

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Gasmata

VOLUME No: 5

✓ ACCESSION No: 496.

1948 - 1950

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

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

2

No of folios

346

PATROL REPORT OF: Gasmata
ACCESSION No. 496
VOL. No: 5: 1948-1950 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 19

No of maps

15

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1]	1-32	Foley M A-DO	edlimbit River & adjacent area		19-12-48-20-1-49
[2]	33-44	Keenan J-K A-DO	Passismanua Gasmata S-D	1map	[dated 9.1.1949]
[3]	45-59	Rohde S-T P.O.	Kalagen, paronga, Nembre area	1map	21-6-49-27-48 2-8-49-13-5 48
[4]	48/49	Foley S-M A-DO	Anu River to Itri River	1map	4/9/49-26/9/49
[5]	48/49	Nicholson BB CPO	Passismanua S-D east of caka	1map	16/3/49-2/3/49
[6]	54/49	Foley S-M A-DO	Arave	2 maps	23-30-4-49
[7]	7-48/49	Nicholson BB CPO	Merkei, Mamusi & Coastal Mengere	1map	8/5/49-11/6/49
[8]	8-48/49	Foley S-M A-DO	Vashei Harbour to Sep Sep Island.	1map	17-25-5-49
[]					
[]		POMIO			
[9]	1-48/49	Dawling J-K	Eastern Mengere		2/6/48-11/7/48
[10]	2-48/49	Dawling J-K	NO. 1 Kel		2-17-7-48
[11]	1-49/50	Bell R.S P.O.	Ranto-Gimi & Inland Passismanua	1map	8-20/7/49 24-31/7/49
[12]	2-49/50	Bell R.S P.O.	Eso & Bergberg River	1map	23/9/49-4/10/49
[13]	5-49/50	Ashton D.N P.O.	Passismanua	1map	12-22/12/49
[14]	6-49/50	Bell R.S P.O.	Lower, Upper & Inland Mengere.		20-29/10/49 5-23/11/49 13/11-12/12/49
[15]	7-49/50	Ashton D.N P.O.	All villages from Kandrian to Tasesa		1-9-50/3-2-50 16-2-50-2-3-50
[16]	8-49/50	Bell R.S P.O.	Eso & Bergberg Rivers	1map	16/12/49-2/1/50
[17]	9-49/50	Nolan L.T CPO	Coastal Passismanua & Gasmata & Inland Gasmata	2 maps	15-2-50-3-3-50 15-24-3-50
[18]	10-49/50	Ashton D.N P.O.	Inland Vill/Passismanua East Aka	1map	16-31/5/50
[19]	11-49/50	Bell R.S P.O.	Pomio District		24-1-50-22-2-50 1-3-50-10-5-50
[]					
[]					

NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

GASMATA SUBDISTRICT (includes Pomio)

PATROL REPORTS.

1948/1949

1949/1950

Special report of December 1948
on the death of A.L. Robinson.

(7)

DIARY

December 13th

At Rabaul for conference with District Officer. Radio Telephone call from Mr. Rohde, P.O. reported murder of Mr. Robinson. Message received 5 p.m. - sailed at midnight with 20 Police, radio and stores.

December 14th

Called Pomio 7 p.m. and Mr. Nicholson joined party.

December 15th

At Sea. Arrived Kandrian 9 p.m. Mr. Rohde returned at 1 a.m. with police and carriers and Mr Robinson's body.

December 16th

Mr Robinson buried on Kandrian station. Patrol ready to move but signal received to await arrival of A.D.O. Rabaul.

December 17th to January 6th

Events have been recorded in patrol report submitted by Mr. Keenan, A.D.O. Rabaul.

January 7th

Lulusi PAI'ONG of SEILWA, leader of the PALAN scouting party reported today with the native ITWALIO under restraint. He also reported that a thorough patrol of area east of APAUNG River to the ANDEU River showed no indication of PALWASKIT or other principals having moved into that area. On this definite and reliable information it was decided to concentrate our efforts to the westward MIU area.

January 8th

Cargo and personnel with the A.D.O. left Kandrian at 5 a.m. by canoe and landed at mouth of ALIMBIT River at dawn. Carriers engaged and the party walked upriver to the overnight camp at MOKLOROMERANG. Camp made at 3 p.m. Information received from AI'EKING, Iuluai of BOKA'ININ, that his party had sighted PALWASKIT and others and that local natives reports confirmed their presence. Instructions sent per constable to Mr. Nicholson at Base Camp to immediately break camp and move all police and personnel north-west to the head of the ALIMBIT River. Carriers sent out to assist in portage of stores.

January 9th

A.D.O. and party crossed ALIMBIT and proceeded north along the western banks of the River. Good going for four hours to the ATUI River, then entry into broken limestone country. Camp made at LAIS, about 4 p.m.

(6)

January 10th

Moved west from LAIS over poor track to LAEWIN about 2 hours. Here met Mr. Nicholson with Base Camp party also party of AI'KING. Patrols despatched immediately to scout local area and try and contact any local natives. Patrols returned at dusk without success.

January 11th

Further patrols out next morning and detained the native IANGMILI of MIU. IANGMILI was identified by natives with party as a man of influence in this area. He was brought back to camp and shown the strength of patrol. He immediately expressed his desire to co-operate and confirmed our opinion that the patrol had reached the extent of the populated area. He also assured us that he had recently seen PALWASKIT and TELMILI.

January 12th

In expression of his earnestness IANGMILI returned at dawn with 25 armed men to assist patrol. The patrol then consisted of 35 police and some 60-odd natives. On the reliable information available it was decided to break up the patrol into six smaller groups, all distinctly identified, to operate independently in the area to the north of the camp at LAEWIN. Patrols despatched.

JANUARY 13th

AU'UM, the native who had taken Mr. Robinson to POI'ONG, arrested at LANGAHUM, some two hours west of camp. Other patrols reported no contact as yet.

January 14th

PAI'ONG reported that his party had patrolled area east of camp and north of MIMUL without success. All this information qualifies present indications of murderers being dispersed in area to north of this camp. Country now being patrolled is uninhabited, and with no cultivation or permanent water.

January 15th

KAKOSLI, TAGAI'UK, and KAMBULO arrested by patrol under charge of L/Cpl SAKALANG. Other patrols scouring area. L/Cpl SAKALANG also contacted PALWASKIT's wife who volunteered to lead him to PALWASKIT. SAKALANG set out immediately so that PALWASKIT and TELMILI might not move away again. His party consisted of himself, 3 police constables, IANGMILI and 25 natives armed with spears and shields.

January 16th

Further MIMUL natives contacted, and all patrols withdrawn to await word from SAKALANG. This party returned in great excitement at 4 p.m. with PALWASKIT and TELMILI.

January 17th

In Base Camp at LAEWIN making interrogation of MIMUL natives and identification of persons concerned in murder. At this time there are now forty natives of MIMUL area under restraint in camp. Identification proceeding.

15 January 18th

5

Mr. Nicholson with police proceeding to LANGATUM with LANGHILLI to contact other natives of MIU and to consolidate present good feeling, and also ascertain both approximate population of area and extent of LANGHILLI's influence. Writer with prisoners and remainder of party moved out towards coast. Camp made at about 2 hours from ATUI River.

January 19th

From Camp to ATUI River over broken country, and then along flats for three to four hours to main Government road and MOILONGMERANG, and ALIMBIT River. Mr. Nicholson and party waiting here. Camp made at PAPSA.

January 20th

From PAPSA over good road to KANDRIAN. There was only one incident during the day. In crossing the AKSE River PALWASKIT, though handcuffed, jumped from a ledge about 20 feet above water into the river. He failed to reappear. Police followed immediately and found him crouched on the bed of the river holding on to a large stone in some fifteen feet of water. He was landed after some trouble. Since PALWASKIT has all the true bush natives fear of water this may give some indication of his state of mind. Patrol reached Kandrian at approximately 2 p.m.

4

INTRODUCTION

Fortunately Mr. Keenan's preliminary report was available here before the submission of this report. Even in the light of the information available now that report is accurate and so enables the writer to ignore detail and reconstruction of events up to Mr. Robinson's death, and Mr. Keenan's departure.

The Diary has been set out in some detail so that the arrest and whole conduct of the patrol is presented there. The remainder of this report will then be divided into two parts, (1) Administrative, and (2) Notes and statements to assist in the preparation of indictment and prosecution of the offenders.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. Keenan in his report has given an apt description of the conditions obtaining in the MIMUL area. However, such conditions are not peculiar to the MIMUL alone. A line may be taken from the AWIO River, some eight miles west of Gasmata, running approximately twelve miles inland and parallel to the coast for a distance of 120 miles through to the FULIE River. All natives living coastwards from that line are under firm control. Natives living towards the Central Range are in the same state as described of the MIMUL.

From all reports and observation the population of this inland area is small and not easily contacted. They are divided into groups of as yet unknown social relationships and very definitely of social antagonisms. The fact that the MIMUL natives could go only into the MIU and PALAN areas and not beyond those areas made the task of their capture much easier. The MIMUL natives had a more real fear of entering MANG country than they did of arrest by the patrol.

MIMUL is the name given to the people living to the north of the villages of LAGUNG'GUNG, LAPALAM and NAMOKLONGLONG. They speak the same Kaulong dialect and have, despite the frequent denials early in the patrol, many cultural associations with the natives of the villages mentioned. The chief economic asset of the MIMUL is the "paint" so much in demand in Kaulong ceremonial dress. In fact KOI'UM, the place where PALWASKIT and TELMILI were captured, is known locally as the "place of the paint" because of the unique soil coloration found there. Earlier denials of knowledge of the MIMUL by natives with patrols very naturally grew out of a fear of being in any way connected with the people who had caused so much trouble.

I do not think the term "nomadic" is correct when applied to these people. For instance, MARAGWA (PALAHAPAKININ) has been the ceremonial ground of PALWASKIT's people for many years. The only house on this spot is in fact the burial

ADMINISTRATIVE (contd)

ground of his direct ancestors for some generations. Skulls hanging from the main rafter of the house were reliably identified to the writer as those of PALWASKIT's father and his fathers for some generations. KARAGWA is then the central ceremonial ground of the extended family of HURILIO, father of PALWASKIT. Similarly POI'ONG, scene of the murder and only one mile distant, is the central ground of the old man SIKUT who is now with me at Kandrian. MAGUBI is the ritual centre for the family of TAGAI'UK, who will be proceeding to Rabaul as a witness, and whose son MULLULI will possibly stand trial as an accomplice.

It may be seen then that the sector is made up of these grouped families who share the same language, background and probably the most binding factor - an obligation to assist each other in preventing attack from distant people. PALWASKIT could be described as the leader of the divided groups. His chief qualification is his personality.

Because of the difficult terrain their individual garden areas are limited, and so, often moved. However, each family group is definitely confined to a certain area, and any attempt to plant away from that area would invite trouble. Their social relationship extends to the MIU but when IANGMILI was accused of harbouring PALWASKIT because of PALWASKIT's greater authority he hotly denied this, and stated that his obligation extended merely to food and shelter and that he, IANGMILI, considered PALWASKIT only as a neighbour. His assistance in the finding and arresting of PALWASKIT was given without reservation.

It may be seen that for purposes of future Administration they should be regarded as static groups moving within their particular areas and owing to each other assistance and support in fear of an attack. From all accounts there are still occasional small brushes between these groups. The foregoing remarks apply not only to the KAULONG, but to the PALAN and SENGSENG areas to the east, and to the MANG, CIMI and RAUTO areas to the west.

Mr. Keenan in his report outlined some suggestions for the future Administration of this sector. His remarks applied particularly to the inner KAULONG or MIMUL area. Such activity must be extended to embrace the whole AWIO - PULIE sector. The murder could have happened in any hamlet in this area.

With due regard to staff, and assuming that the field staff of this Sub-district will remain at its present strength of the writer and Mr. Nicholson, the following suggestions are advanced.

1. Police Post, Pomio, to be closed and Mr. Nicholson remain at Kandrian.
2. Intensive patrolling of the whole PULIE-AWIO sector. Patrol to be arranged so that there is always a patrol somewhere in the area. The writer and Mr. Nicholson

alternating patrols. The constant reminder of the Administration's presence will tend to break down their present attitude that the Government is concerned only with the beach people. Future patrols will have a terrific advantage - the fact that this patrol went, as PALWASKIT said "to the end of their bush, and there was nowhere else to hide". It has proved to them that no person however remotely situated is outside the law. While taking advantage of this attitude it is thought that constant patrolling will turn this elementary fear into a degree of confidence.

3. Immediately the patrols have gathered information of the disposition of these natives Police Posts should follow. Water will be the greatest consideration in situating these Posts. It is thought that four of these Posts would adequately serve:-

- i. On the upper ANU to cover the RAUTO and MANG areas.
- ii. MARAGWA or adjacent area to cover the MIU and MIMUL.
- iii. Upper OUM River embracing PALAN and west SENGSENG.
- iiii. Head of the RAMAI River to contact the eastern SENGSENG and those natives supposed to be living in bush behind AMIO.

These posts should be established with sufficient appointments to permit a Medical Assistant to use them as receiving depots, and on his occasional visits, treatment centres.

It is hoped that by the onset of the wet season all areas will have been visited twice. Then during the heavy rain of June to October it will be possible for one officer to remain on each Post for several weeks at a time and so maintain continuity.

With the better weather of November - December more active patrolling can be resumed. By December all natives should be recorded on village books, and some degree of control apparent.

Before closing remarks under this heading it is well to remember that with all these plans, and with the rather serious disruption of Administrative routine and scheduled patrolling of the other 20,000 natives in this Sub-District, the final result will mean only that approximately four to five hundred more natives will be on census. It is, of course, impossible that they should continue living outside of Government control. In fact, it is surprising to find them so now.

(1)

Turning from the people already discussed it is pleasing to report on the co-operation and assistance given to the patrol at all times by the other KAULONG natives.

Several individuals stand out. As Mr. Keenan has reported, the greatest problem the patrol encountered was the difficulty in gathering any information of the whereabouts of the murderers. Two areas, MIU and PALAN, were likely. Because of the initiative and energy of PAI'ONG, Luluai of SEILWA, it was not necessary for the patrol at any time to enter the PALAN. With about forty young men under his direction he covered the area of the APAUNG, OUM, and towards the ANDRU River. His patrols resulted in the capture of ITWALIO, HETIO and MINDA. He organised the whole search west of the APAUNG River and exhorted Luluais in that area to search out their own sectors. Other Luluais were of great assistance to him - MAKLUNG of LAPALAM and IANGIN of APORIO. I might add that none of these headmen - with the exception of PAI'ONG - can speak "pidgin".

Working with the patrol, AI'EKING of BOKA'AININ deserves credit. His patrol was the first to give definite information of the whereabouts of PALWASKIT. IANGMILI of LANGAHUN (mentioned in the diary) was of great assistance, and played no small part in the ultimate arrest of PALWASKIT and TELMILI.

Many of the younger Tultuls were with the patrol consistently, and could be relied upon for any sort of task. Particularly good in this group were :

PURA of PARUA
PAI'ARILI of AI'IME
SILANGIT of NUNGUNU

The latter two will accompany the prisoners to Rabaul as interpreters.

All natives assisting patrols have been well paid, thanked, and dispersed to their villages.

S. M. Foley

.....
(S. M. FOLEY)
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

PATROL REPORT - MIMUL MURDER

PART II

PROSECUTION

Please find attached statements offered by the following natives:-

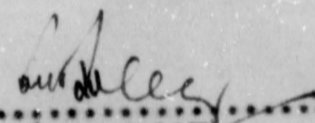
PALWASKIT
TELMILI
KAKOSLI
MINDA
PAU'WAN
MULMULI
KAMBULO
ITWALIO

Other statements include witnesses TAGAI'UK, AULLIL, LELUPPING and SUKAN.

These statements give a clear and complementary account of the happenings on the day of the murder. All statements are unanimous in detail of the actual murder. This charge is a straightforward one, and I think that there should be no hesitation in the indictment of TELMILI for wilful murder.

It was intended to write at some length on cases against the conspiring AU'UM and the participants in the affray, HMTIO, MINDA, MULMULI, KAMBULO and others. They are merely youths following the example of stronger men and foolishly endeavouring to join the rather proud circle of Kaulongs who have killed a ran. However, your instructions for me to proceed to Rabaul to take oath of office will save recording this opinion, which can be better developed in interview.

This report will be submitted at that time.


.....
(S.M. FOLEY)
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

PALWASKIT, having been warned that anything he may say will be written down and may be used in evidence against him, volunteers the following statement :-

My name is PALWASKIT, I am sometimes known as ALEHA. I am a native of POI'ONG village, MIMUL area. I remember one day recently when KAKOSLI came to me in my garden and said to me "AU'UM has come to POI'ONG. You should go and see him for he says that there is a European coming here." I went to POI'ONG with KAKOSLI and on arrival there I met TELMILI, KAMBULO, AU'UM, PAUWAN and others. AU'UM came up to me and said "You must come with me to LAGUNG'GUNG and meet the white man. He wants to give you your badge of rank, and also wants to come here and recruit some men to work on his plantation." I replied "There would be no use coming here, for all the men are away at a dance at LAIS." AU'UM said "Very well I will go back to LAGUNG'GUNG and tell the white man. I do not know what he will do, he may come down here or go on along the main road." I accompanied AU'UM to MARACWA. TELMILI, PAUWAN, KAMBULO and others came with us. At MARACWA I handed AU'UM a message rope. I said to AU'UM "Take this to the white man and show him that there are some men here." I returned to my garden and slept the night there.

The next morning KAKOSLI came running to me and said "DIPLI has seen the white man and party coming." I accompanied KAKOSLI back to POI'ONG. When we arrived at POI'ONG there were a fair number of people present. We sat around and waited for a time.

The I got up and said " why do we not all go and
hide in the bush. The white man will find no one
here and will then return to LAGUNG'CUNG. "

TELMILI replied " No, he is almost here." It was
then the white man arrived. I saw AU'UM in his
party. The time would be not long after noon.
The white man spoke to a man I know now to be
SUKAN. SUKAN turned to me and spoke in our
dialect. He said " He has come to recruit some
labour for his plantation. " I replied "That is
alright, but most of the men are away at LAIS.
SUKAN replied "Alright, they can come to us at
LAGUNG'CUNG when they return from LAIS." I
called out to BETIO to come up to the white man.
BETIO came up and received some presents including
a tomahawk and some lava lave. I then called to
MINDA. He received the same presents. KAMBULO
and PAUWAN followed. I did not see the others.
After a time SUKAN said to me "We are going back
to LAGUNG'CUNG. " Just then TELMILI came to me
and said " Are you ready ? You grab the gun and
I will kill him with the tomahawk." I did not
reply. I walked round to the back of the white
man. TELMILI came near me. I grabbed the gun
and turned as I threw it away. I did not see who
struck the white man with the tomahawk. I heard
a cry and saw the white man falling to the ground.
I could see the wound on the back of his neck.
ITWALIO came running up and drove his tomahawk
into the white man's head. Meantime I took a
spear from a nearby house and drove it through
his chest. BETIO, MINDA, PAUWAN, KAMBULO and
KAROSLI followed me in that order. They all in-

flicted spear wounds on the white man's body. I also saw MUMOLI put a spear into the white man's body. I saw TAGAI'UK and AU'UM sharing out trade goods. I had seen SUEAN leaving the village. I took a goldlip shell and set out after him. I met him just outside POI'ONG. I handed the shell to SUEAN and said "You must not go to Kandrian and tell the Government about this." TANGLI was with him. SUEAN took the shell and went on down the road. I returned to POI'ONG and went to MAGURI to sleep. Later I crossed the ALISKIT River and hid in the bush. I was arrested there.

I did not know the white man. I had never seen him before. He had done nothing to cause me to want to kill him. I did not object to some of the men going away to work. I did not tell TANGLI to kill the white man.

PARWASKIT

his
X
marks

MILA, having been warned that anything he may say will be written down and may be used in evidence against him, volunteers the following statement :-

My name is MILA and I am a native of LENGWAL hamlet, PALAN area. I remember the day the white man came to POI'ONG. I left LENGMAL to pay a visit to the native TIHIWUNCIN of MIU. I camped the night at TIWILUS. I met MINDA there and camped with him. In the morning MINDA went ahead of me. Later I went on to POI'ONG. I arrived there after midday. I saw the white man there. He had been there for some time.

Soon after my arrival I saw TELMILI strike the white man on the back of the neck with a tomahawk. I saw ITWALIO and PALWASKIT follow TELMILI and drive tomahawks into the white man. I saw KAKOSLI, HETIO, MINDA, MULMULI and some others throw spears into the white man. He was lying on the ground in front of the coconut trees at POI'ONG. I saw TAGAI'UK handing out the trade goods belonging to the white man. BUKAKO handed me a tomahawk. I took this then ran away back to LENGWAL.

Later the Lulmai MUSIAM of KSA'RIT sent word to me to return the tomahawk to him, as he wanted to return it.

MILA. ^{his} mark

LEMERIE, having been warned that anything she may say will be written down and may be used in evidence against her, volunteers the following statement :-

My name is LEMERIE and I am the wife of TAGAI'UK of MAGUBI. I remember some weeks ago when AN'UM came past my garden. He called out "I am going to find PALWASIT and tell him about a white man who wants to come here." He went on along the road. I did not see anything more of him. The next day I accompanied TAKHARONG to POI'ONG. We arrived there about mid morning. There were quite a number of people gathered there. PALWASIT said to us "The white man will be here shortly. We are going to kill the white man."

After midday I saw the white man come into POI'ONG. I saw AN'UM with him. I saw the white man and PALWASIT shake hands. I did not hear what was said, I was too far away. I saw the white man go and sit at the base of some coconuts. I saw PALWASIT take MIMBA by the hand and lead him to the white man. MIMBA received some presents from the white man. I then saw KAMULU, KETIC, MUMULI and others receive presents from the white man. When this was finished PALWASIT was standing close to the white man while TRIMILI was standing a little behind him. I saw PALWASIT grab the gun which was by the white man's side. I saw TRIMILI strike the white man with a tomahawk. The white man fell to the ground. MUMULI ran up and struck the white man on the side of his head. PALWASIT then threw a spear into the white man. PAUNAN, KAMULI, KAMULU, MUMULI, KETIC and

MINDA all threw spears into the white man's body. Everyone was very excited, and shouting and hooting. TAKHABONG, NEREPPO and I ran to the body of the white man. I took my knife and cut him around the buttocks, while TAKHAWONG and NEREPPO struck him around the shoulders and back with their digging sticks. WAIBO also hit the white man across the shoulders with a knife.

I left the village shortly afterwards

HELUNGIN Her
X.
Mark

SUKAN, having been warned that anything he may say will be written down and may be used in evidence against him, volunteers the following statement :-

My name is SUKAN and I am a native of AUL. I was recruited by Mr. A.L. Robinson of King Ring Plantation some months ago. I did not accompany Mr. Robinson on his trip to the APAUNG River. I remained at Kendrien. About four days after his return from the APAUNG River Mr. Robinson called me and said "You go and tell our boys to be prepared to leave tomorrow for the bush. I have heard of a place inside where there is supposed to be plenty of men available." In the morning we left Kendrien. We slept at POMOGU that night and then went to LAPALAM. At LAPALAM Mr. Robinson sent SOLOMON and some men back to ALENG to wait for him there. We went on to AU. Soon after we arrived there I heard Mr. Robinson say to SOLOMON "Do you know the road to POI'ONG?" SOLOMON said "No." Mr. Robinson then said "Send AU'UM to me." AU'UM came up and Mr. Robinson said to me "Tell AU'UM to go to POI'ONG and tell this head man that we want to go and recruit some of his boys. I do not want him to run away when we arrive." I told AU'UM and he went off.

Next morning we went to LAGUNG'GUNG. It was a Saturday. That afternoon AU'UM returned and was carrying a message rope. I took AU'UM to Mr. Robinson. AU'UM said "The message rope has come from PALWASIT. It indicates how many men can go to work. Mr. Robinson said "That is good.

