benefit only the owners of the adjoining plantations.

I have had discussions with both Mr Uechritz and Mr Dieicke and with a Mr M. Wright on this particular project and I informed them that whilst the Administration would regard their efforts sympathetically, it could not for a very long to come promise financial assistance for the construction of bridges. I do not, therefore, understand the reference to "sufficient funds" in your memorandum. If you are referring to the periodic allocation of funds from the District Commissioner for roads and bridges in your Sub District, I can think of many other more suitable areas where these funds could be more profitably expended.

Mr Hearne's claim for camping allowance has been forwarded to the Director.

mb
(M. B. B. Orken)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

Kokopo Detachment
MB

Minute to:
Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information, please.

... 20th Feb. 1957

mb
(M. B. B. Orken)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

2

KPO.16/1/56

Sub District Office,
KOKOPO. NEW BRITAIN.

29th January, 1957.

The District Officer,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT No. 3/1956-57. WIDE BAY AREA.
LAT & GAR VILLAGES - TALILIS TO SUM SUM ROAD.

Attached in the report of a patrol completed by Mr. Hearne,
Patrol Officer,

This patrol had for its purpose the re-opening of a road
to link Sum Sum Plantation, on the East coast of the Gazelle,
with Kokopo. This road will pass through two villages Gar,
and Lat, and Talilis Plantation.

The work so far has been carried out with the co-operation
of Mr. Eireah of Sum Sum and the Gar and Lat village people.

I hope to have an opportunity ^{of} inspecting the road route
at an early date. However Mr. Diercke of Induna called and
said that the four small bridges remained to be erected and it
is to be hoped that there will be sufficient funds to complete
this work. Suitable hardwood timber may be required to be brought
to the bridge sites. Meanwhile the road clearing is being con-
tinued with the assistance of a native constable.

Mr. Hearne has done a satisfactory job as far as it has been
possible to proceed to date. Two native police are still in the
area to further advance this work. I think the economic gain
which will result from the use of the road will well reward the
native peoples' efforts, but the success of this venture will
depend upon the landholders co-operating and keeping their respective
sections cleared of bush.

Mr. Hearne's claim for camping allowance is forwarded
herewith.

I. B. Tuohy

(I.B. Tuohy)

a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No.	3 of 1956/57
Conducted by	R.F. Hearne, P.C.
Accompanied by	Europeans 1 Natives 3 members of ISMPC.
Duration	30th November - 18th December, 1956 19 days
Area patrolled	MILEM IAT and GAR Villages in the Wide Bay area.
Purposes of Patrol	(i) Further investigations MILEM Village murder. (ii) Survey and construction of road from IAT to SUN SUN Plantation.

DIARY OF PATROL

Friday 30th November

Dep. Kokopo by Administration work-boat, MILEM Bay INDEMA.

Saturday 1st December

Dep. INDEMA by work-boat to SUN SUN Plantation and MILEM Vill.

Sunday 2nd

At MILEM Village. Further investigations into murder of native woman, PALMIWINDI, successful and native "BANDY" apprehended.

Monday 3rd

Dep. MILEM Village by work-boat and proceeded via SUN SUN Plantation to IAT Village. Work-boat with parties concerned in MILEM murder continued on to KOKOPO.

Tuesday 4th to Monday 17th

Spent at and between IAT and GAR Villages and SUN SUN Plantation surveying and supervising the construction of a road joining IAT village and SUN SUN Plantation.

Tuesday 18th

Returned to Kokopo.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION

This report could be termed a Special report in so far as the purposes of the patrol were of a special nature and not concerned with Native Affairs, Villages, Village Officials, Health, Law and Order and so on - matters usually dealt with in a general and routine administrative patrol. Notwithstanding consent will be given to native wishes in regard to the establishment of a trunk road through villages.

IAT ROAD AND BRIDGES.

Until this patrol the present trunk road existed as far as the Mission House (Catholic) at IAT - some three or four miles south of TAILIS Plantation.

During the war the Japanese had built an apparent all-weather road through IAT village to GAR Village. It was used by Jap trucks and jeeps, according to native reports. Some difficulty was encountered in locating the direction of the Jap road for during the last twelve or fourteen years since it was used there has been much overgrowth by bush - trees of some 20-30 feet high are growing out of the road, not to mention the large trees that have fallen across it. Approximately five bridges had been built from native materials and the remains are still obvious.

After exploring some possible routes it was decided to follow the old Jap road with certain detours to obviate the necessity of building bridges and to allow fording where possible.

There are four main rivers along the route and fortunately each one can be forded although during the wet seasons and in time of floods fording of the IAT and GUS rivers may be impossible or at least delayed. To build bridges across these four rivers would be an expensive task and the upkeep would be beyond the local natives. Along the banks of each of the rivers are large quantities of stones and the construction of rough causeways will improve fording conditions.

In two or three places the Japs found it necessary to build up the road and to dig gutters - the foundations, mainly stones and coral, yet remain. If the trees at the sides of the road had been cleared to allow penetration of the sun then it would not have been necessary to build up the road. Apparently the idea in not clearing the edges of the road of all trees was to avoid detection by allied aircraft.

It has not been possible to avoid the construction of bridges altogether and there are four small creeks which will have to be bridged. Further up these creeks the banks are steeper and are either too muddy or too stony to allow fording. The local natives are capable of supplying the foundations and supports for the bridges from local materials but it is desirable to have planking or decking with sawn timber. The erection of kumai roofs over these bridges, while inexpensive and easy to build, will lengthen the life of the bridges some two or three times.

From the SUN SUN end Mr. A. Hechtritz, Manager of Sun Sun plantation has surveyed and partially completed the construction of the road to MANGO River with his own labour except in regard to the area near Mango River where he was assisted by GAR village natives.

The soil composition is mainly clay with occasional stretches of coral outcrop. Hills of which there are very few except at the Sun Sun end have shallow clay surface but a coral substance underneath which simplifies grading and surfacing.

With the exception of the northern end of Sun Sun Plantation and a small plantation (name unknown and unimproved of area 100 hectares approx.) the road passes through native owned land and is approx. 10 - 12 miles long.

NATIVE REACTION.

Although the native population of the two villages in this area is comparatively small when they were approached with the proposition of establishing a trunk road from LAT to SUM SUM plantation they had no hesitation in accepting the responsibility for the work involved.

LAT village of population of approx 60 is of the SUIKA group and GAR village of population approx 115 belong to the BATHING group. Both groups have shown remarkable enthusiasm in the work.

For some years natives of both villages have planted coconuts and coconuts and they fully realize now what importance this trunk road will mean to them. Several natives have mentioned that they will increase their garden areas so that they will be able to transport their produce to Kokopo and Rabaul markets. On a seasonal basis it is likely that they will purchase a truck and possibly other means of transport.

During the presence of the patrol women and children as well as men actively assisted in the construction of the road.

MURDER INVESTIGATIONS

With regard to the continuance of investigations into the MILIM village murder investigation no comments other than that the murderer was apprehended can be made. The whole situation has been handed over to another Officer and complete details will be supplied by him.

