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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: KANDRIAN, 1954 - 1955

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Gasmata, volume 10.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Director - DDS & NIA.  
PORT MORESBY



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. <sup>KAN-4</sup> ~~8~~ of 1954-55.

Patrol Conducted by B.N. TEAGUE C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Mamusi Nos. 1 & 2, Melkei and Mansing Sub-Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4

Duration—From 14/11/1954 to 17/12/1954

Number of Days 34

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21/4/1954

Medical September 1954

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1. Census 2. General Administration  
3. Payment of War Damage

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31/12/1954

[Signature]  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £ 149.5.0

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

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

P.L.S.

# Village P

Year..... 1954

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
No 1 Mamusi																
MALUKEN	16.11.54	6	3						1						1	1
SERINGUNIA	"	4	5						1	1						2
PAKIAWOLU	"	1						2	2	1					2	4
MERESI	17.11.54	1	1							1					1	2
VIOSOPUNA	"	1	3	1					1						1	4
SANIPUNA	"	2	2													2
PEKAPUNA	18.11.54	4	4				1	2	1			1	1	5	2	
PAKA	19.11.54	4	3						1							
BILLI	"	5	5						1							2
ELALONA	21.11.54	2	2					1	2				2			1
SELIMPUNA	23.11.54	4	3			1		1	2				1	2	3	
MAU	"		1					2	2		1					2
MATAVAN	"		2						2							1
MAU-UNA	15.12.54	1	3												1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	
No 2. Mamusi																
HAITOTO	23.11.54	3	5						2							2
MAPUNA	24.11.54	2	6									1				
KOMPLETEPENA	"	2	3			1		2							1	
PELIN	25.11.54		5						1							1
AO-UNA	"	4	5												1	2
KINSENA	26.11.54	3	4												2	3
MORALENA	"	1	3													1
MALMALU	28.11.54	5	3			1	1			1		1		2	2	
GNALAKA	29.11.54	1													1	
KANGILONA	15.12.54	1	1												1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Pomio Administrative Post,  
GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN.

20th December, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
RABAU.

Patrol Report KAN 4 of 1954/55.

Report of a patrol of the Mamusi No.1&2, Melkoi  
and Mansing Sub-Divisions.

Officer conducting patrol ..... B.N.Teague, C.P.O.

Area patrolled ..... Mamusi No.1&2,  
Melkoi,  
Mansing Sub-  
divisions.

Patrol accompanied by

Europeans ..... Nil

Natives ..... Luluai PAKENPITA,  
3 members R.P.N.G.C.  
1 N.M.C.

Objects of Patrol ..... (1) Census.  
(2) General Administration.  
(3) Payment of War  
Damage.

Duration of Patrol ..... 14/11/54 to 17/12/54.  
34 days.

*B.N. Teague*

B.N. TEAGUE  
Cadet Patrol Officer

Over 13		Females
M	F	
3		
3	2	
1	4	
1	2	
1		
3		
3	1	
	2	
2	1	
4	1	
2	2	
		1
1		
1	1	
	1	
	2	
1		
1	2	
1		
	3	
	1	
1	2	
2	1	
31	28	1
2	3	
2	1	
3	3	
7	7	
57	74	1

DIARY

14/11/54 0805 Departed Pomio by canoe for MALMAL Mission arriving 1030.  
1100 Departed MALMAL Mission for BAIRAMAN village.  
1700 Arrived BAIRAMAN village.

15/11/54 0720 Departed BAIRAMAN for MALUKEN arriving 1400. Villagers absent at SERINGUNA.

16/11/54 0730 Amende Census of MALUKEN.  
0845 Departed MALUKEN.  
0915 Arrived SERINGUNA and proceeded to PALIAWULU at 1220.  
1335 Arrived PALIAWULU.

17/11/54 0745 Departed PALIAWULU.  
1100 Arrived VIOSOPUNA and proceeded to MERESI arriving at 1100.  
1230 Returned to VIOSOPUNA and conducted census.  
1400 Amended census of SANIPUNA.

18/11/54 0745 Departed VIOSOPUNA.  
0845 Arrived POKAPUNA via SANIPUNA.  
1115 Departed POKAPUNA.  
1445 Arrived PAKA.

19/11/54 0730 Amended census of PAKA.  
0945 Departed PAKA.  
1315 Arrived BILLI.

20/11/54 Sunday observed.

21/11/54 0800 Departed BILLI for ELALONA arriving at 0840.  
1030 Departed ELALONA.  
1315 Arrived SELIMPUNA via BILLI.

22/11/54 At SELIMPUNA - Fever.

23/11/54 0730 Amended census of SELIMPUNA.  
0915 Departed SELIMPUNA.  
1045 Arrived MAU.  
1315 Departed MAU.  
1500 Arrived KAITOTO.

24/11/54 0800 Departed KAITOTO.  
0850 Arrived MAPUNA.  
1000 Departed MAPUNA for LOMELETEPENA arriving at 1400.

25/11/54 0700 Departed LOMELETEPENA.  
1130 Arrived PELIN via MAPUNA.  
1330 Departed PELIN.  
1445 Arrived AU-UNA.

26/11/54 0830 Departed AU-UNA.  
1000 Arrived KINSENA.

27/11/54 Sunday observed at KINSENA.

28/11/54 0735 Departed KINSENA.  
1005 Arrived MALMALU.

29/11/54 0740 Departed MALMALU.  
1010 Arrived GNALALA, amending census and proceeding to KAUBI at 1140.  
1250 Arrived KAUBI.

30/11/54 0740 Departed KAUBI.



30/11/54 (cont)	0850 1145	Arrived MATAVAN. Departed MATAVAN for KAKARU, arriving at 1215.
1/12/54	0745 0915 1215	Departed KAKARU. Arrived KENMINGA? amending census and then proceeding to MEIS. Departed for RAULILI via KENMINGA arriving at 1400.
2/12/54	0830 0900 1120 1225 1410 1500	Departed RAULILI. Arrived PUNUM. Departed PUNUM. Arrived WATINGTILINGA. Departed WATINGTILINGA. Arrived PAHUNA
3/12/54	0800 0830	Departed PAHUNA. Arrived KABU - heavy rain.
4/12/54		Sunday observed.
5/12/54	0730 1110 1210 1230	Amended census of KABU, and departed for LOUISIS at 0830 arriving at 0930. Departed LOUISIS. Arrived MELETON en route TAVALO. Departed for TAVALO by R.C.Mission pinnace, arriving 1330.
6/12/54	0820 1430	Departed TAVALO. Arrived UMSIPEL.
7/12/54		Departed <del>XXX</del> UMSIPEL at 0710 for WAIPO arriving at 0800 and conducting census of AWUT and TALUPO. 1020 Departed WAIPO. 1220 Arrived AWUT and amended census of AINBUL. 1500 Departed AWUT. 1700 Arrived WAIPO.
8/12/54	0700 1400 1600	Departed WAIPO. Arrived TAVALO via UMSIPEL and amended census of SIMI. Departed TAVALO by pinnace arriving UVOL at 1700.
9/12/54	0800 0900 1100	Amended census of MELETON. " " " UVOL. " " " INAHELE.
10/12/54		At UVOL awaiting cargo from Pomio.
11/12/54		SUNDAY observed.
12/12/54	0800 0840 1000 1045 1130 1205 1345 1400	Departed UVOL. Arrived RUAKANA. Departed RUAKANA. Arrived PULPULO. Departed PULPULO. Arrived MININGA. Departed MININGA. Arrived MASSO.
13/12/54	0800 1045 1200 1325	Amended census of MASSO and proceeded KORATUL at 1000. Arrived KORATUL. Departed KORATUL. Arrived SAHALIL via MASSO.

14/12/54	0300	Departed SAHALIL.
	0905	Arrived MAIHUNA.
	1000	Departed MAIHUNA.
	1030	Arrived MEINGI.
	1200	Departed MEINGI.
	1400	Arrived ATU via RANO Plantation.
15/12/54	0750	Departed ATU.
	0900	Arrived KANGILONA.
	1015	Departed KANGILONA.
	1415	Arrived MAU-UNA.
16/12/54	0700	Departed MAU-UNA.
	1400	Arrived KAITON via BAIRAMAN and DRINA Pltn.
17/12/54	0730	Departed KAITON.
	1000	Arrived MAIMAL and left by canoe for Pomio, arriving at 1300.

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INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was conducted through the MAMUSI No.1 and 2, MELKOI and MANSING Sub-divisions. All Sub-divisions are situated well inland with the exception of the Melkoi people of whom half are on the beach and half are in the area surrounding the R.C.Mission at Uvol, some short distance inland.

The type of country covered in the two Mamusi Sub-divisions is well known, but improved roads, particularly in the Mamusi No.2 area, have served to make this part of the patrol much easier and safer than has previously been the case.

Unfortunately rain was encountered every day for the first half of the patrol and this made conditions unpleasant and roads uncertain. This rain is carried over from the Nakanai mountains in the Talasea Sub-District where the wet season is starting now. I was informed by the natives that at this time of the year, which is the 'dry' season at Pomio, they receive much heavier rain than in the actual wet season on the coast.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Throughout the whole area the patrol was well received and no effort was spared to give any assistance required.

The natives, with the exception of the Mansing Sub-division, are well settled and the few disputes brought to the notice of the patrol were of a minor nature only.

The practice of family groups living away from their villages in the garden areas appears to be decreasing and although many villages are still composed of two or three hamlets they are generally situated close together. In most cases in the two Mamusi Sub-divisions the terrain does not permit a large number of houses to be built on one site. Generally the only sites available are on mountain tops or straddled across the smaller ridges with steep slopes on either side.

The position in the Mansing Sub-division, as reported in Patrol Report No.2 of 1952/53, is still somewhat uncertain. Only two villages were in their Sub-division during the May, 1953 patrol, the others being away on the coast near Gasmata. They are now all back on their own ground but are by no means permanently settled. The two nearer villages of UMSIPEL and KABANATAPUN approached the patrol on arrival and requested (1) that the two villages combine and (2) that they then move down to an area on the beach in Montague Harbour. As regards the former, there seems to be no objection to this as UMSIPEL is a very small village (32 people) and these two villages are in any case very closely related.

The second request is prompted purely by economic reasons. Both villages have planted large groves of coconuts on the coast during the last year and wish to move closer to this area to facilitate their work. (It is 5 hours walk from the mouth of the Ania River to UMSIPEL.)

Many natives from AINBUL village have recently returned from the coast in the Talasea Sub-District where they have been collecting wild fowl's eggs. This is a yearly trip and they are generally away for from two to four weeks. All members of this village were awaiting the patrol at AWUT village. They had recently moved to a position near AWUT village from their old site, two hours walk further on and in mountainous country. They stated that wild pigs had ruined their gardens near the old village and that natives (unknown) were casting spells over their main taro gardens. The Luluai from AINBUL is one of the most impressive officials seen in any of the Sub-divisions and appears to have excellent control over his people. He shows a degree of intelligence which is notably absent from other officials in the area. However the advantages of stability in their villages and garden areas have been impressed on all officials in the Mansing Sub-division and it is hoped that by the next patrol the villages of AINBUL, AWUT and TALUPO will have settled down permanently.

The people of UMSIPEL and KABAMATAPUN were instructed to remain in their present villages until the next patrol, but have been told to select a site for the new combined village. This should be about half-way between the two existing villages and some distance from the Ania River. Conditions at UMSIPEL village are rather trying; mosquitoes and sandflies are prevalent due to the proximity of the river.

At KINSENA in the No. 2 Mamusi the patrol was well received and no evidence of the non-cooperative attitude adopted towards the previous patrol was noticed. On inquiry amongst natives in the area it appears that three or four of the old men of the village were the source of the trouble (these natives are now dead), but apart from vague references to a pre-war anti-Government attitude of these older men no real explanations were advanced.

It is expected that these people will give every cooperation in future. The patrol's stay in this village was in fact quite pleasant: an abundance of fruit and vegetables awaited the patrol on arrival and relations were always cordial. Housing and general village conditions were on a par with any other village seen in the Sub-division.

At LOUISIS a child was born to ~~the~~ OKOR of LOUISIS who ~~was~~ was pregnant to her half brother as reported by the previous patrol. This child, however, died less than 24 hours after birth. It was evidently very weak and died fairly soon. The Tultul and M.T.T. of LOUISIS stated that they were both present during and after the birth. The woman had previously married another member of the village.

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NATIVE LABOUR

All Sub-divisions are now fully recruited and the No.1 Mamusi is well over-recruited, 47 p.c. of able-bodied males being absent at work. 70 natives are employed in the Pomio area, mostly at Rano and Drina Plantations, and 375 outside the Pomio area. The latter are distributed as follows:

Private Enterprise ..... 76.  
Administration (Dept. of  
Agriculture, Keravat) .... 79.  
R.C.MISSION .....2200

Many officials have approached the patrol regarding the recruitment position, and a written request was received from the Paramount Luluai EI-OITEI of Masso, citing several cases of natives who have been absent from their villages for long periods, some over six years, and who have not since visited their villages. These will be investigated under Section 31 of the N.L.O.

Ships call frequently en route to Rabaul and large numbers of natives board these ships at Rano and Drina Plantations to find work eventually at R.C.Mission plantations in and around Kokopo.

WAR DAMAGE.

Seven Form F and four Form A claims were paid on patrol and two Form F and One Form A were paid on return to Pomio. Payments were made as follows:

9 - Form F claims .... 29-5-0  
5 - Form A claims ....120-0-0  
£149-5-0.

Fourteen claims still remain to be paid in this area where claimants were absent from their villages. They total £86-3-0 made up of 12 Form F claims totalling £46-3-0 and 2 Form A claims totalling £40.

HEALTH.

Generally health was very fair in all Sub-divisions probably due to the fact that a medical patrol covered the area two months previous to the present patrol.

Many goitre cases were noticed in the two Mamusi Sub-divisions, particularly in KINSENA and the nearby village of MORALONA.

A pneumonia epidemic passed through the area in January/February of this year and many of the deaths recorded were due to this cause. Mortality rate amongst small children was fairly high because of this epidemic.

As recommended by the previous patrol, the District Medical Officer at Rabaul has made available N.M.A. TOBALIL, who is now stationed at KAITOTO village in the No.2 Mamusi. He appears to be a good type of native and is accompanied by his wife and child. A good quality house has been built for him just outside KAITOTO village and the Aid Post will be constructed as soon as suitable building materials can be collected.

After discussion with various village officials in the area it is evident that this service will be appreciated and it is expected to do a lot towards gaining the confidence of the people.

confidence of the people towards medical treatment.

At present enough medical supplies are held for three months and supplies will be renewed at 3-monthly intervals in future.

Both R.C.Missions at Malmal and Uvol conduct patrols into the area at least once a year, mainly for the purpose of providing medical attention.

One native from MAU-UNA is enrolled at the Medical training centre at Nonga, Rabaul.

#### PLANTATIONS.

Drina and Rano are the only two plantations in the area. 27 local natives are employed at Drina and 33 at Rano. Both plantations produce copra only.

#### MISSIONS.

The R.C.Mission has a station at Uvol from which Father Gendusa controls the Mamusi No.2, Melkoi and Mansing areas.

Mission influence is considerable in coastal villages where almost all have churches and catechists in attendance. Influence in the more remote inland villages is of no great extent.

#### EDUCATION.

Elementary schools are conducted at both Mission stations at Uvol and Malmal while some basic education is provided in the Melkoi area by catechists in each village. All are well attended.

16 natives were absent from their villages at school outside the Sub-District. They are at R.C.Mission schools at Vunapope, & Vuvu in the Rabaul Sub-District and at Sio in the Talasea Sub-District.

No Government schools operate in the area.

#### AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

All areas, especially the Mamusi, have ample and varied gardens. Taro is the main food everywhere, but kaukau, bananas, yams, onions, tomatoes, native and Chinese cabbage are all a regular part of the diet.

All villages have pigs and many have poultry but neither are plentiful except for a few coastal villages.

COPRA :- Many coastal Melkoi villages are producing copra for sale to local plantations, but except for the Mx Masso area, it is in limited quantities. The output of the Masso area varies but thirty bags a month would probably be the limit of production if the coconuts were fully worked. All groves seen were in a good state of repair

COCOA:- It was noticed at Masso village that some natives had obtained cacao plants from the R.C. Mission at Uvol and had attempted to transplant them near the village. Most have since died but some appear to be healthy. They were not encouraged in this project and were told that they might, if sufficiently interested, come to Pomio and request information concerning obtaining of seeds, planting and subsequent supervision of grown trees. They were also instructed not to proceed with any further planting until the approval of the O.I.C., Pomio, was forthcoming.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

Housing, apart from some coastal villages, is uniformly poor. However, in the Mamusi and inland Melkoi villages building material is almost non-existent. Pitpit leaves and bark from some trees compose 90 p.c. of the houses. Limbom is extremely limited and no other suitable timber is available.

Little improvement can be expected due to the non-availability of building materials.

Most villages have made efforts to plant shrubs and flowers around their houses and this has improved the sightliness of the villages.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In most cases officials are doing a reasonable job in their villages. Some (in the Mamusi) still have only a hazy idea of health and civic requirements but they will improve with time.

Almost every village now has a Medical Tultul and Two more from ULUTU and KAKARU were sent in to Pomio Hospital for training.

Paramount Luluai EI-OITEI of Masso still exerts considerable authority amongst Melkoi and Mansing people and is doing excellent work.

LONGON of AU-UNA, a returned soldier, accompanied the patrol throughout the No.2 Mamusi Sub-division, and was of much assistance. All credit for improved housing and roads is probably due to this native.

Village officials are as follows:

Paramount Luluai.....	1
Luluais .....	44
Tultuls .....	49
Medical Tultuls .....	47.

REST HOUSES.

All villages now have resthouses of fair construction but roofing will always be doubtful. A tent fly is a necessary item of patrol equipment.

### ROADS.

Road conditions vary in different areas. In the No.1 Mamusi the terrain permits only narrow and steep paths to be built. The people of the No.2 Mamusi have built excellent roads. They have spent a considerable amount of time and effort in constructing bridges and steps and their work is to be commended.

Roads along the coast are all wide and well made. Father Gendusa at Uvol is supervising construction of vehicle roads in this section and upon completion of a bridge over the KABU River near Uvol there will be an all-weather road through from MELETON village to MASSO village.. All other coastal villages have vehicle roads in various stages of completion.

The main problem, however, are the two large rivers TORLU and MELKOI; both of which are wide at the mouth and subject to frequent flooding. An attempt will be made to bridge these rivers some distance upstream.

The following figures were compiled for the four Sub-divisions:

No. of miles of -	Trails .....	105
	Tracks .....	75
	Vehicle road..	3.

### CEMETERIES.

All villages have cemeteries, which have mostly been made to look quite attractive by the planting of multi-coloured shrubs and hedges.

### ANTHROPOLOGY.

The four Sub-divisions are divided into two main language groups, the Mamusi Nos.1&2 and the villages of KAUBI, MATAVAN and ULUTU in the Melkoi composing one group and the remaining Melkoi villages together with the Mansing Sub-division composing the other group.

The Mansing people actually speak a dialect of the true Melkoi language. The Mamusi language is also spoken by ~~the~~ natives in the mountainous area of the Nakanai.

A brief investigation into some customs of the No.2 Mamusi people was made at the villages of GNALALA and KAUBI.

These people follow the practice of many other New Britain groups in that they are divided into two 'pidgeon' or societies, named 'KO' and 'KALIU', the local names for the Kokomo and Cackatoo respectively.

Marriages are made between one member of each society, who retain their own society membership after marriage.

This practice is strictly adhered to and any offenders are ostracised by their fellow villagers until the incident is forgotten. (The natives say that formerly fighting would take place between the two societies, but now that they are under Administration influence the couple are only ostracised. The offence is probable more common now.) Children of such a union, where two members of one society marry, assume membership of the other society, whereas they are normally members of their mother's society.



Probably due to the relatively small villages the system of bride exchange is fairly common and is no doubt important when ten or less females of child~~ren~~-bearing age reside in the one village as is often the case.

All land is owned by village groups as a whole and no restrictions of any sort are placed upon<sup>5</sup> selection of garden areas or hunting rights. This information is of course, the result of only a brief inquiry but although the land allotment system appears rather loose the natives are quite adamant that any male is free to choose any garden area lying inside the village boundaries and, indeed, no land disputes of any sort have been noticed, in inland areas at least, in previous patrol reports.

The property of a deceased person is generally distributed by his eldest brother and no one person is given any preference, all property being divided equally amongst close relatives (Brothers, sisters, sons, daughters and first cousins)

This information is by no means complete, but it is thought that native customs in the No. 1 & 2 Mamusi Sub-divisions follow these general lines. The Melkoi and Mansing people are probably similar in many ways.

#### CENSUS

Census figures may be referred to in the schedule attached.

The total for the four Sub-divisions is 5683, made up of 2920 males and 2763 females. Births total 285 and deaths 216, an increase of 69. This figure has been considerably lowered by the pneumonia epidemic referred to under 'HEALTH' which has accounted for a large number of deaths.

A surplus of 'Migration In' as compared with 'Migration out' figures will be noticed. This is mostly due to the immigration of natives from the mountain villages of the Nakakai, Talasea, area. The majority are females married in Mamusi villages but some have returned to their places of birth from villages to which they had migrated during the war.

14 new names were recorded during the patrol.

\_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_

*B. N. Teague*  
(B. N. TEAGUE)  
Cadet Patrol Officer

REPORT ON R.P.N.G.C.

Reg.No.6835 Const. BOUSAMBI:- Acted as senior constable,  
work always satisfactory.

Reg.No.8182 Const. KUNDIBI:- A very average constable who  
is often impetuous.

Reg.No.8589 Const MAINE:- Lazy and inefficient.

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print.—2734/5.50.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F				
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F		
BEKOL (cont)																																								
RUSKANA	12/12	1	2																																					
PULPULO	"	2												1	1																									
BEINGA	"	3																																						
MASO	13/12	5	3			1										2																								
AGRIJEL	"	1	1																																					
SABALIL	"	1	1					1								1																								
MALHUNA	14/12		3			1										1																								
BEINGI	"	2						1	1																															
ATU	"	5				2	2																																	
TOTAL		65	72			7	5	7	5	6	1	3	2	31	28	1		25	32	21	17	10				205	1	5	278	624	336	534	44	53	4	165	906	987	37	2762
Mensing																																								
UMSIPIL	6/12		1																																					
KABANATAPUN	"	3				1																																		
SNUP	7/12	5																																						
TALUPO	"	2	1																																					
AINBUL	"	5	2					1																																
TOTAL		15	4			1	1																																	
GRAND TOTAL		137	148	1		10	7	20	19	3	3	5	8	59	74			76	81	48	52	70				375	2	17	646	1220	691	1187	101	1187	4	1120	1181	1336	1572	5683

The District of ...  
and ...  
PORT MONTAGUE

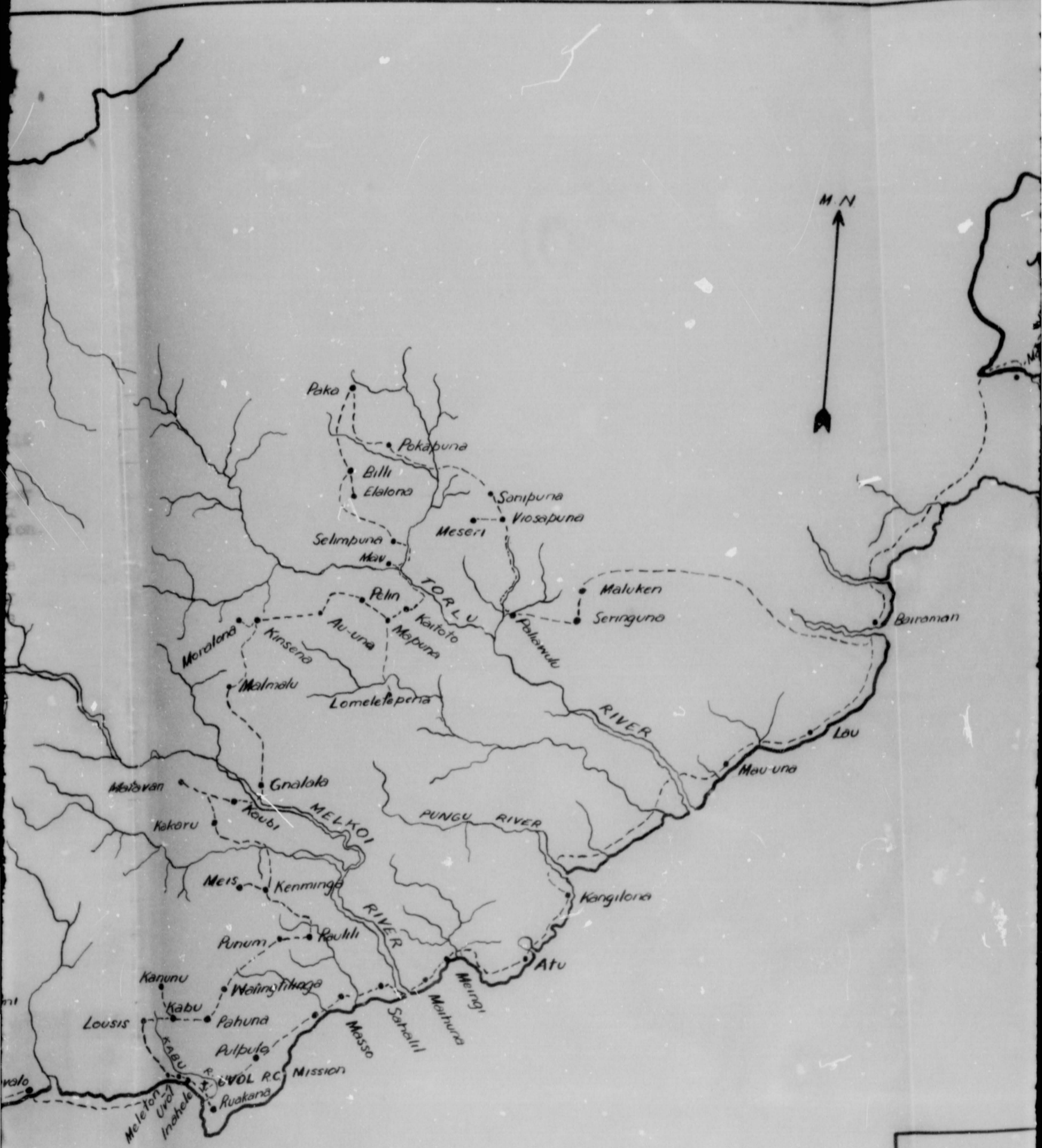
balanced report ...  
As his gains ...  
be of great value ...

The attention ...  
has been drawn ...  
with a request ...

The matter of ...  
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Agricultural ...  
the Report to ...  
in the District.



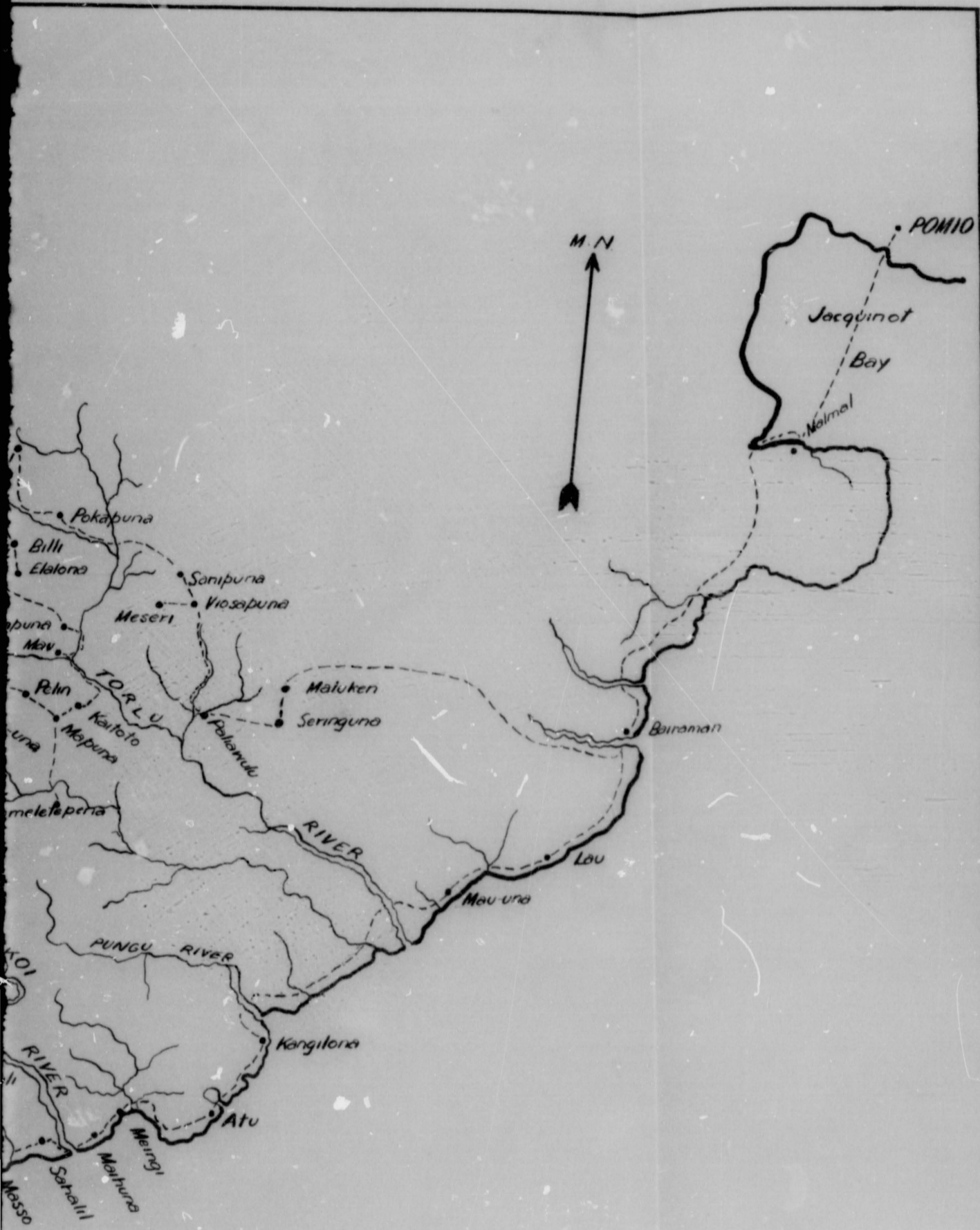
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MAMUSI  
 MELKOI  
 Sub-  
 Pomio Ad  
 18  
 To accompany

Scale 4 miles - 1 inch.