I want a lot of men." The next morning we left
LACHUNG'GUNG for POI'ONG. We arrived at POI'ONG
about 1 p.m. There were many natives there.
Mr. Robinson called out for PALWASKIT and they
shook hands. Mr. Robinson said to PALWASKIT.
"Where are all the men you indicated on the
message rope?" PALWASKIT replied "All the men
have gone to a dance at LAIS. There is only
one man left." Mr. Robinson said "It doesn't
matter, bring him up." PALWASKIT walked over
and took a youth by the hand and brought him to
Mr. Robinson. We were sitting at the base of
some coconuts. Mr. Robinson said to me "Open
up the bag and give him some presents." I
handed the man an axe, some lava lava, two mirrors
and one belt. Mr. Robinson wrote his name in a
book. When the others saw the presents more men
came up. I remember the name MINDA. There were
eight in all who came up and received presents
and had their names entered in the book. Mr.
Robinson was sitting on the base root clump of
a coconut. I was sitting on his right hand side.
The trade goods were between us. The shotgun was
leaning against the coconut tree. Mr. Robinson
said to me "Call out for PALWASKIT, I want to talk
with him." I called out and PALWASKIT came up. He
did not come directly to Mr. Robinson but went
around behind him. The next thing I know Mr. Robinson
cried out and fell to the ground. I saw the wound
on the back of his neck. I ran off to the edge of
the clearing. TINGLI called out to me "Do not run

off or they will kill you too." I could not see Mr. Robinson from where I stood. PALWAKIT came to me and handed me a shell. He said "You must not go down to the Government station. Take your ling and go into the bush. I accepted the shell and gave it to TENGIL. I left POI'ONG immediately and came along to LAGUNG'GUNG. I met MAHAK, SIABRIAN on the road. We slept at AU. The next day we went to KANDRIAN and reported the murder.

I did not hear anyone say anything about killing Mr. Robinson. I had no knowledge of the murder beforehand. I would have told Mr. Robinson.

SUKAN Rix
 X
 mark

MILMULI, having been warned that anything he may say will be written down and may be used in evidence against him, volunteers the following statement :-

My name is MILMULI and I am a native of FOI'ONG. Recently I accompanied AU'UM on a trip to the APAUNG River area and the beach at MUGURIAN. There we met my father, TAGAI'OK. While we were at MUGURIAN a white man came to the village recruiting men to work on his plantation. AU'UM joined him and they went inland. I remained with TAGAI'OK. Later we went inland, and after spending some time in the PALAN area we returned to FOI'ONG. On our arrival at FOI'ONG I saw a white man. I recognised the white man as the one I had seen at MUGURIAN. I saw MINDA go and collect some presents from the white man, also HETIO and others. The white man was sitting at the base of a coconut tree. His shotgun was near him. SUEAN was sitting beside the white man. I know SUEAN for I have met him at AUL previously. I saw PALBASKIT and TSWALI near the white man. Then I saw PALBASKIT seize the gun and TSWALI hit the white man on the neck with a tomahawk. PALBASKIT hit the white man with a tomahawk and then ITWALIO hit the body with a tomahawk. I then saw PAUNAN, KANULO, KAKOSLI, MINDA and HETIO throw spears into the body. I threw a spear into the white man's body. I do not know why I throw the spear. I ran away to the MIU people on the other side of the ALIMBI Tiver. I was arrested there.

MILMULI

His
X
mark

ITWALIO, having been warned that anything he may say will be written down and may be used in evidence against him, volunteers the following statement :-

My name is ITWALIO and I am a native of GISAMOLO. Some weeks ago I visited the MIMUL area. While I was at POI'ONG I saw AU'UM come to the village. There was a group of men present. I heard AU'UM say to PALWASKIT "I have been with a white man at LAGUNG'GUNG. He wants to come in and recruit some men for his plantation." I was too far away to follow the conversation accurately. Later I went with PALWASKIT and AU'UM to MARAGWA. I saw PALWASKIT prepare a message stick and hand it to AU'UM. PALWASKIT said to AU'UM "You take this message stick to the white man at LAGUNG'GUNG and tell him that there are some men here who would like to go out to work." I saw AU'UM leave the village of POI'ONG carrying the message rope. I slept at MAGUBI that night. During the night I heard much mention of the men going away to work but I heard no mention of killing anyone. I went to POI'ONG next morning. The white man had not arrived. Later he arrived. I saw AU'UM in the group. I heard the native I know now to be SUKAN say "The master has come to recruit some labour." I saw PALWASKIT take HETIO by the hand and lead him to the white man. HETIO received a tomahawk, lavalava, mirror and some other goods. HETIO came to me and handed me his tomahawk. I saw SUKAN putting out some more trade goods. I heard TELMILI say to PALWASKIT "Let us kill the white man." PALWASKIT replied "Yes." I saw them walk around to the back of the white man. I saw PALWASKIT grab the shotgun and TELMILI strike the white man on the back of the neck with

a tomahawk. The whiteman uttered a cry and
fell to the ground. PALWASKIT then hit the
white man with a tomahawk. KAMBULO then
followed and struck with a spear. I followed
KAMBULO and struck the white man on the head
with a tomahawk. I saw MULKULI, KAKOSLI, MINHA
all strike the body with spears. I did not see
AU'UM touch or strike the body. Later I saw
TAGAI'UK taking the body down the road to bury
it. I returned to my village at GISAMOLO. I
was arrested in the bush there.

ITWAWIO

His

X
marks

TAIGAI'UK, having been warned that anything he may say will be written down and may be used in evidence against him, volunteers the following statement :-

My name is TAIGAI'UK and I am a native of POI'ONG. Recently I visited MUGURIAN. While I was there a white man came to the village recruiting. I do not know the name of the white man. MULMULI and AU'UM were with me. AU'UM went off with the white man to AUL, while MULMULI remained with me. We remained there for a time and then returned inland. We went to the people at the head of the ANDRU River for a while. Later we returned to POI'ONG by a road crossing the head of the APAUNG River. As we came near to POI'ONG I could see a the white man I knew at MUGURIAN. I came into the village and found he was recruiting men as he had done at MUGURIAN. I spoke to some of the men. No one mentioned to me that it was planned to kill the white man. The first thing I knew I saw PALWASKIT grab the shotgun which was leaning against a coconut tree. I saw TELMILI hit the white man on the back of the neck with a tomahawk. The white man fell to the ground. I saw PALWASKIT hit the white man with a tomahawk, also ITWALIO. Then I saw KAMBULO and MULMULI throw spears into the body. There were some others but I did not see them clearly. I became frightened and ran away. I returned later. During the afternoon I helped KAKOSLI and others bury the body of the white man. TELPUDLI helped us. He was one of the boys who had come with the white man.

TAIGAI'UK

His
X.
mark

KAKOSLI, having been warned that anything he may say will be written down and may be used in evidence against him, volunteers the following statement :-

My name is KAKOSLI and I am a native of POI'ONG. I remember when AU'UM came to POI'ONG with the news that a white man was coming to POI'ONG. I was in a garden with TELMILI, KAMBULO, PAUWON, MINDA and HETIO. AU'UM came up and said to me "Go and get PALWASKIT and tell him that the white man at LAGUNG'GUNG wants to see him." I ran off and found PALWASKIT. He returned with me to TELMILI's garden where AU'UM and others were waiting for us. AU'um said to PALWASKIT "There is a white man at LAGUNG'GUNG who wants to see you." PALWASKIT said "I do not want to go to LAGUNG'GUNG." I am confused about the rest of the conversation. Later I accompanied PALWASKIT, AU'UM, TELMILI and TAKOWONG to MARAGWA. I saw PALWASKIT pass a message stick to AU'UM and say "Take this to the white man and tell him I have marked here how many men are available." AU'UM replied "I am going now, we will be down tomorrow." I went back to MAGUBI to sleep. The next morning I went down to POI'ONG. Later DELPHI came running in crying out that he had seen the white man coming. About noon I saw the white man come into the village. I saw AU'UM come in with the master. I saw PALWASKIT and the white man shake hands and a man whom I now know to be SUKAN said "We drank some coconuts at MARAGWA." PALWASKIT replied "That is all right". SUKAN then said "where are the boys you sent word about?" The white man went over to the base of the coconut tree. PALWASKIT went and took MINDA and led him up to

the white man. MINDA was given an axe, some lava
lava and some other goods. MINDA took them away
and PALWASKIT took KAMBULO to the white man and
KAMBULO received the same presents. MULMULI
followed, then HETIO, LEKE'ONG, NOGLI, AKEK and
KOI'UGA. I saw ITWALIO take a tomahawk from
HETIO. I was standing near the door of a house.
I saw PALWASKIT grab the shotgun which was lean-
ing against the coconut tree beside the white
man. TELMILI then hit the white man on the back
of the neck with a tomahawk. The white man
slumped forward and fell to the ground. PALWASKIT
then hit the white man with a tomahawk. ITWALIO
followed him and struck the white man with his
tomahawk. Then spears came out and I saw PAUWAN,
KAMBULO, MULMULI and HETIO all strike the body
and inflict spear wounds. MINDA also drove a
spear into the body. I drove my spear into the
back of the white man. Everyone was shouting
and singing round the village. Later in the
afternoon TAGAI'UK, HETIO and myself took the
body and buried it some little distance from the
village.

I do not know why the white man was
killed.

HAKOSHI
his
X
mark

PAU'WAN, having been warned that anything he may say will be written down and may be used in evidence against him, volunteers the following statements :

My name is PAU'WAN. I am a native of MAGUBI.

I remember when AU'UM came to the village with the word that a white man wanted to come to the village. I was in TELMILI's garden with others assisting TELMILI to plant taro. AU'UM came up and said "Where is PALWASKIT ? I want to see him. I have come from a white man at AU. KAKOSLI went off to bring PALWASKIT. AU'UM said to TELMILI "The white man wants PALWASKIT to go and get his Luluai's hat." TELMILI said "How many white men are there ? " AU'UM said "Only one. If PALWASKIT doesn't want to go to LAGUNG'GUNG then I will bring him down here." TELMILI said "Wait and see what PALWASKIT says." AU'UM said "He has tomahawks lava lavas and plenty of things. We could easily kill him. " TELMILI said "We will wait for PALWASKIT.. If the white man should come down then we will kill him and take those goods." PALWASKIT and KAKOSLI came up at that time. AU'UM said "There is a white man at LAGUNG'GUNG. He wants you to go to him and get your Luluai's hat. Then we will come down here and recruit some men for work. PALWASKIT said "Recruit what men - most of our men are at LAIS at a dance." AU'UM replied "There are a few here. I don't want to go to work on my own." PALWASKIT said " I am not going to LAGUNG'GUNG. You bring him here." AU'UM said "Good, I will bring h'm here and you can kill him, for he has plenty of goods and tomahawks. " PALWASKIT said "Has he

anything to fight with ? " AU'UM said "He has only one shotgun and no cartridges for that. There is no one else with him." Then AU'UM, PALWASKIT and others went off down the road, towards MARAGWA. I spent that night at POI'ONG. TELMILI, KAKOSLI, MINDA and others were in the house with me. I heard TELMILI say "We gave AU'UM a message rope to take to the white man. He should be here tomorrow. We are going to kill him."

The next morning we all sat around the village and waited. About noon DIPLI came into the village saying "The white man and party are near." Shortly afterwards PALWASKIT and KAKOSLI came into the village. When the white man came up I saw him shake hands with PALWASKIT. Then the white man sat down. Shortly afterwards PALWASKIT took MINDA by the hand and led him to the white man. MINDA was given a tomahawk and some lava lava. I saw PALWASKIT go and get HETIO and take him to the white man. He too received presents. I saw KAMBULO, MULMULI and others receive presents. When the white man finished giving presents I heard him call out for PALWASKIT. PALWASKIT came close to the white man and then I saw PALWASKIT grab the shotgun. TELMILI struck the white man with a tomahawk. The white man cried out and fell down. I saw ITWALIO run up and hit the white man with a tomahawk. I saw PALWASKIT throw a spear into the white man. Then KAKOSLI, MINDA, MULMULI, KAMBULO and HETIO speared the white man. I threw a spear into him. I saw the woman LELUNGIN cut the white man with a knife. The women TAKNAWONG and NEHEPO were

beating him with sticks.

Shortly afterwards I left POI'ONG
and went to MAGUBI.

POI'ONG

his

X

mark

the following statement :-

My name is MINDA and I am a native of TIWILUS. I remember AU'UM's arrival in the area with the news that a white man wanted to come and see us. I was with KAKOSLI, PAU'WAN, HETIO, TELMILI and ITWALIO planting taro. I heard AU'UM say "Where is PALWASKIT ? I have come from a white man at AU." TELMILI replied "He is planting taro in his garden." KAKOSLI went off to bring PALWASKIT. TELMILI turned to AU'UM and said "How many other white men are there?" AU'UM said "Only one. He wants to come down here. He has plenty of goods, tomahawks and lava lavas." TELMILI said "Good, we can kill him and take these things. You must bring him down here." AU'UM, TELMILI, HETIO and PAU'WAN went to meet PALWASKIT in a neighbouring garden.

The next morning I went to POI'ONG. I was there when AU'UM returned with the white man and his party. I saw the white man and PALWASKIT shake hands. Later PALWASKIT came and took me by the hand and led me to the white man. The white man gave me a tomahawk and some other presents. I saw a man whom I now know to be SUKAN who said to me "Do you want to go and work for the white man ?" I said "Yes." I saw HETIO, KAMBULO, KAKOSLI, and PAU'WAN receive presents from the white man. As we received our presents we were told to stand to one side. PALWASKIT came to me and took my tomahawk. I saw PALWASKIT and TELMILI behind the white man. I saw PALWASKIT seize the shotgun and TELMILI hit the white man on the back

14/5/1944

of the neck with a tomahawk. PALMASIT then speared the white man as he lay on the ground. ITWALIO struck the white man with a tomahawk. PAU'WAN, KAKOSLI, METIO, and MULMULI speared the white man. I speared the white man in the hand. I saw some women beating the white man with digging sticks. I saw JELUNGIN, MASBO, NEHEPO and TAKNAWONG beating the white man with sticks.

Shortly afterwards I became frightened and ran away. I went to the PALAN country. I was arrested there.

Munda

Ki
x.
Mar/4

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/3/41
D.S.30/1/3-57.
District Office,
RABAUL.

21st February 1949.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SPECIAL PATROL BY MR. S.M. FOLEY, A/A.D.O. GASMATA
APPREHENSION OF NATIVES CONCERNED IN THE MURDER
OF MR. A.L. ROBINSON.

The report submitted by Mr. Foley speaks for itself, and the alacrity with which all implicated in the murder of Mr. Robinson were arrested indicates how efficiently the Patrol was organised and conducted.

Mr. Foley's native sense and its application was no doubt the deciding factor in the arrest of the culprits.

The offenders have since been brought to Rabaul for trial.

The area under review is sparsely populated, not very fertile and native gardens are limited.

No good purpose would be served by the permanent establishment of Patrol Officers' Posts in this area, as an addition of some thirty to forty to the existing population would affect their internal economy and probably cause ill-feeling in preference to co-operation.

Regular patrols every three months from the main station would, in my opinion, meet the position satisfactorily.

Staff is limited and the Administration of some 20,000 other native peoples in the Sub-District cannot be sacrificed for the consolidation of an area populated by some 300 to 500 native peoples.

It is proposed to instruct the A.D.O. to make another patrol into the area with a Medical Assistant, remain there sufficiently long enough to establish friendly and sympathetic contact and then leave the people for some months.

It should be possible to recruit a number of men from the area for employment at the Sub-District Headquarters for short periods - this will assist in the consolidation work of this area.

With the interest of these peoples in the work of the Administration being increased and maintained, it should be possible to construct Rest Houses in selected areas which could be used by visiting patrols.

It is felt that these people will co-operate because it will afford them, under Administration control and supervision, a greater degree of security than heretofore when Customary law alone prevailed.

In conclusion, I would like to mention again the excellent work accomplished by all members of this patrol, particularly Messrs. Foley and Nicholson.

C.D.
.....
C.D. Bates
District Officer,
New Britain District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

RABAUL.

9th January 1949.

PATROL REPORT.

SUBMITTED BY:

J. R. KRENNAN, A. D. O., RABAUL.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

M. FOLEY, A. D. O., GASMATA and
B. NICHOLSON, P.O., POMIS.
27 NATIVE POLICE.

AREA PATROLLED:

BACK COUNTRY OF PASSISMANNA,
GASMATA SUB-DISTRICT.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- Special Patrol to -
1. Ascertain Cause of Death of Mr. A.L. Robinson.
 2. Apprehension of murderers of Mr. A.L. Robinson.
 3. Establishment of contact with natives of the area concerned.

DIRECTION OF PATROL:

Departed RABAUL, Wednesday 15th.
December 1948.
Returned RABAUL, Thursday
January 1949.
Remainder of patrol remained in
area after my departure. IWA River at

DIARY.

December
Wednesday 15th.

Departed Rabaul 2.30 p.m. on board Production Control Board trawler MANGUNA.

Thursday 16th.

At sea. Arrived Lindenhafen at 6.30 p.m. Abnormal south-east blowing from 12 noon and last six hours of voyage rough. Visited Mr. Prince, Manager Ring Ring Plantation and arrangements made for Mr. Prince to visit Ring Ring and collect cash, books and lock up all stores (Mr. Rohde, Patrol Officer from Kandrian arrive same day to carry out similar instructions).

Friday 17th.

Departed Lindenhafen 6.30 a.m. and after good trip arrived Kandrian at 2 p.m. Natives who had accompanied the late Mr. Robinson and who were then at Kandrian interviewed. Arranging stores and carriers.

Saturday 18th.

Mr. Robinson's natives again interviewed and one native held in custody as being implicated in the trouble interrogated. Police, carriers and rations arranged for an early departure on Sunday.

Sunday 19th.

Patrol departed from Kandrian at 7.30 a.m. The patrol consisted of myself, Mr. F.M. Foley, Assistant District Officer, Kandrian and Mr. Nicholson, Patrol Officer from Pomic Police Post, twenty-seven members of the New Guinea Constabulary including two sergeants and approximately 130 native carriers. Owing to the size of the carrier line the patrol moved slowly through the villages of YUMYELLO, OLD NUNGUNU, ALOIMI on to PAPSA where camp was made and tents erected at 3.30 p.m. The road through this area was excellent.

Monday 20th.

Departed from PAPSA at 7 a.m. and moved through the villages of NAMOKLONGLONG, BOKHAINING and on to LAGUNGUNG, where we arrived at 12 noon. We were informed that this was the end of the good road and so surplus stores were left at LAGUNGUNG and the patrol moved off along the road to AU. After a short distance we left the main road and followed a track in a northerly direction and passed through some miles of limestone country devoid of water and very hard on the carrier line. At 3.30 p.m. camp was made and tents erected on the banks of a small dirty stream.

Tuesday 21st.

As we were now approaching the area where the trouble had occurred Mr. Foley, accompanied by 12 police departed at 5 a.m. to reconnoitre the country and to endeavour to contact natives before they left their village for the day. Myself and the remainder of the patrol broke camp and departed at 7 a.m. We crossed the MAKIWA River at 9.30 a.m., the first good water seen since leaving the beach area. Mr. Foley left a note saying that he was proceeding on to the village of POI-IONG and for the cargo to wait until a more suitable camping place was found. Mr. Foley rejoined the patrol at 12 noon and reported that there was no water further on and that the village of POI-IONG where Mr. Robinson had been attacked was only one mile away. He had not contacted any natives. Camp was made near the MAKIWA River and Rabaul was contacted by wireless at 3 p.m. Guards placed for the night.

December
Wednesday 22nd.

Four parties of police accompanied by natives brought in from Administration controlled villages departed in different directions to survey the area. Remainder of police and natives erecting a more permanent camp. All police parties arrived back at camp at approximately 5 p.m. and reported that no natives had been sighted. Their reports revealed that there was no other suitable water within five miles of the camp site and that taro gardens were scarce. Only one garden had been sighted in full production, one other on the verge of maturing, several old gardens containing no food and a few young areas recently planted.

Thursday 23rd.

A strong patrol of police and natives departed to investigate the country well to the north of POI-IONG village. The remainder of our cargo arrived from LAGUNGUNG at 12 noon. A number of natives from AU village came in with the cargo line, they were interrogated but no information could be obtained as to the whereabouts of the local natives. Mr. Foley departed at 2 p.m. to return to Kandrian in order to organize the natives to the east and west of the area where we were located and to help in the search for the natives.

Friday 24th.

A second police patrol accompanied by natives departed to search the area to the east of our camp (known as PALAHAPAKNAN). This patrol and the patrol which had departed yesterday returned to camp at approximately 5 p.m. and again reported negative results. They had found no new garden areas or good water in the whole area covered.

Saturday 25th.

Christmas Day. Camp resting.

Information was received from a native of BOKAININ village that he suspected natives to be hiding in the bush north of his village. His report was based on the fact that taro had disappeared from their gardens.

Sunday 26th.

P.O. Nicholson and police party departed for POI-IONG and moved west towards the ALIMPET River. He sighted a few new foot marks near garden areas but no sign of any natives. Information received that some natives living in the vicinity of AU village know the area in which we are operating. The Tul-tul of AU departed to bring these natives to our camp. I, accompanied by police party, moved west to locate tracks leading in a southerly direction in order to move in behind BOKAININ village. No tracks located and no villages or gardens seen. Police party sent to POI-IONG village to spend the night in order to check whether natives were visiting garden areas for food.

Monday 27th.

Very wet day. Police party at POI-IONG produced negative results. Battery charger refused to function and after working on it all day eventually got it running at 5 p.m. Tul-tul from AU arrived with natives and after interrogation found that they knew many tracks in the bush but had no contact with the local natives.

December
Tuesday 28th.

Police Party accompanied by natives and guides from AU departed on two day patrol. Other police sent out in small parties to search local area for any new signs of natives. Informed that a native KHUOLO was living in the bush to the north of AU who may have been with the natives at POI-IONG on the day when Mr. Robinson was attacked. The Tul-tul of AU sent to locate and wait for Mr. Foley who was returning from Kandrian by a road to the east. No indication of any natives in the local area.

Wednesday 29th.

Mr. Foley arrived at camp at 2 p.m. via a bush track from AU. No news of any natives through the area Mr. Foley had travelled. Natives had been organized to go into the area known as PALAN to search. All events to date point to the fact that the natives implicated have either gone further north or to the west into the area known as MIU. Police party which had departed yesterday returned to camp at 5 p.m. again with negative results. They had searched the area to the north and west of POI-IONG.

Thursday 30th.

Arrangements made for myself and Foley to proceed to LAGUNGGUNG and a second party of police to proceed through the bush and to converge on to a new hamlet near BOKAININ the following morning. Foley and self departed camp at 1 p.m. and arrived at LAGUNGGUNG at 5 p.m. where we camped for the night.

Friday 31st.

Departed LAGUNGGUNG at 4 p.m. and arrived at hamlet before dawn. All natives held and police party arrived through the bush at 6 a.m. having picked up one family of natives in the bush. These natives had not been lined and all interrogated but no one in the village had been present at POI-IONG village on the day in question. At 11 a.m. TUL-TUL POYONG, who had proceeded into the PALAN area, arrived and he and his party had been successful in apprehending four natives, recovering Mr. Robinson's shot gun and a quantity of trade goods belonging to Mr. Robinson. Police party despatched back to camp and Mr. Foley and self together with 15 police departed for Kandrian at 1 p.m. Arrived at AI-IMI at 5 p.m. and camped.

January
Saturday 1st.

Departed AI-IMI 8 a.m. and arrived Kandrian 1 p.m.

Sunday 2nd.

At Kandrian.

Monday 3rd.

At Kandrian. Proceeded with Coroner's Inquiry into the death of Mr. A.L. Robinson.

Tuesday 4th.

At Kandrian. Continued with Coroner's Inquiry and completed inquiry at 5 p.m. Departed Kandrian per Administration Trawler "EROS" at 11 p.m.

Wednesday 5th.

At sea.

Thursday 6th.

Arrived Rabaul at 10 a.m.

.....

ber
s,
sibl

on-
ed,

re
i.
ck
e
e
rt
ed

o
A

d

m

ed

e-

11
w

TOPOGRAPHY.

The area traversed by the patrol lies to the north of KANDRIAN, the Sub-District headquarters for the Gasmata Sub-District, and the area intensively patrolled covered an area of approximately one hundred square miles with the hamlet of PALAHAPAKNAN as the central place. PALAHAPAKNAN lies approximately twelve miles to the north-north-east of KANDRIAN. We passed through excellent undulating country, fairly heavily covered with lowland tropical vegetation until the village of LAGUNGUNG was reached. From this point our course lay in a northerly direction and we passed into ragged limestone country. LAGUNGUNG was the highest point reached 2,300 feet above sea level and from this village we gradually dropped away to 1,300 feet at the place where the Police Post was eventually established. This country is very broken and completely covered with limestone depressions and large limestone outdrops, some estimated to reach 1,000 feet above the general lay of the country. Practically all the limestone depressions terminated in a sink-hole which undoubtedly carried away all excess waters in underground watercourses. The vegetation is very poor, mainly stunted trees and tropical undergrowth with few large trees scattered sparsely over the whole area. Very little good agricultural ground was seen and all gardens were found in small pocket-handkerchief areas along the river beds, most of which were dry. The whole country made it very difficult for a heavily laden patrol to move with ease.