Shannon

KOKOFO PATROL REPORT

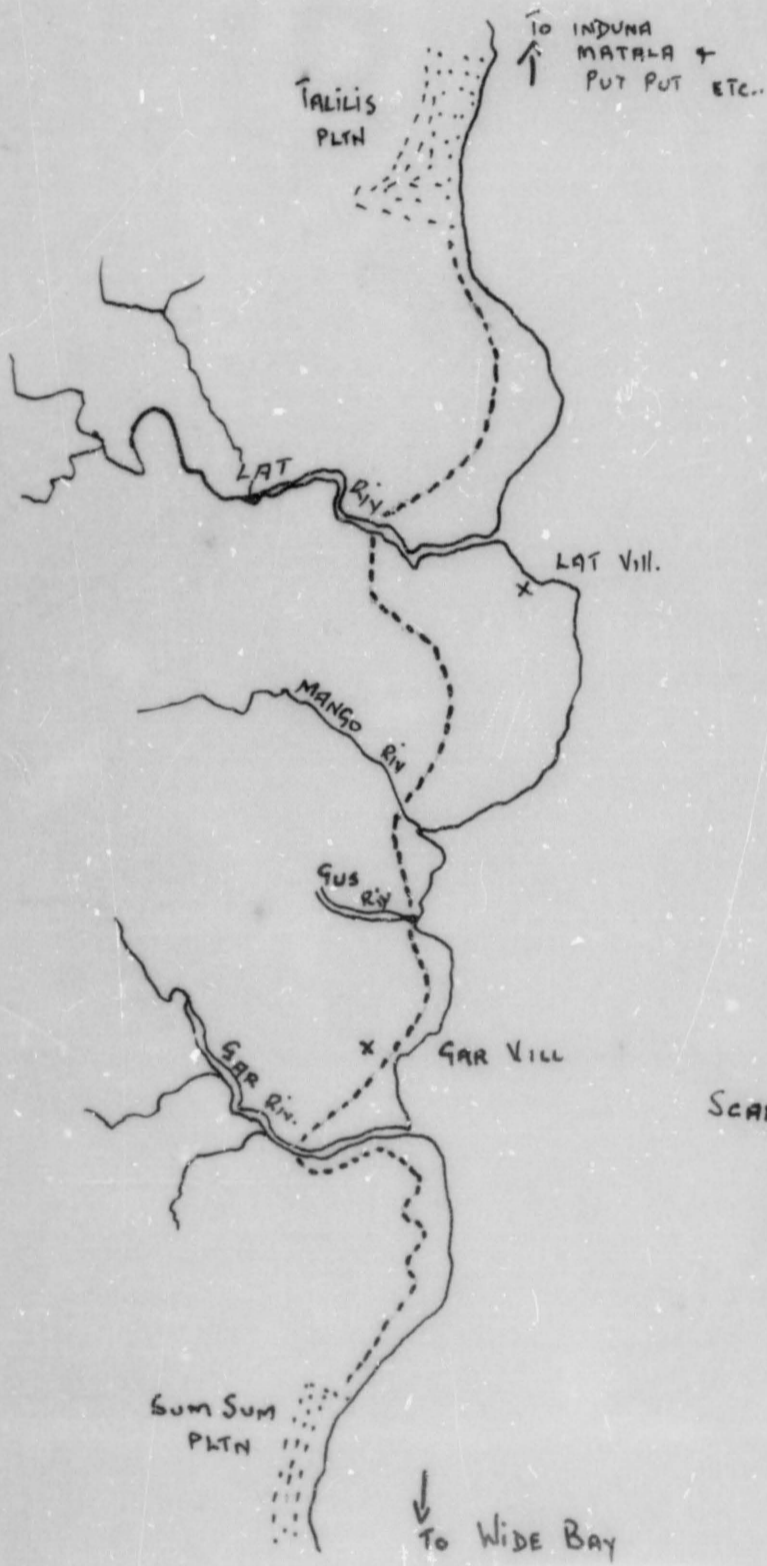
NO. 3 of 1956/57

POLICE REPORT

<u>REG. NO.</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
8508	CONST.	DEPEDISO	An energetic and useful policeman on patrol. Conduct good.
6820	"	TAWONG	Tends to be lazy but can work well when the occasion arises. Conduct good.
	"	KAVI	A surly arrogant policeman who always seems to be in trouble. Completely unreliable and of poor conduct.

Shuman

 (S.F. Heurne) P.O.



SCALE: 1 IN: 1 MILE

DOTTED LINE REP. NEW ROAD





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. 5 - 56/57

Patrol Conducted by I. B. Tuohy a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Central Rainings

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives Two Police

Duration—From 11/2/1957 to 19/2/1957

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/9/1956

Medical -/6/1956

Map Reference Fourmil Gazelle Peninsula

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Amount
Returned
to Store

Pop

Over 13

M F

Females
in Child
Baptism

30.13.45

22nd March, 1957.

The District Officer,
Rehau.

Kokone P/R. No. 5 of 56/57.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with
thanks.

A routine patrol which requires no comment.

(A.A. Roberts) /
Director

P/A
8/13

Pop
Over 13
M F

30/1/2 ✓

30/1/2

District Office,
RABAUL.
15th March, 1957

Assistant District Officer,
KOKOPO.

Central Bainings Patrol Report No.5 of 56/57

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned patrol report.

I have no comments to add to the summary which you attach to the report.

Your claim for camping allowance has been forwarded to the Director of Native Affairs for approval.



(M. B. B. Orken)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

→ Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information, please.
Claim for camping allowance attached for your approval.

30/1/2
15th March, 1957

M. B. B. Orken
(M. B. B. Orken)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

PO

Over 13
make
could
sh.

KPO.

Sub District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

28th February, 1957.

The District Officer,
RABAUL.

CENTRAL BAININGS PATROL No. 5/56/57.

Attached is a report of a patrol, conducted by myself, of the Central Bainings area. The patrol had for its purpose routine administration, and was of particular interest to me in that it afforded me a first-hand knowledge of this part of the sub-district.

The report is summarised hereunder :

Native Affairs. The whole area is under full administrative control. With Malabunga and Taulil villages now joined to the Yunadadir Council, these people henceforth will be included in that census group. The remaining eleven villages comprise 1024 people of whom 625 live in the trans-Warangoi area.

The matter of Sunum village being on Administration land, (the Gaulim - Riet land), was raised by the natives themselves and it was not suggested by the patrol that the Administration desired them to move the village.

Agriculture and Stock. The trans-Warangoi section of the Central Bainings live by subsistence gardening augmented by pigs, fowls, wild game and river fish. The Riet people are excepted in that they work joint ventures in a little copra production with the Gaulim people. The land rises to 3,000 ft, the soil and climate appear suitable for the production of both cocoa and coffee.

Census. The last census was conducted in June, 1956, so a census was not taken. However interrogation regarding recent births and deaths suggests a slight increase, which is pleasing to note.

Medical and Health. This is most satisfactory. Aid Posts and services provided by the Administration and Missions are adequate.

General Food supplies were found to be satisfactory at all villages. The people are living almost entirely at the subsistence level. Now that the health situation is improved these people may turn their interest to the production of cash crops.

Claim for camping allowance is herewith submitted for your approval, please.

(I.B. Tuohy)

a/Assistant District Officer.

CENTRAL BAININGS PATROL No 5-56/57.

FEBRUARY, 1957.

D I A R Y

MONDAY 11

3.30 p.m. departed Kokopo by truck.
4.30 p.m. GAULIM Village, Barracks.
Visited Mission - later village officials arrived
from KAINAGUNAN and IVERE.

Luluqi. Tamgi of Gaulim.

TUESDAY 12

At Gaulim. Inspected Methodist Mission Hospital and Mission school.
Proceeded to KAINAGUNAN, people lined, village inspected.
Proceeded to IVERE, people lined, village inspected.
Returned to GAULIM inspected village and people. Talked with
people and officials on means of improving villages, houses
and hygiene.

WEDNESDAY 13

8.a.m. One complaint re pigs settled.
8.30 a.m. Carriers lined and departed for SUNUM. - Parts of the
Chipper Road, are washed away between River and SUNUM.
Arrived SUNUM 10.30 a.m. Inspected houses, gardens, people lined.
GAULIM TO SUNUM, 2 hours.

THURSDAY 14

Departed SUNUM 8. a.m. Followed the survey track through the
Gaulim-Riet Government land.
Arrived Riet 11.30 a.m. Inspected village and people lined.
Rained during afternoon and evening.
1.p.m. Departed Riet for ARMBUM.
SUNUM to RIET 3 hours.
RIET to ARMBUM 1½ hours.

FRIDAY 15

Departed ARMBUM 9 a.m. to MARANAGI Village. Inspected village
and people lined.
Proceeded to LAMINGI Village, crossing the upper reaches of the
MOMORGA River.
ARUMBUM to MARANAGI 2½ hours.
MARANAGI to LAMINGI 1 hour.

SATURDAY 16

At LAMINGI, inspected village and people lined.
8.a.m. proceeded to KILIGIA arrived 9.a.m. Inspected village
and departed 10.am for SINBUN arrived 2.15p.m. Afternoon rain.
LAMINGI to KILIGIA 1 hour.
KILIGIA to SINBUN 4 hours.

SUNDAY 17

At SINBUM Village inspected village and adjacent gardens.
Marambu people gathered here.

MONDAY 18

Departed SINBUM 8.am. for PUT PUT Plantation.
Arrived 1.p.m. at Gazelle Timber Co. (MARAMBU RIVER). Heavy rain
at Mid-day.

SINBUM - 4 hours, walking time.