MAMUSI NO 1 and 2,  
 MELKOI and MANSING  
 Sub-Divisions  
 Pomio Administrative Post  
 18-12-54.

Scale 4 miles - 1 inch.

To accompany Patrol Report G - 5/5

36/13/172

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. DS.30/1/5-

District Office,  
RABAU,  
5th January, 1955.

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

Subject: Patrol Report No KAN.4/54-55 by Cadet  
Patrol Officer B.N. Teague -  
Mamusi Nos 1 and 2, Melkoi,  
Mansing Sub-divisions.

Mr Teague has turned in a restrained and well  
balanced report for his first attempt at a solo patrol.  
As he gains in experience his work in the District should  
be of great value to the Administration.

The attention of the Assistant District Officer  
has been drawn to the Native Labour figures on page six  
with a request that he keeps a close watch on the position.

The matter of cocoa planting at Masso Village  
has been brought to the attention of the local  
Agricultural Extension Officer as have other aspects of  
the Report to the relevant departmental representatives  
in the District.

J.R.Foldi  
(J.R. Foldi)  
District Commissioner,  
New Britain District.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'J.R. Foldi', located below the typed name.

20-13-172

18th January, 1955

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

Patrol Report KANDRIAN No.4 of 1954/55

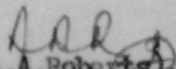
Acknowledgment is hereby made of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer B.N.Teague, following his thirty-four day Patrol of the Mamusi, Melkoi and Mansing areas.

Mr.Teague has compiled a sound Report for one of his limited experience and, it is considered, shows much promise.

I am glad to note that the Patrol was invariably well-received and that the native situation in these areas was, in the circumstances generally very fair, except with regard to recruiting. It is likely that some Mamusi villages will have to be closed to recruiting for a period, and if the position deteriorates further a submission should be made seperately specifying which villages should be closed, together with statistics and reasons to support such a closure.

(P/A)

For  
18/1

  
(A.A.Roberts),  
Director.



# on Register

Area Patrolled.....

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										M + F	
2	4								27	20	31	26	2	26	4	44	48	28	33	157
	9		2						24	25	25	34	4	34	4	36	40	26	40	153
5	8		5		1				13	24	6	24	3	24	4	22	11	20	30	97
1	4		3						3	12	3	11	1	11	3	7	7	10	13	44
	4		4						5	12	5	13	2	13	4	11	11	10	17	57
	7								5	11	8	20	2	20	4	11	15	9	25	67
	4		6				1		20	26	13	88	3	38	4	31	23	29	46	140
1	3		17						23	34	34	43	4	43	4	37	35	22	52	166
	5		12				1		29	37	21	44	2	44	4	42	36	39	54	189
			11						12	17	11	18	1	18	4	20	18	18	23	90
			13						14	27	18	34	1	34	3	24	27	25	42	131
2	2		3						4	12	4	11	1	11	4	7	7	10	16	45
			8						7	20	12	16	2	16	4	12	20	18	21	79
			2				1		3	12	5	13	-	13	3	6	11	16	20	56
11	50		86		1		3		159	289	156	345	28	285	4	310	<del>250</del> 309	280	432	1471
2	1		11						13	32	14	38	4	38	4	24	24	36	45	141
			7						12	18	14	20	-	20	4	18	20	22	27	94
	1		1						11	21	14	25	1	25	4	16	22	28	33	101
2	1		10						12	14	10	20	2	20	4	18	16	15	25	85
2	1		18				1		24	36	22	33	3	33	4	35	36	34	46	171
4			5				7		28	33	22	35	2	35	4	41	34	35	44	166
3	5						1		10	13	11	12	1	12	4	16	17	17	16	72
2			8						81	34	16	35	4	35	5	37	28	40	45	158
1	1		3						9	13	7	11	3	11	4	17	13	14	15	63
			5						3	23	3	14	1	14	3	7	7	26	21	66
16	10		68				9		143	237	133	243	21	243	4	239	217	267	317	1117

3 copies  
District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. KAN. 5 OF 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by T. DWYER, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled PASSISMANUA - ASENGSENG SUB DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. J. P. WALSH, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

9 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C.  
Natives 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 22/11/1954 to 12/12/1954 AND 6/1/55 to 1/1/55

Number of Days 36

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 15/2/1954

Medical 15/2/1954

Map Reference WESTERN NEW BRITAIN; ARMY STRAT. SERIES; A.MLS TO LINCH

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION (12) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3/3 /1955

[Signature]  
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 AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. KAN 5 of 54 55.

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

Patrol Conducted by : T. Dwyer, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : Passismanua and Asengseng Sub - Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by : Europeans - J.P. Walsh, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives - 3567 Const. Mandina Passismanua  
 4209 " Sifu  
 8465 " Waris only  
 8610 " Gwar  
 5162 " Kusen

3853 L/Cpl Musiap Asengseng  
 4023 Const. Maimbu  
 8610 " Toge only  
 5162 " Kusen

N.M.O. Riket.

Objects of the Patrol : (1) Census Revision.  
 (2) General Administration.  
 (3) Survey of Road Position.

Duration of Patrol : 22/II/54 - 17/II/54 - 26 days.  
 6/I/55 - 15/I/55 - 10 days  
TOTAL - 36 days

Last Patrol to Area by : District Services - February, April, 1954.  
 Medical " " "

Map Reference : Western New Britain-Army Strat.  
 Series ; 4 miles to 1 inch.

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INTRODUCTION.

The patrol covered an area of approximately <sup>Six hundred &</sup> fifty square miles which is bordered by the rivers Alimpit to the west and Johanna to the east. Several other large rivers drain the interior limestone ranges.

The region comprises the two census sub-divisions of Passismanua and Asengseng. Their respective native populations are 3,216 and 930.

Passismanua has the most concentrated population of the sub-district but as many of the inhabitants are in the inland region they are still comparatively timid and unsophisticated.

Asengseng is a small but distinct sub-division. It is believed that there are still scores of natives uncontacted and living a semi-nomadic existence in the hinterland.

Altogether ninety one natives appeared for initial censusing and two new villages, Honenkun and Tankiun (Asengseng), have been added to the map. No doubt the next patrol into the area will register new names in both sub-divisions.

Rain fell consistently throughout the patrol.

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13	11		
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/	R		
R	3		
/			
7	9		



Pasissamanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.DIARY.

November 22

Departed Kandrian and censused Parua, Iumielo and Nakalung. Slept at Meung.

23

Censused Meung, Ai-imi and Papsa. Slept at latter place.

24

To Lawhing, Angilik and Senemsi for census. Remained overnight at Senemsi.

25

Censused Namaklong klong, Aiwo and Maklongmerang. Slept latter place.

26

To Gineseling, Aduap and Ang'ngau for census. Remained overnight at Ang'ngau. Watch posted. Rain during the afternoon.

27

Censused Gisamilo and Lakungkung remaining overnight at the latter place. Rain during afternoon.

28

To Tinhang for census. Pitched camp before heavy rain came.

29

Censused Au, Maum and Ah-re remaining over night at the former place.

30

Censused Utkumbu, Aka and Lapalem remaining overnight at the latter place. Rain during the afternoon.

December 1

To Pomogu for census and overnight stay.

2

To Aliwo and Seilwa for census. Overnight at Aliwo. Mr. Walsh to Kandrian

3

Censused Ungan and Sanuring. Slept at latter place. Mr. Walsh returned late afternoon in heavy rain.

4

To Ng'gala and Asit for census remaining overnight at the latter place.

5

Observed.

6

Censused Essihi and Wemilo. Camped Wamilo. Heavy rain during the afternoon.

7

To Sankiap and Asiam for census. Slept Pomalal.

8

Censused Pomalal, Apongwal, Karekdek and Moia. Slept latter.

9

To Ankiak and Hulem for census. Remained overnight at Ankiak. Rain during the afternoon.

10

Censused Musuia, Iakwok, Palagor and Utkechu remaining overnight at the latter place. Heavy rain fell in the late afternoon.

11

Censused Maneng and being unable to cross the Andru river returned to Utkechu and remained over night. Heavy rain.

12

Observed.

13

Spent morning crossing the Andru river which was in flood. Arrived AI-ul late afternoon in heavy rain. Camped overnight.

14

Censused Ai-ul and Huavi remaining over night at the former.

15

Censused Honeviu, Lingmi and Nusla then went by canoe to Kaveng and remained overnight at the rest house.

16

To Malum and Mangurien remaining overnight at the latter. Heavy rain during afternoon.

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

DIARY.

- December 17 Returned to Kandrian via Aliwa Plantation.
- January 6 Left Kandrian by Mr. Chin Cheu's workboat and arrived Kaveng where census was taken during the afternoon.
- 7 Set out for inland Asengseng villages and reached Poanus late afternoon. Heavy rain falling. Remained overnight.
- 8 Set out for Honenkun and after reaching same an initial census was taken. Remained overnight.
- 9 Heavy rain at dawn. Set out for Tankiun. Mr. Walsh and cargo back to Poanus as road reported not suitable for carriers. Later found report to be quite correct. Tankiun initially censused and party returned to Poanus at 8 p.m.
- I0 Poanus censused. Patrol returned to Kaveng for overnight stay.
- I1 To Malenglo, Ai-uet and Akurkur for census. Remained Malenglo overnight. School buildings visited during the afternoon.
- I2 Set out for Ambungi in Mr. J. Allan's pinnace from Ablingi. Census taken. Thence by canoe to Asepsep where the census was taken and the patrol remained overnight. Cpl. B. Spence of Bomb Disposals arrived at 10-30 p.m. and also remained overnight.
- I3 By canoe to Kalamlo. Storm hit us en route. Arrived Kalamlo during the afternoon and walked to village for census. Camped on old village site at coast.
- I4 By canoe to Aliwa Plantation. Thence to the islands of Aviklo, Kanglo and Iangbun remaining overnight at the latter as guests of the Anglican Mission in charge of Father S. Smythe.
- I5 Set off for island of Alo. Census taken. Thence by canoe to Kandrian.

oooooooooooo0000000000oooooooooooo  
                  END OF DIARY  
oooooooooooo0000000000oooooooooooo

Pessismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

DECEASED NATIVE'S ESTATES:-

None were paid in the area patrolled.

WAR DAMAGE:-

No claims were paid as several claimants were absent at work.

WAR GRATUITIES:-

No. in area	2	Amount	£8 - 15 - 0
No. paid	Nil	Amount	-----
Balance	2		£8 - 15 - 0

The claimants were absent during the patrol's visit.

NATIVE MONIES TRUST ACCOUNT:-

No. in area	1	Amount	£2 - 11 - 6
No. paid	1	Amount	£2 - 11 - 6
Balance	-		-----

BANKING:-

All banking for this area is done at Kandrian.

PLANTATIONS:-

There is one plantation in the area - Aliwa. The latter is owned by Mr. H.Koch. No inspection was carried out during the patrol's visit.

MISSIONS:-

Two mission headquarters lie in the area patrolled. The Catholic mission is at Turuk and in charge of Father V. Kopunek ; the Anglican mission is based on the nearby island of Apugi and in charge of Father S. Smith.

Each mission conducts a native school under European supervision at headquarters but there is surprisingly little mission contact with the inland people.

Relations between the two missions are cordial.

WAR DISPOSALS:-

There are no war disposals throughout the area patrolled.

EDUCATION:-

Appendix "B" attached to this report shows the educational facilities in the area.

It was refreshing to see the enthusiasm with which the people of Malenglo and surrounding islands were attacking their education problem. Three fine buildings have been constructed at Malenglo - a school house, a pupil's dormitory and the native teacher's house.

The people from Ambungi, Asepsep, Kaveng and Ai-uet have worked together to complete the buildings and they are justifiably proud of their efforts.

However, it was learned that five pupils from Asepsep had not arrived for the commencement of the new term at the Administration school. These pupils had previously been registered as wanting to attend the school.

The matter was investigated at Asepsep and it was learnt that

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

EDUCATION (cont'd):-

(learnt that) about one month previously Father Hardman of Walengwo had visited the island. It was alleged that he told the Asepsep natives they were not to send any pupils to the Administration school at Malenglo. That children of school age were to be taught by the local native catechist.

The villagers intimated to the patrol that they were afraid to disobey the Father's instructions and the absentees from Malenglo had been detained because of this.

It is apparent from a recent interview with Father Hardman that these allegations are true. The Father is anxious for the present Administration teacher at Malenglo (a Methodist) to be replaced by a catechist.

No doubt the expected gazettal of the Education Ordinance will clarify the situation.

HEALTH:-

The health situation was fairly good throughout the area patrolled. Yaws and tinea imbricata were the commonest diseases. The former were cleared up with one injection of penicillin for each patient; the latter will remain until the afflicted person is prepared to spend some time undergoing treatment.

The incidence of malaria was not high during this the dry season but natives report the prevalence of mosquitoes during the wet season.

During the first few days of the patrol, N.M.O. Riket was given the task of trying to assess the spleen rate. He had been ably tutored in this work by E.M.A. Mr. A. McCluskey of Kandrian.

However, as we approached the more primitive natives inland this practice was abandoned because after the previous medical patrol it had been misunderstood as an affront to the women.

A certain Tuntunio of Aduap had said that in bygone days if a man touched a female who was not his wife he would have been speared instantly. He claimed to have spoken in jest but these people are very susceptible to all forms of propaganda. Last anyone harboured a grudge the reason for assessing the spleen rate was thoroughly explained to all.

This account is submitted for the guidance of future medical patrols.

There is one Native Medical Assistant, Iuteleu, in the area and he is stationed at Maklonmerang. Entries in the Aid Post treatment book show that at the time of visiting there were 4 cases of tinea imbricata; nineteen cases of yaws had been treated during the month as well as seven scabies, seven infected sores and eighteen tropical ulcers.

Iuteleu has not yet patrolled the surrounding area but his time has been fully occupied with the construction of two wards for the hospital and a house for himself. These buildings are well made and are the result of the communal efforts of the local natives.

Four bad cases of tropical ulcers were sent to Kandrian.

MALARIA CONTROL:-

The area patrolled consists of an undulating limestone hinterland covered with thick rain forest extending to a plateau several hundred feet high which drops sharply to the coast.

Several large rivers drain the region but possibly because many streams flow underground several villages are without a good supply of fresh running water. In these places water is drawn from seepages which are potential mosquito breeders.

The dense rain forest that covers the area causes small pools of

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

HEALTH (cont'd):-

(pools of) water to accumulate between the tree roots. Culicine larvae were seen breeding in such places.

Average size of garden is approximately one acre per three persons but the coastal people have larger areas under cultivation. Taro is the staple diet and in addition yam, banana, sugar cane, pit, native cabbage, mami, sweet potato, tapioca are grown. The coastal people vary their diet by growing pawpaw, pineapple, coconuts and lemons.

The total populations for the two sub divisions is 4,143. Natives on the islands off the coast are more settled than the people inland. The latter tend to be guided in their movements by the availability of suitable garden land.

Other migration factors are the association of sorcery with sudden and unexpected deaths and the movement of bush-dwellers to places nearer the coast or the main track.

Most absentees were working on plantations in the New Britain District. Others were engaged as policemen, members of the Pacific Islands Regiment, boatscrew and Native medical orderlies.

Biggest concentration of population is within a radius of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days walk from Kandrian government station.

The general layout of houses inland can be described as a conglomeration of shelters in many cases. Others such as Papsa and Sanuring are a credit to the village officials who have persuaded their followers to leave the former one-room, low, on-the-ground houses made up with sticks and leaves and build larger structures, raised from the ground and composed of more permanent native materials.

Some men especially on the coast are adept at making weather boards with axes and knives.

All houses are one-room affairs - those on the coast being larger than those inland. The number of occupants per house averages out to 7.5 for the inland people and 5.3 for the island inhabitants.

Domestic animals kept are pigs, dogs, fowls and cats. They are allowed to roam freely through the villages.

Common diseases are malaria, pneumonia, yaws, filariasis, scabies, and times imbricata. Infant mortality rate was 1.2 per thousand; birth was 21.4 per thousand and the overall death rate was 12.9 per thousand.

There has been no previous malaria control in the area and it is evident that in order to decrease the incidence of malaria something must be done regarding the drainage of the main bridle path and the areas in the vicinity of villages.

In favour of malaria control is the fact that most of the population is concentrated near the government station of Kandrian. However, it is reported that mosquitoes are only numerous during the wet season (April to September) and indeed few were encountered during the patrol although rain fell consistently throughout.

However, the average rainfall during the wet season in the Gasmata sub district is one of the highest in the territory. Therefore little could be gained from spraying potential mosquito-breeding places as rain falls continuously. On the other hand this constant flushing would prevent the larvae from breeding in large numbers.

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

HEALTH (cont'd):-

Residual spraying of houses would have the best effect in the large, well-constructed ~~houses~~ buildings of the coastal natives. Too often the houses inland are merely temporary shelters for natives who spend most of their time in the forests.

Whilst away from their villages natives will sleep in crude structures whose main asset is a roof to keep off the rain. This practice encourages the spread of pneumonia during an attack of malaria.

An encouraging factor in the field of malaria control is the recent request by some natives for permission to re-build their houses on sites near the main bridle path which is now undergoing construction.

Here is an opportunity to choose good sites, improve the layout of villages and instill in the inhabitants a consciousness that correct methods of hygiene will considerably lessen their chances of contracting disease.

AGRICULTURE:-

The inland natives are beginning to realise the value of coconuts as a commercial proposition. They have seen the benefits derived from the sale of copra by the coastal native co-operative societies but they need advice and assistance before embarking on a large scale planting programme.

A good start was made during the previous patrol in Feb. 1954 when Mr. Patrol Officer Gall distributed several nuts for planting to each of sixteen inland villages. These nuts were seen to be thriving and well looked-after.

However, peanuts planted at the same time were not so successful - the natives blamed the dry weather.

Appendix "C" indicates the type of food grown by the natives and also the number of pigs and fowls per village. As a general rule there were no diseases seen attributable to a poor diet. However, most places had no surplus food to sell to the patrol.

The gardens visited were big enough but evidently ceremonial feasting took heavy toll of the produce.

Coastal natives are in the habit of planting lines of coconuts in abandoned garden areas and this practice was recommended to the inland people.

At Honenkun, one of the furthest inland Asengseng villages, sugar cane sold to the patrol was of a high quality,

As previously mentioned taro is the staple diet of the natives. If grown in swampy ground, taro matures within six months but on well-drained land it will take as long as ten months. It was noticed with regard to the latter that around each new taro plant there was a small depression which evidently was meant to hold rain water and form a pool around the plant.

Several tomato plants were bearing fruit at Ar-he and at the same place a certain plant, claimed to have medicinal properties, was pointed out to the patrol. The leaves of the plant are supposed to have a curative effect on headaches if heated and held on the forehead. A peculiarity of the leaf is that should it fall to the ground, seeds sprout from several points on the perimeter of the leaf. It was originally brought from the Mengen area.

Copra is the most important item under this category. In 1954 the

Passismanus - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

FORESTRY:-

The following trees were noticed in the area patrolled:-

<u>Native Name</u>	<u>Pidgin Name</u>	<u>Uses</u>
Ingip	Galip	The nuts from this tree are eaten during the wet season when they are ripe. Sometimes a canoe will be made from a straight tree.
Kungkung	Airima	This species make good planks.
Gium	Airima	Not very strong. Occasionally canoes are made from this tree.
Masik	Melas	This is a hardwood and it's main use is in the manufacture of paddles. Sometimes used as posts for houses but is inclined to rot quickly.
Kama	Buoi	Used for making spears. Valued for its nuts (betel)
Savili	----	Used for making spears and axe handles.
Sanum	Fikas	Many birds feed on it's seeds.
Kali	Tombo	Nuts are soaked overnight before being eaten.
Dili	Talis	Nuts edible without treatment. Makes a strong type of canoe.
Namdok	Kalapulim	For canoe-making. A very strong wood.
I	Kuila	Hardwood - used mainly for posts.
Ilua	Ton	Common hardwood - makes good planks when sawn.

The leaves from young lawyer vines are used as roofing material.

Most plentiful in the hinterland were the species "Melas" and "Ton". Stands of these trees could be seen alongside the track. Several "Tons" had been cut down over the track inland and apparently it was the season when these nuts were ripe. Throughout the years many fine trees have been cut down merely as an easy way of obtaining the ripe nuts. The "Ton" is a valuable millable timber and the indiscriminate felling of the tree was strongly discouraged.

LIVESTOCK:-

Appendix "C" gives information concerning the number of pigs and fowls held by each village.

Many of the pigs seen were of good quality stock but emasculation had already doomed them for the cooking pot.

A certain common white flower (native name-Sungun) is fed to sows in the hope that their progeny will be light-coloured. The latter are prized by the natives.

RESOURCES:-

Copra is the most important item under this category. In 1954 the

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

RESOURCES:-(cont'd)

(1954 the) Passismanua Native Co-operative Society sold 1,217 bags of copra. This is the only co-operative society in the area patrolled. Some copra is also sold to itinerant traders.

New plantings of coconuts are in proportion to the amount of garden land abandoned each year (see "AGRICULTURE" para.6). Little new land is cleared for coconut planting.

At present there is not much trochus shell available in the coastal area visited. The reefs have been scoured both by natives and several European traders. No chance is given the shell to recuperate.

Small quantities of cowrie shell are bought from the natives by the Administration and sent to the New Guinea Highlands.

Timber resources have already been discussed and the large rivers in the area would assist transport in this respect.

The forests abound with bird-life especially pigeons, cockatoos, and hornbills. The ficus tree usually attracts large numbers of pigeons in the early morning and late afternoon.

Wild pigs, opossums and a few cassowaries are to be found further inland.

NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTIONS:-

No inspections were carried out during the patrol.

VILLAGES:-

As a general rule the condition and layout of housing deteriorated proportionately as the patrol moved inland. The solid, weather-board houses of Malenglo, for instance, gave way to the shacks of Honevui and reached the peak of squalor in the flimsy shanties of Tankiun.

However, the Tankiun people were being lined for the first time and it is expected that after this first contact with a patrol they will move nearer to Poanus where guidance can be given by other village officials.

Inland several tracks shot off at a tangent to the main bridle path. This necessitated a return journey and much time was wasted. However, as already mentioned, the vigorous road-making programme at present being carried out in the area has already had the effect of bringing some of the outlying villages nearer to the main road.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

- No. of Paramount Lulusis .....1
- No. of Lulusis .....62
- No. of Tultuls .....44
- No. of Medical Tultuls .....27

These numbers include several tentative appointments and application for their confirmation is forwarded by separate memorandum.

"Appendix "A" gives further information concerning village officials.



Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.REST HOUSES:-

Of the sixty seven villages visited twenty one maintained rest houses.

In response to requests made by the previous patrol new rest houses had been built at Aka and Honeviu. Most of the buildings were one-roomed affairs but adequate.

At several places the patrol slept under canvass and it was not thought necessary to request the building of a rest house because of the present migratory tendency of the isolated groups.

ROADS:-

The main bridle path from Kandrian branches north to Parua over a steep hill. Thence back to the main road which is fairly level up to Iumiolo. The track to Nakalung is narrow and precipitous but not long. The bridle path continues on to Meung narrow at first but improving later

Up river then and at the ferryman's headquarters the path is made uneven by the roots of large trees. One mile later the road becomes quite smooth up to Ai-imi. The way to Papsa is rougher and broken by two creeks.

A steep depression is then negotiated to Lawhin and the path was muddy interspersed with the roots of trees. The going becomes muddy en route to Angilik and two depressions and a creek are crossed.

Thence to Namaklongklong the path is fairly good and level though muddy after rain. The way to Aiwo is steep and slippery. Back to Maklongmerang there is a good road muddy but level in parts.

To Gineseling a few depressions are crossed and during this journey culicine larvae were seen in small pools formed in ruts in the road. During heavy rain water streams over this section of the road.

Thence to Aduap where a few depressions are passed otherwise the path is fairly level and grassy. Gardens are alongside the road here. To Ang'ngau there are several depressions at first. A good road could be formed over this gradually rising section of the area. Later it becomes very steep and even precipitous in parts.

Thence to Gisamilo over path marred by the roots of large trees. Gardens are alongside this section. To Lakukung the path becomes muddy and undulating and steepens on the way to Tinhang after a few depressions are negotiated.

To Maum is fairly hilly at first but levels out later. The Ar-he section is but a native pad, steep, badly eroded (steps are needed in places and bridges scrappy affairs.

Back to Aka the path improves. There are a few depressions otherwise the track is fairly level. In parts there are signs of gully-erosion down the centre of the path. Thence to Utkumbu over three steep depressions level in parts but slippery after rain. Seepage drinking water is near the path close to Aka.

A corduroy road, muddy, leads to the well-set-out village of Lapalam. The way to Pomogu is rough and only corduroyed in parts. The remainder is very muddy after rain. Thence to Seilwa over an easy path broken by the roots of trees. Back to Ungan there are several small depressions.

En route to Sanuring it was raining and the path was steep in parts broken by the roots of trees and swirling rivulets of rain water. The path narrowed considerably in places.

Thence to Ng'gala it is muddy with a few depressions but otherwise fairly level. To Asit there are a few small and one precipitous drops to be negotiated. The latter is at the river Paun over which

(II)

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Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

ROADS:- (cont'd)

(over which) a small log bridge is adequate because the river narrows at this rocky section.

To Esaihi the road becomes flooded in parts after rain and remains muddy afterwards. Thence to Wamilo is very muddy and corduroyed in parts. Sections are of the "switchback" variety merging into a gentle undulation.

The Sankiap path is no better and is littered with lime stone outcrops. Several creeks are negotiated which would be impassable when in flood. To Karekdek is fairly level but corduroyed in parts. There are three creeks to cross. Thence level to Apongwal but broken by the roots of trees.

The path to Ankiak is rough at first but widens to approximately 6 ft towards the end. This is a newly-cleared section but there are several depressions and four creeks to cross. To Hulem is very stoney and there are several depressions to cross. The way improves considerably en route to Musuia.

Thence to Iakwok the path is fairly good except for the limestone outcrops and there are three creeks to cross. The journey to Dulagor was made in heavy rain but a small party was able to swim across the Asit river to Utkeehu. The river was crossed again on the way to Manang (Pagiokm). An attempt was made to bridge the river Andru but the river flowed too swiftly.

Further downstream we were able to swim across the river and ferry the cargo across by means of a small raft. Thence up steeply to the main path which leads to Ai-ul. There are a few depressions and several creeks to be negotiated before the latter place is reached.

Thence to Huavi the road is corduroyed and swampy. Back again to Honeviu the path becomes stoney and narrow in parts but otherwise fair. To Poanus the path is also good apart from the stoney outcrops. But to Honenkun the road becomes rougher and as well as the stones there are several creeks to cross and one sharp rise of almost 100 ft. In this area stoney creek beds are often followed for a mile or so.

The track to Tankiun is bad and difficult to follow in parts. Many streams cross the path and the headwaters of the river Johanna have to be broken and the river can be swift when in flood. Thence along creek beds and stoney tracks to Poanus.

From Honeviu to the coast the road is fairly good but stoney. Already the locals are steadily improving this section. There is a fairly good bridle path along the beach to Mangurien and then the way is made tougher by the intrusion of several steep mountains which overhang the shore.

The rest of the journey was made by canoe except for a small section near Kalamlo. The latter place has to be approached up a steep incline which leads to the coastal plateau. But the path levels out once the initial climb is negotiated.

Nowhere along the main bridle path inland were the roads drained by ditches on either side. This will be the main task during the present road-building programme. Number 2 priority, it is suggested, should be given to the formation of a suitable camber or crown over the road in order that the drains can be effectively utilised. Then culverts are recommended in those places where the water will not naturally flow away.

CEMETERIES:-

As ~~with~~ a general rule cemeteries were in a satisfactory condition and it was only necessary in a few

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.CEMETERIES:-

(in a few) places to order a clean up.

No cemeteries were fenced.

NATIVE SITUATION:-

At the conclusion of the patrol ninety one new names had been recorded and uncontacted groups are becoming fewer.

An aerial view of the area reveals isolated gardens and hamlets near the Whiteman ranges but these places are apparently maintained for the use of hunting expeditions.

The less sophisticated natives that were seen inland appear to be still as timid as when first contacted. If approached carefully they will readily answer questions (though not always truthfully) but a harsh word out of place from a police boy will change their demeanour and then one is hard put to elicit any information.

Villages of Honenkun and Tankiun were visited during the second stage of the patrol. It was noticed during the previous journey that a certain native constantly accompanied the patrol. He would stand aloof and watch the activities at each place. Later he approached us and asked that the patrol visit his village of Honenkun which had not yet lined for census. The native's name was Upak and he proved to be quite enthusiastic in his leadership.

He led the patrol across the headwaters of the Johanna river to an isolated group of huts known as Tankiun. Here the headman Selelekit warily lined his people but soon thawed out when given a few small presents.