NATIVE VILLAGES AND ROADS.

1. ADMINISTRATION CONTROLLED AREAS. Villages seen on the road from KANDRIAN to LAGUNGUNG in general were in good order. It was noticed that the natives have great difficulty in obtaining thatching material. The area, once the beach is left behind, contains no sac-sac or kunai grass and the native population make use of kunda leaves and another unknown leaf which is very poor. Houses were generally small, no doubt restricted by thatching materials, but were otherwise in good condition. The main road which was traversed was in excellent condition, well graded, wide in order to allow the sun to dry out the surface in an area where a heavy rainfall is recorded, and very well maintained.
2. OUTSIDE ADMINISTRATION CONTROLLED AREA. Once LAGUNGUNG was left behind roads ceased to exist and only very poor overgrown bush tracks were found. In the whole area where the patrol concentrated its activities not one good road was found. There are no villages and places found, such as PALAHAPAKNAN and POI-IONG, are names only. The former consists of one dilapidated house in a small clearing in which five coconut trees were growing and the latter consists of two such houses situated on a small knoll and on which six coconut trees were growing. Other such places were found scattered throughout the area and it is assumed that these areas were not used as dwelling places but as places where native ceremonies and sing-sings were held only. Most of these houses contained a few hurting spears, shields and skulls but no signs of continuous occupation were in evidence.

NATIVE SITUATION.

It was evident that the natives in the controlled areas fully realized the seriousness of the situation, undoubtedly due to the energetic activities of Mr. Foley, the Assistant District Officer, Kandrian, before my arrival. In the early stages some natives were reticent in their aid but as soon as it was realized that the patrol party intended to remain in the area until the

NATIVE
SITUATION (Contd.)

situation was cleared up these came forward and aided the patrol wholeheartedly. After exhaustive interrogation it was found that the natives under Administration control had practically nothing in common with the natives of the interior and except for some very limited native trading there was no actual connection between the two areas. The same appears to be true for the areas to the east and the west of that in which we were operating.

The area is divided into the following:-

1. Coastal villages which extend on the average six miles in from the coastline. All these are under complete Administration control.
2. PALAN area which lies inland from the above villages and to the east of the APAUN River.
3. MIMUL area which lies inland from the coastal villages and is situated between the APAUN River and the ALIMPET River.
4. MIU Area which lies inland and to the west of the ALIMPET River.

It is not certain whether the natives of these three inland areas have much in common. It would appear that they are of three different dialects, having a common working language, intermarry to a degree and who trade between themselves. It was in the PALAN area where J.J. Murphy, Patrol Officer experienced trouble in 1938. It is estimated that the total population of the MIMUL area does not exceed one hundred and, to date, they have not been contacted by patrols and therefore, there are no census figures available. The natives appear to be nomadic in their principles of living, borne out by the lack of housing and the numbers of small scattered gardens seen.

ACTIVITIES OF
PATROL.

As instructed, the patrol moved into the area where Mr. Robinson was killed. Owing to the absence of water throughout all this limestone area, the Police Post was established at the hamlet of PALAHAPAKNAN, near the NAKAIWA River. This place was approximately one mile from the hamlet of POI-IONG, where Mr. Robinson was attacked. Patrols scoured the area in the search for natives, both those connected with the attack on Mr. Robinson or any who may have been able to give any information, but in this direction all our efforts were negative. Mr. Foley organized natives to enter the PALAN area and this party was more successful. They apprehended two natives who were at POI-IONG at the time of the attack on Mr. Robinson, and two other natives who were in possession of trade goods belonging to Mr. Robinson. A third native, who had been at POI-IONG, had been previously apprehended by LAGUNGGUNG natives when a party of them had gone to POI-IONG to recover the body of Mr. Robinson. Our search of the MIMUL area indicated that all the natives had evacuated the area and after interrogation of the natives apprehended, it was ascertained that the natives involved in the incident had split, some going to the PALAN area and the others to the MIU Area.

ACTIVITIES OF
PAOL (Contd.)

It was possible, from the natives who had accompanied Mr. Robinson into the area and the natives subsequently apprehended, to proceed with the Coronial Inquiry at KANDRIAN. The Coronial Inquest was held by Mr. Foley and a verdict of wilful murder was recorded. The two natives responsible for the murder, PALAWASKIT alias ALIHA and TELEMELI, have to date, not been apprehended, but it is now known that they have gone to the MIU area. Up to the time of my departure no contact had been made with any natives of this area.

REASON FOR
ATTACK.

From the information at present available, it would appear to be either -

1. Greed for trade goods which caused an unpremeditated attack on Mr. Robinson or
2. A planned attack to kill Mr. Robinson conspired by one native AOUM who had previously been recruited by Mr. Robinson and who did not desire to proceed to work by himself.

This latter supposition will undoubtedly be clarified when further natives, who were implicated, are apprehended.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Robinson proceeded to the Passismanua area on a recruiting trip and he recruited some forty natives from villages to the east of the Government Station. He then returned to KANDRIAN and as the ship he expected to take him back to Ring Ring had not arrived, he decided to do another five to six day recruiting trip around the villages of LAMPALAM AU, LAGUNGGUNG and BOKAININ. He left KANDRIAN with a large party of natives whom he had recruited on the previous trip. On his arrival at LAMPALAM, he decided to send some of these natives back to the coast to await his return. These natives returned with some of his trade goods and proceeded to ALIWA village to await the arrival of a ship. Mr. Robinson then proceeded on to the village of AU where he slept on the Friday night. At AU he made inquiries through his interpreter SUKAIN, from the Tul-tul of AU as to the possibilities of recruiting in the area to the north of AU village. It would appear that the Tul-tul informed him that there were natives in the area but he advised Mr. Robinson against going into the area, explaining that these natives had never been contacted by Europeans and that they lived in the bush.

Mr. Robinson, through his interpreter, sought information from the native AOUM whom he had previously recruited and who was from the MIMUL area. It was decided that the native AOUM would proceed into the POI-IONG village the following morning, contact any natives with the view of going to work, and then he was to proceed to LAGUNGGUNG where he would join up with Mr. Robinson, who would proceed along the main road to the above village. The following movements of AOUM are doubtful, but it would appear that he left AU and arrived at POI-IONG village about noon. There were several natives at the hamlet and AOUM discussed the possibilities of some natives going to work. The probable leader of the hamlet group, PALAWASKIT, definitely stated that no natives would leave the area to go to work on the beach.

RECONSTRUCTION
(Contd.)

AOUM then apparently pressed the point and stated that he would bring Mr. Robinson into the hamlet the following day to see PALAWASKIT and the other natives and pressed his desire that some should go out to work. PALAWASKIT again stated that no one would go and if Mr. Robinson came in, he and all the other natives would go bush and leave the hamlet deserted. Then AOUM is supposed to have stated that he could not go to work by himself and that some other native would have to accompany him, and once again, PALAWASKIT stated that no one would leave the area. AOUM then stated that he could not go alone, so suggested that he would bring Mr. Robinson to the hamlet and that they would kill him. PALAWASKIT stated that they could not do that and recalled what had happened in the PALAN area before the war, when the natives had trouble with a patrol party. AOUM apparently overcame this argument by stating that Mr. Robinson was not armed or accompanied by native police. What followed then is unknown until AOUM was seen to leave the hamlet carrying a message stick. He arrived at LAGUNGGUNG just before dark and through an interpreter, showed Mr. Robinson the message stick and informed him that there were sixteen natives at POI-IONG who were desirous of going to work and that he would take him the following day. The following morning, Sunday, Mr. Robinson left LAGUNGGUNG, accompanied by twelve of his own natives and the native AOUM. Three natives were left at LAGUNGGUNG to look after surplus trade goods. The party arrived at POI-IONG at approximately 1 p.m. Mr. Robinson sat down at the base of a coconut tree and with his interpreter SUKIAN standing near him, he conversed with the native PALAWASKIT. Eight natives were brought forward, stating their desire to proceed to work and they were each given some trade goods, including a tomahawk, lap-laps, looking glass and belts. After these eight natives had received their trade goods, Mr. Robinson was informed that there were other natives who had not yet arrived and would he wait for them. He apparently consented. At this time, the natives who had accompanied Mr. Robinson were sitting down in a group near one of the two houses. The hamlet natives were grouped near the other house with several of them wandering about. The natives PALAWASKIT and BELEMBLE eventually finished up at the rear of Mr. Robinson and suddenly, without warning that was apparent to Mr. Robinson's natives, PALAWASKIT picked up Mr. Robinson's .38-cal. gun which he had rested against the coconut tree where he was sitting and threw it into the bush, and at the same time, BELEMBLE struck him a blow with a tomahawk on the base of the neck. Mr. Robinson fell to the ground and all his natives very hurriedly left the hamlet and eventually made their way back to KANDRIAN where they reported the occurrence or went directly back to their villages. PALAWASKIT then called to the other hamlet natives and spears were obtained from the two houses and many spears were thrust into his body as well as further axe cuts being inflicted. The body was then buried nearby, the trade goods looted and the natives disbanded, some proceeding to the MIU area and others to the PALAN area.

On receipt of the news at KANDRIAN, Patrol Officer Rohde, accompanied by Medical Assistant O'Donnell and police, left for LAGUNGGUNG where they organized local natives to proceed to POI-IONG in an attempt to recover the body. The body was recovered and brought to the village of LAGUNGGUNG where Mr. O'Donnell examined it. He is of the opinion that the first blow on the back of the neck caused instantaneous death

RECONSTRUCTION
Contd.

and that the spear wounds, twenty-three in number were inflicted after death. The other axe blows, inflicted on the head and buttock were also possibly inflicted after death. The body was taken to KANDRIAN where the funeral was held on Thursday, 16th December.

CONCLUSION.

1. APPREHENSION OF MURDERERS.

There is very little doubt that the natives concerned have left the MIMUL area and have proceeded, some to the PALAN area and others, including the natives PALAWASKIT, TELEMELZ and AOUM, have proceeded to the MIU area. The whole of the MIMUL area on my departure, was deserted, and there is practically no possibility that the patrol will be attacked. The local natives bordering these three areas have been well organized by Mr. Foley, and to date, the only results obtained have been due to their efforts. It is considered that more results will be obtained through these natives than by police patrols.

It is suggested that Mr. Nicholson, Patrol Officer maintain the Police Post established at PALAHAPAKNA and operate over as wide an area as possible and that Mr. Foley firstly proceeds to the villages bordering the MIU area and organize the natives and accompany them into that area. It is possible that quick results may be obtained, but if not, it is suggested that Mr. Foley proceeds to the Police Post and leave the natives to search thoroughly the MIU area. It will then possibly be necessary for Mr. Foley to proceed to the PALAN area to arrange for a similar search. It would appear that a patrol party consisting of one European Officer and ten to fifteen police, accompanied by natives, would be sufficient to cope with any eventualities which may arise.

2. FUTURE ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

The policy for the future will undoubtedly depend on staff. It is estimated that the native population of the three areas under discussion is very small, possibly totalling no more than 300 all told. As far as can be ascertained they have not been contacted by Administration patrols, their ways of living are entirely nomadic, and the nature of the country a natural barrier against large parties entering the area. Should staff be available, it is suggested that three Police Posts be established, one on the border of the MIU area, a second at PALAHAPAKNA in the MIMUL area, and a third on the border of the PALAN area. These would be accessible from the coastal areas and if they were occupied at regular intervals, it may be possible to consolidate the natives into villages over a period of years.

3. RECRUITING.

As these natives have had no contact with Europeans and therefore, cannot be classed as being under Administration control, it is suggested that recruiters should not be allowed to enter the area. The villages under complete Administration control throughout the area are well known and are all linked with good roads and it would appear advisable that recruiters should not, at present, be allowed beyond these boundaries.

RECRUITING
Contd.

The manner in which Mr. Foley organized the natives, controlled the police, conducted inquiries and interrogation and conducted the Coroner's Court was excellent. He showed plenty of initiative, feeling for the natives, and yet he was able to convey to all the urgency of the patrol and their responsibility to help the Administration, to their utmost, to apprehend the murderers.

Mr. Nicholson, who has only been in the service for two years, showed ample indications of being a cool and thorough officer and one on whom responsibility would rest easily. He also has a fortunate nature in being able to adapt himself to the bush life very easily.

The members of the Native Constabulary, including those stationed at KANDRIAN and those who were sent specially from the Police Compound at Rabaul, on the whole, proved to be good, sound members of the Force.

J.P.H.
100

Amount Paid from D.O. 1. 1000/-
Amount Paid from P.S.D. 1000/-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/13/38

4/1/24

D.S. 30/1/3-52.
District Office,
RABAUL.

17th January 1949.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT COVERING DEATH OF
MR. A. L. ROBINSON.

Forwarded herewith is a report covering the death of
Mr. A. L. Robinson in the Gasmata Sub-District.

Since receipt of this report information has been
received that all those implicated in the murder of Mr. Robinson
have been arrested.

Mr. Foley, Actg. Assistant District Officer, Gasmata,
is to be commended upon his excellent work in this matter and
the writer concurs with the remarks made by Mr. Keenan concern-
ing this officer.

C.D. Bates

.....
(C.D. Bates)
District Officer,
New Britain District.

Copy:
File D.S. 41/1/13.

DS.
Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY

Copy to G.S

D.O. Rabaul

Special Report
Death of Mr. A.L. Robinson

A 3/2

This report has been read with
interest. The officers have ^{acted with} ~~acted~~ ^{with} ~~acted~~
a very good piece of work and
Mr. Foley seems to have had things
well organised.
Owing to the sparse population

ACTING DIRECTOR
D.S. & N.A. 7/2/49.

*It is not considered
that there has been any
inadequacy in the
arrangement of the
patrol party.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GASIMATA (NEW BRITAIN) Report No. 1 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by S. T. ROHDE

Area Patrolled KALAGEN, PARONGA, NEMBRÉ AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....
Duration—From 21 6 48 to 27 7 48 and 2 8 48

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

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

PATROL REPORT

ON

VILLAGES WITHIN KALAGEN - PARONGA - NEMBERE AREA

BY

PATROL OFFICER S.T. ROHDE

GASMATA

.....

SUB DISTRICT OFFICE PATROL REPORT NO. _____

ATTACHED

- APPENDIX NO. 1 CENSUS RETURN - JUNE - JULY 1948.
- APPENDIX NO. 2 LABOUR RECRUITMENT FIGURES.
- APPENDIX NO. 3 POLICE REPORT.
- APPENDIX NO. 4 TOPOGRAPHY.
- APPENDIX NO. 5 SKETCH MAP.

.....

Police Post,
GASMATA

16/8/48.

The Officer In Charge,
Sub District Office,

KANDRIAN

PATROL REPORT

VILLAGES WITHIN KALAGEN - PARONGA - NEMBRE AREA

PERSONNEL

Patrol Officer S.T. Rohde.

N.G.P.F.

Reg. No. 6053PA Constable Iagui.
do. 5007B do. Muba.

OBJECT

- (a) Census taking in all villages and general administration.
- (b) Assessing of any outstanding war compensation claims.
- (c) Payment of any pre war wages. Private employers to be referred to prior to payment.

DURATION

Coastal villages from Kalagen to Paronga 21/6/48 to 2/7/48.
Inland villages from Situs to Nembre 2/8/48 to 13/8/48.

This has not been one continuous patrol. Coastal villages because of their nearness to the station were visited when opportunity was most favourable. Administration duties together with unfavourable weather conditions with-held the patrol of inland villages till the later date.

DIARY

21/6/48 Kalagen village visited.

22/6/48 Anato village visited.

23/6/48 Akur village visited.

24/6/48 Avaria village visited.

27/6/48 Ring Ring and Akam villages visited.

30/6/48 Avahain village visited. Stayed here for the night.

1/7/48 Arrived Kiwak by canoe 9.45 am. Departed for Lulakavi 12 Noon, arriving 1.30 pm. Stayed here for the night.

2/7/48 Departed for Paronga. Arrived 8.15 am. At noon commenced the return journey to Gasmata. Arrived Gasmata 5.30 pm.

3/8/48 Commenced the patrol of inland villages. Departed Gasmata at 10.30 am. and arrived at Ring Ring Plantation at 4.15 pm. Stayed here for the night.

4/8/48 At 8 am. departed for Situs via Lulakavi. Arrived Situs 11.30 am. Stayed overnight.

5/8/48 Departed Situs 7 am. It was intended that patrol proceed direct to Nembre from here. About one and a half days journey over rugged terrain and included crossing the Angen river. This was in flood. The patrol then proceeded to Sigilwa via Akam. This was a zig-zagging trip over terrain which was little known. Numerous depressions and mud swamps made the trip meandering and tedious. Akam village was reached by sundown.

6/8/48 Departed for Sigilwa 7.30 am. Arrived there 8.30 am. Departed for Sebu 11 am and arrived there at noon. Stayed overnight.

7/8/48 Patrolled Okolome and Getmata. Departed Getmata 4.30 pm. and returned Gasmata.

8/8/48 Sunday remained at Gasmata.

9/8/48 Departed for Wakis, Ami and Nembre 7.30 am. Arrived Wakis 10.30 am. Departed for Ami 1.30 pm. and arrived there 3.30 pm. Stayed overnight.

10/8/48 Departed for Nembre at 7.30 am. Poor roads and rugged terrain enabled the patrol only to reach the Agage river that day at 5 pm. Camped here overnight.

11/8/48 Proceeded to Nembre at 7.30 am. Crossed the Sombre creek

at 8.30 am. and the Agu river half an hour later. Proceeding along swampy flats the Angen river was forded shortly afterwards. Arrived Nembre 10.30am. Stayed overnight.

12/8/48 Commenced the return journey at 7.30 am. With an advanced party familiar with the actual route and acting as road clearers Ami was reached just on dusk.

13/8/48 Administration duties were performed at Ami in the morning. Returned to Gasmata in the afternoon. This stage took three hours. Arrived at Gasmata 4.30 pm.

GENERAL.

That wetter season namely the south east monsoon has struck this area with exceptional fierceness this year. Since the height of this season was round and about the time of patrol, natives were visited at a time when they experienced greatest hardships. With almost continuous rains for days and sometimes weeks at a time, natives have been confined to their houses and have been forced to live on minimum subsistence, although gardens gave no indication of a meagre harvest. It is hoped they are fully occupied estimating damage done by wind and rain and are formulating ideas whereby damage and time lost can be remedied.

This patrol took in villages which can quite easily represent a cross section of the people of this sub district. They fall into three parts. The coastal natives, the near inland and the inland. The coastal natives having a far reaching common language of different dialects. The near inland people speak a different language and alters little as one proceeds inland.

Along the coast near the Government station we have a shrewd type of sophisticated native who has greatly come under European influence. His actions and beliefs are governed by that, which he is certain will give benefit to himself. Jealousy is common among these people.

Just in from the coast along that strip of undulating land found at the foot of the inland mountains live this near inland type of community. They have retained most of their native habits and culture. Over a long period this has generally been an area for heavy recruitment of labour. Labourers have returned from contact with Europeans through ^{out} the Territory. This is practically the only way they have been influenced by Europeans.

These people show great enthusiasm towards Administration activities. Perhaps they feel that coastal natives reap most benefit of the Administration. Sensing a feeling of competition they give instances where they show equal if not better enthusiasm towards Administration activity. They show wariness towards the coastal native. This may have been handed down as custom from the time these two parties found reason to engage in warfare. One finds in matters of trade, strange as it may seem, that the coastal people are usually the losers. The coastal people consider these near inland people primitive and easily taken in. These people in turn are aware of this and take advantage of it in bargaining.

NATIVES.

The inland, it appears are quite contented in their isolation. They exist from day to day, usually show hospitality to outside natives but seldom accept hospitality outside their area. They tell you they fear the lowland natives because they show murderous intent. This may have been the case in ages past. Today they realise they are primitive and feel embarrassed while in the company of coastal natives. The coastal people do nothing to put them at ease. First of all not having a common language the coastal ^{people} find it difficult to converse and considering the inland people primitive are apt to put on airs of superiority and aloofness. However it is to be ^{hoped} we can maintain the good confidence of the inland natives. Without this in object patrols from Gasmata to Nembre would appear futile, for one walks over rugged terrain for almost two days only to find a handful of people. But they are of strategic importance none the less and if by regular

partolling the road to Talasea can be maintained and kept friendly this in itself is compensation for physical hardships.

CENSUS

The most disheartening fact is the high percentage of single males. Birth rate figures give no indication that the position will improve in time. The lack of marriageable females must give rise to problems. Perhaps a lot of unrest and lack of enthusiasm in village affairs can be pointed directly to this.

As one result of this women have been placed on a pedestal. The following took place some months ago. Whether this has any connection with the above is difficult to say. One native, from a village quite close to Gasmata spread propaganda that women from his village and adjoining villages were pure in body and soul while women further away and outside his community were impure. The women from his village accounted for their righteousness because they wore blouses. Fortunately this propaganda did not take hold. The natives themselves coming to the conclusion that it was unreasonable. Also since this native was endeavouring to obtain a trade store they may have realised he was spreading this propaganda for monetary gain.

Attached is a list of village census figures and labour recruitment figures showing the patrol's estimate of the maximum number of labourers each village, while maintaining its normal functioning, could allow for recruitment. Efficient males refer to those capable of performing a normal days work, excluding village officials and those with more than four dependent children.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

Situs, Nembre and Ami were the only villages not ^{PREVIOUSLY} patrolled for this purpose. Ami had no claims to submit. Situs submitted five claims amounting to £6 - 5 - and Nembre submitted two amounting to £4 - 10 - .

PRE WAR WAGE CLAIMS

Only one claim was submitted. A private employers deferred pay claim from Nembre amounting to £1 - 19 - .

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Cooperative yet somewhat discontented. Some coastal village officials complain of losing influence. Some are debating the point of relinquishing their official duties and taking up employment. Hereditary power tends to be replaced by that which money can purchase. Villages tend to be without a central organisation. Effects of this cannot be too drastic for quite some time in this generally impoverished community where there is no real indication that a skyrocketing business enterprise is being formulated.

PARONGA village has no Tultul now. The small population does not warrant one. Previously Aplim was Tultul but resigned upon migrating to Lulakavi.

AKUR village has been without a Tultul for quite some time. Ageing Luluai Arap requested that Iapkit be appointed Tultul. Iapkit has recently returned to his village after serving as boats crew on an Administration vessel. He is now taking a keen interest in village affairs and is keen to accept the post. This appointment can be recommended.

AMI village has been without an officiating Luluai since Nov. 1945. The village book shows a tentative appointment of Luluai has been given to Wake, at about this time. Wake was unaware of this. In any case he is incapable of holding this position. He lacks average intelligence and naturally has little influence. This village is very primitive judging from local standards and a Luluai with Tultul is essential. Could approval be given to appoint the existing Tultul SILME as Luluai and native KOIYA as Tultul in his place?

HEALTH

Appreciation must be expressed for the healthy condition in which Gasmate natives were left at the time of the native hospital transfer to Kandrian. At the time immediately following this it appeared as though the maintenance of health would create little or no problem. But nature works in an unforeseen manner and now after a period of a few months evidence is seen of nature's fee playing its part in degeneration. As time progresses this will be magnified, where, in the absence of skilled medical treatment ailments cannot be deleted at the onset.

It would be discouraging, were this high standard of medical perfection, established in the past through the arduous efforts and efficiency of the Health Department Staff, be allowed to lapse into a state of unattended malignancy. Village officials though well aware of their duty and responsibility in bringing patients as inmates for hospitalisation to Kandrian, fear instances when the distance together with the existing modes of transport and perhaps the serious condition of the patient will render this impossible.

ROADS

Along the coastal flats roads are well kept. In the mountain areas this is not the case. A recent hurricane has laid waste the windward slopes and spurs. Roads in these parts are a rubble of fallen trees and are undiscernable. It will require much hard work and time to make these roads usable again.

Vehicles (except at the aerodrome during the war) of any sort have never been applied to the coastal roads. Inland it would be impossible but the coastal roads with a little extra surveying and maintenance could at least be put to bicycle use.

ENTERPRISE AND AGRICULTURE

Villages which have palms in excess of their own requirements are producing some copra. The monthly rate of copra production could be about one or two tons per month. According to actual production over a past period this estimate appears an exaggeration.

About this time last year Sebu village had a mere hand full of rice seeds. Since then they have been cultivating and replanting this and now have a yield of seven small rice bags. Most of this is for replanting while the remainder will be put aside for experiments in methods of threshing and winnowing. The ordinary pounding method is about all they have. Designs for simple home made threshing and winnowing machines are greatly longed for.