TUESDAY 19

7.a.m. Departed PUT PUT Plantation, Warengoi for INDUNA Plantation.
There met the Manager Mr. Diercke.
Proceeded by jeep on inspection of recently opened road from
TALILIS Plantation to SUM SUM Plantation.
Met officials of LAT and GAR Villages. From Gar returned by jeep
to Reuben Harbour and embarked on vessel M.V.Gazelle for Kokopo.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. KPO.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Malabunga

This is a Baining village which has been proclaimed within the Vunaddir Council. About 20 of these people are apparently linked with the Raluana Group and their leader approached me with a view to joining Gaulim. I have informed them that the Administrator has proclaimed them as a Council and that they must pay their tax. This was obviously not the answer they wanted.

Sunum.

This village is situated within the Gaulim-Riet land area bought by the Administration. They have been advised to plant permanent crops such as cacao and coconuts outside this area and within their own land which is east of the Mormorga River. The Lulua informed me that it was their intention to build a new village inside their own land.

There were no disputes other than a few of a minor nature involving debts and pigs. The village life is generally a quiet one and the patrol encountered no festivities at this time of the year. Of all the villages the Arambum people struck me as being the most vital. This village is the largest of the trans-Warangoi Baining villages consisting of 188 peoples.

It is noted that very few of the Central Bainings people are engaged in employment away from the villages. This is a sparsely populated area, so it is just as well that such is the case. Rather than depopulate the area by drawing labour away, I would favour a policy of expanding the population, for example by concentration on health aspects and eventually introducing cash cropping. This area needs the stimulus of some commercial crop production and greater use thereby being made of the land than is at present the case. I am referring to the trans-Warangoi villages in particular, for there is a little cocoa and copra production going on at Gaulim and Malabunga. Malabunga has now joined the Vunadir Council Group and it is proposed to re-arrange to census figures accordingly.

Trading Licences.

Only one native has a trading licence, namely DUA of Gaulim. There is no demand for trading licences in the Trans-Warangoi Bainings area, because cash cropping is negligible and very few work for wages.

EDUCATION.

Gaulim

Methodist catechist teacher grades 1 and 2.

Sunum.

Methodist school, native catechist, 21 students, 11 boys and 10 girls, grades 1 and 2. Elementary Arithmetic and English taught.

EDUCATION

Riet.

Methodist Native teacher- Church cum school, grades 1 and 2, Boys and Girls.

Arambum.

Catholic Mission School. Native teacher lessons in Pigin and Baining Language.

<u>Maranagi</u>	"	"	"	} in Pigin and Baining language, Boys and girls attend these schools, at all villages.
<u>Lamingi.</u>	"	"	"	
<u>Kiligia</u>	"	"	"	

Sinbum.

Methodist Cathchist School. Lessons in Tolai Languages.

Marambu

Seven Days Adventist Cathchist School.

It will be seen that schooling is being taught only in the elementary grades 1 and 11. The teacher standards are not high, teachers being native mission catechists who teach the three R's along with a little social studies and of course religious instruction.

Maps.

This patrol established the approximate positions of the villages and tracks en route. Entirely new tracks, from Arambum to the Coast (at Warangoi), have been formed. The villages of Gaulim, Arambum, and Maranagi are located on their pre-war sites, but new villages have been erected at Lamingi, Kiligia and Sinbum as well as Sunum and Riet.

The patrol route as corrected to date is shown on the attached trace map, taken from the Gazelle Peninsula 1 inch = 4 miles series.

Missions.

The Methodist Mission is established at the villages of Gaulim, Ivere, Kainagunan and Malabunga, Sunum, Riet, and Sinbum. This mission operates a hospital established at Gaulim under the supervision of a nursing sister. There is also a boarding school for primary grades 1 to 3 for prospective mission catechists. Elsewhere this Mission has schools at elementary grades for girls and boys in the above stated villages.

The Catholic Mission is established at Arambum, Maranagi, Lemingi and Kiligia villages. Cathchist teachers give religion and elementary school lessons at these centres.

The Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) mission is established at Marambu village. A teacher operates a school at the village, while medical facilities are available at the S.D.A. station Kambubu on the coast.

MISSIONS.

Inter - mission relations seem to be peaceful throughout the Central Baining area.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

Gaulim.

Coconuts, banana stands, and gardens adequate. A small plantation of cacao, but haphazard planting, advice given on correcting.

Sunum.

Subsistence gardens of taro, Kau Kau, yams, beans. No cacao planted. Few coconuts, but approx 200 two year old trees planted. Fowls plentiful.

Riet.

Garden producing taro, Kau Kau, bananas, yams.

Maranggi and Lamingi.

Taro, tapioca plentiful, other vegetables adequate.

Elsewhere villages were equally well off for food supplies. Taro is the staple food.

There are no cash crops amongs the trans - Warangoi villages.

All villages have pigs (except Marumbu village which is S.D.A.), and a few fowls.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Gaulim - Sunum.

This section of road is washed out and untrafficable to motors. Walking tracks good and sections recently cut.

Sunum - Riet.

Path follows the recent survey marks of the Gaulim - Riet lands-in good order as walking track.

Riet - Arumbum - Maranggi - Lamingi. Good walking track.

Motor traffic is confined to the Gazelle side of the Warangoi River because Chippers Bridge has been washed away during recent floods.

PutiPut Plantation to Sum Sum Road.

This road has been recently reopened. It is a coastal road covering approximately 28 miles and provides a local inter communication service. It has been proclaimed a secondary road under the 1953 Ordinance by Gazette No. 45 of 1956. The road is in excellent condition for light to medium traffic excepting that section passing through the Kambubu (S.D.A.) Mission, which is very bad and untouched.

CENSUS.

A census was not taken on this patrol as the last census was conducted only last June. However a note was made of the births, deaths and pregnancies since that date, and the statistics obtained suggest that a slight increase of population is taking place.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Current Pregnancies</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>1956.</u>
Romasaka (Ivere)	3	2	2	54
Kainagunan	-	-	-	121
Gaulim	5	2	3	224
Sunum	1	-	-	68
Riet	-	3	2	83
Arumbum	4	1	4	158
Maranegi	1	-	2	75
Lamingi	3	3	2	99
Kiligia)	1	2	-	78
Sumbun)	1	2	-	
Marambu	2	3	1	64
<hr/>				
	21	13	17	1024
Malabunga				121
Taulil				495
<hr/>				
				1,640
<hr/>				

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

At Gaulim is a Methodist Mission Hospital staffed by two European Sisters. It has an Administration Block, composing a surgery, obstetric child clinic, and outpatient sections. Altogether it is a fine building with concrete floor, timber walls, iron roof. This Hospital provides a services for approximately 500 people in the nearvicinty.

This mission is concerned that a new hospital intended to be built by the Catholic Mission at Napapar will reduce this hospital below capacity.

An Administration Aid Post is established at Arambum, being built in 1954, staffed by an N.M.O. named Lucas who is trained to give pencicillin injections, and appears to be doing a good job. Health standards are very satisfactory.

An N.M.O. is also stationed at Lamingi, so that the people of these villages are well catered for. Kiligia and Sunbums people can get treatments at Lamingi, while the N.M.O. makes routine visits to the adjoining villages. The Marambu people obtain medical attention at the Reuben Harbour (S.D.A.) Mission.

Generally the health situation is satisfactory and the provision of medical aid adequate.

Some particulars of infections noted as given:

Ramasaka (Ivere)

Some skin infections, evidently caused by dirt, and diseased dogs.

Kainagunan

Population 121 ; 84 people lined. All in good health.

Gaulim.

Population 225 ; 170 people lined. Health good, village adjoins Mission hospital.

Sunum.

Population 68 : 55 people lined. A few cases of tinea. No drugs held at this village. Nearest Aid Post is at Gaulim,, two hours walk.

Riet.

Population 83 ; 68 people lined. Skin infections present, scabia and tinea. Village clean.

Arambum.

Population 158 ; 120 people lined - health good.

Maranagi

Population 75 ; 60 people lined grille present.

Lamingi

Population 99 ; 74 people lined.

Kiligia	} Population 78 ; 51 people lined	} Health seems good.		
Sintum			19 " " }	About 10% have grille.
Marambu			Population 64 ; 32 " " }	

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

- Gaulim Village clean; few dogs and pigs about.
- Sunum Latrines adequate and recently built.
Houses, some raised timber floored, others built on ground. Water supply adequate carried in bamboos from river.
- Riet. Village clean, latrines adequate. Instructed that houses be built with raised timber floors.
- Arambum Village and houses, latrines satisfactory.
- Maranagi Many houses built on ground.
- Lamingi Latrines satisfactory, a new village.
- Sinbum A new village, satisfactory.
- Marambu Situated near the Marambu River, Latrines, water supply are reported satisfactory.