These headmen and another from Poanus paid their first visit to Kandrian recently and were visibly impressed. Encouragement was given them to bring their villages nearer to the main bridle path as their present dwellings obviously only temporary. Also the rivers and creeks in their area are formidable barriers after a heavy downpour of rain. As it was we had to swim across the river Johanna and little rain had fallen for a few days.

The village of Akurkur is now established at the mouth of the river Johanna and the villagers appear to have settled down although a few were in the bush at the time of the census. Previously these people had dispersed when a fellow-villager had been sent to Rabaul gaol to serve a sentence for manslaughter.

At Ng'ngau Constable Mandina, who acted as N.C.O. of the police detachment, intimated that he thought there might be trouble during the night. At his own request a guard was posted but nothing eventuated. Mandina has spent many years in the Gasmate sub district and knows the local natives well.

As reported in patrol report no. G 6 of 53/54 Ng'ngau is a fairly new village some of whose inhabitants were implicated in the murder of Mr. A. Robinson in 1948.

Constable Mandina evidently recognised the natives and was playing safe.

At Asiam it was reported to the patrol that a certain Sisa (assisted by Kilo) of Essahi had killed a woman named Iahalpo of Asiam about seven years ago.

The matter was investigated and it appears that the woman's husband died from natural causes and in accordance with an old native custom the

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub Divisions.NATIVE SITUATION:-

(custom the) widow had to die also.

Misuhuan, luluai of Asiam and now deceased, told Siss and Kilpo to kill Ishalpo.

Afraid of the luluai's authority and his power's of sorcery the two young men obeyed and hid in the bush near the maintrack. Soon Ishalpo came along accompanied by her young daughter. When they had gone past, Siss leapt out and thrust his spear below the woman's left shoulder blade. Kilp then finished off the job with his spear.

The dying woman was taken to Sankiap where she died soon afterwards without regaining consciousness. The matter is being further investigated by Mr. Assistant District Officer Ashton.

The usual gift exchange problems were the main topic at each place. In most instances the village officials were told to reach an amicable decision. Actually if the two parties concerned had discussed the matter beforehand they would probably have reached agreement.

At Geneseling a girl named Pelme had recently been married to a certain Takio. According to the village book Pelme was I4 but she looked only I2. She had not yet menstruated and was living in a separate house from her husband merely cooking his food.

As native custom adequately safe-guards children in this respect it was considered safe to leave the situation as it was. The girl would soon be of age and the husband, a young man, was aware of his responsibilities. It seemed to be a case of the relatives wanting the bride-price in a hurry.

Early marriages are not uncommon apparently because at Ungan a girl named Monmei had recently married and had only reached the age of puberty three months previously.

Two cases of children being separated from their mothers after the father's death. In each instance a village official tried to put on the pressure to have child remain in the deceased's village. The children concerned were only a few years old and the decision given was that the children were to remain with their mother until they were old enough to decide their own future.

The presence of a Native Medical Orderly who could give injections was of great value to the patrol. On the assumption that one injection of procaine penicillin will cure a simple case of yaws then 139 patients were restored to health in this way.

This is invaluable in obtaining the confidence of the natives.

As the inland villages are sparsely populated it is recommended that patrol gear be kept down to a minimum. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that several places are off the beaten track and the inhabitants have a long journey before they start carrying the cargo.

The village of Maneng, formerly at the headwaters of the Andru river is now on the western bank of the river. Permission was readily given for the inhabitants to move as a patrol can be held up for days waiting to cross a flooded Andru river. As it was the patrol went further downstream and crossed the swollen river with the aid of a lawyer vine fastened to each bank and a small raft attached to the vine with rope in such a way that it could slide easily and be hauled across against the current.

Villages along the eastern bank of the Andru had been asked to improve their roads during the Passismanua patrol and when the area was revisited a few weeks later it was heartening to see the amount of work that had been accomplished.

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

NATIVE SITUATION:-

There are a few outstanding coastal village officials who regularly visit the less sophisticated natives to assist them in their interpretation of Administration requirements. Prominent in this regard is Tultul Kapsuk of Ai-uat.

As yet there is no indication that these officials are abusing their position and they are valuable to a patrol as interpreters.

The natives of the coast and nearby islands are of course more settled and progressive. Their fine efforts regarding the Malenglo school are to be commended and the local co-operative society is functioning well.

However, they are rather bewildered by the adverse propaganda of Father Hardman concerning the Administration school at Malenglo (see "EDUCATION").

Since the previous patrol over 100 more natives had left their villages to work on plantations or attend school. The majority are in the former category and village officials made the usual complaints that the villages were being left without their young men. They further state that these young men leave their places without bothering to inform the official.

In most cases the young men lured away from their homes were intent on obtaining goldlip shells and money in order to be in a position to pay the local bride-price when they returned to their villages. Furthermore when they return home they have a knowledge of Pidgin and the law which they could not have gained otherwise.

However, the position becomes disturbing when as at Sanuring 16 young men were absent out of a total population of 88.

An interesting sidelight on the native mind was provided by Lepak ferryman at the river Aum. Regularly he brings taro to Kandrian and when given payment for it he calmly pushes it back and says that the taro belongs to the government and that he cannot accept payment. It is known that he and the people of his village have worked hard to make these gardens near the river Aum. After much insistence he reluctantly takes the money.

When the patrol ~~thx~~ inspected the Aum ferry service Lepak pointed out a huge pig and said that it belonged to the government. It actually belongs to Lepak but the government is going to get it whatever happens - Lepak insists. His outlook is rather refreshing in a mercenary world, and this is not the usual case of payment deferred to a later date.

CARTOGRAPHY:-

The enclosed maps are based on the army strategic series 4 miles to 1 inch.

Villages that have moved since the previous map was compiled have retained the same names as Maneng and Aurkur.

CENSUS:-

Since the previous patrol the Passismanua population has increased by thirty, and the Asengseng by ninety seven. Of these Ninety one are migrations from the bush thus leaving a natural increase of thirty **nine**

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END OF PATROL  
oooooooooooo0000000000oooooooooooo

*[Signature]*  
Patrol Officer

Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

Appendix "A".

List of Village Officials.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Medical Tultul</u>
Parua	Palada	Pura	Kukuru
Iumielo	Wilgit	Kalapio	-----
Nakalung	Pamum	Salangit	Angol
Meung	Sagnen	Mono	-----
Ai-imi	Kasio	-----	-----
Papsa	Pai-eli (Parmt)	Kilom	Paikit
Lawhing	-----	Tobiskit	-----
Angilik	Lemli	Purmang	Lipulong
Senemsi	Mekli	Iangli	-----
Namaklongklong	Onbo	Kasung	Enapli
Aiwo	Iakeng	Pomolo	Lilio
Maklong merang	Pukpuk	Sasi	Murupnin
Gineseling	Urkapol	-----	Kimkimio
Aduap	Diapun	-----	-----
Ang'ngau	Liho	-----	-----
Gisamilo	Ihilio	Karilio	Welek
Lekungkung	Batio	Waluong	Lingilio
Tinhang	Pelpe	Munung	-----
Au	Lihe	Aulo	Siani
Maum	Pai-angli	Laup	Poklong
Ahre	Koikookai	-----	-----
Utakumbu	Yangin	Lauup	Lipu
Aka	Lupwali	-----	Liken
Lapalam	Maklung	Kuru	Munio
Ungan	Leliu	Sikotbo	Kambek
Pomogu	Kak (act.)	Tuka	Panli
Sanuring	Onbo	Wolova	-----
Ngogela	Molu	-----	-----
Asit	Uliahau	-----	-----
Esaihi	Mengmial	-----	Nenbo
Wamilo	Aumo	-----	Onli
Sankiap	Iungit	-----	-----
Asiam	Iant	-----	-----
Pomalal	Kulul	-----	-----
Apngwel	Boswat	Sitie	-----
Karekdek	Solomon	Ulek	-----
Moie	Nakpus	Tokding	Teli
Ankiak	Lileng	-----	-----
Hulem	Malis	Poi-long	-----
Musuis	Tevaldeval	-----	-----
Iekwok	Ianli	-----	-----
Dulagor	Lilwa	-----	-----
Utkechu	Kenio	-----	-----
Malum	-----	Iawun	Silopli
Magurien	Kulpo	Tadeki	Malil
Kelamlo	Wali	-----	Pamli
Aviklo	Pakiki	Nugi	-----
Ianghun	Aun	Op lo	-----
Kanglo	Maknen	Sie	-----
Aio	Aki	Tadat	-----
Aliwo	Pinpo	-----	-----
Solwa	Paiong	Wasa	-----
Maneng	Wumli	-----	-----
Huavi	Leyom	Giha	-----
Ai-ul	Usmipo	-----	-----
Poanus	Moruli	-----	-----
Honevii	Kusmil	Kilesgit	-----
Lingmi	Kimhun	Maton	-----
Nuels	-----	Kombi	-----
Kaveng	Tuam	Pauc	Iokmsiang
Ai-ut	Kokioskit	Kapsup	Silio
Akurkur	Kela	Siurik	Ponkongkong
Malengio	Kiliwa	Siangit	Tolo
Ambungi	Kolalci	Wasnan	lapket
Asepsep	Sawalo	Anselio	Ai-ul

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Passismania - Asengsong Sub-divisions.

Appendix "C"  
Agriculture and Livestock.

VILLAGE	NO. of PIGS	NO. of FOWLS	GARDENS	HOUSES	FOOD GROWN
Parua	11	-	12 x 2acres	9	Taro, yam,
Iumielo	20	10	17 x 1acre	10	bananas, mami,
Nakalung	20	2	5 x 3acres	12	sugar cane,
Meung	20	1	3 x 5acres	12	sweet potato,
Ai-imi	21	6	10 x 1acre	4	native cabbage,
Papsa	28	7	3 x 4acres	10	pit, tapoka,
Lawhing	15	2	6 x 2acres	7	pcwpaw, lemons,
Angilik	25	6	3 x 4acres	8	pineapples,
Senemsi	70	3	3 x 4acres	7	coconuts,
Namaklongklong	63	-	6 x 2acres	11	
Aiwo	3	18	5 x 2acres	4	
Maklongmerang	32	9	8 x 2acres	11	
Gineseling	10	3	5 x 2acres	9	
Aduap	5	-	3 x 2acres	5	
Ang'ngau	10	-	4 x 2acres	7	
Gisemilo	10	-	3 x 3acres	11	
Lakurkung	5	2	3 x 4acres	8	
Tinhang	11	-	3 x 3acres	8	
Au	10	1	5 x 3acres	10	
Maun	6	-	4 x 3acres	5	
Ar-he	12	-	3 x 3acres	5	
Aka	10	2	3 x 4acres	5	
Utkumbu	10	16	5 x 3acres	9	
Lapslem	15	5	12 x 2acres	16	
Pomogu	50	3	10 x 2acres	4	
Seilwa	15	6	6 x 3acres	12	
Aliwo	24	6	4 x 3acres	11	
Ungan	35	2	5 x 3acres	12	
Sanuring	15	1	20 x 1acres	11	
Ng'gala	15	27	12 x 1acre	8	
Asit	10	3	5 x 3acres	10	
Essahi	20	5	13 x 2acres	9	
Wamilo	21	7	6 x 3acres	7	
Sankiap	10	-	3 x 3acres	7	
Asiam	19	5	10 x 1acre	9	
Karekdek	8	8	5 x 3acres	8	
Apongwal	10	2	5 x 2acres	4	
Moia	20	4	12 x 3acres	17	
Pomalal	30	3	3 x 3acres	7	
Ankiak	10	-	4 x 2acres	5	
Hulem	6	-	5 x 3acres	6	
Musua	6	-	4 x 2acres	4	
Iskwok	8	-	5 x 3acres	5	
Utkeehu	17	2	6 x 3acres	3	
Dalagor	1	-	2 x 3acres	2	
Maneng	10	-	7 x 2acres	1	
Huavi	17	17	21 x 1acre	11	
Ai-ul	8	13	5 x 3acres	7	
Honeviu	21	-	8 x 2acres	7	
Lingmi	10	-	10 x 1acre	3	
Nusla	3	10	5 x 2acres	5	
Malum	7	21	7 x 2acres	8	
Magurien	35	25	18 x 2acres	11	
Kaveng	15	6	7 x 2acres	14	
Honenkun	4	-	7 x 2acres	6	
Poanus	9	-	4 x 2acres	3	
Tankiun	3	-	3 x 2acres	1	
Akurkur	20	-	7 x 2acres	2	
Ai-uet	25	40	30 x 1acre	28	
Malenglo	31	14	40 x 1acre	33	
Ambungi	20	14	25 x 1acre	25	
Asepsep	17	16	30 x 1acre	23	
Kalamlo	15	16	20 x 1acre	10	
Aviklo	35	15	40 x 1acre	30	
Kenglo	60	11	32 x 1acre	18	
Iangbun	70	10	55 x 1acre	25	
Alo	15	7	18 x 1acre	8	

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Peeismans - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

Appendix "D"  
Types of Diseases encountered.

VILLAGE	T/Us	Yaws	Tinea Im.	Scabies	Pneumonia	Malaria	Sores
Iumielo	I						
Nakelung			5				
Meung			13				
Al-ini			4			I	
Papsa	I	2	5				
Lawhir	I		2				
Ngilit			4				
Senemsi			8				
Namaklongklong	2	10	5				
Aiwo	I		4				
Gineseling		3	4				
Aduap		4	3				
Ang'gsu			4				
Gisamilo			6				
Lukongkong			6				
Tinhang			3				
Aa			6				
Maua		2	4				
Ar-ne			4				
Aka	2		2		2		
Dakumbu			7				
Sapalam	2		2				
Pomogu	I		3				
Seilwas			3				2
Aliwo			I				
Ungan	I		2				2
Sanuring	I				2		
Ng'gala			2				
Asit		3	5				
Eseihi			10				
Wamilo		2	5				
Siam		3	3				
Karekdek			5				
Apongwal			3				
Moa		II	8				
Pomalal	I		3				
Amkiak		I	3				
Hulem		5	8				
Musuis			I				
Iakwok		4	3				
Dulagor		I	4				
Utkeehu		3	8				
Maneng		3	I				
Huevi		9	2				
Ai-ul		7	3				
Honeviu		3	4			I	
Lingmi	2	4	3				
Nuala	I		3				
Malum	6		3				
Magurien		9	3				
Kaveng		4	4				
Honenkun		8	2				
Poarus		5	3				
Ai-uet	I	2	2				
Malenglo		4					
Ambungi	7		3	I			
Asepsep	3	I	3				
Kalamlo			4				
Aviklo	2	I	I4				
Kanglu			2				
Iangbun		6	3				
Alo	I		2	2			

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Pasismanus - Asengseng Sub-divisions.

APPENDIX "B"  
EDUCATION.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>NO. of PUPILS</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
Apugi	59	37	22	Anglican		13	6	(other prep)
Buruk	18			Roman Catholic		18		
Landrian	23	18	5	Administration		23		
Malenglo	42	42	-	Administration		42		

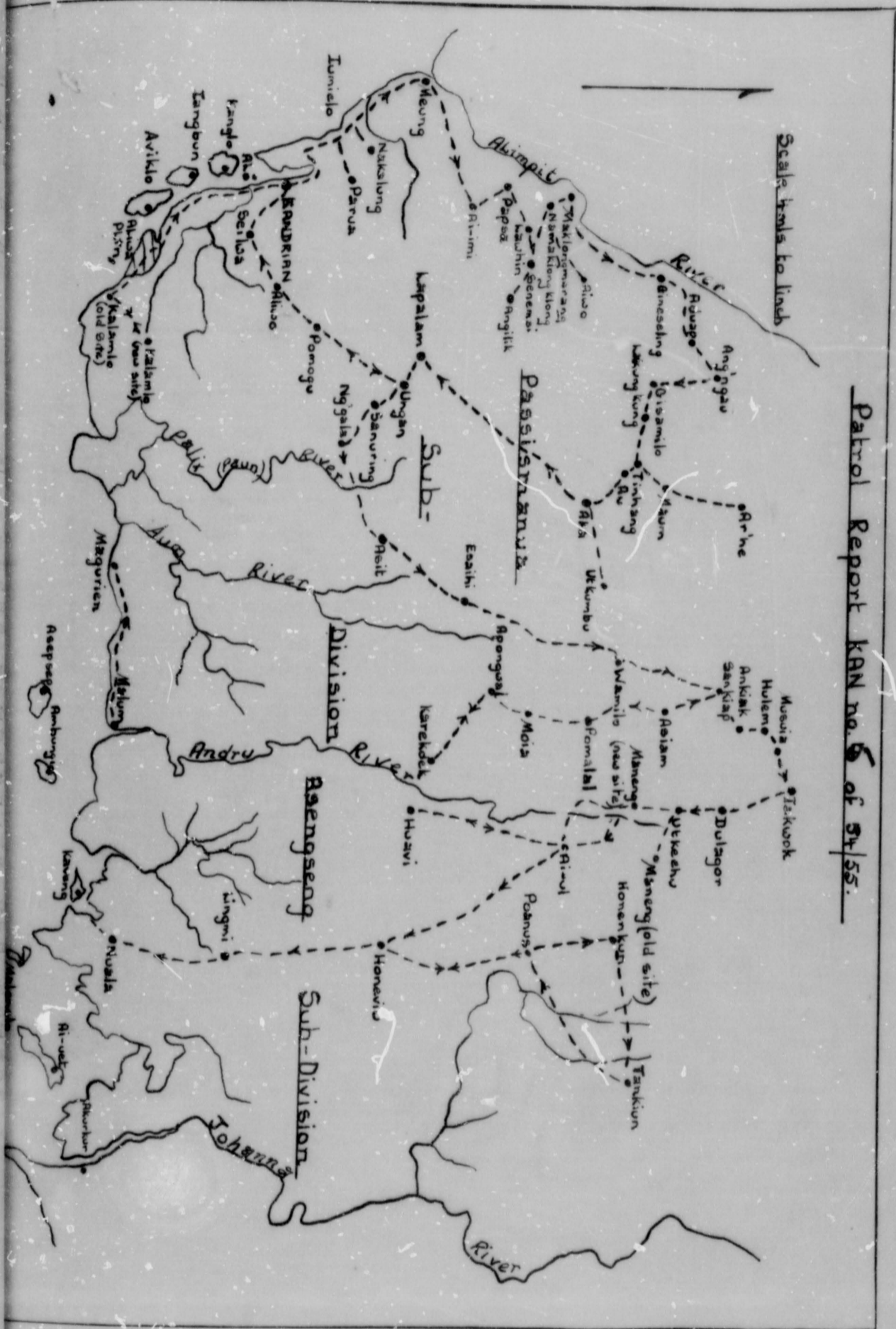
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APPENDIX "E"  
Polygamus Marriages.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPLN.</u>	<u>NO. MAR.</u> <u>MEN</u>	<u>NO. SING.</u> <u>MEN</u>	<u>NO. POLY.</u> <u>MARAGES (2</u> <u>wives)</u>	<u>AGE MEN</u>	<u>POSIT-</u> <u>ion</u>	<u>NO. FRM.</u> <u>B' R' S</u> <u>WIDOWS</u>
Karakdek	45	8	6	I	30	Lulusai	Nil
Ktkeehu	46	8	6	I	44	Lulusai	Nil
Malum	39	6	3	I	44	M.T.T.	Nil
Mbungu	70	13	14	I	38	Nil	I
Malamlo	51	10	9	2	39	M.T.T.	Nil
					41	Nil	Nil
Mwiklo	212	40	26	2	40	Nil	Nil
					29	Nil	Nil
Langlo	82	17	16	I	Aged	Nil	I
Langbun	179	29	27	I	41	Nil	Nil
Marua	64	12	10	I	Aged	Tultul	Nil
Mumielo	48	9	9	I (4wives)		Lulusai	Nil
Mawhing	41	10	4	I	Aged	Nil	Nil
Mngilik	71	12	11	I	44	Nil	I
Mamaklong-							
Mlong	88	14	11	I	40	Lulusai	Nil
Mliwo	41	8	8	I	36	Lulusai	Nil
Mduap	27	4	3	I	40	Nil	Nil
Mdisamilo	58	12	7	I	27	Nil	Nil
Mekukung	85	12	16	2	32	Nil	Nil
					44	Nil	Nil
Mnhang	47	11	4	I	32	Lulusai	I
Mkumbu	58	10	10	I	31	M.T.T.	Nil
Mepalam	74	16	11	I	45	Lulusai	I
Momogu	43	5	6	I	30	Nil	I
Mliwo	57	9	14	I	38	Lulusai	Nil
Menuring	88	15	14	I (4wives)	37	Tultul	Nil

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954-55

Aseng Seng

Sub Div

Patrol Report KAN no. 4 of 54/55

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F					
MANENG	11.12.54	1														10	3	1	1	2							8	7	1	5	-	6	1	5	14	7	10	10	48	
HUAVI	14.12.54	1	1							1	1					2	1	2	1	4							7	22	3	8	-	15	2	2	14	27	19	85		
AI-UL	14.12.54	1	2													2	4	-	-	4							2	10	7	2	-	7	2	8	13	14	7	46		
POANUS	9.1.55	1								1						7	6	-	-	3							3	9	2	2	-	3	7	2	10	4	11	11	39	
HONEVIU	15.12.54	1																5	2	3							5	16	4	5	-	8	2	11	6	14	12	46		
LINGMI	15.12.54															7	6	-	-	1							3	4	1	5	-	1	7	3	10	4	9	8	32	
NUALA	15.12.54									1						-	-	-	-	4							1	7	1	2	-	4	2	4	4	6	5	24		
PASIMCAKUR	12.1.55	1								1	2									2	2						3	9	-	10	-	1	9	1	2	4	1	12	12	31
HONENKUN	8.1.55																										3	7	-	3	-	5	1	9	5	6	10	7	28	
KAVENG	6.1.55	1								2																	4	11	1	4	-	6	1	9	14	8	15	9	46	
AI-UET	12.1.55	2																1	-	1	5						3	25	7	18	-	2	28	2	3	24	22	27	34	121
MALENGLO	11.1.55	2	1							2	3					-	-	2	-	9	-	2					20	47	10	20	-	4	30	2	1	39	25	48	4	164
AMBUNGI	12.1.55	1								1										1	5						5	20	4	11	-	17	2	6	11	12	22	22	75	
ASEPSEP	12.1.55	2								1								1	1	-	6						9	31	6	16	-	1	24	2	4	24	22	33	31	119
TANKIUN	9.1.55																										6	1	5	-	-	8	1	7	7	9	8	31		
ASENGSENG TOTAL		10	8							7	9																76	229	48	116	13	181			206	155	267	236	930	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File no. I4/2.

Sub District Office,  
KANDRIAN, New Britain.

7th February, 1955.

The Director,  
D.D.S. & N.A.,  
PORT MORESBY.

Village Officials.  
Gasmata Sub District.

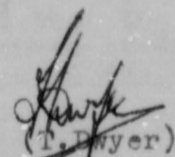
Reference patrol report Kan. no. 5 of 54/55 covering the Passis-  
mas and Asengseng Sub-divisions.

The following natives were selected as suitable applicants for  
the vacant positions of village officials in their respective villages.

Respectfully submitted for your consideration, please.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Requested Designation</u>	<u>Previous Status</u>
Mokli	Senemsi	Lulusi	Leader Village Native
Loli	Senemsi	Tultul	Plantation Labourer
Maklongklong			
Liho	Ang'ngau	Lulusi	Village Headman
Pomogu			
Ian	Asiam	Lulusi	Village Headman
Honenkun			
Selelikit	Tankiun	Lulusi	Village Headman
Siurik	Akurkur	Tultul	Village Headman

Each nomination has the approval of the local natives and was  
investigated thoroughly.

  
(F. Dwyer)  
Patrol Officer

Sub-District Office,  
Kandrian,  
New Britain.

12 th. Feb. 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Kabaul.

Patrol Report No Kan 6 of 54/55.

The above report of the Passismanua and Asengseng Sub-Divisions submitted by Mr. T. Dwyer, Patrol Officer is forwarded herewith.

EDUCATION. The people of Malenglo and the surrounding islands have every reason to be proud of their fine efforts ; their school and subsidiary buildings are indeed a credit to them. The eventual establishment of a school at Malenglo has been made possible by the posting to this Sub-District of Mr. R. Brownlie, Education Officer and two trained native teachers. The Malenglo, among the most advanced people of the Passismanua Sub-Division have for a number of years been seeking the services of a trained Administration teacher. The following is an extract from Patrol Report No 10 -50/51 which I wrote in May 1951. " Strong representations were made by the elders of the large island village of Malenglo for the establishment of an Administration school on the island. The Malenglo have suggested that such a school could well cater for the educational requirements of the children living at the surrounding villages of Sepsep, Ambungi, Kaveng, Aiuet and others of which Malenglo is the centre. The spokesmen stressed that they did not want a mission school of any denomination. It would be "Administration or nothing" ."

Mr. Dwyer's remarks about the interference of Father Hardman are quite correct. Father Hardman who arrived in this country from Austria less than 12 months ago is doing everything within his power, by threats and intimidation to prevent the children from Sepsep and Ambungi from attending the school at Malenglo ; He has unfortunately been only too successful in this regard. Sepsep and Ambungi are more than three miles distant from Malenglo so it would appear that even with the commencement of the Education Ordinance 1952 little can be done to ensure the attendance at school of children from these islands even when their parents desire it. The people have been told that the school is for their benefit but their fear of the consequences if they disobey their father is such that little can be expected from these people in the immediate future.

In addition to the school at Malenglo which Mr Brownlie visits every few weeks he has established a small school at Kandrian. This at present serves only the needs of Police and Administration servant's children but additional land adjoining the present Government Station is to be purchased, and on this the Education Officer is going to establish a boarding school with the necessary gardens for the pupils' subsistence. Mr. Brownlie will make a tour of the Western portion of the Passismanua Sub-Division (inland) to select pupils from as many villages as possible to attend this school. Every encouragement and all assistance will be given Mr. Brownlie to further his excellent work in this Sub-District.

HEALTH. N.M.O. Reket should not have been permitted to examine female natives to assess the spleen rate. This task will in future be left to European Medical Assistants trained in the technique.

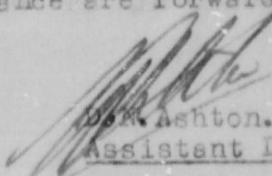
The Aid Post at Maklongmerang was completed last July : the job was done by three native carpenters sent from Kandrian. Local natives supplied the materials but not without slight pressure being brought to bear. N.M.A. Iutelu has had ample time to patrol his area and he has been instructed to do so. Mr. Dwyer has recently completed a course of Malaria Control at Minj and the details given under this heading are the result of his studies of this important subject.

ROADS. Mr. Dwyer, who has described these in great detail makes mention of the road building programme. This was commenced some six weeks ago and is under the supervision of Mr. J. Walsh, Cadet Patrol Officer who has made excellent progress to date. Well drained graded roads are being built right throughout the Passisamanua Sub-Division. These are of sufficiently high standard to permit the use of cycles. The people have shown an unusual interest in the progress of the road and there have been no instances of natives evading their obligations.

NATIVE SITUATION. The inland people are still quite primitive and have a very real fear of sorcery. They are constantly moving their small hamlets and it is quite impossible to keep track of the names of the new hamlets as they spring up. It is equally impracticable to use the old names as frequently a well established village is abandoned and the people disperse to reform again into two or three widely separated hamlets. It is high time that these unsatisfactory tendencies were retarded and a vigorous programme of consolidation is now being carried out. The current road-building programme is the first move in this direction and reports reaching this office indicate that this possibly more than any one other single factor will have the effect of grouping the people in well established villages rather than in small scattered family groups. Further investigations remain to be carried out in connection with the killing of the woman Iahalpo. The immolation of widows is still occasionally practiced in this area ; it is usual however for the widow to be strangled with a length of tape cloth by her own brothers or her father and spearing to death as in this case is unusual.

CENSUS. Absentee labourers represent approximately 23% and 34% of the total labour potential of the Asengseng and Passisamanua Sub-Divisions respectively. A close watch will be kept on the Passisamanua figure which now shows 290 absentee labourers whereas last April there were only 148 .

CONCLUSIONS The detailed information given in the appendices to the Report indicate Mr. Dwyer's conscientious approach to his task. The patrol was accompanied by Mr. J. Walsh C.P.O. and Mr. Dwyer has reported that this young officer took a keen interest in all aspects of the patrol. Contingencies for camping allowance are forwarded herewith.

  
J. M. Ashton.  
Assistant District Officer.



30/12/76 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply  
Please Quote*  
No. DS. 30/1/4-  
District Office,  
Rabaul,  
3rd March, 1955.

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

Subject: Patrol Report No KAN. 54/55 by Patrol Officer T. Dwyer - Passismanua - Asengseng Sub-Divisions, Kandrian.

I visited the school at Malenglo myself some 3 weeks ago and found there a really excellent organization. The people are justifiably proud of the school and the dormitory which they have erected for the native students. I inspected the school and found the children to be particularly bright and full of enthusiasm.

Whether or not the new Education Ordinance will ease the continual friction existing in the matter of denominational and non-denominational education organizations remains to be seen, personally I do not think it will, and we will be plagued with it until such time as the native is able to make and abide by his own decisions. It will, however, if properly administered, ensure a much better level of education, especially in the so-called schools established in many of the villages.

The description of the roads in the area would seem to indicate that they are extremely rough, but I am advised by the Assistant District Officer that a light motor cycle could be used with advantage in this and other areas of the Sub-district. Talasea has recently acquired such a machine and I propose to ask for one for Kandrian. It would enable not only the District Services staff but the medical assistant and education officer to cover a great deal of ground at more frequent intervals than at present is possible.

Mr Dwyer has spared no effort in covering the area embraced by the Patrol and is to be congratulated on a sound piece of work.