This project at Sebu was originally commenced for the purpose of commercialisation. Since then they realise that this is practically impossible. But enthusiasm over cultivating rice has not waned and villagers are eagerly looking forward to the day this rice will be their subsistence.

Shohde.

.....
(S. ROHDE) PATROL OFFICER GASMATA

APPENDIX NO. 1

CENSUS REPORT - JUNE - JULY 1948

FOR

PATROL REPORT OF VILLAGES WITHIN KALAGEN - PARONGA - NEMBRE AREA

VILLAGE	BIRTHS		DEATHS		I/LAB		M. NAMES		MIG. IN		MIG. OUT		TOTALS		M. I/LAB		GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
KALAGEN	1	3	1	5	12					1			32	21	24	35	124
ANATO	1	3	3	4	1				2	4			17	26	24	26	94
AKUR	1	3	1		6				8	3	3	7	20	14	14	16	70
AVARIN	2		3	5	2				6	2	7	2	24	14	16	15	71
BENGRIK		1	2		4					2		2	12	11	19	17	63
BEAN	1	1	1	1	4						1	1	21	18	26	22	91
AVARIN			1	1	2						7	3	13	5	11	12	43
KIWAK		1			4								19	13	20	16	72
LULAKAWI	2	3	3	1	5		1	3	3				11	12	14	13	55
PARONGA				1	2						6	7	5	6	14	14	41
SITUS	2			3	4		1	1	2	3	1	3	13	5	13	12	47
SEBU			1	2	2				1		9	8	13	7	28	25	75
SIGILWA					6						1		9	14	18	20	67
G. LOLORE	2		1										5	3	7	7	22
GEMATA				1	4				1		1		15	6	19	16	60
WAKIS	1	2	1		3				2	2	1		16	20	21	25	85
NEMBRE	3	1	1	1	1		3		5	3			12	9	12	11	45
AMI	4	3	4	2			5	3	4	4	1		29	27	29	34	119

TOTALS 20. 21. 23. 27. 62. . 9. 5. 34. 26. 39. 33. 286. 231. 329. 336. 1244

DATE OF PREVIOUS PATROL

November of 1945, SITUS, AMI and NEMBRE villages.

June and July of 1947, all other villages.

S. Rohde

.....
(S. ROHDE) PATROL OFFICER GEMATA

16/8/48

APPENDIX NO. 2

LABOUR RECRUITMENT FIGURES

FOR

PATROL REPORT OF VILLAGES WITHIN KALAGEN - PARONGA - NEMBRE AREA

The list below is an estimate of the maximum number of male natives who could be spared from each village for employment either under indenture or casual employment. Conditions of villages and the amount of work required in each has been taken into account.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE ADULT MALES</u>	<u>MAXIMUM % RECRUITABLE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>STATE</u>
KALAGEN	24	40%	10	-2
ANAO	14	40%	6	5 plus
AKIR	12	30%	4	-2
AVRIN	8	30%	3	1 plus
RINGRINC	16	40%	6	2 plus
AVARAIN	7	30%	2	per
AKAN	16	40%	6	2 plus
KIWAK	17	30%	5	1 plus
ELLAKAVI	14	25%	4	-1
PARONGA	9	30%	3	1 plus
SITUS	10	40%	4	per
SEBU	17	30%	5	3 plus
SIGILWA	13	40%	5	-1
OKOLOMBE	4	25%	1	1 plus
UTRATA	14	40%	6	2 plus
WAKIS	14	40%	6	3 plus
AMI	24	30%	8	8 plus
NEMBR	6	33%	2	1 plus

Rhonde

.....
(S. RONDE) PATROL OFFICER GABATA

16/8/48

APPENDIX NO. 3

POLICE REPORT

OF

POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL OF VILLAGES WITHIN KALAGEN + PAHONGA - MEMBRE

AREA

Registered No. 6053PA Constable IAGUI

Capable efficient and keen. Has the qualities desired of a patrol native constable.

Registered No. 5007B Constable LUBA

Good natured but can be relied upon to show driving force. His decisions and behaviour appear to be a little too easily swayed by the natives. Otherwise alright.

Shode.

.....
(S. SHODE) PATROL OFFICER GABRATA
16/8/48

APPENDIX NO. 4

GEOGRAPHY

FOR

GENERAL RELIEF OF VILLAGES WITHIN KALAGEN - FARINGA - HEMBRE AREA

The inland area patrolled shows irregular mountain formations. A big part of the area has subterranean drainage. Considering the high annual rainfall there are very few streams. Hence one has to be cautious of his water supply. One will come across quite large streams gushing from limestone holes. The stream can then be followed along its course for a few hundred yards sometimes before it is reclaimed by pores in the ground or by other limestone holes.

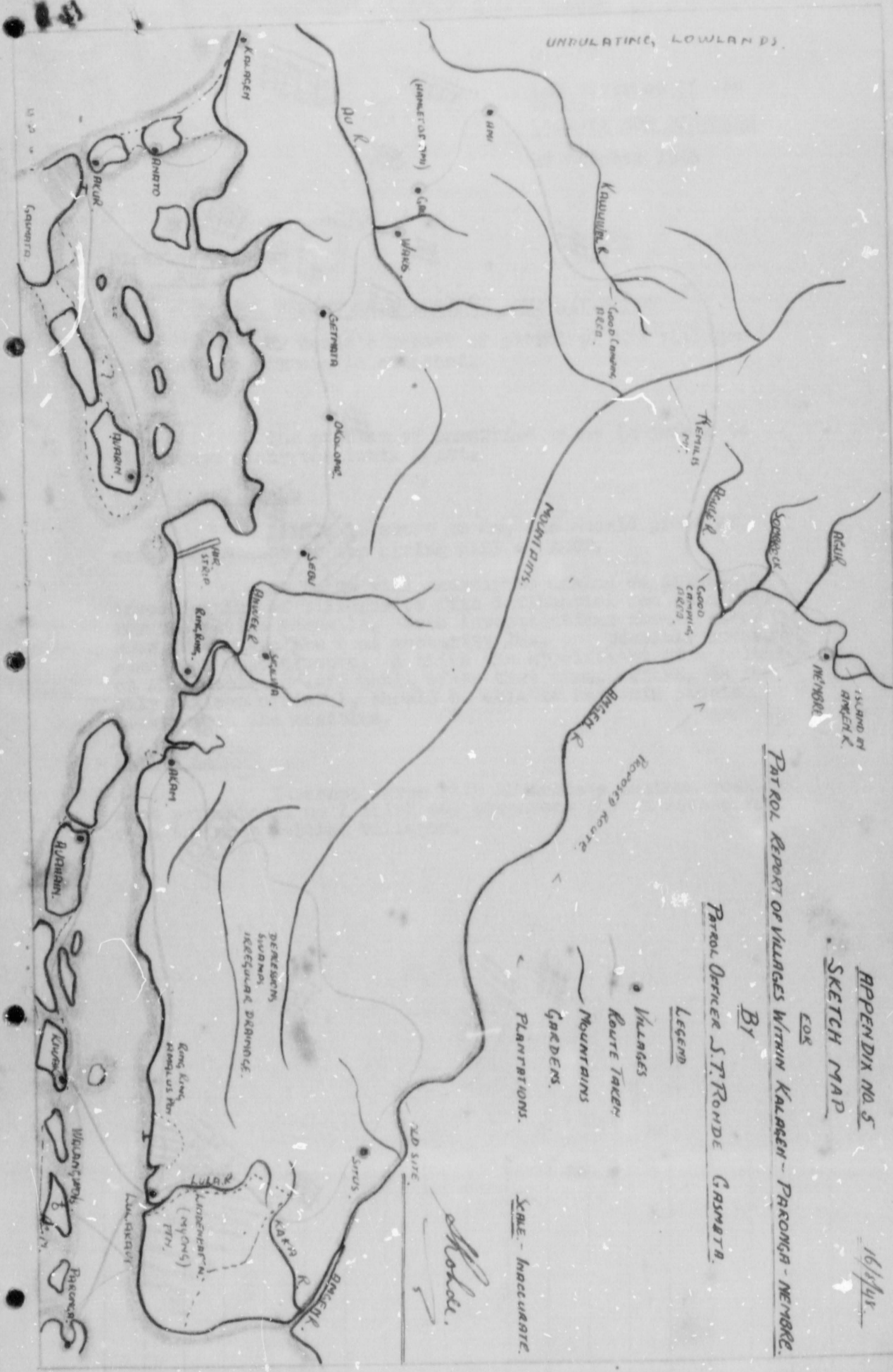
Attached as appendix five is sketch map of the ~~area~~ patrolled. Apology is expressed for the little degree of accuracy in this map. No guide map was available. Furthermore this station is without compass, binoculars and any other mapping instruments. In an area where terrain is little known mapping instruments are urgently needed. A requisition for these materials will be forwarded separately.

Shohde

.....
(S. ROHDE) PRINCIPAL OFFICER, KALAGA

25/8/48.

UNDULATING, LOWLANDS.



APPENDIX NO. 5
SKETCH MAP
FOR

16/1/41

PATROL REPORT OF VILLAGES WITHIN KARAGEN - PRONGGA - NEMBE.

By
PATROL OFFICER S.T. RONDE GASWATA.

- LEGEND
- VILLAGES
 - ROUTE TAKEN
 - ~ MOUNTAINS
 - GARDENS.
 - PLANTATIONS.
 - SCALE - INACCURATE.

Handwritten signature

DEPRESSIONS
SUDANES
IRREGULAR DRAINAGE.

Long King
along us Pan

WILSON'S
KUNDA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

PRONGGA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

G.30/2

Sub District Office
Kendrian
CASMATA SUB DISTRICT

13 October 1948

District Officer
RABAU

PATROL REPORT No.1 1948/9 - Mr S.T.ROHDE

Mr Rohde's report of patrol of the villages immediate to Gasmata is attached.

CENSUS

The problem of unmarried males is common to all groups along the South Coast.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

IAPKIT is known to me, and should prove of great assistance to the ageing AROP of AKUR.

Mr Rohde will shortly be making an intensive investigation of villages to find influential men as a core for the native councils. Such investigations should also show just where the true authority lies, and possibly uncover some poor appointments. I think the appointment of a Luluai at AMI should be left until after that time. GILME, as the only village official, should be able to keep his people together in the meantime.

NATIVE LABOUR

I cannot agree with Mr Rohde's maximum recruitment percentage, as I think 40% absentees far in excess for even the most settled villages.

However, the particular conditions shown here are not as serious as they at first appear. Most of the labour shown in Appendix 2 is employed on nearby Lindenhafen, Ring-Ring and Fullborn plantations. Many of the labourers listed are casuals working for two or three months at a time then returning to villages to be replaced by others from that village. In this way they are available for communal village activities.

HEALTH

Since the submission of this report Mr Woolcott, E.M.A. has been moved into Gasmata Area, and by this time should have made a thorough inspection of this sector.

Mr Rohde's report reflects his keenness, and a feeling for his work.

S.M. Foley

.....
(S.M. FOLEY)
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

36/13/36

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA



D.S.30/1/3 (48).
District Office,
RABAU.

17th. November, 1948.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, NO. 1.1948/49 - MR. S.T. ROHDE
THROUGHOUT THE NEMBRE AREA, GASMATA.

Forwarded herewith is an interesting and informative report by Mr. Rohde and covering memorandum by the Assistant District Officer, Gasmata.

Information regarding the rice-growing activities of the people of SEBU village is interesting and it should be encouraged. Perhaps the matter could be taken up with the Agricultural Department with a view to obtaining the necessary equipment for threshing, etc.

As previously reported, the possibilities of rice production on a reasonably large scale in the New Britain District are apparent.

C.D. Bates
.....
(C.D. Bates)
District Officer,
New Britain District.

Copy to:

A. D. C., GASMATA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS.30-13-36

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

2nd December 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL

PATROL REPORT NO.1-1948/49 - GASMATA

Receipt is acknowledged of the above interesting report.

The Agricultural officer stationed in your District could give you information regarding the Agricultural Department's policy regarding small machinery for rice harvesting.

(I.F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR. *Janet*

MA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GASMATTA (NEW BRITAIN) Report No. 2 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by S.M. FOLEY H/ADO

Area Patrolled VILLAGES WEST FROM ANU RIVER TO S.D. BOUNDARY AT ITNI RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P.D. WOOLCOTT E.M.A.

Natives.....

Duration—From 4/9/48 to 26/9/48

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS AND WAR DAMAGES GENERAL INSPECTION
AND 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 £.....

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

G. 30/2

8

Sub District Office
Kandrian
GASMATA SUB DISTRICT



District Officer
R A B A U L.

PATROL REPORT GASMATA NO. 1. 1948/49
BY S.M. FOLEY, A/A.D.O

AREA PATROLLED: All villages of Gasmata Sub-District west from ANU River to the Sub-District boundary at the UTNI River.

DURATION: Sept 4th to Sept 25th 1948

PERSONNEL:
S.M.FOLEY A/A.D.O.
P.D.WOOLCOTT E.M.A.
2370 Const ANGE
2517 " TOMBUI
6149 " VONOMO
3652 " GUIM
3909 " IAWOGAN

OBJECTS OF PATROL:
i. Inspection of villages.
ii. Census revision and compilation of remaining native compensation claims.
iii. General administration.

LAST ADMINISTRATIVE PATROL:
Coastal - November 1947
Inland - Mid 1944

APPENDICES
1. Census Return
2. Report on R.P.C.
3. Map.

7

DIARY

SATURDAY SEPT 4TH

Road patrol left station at 0730 hrs and proceeded to small hamlet at IUMIELLO via coastal road - 1 hr. Lined censused, and on to ALIMBIT and another hamlet of MEUNG. Due to torrential rain decided against lining them and passed on to AMGORING. Made camp at 4 p.m.

SUNDAY 5th SEPT

From AMGORING to OKUR, about 1 hour - lined and censused OKUR and having concluded review of village affairs, left for WASUM, about 3 1/2 hours west along the coast. Camped at WASUM at 4 p.m. Rain all day.

MONDAY 6th SEPT

Lined and censused WASUM late yesterday afternoon and moved to RAUTO where census taken. In late afternoon moved to the near inland village of TAKAMAP.

TUESDAY 7th SEPT

From TAKAMAP after census-taking and walked north-east for about 2 hours to IPUK. Census taken.

WEDNESDAY 8th SEPT

Gear left at IPUK while writer went through to GIRING. Mr. Woolcott remained at IPUK to give treatments. Some GIRING natives returned to IPUK in the afternoon for N.A.B. injections.

THURSDAY 9th SEPT

Departed from IPUK at 6 a.m. and after about 3 hours walk over poor track reached KULWANGA. Census taken, and treatments given by E.M.A. Left KULWANGA at 3 p.m. and camped at APAUNG 6 p.m.

FRIDAY 10th SEPT

Census taken at APAUNG, and after Medical Assistant had completed inspection and treatments, went on to TIKARAPNA.

SATURDAY 11th SEPT

Left TIKARAPNA at 7 a.m. and spent some 9 hours on an indefinite track, reaching the far inland village of SUBDIDI. Arrived here to find Luluai and most of locals were still trading in the WARIAI (Talasea Sub District) despite prior warning of patrol.

SUNDAY 12th SEPT

It was evident that while the patrol remained in the vicinity of this village there would be little chance of the return of the villagers, (see NATIVE SITUATION) so decided to move back down the river to URIN. Good contacts had been made here. Arrived at URIN 4 p.m. and since the village was prepared and the rain had abated for the first time in days, decided to line them immediately.

MONDAY 13th SEPT

Canoed down PULIE River to mouth. Here met Mr. Robinson (late A.D.C.) in his schooner, MALVIN. Moved to MURIEN village, about 1/2 hour from river mouth, and made camp.

TUESDAY 14th SEPT

Writer returned to PULIE and the MALVIN to take advantage of the offer of a passage to the ITNI River. Mr Woolcott to return to Kandrian via coastal villages. Sailed from the PULIE but put into shelter at KUMBUM early afternoon. Lined and censused KUMBUM village and sat with group of elders in discussion of the appointment of a new Luluai. Decision to be given me upon return from Western Arawe.

WEDNESDAY 15th SEPT

Sailed from KUMBUM with first light - patrol disembarked between RUNGLO village and ITNI River at 1 p.m. Afternoon spent in RUNGLO village.

THURSDAY 16th SEPT

Because of improved weather left RUNGLO about 5 p.m. by canoe and arrived MOLO (SIPUL) fillage at dawn. Left small hamlet of MOLO at 10 a.m. and sheltered from heavy afternoon winds on YONGPON point opposite the TORTOISESHELL Islands. Crossed the wide bay to SAURIN that night.

FRIDAY 17th SEPT

Lined and censused SAURIN through the morning and moved to point ready to cross to OMDI during the night with the assistance of the land breeze.

SATURDAY 18th SEPT

Census taken at OMOI and then nearby MELELEK. Good clear night sailed from MIELELEK to the outer island of KAPTIMATI.

SUNDAY 19th SEPT

Ashore at KAPTIMATI at dawn. Administrative duties and inspection completed by lunchtime so crossed to MARKLO Island. Returned to KUMBUM that night.

MONDAY 20th SEPT

Decision about Luluai reached. Other matters discussed earlier cleared up and second inspection showed great improvement in village hygiene. Received the few compensation claims tendered. Crossed to PILILO Island in late afternoon.

TUESDAY 21st SEPT

Census taken in PALIGMATI and WINGURU villages. Late afternoon crash launch from Naval Base called. Heard compensation claims during remainder of day.

WEDNESDAY 22nd SEPT

Receipt of compensation claims and inspection of damaged groves of trees completed before lunch. Crossed the passage to AMULET plantation and about one hours walk to DINGALU village. Census taking completed. (Compensation claims had been recorded on my previous patrol).

THURSDAY 23rd SEPT

To WAKO, about 2½ hours - census taken and returned to joint villages of MESSELIA - LUPON.

FRIDAY 24th SEPT

Returned to PILILO to had some urgently required sago palm thatching on MALVIN, which had returned from the SIASSI islands on the previous day.

SATURDAY 25th SEPT

Sailed from PILILO on MALVIN at 6 a.m. and after rough crossing entered PASSISMANUA about noon.

INTRODUCTION

The sector under review contains all villages of Gasmata Sub District west of the ANU River to the boundary with Talasea Sub District at the ITNI River. It covers an area of over 500 square miles with a 100 miles coastline and numerous offshore islands, particularly in the ARAWE sector. The area is divided into two sub-divisions, RAUTO and ARAWE, speaking in all three dialects, RAUTO, SOLONG and the particular island dialect of MOTAMOT.

The coastal area to ARAWE was patrolled by the writer late 1947. Earlier, A.D.C. Robinson had visited some of the western villages. Inland, the last patrol was an ANG.U patrol in June 1945, while SUBDIDI had not been visited since it ceased to be of operational importance in early or mid 1944. Medically the area had been serviced by a base hospital at KUMBUM during 1944.

Mr Woolcott, E.M.A. had been some two weeks in the area prior to the patrol. Because of the lack of patrols inland and Mr Woolcott's comparative inexperience, his movements were at first limited to coastal patrolling of that sector. To give the fullest advantage of his work and also gain most goodwill from that work, this patrol was decided upon. Originally it was to be confined to RAUTO sub-division. However, Mr Robinson's offer at the Pulie River was too convenient to be denied, and so the patrol was extended to the western boundary.

AGRICULTURE

Generally, some techniques of cultivation are in use in the area, as found along the whole South Coast of New Britain. They have however, the advantage of huge tracts of gently drained lands, as against the inland MELKOI and MANUSI, where the gardens appear to cling to the steep hillsides.

From the ANU River the whole area flattens out into the huge plains of the PULIE River basin. I doubt whether a height of 1500 feet above sea level can be gained anywhere between the coast and the boundary of the Talasea Sub-District. The basin receives about 200 inches of rain a year. Most of this rain falls during the South-East season -- from April to September -- with the heaviest falls in July and August.

The striking feature of the Pulie Basin is the amount of good land available to the native farmer. This area must surely be one of the most underpopulated in New Britain. Along the whole length of the PULIE and its tributaries is but one village, URIN. The beach MURIEN natives do cultivate portion of the river flats near DIDMOP, an old village site. However, all this development is confined to the eastern bank. On the western plain there is no settlement whatsoever. The coastal people have sufficient land nearer their villages. From the ARAWE onwards to the ITNI conditions are similar, though not quite as exaggerated. There is some crowding in the immediate ARAWE area which carries the concentration of villages PALIGMATI, WINGARU, WABMATI, KUMBUM, MARKLO, KAPTIMATI and TINGULU. Their gardens are confined to the coastal strip down from the PULIE to OMOI. From OMOI onwards there are three villages with a total population of 300, controlling an area of 200 square miles.

Pigs are plentiful -- local strains are being improved by the pigs brought home by indentured labourers. I understand some plantations are distributing pigs to their employees as bonuses. These are usually of imported stock, and the recipient finds a ready market for progeny on his return to the village.

4

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The mainland coastal road runs from Kandrian through to the ARAWE and then on to SAURIN. From SAURIN onwards the coastal mangrove fringe prohibits overland travel, and most of the movement between SAURIN and the ITNI is made by water. The coastal road has fallen into some neglect during the South East season, but efforts had been made to clean it up before the arrival of the patrol. Instruction was given in elementary road drainage, which, though requiring greater manual effort at the outset, will keep roads in better condition and cut down maintenance. With the laying out of permanent roads on the new Station at Kandrian, there will be ample opportunity for practical demonstration of permanent roadmaking.

The second arterial road runs inland parallel with the coast from the KAULONG country behind Kandrian to the PULIE River. I do not know whether it was the custom of the officers administering this area pre war to bring villages down on to the road, but now one finds in its length of 40 miles from LAPALAM, inland MOWENHAFEN, to the PULIE some eighteen very conveniently placed villages. Physically the country lends itself to good and comparatively easy road construction. The track is at present overgrown, but that is merely because of administrative neglect. It is being opened up now and gradually will be drained, and perhaps graded, in certain sectors -- river crossings for instance. Even now it would be possible for a patrol to visit most inland villages on horseback.

With a system of two main roads and feeder roads from outlying villages, the area will be very well serviced.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Complete census figures have been set out in Appendix No 1.

From statistics gained from the few old books left in various villages, and from the ratio of births to deaths (152 : 154) decline in population is obvious. Causes do not stand out, but are those which I think are applicable to most coastal people in the Territory. Pre natal care and obstetrical assistance is available to the natives of PILLIO Island at the hospital run by the nuns of the R.C. Mission. The pleasing statistics gained in those villages -- FALIGMATI (10 births to 3 deaths) and WINGURU-WABMATI (8 births to 4 deaths) gives a good indication of the main causes of depopulation in this area -- heavy infant mortality.

NATIVE SITUATION

Villages are in order, people well settled and contented, no distracting theories or ideas amongst them -- just the pleasant monotony of ordinary village life. Patrolling is easy, for they line readily and village officials have good control. I can foresee no difficulty in implementing village councils in coastal ARAWE villages -- in fact in the present order of village control they are working on an elder group system. All that is now required is the Administration's sponsorship and some little supervision so that suddenly granted powers are not abused.

Inland villages are in fair order. There has been one or two arguments in recent months, however these have usually been intra-village affairs and of no seriousness. Unfortunately, by the time that the report of the incident reaches this office it has become so exaggerated in transit

3

that it usually tells of murder and widespread fighting. Such an instance was the one reported just after the patrol left Sandrian. According to reports there was supposed to have been several deaths in a fight at SUBDIDI. The people of APAUNG and other inland villages had heard of the incident, but apart from stating that there were no deaths, could give very few particulars. The Tul Tul of SUBDIDI met the patrol at TIKARAPNA and accompanied us into SUBDIDI. Here we found that the Luluai and most of the young men had fled. It transpired that the argument had been between the factions of the Luluai and of the Tul Tul. Two youths had set upon the Tul Tul's brother and given him a hiding -- he was not very roughly handled. The Tul Tul (who has had some experience with Europeans and speaks fair Pidgin) met the patrol before its arrival at SUBDIDI and while he gave his version of the incident, did not attach much importance to it. Unfortunately the Luluai, without much European contact and no knowledge of Pidgin feared the Tul Tul had gone to give his story and that he (the Luluai) would be at a great disadvantage and would be jailed.

The Luluai thus found it convenient to make a hurried trip out to the North Coast. He was supposed to return about the time of the patrol, but it was quite obvious that he had no intention of doing so until the patrol moved from the area. Before moving, some of the elders of his family were gathered, given presents, and told that the Luluai had nothing to fear -- that the whole business was only a minor thing and had been exaggerated out of all proportion.

I feel that there will be little further trouble here.