H. L. ...

Appendix A.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Lu'ua'i</u>	<u>Tu'tu'tu</u>
Kainegunen (Wunga)	121	Topalin	Masano
Ivere (Pamasaki)	54	Nambem	Gosaku
Gaulim	224	Tangi	Sam
Su'um	68	Kalam	Navu
Riet	83	Levi	Mabu
Arambum	158	Kwent	Ibu
Maranagi	75	Lemurunguan	Kumbim
Lamingi	99	Ningi	Muni
Kiligis	{ 78	Wunlunga	Nomukwang
Sumbum	{	-	-
Marambu	64	Sapu	-
<hr/>			
	1,024		
	121		
<hr/>			
Malabunga (Vunediher Council)	1,145		

*At the Baining
February 1917*

Report on Members of the Royal Papuan & New Guinea Police Force.

	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>No. 7892 Const. Yimbin.</u>	Consistent with his past record - at very efficient patrol policeman.
<u>No. 7697 Const. Wagu.</u>	Obedient and of average ability.

J. W. L. W. M. J.
Sub-District Officer
Koro District
Feb. 1957

152° 00'

152° 30'

Kokopo Patrol Report No 5/56-57

Map Tracing by I.B. Touhy
28/2/57 K/ADO.



Gazelle Peninsula Fourmil.

4° 15'

4° 45'

30/13/49

original



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. 6 of 1 956/57

Patrol Conducted by A. D. STEVEN, PATPOL OFFICER

Area Patrolled DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives FOUR

Duration—From 5 / 3 / 19 57 to 15 / 3 / 19 57

Number of Days Eleven

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical Jan. / 19 57

Map Reference Army Provisional Map, B 56/2 New Britain

- Objects of Patrol
- 1. Routine Administration
 - 2. Local Government Survey

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

PO

Over 13		
Females in Child Birth	M	F

NA. 30-13-49

31st May, 1957.

The District Officer,
New Britain District.

PATROL REPORT - NEW BRITAIN - NO. 6/56/57

It appears to me that the people wish to "get rich quick".

All too frequently in the absence of Administration attention the natives have looked increasingly to the missions for guidance.

This state of affairs has been brought about largely through insufficient funds and staff employed by the Administration.

I can understand the attitude of the people in their suspicious approach towards Councils after the failure of their Co-operative venture, however, it appears the majority are prepared to join a Council already established and every encouragement should be given them to do so.

An investigation should be conducted into what arable areas are available to each village group.

I see no difficulties arising in the people purchasing land from those at NAMATANAI, but ensure that the transaction is properly recorded in both the Village book and at the district offices concerned.

Has the Department of Education taken any steps to ensure an improvement in the general standard of formal education in mission controlled village schools?

The loss by ALIPET of some £2,000 belonging to his people would not tend to make him particularly popular and is, I believe, the main stumbling block towards their joining the Council. It is hoped that the Council system of Administration will be adopted in the Duke of Yorks at a not too distant date.

P/A B 3/16

A.A.R.
P.A. (A. Roberts)
Director.

Pop

Over 13
Child

30/1/57



30/1/2
District Office,
Rabaul.
15th May, 1957

Assistant District Officer,
KOKOPO.

Kokopo Patrol Report No. 6 of 56/57

Minute to:
...

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned report.

I have the following comments to offer.-
Native Affairs: Mr Steven's analysis of the situation is a good one. This analysis, together with the information supplied by Patrol Officer Battersby in his series of special reports last year, has now enabled me to get a much clearer overall picture of the administration setup in the islands.

Local Government Survey: A copy of the petition from the Miko people asking to join the Vanuamami Council has already been forwarded to the Director of Native Affairs. I have received advice from him that whilst there is no objection to these steps being taken, further enquiries should be made amongst the Vanuamami people to ascertain their desires in this regard.

You should also point out to the Miko people that as their contribution to the Vanuamami Council will be relatively small, they should not expect any spectacular capital works to be established on their island.

The Local Government survey carried out by Mr Steven is interesting and the information contained therein was much as I expected. However, I would like you to stress to your officer who visits the Duke of Yorks on subsequent patrols, that the people themselves were far from blameless in regard to the so called co-operative failure. I have had many conversations with Mr Rissen in this regard and I am convinced that had the people been honest in their dealings with their co-operative stores, had they not indulged in extensive credit transactions and had they brought their copra into their co-operative for marketing, their societies would have progressed as in all the successful ones in the Gazelle Peninsula.

Education: With the return of Mr Boisen, Education Officer, I hope to interest him in paying a visit to the Duke of Yorks so that he may be in a position to advise as to the desirability or otherwise of establishing a government school in the area.

Camping Allowance: Claims for camping allowance by Mr Steven have been forwarded to the Director of Native Affairs.

Director of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

30/1/2
15th May, 1957

Forwarded for your information please. Claims for Camping allowance attached hereto, for your approval.

M. B. B. Orken
(M. B. B. Orken)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

M. B. B. Orken
15/5/57

M. B. B. Orken
(M. B. B. Orken)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Sub District Office,
KOKOPO. NEW BRITAIN.

2nd April, 1957.

The District Officer,
RABAU.

DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS PATROL No. 6-1956/57.

Attached is the report of a patrol of the Duke of York Islands by Mr. A.D. Steven, Patrol Officer. The patrol had the dual purposes: (1) routine Administration. (2) assessment of the feeling of the people for local government.

I have the following comments to offer.

(1). Routine Administration.

Native Affairs. I think a good analysis of the situation has been made. These people, being insular, are at some disadvantage as compared with the Gazelle people. Administrative measures may certainly be taken to improve education standards and increase the patrol frequency, vide points 3 & 4 on Page 3. It is intended that patrols continue to visit the islands, for fortnightly periods, at least quarterly. Should the population overburden the agricultural resources of the island, this may be resolved by some of the people seeking employment on the mainland or otherwise migrating through re-settlement. The tempo of education would, I think, greatly increase with the establishment of a village higher school. I should like to have Education Department view on this. The Mioko people have requested such a school as one of the first projects, upon this group forming a Council.

There are six trading licences held by Duke of York natives. This averages about one to every four villages, but there are an estimated fifteen other natives engaged in trading without licences or with licences which have expired.

The imbalance of missionary gospel to broad secular training is remarkable. I think this best countered by establishing a Departmental school.

(2). Local Government Survey.

To assess the attitude towards local government was a prime aim of this patrol. It is now clear that the Mioko group comprising 682 people, strongly desire to join Vunamami Council as the next best alternative to forming a composite council group of the whole islands. A petition signed by 382 adult members is forwarded for your consideration of the proposal, and submission to His Honour the Administrator.

The reasons opposing local government given by the dissenting group are plausible, ^{all} of which would be overcome by enforcement of the principle. I think the situation can

✓
be explained by asking the question, Who pays tax unless
he's got to ?

The attached report for your consideration,
please. I consider the patrol has been well conducted
and the report presented in good literary style. Camping
allowance claim is also included.

I. B. Tuchy

(I. B. Tuchy)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

KPO. 30/1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

20th March, 1957

PATROL REPORT

NO. 6 OF 1956-57

Officer Conducting Patrol: A.D. Steven, P.O.

Area Patrolled: Duke of York Islands.

Patrol Accompanied By: Three Native Police Constables.

Duration of Patrol: 5/3/57 to 15/3/57 (11 days)

Objects of Patrol: (1) Routine Administration
(2) Local Government Survey

DIARY

Tuesday, March 5, 1957

Left Kokopo by M.V. Tilburra 9.35 a.m. Arrived Mioko 11.30. Day spent at Palpal and Mioko. Slept Mioko.

Wednesday, 6th

Discussions with PALPAL and MIOKO natives and received petition regarding the establishment of a native local government council. To Utuan in afternoon. Insufficient natives assembled so discussions postponed. On to Ulu Plantation. Returned to sleep at MIOKO.

Thursday, 7th

Left MIOKO 8.55 a.m. To ULU and thence to KUMAINA AND NAKUKUR. As many natives absent at a sing sing at KABILOMO continued on to there. Slept KABILOMO.

Friday, 8th

To KUMAINA in the morning. To NAKAKUR in afternoon and returned to sleep at KABILOMO.

Saturday, 9th

Discussions with KABILOMO and URAKUKUR villagers at KABILOMO. To NAGAILA on MAKADA Island at 10.30 a.m. Talks with NAGAILA AND PALIPAL villagers. Returned to KABILOMO via MAKADA Plantation. Slept KABILOMO.