(J.R. Foldi)  
District Commissioner,  
New Britain District.

*[Vertical text on the left edge, mostly illegible and mirrored]*

30-13-176

10th March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT KAN. NO. 5 OF 1954/55.

Mr. Dwyer has submitted a very detailed report on his patrol.

It is a great pity that some of the missionaries have such queer ideas when they forbid people to attend a school where the standard is far above anything they can hope to realize.

This has been going on for many years in this particular Sub-District.

It is very pleasing to note the efforts of the natives on Malenglo Island and it is to be hoped that it will have every success as it deserves.

I agree with Mr. Ashton that the N.M.O. Reket should not have examined female natives.

Extracts of interest to other Departments have been forwarded to those concerned.

*(Handwritten initials) J/A*  
*(Handwritten initials) Jm*  
*(Handwritten date) 10/3.*

*(Handwritten signature) A.A.R.*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, D.D.S. & N.S.  
*(Handwritten initials)*



# on Register

Area Patrolled PASSISMANUA - ASENGSENG

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults						
Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F			
Ro3	17	9		1				167	599	133	189	29	354		421	371	494	475	1996
	5							2	8	5	2	-	3	2.3	4	7	6	4	26
	5							2	12	4	9	-	10	2	8	10	9	13	45
	5	3						10	28	4	11	1	16	2	20	16	26	22	92
	2							3	7	3	1	1	2	2	4	9	10	6	31
	1							3	11	4	5	1	9	2.5	12	11	11	10	45
	6	1						2	9		1	-	4	1.6	6	5	5	5	28
	2							2	11	3	7	2	9	3.1	11	11	12	9	45
	3								8		1		5	3.7	6	4	10	5	28
	6							7	15	1	5	1	5	3	13	3	13	11	46
	3							6	7	4	6	-	7	2.8	10	7	8	11	39
	12	1	2					4	30	1	12	-	15	1.4	6	13	27	17	78
	2	-	1					4	15	2	5	2	13	1.3	11	7	15	15	51
	4	-	3					8	44	11	16	3	42	2.6	39	48	58	60	212
	2	1	4			2	1	11	42	5	19	2	36	3.1	34	40	51	44	179
	3	-	-	1		3	2	3	22	2	13	-	15	1.8	16	7	27	23	82
	7	5	3			3	4	-	16	-	5	1	10	1.3	8	5	14	15	64
	12	1						4	17	5	6	-	9	2.3	11	9	12	12	57
	7	1						4	20	2	10	1	13	2	18	12	17	17	72
57	290	26	26		2	10	7	242	921	189	323	44	577		658	595	825	774	3216
	2							8	7	1	5	-	6	1.5	14	7	10	10	43
	4							7	22	3	8	-	15	2.1	14	27	19		85
	4							2	10	7	2	1	7	2	8	13	14	7	46
	3							3	9	2	2	3	7	2.2	10	4	11	11	39
	3							5	16	4	5	-	8	2	11	6	14	12	46
	1							3	4	1	5	1	7	3	10	4	9	8	32
	4			1				1	7	1	2	-	4	2.2	4	4	6	5	24
	2	2						3	9	-	10	1	9	1.2	4	1	12	12	31
								3	7	-	3	-	5	1.9	5	6	10	7	28
								4	11	1	4	-	6	1.9	14	8	15	9	46
	5			9				3	25	7	18	2	28	2.3	24	22	27	34	121
	9		2					20	47	10	20	4	30	2.1	39	25	48	41	164
	5	1		2				5	20	4	11	-	17	2.6	11	12	22	22	75
	6	1		2				9	31	6	16	1	24	2.4	24	22	33	31	119
								-	6	1	5	-	8	1.7	7	7	9	8	31
8	48	4		14				76	229	48	116	13	181		206	155	267	236	930

Hire of  
Canoes



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. KAN 3-54-55

Patrol Conducted by D. N. ASHTON ADO

Area Patrolled GASPARA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans K. M. A. M. CIVILSKY

Natives 1 CONSTABLE N.G. P.F.

Duration—From 25/11/1954 to 19/12/1955

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16/12/1953

Medical ... 1/11/1953 AND PART AREA 1954

Map Reference ANNY STAT SERIES 4 A1 = 1 incl New Britain Central & Western

Objects of Patrol Census Revision; Routine Administration; Native Labour Inspection.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2/13/1955

[Signature]  
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 ... .. £.....



Sub-District Office,  
Kandrian,  
Gasmata Sub-District, N.B.

12 th January 1955.

Over 13		Females 13-17
M	F	
		1
		1
1	2	
2		
1		
		1
		1
1	3	
1	1	
1		
1		
2		
		1
2		
2		
		1
1		
3	1	
21	16	

PATROL REPORT NO. KAN 3- 54/55.

GASMATA SUB-DIVISION.

Personnel : D.N. Ashton, Assistant District Officer.

Object : Census revision.  
Routine administration.  
Native Labour Inspections.

Duration : 25 th. Nov 1954 - 19 th. Dec. 1954  
25 Days.

Date Last Patrol : December 1953.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled is the most easterly of the linguistic Sub-Divisions administered directly from Kandrian. It extends approximately sixty miles eastward from the Johanna River to Montagu Harbour which forms the western extremity of the Mansong Sub-Division, which is patrolled from Pomio. The great majority of villages are situated on the coast or offlying islands. Reasonable roads exist, but except during the wet South-east season most inter-village communication is by canoe. The area takes its name from that of the former Government Station, Gasmata, and has been under complete Administrative control for many years. Kolet, the local dialect is common to both the coastal and inland people.

The patrol left Kandrian aboard the writer's auxiliary yacht "Lehara" and was accompanied over the first stage by Mr A. McCluskey, E.M.A., Mr. R. Browlie, Education Officer and two members of the Bomb Disposal Unit. After inspecting the new Administration school at Malenglo, Mr Browlie returned to Kandrian and the patrol vessel continued on to Lindenhafen. Here the E.M.A. proceeded independently while the A.D.O. and one member of the Bomb Disposal Unit went on to Pomio another 100 miles.

During the stay in the Pomio area, the Assistant District Officer accompanied by the Officer in Charge, Mr. J. Young-Whitford, P.O. carried out plantation inspections. In addition, at a sitting of the District Court a European resident was committed for trial under Section 208 of the Criminal Code. After further native Labour Inspections at Drina and Rano the patrolling officer returned to the Gasmata Sub-Division and continued the routine patrol which had been interrupted by the visit to Pomio.

Criticism may be directed at this officer for the rather rapid nature of the patrol. However with the large amount of patrolling to be carried out this year by the A.D.O. prolonged stop-overs in villages are not possible. Nevertheless all matters requiring attention were dealt with and little more can be achieved in such an area by remaining longer. Much time was saved by the use of the patrol vessel and night sailing. A contingency for charter at £5 per day has been submitted.

The writer patrolled this area in 1951 and visited many of the villages again in 1954 on routine duties for which no patrol report was submitted.

#### DIARY

- Nov. 25 th. Departed Kandrian aboard Patrol vessel at noon. Made calls at Apugi Anglican Mission and Aliwa plantation. Anchored overnight at Asepsep.
- Nov. 26 th. To Malenglo, inspected new Administration school. To Ablingi P.M.
- Nov. 27 th. Native Labour Inspection Ablingi plantation, thence with E.M.A. to Aduwo and Ablingi village.
- Nov. 28 th. To Akur (Gasmata)
- Nov. 29 th. Routine duties at Akur and Avrin then to Lindenhafen.
- Nov. 30 th. Native Labour Inspection at Lindenhafen plantation then to Zitus and Paronga villages.
- Dec. 1 st. En route Pomio.
- Dec. 2 nd. Arrived Pomio Administrative Post 9 a.m.
- Dec. 3 rd. At Pomio.
- Dec. 4 th. Native Labour Inspection at Wunung plantation then visit Father T.O'Neill at Roman Catholic Mission at Malmal.
- Dec. 5 th. At Pomio. Depart midnight for Manguna.
- Dec. 6 th. Arrived Manguna first light. Carried out Native Labour Inspection then to Marau plantation. Left Marau 8 p.m. for Palmalmal.
- Dec. 7 th. Arrived Palmalmal first light. Native Labour Inspection then return Pomio.
- Dec. 8 th. At Pomio, District Court.
- Dec. 9 th. At Pomio, District Court.
- Dec. 10 th. Departed Pomio at 1 a.m., arrived Drina plantation 8 a.m. Native Labour Inspection at Drina. Departed 6 pm. for Rano plantation.
- Dec. 11th. Reached Rano 3 a.m. Carried out Native Labour Inspection forenoon then proceeded to Roman Catholic Mission at Awul.
- Dec. 12 th. Departed Awul 2 a.m. arrived Vahsel Harbour 5.30 a.m. Routine duties at Remgaini, Alor and Kaskas villages thence to Fulleborn plantation.

- Dec. 13 th. Native labour inspection at Fulleborn plantation then to Penlolo village.
- Dec. 14. th. Departed Penlolo at 5.30 a.m. for Atui, thence to Lulakevi and Akivok.
- Dec. 15 th. Departed Akivok 5.30 a.m. for Avihain, Akam and Ringring thence to anchorage off Akur.
- Dec. 16 th. By road to Sigilwa, Zitus, Anato and Kalagen.
- Dec. 17 th. By road to Getmsta, Wakis, Gau and Ogilimi, return to patrol vessel 8 p.m.
- Dec. 18 th. Departed 5 a.m. for Au, thence to Avio and Ablingi plantation.
- Dec. 19 th. Return Kandrian.

.....

D.N.E. Nil in area.

WAR DAMAGE. This was practically finalised by Mr. S.M. Foley A.D.O. and this writer during the period 1948-1951. There are however a few instances where claimants have not been paid because of their absence from the village at the time of payment. Two claims totalling £48 were recorded.

WAR GRATUITIES. Two outstanding. They will be paid when the payees return to their village.

BANKING. None transacted.

PLANTATIONS. (1) ABLINGI, owned by Mr. F.O. Cutler and leased to Mr. J. Allan who manages the property. Production is about 18 tons of copra per month.

(2) LINDENHAFEN, with which is incorporated the adjoining property of Ringring. Owned by Kulon Plantations Ltd (Messrs Burns Philp Ltd.) Under the temporary management of Mr. D. Lalor. This plantation became infested with *Promecotheca* towards the end of 1953 and production has fallen from approximately 60 tons per month to 18 tons in twelve months. There are 120 native employees on the property.

(3) FULLEBORN, owned by Fulleborn Plantations Ltd. is managed by Mr. R. Gillard. 31,000 Cacao trees are planted; a small number are now coming into production. Many people consider that with an average annual rainfall not far short of 250 inches, Fulleborn is not suitable for cacao.

MISSIONS. Father Hartmann who recently arrived from Germany is in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission at Vulianguo. He has a number of native catechists in the various villages. The Anglican Mission with headstation at Apugi near Kandrian has native teachers only in the area. Relations between the two missions are barely cordial.

WAR DISPOSALS. None of any great value are known to be in the area.

EDUCATION. There are no Administration schools in the area. It is however hoped that the appointment of Mr. R. Brownlie as Education officer will be followed in the not too distant future by the posting of trained native teachers so that a school may be established in this sub-division. The Anglican Mission runs a small school at Kalagen village under the care of a trained Papuan teacher. Other villages have schools of both religious denominations; the standard of the teachers in these schools is however low, their facilities are poor and equipment negligible. The census revealed that only seven children were absent from their villages attending school and all of these are attending the Administration school at Kandrian.

HEALTH. It was originally intended that Mr. A. McCluskey E.M.A. accompany the patrol but subsequent developments made it necessary for the A.D.O. to leave Mr. McCluskey at Lindenhafen to carry on independently. General health in the area is good but it should improve with the treatment given by the E.M.A. This included 149 Penicillin injections, 1476 hookworm treatments, and treatment for 46 other minor ailments. Five patients were ordered to the native hospital at Kandrian. There are no Aid Posts in the Gasmata Sub-Division and the most distant villages are 100 miles away from the Administration hospital at Kandrian. Such a distance naturally precludes any possibility of patients being brought in for treatment. Perhaps the Director of Public Health would consider establishing an Aid Post or a small native hospital in the vicinity of Vahsel Harbour (Rembaini). It is suggested that Leslie of Atui village would be a suitable person to set up such an establishment. Leslie was one of the students sent to the Suva Medical Training School and he is now, at his own request working at the Hansenide Colony at New Hanover. If the opportunity was given him, Leslie might accept the chance to work with his own people.

The establishment of a native hospital in this region would not only attend to the medical requirements of the people of the Gasmata Sub-Division but would also afford a nearby source of treatment for the Mansong and Melkoi Sub-Divisions which are too far from Pomio to benefit from the medical services provided there. At present the only medical aid possible to these people, excepting that given by infrequent Administration medical patrols is that afforded by Father Gendusa at the Catholic Mission, Awul.

One volunteer, Jeremia of Akam has gone forward to the Medical Training School at Nonga. Jeremia is the son of the late Peter Ohello, a Malay who before the war was manager of Ringring plantation. If he completes his course successfully, Jeremia will establish an aid post somewhere in the west central part of the Sub-Division, in the area of greatest population.

AGRICULTURE. As in the remainder of the South coast of New Britain taro is the staple diet. All villages have large taro gardens and in addition there are usually a few small plots of sweet potato often interplanted with yams, bananas, pawpaws, sibika, corn, sugar cane and pineapples. These people have in the past been supplied with seed rice, corn and European type vegetables but they invariably eat the best of the crop and keep the poorest samples for seed purposes. The people of LULAKEVI have asked for seed rice to be supplied. The Department of Agriculture will be approached on this matter and if seed rice is supplied instructions will be given on the best method of planting and cropping.

FORESTRY. There is plenty of good timber in the area but owing to the nature of the patrol no attempt was made to classify it with a view to possible exploitation. A sawmill has been established at Fulleborn and the manager Mr. R. Gillard is now milling timber cut on his property.

LIVESTOCK. Pigs and fowls are to be found in all villages. They are however not numerous and the quality is poor. Pigs are valued at about £6 per head regardless of quality.

RESOURCES. Apart from the timber resources about which little is known, marine products would appear to be the most valuable. Fish of many varieties may be caught in large quantities off the coast: this was clearly shown when the Japanese fishing vessel was captured in this area about three years ago. Much of the coastline has offlying reefs and on these are found good quantities of trochus and green snail shell and trepang. Shell is fished for by local natives and licenced fishing vessels which operate along this coast in the North-west season.

VILLAGES. Most villages were clean and well kept and showed every indication that they <sup>are</sup> usually maintained that way. Houses are of a fair type, most being built off the ground with limbon or split timber floors. Coastal villages dispose of all their refuse in the sea with the result that flies are not prevalent. The large village of Kalagen is worthy of note; it has the finest houses in the entire Sub-District; all are exceptionally well built and are set out in perfectly straight rows. Sigilwa and Ogilimi have moved down to the coast, the latter onto a small mangrove islet. Both are now very poorly situated and are built on very rough ground with large dead coral outcrops. Much remains to be done to bring them up to standard. I was very agreeably surprised with the inland villages of Gau, Wakis, Getmata and Zebu. On my last visit in 1951 I issued certain instructions for village improvements, these had all been carried out and maintained. Gau is still rather overcrowded and more houses are to be built.

<u>VILLAGE OFFICIALS.</u>		
	Paramount Luluais	Nil
	Luluais	22
	Tultuls	26
	Medical Tultuls	20

There are no outstanding officials in the area but the majority are conscientious and capable of exercising their function in a satisfactory manner.

REST HOUSES. Approximately half the villages have rest houses. The number and standard is quite adequate for the limited demands made upon them.



ROADS. With the exception of the mangrove fringed shores of Thilenius Harbour there is a bridged path following the coast from opposite Ablingi Island to the eastern boundary at Montagu harbour. Roads linking the inland villages with each other and the coast are quite adequate and in fair condition.

CEMETERIES. All cemeteries are near the villages ; they are well kept and the graves are adorned with the usual decorative shrubs.

CENSUS. This was checked in all villages. From the inland villages there were a number of natives absent at a singing in the Talasea Sub-District, otherwise the muster was excellent. The figures reveal a satisfactory ratio of 71 births to 52 deaths of which most were in the "over 13" age group. The 1 year infant mortality rate of 12 per hundred would appear to be satisfactory in an area beyond easy reach of medical aid. Absentee labourers represent 25% of the total male labour potential. The total figures shown in this latter column include those absent at work.

NATIVE COMPLAINTS. Two complaints were made by natives of Perlolo and Atui that Mr. R. Gillard, Manager of Fulleborn plantation was in the habit of taking Saksak leaf from the Alulu river without the authority of the owners and that he had forbidden natives from swimming for Tambu shell on nearby reefs. Mr. Gillard has been approached on both these matters which have not yet been finalised. Native Kurim was convicted in the Court of Native Affairs of unlawfully striking another person. He was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment. It is interesting to note that there were several complaints of wife beating brought forward by women against their husbands. This is a common occurrence in this area but seldom do the wives complain of the treatment. All wished their husbands to be severely reprimanded. It is thought that these complaints have been brought forward as a result of a lecture tour made by Paramount Lulusi Golpak after his recent visit to Cairns on the occasion of the Royal visit. Golpak concluded his address to village peoples by pointing out that a woman was now the Nation's Ruler and women had therefore gone up in social status. He admonished the men not to beat their womenfolk and told them it was in deed an insult to do so.

NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTIONS. Inspections were carried out at ABLINGI, LINDENHAFEN and FULLEBORN plantations in the Gasmata Sub-Division and at RANO, DRINA, PALMALMAL, WUNUNG and MANGUNA plantations in the Pomio Administrative area. All inspection reports have already been submitted.

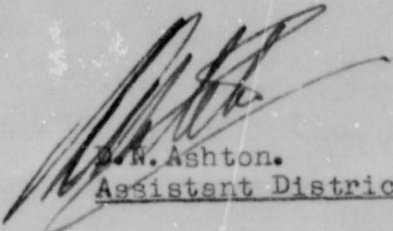
NATIVE SITUATION. This can be regarded as excellent in all respects. The Gasmata Sub-Division is a trouble free one with a law abiding population interested in their own development and welfare.

The Sare Native Society a producer co-operative has been formed by 127 of the more fortunate natives who own small groves of coconuts. This Society has a capital of £561 and its activities are under the close supervision of the acting Assistant Co-operative Officer, Mr. N.J. McKenzie. At the eastern end of the Sub-Division the natives of Amio (Remgaini) Alor and Kaskas have founded what they term a "Catholic Co-operative" which would appear to be in itself a breach of the Co-operatives Societies Ordinance 1948. The following is a copy of a document handed to me immediately upon my arrival at Remgaini. "The natives of Amio, Alor -Kaskas villages decided in assembly circa - June 6 1954 - to give the management of their entire copra production and all their co-operative efforts to their Pastor Father Anthony Gendusa. Their intention has been accepted and we are now a Catholic Co-operative (signed) Father Anthony Gendusa."

These people are too far distant from Gasmata to take part in the activities of the Sare Native Society and have been formed into a "Co-operative" by Father Gendusa. The people, isolated as they are from the main shipping points have never received much for their copra and they are very hazy about its value. To date they have received not a penny in cash for their copra through the "Catholic Co-operative"; Father Gendusa has directed their returns to the purchase of galvanised iron for the construction of a church at Remgaini. Father Gendusa has stated that future copra proceeds will be directed to the purchase of more iron for the construction of village houses. Personally I consider that their present saksak thatch structures are healthier to live in than the type of poorly ventilated houses these people are likely to build with galvanised iron.

I am unable to state what proportion of copra proceeds is returned to the producers through galvanised iron, and what proportion goes to the mission.

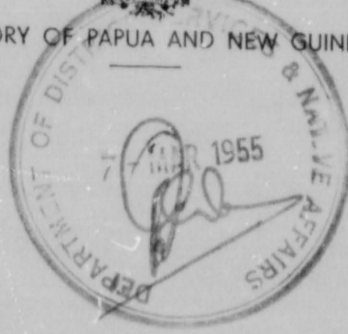
Apart from the economic development in the area the other most noticeable feature since my earlier patrol in 1951 has been the movement of many of the bush people either to, or near to the coast. Ogilimi and Sigilwa were hitherto several miles inland. Sigilwa has moved down to the mangrove fringed shores of Thilennius Harbour and the Ogilimi have abandoned their old site for a small island in the same harbour. The people of Ami have moved down about an hours walk nearer to the coast and have re-established themselves at Gau. Apart from these actual village movements a large number of individual natives have moved from their inland villages to those on the coast. This coastwards migration is a direct result of the economic development on the coast and shows the desire of the slightly more backward inland people to share in the current prosperity.

  
P.W. Ashton.  
Assistant District Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30/12/175

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. DS.30/1/4-

District Office,  
Rabaul,

2nd March, 1955.

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

Subject: Patrol Report No KAM.3-54/55 by  
Assistant District Officer D.N.  
Ashton - Gasmata Sub-Division.

An extract of that section of the Report dealing with Health has been sent to the District Medical Officer, Rabaul, with a request that he gives special consideration to the recommendation of the Assistant District Officer to establish an Aid Post at Vahsel Harbour. There is no doubt that such a post would be of great benefit to the people in the area.

I have seen considerable disappointment where rice has been grown and no huller available with which to process it; if rice growing is to be encouraged the Assistant District Officer must arrange that a huller is available when necessary, otherwise the people will not persevere.

I am sure Her Majesty would be gratified if she knew that the result of her recent visit to Australia had such far reaching effects.

It seems to me that Father Gendusa may have contravened the "Agents for Natives" Regulations and an offence would also appear to have been committed under section 3 of the Co-operative Society Ordinance 1950 by the use of the word "Co-operative". However, I am having a detailed investigation made and a report will go forward to you for advice before any action is taken.

(J.R. Foldi)  
District Commissioner,  
New Britain District.

30-13-175

10th March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU L.

PATROL REPORT KAN. NO. 3 - 1954/55.

It is noted that the patrol was completed on December 19th, 1954 and the report written about a month later. It was received here on 7th March, 1955.

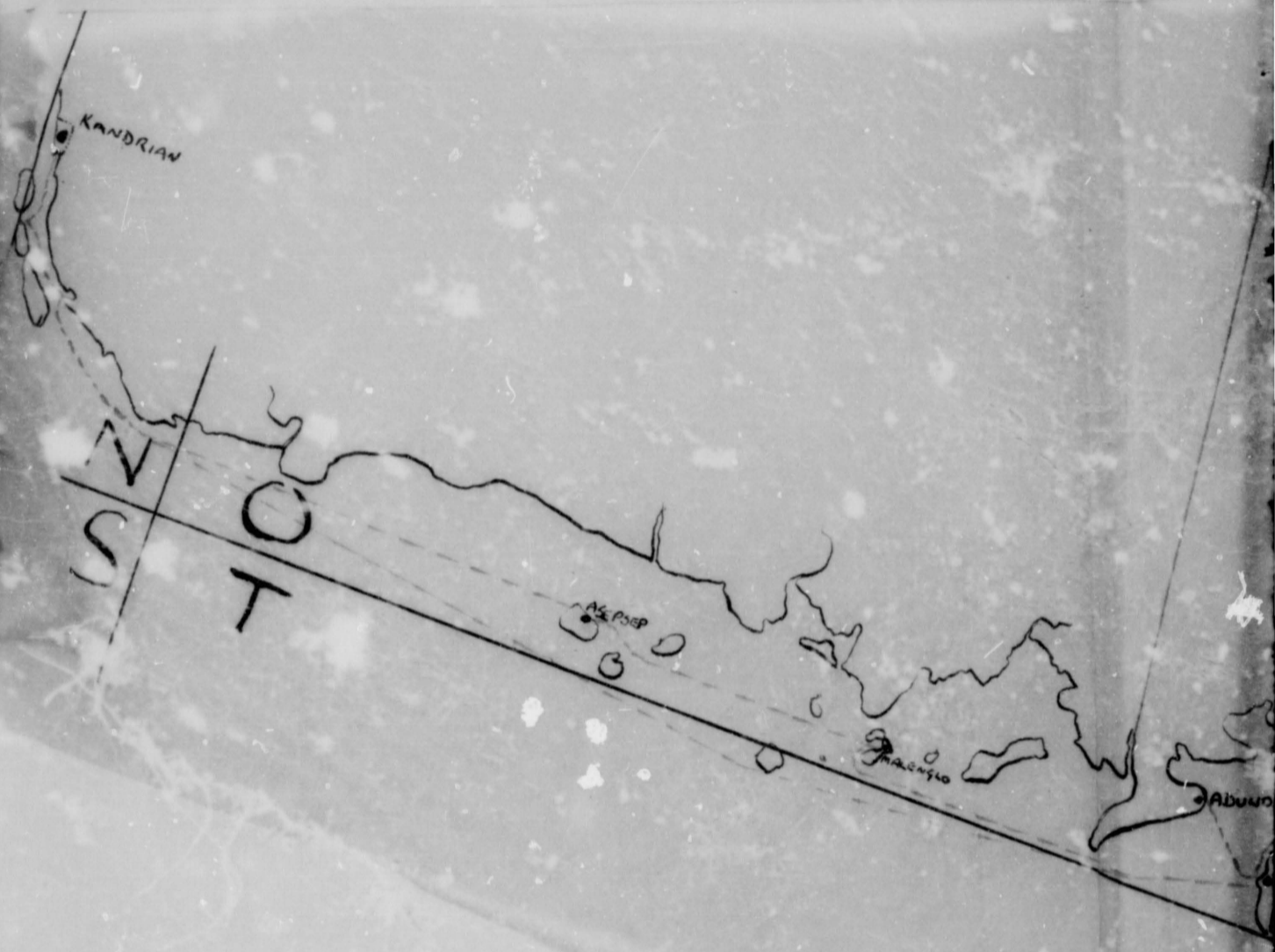
It certainly seems that an aid post is warranted in the vicinity of Vahsel Harbour. Paramount Luluai Golpak seems to be still carrying out the good work.

As soon as your report regarding the "Co-operative" arrives, it will be passed to the Secretary for Law for his opinion.