S. M. Foley

.....
(S.M.FOLEY)

A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

APPENDIX No 2.

REPORT ON R.P.C.

PATROL REPORT GASMATA No. 1948/49

2370 Const. ANGI

This member has received a well deserved opportunity to attend the N.C.O. School at Depot. His good quiet control of the line during this patrol is indicative of his general work.

2517 Const. TOMBUI

Young and keen. Conduct and work satisfactory.

6149 Const. VONONO

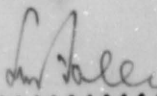
A New Ireland native on his first patrol. After completion of work inland he was left at WASUM to recover from bad legs.

3909 Const. IAWAWCCAN

A capable and reliable native.

3652 Const. GUIM

Works and behaves much better on patrol than he does on the station.


.....
(S.M. FOLEY)

A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/13/42
9



DS. 30/13
District Office,
RABAU.

3rd March 1949.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GASMATA NO.1 1948/49.
A/A. DISTRICT OFFICER, MR. S.M. FOLEY.

Enclosed herewith please find patrol report by
A/A. D. O. Mr S.M. Foley on his patrol of the Western
portion, Gasmata Sub-District.

This indicates that this area of Gasmata sub-district
is functioning in a normal manner and the native people living
a happy and contented life, with ample food supplies and
large tracts of land to assure continued supplies.

C.D. Bates
.....
(C.D. Bates)
District Officer,
New Britain District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Yasmata (New Britain) Report No. 4 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by B.B. Nicholson C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Passismanua S.D. east of AKA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 16/3/1949 to 25/3/1949

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census revision and routine admin.

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 £.....

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

KANDRIAN,
GASMATA SUB DISTRICT,
NEW BRITAIN.
27th. March, 1949. (12)

A/Assistant District Officer,
Gasmata Sub District,
New Britain.

PATROL REPORT NO. G. 4-1948/49.

REPORT OF PATROL OF VILLAGES OF PASSISMANUA SUBDIVISION
EAST OF AKA.

<u>Personnel :-</u>	B. B. NICHOLSON.	Cadet Patrol Officer.
	Sakalang.	L/Cpl. N.G.P.F. No. 4015.
	Samabian.	Const. " " 3908.
	Dimenguan.	" " " 3814.
	Mandina.	" " " 3567.
	Sek.	" " " 6144.
	Anio.	" " " 5283 B.
	Kokum.	" " " 5353 B.
	Iaguwi.	" " " 6053 PA.
	Iwawogan.	" " " 3909.

Purpose of Patrol:- (1) Amend census and issue new village books.
(2) Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol:- 16th. March, 1949 to 25th. March, 1949.
10 Days.

DIARY.

<u>DAY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES OF PATROL.</u>
1	16/3/49.	0730 - Departed Kandrian. 0800 Arrived Seilwa. Amended census and inspected village area. 0930 - Departed for Aliwo. Arrived 1000. Amended census and inspected village. 1200 - left for Pomogu. Arrived 1230. Amended census and inspected village. 1400 - Departed for Lapalam - arrived 1530. Camp made in heavy rain.
2	17/3/49.	0730 - checked census at Lapalam and inspected village. Departed for Aka 0900 - arrived 0930. Amended census and inspected village area. Arrived Au 1200 - amended census and inspected village area. Departed for Apuolo 1430. Arrived 1545 - camp made in rain.
3	18/3/49.	0730 - Amended census and inspected Apuolo village. Departed for Sanuring 1000. Arrived 1045. Amended census and inspected village. 1300 - departed for Arat. 1430 - made camp in heavy rain at Ngala, new village site of Arat.
4	19/3/49.	0700 - Amended Arat census at Ngala and inspected new village site. Departed 0800 for Asit. Crossed Palix River 0830 and arrived Asit 0930. Amended census and inspected village. 1200 - departed for Esaihi. Arrived 1300. Amended census, inspected village and made camp.
5	20/3/49.	0700 - Left Esaihi and arrived Wamilo 0845 after cutting track for the full distance. This village has not been visited before. Compiled census and inspected village and surrounding area. 1100 - Departed for Sangiap. Arrived 1330 after cutting track through thick bush. Compiled census and inspected village. Departed 1500 and arrived Siam 1600. Camp made in heavy rain.
6	21/3/49.	0630 - Amended census and inspected Siam village. 0800 - Departed for Aul. Crossed Gum River 0830. Arrived Aul 0915. Amended census, inspected village and settled shell disputes. 1000 Departed for Moya. Arrived 1030. Amended census and inspected village. 1200 - Left for Apangwal. Village deserted so moved to Molpun. Molpun also deserted. Continued to Magurien on the coast. Arrived 1800 and made camp.
7	22/3/49.	0800 - Amended census at Magurien and inspected village. Apangwal and Molpun natives were also present so checked census for both places. Carried out preliminary investigation of sorcery charge brought against the native Pisin of Moya. Remained Maguried overnight.

DIARY (continued)

<u>DAY.</u>	<u>DATE.</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES OF PATROL</u>
8	23/3/49.	0730 - Left Magurien by canoe. Arrived mouth of Palix River 0930. Continued by canoe to new village of Rereng. Compiled census and inspected village site. 1130 - Departed for Kalamlo. Arrived 1230. Census amended and village inspected. 1400 - Departed for Aviklo. Arrived 1500. Inspected village and made camp.
9	24/3/49.	0600 - Amended census at Aviklo and left by canoe for Yangbun. Arrived 0745. Amended census and inspected village. 1000 - Departed for Ganglo. Arrived 1030. Amended census and inspected village. 1200 - Departed for Kandrian. Arrived 1245.
10	25/3/49.	0800 - Left Kandrian for Alo. Arrived 0830. Amended census and inspected village and the road to Kandrian. Arrived Kandrian 1000.

INTRODUCTION : -

The area covered by this patrol comprises that section of the Passismanua Subdivision east of the village of Aka. The villages visited are scattered throughout an area of approximately 120 square miles. The most Eastern point reached by the patrol was at the coastal village of Magurien.

The country is made up of a series of low hills and there is little appreciable difference in elevation after the initial steep rise from Kandrian. It is estimated that at no point does the height above sea level exceed 1000 feet.

North of the new village site of Arat (Ngala) outcrops of limestone make walking difficult. This type of country continued to the northernmost point of the patrol.

Two main rivers, the Palix and the Oum, bisect the area. These run in parallel with approximately six miles separating them for the major portion of their journey to the coast. These rivers have their origins a few miles north of the villages of Aul and Sangiap where the patrol turned south.

Villages as far as Au were patrolled by Mr. S. M. Foley in October of 1947. Mr. C. Cavaliere patrolled all other villages except Wamilo and Sangiap in October of 1945. Some of the coastal villages were also patrolled by Mr. S.M. Foley in September 1947.

As this patrol proceeded it became increasingly evident that closer administrative attention will have to be paid to the inland villages before they can be considered to be completely under Government supervision. Conditions in these villages bear witness to the fact that the infrequent patrolling of former years is insufficient to accomplish more than a partial control.

NATIVE SITUATION AND AFFAIRS:-

As anticipated there was a slight tendency towards nervousness in those villages not in the immediate vicinity of Kandrian. The recent police action in the bordering Mimul area accounts for this feeling. In inland villages some natives who have previously lined for census ran away into the bush when word of the approach of the patrol reached them.

Reactions to the Mimul incident varied in different villages. In villages north of Kandrian to Au, the natives of which assisted in the capture of the murderers of Mr. A. L. Robinson, there was noticeable a slight feeling of fear that bush natives might make reprisals against them for the part they had played in the affair.

Villages further inland seemed more obsessed by a fear of the administration. As stated, many natives ran away into the bush and could not be located, and, as a result, the compilation of census in these villages was far from satisfactory.

The formation of the village of Wamilo was the direct result of the Mimul patrol. The natives of this village showed a remarkably friendly attitude towards the patrol - remarkable in that they have not previously been contacted and have only a vague knowledge of the Administration and its functions. It is evident that the expression of Government strength in the Mimul area has engendered a feeling that their nomadic existence in the bush was not a guarantee of safety, and that their only insurance was to form themselves into a group within the sphere of Government control. Although this village at present consists of eight or nine small temporary houses, larger permanent dwellings are under construction.

At Sangiap lack of Administration attention has resulted in the breaking up of the village group into two or more sections. This village has not been visited since pre-war and most of the natives have now returned to the bush around the heads of the Palix and Oum Rivers. The few natives found at Sangiap stated that there was no other village north of them but that houses built on garden areas were now sufficient for the needs of a comparatively large but scattered population.

The villages of Apangwal and Molpun were deserted on the arrival of the patrol, the entire population of both places having retreated to Magurien on the coast. When questioned at Magurien they stated that they were now afraid to stay in their villages due to sorcery worked against them by the native Pisin of Moya. This native was one of those who ran away into the bush before the arrival of the patrol at his village. The natives stated that Pisin had worked the sorcery against them for their part in the reprisals which followed the murder of three native constables in pre war days. These murders were committed on the Oum River in the vicinity of Moya. Seventeen of a 1945 population of sixty have died at Molpun. This fact has convinced the Molpun natives of the potency of the form of sorcery carried out by Pisin. They have now expressed a wish to combine with the village of Apangwal and erect a new village on the old site of Akinun. This ground belongs to the natives of Magurien. Natives of Magurien are quite willing to allow the settlement on their ground. The leaders of Molpun and Apangwal accompanied the patrol to Kandrian where a fuller investigation is to be made. The native Pisin had not returned to Moya when the patrol left the area. It is suggested that his apprehension would assist considerably in any investigation of the affairs of Molpun and Apangwal.

A new village is being built at Rereng, approximately two miles west of the mouth of the Palix River.

NATIVE SITUATION AND AFFAIRS (continued)

At present there are only fifteen natives at Hereng. They are headed by Karpo, former tultul of Asit village. As yet only one house has been erected but others are under construction.

The village of Arat is now being built on a new site at Ngala. Ngala is on the main inter-village track three quarters of an hour's journey to the east of Sanuring. The old village of Arat is in an isolated pocket in the hills near the Palix River. From the point of view of effective Administration, the new site is much more suitable. The move to Ngala was recommended by Patrol Officer C. Cavaliere in 1945.

The village of Sanuring has been completely rebuilt a mile west of the old site. Houses are of fairly solid construction and are a great improvement on those in the old village. Newly planted coconut and betelnut palms give the new place an air of permanency. The Tultul of Sanuring accompanied the patrol from Apulo to Kandrian and was of considerable assistance as guide and interpreter.

In general, the patrol was reasonably well received in all villages. There was no attitude of antagonism in any village and sufficient guides and carriers were readily available. It is unfortunate, but unavoidable, that the Mimul patrol has given birth to a feeling of nervousness in the minds of some natives but it is to be hoped that this will be erased by the passage of time, and more frequent friendly visits to inland villages by administration patrols.

A few minor disputes were brought forward for decision. These mainly concerned debts of gold-lip shell, one of the main means of exchange and currency throughout the area.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:-

The general health of the natives of this area is not good. A large percentage have tinea, or scabies, or both, covering large areas of their bodies. A shortage of water in many of the villages provides a reasonable excuse for the accumulations of dirt with which many of the natives are covered. Most villages have no supply of running water, but manage to fulfil their drinking requirements from depressions in the ground where rain has gathered or from hollows in the trunks of trees. There is, in such cases, no water left for washing.

Approximately two hundred patients, suffering from yaws or tropical ulcers, were sent to Kandrian for hospitalisation.

Gilio, a Native Medical Orderly stationed at Kandrian, accompanied the patrol. He is to be commended for the conscientious manner in which he carried out his duties.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Garden areas inspected throughout the patrol are of an average area of from one to three acres. Gardens are invariably well fenced. Inland, large areas of suitable ground for gardens is not plentiful and consequently crops are planted in small cleared spaces between outcrops of limestone. Taro is the staple crop. Other foods planted are ibeca, yams and pitpit.

During December and January large numbers of natives from the near-Kandrian villages were absent, acting as scouts and guides in the Mimul area. This period away from the villages has interfered somewhat in the routine of planting. In consequence, there is a shortage of food in these villages. However the natives have now made up for the loss of time and within another two months crops will have reached maturity. All plants appear to be healthy and free from disease.

Villages are reasonably well supplied with pigs. These are of a poor variety, rangy, long-nosed beasts whose condition does not improve from running wild in the bush. Their numbers appear to be increasing fairly rapidly as they are rarely killed on occasions other than those warranting some form of celebration. Pigs are held not for their food value but as a medium of exchange and an expression of wealth.

Most villages have only seven or eight fowls and these are being left to breed. Each also has its quota of mangy, underfed dogs.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:-

One claim only for compensation for war damage compensation was recorded. This was received in the village of Magurien and is for an amount of £1-13-0.

MISSIONS:-

There is only one mission (Roman Catholic) in the area patrolled. This is situated at Turuk, approximately half a mile from the Sub-District headquarters at Kandrian. Rev. Fr. V. Kopunec is in charge.

The Mission influence is most noticeable in the coastal and near coastal villages. Natives of inland villages lay claim to no denomination.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

From Mandrian north to Lu and thence east to Sanuring a good road makes walking easy. Some few sections of the road are in need of attention, notably that portion between Pomogu and Lapalam. Some system of drainage will be necessary in this sector as even moderately heavy rains reduce it to little more than a quagmire.

From Sanuring the quality of the road deteriorates rapidly until it becomes little more than a rough native trail. This track leads to the Palix River and thence to Asit. On the arrival of the patrol at the river crossing a rough bridge was thrown across. There is no permanent bridge, and it would be difficult to erect one. Heavy rains to the north cause such an increase in the flow of water that anything but an extremely heavy structure would be useless. At the time the crossing was made the depth of water was no more than four or five feet but water erosion on the limestone banks of the river show that this at times increases to fifteen feet.

From the Palix River and thence to Estiki the road is almost completely overgrown.

A newly cleared track leads to the new village of Samilo, but from there to Sanglap and Siam it was necessary for the patrol to cut its own track through the bush. A good road leads from Siam to the Oum River, but from here to Boka it was once more necessary for the patrol to cut a track.

There is no bridge across the Oum River or its tributaries but the water is shallow and the crossings occasioned no difficulty.

The road from Boka to Moya has evidently had no attention for some considerable time. From Moya, a rough, muddy track leads through the villages of Apangwal and Molpun to the coast at Magurien.

Between Molpun and Magurien heavy trees were blown across the track by a hurricane some time ago. No attempt has been made to remove these and indeed it would prove a major task to do so.

From Magurien the patrol proceeded by canoe back to Mandrian so little information is available on the condition of the coastal road. Police reports state that this road is almost completely overgrown as far as the village of Molamlo.

The roads running the length of the islands of Aviklo, Bugi and Genglo are in good condition. Recent activities on the islands has resulted in a great improvement.

At all villages visited instructions were given for all connecting roads to be improved. The division of work on roads is the result of a long standing agreement between villages. It is to be hoped that, shortly, the badly needed clearing and widening of roads may be commenced in order that the work may be completed before the onset of the wet South East season. For the convenience of future patrols it is hoped that the instructions will be heeded, particularly with regard to the roads between inland villages. Here the stony nature of the country excludes the possibility of wide roads but there is plenty of room for improvement of the existing tracks.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

The position of Luluai in all villages is occupied by the traditional headman except in those cases where a record of imprisonment or collaboration makes his appointment of no administrative value. The selection of Tultuls has necessarily been confined to those with sufficient knowledge of Pigin English to act as interpreters for visiting officials. Where possible those elected have some degree of traditional authority. Village officials in the area patrolled appear to have little conception of the duties entailed by their appointment, and some considerable time was spent during the patrol in explanation of their function.

The smaller villages do not appear to warrant the appointment of a Tultul, although without one, it would be necessary for an interpreter to accompany the patrol throughout the area.

The Tultul of Irat died some time ago, and, if another official is to be appointed, the native Silangi is recommended. Silangi is at present the Medical Tultul but no other candidate for the vacant position is available.

The Tultul of Asit, Kargo, has migrated to the coast. The native Melo is recommended to succeed him. Kargo formerly acted as Tultul for both Asit and Esaihi. The native Pasai is recommended for the position vacant in Esaihi. This native was recommended by Patrol Officer C. Cavaliere in 1945, but the appointment has not yet been made.

No native of the new village of Wamilo can speak Pigin English, so it would seem advisable for the Tultul of Esaihi to accompany any future patrols of the area. The native Omo of Wamilo appears to be the traditional leader among the group, so, if an appointment of Luluai is to be made, it is recommended that he hold the position.

The pre war Luluai of Sangiap is now dead and the natives of this village have now scattered into the bush. Of the few natives now living at Sangiap Lungi appears to be the leader.

The Tultul of Siam, Pamsili, is at present an indentured labourer on Kapkap Plantation, New Britain.

The Luluai of Moya died some time ago and there has been no new appointment made. The natives of the village are of the opinion that Makpua should hold the position.

The Luluai of Molpun is also dead. However no recommendation can be made until the affairs of Molpun and Apangwal, as described previously, are settled.

Asit, the Tultul of Aviklo, after two terms of imprisonment, does not appear to be suitable for the position.

EDUCATION:-

There are only two schools in the area patrolled. One is on Aviklo Island and caters only for the children of this village. A Catechist of the Roman Catholic Mission is in charge. The other school is at Turuk Mission station and here also a Catechist is in charge of the education of the children of nearby villages. There is no Government school in the area, or, for that matter, in the entire Sub District. The two schools operating at present cannot possibly attend to the educational needs of more than a small percentage of the people in the area.

Unfortunately there is no native in the Sub-Division capable of performing the duties of a teacher. Is the shortage of native teachers in other areas too acute to allow the posting of one to Kandrian?

CENSUS:-

In the twenty five villages visited by the patrol a total of 1552 names were recorded.

In some villages the compilation of census was not completely satisfactory. This applies particularly to the northern villages of Wamilo, Sangiap and Boka. Many natives from these villages are living in small bush houses around their garden areas, using the villages only as meeting places for their infrequent contacts with coastal natives.

The village of Wamilo has not been visited previously by Administration personnel. A total of 60 names were recorded here.

At Sangiap, reports were received of a fairly large number of natives living around the heads of the Palix and Oum Rivers. These natives have had no contact with Europeans.

In other inland villages many natives, who were put on census in former years, ran away into the bush when word of the approach of the patrol reached them. It is estimated that no more than 70% of the natives of the inland area have been included in the census figures of this or any previous patrol.

In all villages but one, the number of births closely approximates the number of deaths. The exception is the village of Molpun where, since the last census in 1945, there have been four births and seventeen deaths. The cause of the high number of deaths in this village could not be ascertained.

Figures of migrations from village to village within the sub division are not high. Numbers of migrations from or to villages of other subdivisions are negligible.

For detailed census figures see Patrol Report Cover.

RECRUITING:-

Percentages of able bodied males absent at work from each village are here listed. Village officials have not been included in the figures for able bodied males except in the case of the village of Siam where the Tultul is at present an indentured labourer.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>A/B MALES</u>	<u>% ABSENT AT WORK.</u>
Seilwa	16	25%
Aliwo	20	25%
Pomogu	13	--
Au	33	36%
Aka	13	15%
Lapalam	20	10%
Apuolo	25	36%
Sanuring	17	29%
Esaili	27	15%
Asit	17	18%
Arat	10	10%
Wamilo	20	--
Sangiap	6	--
Magurien	10	50%
Moya	21	48%
Molpun	14	50%
Boka	11	18%
Apangwal	9	22%
Siam	19	52%
Kalamlo	16	12%
Alo	25	26%
Ganglo	24	12%
Yangbur	42	19%
Aviklo	51	47%

RECRUITING (continued)

It is not anticipated that any great harm will result from the high percentage of able bodied males of Aviklo village who are away at work. The greater percentage of these are employed on Aliwo Plantation which is only a mile from the village. These natives are able to take some part in the routine of village life.

Other high percentages need no comment.

HOUSING:-

As the distance from Kandrian increases the type of houses deteriorates. Except in rare cases, houses are built at ground level. In all villages as far as Sanuring house walls are of hand hewn planks nailed or lashed to bush timber uprights. Cane leaf is the local thatching material and this is laid so thinly that in many cases houses are far from weatherproof.

In all villages from Sanuring to Molpun houses are of an extremely primitive design; small, low dwellings with leaking roofs and dirty interiors. Walls are of uneven lengths of saplings laid parallel to the ground and held in place by a few short uprights. Cane leaf is also used here for roofs, and if laid with care would provide adequate protection. However in 90% of houses light shows through the many gaps in the roofs where the cane leaf has rotted away.

At Sangiap there is only one house, a long, low dwelling, far from weatherproof. At Apangwal and Molpun the houses are particularly bad, most of them being on the point of collapse. However, as mentioned previously, the natives of these two villages have expressed their intention to combine and build a new village on the coast.

In coastal villages houses are in need of immediate attention in preparation for the heavy rains of the South East season. The villages on the islands of Ganglo, Bugi and Aviklo have recently been repaired but in most cases new roofing material is still needed. Canoes have already departed for the Asepsep and Abungi area to procure sago palm leaf for this purpose.

It will be difficult for the houses in inland villages to be improved to any great extent. Limbom is available but little else. Knives and axes are extremely rare so at present there is no possibility of the natives adopting the idea of hewn planks as used in the near coastal villages. Nails are unprocureable.

All villages were instructed to carry out any improvements within their means, and the possible methods of improvement were pointed out.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION:-

Actual village areas were, in the majority of cases, clean and tidy. However it was evident that the bush in the immediate vicinity of houses is considered a convenient and effective means of rubbish disposal. The natives of the area have no conception of the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation. In all villages some instruction was given in this subject. However it is considered that a more intensive program of supervision will be necessary before any appreciable improvement in conditions will be evident.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION (continued)

Only four villages had obeyed instructions issued by previous patrols re the construction of pit latrines. The natives' poor conception of what is required is apparent. The pits for these latrines were on no occasion of a greater depth than five feet, and no shelter had been erected. In addition, there is no evidence that these latrines have ever been used.

It is not considered necessary for coastal villages to build latrines as the sea provides a sufficiently efficient repository for excreta. However the need is of some urgency in inland villages. In these, excreta was seen on the borders of roads and often within a few yards of houses. It needs little imagination to visualise the eventual effect of this practice. The presence of large numbers of flies, which are provided with such excellent breeding grounds, must sooner or later result in an outbreak of dysentery in inland villages.

It is hoped that some heed will be taken of instructions issued by this patrol, but it is realised that frequent checks on conditions will be necessary before the use of latrines and the effective disposal of rubbish will become normal functions of village life.

CONCLUSION:-

In conclusion, it must be emphasised that more frequent visits by Administration personnel will be necessary before any improvement in the condition of villages of this sub division will be apparent. It is realised that the shortage of both District Services and Public Health Departments staff at present excludes the possibility of more than two patrols per year through this area. However the need for frequent patrolling is obvious. Conditions, as described, are such that only frequent patrolling can bring about any appreciable result. The natives of this area are amongst the most primitive in New Britain. Such being the case they badly need the closer attention recommended.

B. B. Nicholson
.....
B. B. NICHOLSON.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Attached:-

- Appendix "A" - Map.
- Appendix "B" - Report on Police.

(1)

APPENDIX " B "

REPORT ON POLICE.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name.</u>	
4015	L/Cpl.	Sakalang.	A reliable N.C.O. experienced in bush work.
3908	Const.	Samabian.	An efficient though inconspicuous worker.
3814	"	Dimenguan.	Of no particular merit.
3567	"	Mandina.	A steady reliable type somewhat above the average in ability.
6144	"	Sek .	Keen but handicapped by a slight deafness.
5286 B.	"	Anio.	Average.
5333 B.	"	Kokum.	Young and keen but without much experience. At all times worked to the best of his ability.
6053 PA.	"	Iaguwi.	A keen, efficient worker, above the average in ability.
3909	"	Iwawogan.	An old constable, quiet and reliable.

.....
B. B. NICHOLSON.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

DS 30/13/43. G. 301v



Sub District Office
Kendrian
GASMATA SUB DISTRICT

1 April 1949

District Officer
R A B A U L.

PATROL REPORT G. J - 19/48-49

This report by Mr. B.B.Nicholson, P.O.
is submitted with the following comments.

NATIVE SITUATION

The nervousness mentioned by Mr. Nicholson is to be expected. It is not evident amongst the people who were contacted by the MIMUL patrol, but the people living on bordering areas who received an exaggerated account of the patrols strength and authority.

The leaders of the MOLPUN-APONGWAL group have appeared here. Little will be gained by their migration to the beach. A village such as suggested for AKINUM, founded by bush people on a beach site belonging to beach people would have little chance of permanency. The matter is being given the closest attention. The applicants have returned to their own areas to bring the older men and the men of MACURIAN to a meeting here.