Sunday 10th

Visited owner-manager of MANUAN Plantation, Mr. O. STEHR. Left KABILONO 11.45 a.m. and arrived MOLOT 12.20. Talks with MOLOT, URAKUK and MAREN natives in afternoon. Slept MOLOT.

Monday, 11th

Left MOLOT 10 a.m. Visited and inspected MAREN village and continued on to PIRATOP. Discussions with PIRATOP, BUDLIWAN and WAIRA villagers in afternoon. Inspected PIRATOP and BUDLIWAN villages and slept PIRATOP.

Tuesday, 12th

To Inlimut and KABABIAI by road. C.N.A. conducted at INLIMUT. Returned to PIRATOP and left 1 p.m. Inspected WAIRA village en route and arrived NABUAL 2.30 p.m. Discussions with NABUAL and WATARA villages and slept NABUAL.

Wednesday, 13th

To WATARA. Inspected village and heard civil disputes. Returned to NABUAL and left 1.30 p.m. Arrived INOLO 2 p.m. Discussions with INOLO and KABATIRAI villagers in afternoon. Slept INOLO.

THURSDAY
Thursday, 14th

To KABATIRAI. Village inspected and C.N.A. cases heard. Returned to INOLO and left 11 a.m. Arrived MUALIM 11.30. Talks with villagers and inspection of village. Continued on to MIOKO and slept MIOKO.

Friday, 15th

To KERAWARA and UTUAN villages in the morning for discussions on local government. Returned MIOKO 1 p.m. Left MIOKO per M.V. Tilburra 2.15 p.m. and arrived back at KOKOPO 4.20 p.m.

INTRODUCTION

This was the third patrol conducted from Kokopo to the Duke of York Island group within twelve months. The last patrol was an extended one of three months conducted by P.O. Battersby and covered by special report KPO. 14/14. For detailed information and statistics please refer to this report.

One of the principal objects of the patrol was to assess the feeling of the Duke of York Islanders to the introduction of local government for the group. This is the second occasion on which the matter has been discussed by the natives of this area. An earlier survey was begun by P.O. Hearne and is dealt with in Kokopo Patrol Report No. 7 of 1955-56.

The duration of the patrol was limited to ten days and although progress was quickened by the use of the Government dinghy powered by an outboard motor the time allotted was insufficient to give all the villages the attention which they need. It is suggested that a minimum of two weeks is required for a normal patrol of this area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The foremost general impression gained of the native situation in the group is the lack of material progress made by these people despite their long contact with the Government and Christian Missions. It is hard to realise that the Duke of York Island was the scene of the first European settlement in New Guinea and that the natives are only a couple

of hours travelling time from Rabaul and Kokopo. There are several native owned launches in the group and these are constantly travelling to and from Kokopo and Rabaul.

Yet despite their opportunities the natives are, in many respects no further advanced than they were fifty years ago.

There appear to be four basic causes for the lack of progress.

1. The enervating island climate which seems to take its toll on the vitality of the natives. It is noticeably more uncomfortable than the mainland climate.
2. The comparative poverty of the soil and a general shortage of ground aggravated by a rapidly increasing population.
3. Ineffectiveness of mission teaching and training in the material sphere. The standard of education in the mission schools is deplorably low and there are very few who continue to a higher education.
4. Lack of attention by the Administration. Although situated close to Kokopo and Rabaul Administration patrols have been infrequent and irregular. In the absence of Administration attention the natives have looked increasingly to the Missions for guidance.

There is evidence to suggest that shown the right road soon after the war these people may have achieved something worthwhile, but their money and some energy were frittered on get-rich-quick ventures which all ended in failure. Any real progress that has been made has come about by individual initiative rather than group action.

The failure of a co-operative venture on the island has heightened the suspicion of the natives towards collective enterprises. I do not know the full details of the causes of the Co-operative Society's crash, but I understand that incompetent local clerks were partly to blame. Mention was made in several villages of the Co-operative debacle and it was widely quoted as a reason for not wanting local government councils.

The establishment of an Administration Village Higher School in the area would do much to revitalise interest in progress and stimulate a desire for reform. However, with the poor standard of education in the village mission schools it is doubtful if there are many students who would qualify as entrants for the village higher schools.

In discussions with natives it was found that the prevailing attitude is, "We are doing all right now as we always have been. Why the need for any change?"

Recent patrols, particularly the last patrol of three months, have had a beneficial effect. Villages were cleaner, and with one or two exceptions every co-operation was given to the patrol.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The main source of cash income for the islanders is copra. All villages produce some copra and there are good small driers in all villages. It is difficult to assess the income from copra for the group as some is marketed through the Copra Marketing Board, some through the Chinese traders and a little is sold to the plantations.

A few villages are seriously limited by the shortage of ground. In these cases the village ground is used for coconuts, while subsistence crops are grown largely on borrowed land. Thus UTUAN and KERAWARA villages grow their annual crops on ULU Plantation; KABATIRAI, INOLO, INLIMUT, MUALIM, MIOKO and PALPAL villages rely largely on ground reclaimed from RAKANDA Plantation for their needs; MAREN village gardens are mostly on Methodist Mission ground. PALIPAL and NANGELA villages on MAKADA Island have been for some time utilising MAKADA Plantation ~~and~~ land for their gardens, but following a dispute with the manager of MAKADA Plantation they were ordered off the plantation ground and are now confined to their ground, which is stony, ~~and~~ unproductive and barely sufficient for their needs.

Several of the villages have experimented with cacao, but generally the crop has proved unsuccessful. Most of the island ground consists of a thin covering of soil over beds of coral limestone and there is insufficient depth of soil for the cacao tap root. There are two fairly large cacao plantings at KABILOMO where a deeper soil formation has permitted limited success.

Most of the island group is surrounded by coral reef and the green snail and trochus shell found thereon are considered a minor source of income. However, no one considers this avenue of cash at all reliable and it is regarded merely as a means of getting pin money.

There are European copra plantations on ULU Island (Methodist Mission), RAKANDA (Catholic Mission), MAKADA (Private) and MANUAN (Private). The two mission plantations employ casual and day labour, but ULU in particular complains of a shortage of local labour. For their part the natives claim that the wages paid are not high enough. A native carpenter, a product of Malaguna Technical School was offered only ten shillings per day without rations for his services according to native.

There is a misguided idea among the majority of natives that trade stores are the open sesame to wealth. There is hardly a village without a store and in some cases two or three licences have been granted in one village. Most of the licences had expired. Officials in each village were warned that the next patrol would take action against natives trading without a licence. It was suggested that each village confine itself to one general mercantile licence and one copra trading licence. This is more than is necessary or desirable, but if the licences are denied it is more likely that clandestine trading will be carried out. Most of the trade stores have been financed by funds raised by the village as a whole. In many instances the profits, if any, go towards church building funds.

Although there is a general indifference towards economic progress there are a few shrewd entrepreneurs who are doing well for themselves. One of the most successful is an aggressive young operator named LEVI from NAURA. He operates a copra and trading licence and has major shares in a pinnace. He is not very popular in the community.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Copra is likely to remain the main source of income for these people. In the absence of a resources survey it appears that cacao will not become a major crop because of the nature of the soil. For the same reason Robusta coffee would be also unsuited. There are too many operators to make the trochus and green shell snail shell industry a paying proposition.

Some villages are definitely short of ground but other villages have large areas of virgin bush which could be cleared and planted. Several villages on the east coast of the main island have affiliations with the sparsely populated groups in the coastal NAMATANAI area of New Ireland which is only about seven miles from the Duke of York Island at its nearest point. The Duke of York people claim to have originated from NAMATANAI and there is still inter-marriage going on. Some natives have purchased land near the coast from NAMATANAI natives and are planting coconuts there. Those purchasing land were told to advise the vendors to report those transactions to the A.D.O. NAMATANAI. These transactions will help to relieve the land shortage existing in some villages.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

A detailed report on the numbers and composition of mission schools was submitted with the last report.

The area is predominately Methodist and has been for the last seventy years. Headquarters for the Mission as at WATNABAR on ULU Island. There is situated too a teachers' training school and the mission hospital at VUNAINIMA. Judging by the standard of teaching in the villages the training school lays all too little emphasis on academic attainments.