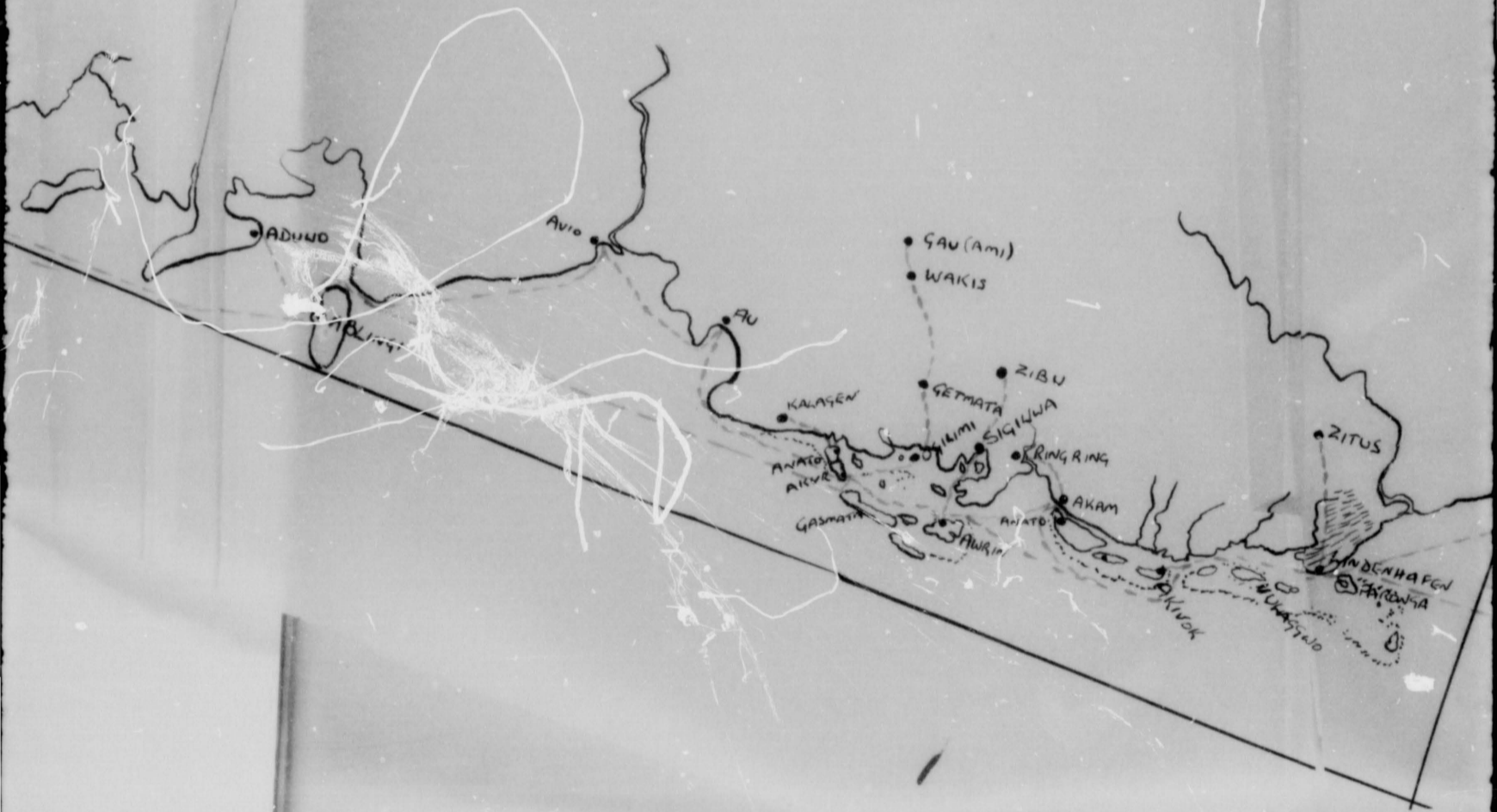
*A.A.R.*  
(A.A. Roberts), *2081*

Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

*SW*  
*16/3*  
*P/A*



# GASMATA



# MANSONG

• Sub - Div

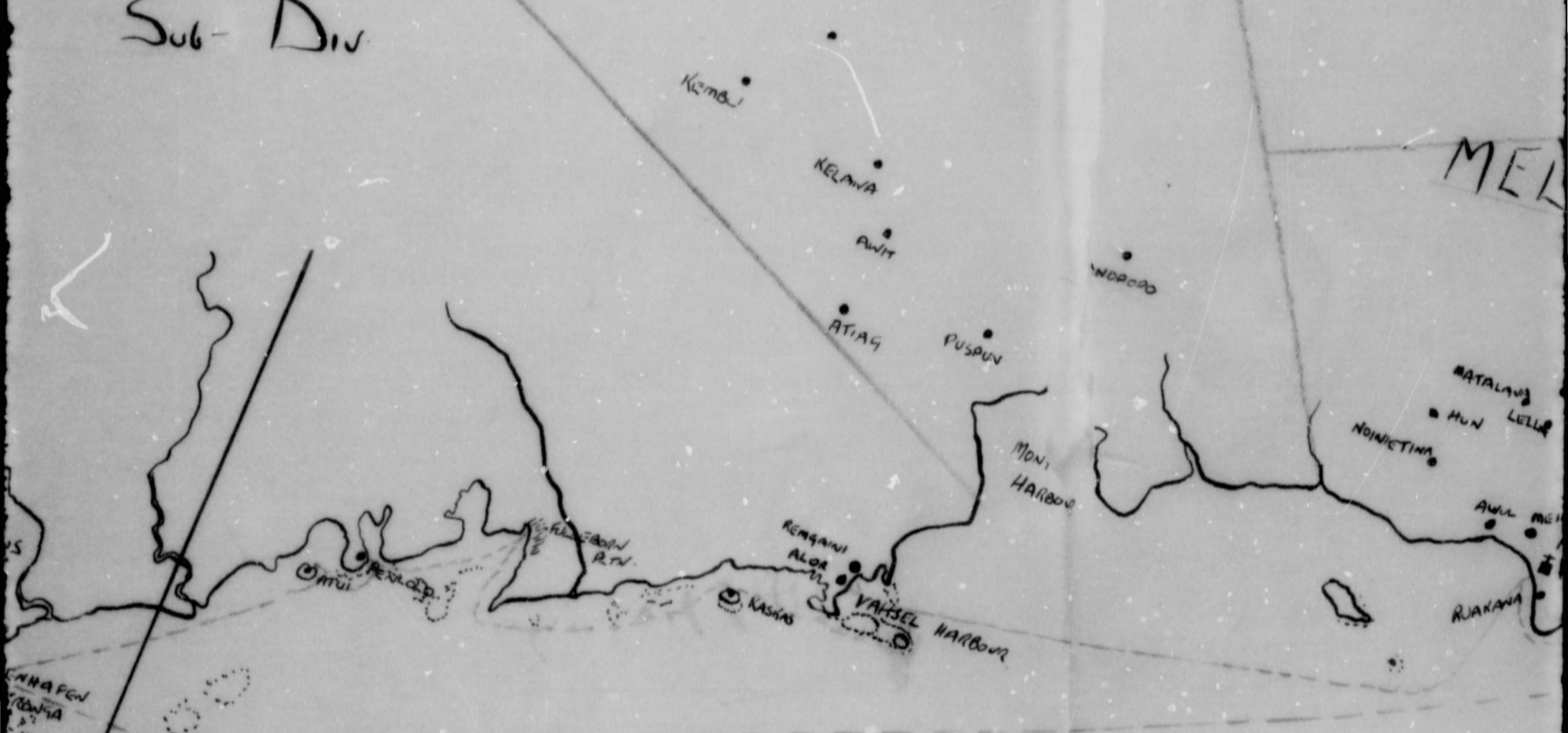
Sub - Div

SRETA



Scale 4 m = 1 mil.  
Dated 1.10.1950  
Dec 1950

MEL



KANAFEN  
TRAWA



Sketch Map of part of GASMATA SUB-DISTRICT TO ACCOMPANY  
KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT No 3-54-55.

being routine patrol of GASMATA SUB-DIVISION. Extended map submitted  
to show position of MANSONG and MELKOI Sub-Divisions in relation to Ponce  
and Kandrian as discussed under heading "HEALTH"; also shows  
plantations visited.

N  
Scale 4 m = 1 mile.  
Dated 15 APR 1954

MELKOI Sub-Div

KAVE  
KAVARU  
BATALANG  
PUNUM  
RAULI  
HUN  
LELLA  
HAULO  
NOINACTIM  
KORATUL  
AVAL MEIGLO  
ALUK R. NASO  
SAHALIL  
MAHUNA  
RANU  
RANTU  
RUAKANA  
BOIBULLO  
MASSAN  
MENINSA

P

L

POST

WUJUNG DIT

MALAKA R. MISO

PALMALAK

BRUA DIT

MANGUNA DIT

PARAN DIT



# n Register

Area Patrolled... *GAMMATA S/B-DIV.*

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
4		1						11	30	6	28	8	30	3.5	24	18	36	43	126
		2						1	12	2	8	1	9	2.5	11	9	19	17	58
3		2						4	19	1	10		10	3.5	17	8	17	18	65
3								7	10	4	8		8	2	10	5	18	14	50
6								8	17	5	17		15	3.5	18	18	31	24	97
4								12			7		7	2	5	2	12	18	41
13	1	1						10	36	7	16	3	22	3	25	29	30	31	128
5								7	21	7	20	1	20	2.5	22	24	31	31	113
4								3	14	2	9	1	11	2.5	16	21	18	19	78
								10	18	6	15	1	16	3	23	22	31	26	102
4		1						6	30	6	20	1	25	3.5	26	21	48	36	136
3							1	4	16	6	10	1	14	3	11	20	26	20	81
6								5	19	4	9	1	11	3	9	17	18	16	66
3									17	1	7	1	7	3	9	4	19	16	51
6		1			1			7	26	5	14		16	2.5	20	18	29	28	103
6	1	1						6	18	3	10	1	13	2	11	12	20	22	73
3							1	5	16	2	16	1	13	2.5	14	12	20	23	73
5							1	5	25	3	8		12	3	11	12	28	19	76
5								6	11	3	10	1	14	3	11	9	19	21	65
2								5	18	6	14		18	2	11	18	22	25	73
7							1	6	23	6	12	1	15	3	16	18	26	28	96
2								4	23	6	19	1	20	2.5	16	22	30	33	103
11				2	2			10	38	3	20	1	21	3	18	12	38	42	125
4							2	2	12	3	8	1	10	2	8	10	12	17	53
7		1						3	31	8	17	1	21	2	10	17	38	30	103
1							1	4	18	3			4	3	7	3	8	6	26
1	2	10		3	2	7		135	511	105	335	27	382	2.7	377	376	623		2161

*Handwritten notes and sketches on the left margin, including a map-like outline and the number '2'.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. Special

Patrol Conducted by JOHN PETER WALSH CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled PASSISMANUA SUB-DIVISION GASMATA SUB-DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 6

Duration—From 19/1/1955 to 5/3/1955

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND BRIDGE BUILDING

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 .... £.....

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

SPECIAL REPORT

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Passismanua Sub-Division, Gasmata Sub-District  
New Britain District.

INTRODUCTION

Having been instructed both verbally and in writing, departed Kandrian Station on the 19th January for the Passismanua Sub-Division. The task was to supervise the construction of a road throughout as much of the area as possible. It was required that the road be about 5 or 6 feet wide and the trees cut back about 20 feet each side of the road. This road was to be of such structure as to be suitable for bicycles. It was very necessary to cut back the trees in order to let the sun dry out the rain-sodden ground. Tree roots had to be removed and all stones either covered over or taken out. Good large trees were not cut down as they may be valuable later on, should a sawmill be erected in the area.

Drains were required on both sides of the road in many instances, and culverts inserted at appropriate intervals for the proper drainage of the road. An inspection of the roads was carried out to see that they were not water traps, but did the job they were intended for. The requirements of the road were discussed with the village officials and advice given by them was used on a few occasions. Since they have an intimate knowledge of the country, their advice on the deviation from, and variation to the old route were heeded, especially in avoiding mountains.

One hundred shovels and twenty five picks, axes and bush knives were taken on the patrol, and although authority was given to issue a shovel on a permanent loan basis to any village who might need it for future maintenance of their road, this was not put into practice, because as many as twelve villages were working at one time and all equipment was in use. A list of all equipment issued and returned was kept.

Since this patrol was for the express purpose of constructing roads, no native matters were dealt with, but any trouble brought in was sent to the A.D.O., Kandrian. During leisure hours native customs were discussed with the people and much was learnt about them, giving one a greater understanding of the natives concerned.

DIARY

- Jan. 19th Departed station at 0.800 hours and pitched camp at Iumielo. Surveyed the road from Kandrian to Iumielo and construction started by natives from Kanglo and Iumielo.
- Jan. 20th Departed Iumielo and surveyed road to Alimpit River and Village. This meant that, for this section of the road natives from Kanglo, Iumielo, Parua, Nalalong and Alimpit were all required for work. Construction started and instructions given.
- Jan. 21st Day spent supervising the construction. Kanglo and Alimpit villagers were not sure of themselves and most of the time was spent with those two villages. The other vilages progressed satisfactorily.
- Jan. 22nd Day spent supervising construction. All villages were progressing steadily with their task.
- Jan. 23rd Sunday. Observed.
- Jan. 24th Parua, in their business-like manner had completed about half of their small portion of the road. This portion of the road and portions belonging to Kanglo and Iumielo are clay and the road should become very strong and durable.
- Jan. 25th Departed Iumielo at 0.800 hours and arrived at Alimpit at 0.9.30 hours. Alimpit villagers were slower than the others and the rest of the day was spent instructing and encouraging them.
- Jan. 26th As instructed by the Sub-District Office, all work on the roads ceased while the village natives kept a look-out for two escaped prisoners.
- Jan. 27th Survey made of the old road from Nalualong to Ai-Imi. The old road is preferred to the present coastal road, because of the unsuitability of the terrain near the coast. The old road has been abandoned for a long time and much time will be spend eradicating the damage done to the road. A cane suspension bridge will be built over a tributary of the Alimpiy River, which breaks the road near Ai-Imi.
- Jan. 28th Departed Alimpit and pitched camp at Papsa. The road from Ai-Imi to Papsa surveyed.
- Jan. 29th A new position was marked out for the road to Papsa, due to the undulating terrain near Papsa. The natives set about the task of breaking the virgin bush in a business-like manner and soon the roadway was cleared.
- Jan. 30th Sunday. Observed. Rained heavily.
- Jan. 31st Departed Papsa for an inspection of the roads constructed back to Kandrian Station, but the journey was fruitless, due to the holiday. It rained heavily in the afternoon and work was abandoned on the Papsa and Ai-Imi roads.
- Feb. 1st Departed Papsa and surveyed the road to Lawing ( $\frac{1}{2}$  and hour). Work commenced and progressed satisfactorily. Inspected the roads as far as Nalualong and all were going about their tasks in an arduous manner.

DIARY - PAGE 2.

- Feb. 2nd Departed Papsa and set up camp at Maklongmerang (1½ hours). Inspected the roads of Papsa and Lawing. Heavy rain fell in the afternoon.
- Feb. 3rd Natives of Kinisiling, Namaklong Klong and Maklongmerang started work on their roads and needed very little supervision. Went to Lawing and inspected their road. Heavy rain in the afternoon.
- Feb. 4th Moved camp to Papsa, having been instructed by the Sub-District Office to return for the District Commissioner's visit. Inspected the roads of Maklongmerang, Namaklongklong, Kinisiling, Lawing and Papsa and instructions left to carry on the work during my absence.
- Feb. 5th Moved camp to Iumielo, inspecting the roads of Ai-Imi, Alimpit, Nalualong and Iumielo, as I came to each section under construction.
- Feb. 6th Sunday. Returned to the station.
- Feb. 15th Departed Kandrian at 0800 hours and pitched camp at Alimpit village. Inspected the roads of Kanglo, Iumielo, Parua, Nalualong and Alimpit villages. Iumielo have not been taking enough interest in their work and were instructed to take more interest. They were encouraged to work harder and so finish in a shorter time.
- Feb. 16th Moved camp to Papsa and inspected their road. Little points were pointed out and instructions given on how to remedy them.
- Feb. 17th Moved camp to Maklongmerang, inspecting the roads of Lawing, Namaklongklong, Kinisiling and Maklongmerang as I went along. Maklongmerang have almost finished and it is a very good road.
- Feb. 18th Day spent helping Mr. Dwyer P.O., survey a site for a cane suspension bridge over the Alimpit River.
- Feb. 19th Working on the bridge. The work progressed rapidly but by the afternoon the bridge was only half finished.
- Feb. 20th Sunday. Observed.
- Feb. 21st Work on the bridge continued and finished.
- Feb. 22nd Surveyed the road from Maklongmerang to the bridge site. Work was commenced and progressed satisfactorily.
- Feb. 23rd Departed Maklongmerang on the way back to the station for medical treatment. Spent the night at Iumielo.
- Feb. 24th-25th-26th Spent at the station, due to the necessity of frequent medical treatment.
- Feb. 27th Departed Kandrian and set up camp at Iumielo. The roads are progressing well and Kanglo will be finished within a week. Iumielo too have progressed rapidly since regaining an interest in the work.

DIARY - PAGE 3.

- Feb. 28th Inspected the roads of Nalualong and Alimpit and both show signs of finishing soon. A little time will be spent after completion of the roads, smoothing the surface as much as possible, by filling in pot-holes, and throwing out all stones and unwanted matter.
- Mar. 1st Inspected the roads of Papsa, Lawing, Namaklongklong. Pitched camp. These roads have progressed rapidly and should soon be finished.
- Mar. 2nd Surveyed the roads of Angelef and Senemsi and construction started. Inspected the road of Kinisiling. Returned to Maklongmerang.
- Mar. 3rd The road from the village to the bridge site inspected and although it was difficult terrain because of the hills and water ruts, the natives have made a good road. Inspected the roads of Lawing and Namaklongklong.
- Mar. 4th Inspected the roads of Kinisiling, Namaklongklong Angelek and Senemsi. All are progressing satisfactorily.
- Mar. 5th Returned to the station, as instructed by Sub-District Office, following the road from Namaklongklong, through Senemsi, Angelek and Parua. All the natives have been instructed to carry on with the work until Mr. Terry Mitchell arrives.

END OF PATROL

Duration: 19.1.55 to 6.2.55 = 18 days

15.2.55 to 23.2.55 = 9 "

27.2.55 to 5.3.55 = 6 "

Total number of days 33 days  
spent on patrol



### SUMMARY

The position of the roads, at present, is very satisfactory. The Natives, especially those from inland villages, showed a keen interest in the roads, and appreciated the fact, that, the roads were for their betterment. They realised that good roads mean quick and easy transport to medical centres, patrols in the area will have more time to spend in the villages, because of the time saved in travelling, and they also realised that, later on, through their co-operative society, they will have bicycles of their own. They are very keen to have Government schools in their area and they realise that through their roads, an Education Officer could visit the schools regularly.

Later on, when villages have moved together, and the population warrant it, Agricultural Officers will be able to come to their centres, to instruct them in the growing of new and better crops. The work on the road has consolidated some villages already and with the completion of the roads, more will follow. At present, there are over 40 villages, for a population of about 3,000 natives.

Most of the Natives faced their duty well, although they had sometimes long and hard stretches of road to construct and it is worthy of note that only one native failed to do his duty and saw fit to hide in the bush until the roads were completed. The name of this Native was given to the Assistant District Officer at Kandrian, for action.

About 25 miles of roadwork has been completed and in most cases the roads are quite good. Because the terrain is undulating, the previous route was not always followed. Where possible, limestone outcrops were missed and it was necessary to go over these hills; gradual ascent was carried out. Most of the roads are clay and now that the trees have been cut back and a proper drainage system applied, the sun should bake the clay mass into a solid durable road.

Near the sea, the roads are mainly sand. Two villages have this sand for a road, but although it will never become durable like the clay, with plenty of rain and sun it should mould into a fairly good road. Drains have been constructed on both sides of the road and where necessary, culverts were inserted to relieve the congestion of water. The natives, at first, did not realise the necessity of culverts but quickly learnt that they were needed for proper drainage.

A road now runs from Kandrian to Alimpit village. People from Parua and Nalualong, who formerly lived on top of the hill, overlooking the road, have come down to the coast and are building a village near the road. A road runs from Nalualong to Ai-Dai and thence to Papsa. A road goes to Lawing, where there is a fork in the road. One road goes on to Maklongmerang, the other goes to Senemsi and Angelex. The road formerly went from Namaklong-klong to Senemsi, but this road was abandoned in preference to the one from Lawing.

The old road crossed too many hills and its path was broken on numerous occasions by native gardens. Although the trees were cut back, large trees, suitable for timber, should a sawmill be erected in the area, were left. The trees were cut down about 20 feet each side of the road giving the sun a good chance to repair the work of rain. The road is between 4 and 6 feet wide, suitable for light traffic, such as cycles or motor bikes. A road has just been started linking An'gua, Kisamalo and Lagunggung.

The Cane-Suspension Bridge at Maklongmerang crossing the Alimpit River is very strong and very effective. While working with Mr. T. Dwyer I learnt a great deal about making bridges of this type. He went about the job thoroughly, explaining points of interest, such as, the durability of the bridge, the maximum load for safety and the general safety of the bridge. The bridge was made on a seven strand cane base stretched tightly, about 30 feet above the water level. Having chosen an excellent position the base was easily erected. Hand rails for adults and children were erected and a floor of split "Nalan" timber was constructed. The bridge was made very safe by the fastening of sticks to the handrails at intervals of about three feet. Added strength was given to the bridge by cane ropes suspended from trees and attached to the bridge at appropriate intervals and the bridge was completed in two days.

Constable Mopa was left in charge, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Terry Mitchell. He was instructed to carry on the work. When a village finishes the road, their equipment is forwarded to Constable Mopa, who re-despatches it to a nearby village, which then begins on its road. A register of all equipment is kept, but so far nothing is missing. A few villages have been temporarily issued with a shovel, after their road is finished to help them smooth over the road and maintain it.

John Peter Walsh

C.P.O.

P O L I C E

L/CPL. SIMANGU

Was very reliable, both in his duties and his work. He was quicker to learn the road work and took a great interest in it.

CONST. ANIO

Was very keen on the work and learnt quickly. He was ready to set out alone after only a short training period. If a long walk was suggested he always volunteered. His rifle drill is very slovenly, but otherwise O.K.

CONST. LEWARI

Keen and intelligent, he was ready to work. A very good police boy.

CONST. TOGE

Learnt quickly and was always ready to do his best. A capable Police boy.

CONST. GWAR

Proved to be a very big help. He too learnt quickly and could be trusted to carry out any job diligently both big and small alike.

CONST. MOBA

Moba is now in charge of the Police at Maklongmerang. He appears to be very capable and trustworthy and a good honest worker.

CONST. WAINI

Of reasonable intelligence but still a bit lazy. He is learning the work of the roads and later on will be reliable.

CONST. KAUBA

Like Waini is a little slow to learn and a little lazy but will be alright with experience.

John P Walsh  
C.P.O.



30/1/3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DISTRICT OFFICE  
6 OCT 1955

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. File 31/1.

Sub-District Office,  
Kandrian,  
GASMATA SUB-DISTRICT, N.B.

24th September 1955

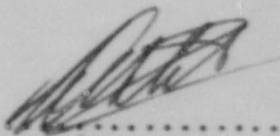
The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
R A B A U L.

Subject: SPECIAL PATROL - J.P.WALSH CPO.

I forward herewith a report received from the above officer on the 23rd of this month, over 6 months after the completion of the patrol. Because of the delay in submission and lack of a map this report is of no practical value. Three officers have since cycled completely around the Western Passismanua Sub-Division.

Police used on the road were used in an advisory capacity only.

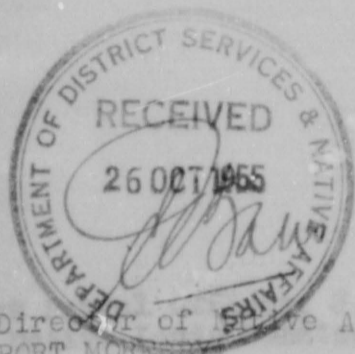
Mr. Walsh's camping allowance claim has been returned to him to be completed in accordance with Your DS 1-5.22 of 7th July last.

  
.....  
(D.N. ASHTON)  
Assistant District Officer.

COPY TO - Mr. J.P. Walsh - CPO.

20/10/55 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



DS 30/1/3

District Office,  
Rabaul.

18th October, 1955.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORSBY.

Special Road Construction Patrol -  
Passismana Sub Division, Gasmata -  
C.P.O., J.P. Walsh.

Forwarded herewith are original and two copies  
of the above mentioned special patrol report.

Mr. Walsh has been asked by me to submit an  
explanation as to the long delay in completing this  
patrol report, and will also be asked to furnish a  
map of the area patrolled.

*M. B. B. Orkon*

(M. B. B. Orkon)  
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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DS 30/1/3

District Office,  
Rabaul.

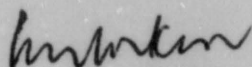
18th October, 1955.

Cadet Patrol Officer, J.P. Walsh,  
c/- Native Lands Commissioner,  
RABAU.

Special Road-making Patrol -  
Passismana Sub-Division.

Reference is made to 31/1 from the Assistant District Officer, Kandrian to the District Commissioner, Rabaul, copy of which has been minuted to you.

Please let me have within 7 days, a full explanation as to the long delay in your furnishing your report. At the same time, also forward 3 copies of a trace of the area patrolled.

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

↙  
c.c. Director of Native Affairs,  
Port Moresby.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. KAN 5-54/55  
 Patrol Conducted by D.N. ASHTON ADO. J. YOUNG-WHITFORD P.O.  
 Area Patrolled MENGEN, MANISI No 1 & No 2 & MELKOI SUB-DIVISIONS.  
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 4 CONSTABLES R.A.N.G.C.  
 Natives 1 N.M.O.  
 Duration—From 15/2/1955 to 1/4/1955  
 Number of Days 42  
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No  
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nov/1955  
 Medical SEP/OCT/1954  
 Map Reference.....  
 Objects of Patrol. ① ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION  
② CHECK OVER RECRUITMENT MELKOI & MANISI S/OVS

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 .... £.....

# Village Po

Year 1954-55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS											
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<u>MAMUSI No 1</u>															
MALUKEN (MAI)	18.3.	2	2												
SERUNGUNA	19.3.	1	1							1				1	1
PALIAWULU	20.3.	1													1
VIOSOPUNA	21.3.													2	2
MERESI	21.3.														1
SANIPUNA	22.3.	1	1												
POKAPUNA	22.3.	1				1	1							5	2
PAKA	23.3.	1	1											1	
ELALONA	23.3.	1	2											1	
BILLI	23.3.					1								1	2
SILIMBUNA	24.3.		2			1			1					3	1
MAU	24.3.														2
MATAVANG	24.3.	1	1												3
MAUNA	24.3.													2	1
<b>TOTAL No 1</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<u>MAMUSI No 2</u>															
KANGILONA	24.3.														1
KAITOTO	25.3.	1													
MAPUNA	25.3.		2												
LONLETEPENA	25.3.	1													
PELIN	25.3.	2	1												
AU-UNA	25.3.	2	1												1
KINSENA	26.3.		2												1
MORALONA	26.3.	1	1												
MALAMALU	27.3.	1	3												
GNALALA	28.3.		1											1	1
<b>TOTAL No 2</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>											<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>





# Village Po

Year... 1954-55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS													
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
G/FWD		44	39			9	10	3	3					1	1	23	19
MATONG	1-3-55	3	1														1
LAMLAMPUN	2-3-55																
MALMAL	15-3-55	3															1
TALIE	15-3-55	1	1														
POMEI	17-3-55	3	3										1				1
TUAPUN	17-3-55	2											1			1	1
BAIRAMAN	25-3-55	2	1														3
BINDAPUNA	25-3-55	1	1														1
TATONGPAL	25-3-55	2															
MANGINUNAR	25-3-55	2	1														
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>47</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<u>S U</u>																	
<b>TOTALS</b>																	
MAMUSI No.1		9	10			3	1		1	1						16	16
MAMUSI No.2		8	11													4	1
MELKOI		17	24	2		2	2	2	3							7	6
MENGEN		63	47			9	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	26
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	



At the completion of the Mungen section of the Patrol Mr. Young-Whitford continued on aboard "Pam" to the coastal villages of the Melkoi Sub-Division while the writer went inland to the No. 1 and No. 2 Mamusi and the inland villages of the Melkoi. The chief reason for patrolling this area which had been patrolled only four months previously by C.P.O. Teague was to carry out a thorough investigation of alleged over-recruitment with a view to restricting further employment of natives from this region.

DIARY.

- |          |        |   |  |
|----------|--------|---|--|
| February | 15 th. | Left Kandrian aboard "Teresa May" with the District Commissioner Mr. J. R. Foldi for Pomio.   |  |
| "        | 17 th. | Arrived Pomio after visiting Malenglo, Akur, Lindenhafen, Fulleborn, Awul, Rano, Palmalmal Malmal and Wunung en route.  |  |
| "        | 18 th. | At Pomio. Station Inspection and discussion Sub-District affairs with District Commissioner and O.I.C.  |  |
| "        | 19 th. | 23 rd. Coronial inquiry at Pomio and Goinali.   |  |
| "        | 24 th. | A.D.O. & P.O. by "Pam" to Guma R.C. Mission, unable to land owing sea.  |  |
| "        | 25 th. | To Setwei thence by road to Tagul, Sampun, Taintop, Wawas and Baien.  |  |
| "        | 26 th. | To Kralmen, Korpun, Meskekliir thence by "Pam" to Marau anchorage. Camped Pulpul.   |  |
| "        | 27 th. | To Bokongtata, Sillilipun, Poman and Laikatokia and Manguna plantation.   |  |
| "        | 28 th. | Return to Marau by "Pam". P.O. Native Labour Inspection.  |  |
| March    | 1 st.  | District Court and Court of Native Affairs at Pulpul thence to Kolai plantation. P.O. Native Labour Inspection. Thence to Matong village and Matong R.C. Mission station. |  |
| "        | 2 nd.  | To Lamlampun, Tokai and Ram. Thence Waterfall Bay sawmill and Bovalpun.   |  |
| "        | 3 rd.  | To Sali, Pomio village and Olaiapun.  |  |
| "        | 4 th.  | To Malakua group of hamlets. (Ngavali, Malakua, Kirikiren, Baien, Rurei, Parol Pigapuna)  |  |
| "        | 5 th.  | To Galowe and Menten.   |  |
| "        | 6 th.  | Sunday observed.  |  |
| "        | 7 th.  | To Kes and Return Pomio Administrative Post.  |  |
| "        | 8 th.  | At Pomio. Coronial Inquiry closes.  |  |
| "        | 9 th.  | A.D.O. returned Kandrian by "Pam" to attend important matters.  |  |
| "        | 12 th. | Departed Kandrian 1600 hours for Jacquinet Bay  |  |
| "        | 13 th. | Investigate reports of missing natives in canoe between Avio and Lindenhafen. Reports groundless.   |  |
| "        | 14 th. | Arrived Malmal R.C. Mission station. Re-joined by Mr. Young Whitford.   |  |
| "        | 15 th. | To Bano, Mara, Malmal and Talie.  |  |
| "        | 16 th. | By workboat to Bairaman. A.D.O. and P.O. then continue on independently.  |  |
| "        | 17 th. | A.D.O. inland to Mamusi. Camped exhausted at Papona two hours short of target.  |  |
| "        |        | P.O. to Pomei, Tuapun and Kaiton.   |  |
| "        | 18 th. | To (A.D.O.) Maito and Seringuna.  |  |
| "        |        | P.O. to Awul. Pupuro and Ruakana.   |  |

March 19 th. A.D.O. to Seringuna, p.m. to Paliawulu.  
 P.O. to Awul village, Meleton and Inahale.  
 " 20 th. A.D.O. at Paliawulu (Sunday observed)  
 P.O. At Awul R.C. Mission. " "  
 " 21 st. To Viosopuna and Meresi. Camped Viosopuna. (A.D.O.)  
 P.O. at Tavallo and Simi.  
 " 22 nd. A.D.O. to Sanipuna thence up Loi river to new  
 site of Pokapuna.  
 P.O. to Masso and Menigi.  
 " 23 rd. A.D.O. to Billi and Elalona  
 P.O. to Sahalil, Maihuna and Meingi villages.  
 Thence to Rano plantation, pay off labourers.  
 " 24 th. To Silimbuna and Mau. (A.D.O.)  
 P.O. To Atu, Kangilona, Mau'una and Lau.  
 " 25 th. A.D.O. to Kaitoto, Mapuna, Pelin and Au'una  
 P.O. to Bairaman, Bindapuna, Tatongpal and  
 Manginuna villages. Concluded Patrol at Pomio  
 Patrol Post 1800 hours.  
 " 26 th. A.D.O. to Kinsena.  
 " 27 th. To Malmalu.  
 " 28 th. To Gnalala, across Melkoi river to Kaubi.  
 " 29 th. To Matavan, Kakaru, and Kenminga.  
 " 30 th. To Raulili, Punum, Watingtilinga and Pahuna.  
 " 31 st. To Kabu, Kanunu and Lausis thence Meleton and to  
 Awul R.C. Mission by Jeep. Sailed 9 p.m. aboard  
 "Pam" for Kandrian.  
 April 1 st. Returned Kandrian.