The native PISIN has been apprehended and is now on the station. Unless very definite charges are laid against PISIN during the proposed meeting, it is not intended to enhance his reputation as a sorcerer by holding him on the station.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

Recent supply of pigs from the Stock Farm Rabaul will bring an improvement to local pigs.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

It is recommended that SILANGI remain the M.T.T. of ARAT. In a village of only 47 people I think the M.T.T. more useful than a Tultul.

PEMSILI, former Tultul of ASIAM, resigned his office before recruitment.

Recommendations made by Mr. Nicholson for your approval, please.

EDUCATION.

My letter G.37/4 of 7 March refers. The figures obtained by Mr. Nicholson will be incorporated in the survey of recruitment now being conducted throughout the ARAWI. Recommendations will be made with this report. Meantime recruiting will be restricted in most villages of eastern Passismanua.

CONCLUSION.

A competent report by an observant officer.

.....
(S.M.FOLEY)
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT G. 4 10/23

3



SCALE 1 INCH = 4 MILES

ROUTE OF PATROL TRIP



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CASIMATA (NEW BRITAIN) Report No. 5 OF 48/49

Patrol Conducted by S.M. FOLEY A/ADO

Area Patrolled ARAWA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 23/4/1949 to 30/4/1949

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS 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 £.....

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW BRITAIN

(9)

G. 30/2.



Sub District Office
Kandrian
GASMATA SUB DISTRICT

26 May 1949.

District Officer,
R A B A U L.

PATROL REPORT - GASMATA No. G. 548/49

ARAWA SUB-DIVISION

BY S. M. FOLEY - A/ADG

- PERSONNEL : S. M. FOLEY - A/ADO
2517 Const. TOMBUI
3853 Const. MUSIAP
- DURATION : 23 April 1949 to 30 April 1949
- LAST PATROL : District Services - S. M. FOLEY A/ADO Sept 48
Medical - Unknown
- OBJECTS : (1) Revision of census and issue of new
village books
(2) General administrative duties
- APPENDICES : 1. Report on N.G.P.F.
2. Report on complaint at MAKLO
3. Native Labour figures
4. Map
-

8

DIARY

SATURDAY 23.4.49

Sailed 6.30 a.m. on M.V. "Eros" from Kandrian. Arrived off the mouth of the PULIE River at 9 a.m. and then proceeded up river as far as navigable. Returned to the open sea at 12 noon and anchored at WAKO at 1 p.m. WAKO lined and censused, and minor administrative matters attended to up till 5 p.m. Anchored at KUMBUM for the night.

SUNDAY 24.4.49

Lined and censused KUMBUM at 8 a.m. At KUMBUM met His Lordship, the Bishop of Melanesia. He is on an inspection of Anglican outstations from his headquarters in the Solomons. Some discussion of local matters. Sailed from KUMBUM at noon and anchored at MAKLO at 1 p.m. MAKLO lined and censused and new book issued. Here heard of a complaint regarding the erection of a Catholic church at MAKLO. Crossed to KAPTIMATI later in the afternoon, and spent the night there.

MONDAY 25.4.49

Sailed from KAPTIMATI at first light, and proceeded westward along the coast to RUNGLO. Anchored here at 9 a.m. Village business completed at 12 noon, and so went on to MOLO arriving there half an hour later. Spent most of the afternoon there but because of poor anchorage left in time to get to SAURIN just on dark.

TUESDAY 26.4.49

Lined and censused SAURIN and heard opinions on the proposed return of YONGPON natives to their own peninsula opposite SAURIN. Sailed from SAURIN at noon, and proceeded to the mouth of the OMOI River. Disembarked into canoes waiting there, and travelled up river for several miles to the small village of OMOI. Remainder of the afternoon spent here, and moved to a better anchorage at MIELELEK at dark.

WEDNESDAY 27.4.49

Lined and censused MIELELEK -- new book issued and minor court cases heard. Sailed from MIELELEK at noon and anchored at KUMBUM about 1.30 p.m. During the afternoon heard further evidence of the MAKLO complaint.

THURSDAY 28.4.49

Day spent at PILELO lining the adjacent villages of PALIGMATI and WINGURU-WABMATI.

FRIDAY 29.4.49

Left PILELO at 7 a.m. and crossed to DIMGALU - about half an hour by sea. Lined and censused DIMGALU and then rounded the point to MESELIA - LUPON. Spent the rest of the day here attending to routine matters, house and garden inspection. Returned to PILELO at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY 30.4.49.

Decision given on the MAKLO complaint, and gathered Luluais addressed concerning progress etc. since my previous patrol seven months before. Departed from PILELO at 2 p.m. and anchored at Kandrian at 5.30 p.m.

7

INTRODUCTORY.

This patrol was conducted as a follow-up on my more extensive patrol of this area during September last year. Provision of the trawler "Eros" enabled the patrol to be shortened considerably, though the time spent in villages was if anything longer than on normal patrol. The long canoe stages necessary along the western section of the coast adds days to a patrol. All villages except OMCI are accessible by launch or trawler, although some care is necessary on the in-shore approaches to villages.

All villages were warned in advance of the patrol. In fact, most were given the approximate times of arrival in villages. Little delay was experienced.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

In this particular regard there is a clear evidence of the progress of the Arawe as against other sectors of this Sub-District.

Housing generally is excellent. PALIGNATI village has some of the most solid and decorative native style houses the writer has seen in New Britain. The up-rights are mangrove, and the houses have weatherboard exteriors and plank flooring. The house of the Luluai, RERI, displays an almost lifesize crocodile spreading about 7 feet across the side of the house. Most of the houses are double storied, the lower section being used as a storeroom for fishing and pig nets, and also as a refuge for the women during their menstrual periods. They do not enter the house or play any part in preparation of meals during this time.

Houses of the Western Arawe, RUNGLO and MOLO particularly, are not up to Arawe standard, but are comparable with other sectors. The RUNGLO people seem to spend too much time between their village and the IPNI to be able to maintain a good village. However, they visit the inner Arawe a great deal, and already there is evidence that they are following the lead and incorporating some of the ideas seen there into their own houses.

Natives of the pre-war village of YONGPON stated that they were considering returning to that site. Since the war they have been living with the SAURIN people, and the present village book records both villages as a single unit. The YONGPON people have maintained gardens on their own peninsula, and I think would be well advised to make the move and set up their own village. There is little in favour of remaining in the joint village. When decided, they will advise this office.

HEALTH.

All villages visited are sited on or near the beach. Consequently hygiene is good. Flies are not prevalent except in coconut groves where natives have been cutting copra. Natives were advised to keep their small copra dryers out of village areas, and where possible to build them on the small island groves.

6

HEALTH. (continued)

Few sores were seen. Although there has not been a Government medical patrol to the ITNI since A. N. G. A. U. moved from KUMBUM the natives have not been neglected. The Catholic Mission at PILELO has established a small hospital on PILELO Island, and it is now staffed by two Dutch nursing sisters. The Father in charge of the mission recently acquired a launch, and so the Sisters are able to move up and down the coast giving treatments regularly. Without this assistance the Arawe people would be in a difficult position. From May to November heavy seas and South East Winds make a canoe trip across the 36 mile open stretch from Arawe to Kandrian a very hazardous undertaking.

The Medical Tultuls seem to be keen, and are in most cases reasonably competent. Six of them returned with the patrol to secure further medicines from the Native Hospital.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Detailed in the jacket cover are the complete census figures for all villages of the Arawe Sub-Division. In all cases the new type village books have been issued, and are now in possession of the Lulusais.

Investigation of statistics shows little change in the seven months since my last census. In total there has been an increase of 19 in 1,689 people. The improvement may be seen in the ratio of births over deaths. The census of September 1948 showed a 21% birth advantage (92 births to 76 deaths). In the period under review there were 34 births against 18 deaths -- an advantage of 83%.

Current birth rates from September 1948 to the date of this report work out at 34.89 births per 1,000 persons for a twelve month period.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Generally they are good throughout this area. Most have had long practice at preparation for patrols. They hold authority.

Some of the Lulusais are approaching retirement, in particular RERI of PALIGMATI, SIPUL of KAUPTIMATI, and DOGOLEL of WAKO. However it is not expected that there will be recommendations for further appointments. It is hoped to use their authority and personality to institute village councils.

Amongst the others few call for particular comment. BLANGE O, the tentative appointee at KUMBUM in succession to KAGUM, has handled village affairs capably, as has SAKAIL, the nominee at SAURIN.

The establishment of the new village at YONGPON will be under the direction of the son of the former Lulusai AULO of YONGPON, and it seems as though he will automatically become Lulusai. However no recommendation will be made until after the setting up of the village.

50

NATIVE LABOUR.

Recruiting figures are contained within the census statistics on the jacket cover.

Two villages have been badly over-recruited - MESSELIA and LUPON. In a labour potential of 22 men at MESSELIA 12 are absent at work. At LUPON 14 of a labour potential of 20 are away from the village. The majority are employed at Kokopo. Notices prohibiting further recruiting in these villages were given to the Luluais to hold until your confirmation has been received.

The whole position regarding recruiting from these areas is unsatisfactory. In most cases over-recruitment is discovered during routine patrols and possibly months after the departure of the labourers. Since recruiters are not obliged to notify the Sub-District Office of their presence in the Sub-District few of them do so. The labourers are taken direct to Rabaul or Kokopo for indenture.

In discussion with Arawe Luluais the following plan was put forward. Broadly it follows a plan used by some A.N.G.A.U. officers with success.

In the first instance the censusing officer will have declared the labour potential of the village. Then, taking into consideration village labour requirements and other local factors, he would estimate the maximum number of labourers who should be absent from the village at any one time. This figure would be known to the Luluai and the people and they would then police it.

The Luluais greatest complaint was that they did not know where they stood with regard to recruiting. On one hand they had been told that they could not interfere with the liberties of the younger men, who could go to work if they so desired. On the other hand they could not sit back and see the whole village labour force go off to work and be able to do nothing about it until the arrival of a patrol. The idea of a maximum number gave them and all the older men something definite to work on. This maximum number could be raised or lowered as conditions warranted.

Where the maximum had been exceeded the Luluai could then bring his village book to the nearest officer and list the absentees. Action would be taken to temporarily close the village to recruiting until the return of an excess number. Such a scheme would satisfy the village elders, save much friction in the village at the time of the recruiters arrival, and keep the supervising officer duly informed on the state of recruiting at any one time. Further, these maximums could be publicly displayed at Labour Offices in Rabaul and Kokopo for perusal by planters and recruiters.

Listed in Appendix No 3 are the considered allowable maximums of absentees from Arawe villages. These figures are based on a maximum of 33% of able labour being absent at one time. There are quite a number of young men in the Arawe ready to go to work. They have no opportunity for local employment. Their villages are well established and their rehabilitation complete. It is realised that this figure of 33% is high, but under the circumstances not excessive. Percentages for other sectors are to be fixed according to local conditions.

Your comments would be appreciated.

S. M. Foley
.....
(S. M. FOLEY)

A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

PATROL REPORT - GASMATA No. 48/49

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT ON N.G.P.F.

2517 Const. TOMBUI - A useful member with good
experience in this Sub-District.

3853 Const. MUSIAP - One of the better youngsters in
this detachment. Conscientious
and dependable.

S. M. Foley

(S. M. FOLEY)
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Reference has been made in the diary to a complaint concerning the erection of a Catholic church at MAKLO.

The Father in charge of the Catholic Mission at PILELO had built a small church at MAKLO some months previously. This was done at the invitation of the Catholic people at MAKLO. This action was resented by the majority of this village, for MAKLO has long been regarded as an Anglican centre.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Melanesia, was visiting the area at that time - in fact the matter was first advanced by His Lordship together with the resident Anglican minister of KUMBUM. It was explained that action could be taken only after native complaint, and that an examination of the case must necessarily be confined to native right and privilege. His Lordship agreed.

Upon arrival at MAKLO the complaint was received. It concerned the site of the church. One faction (Anglican) claimed that SUPUL, Iuluai of KAUPTIMATI, had the real claim to the block. Others claimed that the ground belonged to IOMSA of PILELO, who had given the Father permission to build on it. IOMSA's claim was argued through his mother and her parents, who were originally from MAKLO. Ownership of land within village limits by persons residing in other villages is not uncommon in the Arawe.

After hearing the various arguments, it was obvious that even the claimants did not have the complete details of the history of the land. A meeting was called of all interested parties, and the elders of KUMBUM, MAKLO, and PILELO were invited to give the historical background. At the outset the meeting was addressed by the writer, and the participants were warned that the subject concerned ownership of a single block of land and not the differences of rival religious groups.

Decision was not reached until late afternoon. It was agreed that while IOMSA had some claim to land on MAKLO island, his right did not extend to this particular block. SUPUL had equal if not more authority over this land and he had had the actual control of the block for a number of years. Accordingly SUPUL was given the right to the ground -- and he immediately stated that he did not want the church there. This was communicated to the Father, and arrangements were made to dismantle and remove the church.

Despite this decision it is obvious that as soon as the Catholics could define ownership of any land on MAKLO they could invite the Father to re-establish the church.

(2)

In conversation with the Father this was discussed, and it was pointed out that this would bring further outcry from the Anglicans and would cause unending disturbance and enmity in the village. Since in a population of 59 there are only 6 Catholics in MAKLO the matter was being taken out of all proportion. The Father then stated that he would not make further effort to open a church there until he had a real invitation from the people.

The minister at KUMBUM was notified of this, and upon the departure of the patrol the matter seemed to have been amicably settled.

This subject has been taken in some detail. It is felt that although this is the first postwar instance of religious difference actually entering the villages, there has been a history of bitter argument and rivalry between the Missions. This has unfortunate repercussions amongst the Arawe people, and has tended to break a related group into rival segments.

S. M. Foley

.....
(S. M. FOLEY)
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

1

NATIVE LABOUR.

PROPOSED MAXIMUM ABSENTEES - ARAWE SUB-DIVISION

WAKO	-	9
MESSELIA	-	7
LUPON	-	6
DIMGALU	-	7
PALIGMATI	-	10
WINGURU	-	12
KUMBUM	-	11
MAKLO	-	3
KAUPTIMATI	-	5
OMOI	-	5
MIELELIK	-	3
SAURIN	-	9
MOLO	-	3
RUNGLO	-	4
		<hr/>
		94
		<hr/>

S.M. Foley

.....
(S. M. FOLEY)
A/ASSISTANT DI STRICT OFFICER

30/12/45
30/13/45
10

1

0

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.



D.S.30/1/3-66
District Officer,
RABAUL.

27th June 1949.

Director of District
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT G.5-48/49 -
S. M. FOLEY, A.D.O.

The accompanying report from Mr. A/Assistant
District Officer Foley was of a routine nature.

His comments on the labour situation are
interesting.

I am going into the question of recruiting
with Mr. Foley to see if it be necessary to close certain
areas which may be over-recruited.

W. G. Sanson

(W. G. Sanson)
District Officer,
New Britain District.

DS.30-13-45. (11)

6th July, 1949.

The Director of Native Labour,
PORT MORESBY.

GASMATA PATROL REPORT No. 5. 48/49.

Above report is referred and your comments and
advice in regard to the Native Labour question raised
therein will be appreciated.

J. W. Jones
(J. W. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GASMATA (NEW BRITAIN) Report No. 7 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by B.S. NICHOLSON a/p.o.

Area Patrolled MELKOI, MAMUSI AND COASTAL MENGEN.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 8/5/49 to 11/6/49

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, ROUTINE AND WAR DAMAGE.

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 £.....

26/13

POLICE POST, (14)
POMIO,
GASMATA SUB DIST.,
NEW BRITAIN.
11th. July, 1949

A/Assistant District Officer,
Gasmata Sub District,
New Britain.

PATROL REPORT NO. G 7 1948/1949.

Area Patrolled:-

Patrol of Melkoi and Mamusi Subdivisions and coastal Mengen Subdivision villages from Mau'una to Pomio Police Post.

Object of Patrol:-

- (1) Census amendment and issue of new village books.
- (2) Routine Administration.
- (3) Recording of War Damage Compensation claims.
- (4) Payment of approved War Damage Compensation claims in villages of the Melkoi Subdivision.

Duration of Patrol:-

Patrol departed Pomio Sunday 8th. May, 1949.
Patrol returned Pomio Saturday 11th. June, 1949.

Duration - 35 days.

Personnel:-

B. B. Nicholson	A/Patrol Officer.
L/Cpl. Sekalang	N. G. P. F.
Const. Ninbi	N. G. P. F.
Const. Iagui	N. G. P. F.
Const. Nuba	N. G. P. F.
Const. Kunjabari	N. G. P. F.
Const. Bembian	N. G. P. F.
Const. Gamba	N. G. P. F.
Const. Anton	N. G. P. F.
Const. Kaki	N. G. P. F.
Const. Wawut	N. G. P. F.

Previous Patrols:-

Melkoi Subdivision - S. M. Foley, Patrol Officer
S. T. Rohde, C/Patrol Officer
June 1947.

Mamusi Subdivision - Capt. J. Reid.
December 1944
April, 1945.
J. Robinson, E.M.A.
March, 1948.

Mengen Subdivision - J. K. Dowling, Patrol Officer.
November, 1947.
J. Robinson, E.M.A.
February, 1948.

Diary:-

<u>Day.</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Activities of Patrol.</u>
1	8.5. 49.	Departed Fomio Police Post 1300 per M.V. "Eros". Visited Cutarp Ptn. Waterfall Bay. Departed 1440 for Wunung Ptn. Arrived 1640. Anchored overnight.
2	9.5. 49.	Departed Wunung Ptn. 0730. Arrived Awul 1230. Unloaded cargo and set up camp. Held conference with village officials.
3	10.5. 49.	0730 Amended Census and inspected village at Meleton. 1000 - Amended census and inspected village at Awul. 1330 - Amended census and inspected village of Inahele. Inspected garden areas of the three villages.
4	11.5. 49.	0800 - Held conference with village officials of Awul, Meleton, Inahele and Massau. 1200 - Visited Mission station at the mouth of Kabu River.
5	12.5. 49.	Waited at Awul for M.V. "Teresa" on instructions from A/A.D.O.. Supervised housing repairs and hygiene improvements at Awul, Inahele and Meleton.
6	13.5. 49.	0800 - Departed Meleton for Ruakana. Amended census and inspected village. Supervised hygiene work. Returned Meleton 1600.
7	14.5. 49.	Heavy rain delayed patrol. 1100 - Departed for Bolbollo. Arrived 1200. Inspected village and amended census. Remained in village to 1600 supervising housing repairs. Returned Meleton.
8	15.5. 49.	0730 - Departed Meleton for Tavallo. Arrived 0930. Amended census and inspected village and gardens. Returned Meleton 1400. M.V. "Teresa" arrived Awul 1600 and anchored overnight.
9	16.5. 49.	0800 - Departed Meleton for Aiyukletina. Arrived 1000. Amended census, inspected village and gardens. Returned Awul 1600.
10	17.5. 49.	0830 - Departed Meleton for Meninga. Arrived 1015. Amended census and inspected village. Departed 1300 for Massau. Arrived 1315. Amended census and inspected village and gardens. Remained overnight.
11	18.5. 49.	Departed Massau 0730. Four police departed for Ponom with cargo to await my arrival. Patrol arrived Sahalil 0830. Amended census and inspected village. 1030 - Departed for Maihuna. Crossed Melkoi River 1100. Arrived Maihuna 1130. Amended census and inspected village. 1230 - Departed for Meingi. Arrived 1300. Amended census and inspected village. Arrived Rano Ptn. 1400. Departed for Atu 1600. Arrived 1645. Amended census and inspected village. Camped overnight.
12	19.5. 49.	Departed Atu 0800. Arrived Kangilons 0915. Amended census and inspected village and gardens. Departed 1500, returned to Atu and camped overnight.

pu

(9)

(12)

Diary (Con't)

<u>DAY</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Activities of Patrol.</u>
13	20.5.49.	Departed Atu 0800. Arrived Hangifua Massau 1100. Held conference with Paramount Luluai and all beach village officials. Remained at Massau overnight.
14	21.5.49.	Departed Massau 0800. Arrived Koratul 0915. Amended census and inspected village and gardens. Departed 1130. Arrived Ponum 1330. Amended census, inspected village and gardens. Remained overnight.
15	22.5.49.	Departed Ponum 0730. Arrived Watingtilinga 0915. Amended census and inspected village. Departed 1100. Arrived Pahuna 1145. Delayed by rain. Amended census and inspected village. Departed 1500. Arrived Kabu 1545. Amended census and inspected village. Camped overnight.
16	23.5.49	Delayed at Kabu by rain. Departed 1130. Arrived Ponum 1445 and camped overnight.
17	24.5.49.	0800 - Departed Ponum. Arrived Raulili 0845. Amended census, paid war damage claims and inspected village. Departed 1030. Arrived Kenninga 1115. Amended census, inspected village and gardens and paid war damage claims. 1330 - Departed for Meis (Pupulia). Arrived 1445. Amended census, inspected village. 1645 returned to Kenninga and camped overnight.
18	25.5.49.	Departed Kenninga 0730. Arrived Kaharu 1000. Amended census and inspected village. 1115 - Departed Kaharu for Matawan. Arrived 1200. Amended census and inspected village. 1430 - Departed for Kaubi. Arrived 1515. Amended census and inspected village. Camped at Kaubi. War Damage Compensation Claims paid in all villages.
19	26.5.49.	Departed Kaubi 0800. Crossed Melkoi River 0830. Arrived Gnalsla 1000. Amended census and inspected village. Departed 1130. Arrived Malmalu 1630. Amended census and camped.
20	27.5.49	Inspected Malmalu village. Departed 0830. Arrived Morolona 1130. Amended census and inspected village. Departed 1245. Arrived Kinsena 1330. Amended census, inspected village and recorded war damage claims. Stayed overnight.
21	28.5.49.	Departed Kinsena 0730. Arrived Au'una 0915. Amended census inspected village and gardens. Arrived Pelin 1130. Amended census and inspected village. Departed 1330. Arrived Mapuna 1415. Amended census and inspected village. War Damage Claims recorded in all villages. Camped overnight.
22	29.5.49.	Delayed by heavy rain. Departed Mapuna 1100. Arrived Kaitoto 1445. Amended census, inspected village and recorded war damage claims. Rain made further progress impossible so camped Kaitoto overnight.

Diary (Con't).

<u>Day.</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Activities of Patrol.</u>
23	30.5.49.	0730 - Left Kaitoto in rain. Arrived Maluba R. 1030. Arrived Lomelelepene 1130. Amended census, inspected village and recorded war damage claims. Departed 1330. Returned Kaitoto 1700. Remained overnight.
24	31.5.49.	Remained at Kaitoto. Rest day.
25	1.6.49.	0730- Departed Kaitoto. Crossed Torlu R. 0815. Amended census Mau and Matavang villages. 1130 departed and arrived Kapang 1215. Amended census for Kapang and Yelalona villages. Recorded War Damage claims in all villages. 1530 - departed for Pokapuna. Arrived in rain 1630. Camped.
26	2.6.49.	Amended census and recorded war damage claims for Pokapuna, Billi and Paka at Pokapuna. Departed 1100 and arrived Sanipuna 1200. Amended census and inspected village. 1400- departed for Viosapuna. Arrived 1420. Amended census and recorded war damage claims. Camped.
27	3.6.49.	0800 - Departed Viosapuna. Arrived Meresi 0830. Amended census and inspected village. Departed 1030 for Paliawulu. Arrived 1400. Amended census, inspected village, recorded war damage.
28	4.6.49.	0800 - Departed Paliawulu in rain. 1000 - arrived Serunguna. Amended census, inspected village and recorded war damage. Natives of Maraken appeared for census at Serunguna. Camped overnight.
29	5.6.49	Departed Serunguna 0800. Arrived Mau'una on the coast 1330. Amended census, recorded war damage claims and inspected village. Camped overnight.
30	6.6.49	Departed Mau'una 0730. Arrived Kangilona 1130. Paid War Damage Claims. Arrived Atu 1345. Paid War Damage claims and camped overnight.
31	7.6.49	War Damage Claims paid at Meingi, Maihuna and Sahalil. Returned Atu 1700. Camped overnight.
32	8.6.49	Departed Atu 0700. Crossed Torlu R. 1000. Arrived Mau'una 1100. Departed 1230 for Lau. Amended census, recorded war damage claims and inspected village. Departed 1530. Arrived Bairiman 1800. Camped overnight.
33	9.6.49	Amended census etc. Bairiman. Heavy rain. 1030 arrived Bindapuna. Amended census etc. Departed 1200. Visited Drina Ptn. Arrived Kaiton 1500. Amended census, recorded war damage claims and inspected village. Remained overnight.
34	10.6.49	Departed Kaiton 0600. Heavy rain. Arrived Tatong Pal 0700. Amended census, inspected village and recorded war damage claims. Departed 1000. Arrived Manginuna 1100. Amended census, inspected village recorded war damage claims. Departed 1300. Visited Palmalpal & Wunung Ptns.
35	10.6.49	Returned to Pomio Police Post by canoe. Arrived 1200.