The Catholic Mission is the main minority mission with schools in five villages. Two of the schools are in charge of certificated teachers. The mission headquarters is on BAKANDA Island where an elderly priest is stationed.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission also has one school in the area, at WATARA where a Solomon Island native has charge of a small school. The standard of education at this school was comparatively high.

The general standard of formal education in the village schools is deplorably low. English is on the curricula of most schools, but without exception the teachers have only the faintest smattering of the language.

One of the most vivid impression of the island villages is the grand permanent type churches found in most Methodist villages. The magnificence of these structures is accentuated by the squalor of the village housing. The cost of the churches varies between £1500 and £2000 and it is ironic that all have been built by Tolai or Papuan craftsmen. The majority of cash surplus in recent years has gone into the erection of these churches. In many cases there has been no effort made to utilise the large water catchment of the ironed roofed churches despite the general water shortage in the area.

Although able to pay for the fine churches the majority of natives declared they could not afford to support a local government council.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A livestock census was submitted with the last report.

The giant snails, a legacy of the Japanese, have seriously affected the production of subsistence crops and natives are relying increasingly on rice purchased from Rabaul. Bananas are the only major food crop to have escaped the depredations of the snails. It is claimed that one variety of sweet potato is proving resistant to the snails, but the majority of sweet potatoes, taros and yams are destroyed long before they reach maturity. The snails also prey on European type foodstuffs such as corn and tomatoes.

The native reports on the snails were confirmed by the Manager of MANUAN Plantation, Mr. O. Stehr, who commented that he has noticed that the snail shells are yearly becoming thinner and more brittle, probably due to the lack of lime and calcium in their diet. There was a time when they could not be crushed underfoot. Now the shell shatters easily.

LAW AND JUSTICE

The previous patrol prosecuted several natives in various villages for minor breaches of the N.A.R.s - principally in respect of latrines. There is now a marked improvement in village hygiene and cleanliness.

Two glaring exceptions to this improved state were INLIMUT and KABIBIAI, the only two inland villages on the island. Both villages had been warned by previous patrols to improve the state of sanitation and housing. Although they had ample warning of the patrol's arrival the main tracks leading to the villages were overgrown and the villages dirty and housing inadequate. Thirty two male natives were convicted under Regulation 119(a) of the N.A.R.s and sentenced to one month's gaol at KOKOPO.

Two male natives of KAMBATIRAI were fined 10/- and 5/- for assault and theft. The other disputes heard by the court were for non-payment of debts.

All village officials were warned against adjudicating in disputes which should be heard by courts.

HOUSING AND HYGIENE

Housing was generally adequate, but not of a standard expected of native people with as much contact with Europeans as the Duke of York Islanders. Native building materials are in short supply, which partly accounts for the sub-standard housing.

Kunai grass and coconut fronds are the most common roofing materials and are also used for walling. Limbon palm for flooring is very scarce and betel nut palm is generally used for floors.

A few wealthier and more enterprising natives have built permanent European type houses for themselves. Fibro cement walling is favoured for these types of houses.

Rubbish holes and pit latrines are something of a problem. In most villages the soil is pure beach sand or is very stony. In the case of the former the holes fill in very quickly and in the stony ground it is impossible to go deep enough.

There are no streams or rivers on the Duke of York Islands. During the wet season water is collected in 44 gallon drums. A lean-to shelter covered with a few sheets of corrugated iron serves as a water shed. A few houses have corrugated iron roofs. There are a few galvanised iron water tanks but because they rust so quickly they are not considered a paying proposition.

During the dry season the villagers rely mostly on seepage holes dug just above the high water mark on the beach.

There is only one spring in the whole group and that is at PIRATOP. This bubbles from the foot of a cliff on the beach and is inundated by sea water at high tide. The water is not sweet and has a high mineral content.

HEALTH

Government aid posts are situated at MOLOT AND NABUAL. A new dressing station and two wards are being built at MOLOT. Neither medical orderly is as conscientious as could be desired. Two children from NABUAL Village were seen suffering from primary yaws. They had been untreated by the medical orderly stationed in the village.

The Methodist Mission has several village aid posts in the southern and eastern portion of the group and run a native hospital at WAINABAR under the charge of a European nursing sister.

The general standard of health was good.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The patrol travelled mostly by powered dinghy. The majority of the roads seen were in very good order. The only exceptions were at INLEMUT and KABIBIAI (See LAW AND JUSTICE above)

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There are unofficially two paramountcies in the group. ALIPET of MIOKO is a confirmed Paramount from pre-war times. MANUAN of KABILOMO has long been considered a "number one" and it has been considered advisable to allow him to retain his position. MANUAN exercises considerable authority and is energetic in his work. Where ALIPET was once a power he has lost a lot of his popular support because he has been associated with several economic failures and is now supporting local government which is unpopular with most of his people. However, he is a progressive and if he wins through to the successful establishment of councils he should regain some of his lost allegiance.

Tul Tul AINUI of NAKAKUR No. 2, who was appointed provisionally by the last patrol has refused to take office. All other nominees declined the office so the matter was left in abeyance. The office of village official is unpopular at NAKAKUR. The Tul Tul of NAKAKUR No. 1 is an Aitape native, who is now too old for his job, but he cannot find a successor.

Luluai KAUBA of MOLOT was absent in Rabaul at the time of the patrol's visit. He had been working for a Rabaul Chinese as a schooner master for two months. KAUBA is a recent provisional appointee and I cannot find any record of the appointment being confirmed. Therefore it may not be necessary to discharge him.

Paramount Luluai, MANUAN, was asked to convene meetings for the nomination of Tul Tul of NAKAKUR and Luluai of MOLOT. The provisional appointments will be considered by the next patrol.

All other officials were carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY, DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS

The previous local government survey of the Duke of York Islands was conducted by Patrol Officer R. Hearne in March of this year and lasted only one week. When about 500 villagers truculently demonstrated against the establishment of councils the survey was cancelled.

It was known that there was some support for councils in the group and the aim of the present survey was to determine the extent of the support. Discussions were held with all natives either in their own villages or in association with one or two neighbouring villages.

There can be no doubt that the overall attitude towards councils has not changed in the last twelve months. Three villages, MIOKO, PALPAL and MUALIM are unanimously in favour of councils. Spokesmen for most of the other villages declared against the scheme, although there were individual dissentients to the generally expressed opinions at NABUAL, WATARA, INOLO KABITARAI and UTUAN. In addition an elder of MAREN village came to me at PIRATOP and declared that all but two men at MAREN were in favour of councils but feared to speak out for fear of recrimination from village officials. The mission teacher from KABITARAI also surreptitiously handed me a note containing the list of eight KABITARAI natives who favoured councils but were scared to speak out in favour.

It was apparent that there were many who support the idea of councils but were reluctant to speak out and oppose the majority view. There are very many more who have little feeling either way, but blindly fall in with the wishes of the stronger personalities. This applies to both camps.

Paramount Luluai MANUAN is in opposition to the scheme. He again expressed his views publicly and has doubtless been campaigning against local government. Paramount Luluai ALIPET is the leader of the pro-council element.

In talks to the natives I made it clear that I had come not to solicit support for local government, but to hear their opinions. However, I outlined the idea of councils and explained the benefits that could accrue from local government. The villagers were then asked to express opinions.

Opposition to councils was based mainly on the following points:

1. Lack of economic resources. The shortage of ground and its lack of productivity would not permit sufficient return to support councils. Many men were without ground or coconuts with which to raise tax money. Whereas the Tolai people had numerous avenues of raising cash - all foodstuffs were saleable at markets and there was cacao and copra - the islanders had only one source - copra.

2. Lack of opportunities in employment. Those Tolais who had no land were able to find work in the skilled and semi-skilled trades. In the islands there were only a few openings for unskilled plantation labourers.

3. Desire to preserve the status quo. The present system of central government suited them admirably and they had no desire to change.

4. Fear of repetition of Co-operative failure. Much was made of this argument particularly in the KABILOMO area. The Government had canvassed the islanders to raise money for Co-operatives, which would prove their economic salvation. They had raised the money; the scheme had collapsed and investors received only three pounds of their five pound investment. They feared that the council would lead to a similar debacle.

5. Lack of understanding of techniques required for council work. The people had not the schooling or the experience that the Tolais had in matters of Government. Some speakers claimed that they could not grasp the meaning or reason for local government.

One naive opponent of councils solemnly declared that he could not bear to tear himself away from his father, the Government, who had cared for him so long and so lovingly.

The only opposition to councils on RAKANDA Island came from a spokesman who declared himself and his people against councils because a council would be dominated by the Paramount Luluai, MANUAN, for whom they have little regard.