.....

D.N.E. Nil.

WAR DAMAGE. One claim was received for the death of a male adult native who was shot by the Japanese for refusing to supply them with food. No claims were paid. Except for the isolated instances where claimants were absent when claims were being investigated or paid, war damage compensation may be considered as being finalised in this area.

WAR GRATUITIES: Nil

N.M.T. a/c: Nil.

BANKING: Nil.

PLANTATIONS: Marau, Manguna, Kolai, Cutarp, Wunung, Palmelmal, Drina & Rano plantations are situated in this area. All produce copra but Cutarp which is owned by Messrs Colyer Watson (N.G.) Ltd. is planting up a large acreage under cacao. Native Labour Inspections were carried out by Mr. J. Young-Whitford at Marau and Kolai. Labour inspections on the other properties were carried out by the writer last November.

MISSIONS: The Roman Catholic Mission with three headstations at Awul, Malmal and Matong is the only one operating. Father Anthony Gendusa in charge at Awul has considerable influence in the coastal and near coastal Melkoi villages ; his sphere of activities extends also throughout the No 2 Mamusi. Father Timothy O'Neill of Malmal cares for the spiritual needs of the No. 1 Mamusi and part of the Mengen. Father Linder has but recently arrived at Matong from Austria ; he is mainly concerned with the inland people of the Kol and the Mengen villages eastward as far as Pulpul near Marau plantation. Mission influence in the coastal villages is strong but the inland Mamusi , because of the rugged nature of the terrain is seldom visited by the Priests and there is only slight activity here. Relations between the Officer in Charge, Pomio and the missions leave nothing to be desired.

The remainder of the Mengen villages east of Pulpul come under the sphere of influence of Father Kelleher of the Guma Roman Catholic Mission in Wide Bay (Kokopo Sub-District). Father Kelleher is presumably a more militant type than his fellow priests in the Gasmata Sub-District and the members of his parish appear to regard his slightest wish as an order and are fearful lest failure to please may result in some form of penance . Several irregular erasures and amendments to family groups in village books were noticed ; these the village officials alleged were made by the Reverend Father. At the village of Taintop a small area of ground was pointed out as being newly acquired mission land. The natives stated that Father Kelleher recently purchased the land for one pig. Such illegal purchases of land appear quite valid to the natives and they ultimately lead to much misunderstanding between the Administration, the native peoples and the missions. The correct procedure for the acquisition of Mission leases was explained to the Taintop who were instructed to return the pig to Guma.

It is unfortunate that I was unable to meet Father Kelleher after my visit to these Mengen villages as I consider that a personal approach to these irregularities will be more likely to maintain a harmonious relationship between the Administration and the Father than any other. The O.I.C. Pomio has been requested to tactfully draw the Reverend Father's attention to these matters.

WAR DISPOSALS: Ownership of all war surplus equipment in the Jacquinet Bay area is vested in Mr. J.A. Thurston. There are no other dumps known to be in the Pomio region.

EDUCATION: During the month of February the Administration school at Goinali six miles east of Pomio was moved to a site on native owned land adjoining the Government Station. Most of the materials were moved by the Sub-District work boat. The new site because of its more central position will allow most students to attend as day pupils instead of boarders as formerly, and as the school is now under the closer supervision of the Officer in Charge it is hoped there will be an improvement in the regularity of attendance. Because he feared that the isolation of the old school and lack of European supervision may have led to immoral practices among the pupils, Father O'Neill of the Malmal Roman Catholic Mission had forbidden members of his church to attend the Goinali school. This ban has now been lifted.

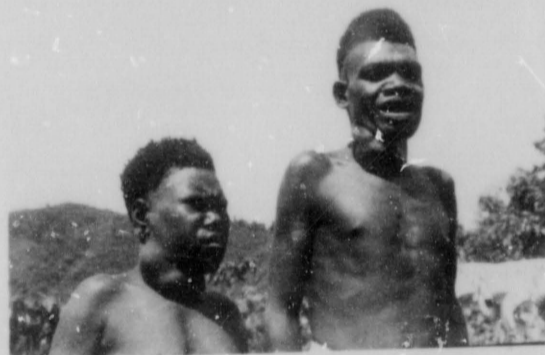
EDUCATION contd: The usual mission schools are established at Malmal and Uvol head stations while a number of villages have schools with instruction given by the catechists.

HEALTH: The general health in the Mungen and coastal Melkoi villages appeared to be excellent. This happy state of affairs must be largely attributed to the conscientious work of Mr. J. Rieopn the E.M.A. in charge of the native hospital at Pomio. This officer was patrolling the East Mungen at the same time as Mr. Young-Whitford and the writer. An excellent Aid Post has been established at Bokongtata near Marau plantation.

MAMUSI Sub-Divisions: The state of health in the Mamusi was exceedingly poor; all villages had persons sick and a number of deaths were reported while the patrol was in the area. The symptoms as described indicated a respiratory disorder sometimes accompanied by a mild form of diarrhoea. This complaint which seemed to spread ahead of the patrol as it progressed has in the past been responsible for many deaths. At Viosopuna and Meresi since 1949 there have been 32 and 35 deaths respectively as against 18 and 10 births, while in the four months that have elapsed since the last patrol in November 1954 the village of Pokapuna has had nine deaths and only one birth recorded. For the entire No. 1 Mamusi over the same period there have been 38 deaths and only 19 births. This very unfavourable ratio of deaths/contrabirths must to a very large extent be attributed to the exceedingly high proportion of absentee adult males and resultant lower birth rate but nevertheless the situation is far from satisfactory and the greatest proportion of the deaths recorded were caused by the abovementioned complaint. Penicillin injections were given by N.M.O. Bana to all patients reporting with this ailment. This treatment apparently proved to be effective as instructions issued that any further deaths were to be reported immediately, resulted in no further notifications.

Goitre was prevalent in many of the inland villages and the photo depicts a couple affected with this complaint.

During the latter half of 1954 a Medical Aid Post was established at Kaitoto in the No 2 Mamusi. This was staffed by a trained Tolai medical orderly who remained until February this year when he was evacuated to Rabaul with an infection of the eye. He has not yet returned. Kaitoto is without doubt the most suitable position for a single aid post but the terrain is so rugged (see photo



of typical Mamusi with village built on ridge) and inter-village communication so difficult and at times quite impossible for weeks at a time during the south-east wet season, that it is impracticable for many persons to take advantage of the facilities provided at Kaitoto.

HEALTH contd: The only solution to the difficulties in the inland Mamusi is to establish two more aid posts, one possibly at Pokapuna and another to the west of the Melkoi river (Melkoi sub-division). Mr. Riepon has been asked to do his utmost in this direction as soon as he has trained orderlies available.



Most villages have medical tuttuls but in the Mamusi these are a "dead loss" to the people and the Administration. The photo depicts one of these officials standing proudly outside his dispensary which contains absolutely nothing in the nature of medical drugs or dressings. The medical knowledge of these people is even more meagre than their medical supplies. I do not wish to appear critical of Mr. Riepon's work in the Mamusi. On the contrary he did an excellent job when he was in there last and I have nothing but praise for the enthusiastic way he dashes out on patrol as often as he is able, but the area under his control is so extensive that it is not possible for him to visit all villages more than once a year. Until such time as more trained orderlies are available for posting I have suggested to Mr Riepon that he bring groups of Mamusi medical tuttuls to Pomio for training in the native hospital so that they may be better equipped to use to advantage any drugs and dressings that may be spared for their use.

AGRICULTURE:

Food supplies throughout the patrol were found to be adequate and large quantities of agricultural produce were forthcoming for carriers and police. As with the remainder of the south coast of New Britain taro is the staple diet with yams and sweet potatoes next in that order. The usual subsidiary crops of aibika, various varieties of Chinese cabbage, sugar cane, bananas, pineapples and pawpaw are also cultivated. In the more fertile Mamusi and inland villages of the Melkoi the climate and soil produce a much more prolific growth and a greater variety of crops than in the coastal region. At Au'una (just over 3000 ft) the taro was by far the largest I have seen elsewhere in New Britain. In addition to the various food crops already mentioned, eschalots, cucumbers, fine large tomatoes and beans were in plentiful supply. I was disappointed that I had no English potatoes to leave for these people as they would grow well in this climate with the cool nights. All the inland gardens are made on the precipitous hillslopes yet there was very little evidence of bad gully erosion.



FORESTRY: At Waterfall bay Messrs Colyer Watson (N.G.) Ltd have operated a sawmill for a number of years. There is another timber lease just east of Drina plantation held by Mr. J.A. Thurston. Although the milling equipment has been assembled at this point for over two years no timber has yet been felled. Most of the country patrolled, in common with many other parts of New Britain, has large stands of millable timber. Much of this is easily accessible and near the coast, the most promising being a large stand of Kumararia (Eucalyptus deglupta) on the lower banks of the Tigmi river near Cape Orford, with good quantities of Kwila and Calophyllum near by.

LIVESTOCK: There is little worthy of comment under this heading. Most villages have a few pigs of indeterminate breeding and a few native type fowls. The price for a fully grown pig is £3-4 which is rather less than the price further to the west of New Britain. Eight to ten shillings is required to purchase a tough old rooster.

VILLAGES: Mengen and coastal Melkoi. With few exceptions the standard of these villages is good. Most houses are of good type, built up off the ground, and in the care of their construction often reflect a certain pride of ownership. Again the great majority of villages in this area are well sited and from the hygiene aspect are well maintained.

Mamusi and inland Melkoi. Physical and climatic conditions are here so different from those prevailing on the coast that it is not possible to make a fair comparison between the two groups. A number of the Mamusi villages which could have been built in more suitable and sheltered positions have been formed on the tops of steep ridges; they receive the full force of all winds and as a result a style of house has been developed which the natives consider best to withstand the vagaries of the climate. These houses are very crude affairs with walls often less than three feet high; these are formed by driving parallel rows of sticks into the ground and by filling up the wall cavity with odd pieces of timber or tree bark. Roofs are occasionally thatched with the durable leaf of the rattan or lawyer vine but more usually with pitpit leaf, a temporary material in the most literal sense. Entrance to these hovels is usually gained by crawling on all fours through an opening often no more than 2 feet high. Some houses measure as little as six feet by eight and in these resides the whole family group. (adult males often live in the single men's house) Even where villages have moved from the exposed ridges to the sheltered valleys the same type of architecture prevails. In these instances where the requirement for a low sturdy type of dwelling did not exist every encouragement was given the people to build a larger and more suitable type of house.



The photo indicates the shocking condition of many houses in the Mamasi. Such houses which can not be made weatherproof or sanitary were ordered to be destroyed and replaced by something more substantial.

VILLAGES contd : The general hygiene is on a par with the housing. Pigs defecate and wallow at will. and in several villages recommendations were made for the fencing of all houses and the planting of couch grass within the fenced area. ( I have found that similar recommendations made in villages nearer Kandrian several years ago have been followed and that the people appreciate the advantages of cut grass over the bare eroded soil surfaces commonly found in the Territory.) Water supplies with few exceptions are from swiftly flowing streams or rivers and are excellent.

The unfavourable village conditions in the inland sub-divisions must be attributed mainly to the high proportion of absentee male adults (see "Census") There simply are insufficient able-bodied males remaining in the community to carry out all their necessary tasks with the result that maintenance of houses and villages has suffered accordingly. More frequent patrolling would have arrested the deterioration in village conditions and should have prevented conditions reaching their present unfortunate state.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: Paramount Luluai Golpak is the outstanding personality in the Mengen ; his name is also highly regarded in the other sub-divisions. While most other official's lack Golpak's drive and prestige they carry out their duties in a conscientious manner ; remarks about Medical Tultuls under "Health" are not intended to belittle their enthusiasm ; their lack of efficiency in the Mamusi should not be taken to reflect adversely upon their sincerity. Subtended are the numbers of officials in the Melkoi and Mamusi. Figures for the Mengen are not available.

Paramount Luluais	2
Luluais	39
Tultuls	44
Medical Tultuls	45

REST HOUSES: In the coastal Mengen and Melkoi they are of a reasonable standard while a few were of exceptionally good design and construction; these were commended upon. In the Mamusi they were universally poor and there was not one that did not need roof repairs after the arrival of the patrol to prevent the entry of the afternoon and evening rains.



Depicted is one of the better Mamusi Rest houses. It will be observed that side walls, following traditional practice are only about 3 ft high which for a six footer is to say the least, uncomfortable.

ROADS: The O.I.C. Pomio has recently sponsored a road improvement programme in the section of the Gasmata Sub-District under his control. The Mengen and coastal Melkoi natives have co-operated enthusiastically in this project and a road now follows in close proximity to the coast from Setwei (Wide Bay) 135 miles south westward to Tavilo near Montagu harbour. This road has been built sufficiently wide for use by vehicular traffic if required and has been completed over the major portion of its length. The numerous swift flowing rivers, steep cliff faces along the western shores of Jacquinot Bay and the 600-800 feet high precipitous limestone escarpment in the vicinity of Cape Orford will however prevent the linking up of the various sections of this road for vehicular traffic unless unforeseen economic development takes place.



The photo gives some idea of the amount of work done by volunteer native labour near Meleton in the vicinity of the Uvol Roman Catholic Mission. Father Gendusa in charge of this mission is constructing a pontoon bridge over the deep but slow flowing Kaba river; this will open up approximately twenty miles of road upon which he may use his jeep.

The track leading in from Bairaman through the Mamusi and Melkoi sub-divisions on the southern watershed of the Nakanai mountains to the coast at Meleton is approximately 90 miles in length. The highest point reached in its course is between Kinsena and Malmalu, about 4000 ft. The terrain is however much more rugged than the moderate height may indicate and between many villages distant horizontally only one to two miles there is frequently a rise and fall of over 2000 ft. in the track. Despite the shortage of able bodied males which has been so seriously reflected in other features of native life, fine work has been done here on the tracks. All steep hill-slopes have adequate bush sapling treads; these are a necessity not so much for the infrequent visit of a patrolling administrative officer but for the daily use of the people travelling with their heavy loads of firewood and garden produce to and from their gardens. In the rather infrequent occasions when the track follows the contours of the land, instead of clearing the more usual type of track, the people have built timber bridges with handrails (see photo) around the hills. That these extensive structures are so well maintained is surprising but it indicates that the people of this region appreciate the advantages of easy movement in their daily lives.



CEMETERIES: Cemeteries were found to be well cared for. As is customary in this sub-district they are unfenced but decorated with crotons and decorative shrubs.

CENSUS: The census was amended in all 96 villages of the four census sub-divisions and a total of 9076 names were recorded. A number of persons failed to appear for census taking at Korpun but this was due to a misunderstanding and no action was taken. No further defaulters were encountered.

One of the main purposes of this patrol was to carry out a thorough investigation of alleged over recruitment in the Melkoi and Mamusi with a view to possible restrictions being placed upon the employment of natives from these three sub-divisions. In this office memorandum 37/1 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> May last, addressed to the District Commissioner Rabaul, I, as a result of this patrol recommended that the entire Melkoi be closed to recruitment for 12 months and that the No 1 & No 2 Mamusi be closed for 2 years. These recommendations were supported by the figures submitted in Appendix No 1.



There were seven adult males absent from the village of Meresi. The photo of these people was taken at Viosopuna where they were awaiting the arrival of the patrol. It is typical of most village groups in the Mamusi and indicates the disproportionate relationship of both sexes remaining in the villages.

Many of the elders appealed to me to prevent more young men from leaving the villages to seek employment. I supported the appeal, explained the reasons and machinery for restricting employment, and expressed the hope that some action would be forthcoming.

NATIVE COMPLAINTS: None of a serious nature were received.

CONCLUSION: The native situation in the Mengen is in all respects excellent. The Mengen are friendly people with engaging personalities; they are cheerful and their willingness to please makes it a pleasure to work among them. Many of the coastal people have small groves of coconuts and from these they derive a certain degree of economic security. The coastal Melkoi are in many respects similar to the Mengen.


The Mamusi differ in many ways; they lack the cheerful disposition of the Mengen and could almost be described as sullen. They still practice headbinding of infants, a practice which in extreme cases gives the young child a grotesque appearance.



Dr. Gunther has stated that the practice has no deleterious effect upon the physical or mental capacities of the people. The photo of the infant with the "Long head" which is considered the ultimate in beauty, does not indicate the extreme state of extrusion to which this custom is often carried.

The body of this report has indicated that conditions in the Mamusi, and to a lesser extent the inland Melkoi leave much to be desired. Without doubt most of the difficulties in this area stem from the excessive numbers of absentee adult males. In the Mamusi in January 1950 there were 97 males absent at work; this represented 17% of the total labour potential between the ages of 16-45 years. This figure has gradually increased to 234 absentees or 49.8% of all able bodied males. The Melkoi figures over the same period show an increase of from 148 to 229 labourers absent or a percentage increase from 23 to 42. The inland people lack the economic advantages of those living on the coast. For them to obtain what must now be considered as necessities, it has become necessary for them to venture forth to work. Those remaining in the villages have found that with reduced manpower, such tasks as road building and maintenance, clearing of garden land and house construction have become increasingly heavy. So as to avoid these arduous tasks more young men have gone forth as employment and transport has offered; at the completion of their term of agreement many young labourers re-engage rather than return to their villages and many others have remained away for five or more years and show no intention of returning. It is considered that conditions will gradually return to a normal state if restrictions on recruiting are imposed.

The patrol was a pleasant and interesting one, marred during the latter stages only by the inclement weather. It is my intention that the Mamusi and Melkoi be patrolled again no later than October this year.

  
D. N. Ashton.  
Assistant District Officer.

RESTRICTION OF EMPLOYMENT

GASMATA SUB-DISTRICT.

Date	Absent at work Inside Sub-District.	Absent at work Outside Sub-District.	Labour potential Males 16-45.	% able bod. men absent.	Females Child/B.age.	Total Population.
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MAMUSI SUB-DIVISION

January 1950	21	76	562	17%	564	2456
September 1950	111	(includes those outside S/Dist)	555	20%	572	2548
May 1953	155	( " " " " )	450	34.4%	572	2636
November 1954	60	154	526	40%	588	2588
March 1955	68	166	471	49.8%	566	2586

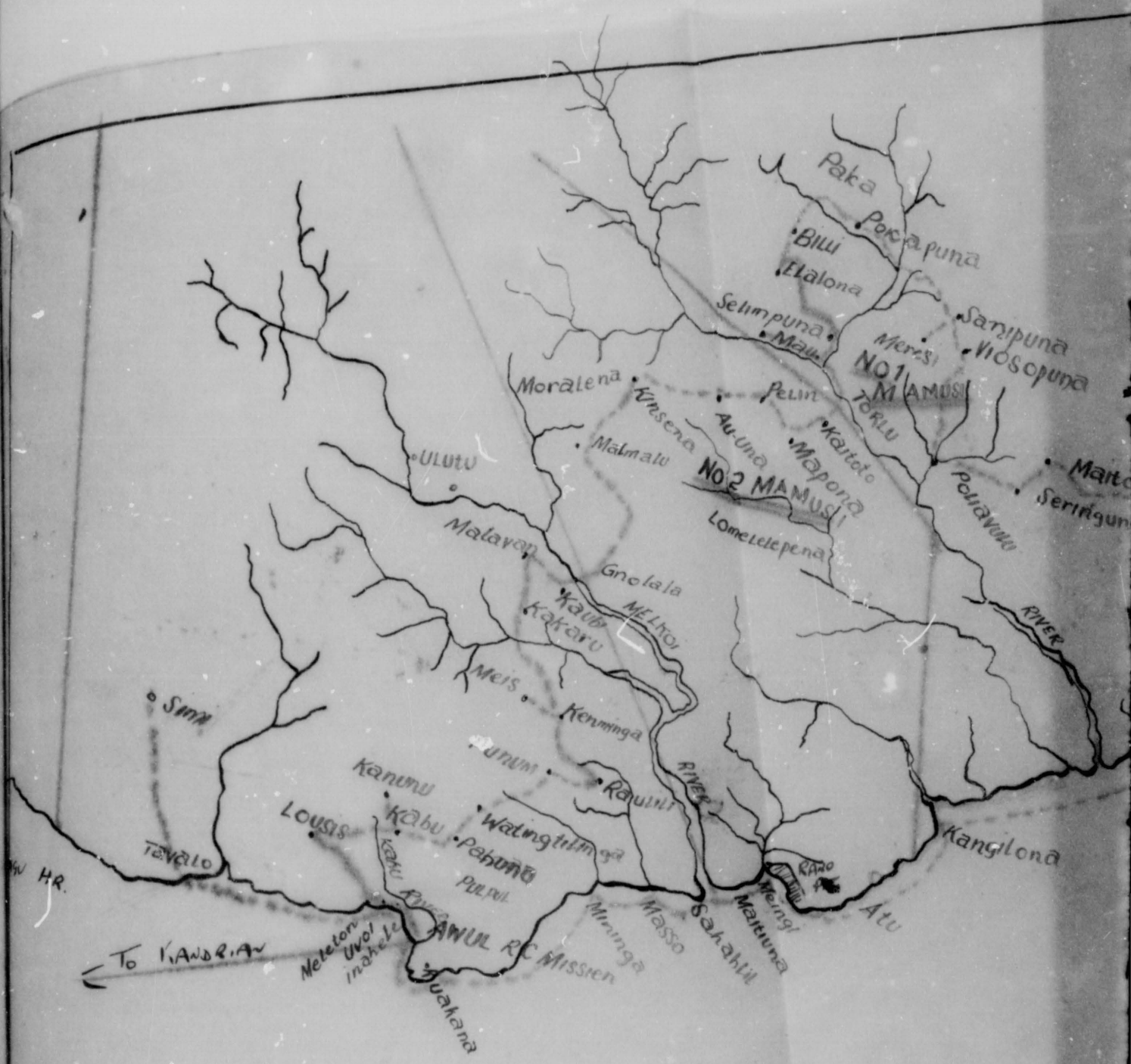
MELKOI SUB-DIVISION

January 1950	24	124	630	23%	630	2446
October 1950	152	(includes those outside S/Dist.)	627	24%	524	2476
May 1953	1	200	444	45%	495	2703
November 1954	10	205	624 (x)	34%	534	2762
March 1955	16	213	541	42%	546	2778

( X ) This figure is not a realistic one. It includes many aged men quite obviously unfit.

The overall increase in population is very largely due to small isolated groups coming in from the bush and having their names recorded.

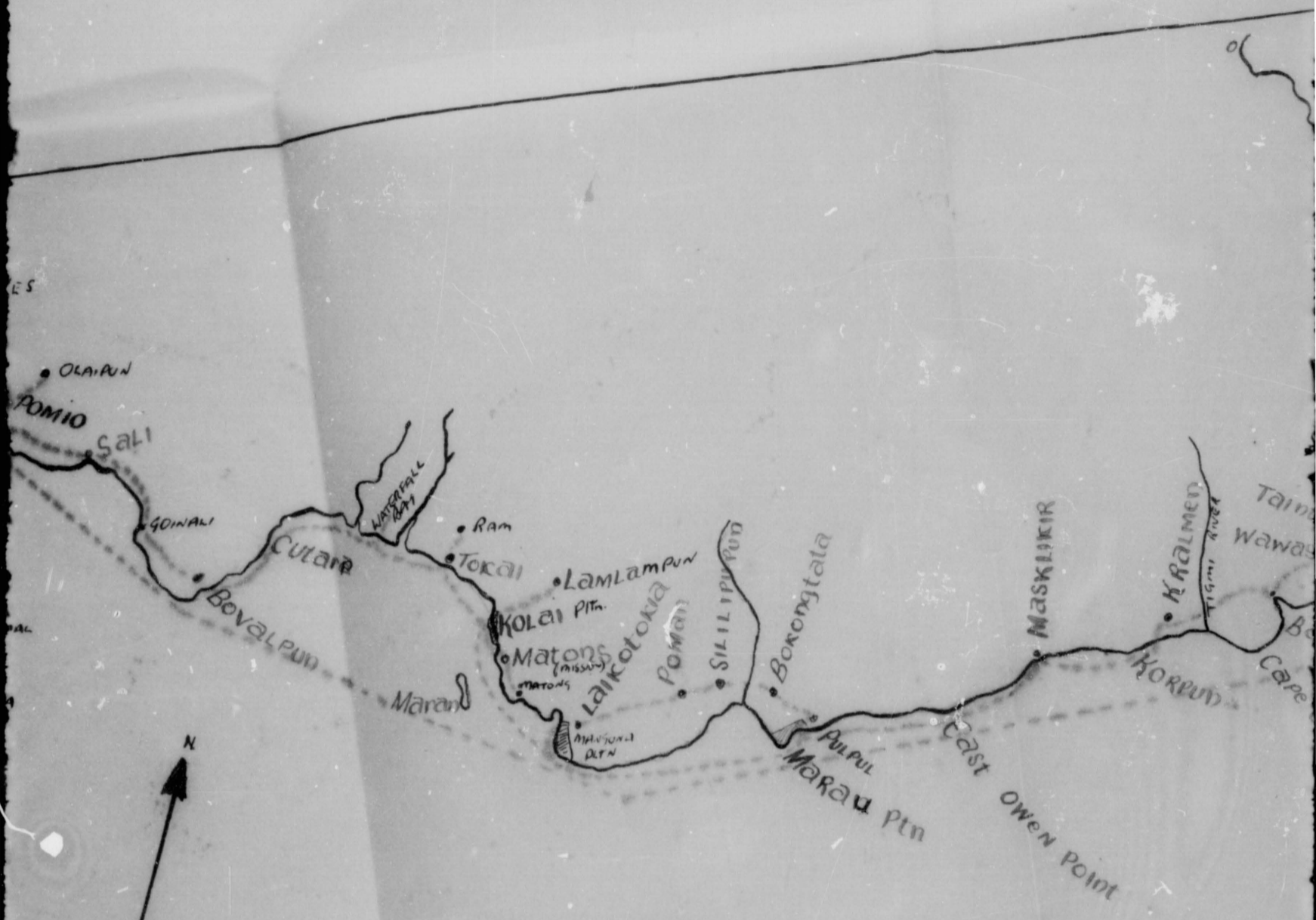
(X)  
 This figure is not a realistic one. It includes many aged and unimportant names.  
 The overall increase in population is very largely due to small isolated  
 groups coming in from the bush and having their names recorded.



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Melko, Mamusi No 1 & No 2  
 & Mengen Sub - Div  
 To accompany Wandriau  
 Patrol Report No 5-54/55

Scale 4 in = 1 mi  
 S. A. D.  
 17/1, 1955



No 1 & No 2  
 Sub - Div  
 Kandrian  
 Report No 5 - 54/57  
 D. White, AD.  
 17th, 1955



Year 1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				POPULATION				TOTAL	
		0-1 Mo.		1-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M
MEKLEN																													
BETWI	25.2.	2	1	2		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
TAGUL	25.2.	1	2	1																									
SAMPUN	25.2.	1																											
TAIMTOP	25.2.	1		1																									
WAWAS	25.2.	1	1																										
BAIEN	26.2	1	1	1	1																								
KIALMAN	26.2	3		1																									
KORPUN	26.2	3	1		2	1	1																						
MASKELIR	26.2	2																											
PULPUL	27.2	4	2	1	1																								
BOKONGTATA	27.2																												
SILILIPUN	27.2	2	1																										
POMAN	27.2	3		1																									
LAIKATOKIA	27.2	1																											
TOKAI	2.3																												
RAM	2.3																												
BOVALPUN	2.3	1																											





Year. 1955.....