Introduction:-

Due to the imminence of the South East season and the threat of flooded rivers this patrol was necessarily of a somewhat hurried nature. At the time of the departure of the patrol from the area the Melkoi, Maluba and Torlu Rivers were impassable and continuous heavy rains impeded progress.

The Melkoi Subdivision comprises those villages situated between the Tavalu and Melkoi Rivers, with Gnalala and Malmalu, east of the Melkoi River, the bi-lingual points of contact with the Mamusi Subdivision. The Mamusi area is divided into sections known as the No. 1 and No. 2 Mamusi by the Torlu River, but the division seems geographical only, common language and customs prevailing in both sections. The easternmost point of the Mamusi Subdivision is the coastal village of Mau'una. From here to Pomio the natives speak the Mengen dialect.

The highest point reached by the patrol was 4700 feet, on the road between Malmalu and Kinsena. The provisional map of central New Britain, which was at times a misleading guide, shows no point of a greater elevation than 2500 feet. The country is rough in the extreme, the mountains being broken by the numerous tributaries of the two main streams, the Melkoi and Torlu. Tracks at times run almost perpendicularly up the mountain sides, falling sharply into the valleys, slippery water-washed stones providing a precarious footing.

Although rivers inland are not deep, the rate of flow makes all crossings difficult so that only the lightest items of equipment and rations could be carried. Future patrols are advised to rely on native foods, of which there is a plentiful supply throughout the area, as far as possible in order that the amount of cargo to be transported may be reduced to a minimum.

All communication between villages separated by the Melkoi and Torlu Rivers ceases for the period from June to October so that no patrol should be attempted during these months. Natives advise that even at far inland points the rivers are impossible to cross. Along the coast the heavy seas offer no opportunity for the use of canoes.

The villages of Paka, Matavang and Billi were not visited by this patrol. These villages are on the border of the Talasea and Gasmata Sub-Districts, around the heads of the Loi and Magigi Rivers. The Loi River was rising rapidly when reached, and it appeared likely that if the patrol ventured further inland to these villages, on returning the flooding would cause an indefinite delay. There is no alternative route. The natives at Paka, Billi, and Matavang appeared for census at Pokapuna on the banks of the Loi River. However it is felt that such a census, without a visit to the village, cannot be completely satisfactory.

.....

Native Situation and Affairs:- The Melkoi Subdivision was patrolled in mid-1947 by Mr. S.M. Foley, Patrol Officer and Mr. S. Rohde, Cadet. Apart from a medical patrol in March 1948, the Mamusi Subdivision has not been patrolled since April, 1945, when Capt. Reid paid his second visit to the area.

Although such a long period has elapsed without administrative attention, both areas are in a reasonably satisfactory condition. This patrol was welcomed in all villages and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficiency of carriers. Village officials co-operated to the limit of their capabilities, and the general atmosphere of friendliness was indicative of the good work carried out by previous patrols. Morolona, the northernmost Mamusi village, was the only exception. Conditions in this village will be dealt with in the succeeding sections of this report.

Many minor disputes were brought forward for settlement and decisions were accepted at all times without hesitation. The willingness of the natives to refer their disputes to a Government representative is, in my opinion, the measuring-stick by which can be gauged the extent of government influence and control.

Natives who scattered into the bush soon after the Japanese invasion have now returned to their villages and rehabilitation seems complete. Reports were received of a small, scattered population around the Talasea and Gasmata Sub-Districts' border in the Nakanai mountains. These natives have never been settled in villages and no government contact has been made. There is some doubt as to whether these natives are within the Gasmata Sub-District as they evidently have strong blood and marital ties with the Nakanai natives.

Many of the natives of both the Melkoi and Mamusi Subdivisions have at some time served as contracted labourers on plantations in the Rabaul and Kokopo areas so that a large percentage of the male population understand Pidgin English. This fact helps considerably in the quick understanding of the problems brought forward, and in the explanation of administrative functions. The natives appeared to understand fully all instructions and advice given.

Court action was not warranted in any dispute, most concerning minor matters of debt and the settlements of marriage payments. Sections of the Native Administration Regulations were explained and appeared to be fully understood. Traditional law in the area so closely approximates the main body of the Government regulations that understanding presents little difficulty, and with this understanding has come a fair semblance of law and order which is a heartening sign of the extent of administration influence throughout the area.

Housing:-

The situation with regard to housing conditions noted during the patrol must necessarily be described under three headings - Coastal Melkoi and Mamusi, Inland Melkoi and Mamusi and Coastal Menger.

(a) Coastal Melkoi and Mamusi:- Coastal villages, from Tavalo in the west to Lau in the east, have two distinct types of houses. The most popular type is that set on the ground, with walls of either slabs of bark or of lengths of the palm known as "limbom". Thatching is of cane leaf or of the leaves of the native sugar cane, both of which provide a reasonably weatherproof shelter. Other houses are built three or four feet from the ground with walls and

Housing (con't) (a) floors of Limbom. The latter, though neater in appearance, are not looked on with particular favour by the natives as the cool sea winds enter the houses and few natives have any protective covering other than a lavalava. The natives were advised to follow their own inclinations in the type of dwelling they erect, but instructions were given for larger houses to be built and for more emphasis to be placed on strength and weatherproofing.

(b) Inland Melkoi and Mamusi:—Houses in inland areas have little to recommend them except that they are completely weatherproof. They are invariably built at ground level. Materials used in their construction are bush timbers and the leaves of various plants. Limbom is scarce. The cold winds at the higher altitudes have influenced the design and construction, houses being built with sufficient room only for a fire and two or three beds. Their average height is about six feet with a door opening approximately four feet square. It is difficult to advise on any improvements as dwellings are designed to counteract the adverse weather, and materials at present used are the best available. Some system of drainage around the houses appeared necessary as the ground within the houses is invariably damp.

(c) Coastal Mengen:— In these villages abandoned war materials have been put to use with an unsightly and far from weatherproof result. The village of Bairiman is an exception for here native materials only have been used, and the village is considered the most pleasing seen on this patrol. In other villages roofs are of rusted and badly holed sheets of black iron, and in many cases planks from packing cases form the walls and floors. Rusted war materials litter the village areas. Natives of these villages were instructed to dispose of all useless war materials, and the necessity for a return to native-material houses was pointed out.

The village of Morolona in the inland Mamusi area is by far the worst yet seen. All houses are in a state of disrepair with rotting roofs and posts. The entire village is in a disgusting condition. Most of the natives were absent in the Nakanai area at the time of inspection. Village officials were instructed to see that the natives returned as soon as possible and set about a complete re-construction, anything short of which would be ineffective as not a single house is up to the not-too-high standard of other inland villages.

When the patrol returned to the coast, work had commenced on the improvement of houses in the villages visited in the early part of the patrol.

Health:-

A medical patrol of the Mamusi area was carried out by Mr. J. Robinson in March 1948. No record could be found in village books of the last medical patrol to inland Melkoi villages.

The most obvious fact in all villages patrolled is the urgent need for medical attention. At present, Rev. Father Gendusa of the Awul Mission station provides treatment for a limited number of natives, but a large percentage of the village populations is suffering from yaws and tropical ulcers, some of crippling size. The distance to the Kandrian native hospital is too great for the natives to attempt, involving as it would a journey of many days by road and canoe. No ship was available for the transport of natives to Kandrian and the stock of medicines carried by this patrol was sufficient only for the needs of native police.

The only solution for the care and treatment of

Health (con't) :-

these natives is the setting up of a hospital at some central point, such as at Awul, where prolonged treatments might be given. However it is realised that the staff position in the Department of Public Health excludes the possibility of a subsidiary hospital however great the need.

A further medical patrol is indicated and it will be a necessity for some means of transport to Kandrian to be available at the time of the patrol as extended treatments will be essential in many cases. But it is believed that no lasting effect can be achieved without the establishment of a hospital within the area.

Hygiene and Sanitation :-

The medical patrol of the area by Mr. J. Robinson in March 1948 resulted in a considerable improvement, as judged from village book comments, in conditions re hygiene and sanitation. All inland villages visited, with the exception of Morolona, have pit latrines in use, and the natives appear fully aware of the danger of indiscriminate defaecation. A hygiene patrol in 1946 stressed the necessity for pit latrines and Mr. Robinson's work, following upon this, has resulted in a fairly satisfactory state of hygiene and sanitation. A dysentery epidemic in 1947 which resulted in many deaths gave effective emphasis to the instructions issued to the hygiene and medical patrols. A state of cleanliness in person and in habits has been proved to be a desirable condition now that the natives have knowledge of the cause of dysentery.

Villages visited were all reasonably clean, all rubbish being burnt or buried, and some attempt has been made to have house interiors as tidy as the conglomeration of native possessions and fire ashes will permit.

The village of Morolona, as stated, is the exception. Here rubbish litters the ground around and within the houses, and faeces are deposited in the bush on the edge of the village area. Swarms of flies are a constant danger to health but no attempt has been made to improve conditions. Village officials were instructed to completely rebuild the village and include pit latrines sufficient for the needs of the population.

Coastal villages were generally satisfactory, the sea providing a handy and efficient repository for refuse. Some of the Mengen villages are in need of improvement and this need was pointed out to village officials. Work has commenced on the improvements.

Census:-

Complete census details for all villages visited are entered upon the Patrol Report Cover. It is considered that very few natives in the Melkoi and Mamusi subdivisions have not yet appeared for census. As stated earlier in this report, rumours of a scattered population in the mountains around the heads of the Loi and Magigi Rivers were received, these natives having had no contact with Europeans. Village officials of the northernmost Mamusi villages of Billi and Paka were instructed to make contact with these natives and to endeavour to induce them to settle in villages at present within the sphere of Government influence.

Census (con't):-

Migrations from the Subdivisions are few, except from the village of Yelalona where twenty natives have moved to Nakanai villages. Within the Subdivisions, migrations are mainly between villages in close proximity to each other, women moving to the villages of their husbands and widows returning to their birthplaces.

In some of the Mamusi villages considerable numbers of natives died during the 1947 dysentery and pneumonia epidemic, outstanding being the village of Paliawulu with fortyseven deaths.

Birth rates appear satisfactory in most villages and infant mortality is not high. As far as could be ascertained only four women have died in childbirth, but possibly these figures are not complete as the natives are somewhat reluctant to discuss the cause of death in either males or females, professing a lapse of memory when detailed answers are required.

The new type of village book, with its greater census detail, was issued in all villages. Village books for Au'una, Lomeletepena and Sanipuna were not available for comparison purposes, having been lost or destroyed during the war years, and no replacements were made by Captain Reid during his patrols.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in summarising the details of census figures as most of the village books had been altered during Mr. Robinson's Medical patrol. New names had been added and births and deaths entered with nothing to show the dates of alterations.

.....

Roads and Bridges:-

Coastal roads from Tavalo to Palmamal Ptn. are extremely good but the lack of bridges over the numerous rivers caused considerable difficulty and delay. In most cases the flow of water is too fast for the use of canoes so the rivers must be waded, and, as the depth reaches six feet in some cases the transport of rations and equipment causes some anxiety. The crossings during the North West Season should occasion no difficulty.

Tracks through the Melkoi area are fair with occasional bad patches over stones and along the floors of valleys where mud makes walking difficult.

The Mamusi area has no roads worthy of the name, faint trails leading up mountain sides and sometimes disappearing altogether at river crossings, to be picked up again after a rough, wet journey of distances up to half a mile in the river itself. The building of good roads in this area is beyond the powers of the natives as the country is too rough and broken for anything much better than the existing tracks. The stretch from Kaitoto across the Torlu River to Pokapuna on the Loi River is particularly bad, it being necessary to cross the latter river fourteen times within a distance of three or four miles.

The road improves somewhat after leaving the village of Viosapuna, from there to the coast being mainly downhill with a gradient of about one in ten. The road crosses two hills, and in crossing these the road becomes rough and broken.

There are no bridges over any of the rivers in the area. Some of them, tributaries of the main streams could possibly be bridged but only very solid structures would be of any use as flood waters would soon destroy the usual type of light native bridges. It is impossible for the natives to build bridges across the Melkoi, Rim, Magigi and Torlu Rivers as these waters increase their widths to up to one hundred and fifty yards and their depths to fifteen

5

Roads and Bridges (con't):-

feet during the South East season.

Instructions were given for bridges to be built wherever possible, and for steps to be cut in some sections of the road where ascent is almost perpendicular. From the Melkoi River crossing to Ghalala and Malmalu, and on the road from Kaitoto to Lomeletepena, improvements are particularly necessary.

The natives of inland villages lack the tools necessary to bring about any noticeable improvement. They were advised to seek alternative routes between villages, but it is doubted that new roads can be made any easier than those at present in use.

.....

Native Agriculture and Livestock:-

Gardens throughout the Melkoi and Mamusi Subdivisions are invariably large and in good order. They are rarely fenced as wild pigs are few and the village pigs are kept well away from the garden areas.

On instructions issued by Lt. White soon after the cessation of hostilities, the natives commenced a system of communal gardens. As a result of this system some gardens are up to twenty acres in size, fully planted with taro, kaukau, ibeca and sugar-cane. No sign of disease was found in any of the plants except the ibeca where portions of the leaves are often eaten away by a small black insect which lives on the undersides of the leaves. This insect could not be identified.

Food is plentiful throughout the whole area, and any future patrol will be able to make use of the surplus crop which the natives readily make available in exchange for salt and tobacco.

A system of terracing was seen around the villages of Au'una, Kinsena and Pelin where gardens must necessarily be placed on sharply sloping ground. The terracing is done with the aid of the trunks of the larger trees which have been cut in the original clearing. These logs are placed in curving lines following the contours of the hills. The lines are about fifty yards apart and help to some extent to conserve the soil washed down the slopes by the frequent heavy rains.

Inland villages are all well supplied with pigs, some of which are of a fairly good type. The natives stated that many of the pigs were purchased from the Missions, and these cross bred importations have done much to improve the standard in the villages.

Coastal villages have few pigs, and, as the majority of the boars have been castrated, increases will come only from purchases from inland villages.

There are very few fowls in any of the areas visited. The Mengan villages have a fair supply but increase is slow.

.....

Recruiting:-

Recruiting has remained within reasonable bounds in all villages except the coastal village of Tavalu, where nineteen of the total able-bodied male population of thirty-three are absent from the subdistrict at work under indenture. Three of the remainder are village officials so that 63.3% are absent. The figure appears far too high for the efficient continuance of the village economy and it is recommended that this village be closed to recruiting.

Full figures of natives working in and out of the Sub-District are listed on the Patrol Report Cover.

.....

dgmc

N.L.D

Village Officials:-

Village officials throughout the area patrolled are fulfilling their duties in a satisfactory manner, and all appear to have control over their people.

The Paramount Luluai Ei'iolei of Nassau village, although rather aged, is conscientious in the performance of his duties and co-operated readily with the patrol in all matters. Lonomanai, Medical Tultul of Meninga, is absent from the village under indenture to the Catholic Mission. Halto, Tultul of Sahalil village, is also reported to be absent under indenture to the Catholic Mission.

The native Tami'meli of Raulili was recommended for appointment as Luluai by a previous patrol. Confirmation of his appointment is requested please.

Wanagenisa, Luluai of Morolona, has quite evidently little liking for his position, and the condition of his village testifies to the apathy with which he has carried out his duties. No other native in the village appears capable of filling his position, so his dismissal is not recommended as yet. Possibly the next patrol through the area could base a recommendation re this official on what improvements have been made since the instructions of this patrol were issued.

The following recommendations are made:-
 Walingusa - for Luluai of Kaitoto village. The previous official died approximately two years ago.
 Katalo - for Luluai of Lomekstepena. His father, Akuru, is far too old to hold his position any longer.
 Lengomo - for Tultul of Mau village.
 Kosipupun - for Tultul of Yelalona village. Position left vacant by the death of the previous official.
 Wetta - for Tultul of Billi village.
 Pandria - for Tultul of Serunguna village. Position left vacant by death of previous official.

War Damage Compensation Claims:-

A total of 2170-10-0 was paid on approved War Damage Compensation Claims recorded by Mr. S. M. Foley in the Melkoi subdivision villages of Gnalala, Matawan, Kaharu, Kenmininga, Raulili, Haulo, Sahalil, Maihuna, Meingi, Atu, Kangilona, and Kaubi. Funds carried by the patrol were insufficient for the payment of approved claims in the other Melkoi villages.

War Damage Compensation Claims and Claims for Death were recorded in all Mamusi Subdivision villages and the six coastal Mengen villages visited. For details see Appendix "A" of this report.

Claims recorded are mainly for the loss of pigs, killed by Japanese travelling overland to and from the Nakanai coast. Recorded claims will be submitted for approval as soon as possible.

Rest Houses:-

Each village throughout the area patrolled has erected a rest house and police quarters, and these houses are all in good condition. Consequently, future patrols need not carry tents as reasonably clean and weatherproof accommodation is available.

Loss of Equipment - Const Kaki, Reg. No. 6145 :-

The following equipment was lost by Const. Kaki during the crossing of the flooded Melkoi River :-

Rifle .303 No. 54453 A.
 Belt, Web.
 Pouches 4 (Web)
 Bayonet 1.
 Scabbard 1
 Frog, Bayonet 1.

This equipment was not lost through any carelessness on the part of Const. Kaki. It would be appreciated if replacements could be forwarded to Police Post, Pomio as soon as possible.

.....

Const. Muba:- Early in the patrol Const. Muba became ill and was unable to proceed. He was carried to the Mission Hospital at Awul, where Rev. Father Gendusa admitted him. At the completion of the patrol the Constable was still sick, so was left at the hospital. He will be despatched via Mission vessel "Teresa" to Kandrian as soon as possible.

.....

Conclusion:- Although this area has been neglected by Administration personnel for some considerable time, the natives have made a praiseworthy attempt to carry out instructions issued by both District Services' and Medical Patrols. Villages are in far better condition than was expected and the natives appeared to welcome the further instructions issued by this patrol. Everything possible was done to cement the existing attitude of friendliness towards the Government. It is felt that a medical patrol, when weather conditions permit, would, besides the obvious benefit to health, do much towards bringing about a more complete appreciation and understanding of Government intentions.

.....
B. B. Nicholson
 B. B. NICHOLSON
 A/P.O. O. I. C. Pomio Police Post

- Appendix "a" - Summary of War Damage Compensation Claims.
 Appendix "b" - Map - Overlay of Army Provisional Sheet of Central New Britain. Scale 1"= 4 Miles.
 Appendix "c" - Report on Police.

Summary of War Damage Compensation Claims.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Date Recorded.</u>	<u>No. of Claims.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
KINSENA	27.5.49	13	£ 39- 7- 0
MOROJONA	27.5.49	1	2- 0- 0
AU'UNA	28.5.49	14	48- 3- 0
PELIN	28.5.49	7	18-15- 0
MAPUNA	28.5.49	2	5-10- 0
KAITOTO	29.5.49	11	29-10- 0
LOHELETEPENA	30.5.49	15	42- 4- 0
MAU	1.6.49	5	16-13- 0
MATAVANG	1.6.49	7	27-14- 0
KAPANG	1.6.49	11	43- 5- 0
YELALONA	1.6.49	6	27-10- 0
POKAPUNA	2.6.49	10	39-10- 0
BILI	2.6.49	9	40-10- 0
PAKA	2.6.49	10	58- 0- 0
SANIPUNA	2.6.49	12	55- 0- 0
VIOSAPUNA	2.6.49	8	31- 8- 0
MERESI	3.6.49	5	24- 0- 0
ATU	7.6.49	1	1- 3- 0
PALIAWULU	3.6.49	17	34- 4- 0
SERUNGUNA	4.6.49	4	9-11- 0
MAU'UNA	5.6.49	15	120- 7- 0
MALUKEN	4.6.49	2	15- 0
LAU	8.6.49	19	73-11- 0
BINDAPUNA	9.6.49	8	49-15- 0
BAIRIMAN	9.6.49	19	143- 0- 0
KAITON	9.6.49	11	101- 5- 0
TATONGPAL	10.6.49	13	82- 6- 0
MANGINUNA	10.6.49	16	233- 6- 0
	<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>£ 1398- 2- 0</u>

APPENDIX "C"

(1)

REPORT ON POLICE.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
L/Cpl.	Sakalang.	A steady, reliable N.C.O. but losing control over the police. His age is against him. It is considered that he should be transferred to a larger station where he could work well under a senior N.C.O.
Const.	Hiabe	A reliable constable with considerable influence over the rest of the police. Carries out orders smartly and efficiently. It is recommended that he be promoted to the rank of L/Cpl.
Const.	Iagui	Though somewhat inexperienced his work was at all times satisfactory.
Const.	Kuba	As this constable became sick early in the patrol, there was little opportunity of observing his qualities. Up to the time of his illness his work was quite satisfactory.
Const.	Kunjabari	A fairly reliable member but without initiative. His temper needs careful watching.
Const.	Samabian.	Quiet and reliable, though at times lazy.
Const.	Gemba	An extremely poor type of constable, likely to make trouble among natives if given the slightest opportunity. Inefficient and lazy. It is recommended that he be given no opportunity of signing for a further term of service.
Const.	Anton.	A reliable constable whose work was satisfactory at all times.
Const.	Kaki	In his short time in the N.C.P.F. this constable has gained considerable experience. His work on patrol is excellent. He is at all times smart and efficient and should make a good N.C.O. within two or three years.
Const.	Wawut.	Though a trifle moody, his work is satisfactory.

.....
 B. B. Nicholson, A/P.O.
 O.L.C. Pomio Police Post.

Superintendent of Police,
PORT MORESBY. DS.30-13-49.

Referred please. The above extract is from
 Gasmata Patrol Report No.G7 of 48/49.

(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director
 DDS & NA 26/9/49.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

G. 20/1.

Sub District Office
Kandrian
GASWATA SUB DISTRICT

13. August 1949

District Officer,
R A B A U L.

PATROL REPORT G. 7-1948/49 BY Mr. NICHOLSON, P/O

Forwarded herewith three copies of Mr. Nicholson's report on his patrol of the MELKOI and MAMUSI Sub Divisions.

DIARY

I do not know the relative positions of the villages MARAKEN and SERUNGUNA. However, Mr. Nicholson has always been careful to take census on the actual village site of the community, so in this instance there must have been good reason for him to depart from this procedure.

HEALTH

There has been no medical patrol into the MELKOI Sub Division since the war. I very much favour and support Mr. Nicholson's suggestion of a second hospital within the Sub District. Even if a workboat was available for this Sub District it would mean a round trip of over 250 miles to gather a workboat's capacity of 15 patients. I think AWUL is too far from the centre of the whole population of the MENGEN, MAMUSI and MELKOI. A hospital sited in the region of DRINA Plantation would serve admirably for these areas. An added advantage would be better anchorage and better watering.

RECRUITING

It is recommended that the village of TAVALO be closed to recruiting for a period of twelve months.

GENERAL

Mr. Nicholson has done a competent job.

S. M. Polry
.....
(S. M. POLRY)
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

17

30-13-49.


26th September, 1949.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

GASATA Patrol Report No. G7 48/49.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.

An interesting and well conducted patrol. The
Departments of Health, Agriculture and Native Labour have
been informed of Mr. Nicholson's comments.

(I.F. Champion) 
Acting Director.

R/P

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/13/49.

(16)



D.S.30/1/3-73.
District Office,
RABAU.

6th September 1949.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

GASMATA PATROL REPORT NO.G.7/1948/49.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is forwarded herewith.

This patrol was of a routine nature.

It is interesting to note how the natives of this area have gone ahead despite the fact that no Administrative patrols have visited the area since 1947.

Roads will always be a problem in this rugged country.

I have advised the A.D.O., Gasmata regarding the recruiting in these areas.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W.E. Sanson".

(W.E. Sanson)
District Officer,
New Britain District.

MAP TO ACCOMPANY

SCALE 1 INCH = 10 MILES.

ROUTE OF PATROL

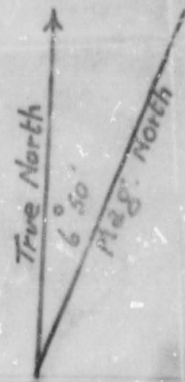
ELEVATION IN FEET

PLANTATIONS

MISSIONS



STRAIT REPORT No. 4. 148/49.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of GASMATA (NEW BRITAIN) Report No. 8 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by S.M. FOLEY MADO

Area Patrolled VILLAGES FROM VASHEL HARBOUR TO SEP SEP ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R.S. BELL P.O.