Several speakers cautiously observed that the councils might well serve their children, who would have the opportunity of greater learning. Answers were given to all objections, but it was plain that argument made little impression.

The meaning of local government was plainly beyond the comprehension of many. Care was taken to explain as simply as possible the functions of councils and particularly the disposal of tax money. All were invited to inspect the work and functions of the Rabaul or Vunamami Councils.

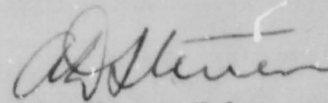
In reply to the argument of inability of pay taxes speakers were asked what their attitude would be if the Administration imposed the tax. The reply was invariably a shrug a words to the effect that it would be a different matter. The tax then would be raised by an authority they knew and understood and would be used in an equitable way.

All villagers were given the opportunity of appending their names to a petition asking the Administrator to proclaim a council in the Duke of York group. It was explained that if it were not practicable to appoint a separate council for the group it may be feasible for some villages to join with the Vunamami Council. All seemed agreeable to this alternative. In the MIOKO-PALPAL-MUALIM villages the adult women also added their names. The minority groups from other villages who signed the petition were all men. As far as could be ascertained all signatures were made voluntarily. It was explained that ~~xxx~~ no one was under obligation to sign.

The Christian Missions appear to generally favour the institution of councils although there does not appear to be any factional division on this basis.

Attached to this report is a petition signed by 382 natives who ask that a local government council be established on the Duke of York Islands. Illiterates have signed with a mark next to their names. The MIOKO-PALPAL-MUALIM POPULATION of 682 represents about one sixth of the total population of 4175.

Despite protests to the contrary I consider that the islanders have sufficient sources of income to support a council, although many would have to rely on employment in industry to find the tax. The main question is whether the people have the vitality and drive necessary to make the councils a success. If a council were established it would need to show early tangible results to capture the full support of the doubters. I believe the most important ~~contribution~~ initial contribution a council could make would be the establishment of a competently staffed village higher school.


A.D. Steven, P.O.

Pencil Writing

St. Bosco's School
Kabatrain Village
Catholic Mission,
Milne Bay

12th March 1956

Director of Education
Department.

Excuse me Sir, I am writing
this bit of note ^{to you} with in the people
who agreed to join the Council. Yesterday
they didn't give out a word ^{at} conference
because they were too shy. They just
thought of the big men otherwise
they might have in disapproval to
these people. So these people who
wanted to sign their ^{names} are as follows:

To Varmang	To Livian
Maian	Rasa
To Lovon	To Varmuai
Agnes	Aptai

Pencil Writing

That's all I have to say in this
bit of note - Sir.
Thanks very much to you,

Yours faithfully
Alvis Lapan

The Director
of Department
of Education



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. 7 of 1956/57

Patrol Conducted by A.D. Steven, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KULON-BIBAR-TAPO-SULKA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Nil

Duration—From 25/5/1957 to 4/7/1957

Number of Days Seven

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1956

Medical 1/1955

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) Routine Administration

(2) Census Revision

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

Pop

Per 13
F
Females
in Child
Birth

30-13-53

1st August, 1957.

The District Officer,
Rabaul.

Patrol Report - No. 7 1956/57 KOKOFO

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

Mr. Stevens' short historical background of the composition of the people is of interest and allows a more complete appreciation of the people and their problems.

I believe that in the matter of Councils a policy of laissez-faire might be well followed for the present.

I agree that the introduction of a fermentary in the area would provide an economic fillip and so influence the attitude of the people favourably towards the introduction of a council system of government.

Do not allow officers to become complacent in the matter of land tenure and availability; try and get some kind of settlement recorded whilst high pressures are not involved.

Remarks under "Census" indicate an imminent shortage so "get cracking" on the recording of ownership now.

A well presented patrol report containing valuable material.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

POP

er 13
males
Child
rb

30/1/57 ✓



30/1/2
District Office,
Rabaul.
24th July, 1957

Assistant District Officer,
KOKOPO.

Patrol Report No. 7 of 1955/57

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned
Patrol Report,

I have no further comment to add to your cover-
ing remarks other than to urge you to keep a close watch
on the political situation and maintain pressure so that
the pro-Council native may receive constant encouragement.

Mr. Steven has written a concise report.

mw

(M. B. B. Orken)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

Director of Native Affairs,
PCRT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information please.
The matters affecting the villages desiring
incorporation into the Vunamami Native Local Government
Council have already been dealt with by separate memoranda. ✓

30/1/2
24th July, 1957

mw
(M. B. B. Orken)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

Pop

er 13

males
Child
rth

KPO.30/1

Sub District Office,
KOKOPO. NEW BRITAIN.

18th July, 1957.

District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT KOKOPO No.7 OF 1956 - 57

Attached in duplicate, is the Report of a patrol of the KULON - BIRAK - TAPO - SULKA area carried out by Mr. P. O. Steven.

As all villages are in easy access of Kokopo the patrol was undertaken on a day to day basis.

Mr. Steven has written quite a good report.

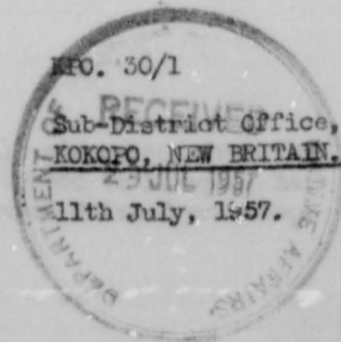
The matter of the waning influence of Iuluanis is widespread, especially in the more sophisticated areas.

The increase in population is indeed pleasing, as details thereof which are pointed out on page 4 of the report, indicate.



(E. Flower)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

No. 7 OF 1956-57

Officer Conducting Patrol: A.D. Steven, P.O.

Area Patrolled: SULKA-KULON-BIRAR-TAPO

Patrol Accompanied By: Nil

Duration of Patrol: 25/6/57 to 4/7/57 (7 patrol days)

Objects of Patrol: (1) Routine Administration
(2) Census Revision

DIARY

Tuesday, June 25

Left Kokopo 8.40 a.m. Revised census TOGORO, RALABANG, RATAVUL and returned Kokopo 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 26th

Left Kokopo 8.30 a.m. Revised census and held C.N.A. Courts at TAVUI, ULAGUNAN and BALADA. Arrived Kokopo 4.15 p.m.

Thursday, 27th

To WATWAT 8.30 a.m. Census revised WUNABAUR, WATWAT, MARMAR, MARAWA and GANAI. Returned KOKOPO 6 p.m.

Friday, July 1

Left Kokopo 9 a.m. Revised census TABUNA and KATAKATAI. Returned Kokopo 4 p.m.

Tuesday 2nd

Left Kokopo 8.45 a.m. Revised census and heard disputes Makurapau, MALAGUNA, PAINAU. Heavy showers during the day. Returned Kokopo 5.40 p.m.

Wednesday 3rd

To BIRARA 8.30 a.m. Revised census and held discussions with KAMAKAMAR, MIRARA, KOPAI and MENABONBON natives. Returned Kokopo 5 p.m.

Thursday 4th

To KULON 9 a.m. Census revised and disputes heard. Returned Kokopo 2.15 p.m.

Pop
er 13
males
Child
th

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was carried out by daily excursions from the Sub-District Office by vehicle and returning each afternoon to Kokopo. As no village in the patrolled group is more than 40 minutes drive from Kokopo the majority of each day was spent in the villages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - GENERAL

For administration convenience the area is divided into three groups. The TAPO group of nine villages centred around RALABANG are practically pure TOLAI, speaking a dialect similar to that spoken by the Western Tolais.

The KULON-BIRAR group along the north-east coastal strip is an admixture of a late Tolai invasion and the Sulka people. These natives still have strong family ties with the natives of the Duke of York Islands and the natives of the south-west coast of New Ireland, whence the Tolai people are believed to have come. The language they speak is a Tolai dialect not mutually recognisable by their Western cousins. The Sulka influence is noticeable in the centralization of villages as opposed to the scattered hamlet system practised by the true Tolais.

The Sulka group consists of only three villages, WUNABAUR, WATWAT and GADNAI, all of which are situated inside the Sulka Reserve. The Sulka natives originated from the MENGEN area of the KANDRIAN Sub-District. According to native legend they were driven out by warlike natives and migrated by canoe to the land near the mouth of the Warangoi River. They came in large ocean going boats clinker built from shaped poles and stopped with a mortar made from clay and leaves. The vessels capable of carrying about twenty persons were driven by a square sail. They are still used by the Sulka people on their excursions down the New Britain coast. The German Administrator, Dr. Hahl is said to have found the Sulkas leading a vagabond existence and settled them on what is known as the Sulka Reserve. They are a less virile people than the Tolais. Their social life is disrupted by internecine feuds and marriages are very unstable. They are very much governed by superstition and sorcery.