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males			Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F							
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M			F		M		F				
MAMUSI No.2																																									
KANGILONA	24.3.														1				2	3									3	18	2	15		15	3	7	6	24	22	64	
KAITOTO	25.3.	1																	3	1	2	10							9	30	12	30	2	35	4	22	27	38	45	144	
MAPUNA	25.3.		2																	7									6	16	9	13	1	18	4	19	21	21	28	96	
LOMLETEPENA	25.3.	1															1	6	1	2									8	16	10	16	2	17	4	17	17	26	32	95	
PELIN	25.3.	2	1																2	1	10								8	18	4	17		19	4	20	18	15	26	90	
AU-UNA	25.3.	2	1											1					6	4			20				1		16	34	20	29	2	31	4	40	39	33	50	183	
KINSENA	26.3.		2											1					1	4	10						2		22	28	10	25	2	28	4	41	33	32	42	164	
MORALONA	26.3.	1	1																	3							1		8	11	4	10		12	4	18	16	18	18	74	
MALMALU	27.3.	1	3																1	1	10								19	34	12	28	2	31	4	36	30	41	46	163	
GNAIALA	28.3.		1											1	1				5	2	2	4							6	13	5	8	1	11	4	12	11	11	15	55	
TOTAL																																									
MAMUSI No.2		8	11												4	1				7	11	7	9	12	79			4		105	218	88	191	12	217	4	232	218	259	324	1028

8 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Year 1955

Govt. Print. - 3853/1.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission				Males		Females			Child		Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
<b>MELKOI (Cont.)</b>																																														
KAKAR	29.3.	2			1												1					6										6	13	8	13	1	15	4	14	17	18	22	77			
KENMININGA	29.3.	1	2															2				10												8	20	9	16	1	18	4	14	23	20	28	95	
RAULILI	30.3.										1	1							1			10												11	22	13	20	3	24	4	18	28	30	36	123	
PUNUM	30.3.	1																				10													14	30	18	25	4	29	4	30	43	38	45	166
WATINGTILINGA	30.3		3								2	1										17												15	35	17	30	3	34	4	27	43	37	50	174	
PAHUNA	30.3.	1	1				1						1									9													10	21	6	13	2	15	4	20	21	26	26	102
KANUNU	31.3.	1												1	1							5													4	14	2	8		11	4	10	10	16	16	57
KABU	31.3.		2				1						3	4	1	1						15					1								12	29	18	24	3	28	4	31	35	31	40	153
LAUSIS	31.3.	4	3	2						1						2	4					6													8	24	10	16	3	19	4	26	28	33	30	123
MEES	1.12.54	2	1				1	1								1	1	1				4													4	13	7	14		14	4	9	12	15	20	61
KORATUL	13.12.	1	1								1						1	1				9													9	16	6	15	2	15	4	16	13	14	21	74
<b>TOTAL</b>																																														
MELKOI		17	24	2		2	2	2	3			7	6				16				113						4							114	54	214	507	49	544	4	501	553	36	785	2778	

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Year 1955

Govt. Print. - 3563/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males					Females		Child	Adults		M+F						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Females in Child Birth		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F		M	F	M+F			
<b>MELKOI</b>																																										
PUPURO	18.3.	1																4								7	14	4	15	1	15	4	20	10	21	21		76				
RUAKANA	18.3.	1																		7						9	16	10	13	1	13	4	14	20	20	18		79				
IWAHALE	19.3.									1										1		1				10	20	7	23	1	23	4	24	21	28	33		108				
AWUL	19.3.	1																				10				1		13	26	9	23	4	23	5	25	31	42	37		146		
MELETON	19.3.	2					1																			9	26	10	24	2	24	4	22	22	35	35		119				
TAVALO	21.3.	1	1				1																	1		6	23	6	27	1	27	4	14	22	36	36		118				
SIMI	21.3.																									6	16	5	15		15	3	9	13	22	19		70				
MENINGI	22.3.	1			1																					3	20	5	22		22	4	13	17	30	34		102				
MASSO	22.3.	2	1		1																	1		21		11	41	9	44	8	44	5	40	40	59	58		219				
SAHALIL	23.3.						1																	2		6	14	2	21	1	21	3	11	7	18	25		72				
MAIHUNA	23.3.																										5		4		4	3		5	7	8		23				
MEINGI	23.3.	1																						6		4	19	3	20	2	21	4	13	8	26	27		87				
ATU	24.3.	1																								3	16	1	23	2	23	3	14	6	25	33		84				
KAUBI	28.3.																					1		5		7	11	7	10	1	14	4	18	16	13	18		71				
MATAWAN	29.3.																					1	2			7		11	23	18	20	2	25	4	33	35	28	38		141		
ULUTU	29.3.	2																								6		8	14	4	9	1	8	3	16	7	18	11		58		

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/13/153 ✓



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. KAN 5-54/55

District Office,  
Rabaul.

29th June, 1955.

Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - Mengen, Mamusi, Melkoi.

I am forwarding this patrol report of the above areas, conducted by Mr A.D.O. Ashton. The report is well presented and makes easy reading.

This area had been patrolled in November, 1954 by Mr P.O. Young Whitford, and this patrol was primarily a follow up, and for the purposes of checking on the population figures, following our recommendation that the Melkoi and Mamusi areas be closed to recruiting. This recommendation was conveyed to you on 37/2 of the 16th May, last.

These two areas are as backward as any in the District. Material, economic, health and cultural standards are low, and access to these is poor. It is apparent that home conditions are much more rigorous than those obtaining from places of employment.

The future of these people and others like them is not good unless a programme of development is introduced by the Administration, and which should include the re-settlement of the people in larger units in more accessible areas, and with road access to the coast.

As the report shows, Mamusi and Melkoi areas have good soil and agricultural potential, and in some of the higher areas coffee might be a proposition.

Unless some form of material and economic help is undertaken, it will be difficult to keep young men home.

*John J. Murphy*  
(John J. Murphy)

for the District Commissioner.

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# on Register

Area Patrolled... MENGEN SUB-DIV.

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
2	35		104		26		12		200	586	228	547	58	585	4	509	509	864	929	3028
2	3		9						8	30	6	24	1	30	3	25	13	35	47	132
2	1		1						6	11	5	10	2	13	3	9	6	14	15	46
1	3		2				2		3	15	2	10	-	18	3	14	14	18	27	80
	3		2		2				5	8	5	7	1	10	3	8	11	11	13	50
									13	15	8	10	1	10	5	23	14	20	17	74
									6	8	10	8	1	8	4	14	19	14	13	60
1			8		1				2	18	3	15		15	3	5	10	18	20	62
			1		1				3	5	1	4		4	3	5	4	8	8	27
1	1		2		1				1	13	3	17		17	4	18	10	19	23	74
			3						3	18	4	21	1	21	4	11	12	25	28	79
27	46		132		31		14		250	721	255	673	65	731	4	641	662	1046	1140	3712
2	4																			
16	56		87				5		120	253	135	237	21	299	4	303	287	272	448	1458
9	12		79				4		105	218	88	191	12	217	4	232	218	259	324	1128
11	16		213				4		214	541	214	507	49	544	4	501	533	706	785	2778
27	46		132		31		14		250	721	255	673	65	731	4	641	662	1046	1140	3712
23	130		511		31		27		689	1733	692	1608	147	1791	4	1677	1720	2283	2697	9076

# on Register

Area Patrolled *MENSEN SUB-DIV.*

Hire of Canoes	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AGE	Child			Adults					
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F		M	F				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F															
	2											5	28	5	34	3	39	4	21	23	45	52	141
				3								1	22	7	24	4	24	35	8	21	30	35	97
	5	2		4						1		14	31	8	24	4	24	4	31	17	42	44	141
	1			1								4	22	4	10		10	3	12	14	31	21	79
				3								7	20	8	20	2	28	4	17	17	37	34	108
	1			7								7	26	6	21	3	21	3.5	20	16	32	32	107
	1			7								3	18	2	8	2	14	3	14	17	19	21	78
				5								4	28	6	24	2	23	4	20	18	40	47	130
												2	9	2	8	2	8	3	11	5	16	16	48
	1			1								4	20	5	20	2	20	3	14	20	31	34	101
	1			1								8	29	12	21	2	21	4	15	19	44	39	119
	2	3		1		1						5	20	4	10	1	14	3	8	15	23	22	73
				2								2	12	2	11		11	3	12	7	26	27	74
				2								2	13	5	8	1	11	3	9	7	19	19	58
	1					1						2	7	2	9	1	9	3	6	6	12	16	43
						1						9	14	4	13	1	13	3	18	12	20	24	77
	1	1		2		3						3	7	3	8	2	8	3	9	10	13	17	55
				2		9						15	27	6	30	2	30	5	28	20	36	41	138
				6		5		1				6	22	8	25	2	25	4	18	18	32	34	114
				7		1						4	16	3	10		14	3	12	17	21	24	82
	4			11		1						5	27	6	18	3	23	4	16	29	21	30	112
	1			1								7	16	10	19	1	19	4	17	16	25	36	96
	1											4	20	4	14	2	18	3.5	10	13	31	28	83
	1	1		4				2				8	8	8	12		12	4	16	17	14	15	69
	1	1		3		1		2				17	18	17	29	2	29	5	31	38	30	40	146
				4		1						6	7	4	11		11	4	14	13	16	19	67
	1			7		1						3	14	2	9		9	3	7	9	21	13	59
				4		1						9	12	12	22	2	22	4	20	24	21	30	100
	1			1								7	1	5		5	4	4	6	12	9		33
	1			1								7	14	10	12		12	4	14	20	25	19	80
								5				9	8	8	9	3	9	4	15	17	14	17	65
	2			1				1				2	7	4	9	1	9	3	5	9	11	14	41
	1			3								2	6	3	7	2	7	3	6	8	9	12	39
	6			8								10	20	10	20	4	20	4	25	21	27	29	114
	2	1		2								5	11	4	13	2	13	4	8	10	18	22	61
	35			104				26				200	586	206	547	58	585	4	509	519	861	709	3028

# on Register

Area Patrolled *MLK'01 SVS - DV.*

Hire of Canoes	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE																FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child				Adults				
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				M	F			M	F			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45											
			4							7	14	4	15	1	15	4	20	10	21	21	76		
			7							9	16	10	13	1	13	4	14	20	20	18	79		
	1		1							10	20	7	23	1	23	4	24	21	28	33	108		
			10				1			13	26	9	23	4	23	5	25	31	42	37	146		
			5							9	26	10	24	2	24	4	22	22	35	35	119		
	1		7				2			6	23	6	27	1	27	4	24	22	36	36	118		
			7							6	16	5	15		15	3	9	13	22	19	70		
			8							3	20	5	22		22	4	13	17	30	34	102		
	1		21							11	41	9	44	8	44	5	40	40	59	58	219		
	2		9							6	14	2	21	1	21	3	11	7	18	25	72		
	1		2							5	4		4		4	3	5	7	8		23		
	6		7							4	19	3	20	2	21	4	13	8	26	27	87		
			6							3	16	1	23	2	25	3	14	6	25	33	84		
	1		5							7	11	7	10	1	14	4	18	16	13	18	71		
	2		7							11	23	18	20	2	25	4	33	35	28	38	141		
			6							8	14	4	9	1	8	3	16	7	18	11	58		
			6							6	13	8	13	1	15	4	14	17	18	22	77		
	2		10							8	20	9	16	1	18	4	14	23	20	28	95		
	1		10							11	22	13	20	3	24	4	18	28	30	36	123		
			10							14	30	18	25	4	29	4	30	43	38	45	166		
			17							15	35	17	30	3	34	4	27	43	37	50	174		
			9							10	21	6	13	2	15	4	20	21	26	26	102		
			5							4	14	2	8		11	4	10	10	16	16	57		
	1		15				1			12	29	18	24	3	28	4	31	35	31	40	153		
	4		6							8	24	10	16	3	19	4	26	28	33	30	123		
	1	1	4							4	13	7	14		14	4	9	12	15	20	61		
	1	1	9							9	16	6	15	2	15	4	16	13	14	21	74		
	11	16	213				4			814	541	214	507	49	544		501	537	706	785	2778		

# on Register

Area Patrolled *MAMUSI SIB-DIVS*

No. of Cones	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
	7								20	22	24	18	2	25	5	11	27	28	36	162
	9		2						14	22	16	30	2	32	4	35	39	31	47	163
	8		3				2		4	24	6	15	2	20	3	21	10	26	31	101
	4		5						5	11	5	9		11	4	8	11	8	16	52
	4		3						3	9	3	4		8	3	7	7	11	13	45
	2		5						4	8	7	14		18	4	12	13	11	26	67
	5		5				1		14	21	10	25	2	31	3	24	16	24	47	125
	3		17						14	30	9	28	4	35	4	43	34	19	53	119
			11						6	17	6	12	2	15	4	20	19	17	24	71
	6		13				1		22	37	17	28	3	39	4	45	36	38	59	192
	1		13						5	20	13	25	1	29	3	21	24	21	44	124
	1		4				1		4	11	3	8	2	11	4	7	7	9	14	43
	1		7						3	13	5	8	1	12	4	12	19	18	20	74
	7		2						2	8	1	13		13	3	4	5	11	18	41
	16	56		87			5		120	253	135	237	21	299	4	303	287	272	448	1458
	2		3						3	18	2	15		15	3	7	6	24	22	64
	2		10						9	30	12	30	2	35	4	22	27	38	45	144
			7						6	16	9	13	1	18	4	19	21	21	28	96
	6		2						8	16	10	16	2	17	4	17	17	26	32	95
	1		10						5	8	4	17		19	4	20	18	15	26	90
			20				1		16	34	20	29	2	31	4	40	39	33	50	153
	4		10				2		22	28	10	25	2	28	4	41	33	32	42	164
			3				1		8	11	4	10		12	4	18	16	18	18	74
	1		10						19	34	12	28	2	31	4	36	30	41	46	163
	2	2		4					6	13	5	8	1	11	4	12	11	11	15	55
	9	12		79			4		105	218	88	191	12	217	4	232	218	259	324	1128



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. KAN 6 OF 54/55

Patrol Conducted by TERENCE DWYER Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled GIMI - RAUTO Sub-Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL  
Natives 7 Members R.P.N.G.C  
1 N.M.O

Duration—From 15/2/1955 to 7/5/1955 (Two intervals)

Number of Days 71

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 22/4/1954

Medical 22/4/1954

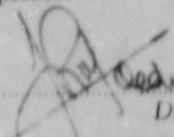
Map Reference Western New Britain Army Strat Series 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Census Revision (2) Commence Roadwork (3) Contact isolated  
groups (4) Survey Public Mission League (Anglican) (5) Survey Pili Basin (6) Survey 8/11  
Strip (7) Pay War Damage (8) Bridges Construction

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/6/1955

  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ 46/- 2/- 0  
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £ .....  
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ... £ .....

8  
8

# Village Pop

Year 1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
ASLINGPUN	22.2.55		1																
AI-KU	25.2.55																		2
HUALIL	25.2.55																		
NOMO	26.2.55																		
AUDI	27.2.55		1																2
IAKAS	28.2.55																		
UMUS	28.2.55	2	1																
Molo	28.2.55		5	2														1	1
SELENG	3.3.55																		
MOLOPUN	3.3.55	2	2																1
AWANGLO	4.3.55		1																
ESELI	5.3.55						2												
APAKLO	21.3.55	2																	
WIDAT	26.3.55																		
LEMERI	18.3.55	3							1										
OKUR	19.3.55		1																
ANGORENG	19.3.55	1	1				1												1
GRAND TOTAL		10	13	2	1	2	1											6	2
GIRING	7.3.55	1	2		1													1	
TAKAMAP	8.3.55	1	3			1												1	1
IPUK	8.3.55	3																1	
LUAIU	9.3.55	1	1				1												
KULWANGO	10.3.55		2									1							
PAUNG	11.3.55	3	5						2			2							
TEKARAPNA	12.3.55	2																	1
SAB DIDI	12.3.55	5	1						1			1							
URIN	14.3.55	1	3						1									1	1
LALANG	15.3.55	2	7																1
SARA	16.3.55	3	3																1
SAPULO	17.3.55																		
WASIM	18.3.55	2	2															1	2
		25	29		1	1	1	2	2	1	3				4	7			1





(2)  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

INTRODUCTION (cont'd):-

The coastal road presents few obstacles and although there are fewer villages on the beach than there are inland the population is fairly evenly distributed.

The cane suspension type of bridge was introduced to the area during the patrol. Local natives readily accepted this innovation. Some of the older meneven registered enthusiasm for the idea when they realised that rivers could be traversed whilst in flood and a safe crossing was assured for women and children.

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DIARY.

- February 15 Set out from Kandrian accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer J. Walsh. Inspected bridle path en route and camped overnight at Meung.
- 16 To Papsa. Remained overnight and inspected the road.
- 17 To Maklongmerang overlooking the river Alimbit. Sent word to the local natives to bring in lawyer vine on the following day.
- 18 Commenced work on the cane suspension bridge; Mr. Walsh assisting.
- 19 Working on bridge. Village officials taught to allot work in order to ensure maximum effort. Rain during the afternoon.
- 20 Working on bridge. Intermittent rain all day.
- 21 Work on bridge completed. Heavy rain during the afternoon.
- 22 Crossed the Alimbit river and travelled to Aslingpun. Census taken. Heavy rain fell later. Mr. Walsh remained at Maklongmerang.
- 23 Remained at Aslingpun and commenced work on the main bridle path. Heavy rain during the afternoon.
- 24 At Aslingpun on road work.
- 25 Set out for Hualil and took census. Remained overnight. Sent word to Iangmili.
- 26 To Nomo over bush track. Initial census taken. Patrol returned to Audi via the Hualil track.
- 27 Census taken at Audi.
- 28 To Iakas. Villagers<sup>r</sup> busily preparing new site for their village. Told not to commence road work until sufficient houses had been built. Census taken.
- March 1 To Molo. Road work during the day. Remained overnight. Umus censused during the afternoon.
- 2 At Molo. Road work during the day.
- 3 Set out for Molopun. Census taken; remained overnight; road work during the afternoon.
- 4 Censused Avanglo during the morning. Road work during the afternoon.
- 5 To Eseli. Remained overnight; conducted census and road work

TERRITORY (3) PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

DIARY.

- March 6 Remained in the Eseli area.
- 7 Across the river Anu to Giring. Remained overnight ; road work during the afternoon.
- 8 To Ipuk and Takamap for census. Remained overnight at Ipuk and conducted road work during the afternoon.
- 9 To Lualu for census and road work. Remained overnight.
- 10 To Kulwango for census. Remained overnight.
- 11 To Paung. Census taken and patrol proceeded to Tekerapna. Remained overnight at the latter place.
- 12 To Sabdidi via Mt. Tauali. Census taken.
- 13 Remained in the Sabdidi area.
- 14 To Urin. Met Bishop Hand and brothers Harding and Young during the afternoon. Dined at Anglican Mission. Remained at Urin overnight.
- 15 To Lalang. Inspected road possibilities along the left bank of the Pulie and Eilak rivers. Rest of party went by canoe. Surveyed Anglican Mission Lease at the junction of the rivers Pulie and Eilak. Remained overnight at Lalang.
- 16 To Sara for census. Inspected road on the way. Remained overnight.
- 17 Censused Sapulo then continued along the road to Wasum where the patrol remained overnight.
- 18 Censused Wasum and Lemeti. Returned to Wasum for an overnight stay.
- 19 Censused Okur and Amgoreng then travelled by canoe up the river Amgoreng to Apaklo. Remained overnight.
- 20 Remained in the Apaklo area and held discussions with the local natives.
- 21 Censused Apaklo then proceeded to Molo for overnight stay.
- 22 Inspected road work in the Molo - Aslingpun area.
- 23 Inspected the Molopun road.
- 24 Road work during the morning and the patrol set out for Awanglo later on and remained overnight.
- 25 Set out in search for escaped prisoner Lepul. Arrived at Mang during morning and set up camp. Searched bush for escapee during the afternoon.
- 26 Returned with the Mang people to inspect their new village site at Widat. Census taken during the morning and the patrol moved on to Molo for an overnight stay.
- 27 Remained in the Molo area.
- 28 To Hualil. Camped overnight. Heavy thunderstorm during the afternoon. Sent out Tultuls Lamlam and Pomolo to contact Iangmili again.
- 29 To Nomo to register several new names for the census. Heavy rain during the afternoon. Iangmili arrived at Hualil at 6-30 p.m. with

(4)  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

DIARY.

- March 29 (cont'd) several followers.
- 30 Discussions with Iangmili. Patrol later returned to Molo.
- 31 Set out for Giring. Inspected the road work during the day.
- April 1 Set out for Kulwango. Remained overnight. Rain during the afternoon.
- 2 Patrol travelled into the Talasea sub district and remained overnight at Batoling.
- 3 Remained in the Batoling area, heard one case in the Court for Native Affairs and held discussions with the local natives.
- 4 Returned to Kulwango and remained overnight. Heavy rain during the afternoon.
- 5 To Tekerapna. Heavy rain forced patrol to remain overnight.
- 6 To Urin thence by Mission pinnace to Lalang after a visit to the new Mission site.
- 7 Walked to Wasum to meet workboat from Kandrian. Heavy rain falling en route restricted visibility but workboat arrived during early afternoon. Arrived Kandrian at 8 p.m.
- 7-17th At Kandrian.
- 17 By workboat to mouth of the Pulie river. Inspected village of Wasum en route.
- 18 To Meselia. Surveyed former airstrip site nearby. Paid war damage during the afternoon.
- 19 To Wako. War damage paid and Court for Native Affairs held. Thence to the mouth of the Pulie river. Heavy rain at night.
- 20 To Urin. Visited Mr. Harding at Anglican Mission.
- 21 Conducting Pulie basin survey.
- 22 Pulie basin survey.
- 23 Survey during morning; by workboat to Kandrian - arrived 7 p.m.
- 23-26th At Kandrian.
- 26 To Mukupakap mission lease. Remained overnight.
- 27 To Urin for Pulie basin survey.
- 28 Surveying banks of the Eilak river.
- 29 Surveying banks of the Pulie river.
- 30 As previous day.
- May 1 Surveying Pulie basin.
- 2 Set out for Luaku. Cpl. Simangu to Kandrian by canoe for medical treatment.
- 3 To river Anu. Commenced work on cane suspension bridge.
- 4 Working on Anu bridge.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kan.No.6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

DIARY.

- May 5 CONstructing Anu river bridge.
- 6 To Maklongmerang for overnight stay. Heavy rain during the afternoon.
- 7 Set out for Kandrian. Inspected road work and native-built cane suspension bridge over the headwaters of the river Alimbit.

oooooooooooo0000000000oooooooooooo

END OF DIARY

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report Kan.No.6 of 54/55.GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.NATIVE SITUATION:-

One of the objects of the patrol was to apprehend an escaped prisoner, Leplul. This native had worked for several years as a plantation labourer and upon returning home he had decided to live in the forest near Molopun together with his wife.

He kept in contact with his group at Molopun and it was during a visit to a sing sing in this area last February that he was arrested for riotous behaviour. He had been in gaol for one week when he escaped.

The people of Molopun have an unfavourable reputation regarding the standard of hygiene in their village and the implementation of Administration requirements generally. However, they co-operated with the police constables who were first sent out to recapture Leplul. The latter without help from his own people fled to the bush with his wife.

As the patrol passed through the Gimi sub-division no attempt was made to follow Leplul's trail. It was intended to return later and surprise the escapee who would have thought that the patrol had left the area.

A month or so later the patrol returned to the Molopun region and began the search for Leplul. The Awanglo and Molopun people appeared willing to co-operate and a small party left Awanglo on 25th March. We reached Mang the same morning and whilst camp was being made the surrounding area was explored. Traces of a hurriedly left fire were seen nearby. Evidently Leplul was aware of our presence.

A group of 37 natives were initially censused at Mang. They have since left the latter place and moved to a new site at Widat.

The patrol next contacted Iangmili an elusive leader of the Miu people. He assured us that Leplul would not venture into his particular area. We then hastened to the Lamogai in the Talasea sub district. At Batoling we were told that Leplul had not entered the region. The local people were rather angry at the Molopun group for suggesting that he had.

However, our time was not wasted. The previous patrol to Batoling had been in 1950 and we stayed for two days settling various disputes and giving medical attention to the local natives.

We returned to the Rauto area and the village officials of Awanglo and Molopun were reproved for misleading the patrol. Finally they offered to track down the escapee with the help of police ~~men~~ constables. Four of the latter accompanied a party of natives into the forest between Lamogai and Molopun. The local natives had now been galvanised into action and Leplul was pursued relentlessly.

On May 23rd the escaped prisoner was tracked down and arrested by constables Sifa, Sinimbu and Lewari. The Molopun people's attempt to vindicate themselves had been successful. A further example of their change of attitude is the fact that their rather long stretch of road has now been constructed satisfactorily.

The help of tultuls Pomolo of Aiwo and Lamlam of Aiku was enlisted in the contacting of Iangmili. The latter had been met before by previous patrols and by merely consolidating their work the patrol was able to persuade Iangmili and several followers to settle down at the village of Hualil.

Iangmili first met the patrol at 6-30 p.m. on 29th March and looked quite impressive with his above-average height and clear-cut features. He had brought with him small presents which he had received from previous patrols. Thinking that he was in trouble for not assisting in road repair work as is the usual Monday custom, Iangmili had returned his presents. Reassured on this point he agreed to line for census at Hualil.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report Kan.No.6 of 54/55.GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.NATIVE SITUATION (cont'd):-

Latest news is that Iangmili is making a garden near Hualil and this seems to indicate that he and closest followers are settling down at last.

A number of petty complaints were brought to the patrol for arbitration as soon as the natives had lost their initial shyness. As the patrol was slow-moving these complaints were settled before they developed into serious quarrels.

For instance, Opek of Aslingpun had reared a certain Sengseng as his son from birth. Sengseng now a young man wished to migrate to another village and leave his foster parent. The latter claimed according to native custom that Sengseng should continue to accept his food and pay for it. Both parties agreed to a compromise and the affair was settled amiably.

Another interesting case was that of Lasio of Hualil. He told the patrol that he wished to migrate to Aiku. Apparently his wife had quarrelled with the Hualil luluai's wife and felt that she could no longer remain in that village. Lasio's wife had walked near some newly-planted coconuts (distributed by the previous patrol) during menstruation. The luluai's wife evidently had felt it her duty to admonish the offender against native law. The village officials were called upon to discuss the case and it was soon settled.

During the search for escapee Leplul the patrol visited the hamlet of Mang. There were 37 people from here and the surrounding area who wished to unite and build a village at Widat. The latter place is only a few hours walk from Awanglo (Gimi area) and is a former village site. Widat is shown on the army strategic series map (4 miles to 1").

A man named Angus was elected luluai and he informed the patrol that several more natives were in the bush. They would come to Widat when the place was established and a census book had been issued. Previously the people in this area had been unsettled because of the influence of a certain Lengio. The latter and a few followers were in the habit of visiting Angus's group and remaining until the food from the local gardens was finished. Lengio apparently never bothered making a garden and during the drought periods he and his followers lived on the fruits and nuts of the forest.

Under the leadership of Angus the Mang people decided to leave the area and they told Lengio that if he and his group wished to join them then they had to make their own gardens. Lengio was later contacted by the patrol and he agreed to live at Widat where he is today.

At Sapulo a suicide was reported. Catechist Duio and his wife were visiting Sapulo on the 25th April. They had quarrelled the previous day because Duio alleged that his wife, Meninga, was not taking proper care of their two young children. Meninga, apparently driven by shame, approached a certain man, Watirio, at Sapulo and suggested intercourse. Watirio says that he refused although Meninga was persistent.

Meninga then went to female recluse, Nakoa, on the outskirts of the village and said that she was going to hang herself because she and her husband had quarrelled. Nakoa advised her against such a procedure.

Later husband, Duio, noticing that his wife was absent, organised a search party and at 6 a.m. the following morning Meninga's body was found hanging from a tree outside the village.

In the local tradition for suicides a lap lap had been left at the base of the tree and near the main road so that someone would notice the body and bury it before it became decomposed.

The matter was investigated and it was found that no blame could

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.NATIVE SITUATION (cont'd):-

(no blame could) be attached to anyone in the light of the evidence submitted.

Two complaints were heard in the Court for Native Affairs. At Urin, Sauli, wife of tultul Sapogai was alleged to have committed adultery with Aisinga of Urin. It was Sauli's third similar offence. She pleaded guilty was convicted as charged and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

At Batoling in the Talasea sub district the local natives were very bitter against a certain Sapromo whom they alleged was committing sorcery. Sapromo admitted that a man named Amas ( sentenced to six months imprisonment for sorcery in 1950) had given him particulars of a magic spell which proved fatal when administered to a person.

Apparently the term in prison at Talasea had convinced Amas to give up sorcery. However, he decided to gain something by selling the spell to Sapromo. The "magic" formula was ~~to~~ explained to Sapromo. It entailed the chanting of certain words over some betel nuts and then the latter were given to the victim to eat.

Everyone knew that Sapromo had bought the sorcerer's spell and as a patrol was not expected in the area he was asked at a meeting of the local natives not to use the spell. Later two natives died in mysterious circumstances after eating betel nut given them by Sapromo. One of them was alleged to have quarrelled with Sapromo a few months before his death.

There was no proof at all that Sapromo had killed anyone and he denied the insinuations. However, he admitted receiving particulars of the spell knowing it to be against the law. Sapromo was convicted as charged and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Unfortunately, the natives of the Lamogai area are subject to very large tropical ulcers and yaws. After several deaths had occurred amongst the children of the area through these sores, Sapromo's sorcery was being blamed.

The area was medically patrolled last in 1949 from Talasea but there is a hospital on the north coast at Kandoka (Kaliai sub division) run by a native medical assistant and also an efficient hospital service conducted by Father Hayes of the Kaliai Catholic Mission.

The local paramount luluai, Aipau, regularly patrols the Kaliai and Lamogai sub divisions and sends sick natives to the coastal hospitals. Both he and Fr. Hayes recently (at different times) had visited the Lamogai area.

If the village of Batoling is any indication then the housing situation in the Lamogai area is good and a tribute to the efforts of paramount luluai Aipau. Such a native would be invaluable in the Gimi-Rauto area but unfortunately no outstanding personality is available at present.

/ Friendly competition between the inland villages stimulated work on the new bridle path. It was not possible to start work on the coastal road because tools were only sufficient for eight villages at a time. However, a few coastal natives tried to make out that their road required no improvements and that the inland people had neglected their own road repairs.

Rivalry does exist between the coastal and inland natives and competition between the two missions in the area tends to widen the cleavage. However, the Anglican Mission is new to the area and its influence is slight compared to the long-established Catholic Mission.



(9)  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA?

Patrol Report Kan.No. 6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

DECEASED NATIVE'S ESTATES:-

There were none to be paid in the area patrolled.

WAR DAMAGE:-

No. in area, ....75	Amount.....761 - 2 - 0
No. paid.....75	Amount.....761 -2 - 0

Native Monies Trust Account:-

No. in area.....Nil.

BANKING:-

No business.

PLANTATIONS:-

There are no plantations in the area patrolled.

MISSIONS:-

The Anglican Mission lease at Nukupakap was surveyed during the patrol. Mr. B.Harding is in charge of this branch of the mission. There are no permanent houses on the lease as yet.

An Anglican native teacher conducts a preparatory school at Urin. The mission hopes to build a school at Nukupakap which will serve the south coast of New Britain. Agriculture will play an important part in the syllabus of the school.

No other European missionaries are in the area patrolled but Father Stemper of Pililo (Arawe sub-division) and, until recently, Father Kopunek of Turuk frequently patrolled the Rauto and Gimi sub-divisions respectively.

WAR DISPOSALS:-

None throughout the area patrolled.

EDUCATION:-

The Anglican school at Urin has already been mentioned and this is the only place run by a trained teacher in the area. Pupils at the school come from Tekerappa and Urin.

Several native catechists from the Catholic mission give instruction to the children of the coastal area. Their work is mainly of a religious nature.