Natives.....

Duration—From 17/5/1949 to 25/5/1949

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, WAR DAMAGE, 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 F.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

30/13/50
9

G. 20/11.

Sub District Office
Kandrian
GASMATA SUB DISTRICT

30 June 1949



District Officer,
R A B A U L

PATROL REPORT G. 8 OF GASMATA
SUB DIVISION OF GASMATA SUB DISTRICT
BY S.M. FOLEY A/A.D.O. AND R.S. BELL P.O.

AREA PATROLLED : Gasmata Sub Division, that is, all
villages from VASHEL Harbour to
SEP SEP Island.

PERSONNEL : S.M. FOLEY A/A.D.O.
R.S. BELL P.O.
C.D. GRAHAM Master M.V. "Eros"

N.G.F.F.
1816 Const SIMANGU
2517 " TOMBUI
3144 " SEK

OBJECTS : 1. 1949 Census revision
2. Issue of new type village books
3. Payment of War Damage Compensation
4. General Administration

DURATION : 17.5.49 to 25.5.49

M.V. "Eros" was attached to the patrol throughout.

APPENDICES : 1. Report on N.G.F.F.
2. Diary and comments, Mr. Bell P/e
3. Patrol Map.

(8)

DIARY

17.5.49

Patrol sailed from Kandrian 12 noon on M.V. "Eros". Anchored 4 p.m. at MALENGLO. All natives of this sector advised to be ready for census on or about 25.5.49.

18.5.49

Sailed at dawn and arrived Gasmata 11 a.m. Mr. Bell and stores disembarked. Canoes ready so Mr. Bell departed immediately for Getmata. Foley on "Eros" to Lindenhafen to warn passage villages to be ready for census on 25.5.49. Called at PENLOLO and KASKAS and anchored Vashel Harbour about 7 p.m.

19.5.49

Lined and censused adjacent villages of ALOR and REMGALAI - all business completed before noon. Half hours run to KASKAS. Natives waiting here so census taken immediately. Anchored at Fulleborn for night.

20.5.49

Ten minutes to PENLOLO - arrived there 6.45 a.m. Census taken - village inspection etc completed by 10 a.m. Then sailed to ATUI - about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Again census, inspection of island and long talk with village people. Sailed at 2 p.m. and anchored at Lindenhafen Passage, off Paronga Island, about 3.30 p.m. PARONGA natives waiting so census taken.

21.5.49

Left beach about 7 a.m. and walked through Lindenhafen, across tributary of ANGEN and about two hours into foot hills of range to small hamlet of ZITUS. Census taken. Some patients for Native Hospital. Returned to beach via another track which leads to LULAKEVI village. Lined and censused LULAKEVI village. Returned to M.V. "Eros" about 5.30 p.m.

22.5.49

Moved down passage to WULANGUO mission and met resident pastor, Father Durkin. Arrived AKIWOK about 10 a.m. to find natives lined in readiness. Census taken. Proceeded down the narrow passage to AVIHAIN where census taken. Left AVIHAIN about 4 p.m. and upon entering ARAM was informed that Mr. Bell, P.O., had already been there. Further enquiry at Ring Ring. They too had been censused, so proceeded directly to Gasmata - tied up there at dark.

23.5.49

Sailed at 6 a.m. and anchored at AWIO at 7.30 a.m. Administrative business completed by 11 a.m. so moved on to ABLINGI, arriving there at noon. Mr. Bell went off by canoe to ADJWC while writer went ashore and completed census etc of ABLINGI village. Anchored there overnight.

24.5.49

Sailed at 6.30 a.m. and anchored at AI'UET at 7.30 a.m. Census etc completed by 11 a.m. Sailed first to KAVENG arriving there at noon. Mr. Bell disembarked "Eros" with writer then proceeded to AMBURGI, where afternoon spent. Returned to MALENGLO before dark. Mr. Bell had returned to MALENGLO by canoe.

25.5.49

Lined and censused MALENGLO during morning and at noon sailed across to SEP SEP. Census etc completed by 5 p.m. so clearing reef before dark returned to Kandrian by 9 p.m.

pu

1

INTRODUCTION :

This patrol was concerned with the 1949 census of the Gasmata Sub Division and the issue of the new village books. Another duty was the payment of War Damage compensation to the inland Gasmata villages. Because of the limited time in which the vessel "Eros" was available to us a tight schedule was drawn up, and the whole Sub-Division given good advance notice of the date of the patrol's arrival in their villages. The arrangement worked admirably and despite shortened duration of patrol, the writer had more time in villages than under normal patrolling conditions.

Gasmata Sub Division has received full administrative attention for as many years as the Sub District has been opened. While outer areas may have fallen into neglect at certain times because of shortage of staff Gasmata Sub Division would always be under supervision. The result of this supervision may be seen in the state of the villages and the condition of the people. Though no more alert than any other section of the Sub District, they are on the whole better housed and in better general condition.

AGRICULTURE :

In the time scheduled for the patrol there was not great opportunity for inspection of garden areas. The writer has in the past 2 1/2 years been through many of the gardens of these villages, and from this knowledge and conversation with the people it was possible to get a good picture of the food situation. It is typical of coastal villages right through to the Arawe.

The heavy taro harvest of March and April (called UMRUM after the flowering tree of that name) had been completed and the new plantings made. During May and June food is not plentiful, as the new taro (IWI) is not ready until July. Taro from small plots is available and this is supplemented by sweet potato, cassava, and some yams. The word "ALA" is given to this period between the harvests.

The natives report that the usual quantities of sweet potato etc are available. It is sufficient but does not allow for any entertaining or undue call on villages for food.

CENSUS :

Census figures are as illustrated on the inner jacket of patrol report.

COMPENSATION :

The amount of £300.6.0. was paid by Mr. Bell P.O. in settlement of war damage claims. These claims were assessed by Mr. Kohde P.C. and the writer in May and June 1947. All claims have been received from other villages of this Sub Division long before this patrol.

It is proposed to have another patrol of this Sub Division made during September. This patrol will report on progress since the present patrol and, I hope, conclude war damage payments in this Sub Division.

HEALTH :

Mr. Wollcott, Medical Assistant, conducted the last medical patrol in September 1948. Injections and treatments given during that patrol together with the fact that the Native Hospital had closed only a few months previously meant that the

(6)

HEALTH (cont)

natives of this sector were in good condition until the New Year. Another patrol is necessary now to correct yaws and sores appearing in the past six months. However, one does not see the gaping ulcers and other conditions of the more neglected areas in inland Passismanua and the Melkoi.

There is no undue evidence of any disease apparent in the villages patrolled. Their general condition is good, which is so for all beach people along this south coast. Yaws and occasional ulcers are the trouble.

As many patients as permitted by shipping regulations were embarked on the "Eros" and brought to Kandrian.

Arrangements have been made which should facilitate the passage of patients to and from the Hospital at Kandrian. The Directorate of Shipping vessels call at three plantations along this section of the coast -- Fulleborn, Lindenhafen, and Ablingi. Arrangements have been made with the Masters of vessels to give passage to any natives who wish to proceed to the Native Hospital Kandrian. The plantation managers have promised to advise local Luluais of approximate dates of arrival of these vessels so that sick from distant villages may be moved in towards loading points. Similarly patients discharged from hospital are returned via these vessels to the plantations nearest their villages. The plantations are most conveniently situated, and I feel that there should be no excuse that the people did not have the opportunity to gain treatment.

Sanitation is good throughout all villages seen. All villages except ZITUS are sited on beach strips and the sea provides effective disposal. ZITUS people have installed deep pit latrines.

HOUSING AND VILLAGES :

The beach villages throughout this Sub Division have good and sufficient houses for particular village population.

Sago palm can be gathered handy to most villages and good posts and rafters are available in the immediate hinterland. The houses are usually built of sago palm thatch walls and roof with a floor raised from two to three feet from the ground. The posts are of sufficient height to obviate stooping, once up on the verandah. The better houses seen at Ablingi, Malenglo and the near Gasmata villages had two rooms, a wide verandah and detached kitchen just at the back of the house. Some care had been taken with thatching and the binding bamboos, also with verandah rails and steps. They gave a pleasing effect.

This style of house with its raised floor is popular and well suited to local conditions. However some families continue to retain the low roof, ground floor style, complaining that they are always cold in the other type house. They are in the minority and there is no evidence of any increased incidence in pneumonia or colds due to sleeping on the raised floors. However, rather than have the first pneumonia case attributed to the Government's insistence that they build houses off the ground little was said. It is thought that the example of the other houses will eventually bring all householders into line.

NATIVE SITUATION :

Nothing seen or heard during the patrol calls for special comment. The villages lined readily, any matters discussed with village officials were of small import and usually concerned progress or welfare of the village -- for instance the opening up of the coconut grove ground PENLOLO village to dry out the ground around the houses -- the cutting of a well at ATWI

NATIVE SITUATION (Cont)

5

Island -- migrations of PARONGA to ANIWOK -- opening of the road from LULAKEVI to ZITUS. Details of discussion and decisions reached have been recorded in village books.

The attempt by the younger faction of the immediate Gasmata villages (AWIRIN, ANATO, KALAGIN and AKUR) to force their village councils into one regional council has failed and apparently passed from gossip. Following the return of the former Paramount Luluai KAHING to his village, (KAHING served two years in Gasmata gaol for assault) the matter of a Paramountcy was discussed in the villages. At that time there was some friction in villages between the older men and the younger ones returning from Army service or indenture. The younger men wanted to throw the villages into copra production and subordinate all village activity to that end. The older men resisted, and insisted that copra be only a part time employment, that gardens be maintained and the fishing carried on as usual. The young men with ANDRU of ANATO as probable leader, were most voluble in the claims that they were being restricted. Then someone hit upon the idea that if the four councils were joined together and the young men sufficiently active they could probably have ANDRU made chairman of the council -- or infact, another Paramount Luluai. Mr. Robde, Patrol Officer reported the proceedings and was advised to inform the people that each council should attend to its own village affairs and interference by a person in the workings of another council would not be tolerated.

Enquiry during the patrol showed that the matter has apparently been forgotten. Copra production has increased and, I think, compromise reached. Again, the younger men now settled in their villages do not show the aggressive and rather truculent attitude towards village restrictions typical in 1946 - 1947.

CONCLUSION :

Mr. Bell has been requested to submit a patrol report covering his activity, and observations, in the Gasmata inland villages between 18.5.49 and the date he rejoined the writer. The census figures obtained from those villages are recorded on the jacket of this report cover, also, the route taken by Mr. Bell is included in the attached Patrol Map.

S. M. Poley

.....
(S. M. POLEY)
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

4

PATRCL REPORT - GASMATA No.

REPORT ON N.G.P.F.

1816 Const. SIMANGU

An efficient constable who can be relied upon for consistent good work.

2517 Const. TOMBUI

Intelligence above ordinary, combined with good manner and industry.

6144 Const. SEK

Very young - but progressing.

S.M. Foley

.....
(S.M. FOLEY)
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Superintendent of Police
PORT MORESBY. DS.30-13-50.

Referred, please.

(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director
DDS & NA 14/9/49.

3

DIARY

18.5.49

Disembarked from M.V. "Eros" at Gasmata before noon then boarding canoes crossed to the mainland. Marched on to GETMATA through AKOLIMI to ZEBU, where camp was made.

19.5.49

Departed at 0700 hrs, passed through AKOLIMI and reached GETMATA at 0750 hrs. Continued on inland for a hour until WARIS was reached. Lined the village then marched on to GAJ where both AMI and GAB were censused. Left at midday and returned to GETMATA at 1330 hrs. Lined village before moving on at 1430 hrs. to AKOLIMI. Arrived 1500 hrs, took census then marched back to the camp at ZEBU.

20.5.49

Left at 0700 hrs and marched the short distance to ZEBU village, and lined same. On again at 0800 hrs to SIGILWA which was lined. Moved off at 1000 hrs, descended to the ATEK River and boarded canoes. Downstream to the coast where a short walk brought the patrol to AKAM. Continued on at 1200 hrs after taking census of AKAM, along the beach to RINGRING. Left at 1330 hrs, then an hours walk along the Japanese motor road past Gasmata airstrip and the mainland opposite AVERIN was reached. Boarded canoe and sailed down the passage to Gasmata, 1530 hrs.

21.5.49

Boarded canoe at 0715 hrs and crossed to the mainland at KALAGEN, 0830 hrs. Marched along muddy road, crossed ridge and arrived at AU, having crossed the ALE river. Left at 1030 hrs, returned to KALAGEN at 1130 hrs. Lined village then travelled by canoe to ANATO, 1300 hrs. Took census then crossed the island to AKUR. Lined village before canoeing across the passage to Gasmata at 1600 hrs.

22.5.49

Left at 0800 hrs by canoe and arrived at AVERIN at 0845 hrs. Lined village and returned to Gasmata, before "Eros" returned about midday. During the afternoon War Damage claims of AKUR, ANATO and KALAGEN were paid before boarding the "Eros".

u
M
In
M

(2)

GENERAL SUMMARY

The patrol was very well received during its short stay in the Gasmata area. The natives seemed genuinely pleased to see us and did all they could to help. It was explained to them that the trip was to be hurried and purely for the taking of the census, but that a more leisurely patrol would be made in the near future.

On the coast the villages were all in excellent condition, houses built on piles and roofed with sago leaf. As one moved inland the housing position slowly became worse until at GAU the houses were merely a framework in the shape of an inverted V built directly onto the ground and covered with any type of leaf. Lack of sago leaf is the excuse given by the inhabitants, but this should only affect the roof not the design of the house. Pigs live in the houses of their owners.

Taro is the staple diet of these people, in fact for the greater part of the year it is the only food available. Food was plentiful at the time of the patrol and large amounts of taro were presented to us. Some sweet potato, bananas and pawpaws were purchased, but there is no abundance of these crops in the area. On numerous occasions vegetable seeds have been given to the villagers but very little interest was taken in them, so that at the present time no seed stocks are held for future planting. All villages have a small number of pigs and poultry.

A medical examination was carried out on all natives after landing. The health of the greater percentage of natives was excellent. This is mainly due to the Medical Tuls who had enough authority to get the natives to go to hospital at Kandrian. About 25 sick persons were taken to hospital on the "Eros" about a month ago. Another 15 were found ailing and taken to Kandrian per "Eros" this time. If, however, many months went by without transport being made available to these people then the incidence of illness would quickly multiply.

Some attempt at hygiene works had been made by the villagers. However whether the pit latrines in the inland villages are ever used other than when a patrol approaches is a debatable point. The coastal natives, as ever, build latrines over the sea, and if the one particular spot is not used the whole coast is used indiscriminately. Natives on the coast are for the most part clean, washing regularly, whereas the inland people bathe very occasionally.

Roads throughout the area were for the most part good. Rain made the roads very slippery and muddy. One bad section of the track was from KALAGEN to AU -- which was for the greater part of its length under water. However by the time of the patrol's return along the road some two hours later it had been corduroyed. From KINGRINC along the coast towards Gasmata the Japanese motor road, made of coral, is still in excellent state of repair. There are no bridges of any size in the area - only log bridges over small creeks.

The aerodrome at Gasmata was inspected and found to be overgrown. With regular clearing and burning off it could be used as an emergency landing ground.

Village officials all appear to be keen, and are carrying out their duties faithfully. Talks were given to

u a i

①

collections of Lulvais and Tul Tula at ZEBU and Gasmata regarding their position and duties.

There is only one resthouse in the area, at ZEBU. This is in a poor state and is to be repaired. The natives at ZEBU decided to enlarge it at the same time, patterning it after the beach resthouses.

R. S. Bell
.....
(R. S. BELL)
PATROL OFFICER

at

ATIC

M

30/13/50.
(10)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



D.S.30/1/3-72
District Office,
RABAUL.

6th September 1949.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

GASMATA PATROL REPORT - G.S. of 1948/49.

Forwarded herewith is the abovementioned report.

This patrol was of a routine nature.

Mr. Foley's comments regarding the young men wishing to take control is interesting. Doubtless it is the result of war-time upsets from which they have now recovered.

W.E. Sanson
(W.E. Sanson)
District Officer,
New Britain District.

District Officer,
Gulf Division,
KEREMA.

Referred please. Your memorandum 54-24/1 of 25th August, 1949, refers.

(I.F. Champion)
Acting Director
DDS & NA 14/9/49.

at

HC

M

30.12.50

14th September, 1949.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
HABAUL.

Patrol Report - G.S of 1948/9 - Sub-district
GASMATA - New Britain District.

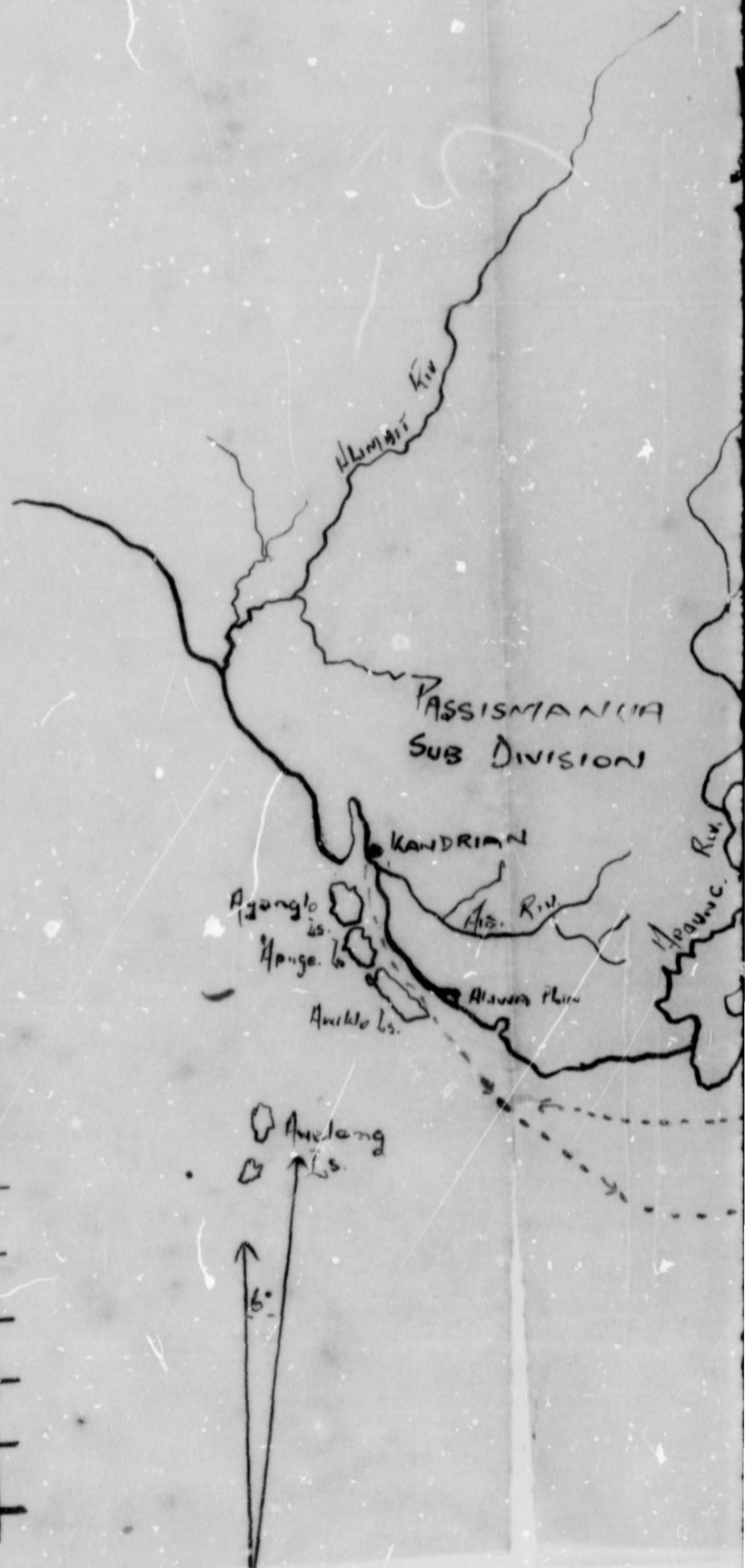
This patrol was of a routine nature and does not call for any special comment.

The attempts by the young men to take control are interesting, but it is evident that the true leaders are still in power in the land.

The actions of the younger men were evidently the aftermath of war service.

(Handwritten mark)
(I.F. Champien)
Acting Director.

P/18

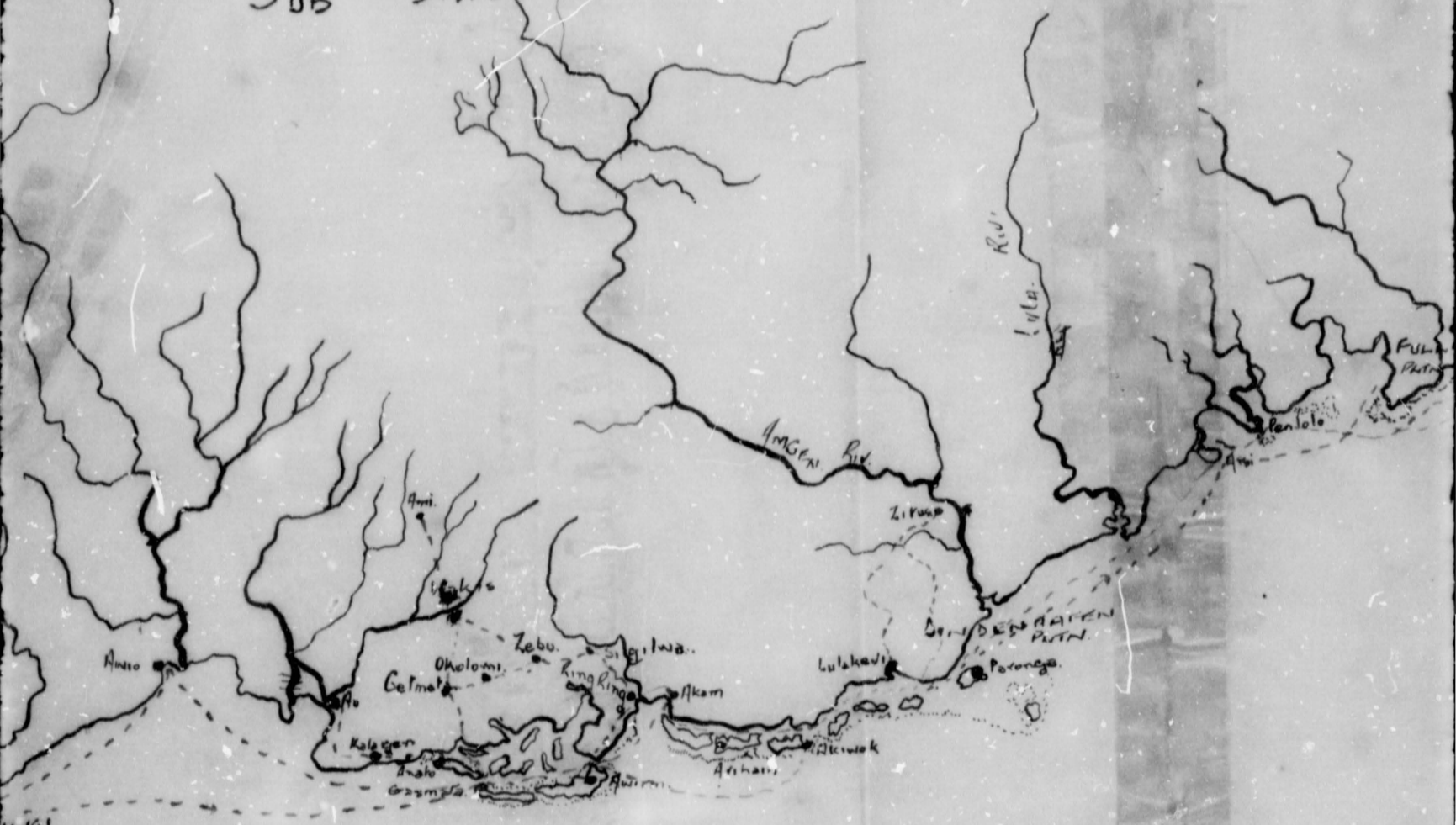


PATROL MAP OF GASMATA
SUB DIVISION - PATROL
NO 48/49 - M. FILEY AMAD
AND R.S. BELL P.O.
SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.

ANCI
SION



GASMAIA
SUB DIVISION



LI-101
LTA.