Political: During the last few months the KULON-BIRAR-TAPO area has been in a mild upheaval on the question of local government councils. Feeling subsided somewhat when KATAKATAI and TABUNA agreed to come voluntarily into the Vanamami Council. The majority of the other villages are opposed to the council system at present, but there is a substantial minority block in favour.

In a poll conducted earlier this year four villages out of eleven expressed themselves in favour of councils. The majority in the other seven villages declared themselves against and the rest of the villages in the area can be regarded as anti-council. TABUNA and KATAKATAI will shortly be proclaimed into the Vanamami Council. The other two pro-council villages, GANAI (Sulka) and KULON will not be brought into the council immediately. The GANAI natives are not yet economically self-sufficient enough to pay for taxation. The KULON natives are slightly better off, but they would be an island in a sea of anti-council villages and could prove an embarrassment to the Council.

In most villages there is a core of pro-council natives and I think they will eventually triumph. The natives in the RAINAU-MALAKUNA area have affiliations with the RALUANA group, principally through the Methodist Church and it is possible that they have been influenced directly by the Raluana.

No specific mention was made of councils on this patrol. These natives have ample opportunity to see for themselves the benefits of the council system. When the subject was raised the natives were told that the matter rested squarely with them and that any further moves must come from themselves.

Economic:

The TAFO-KULON-BIRAR natives have more and better agriculture land than any of the Western Tolais. However, hitherto they have done less with it than any other rural Tolai groups. All villages have fairly extensive plantations of coconuts, but only rarely does one see a native copra drier as found in other Tolai areas. More often the "dries" are sold to the Chinese traders or to the European Plantations. The Ruling rate of pay seems to be one shilling for ten coconuts.

The rich dark soil is undoubtedly the best cocoa soil in the Gazelle Peninsula. Makurapau Plantation, which is in the centre of the area has some of the finest cocoa grown in the district and has twice won the main cocoa award at the Kokopo Show. Despite these natural advantages the natives have lagged behind in cash cropping. There are considerable areas of cocoa which have not yet begun to produce, but there is much more ground which could be profitably planted.

Only interplanting between coconuts has been ~~tried~~ used. Native growers say that planting with Leucena shade had not proved successful and was not necessary. A native entrepreneur claimed that the "cold, black ground" did not need the shade required by the "hot, red soil" around Rabaul.

A delegation of village officials approached me at Birar regarding the erection of a fermentary near Rainau to serve the non-council area. At present the natives sell their beans either to local planters or in Rabaul to the Chinese traders. It was explained that if the villages in the area voluntarily entered the Vunamami Council a fermentary would doubtless be erected by the council.

However, it does not seem fair that the main cocoa producers who are the chief advocates of the council system should be penalised by the conservatism of their kinsmen. I consider that if a fermentary were sited in the area it would provide an economic fillip and so hasten the implementation of the council system.

It was suggested that a fermentary could be erected as a Co-operative venture and I said I would seek a policy ruling on this matter.

Land: Land ownership and title have not developed into the vexatious problems that they have elsewhere in the Gazelle Peninsula. But there are signs that the matrilineal system of land inheritance is proving unsatisfactory. However, there is no general land shortage yet despite the rapidly increasing population and the natives have not yet realized the full economic value of their land.

The Sulka natives in the reserve have ample land for subsistence and cash crops. The problem there is how to instil a desire for economic progress.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

Supplies of native subsistence foods are satisfactory. Recent heavy unseasonable rains have meant a longer planting season and continued growth of current crops. Many of the natives in the area make considerable amounts by selling sweet potatoes to the neighbouring plantations.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The low incidence of deaths compared with births during the last year shows the satisfactory state of health in this area. However, there are still far too many young children who die in the villages or who are brought to hospital too late for effective treatment. One man from Malakuna was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in May for failing to obtain medical treatment for his small son who had an enormous tropical ulcer on the knee cap.

A new village aid post was recently completed at Wunabaul. The medical orderly there appeared to be conscientious and competent.

Most hospital cases are brought to the Catholic Mission hospital at Vunapope, where they get excellent attention. It is gratifying to see that nearly all the maternity cases are brought to hospital in ample time.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The majority of natives in the area are Catholics, but there is a substantial minority of Methodists. Catholic mission schools at BITAPAKA and TAPO are directly supervised by Europeans and provide a reasonably high standard of schooling.

An Administration Village Higher School is stationed at MALAKUNA. As very few Catholics attend the Administration school there is a regrettable tendency to regard it as a Methodist institution.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There are signs that the authority of some luluais in the area is waning. Several luluais in the TAPO area complained that all their charges were not turning up for the weekly road cleaning stint. Those involved were warned and the Luluais ordered to report future offenders to the sub-district office. Even luluai TOVILL, who has long been regarded as the most influential figure in the area, complains of disobedience from the young men. Three Balabang natives were each sentenced to a one month imprisonment with hard labour for failing to appear for ^{CENSUS} sentence when ordered to do so by TOVILL.

Tul Tul TOKOME of KORAI resigned because of old age. TOWAWAPON was provisionally appointed in his stead.

Tul Tul TION of KAMAKAMAKAR also resigned because of sickness and old age, but the office does not appear popular in KAMAKAMAKAR and no successor for him has been found yet.

The other officials were carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

CENSUS

The total number of names recorded, 2775 is an increase of 169 over last year's figures. Births exceeded deaths by 193 to 48, or a ratio of approximately 4 : 1. This is a very satisfactory rate of increase, but suggests the possibility of a land shortage in the not too distant future. The ratio of children (i.e. those thirteen years of age and under) to adults is 1029 : 1651, or nearly two thirds of the population. There has been considerable migration between the villages. This is partly due to differences of opinions over the question of councils. Migrations from BALADA to KATAKATAI were due to BALADA natives wishing to join the council.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Heavy rain during the past month has caused widespread damage to roads. Village natives have worked with C.D.W. road gangs in keeping the main roads open most of the time. Only essential maintenance has been done on side roads. When the rains finish these will be properly repaired.

LAW AND JUSTICE

LAW AND JUSTICE

As mentioned above three natives from Ralabang village were convicted in the Court for Native Affairs for failing to attend census. Several minor disputes were also settled in the course of the ~~part~~ patrol. Any serious complaints are usually brought immediately to the sub-district office.

F

A.D. Steven

A.D. Steven, P.O.

on Register

Area Patrolled.....KULON-BIRAR.....

F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
3	1							1	1	15	38	9	24	1	26	2.1	22	38	55	40	158
	1							1		3	45	9	54	2	50	2.1	52	36	56	62	208
2								1		5	20	4	20		18	2.2	20	16	28	29	94
3	4					1		2		9	64	11	55	2	49	2.2	49	41	73	61	231
7	6		1					4		13	86	14	76	7	71	2.3	65	70	100	96	342
10	1									2	14	4	12		10	1.9	3	12	20	17	53
	11	1								6	25	1	24	1	23	2.3	15	15	27	27	96
1	7							1		2	22	1	10	3	9	1.1	7	11	22	17	58
2	8							2		5	33	5	22	2	20	2.0	20	15	41	36	122
	5							4		6	22	1	19	1	19	1.9	18	14	29	26	96
2	10							1		7	37	4	30	3	27	1.3	17	14	37	43	122
4										4	24	3	18	1	17	2.0	11	12	28	22	73
7										3	24	5	19	1	17	2.3	16	15	33	29	93
1	1							1		5	43	4	24	3	23	2.1	25	27	53	36	143
2	2					2		1			39	2	28	2	25	2.2	26	22	42	34	129
8	6	1				2		1		4	33	7	27		25	2.4	31	28	31	40	140
2	2									4	31	3	18		16	2.2	16	17	34	22	91
1		1						1		8	31	4	28		25	2.4	27	26	43	42	130
1										3	30	4	20	2	18	2.3	18	24	36	26	104
										4	32	6	28	2	24	2.2	26	27	43	40	136
						1		1		3	39	8	29	4	25	2.4	40	29	43	42	156
56	65	3	1			6		22	1	116	730	109	585	37	537	2.06	525	504	874	777	2775