HEALTH:-

Throughout the area patrolled the health situation was generally fair. Two hundred and four cases of yaws were treated and subsequent inspection revealed that the treatment (penicillin injections) was successful.

Of eighty-eight cases of tropical ulcers twelve of the worst were sent to the aid post at Maklongmerang (Native Medical Assistant Iutelo in charge).

One hundred and ninety-four cases of tinea imbricata were sighted. Invariably some persons in each village were afflicted with the complaint and it is worth noting that the diet of the area patrolled contains very little vitamin C.

During a recent patrol to the Kilingi area of western New Britain

(10)  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kan.No. 6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

HEALTH:-(cont'd)

It was noticed that a number of villages had one or two orange trees growing nearby. Although tinea imbricata was rife throughout the whole area, the places which included oranges in their diet were noticeably free from the complaint.

Lemons or limes are grown in several of the Gimi villages and other places were encouraged to plant more citrus trees.

Fourteen cases of sores were seen at various places and there was one case of filariasis. One patient with an abscess was sent to Maklonmerang aid post.

Whilst the patrol was at Sara a boy aged about six suffered an attack of cerebral malaria. His parents were reluctant to take him to Kandrian as they believed that normally there was no hope for a child with these symptoms.

However, they were prevailed upon to take the boy, still in a coma, to Kandrian and European Medical Assistant Mr. A. McCluskey was able to save the child. This has had a good effect on the people of the Sara area and has helped considerably to convince the natives that quick medical treatment is important in such instances.

Information concerning malaria control:--

Physical geography and hydrology.

The coastal cliffs merge in to low, undulating limestone country gradually rising to the peaks of the Whiteman range extension.

In the eastern Gimi area there is no running water available near the villages which line the bridle path and soakages are used. Water from the latter is not clear but the natives do not appear to suffer any ill effects from it. Culicine mosquito larvae were seen in several of the pools.

On the road to Hualil and the former site of Iakas village large ponds of static water were seen. A short period of drought was sufficient to dry these up.

Further west near Mang, the outlet for a subterranean stream was seen. It took the form of a 12 ft diameter tunnel from which flowed clear fresh water.

The whole area is well drained by the rivers Alimbit, Amgoreng, Anu, Magap, Navaru, Eilak and Pulie. The latter is by far the largest and is navigable for workboats to a distance of approximately seven miles from the mouth of the river.

Vegetation and crops.

Thick rain forest covers the whole area patrolled. There are large patches of secondary growth which covers former garden areas.

The main crops planted include taro, sweet potato, yam, tapioka, natives cabbage, bananas, sugar cane, edible pit, pumpkin, cucumber, beans as well as pineapples, pawpaw and lemons.

Climate.

This is similar to Kandrian government station where the average rainfall for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1954 was 147 inches.

Heaviest rain falls during the months of June to September and the drought period is from January to April. Normally there are no prolonged dry periods in this area. In 1954 there was a total rainfall of 193 inches.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.HEALTH:-(cont'd)Population.

The Gimi and Rauto areas have populations of 1040 and 1578 respectively. Only a few score migrant natives dwell in the Gimi hinterland.

Occupations of the natives in the area patrolled are mainly "village native". There are several catechists and some of the coastal people are members of the Arawe Native Society.

Absent natives usually work as plantation labourers, boat crew, police constables, soldiers, students and domestics.

The population is almost equally divided between the coast and inland area.

Housing.

Houses inland are mainly one-roomed affairs built on the ground but the coastal natives have built many of their dwellings on wooden posts. Rest houses are invariably constructed on posts and inland natives are tending to copy these examples especially those who return from work on plantations etc.

The number of occupants per house averages out to 6 on the coast and 7 inland.

Domestic Animals.

Those kept are pigs, dogs, fowls and a few cats. There is approximately one pig to every three persons, one dog per 14 persons and one fowl per 16 persons.

Dogs are allowed to roam freely around the houses. In many of the inland villages there are adequate pig fences but whether or not the pigs are brought inside after a patrol has left is hard to say. The people aggregate their pigs on the opposite bank of the nearby river Bilak.

Common Diseases.

In order yaws, tropical ulcers, scabies, tinea imbricata, malaria, pneumonia, common cold or influenza, dysentery, diarrhoea and filariasis are the diseases common to the area.

Vital Statistics.

Birth rate during this census was 29 per thousand  
 Death rate " " " " 14 per thousand

Throughout the patrol few mosquitoes were encountered until the Pulie river was reached. The latter area especially on the swampy western side is mosquito-ridden even during the dry season.

At the Anglican Mission station of Nukupakap, Mr. B. Harding the missionary in charge said that he had suffered an attack of fever since his arrival at the lease several weeks earlier. Inspection of two 44 gallon drums used by Mr. Harding for catching rain water revealed that they were infested with culicine mosquito larvae.

However, the eastern side of the Pulie is considerably drier. Although there are no native villages along the Pulie banks after Urin, the land is used for making gardens by both the Urin and Lalang people.

Sandflies are most aggravating all along the river banks.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISION.HEALTH (cont'd):-

Throughout the area patrolled natives reported that mosquitoes were prevalent during the height of the wet season (July and August).

Mosquito eradication is a difficult problem in this area. Correct drainage and regular spraying appears to be the only solution.

AGRICULTURE:-

A detailed list of crops and general information is attached on appendix "B".

Fresh Food was generally scarce during the patrol and the natives could only afford to bring small supplies of Taro for the patrol personnel.

The people of this area have not yet found an effective way of providing an adequate food supply during the lean periods between harvests. At present they usually take to the bush and eat the wild tree fruits and nuts.

Herein lies one of the causes of excessive betel nut chewing. The latter substitutes for stamina and deadens hunger. It is especially useful on long journeys when little food is available.

The nut is eaten with the "daka" leaf and betel lime.

The introduction of certain types of mami would probably help the food situation in this area. Some species from western New Britain are known to last for ten months if stored correctly.

Rice should grow well especially in the Pulie basin. It was grown successfully in several parts of the Gimi and Rauto areas. The war stopped cultivation of the rice and up till now the natives have not recommenced planting. However, some rice seed has been sent to Mr. Harding at the Pulie river and he has promised to supervise the planting.

The natives appear interested in planting new crops such as rice and cocoa. They also realise that the early completion of a good road through the sub-divisions will assist any future enterprises.

Coconuts distributed by the previous patrol were well-cared for and interest was shown regarding the planting of more nuts. It was explained to the inland people that abandoned garden areas were ideal places to plant coconuts. The pig fences are already built and the ground cleared, ready for planting.

FORESTRY:-

Types of trees found in the area patrolled are as follows:-

<u>Botanical</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>Pidgin</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Uses</u>
<i>Himalium</i>		Melas		Paddles (canoe), digging sticks and house posts.
			Rarawun	Semi-hardwood. Used in sawmills.
<i>Adimela sumatrana</i>		Airima		Canoes are made out of the large trees and the young ones are used for making fences.
<i>Canarium Polyphyllum</i>		Galip	Ngaul	Nuts eaten during months May-August. Canoes made from straight varieties.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.FORESTRY (cont'd):-

<u>Botanical</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>Pidgin</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Uses</u>
Ficus		Fikas	Eren	Previously uses for making spear shields.
		Botol	Longalon	Believed to retard the growth of crops planted nearby. Is said to require plenty of water and its top branches hide the sun from smaller vegetation.
		Mango	Eglis	Fruit is eaten. Certain insects that live on the tree are also eaten by the local natives.
<i>Pometia pinnata</i>		Ton	Biulop	Hardwood tree. Used in sawmills. Nuts are eaten during lean periods. Usually the tree is cut down as an easy way of collecting the nuts. Also they are often felled with great accuracy across the main tracks, necessitating detours.
<i>Albizia</i> <i>tiliacea</i>	- Mangas		Opoi	Leaves are used as tobacco wrappers.
<i>Prob. Pongium</i> <i>edule</i>	Selemun		Ipuk	Fruit is soaked overnight then eaten.
<i>Autocarpus</i> <i>Integra</i>	Kapiak		Ogol	Fruit edible - skin of tree is beaten to form type of cloth.
	Laulau		Wui	Fruit is eaten and digging sticks are made from tree itself.
<i>Dracontom-</i> <i>elum Mangi-</i> <i>ferum</i>	Laup			New Guinea Walnut - valuable as a millable timber. Natives fashion planks from this tree as it splits straight.
<i>Alstonia</i> <i>scholaris</i>	Aidin			Softwood tree. Sometimes canoe material
<b>Balbal</b>	Balbal		Wekio	Planted as shade usually in village. Leaf is used as a medicine for stomach troubles.
<i>Terminalia</i> <i>Catappa</i>	Talis		Teili	Edible nuts - millable timber.
<i>Calopyllum</i>	Kalapilim		Omtok	Canoes made from this hardwood usually last for four years or more.
<i>Afzelia</i> <i>Bijuga</i> ?	Kwila		Wona	Hardwood tree - used by locals as house posts and bridges.
<i>C. Rosewood</i>	Param		Kereng	Used as house posts and drums by the locals - millable timber.
<i>Inocarpus</i> <i>edulis</i>	Aila			Softwood tree - fruit is edible after cooking - similar to mango.

A larger list of trees found in the Pulie basin area is included under the heading "Pulie river Survey".

The species "Melas" and "Ton" are most plentiful throughout the area patrolled.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.LIVESTOCK:-

A number of crossbred pigs were seen throughout the area. These are usually brought home by returning plantation labourers who receive them as bonuses.

There are few fowls in the district and the ruling price is 10/- per fowl.

RESOURCES:-

The area patrolled contains much millable timber and there are five large rivers which would facilitate sawmill operations.

Most profitable area both in this respect and agriculturally would be the Pulie basin area. This is dealt with under a separate heading.

The surrounding ocean and rivers abound with edible fish. Some crocodiles are found in the larger rivers.

Copra is manufactured by the coastal natives and sold to the Arawe Native Society.

The larger bird life in the forests consist of hornbills, pigeons cockatoos, parrots and bush fowls.

Cane baskets are woven by native craftsmen and used for trading purposes.

NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTION:-

There are no plantations in the Gimi-Rauto area.

VILLAGES:-

As a rule coastal villages were of a higher standard than those inland. One distinction was that many of the inland places were surrounded by a pig fence.

A large number of houses were built with hand-made weatherboards. The latter are usually made by returned plantation labourers and ex-police-men who see the value in constructing more permanent types of housing.

The bush dwellings are still crude affairs made of sticks and lawyer vine leaves. However, returning workers are gradually improving the situation. In fact the inland villages of Lualu, Kulwango and Paung are notable for their weatherboard houses.

The villagers of Iakas and Mang have moved nearer to the main bridle path. A new village had been constructed at Nomo (Gimi) and although the population is small (19) it is expected to increase in the near future when more of the bush dwellers finally settle down.

The villages of Kulwango and Sabdidi have the most difficult approaches. The main bridle path by-passes these villages in order to follow the shortest route from Maklonmerang to Urin.

The new village of Sapulo on the coast is populated by a group from Sara.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

Paramount Luluais... Nil : Luluais... 30 : Tultuls... 26

Medical Tultuls... 18.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report Kan.No6 of 54/55.GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

Paramount luluai Pai-eli from the Passismanua sub division accompanied the patrol for a few weeks in the Gimi area. It was intended to ascertain his influence in both the Gimi and Rauto area but as he obviously did not hold sway with these natives and was found to be lacking in enthusiasm, his services were rapidly dispensed with.

Pai-eli had only recently married and this would account for his reluctance to travel. However, he does not appear to have any influence according to native custom in the Gimi and Rauto areas.

Outstanding officials are tultuls Lamlam of the Gimi area and Soge of Rauto. They hold unique positions as tultuls who accompany and assist each patrol through the area.

Soge in the past has worked hard to bring all the natives of the Rauto area under Administration influence. He is justifiably proud of his efforts. He knows most of the past history of the Rauto people and acts as an authority during disputes. Although over 50 Soge is still an active man.

Lamlam emulates Soge's example quite successfully and constantly visits the few score bush dwellers now left in the Gimi area. His efforts combined with those of tultul Pomolo of Aiwo enabled the patrol to contact Iangmili, leader of the Miu people, and also add thirty new names to the census.

Tultul Sapogai of Urin is a weak, inoffensive type and a request was made to have him replaced by ex-police constable Kalen. However, the latter is inclined to be ill-tempered and may take unfair advantage of the position. It is considered that Sapogai should be persevered with as he showed promise under supervision.

Luluai Sakegit of Hualil is an intelligent, strong character and as he is a brother of Iangmili then his authority is undeniable.

Luluai Momoio (provisional) of Nomo was particularly adamant about remaining in a separate village with his group. The latter are nineteen strong in the village but Momoio is an influential man and latest news is that he has persuaded several more bush dwellers to settle at Nomo.

Medical Tultul Lelewul of Umus enthusiastically helped the patrol both in the bush and with the road work. Then he volunteered for several weeks medical training at Kandrian.

Tultul Ambes of Molopun is a plain spoken man and does not curry favour. He assisted the patrol in recapturing escaped prisoner Lepulul and has done much to improve his village. Luluai Asa of Molopun is rather weak.

Luluai Sasio of Awanglo is the leading sycophant in the area.

Tultul Asong of Giring an ex-police constable is young and enthusiastic. He helped greatly with the construction of the river Anu bridge.

Other village officials were co-operative and courteous.

REST HOUSES:-

All rest houses were one-room affairs raised on posts. Some had leaky roofs but this was due to shrinkage of the native materials during a dry spell.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

The first task of the patrol was to construct a cane suspension bridge over the river Alimbit near Maklonmerang.

Previously in order to cross the river one had to negotiate a flimsy wooden structure tied together with bush rope. This method was only practicable during a period of little rain as floodwaters soon swept away the temporary bridge.

This meant a three hour journey to cross the river at it's mouth and the journey back completed a wasted day.

The local natives brought lawyer vine 25-30 yds in length and an average of 1" in diameter. The banks of the river were explored for suitable trees to which the cane could be fastened. A pair of trees on each side of the river is best for this purpose.

Across each pair of trees a 6" diameter length of hardwood is fastened horizontally and supported by fork-ended posts. The horizontal post is placed at a convenient height to ensure that the sagging centre of the bridge is not touched by floodwaters.

A scaffolding is built on each side of the river to facilitate operations. As in the case of the Alimbit river the latter was impassable owing to heavy rain. So a length of bush rope was fastened to one end of a length of lawyer vine. The rope, suitably weighted, was thrown to the workers on the opposite side and they were able to haul the cane across. The latter was then wound once around the horizontal post and anchored to a strong tree nearby. The other end was fastened in a similar manner.

In some instances the cane was not long enough so another piece was joined on and the resultant knot was securely tied with strong rope.

Five or more lengths of cane are fastened similarly close to each other. Then across the width and underneath the cane, 18" lengths of 2" diameter wood are fastened at 2 ft intervals along the length of the bridge. In this case the sides were reinforced with long 2" diameter saplings.

Three or four feet above this platform two lengths of cane were fastened on each side to form a hand rails. The latter were secured to the platform by thin strips of cane.

On the platform, 18" lengths of 2" diameter saplings, split down the centre, were fastened close to each other. This provided a strong base for walking.

As a final safety precaution the middle portion of the bridge was steadied by tying lengths of lawyer vine around the bridge and up to some nearby overhanging branches.

Should the approaches to the bridge be steep then a suitably graded approach can be constructed on posts. In most cases the lawyer vine itself can be used for a platform as it usually slopes downward to the base of the tree to which it is anchored.

In addition to the Alimbit bridge the patrol built one of similar type over the river Anu. Two others were constructed by the natives of Passismanua under police supervision.

Once past the Alimbit river the main path leads over undulating and stoney country for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile then it levels out for a further  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. For the next few hundred yards the terrain is broken by gully erosion. A steep hill in this area will have to be graded under European supervision.

Thence to Aslingpun the path is fairly level and local natives are still working on this stretch of the road up to the Iesmei stream.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

Then commences a stretch of recently completed bridle path reaching as far as Eseli via Aiku, Audi, Iakas, Umus, Mollo, Seleng, Molopun and covering approximately nine miles. The path is 6-7 ft wide with drains on each side and it has a suitable camber across the width.

Back again to the bridle path several hundred yards past Aiku. At this point a wide track leads to Hualil. This is an area of swampy ground and several small gullies are crossed as well as the Tubu and Tui creeks. The latter stream is used by the Hualil natives as drinking water.

Thence westwards to Homo along a bush track and over the Longhon, Silingi and Usim creeks. The track then leads back to the Hualil path and on to the main road.

From Molopun a path leads to Awanglo and then a bush track continues on to Widat and Mang. The creeks Wilei, Tumum and Taulum cross the track en route.

From Eseli the road is gently undulating up to the river Anu. The latter river now has a cane suspension bridge and the Anglo creek near Eseli is suitable for a log bridge. The Anu river was previously crossed by means of a small raft which was always in danger of being swept away during heavy rain.

At least half the journey from the river Anu to Giring can be made over a new bridle path.

Thence to Ipuk over several small depressions and the Momlo, Talalang and Amal creeks. The bridle path over this stretch was completed in mid May.

A wide track leads from Ipuk to Takamap and one creek and several hills are crossed. The bridle path from Ipuk to Lualu is also finished and the terrain is level.

The Aidop creek flowing near Lualu village is suitable for a log bridge. Thence to Kulwango the wide track leads over rough, stoney terrain. Erosion has caused several shear drops at the side of the track. Fallen timber provides additional obstacles. To Paung the track is rough and steep in parts. The stoney nature of the terrain makes for difficult walking.

Thence to Fekerapna the track gradually improves until the site for the main bridle path is reached. Here the terrain is level and good progress has been made with the road work.

Away from the bridle path again a wide track leads to Sabdidi. This journey entails the gradual ascent and sudden descent of Mt. Tauali. From Sabdidi to Urin is fairly easy going. The track meets the main bridle path after about two miles and the terrain is fairly level as far as Urin.

Urin is on the left bank of the Eilak river. It is impracticable for a road to be built along the river bank to the coast. During the wet season the present track becomes flooded and the local natives travel by canoe. The Eilak and Pulie rivers are navigable to trawler-sized ships; the former as far as Urin, the latter as far as a point approximately two miles beyond Nukupakap.

At the mouth of the river Pulie a steep cliff has to be negotiated before the wide track to Lalang is reached. The track is in good condition through Lalang to Sara. The river Navaru is at present served by a ferryman but the remains of the log bridge built several years ago is repairable. The supporting posts do not appear to have been damaged by the flotsam of floods.

To Sapulo the track is level and one steep hill has to be negotiated before Wasum is reached.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report Kan.No.6 of 54/55.GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont'd):-

The track continues fairly level for a few miles then outcrops of stone make the going hard. The bridle path will have to be re-routed in parts.

From Okur to Amgoreng the terrain becomes more level and continues so except for one steep hill near the river Alimbit.

There is track over undulating country from Amgoreng to Mollo via Apaklo.

Shortage of tools is the only hold-up to the construction of a bridle path through the inland and coastal Gimi-Rauto areas. When these tools are available it is anticipated that a road suitable for cycles will be ready before the end of this year.

CEMETERIES:-

Those seen were clean and tidy and several were fenced in.

CENSUS:-

Sixty-nine new names were added to the census during the patrol and these natives were all from the Gimi sub-division. They had previously been unrecorded.

Since the last patrol to the area in April 1954 there has been a population increase of 138. This includes migrations from other sub-divisions, previously un-recorded names and the natural increase.

There occurred eight deaths of children under one year in both sub-divisions combined and there was only one death of a female in child-birth.

ANTHROPOLOGY:-Folk Lore.

The following tale was told by Wolung of Giring:-

Once upon a time there lived a demon named Kamuringa. One day his children were bathing in the river Anu when a man named Alangra came and chased them. He managed to catch Iaba the youngest daughter and the other children ran home.

Kamuringa asked them where was their young sister and they told him about the man seizing her. Immediately Kamuringa followed the trail of the kidnapper and came upon him in the latter's garden.

He promised to give the man a shell with which he could eat his food more easily and several other presents if he would return the child.

Alangra wished to have the shell because previously he had used a piece of wood to scrape and eat his food. He gave Kamuringa's daughter back to him and the latter in addition to the shell gave him two pigs named Aiu and Ukum.

The name of the shell was iagawilwil.

Kamuringa told Alangra to go to the beach where he would find plenty of shells. However, he warned Alangra not to visit he and his family under the waterfall (river Anu) where they lived.

The waterfall is believed by local natives to house demons to this day.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.GIMI- RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.ANTHROPOLOGY (cont'd):-

The following tale was told by Apr of Giring:-

Once upon a time the wallabies decided to have a big sing sing near Giring.

They invited all the dogs and fish (malio) in the area to watch. On the day of the sing sing the wallabies brought some flying foxes and stretched them out on the ground. Upon their wings they placed mugri fruit.

The wallabies began their dancing and after a while one of the dog onlookers grew angry and a fight broke out between the wallabies and dogs. The latter overpowered the wallabies and ate them.

Seeing this the fish rushed in to help the wallabies and they shot and wounded all the dogs with their spears. The dogs ran away howling until they came to the river Anu. They could not cross the water and so they sat down on the bank and howled away.

Ever since the native dog has been afraid to cross water and merely sits down and howls. Also on every dog's neck can be seen the mark where they were wounded by the spears of the fish. This takes the form of a pin-wheel mark below the dogs' ears.

When the fight started the flying foxes flew away taking with them the food that had been placed on their wings.

The following tale was told by Ngum of Lemeti:-

Once upon a time in the river Anu area three young boys and two girls went into the bush to cut some bamboo for making whistles.

Two of the boys were returning home when they met a demon on the way. "Go up this tree nearby and cut off the branches," said the demon, "and then I will give you some food to eat."

One of the boys went up the tree and cut one of the branches. When he tried to cut another the demon shouted up, "Come, let us eat first then finish when you are full."

The boy started to come down.

"Wait," shouted the demon, "come down head first."

The boy did as he was asked and the demon gobbled him up.

Soon the other boy came up and the demon told him that his friend had gone away to have some food. He asked the boy to carry on with his friend's work.

The boy climbed the tree and cut off one of the branches.

"Wait," shouted the demon again, "Come down and eat first."

But the boy said, "Where is my friend?"

"Oh," said the demon, "he has probably gone to drink some water."

The boy was suspicious and started singing softly, "Kokut undulisi salakondi klong klong (the demon wants to eat me whilst I cut the branches)

But the demon shouted, "Come down now. Hang up like a flying fox and I will catch you as you fall."

The boy did as he was told and was gobbled up by the demon.

ANTHROPOLOGY (cont'd):-

Once upon a time the men of Lemeti cut a large numbers of bananas and hung them inside their houses.

When the men went to their gardens they left a boy to look after the bananas. Upon their departure a demon came and ate the bananas. The men returned later and blamed the boy for eating the fruit.

They stored more bananas in the men's house and again told the boy to look after them.

The boy placed a length of rope on top of the bananas and hid nearby. When the demon returned to eat the bananas the boy tightened the rope and it tightened on the demon's leg.

The demon took on the form of a hornbill and flew away. The boy held the rope tightly and was dragged with it.

Seeing the men returning to the village the boy sang out, "M-ei meiou-ei gadek dek samekrim krim leioro wa saekrim krim krim (Brothers help me, pull me down and kill this demon)."

The men came running up and they seized the rope. Then they pulled down the demon and killed it.

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Once upon a time there lived a woman at Lemeti who was pregnant.

She was living in a house in the forest alone for she was soon to have her child. On the day that the child was born a demon snake appeared and said to the woman, "This is my child."

It took them both to Audi and here they dwelt.

When the child grew into boyhood the snake according to custom put "tawal" on the boy's teeth. Later when the boy grew into manhood the snake brought a girl from Lalang and she married his son.

After a while the snake gave his son a girl from Passismanua and a girl from Audi.

The snake's name was Amlalpuntap and his son was called Wablulo.

The offspring of Wablulo and his three wives established the present population of the Gimi sub-division.

Amlalpuntap would often hold his grandchildren and sing the following lullaby, "Nuknuk saureilo larlokilei lamlokimei (you go - you come)."

The snake would rock the child as it sang.

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Once upon a time the men of Lemeti went into the forest to hunt for wild pigs.

They used only a single length of rope and as usual they caught little or no pigs.

Two boys, however, decided to join the men and they went to their mother. "We are going to hunt pigs with the other men," they said, "You stay here, mother, but give us your pig net."

Having obtained the net the boys set off to hunt the wild pigs.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.ANTHROPOLOGY (cont'd):-

They placed their net beneath a tree and when a wild pig came rooting around it became entangled in the net and the two boys killed it.

When they returned to the village they did not tell anyone how the pig had been caught. The men of the village wondered greatly.

One day the two boys set out again into the forest. Now the head man of the village had a young daughter and she decided to follow the boys.

She saw the boys take the net from their hiding place.

"Ah," she murmured, "such a net is for all the men of the village to carry - not merely for two boys such as these."

She watched the boys catch several pigs in the net. But the mother of the girl suddenly appeared on the scene and upon seeing the women, the boys sang softly, "Ungomo gomo gomo gomau - o em lunkro riousei Kro riousei (whilst we are catching the wild pigs we are being watched by a girl)."

But the youngest of the boys wanted to marry the girl and so it was arranged.

The pig net was given to the father of the bride.

To this day the net known as "Miwal" has been in the possession of the head men of Lemeti. At present luluai Sauriau has it.

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Once upon a time the young women of Tipiun came to the river Amgoreng to wash.

A demon appeared and seizing one of the girls, took her to Keklep and they were married.

In time they had a child named Kumuriklo.

One day when the child was crying the mother held it in her arms, rocked it to and fro and sang softly, "Sa-umo atongmei ei-a atongmei ei-o-ei-o-a."

Thus the lullaby was born.

CARTOGRAPHY:-

The map accompanying the report is an overlay of the army strategic series 4 miles to 1".

A detailed map accompanies the section "Pulie river survey" and is to a scale of 1 mile = 1".

Additions to the previous patrol map of the Gimi-Rauto area are the villages of Nomo and Widat (Gimi) and Sapulo (Rauto).

The village of Iakas has changed position since the previous patrol.

PULIE RIVER SURVEY:-

The Pulie river is navigable to small ships for a distance of approximately seven miles; the Eilak river can be negotiated as far as Urin. The basin region of greatest accessibility covers an area of about thirty square miles. However, most of the land is swampy and during the height of the wet season (June - September) the native tracks are impassable.

The Sigul river drains the swamp on the Pulie's west bank and the Navaru river performs this operation on the eastern bank.

Numerous small streams flow into the Pulie river and several are used as drinking water.

Local natives make their gardens on both sides of the Pulie and Eilak rivers. Much of the land belongs to the people of Lalang and Urin whose populations are 191 and 166 respectively. The land must have some attributes of fertility.

The land is fertile enough compared with other areas in the Gimi-Rauto. Urin people often invite friends from other villages to partake of surplus crops. Both places have the highest number of pigs in the area patrolled (196 altogether) and this fact tends to confirm the surplus food report.

As a general rule local natives clear a garden area of several acres and plant taro as the staple diet. Other crops and fruit grown are yam, sweet potato, native cabbage, sugar cane, bananas, tapioco, beans (gringo), cucumber, pumpkin, corn, pineapple, taro "kongkong", yam species of 'Ko and Aidonga', pit pit and pawpaws.

When the crops have been harvested the ground is left fallow for several years. Secondary growth soon covers the area. Then when the new trees are a certain height the natives clear the area once more and plant their crops.

The swampy nature of the ground makes it ideally suitable for the planting of taro.

Average rainfall for the Pulie basin is approximately 180 inches annually. Most of the rain falls during the months of June, July and August but substantial falls are common up to December. Then follows a comparatively dry period lasting 3 - 4 months.

Thus conditions are suitable for rice-growing. The Anglican mission representative in the Pulie area is already supervising the planting of "Mekeo" and "Fortuna" rice seed sent recently from Kandrian.

When the forest area is cleared the land dries out considerably as is evidenced by the present gardens. Suitable drainage would further improve the situation and possibly a cacao project could be started under supervision in the area. The Anglican mission hopes to exploit the agricultural potentialities of their present mission lease and obtain an agricultural lease in the future.

Natives of Lalang have several hundred coconut trees along the Pulie's eastern bank. Most of the trees are concentrated around Didmop a former village site. The nuts are as good as anywhere else in the sub district.

As the garden areas are scattered along both banks of the river, it is unlikely that any large tract of land close to the river will be sold by the natives. The owners are inclined to make their gardens in traditional fashion and would not be prepared to give up their present cultivated land.

However, they are quite agreeable to selling the timber right as long as they can have a selection of trees for canoes and building

PULIE RIVER SURVEY:-(cont'd)

(building) purposes. They also realise that the clearing of the forest would assist them in their garden-making.

On the right bank of the Eilak river, opposite Urin there is a 4-acre area of pit pit swamp. This is the only open region in the surrounding forest for many miles around. When even the Urin people grow short of food during an exceptionally long dry spell, taro is planted in this swamp. Usually the crop is ready in approximately six weeks.

Few gardens are made away from the river Pulie. Obvious reasons are, the river gardens are easily reached by canoe; river bank is flat compared with the undulating hills inland; present gardens are in traditionally cultivated areas and the locals fear that river floods would cut them off from any gardens they made inland.

Another indication that the Pulie basin has a good agricultural potential is the fact that stands of huge timber line the river banks. Land that can nurture such giants must have some attributes of fertility.

However, the whole basin is infested with mosquitoes during the wet season. This is probably the reason why there are no villages along the banks of the Pulie. Urin is a well-drained village site on the Eilak river and comparatively free from mosquitoes.

With reference to the accompanying map the following are descriptions of the eight places examined along the banks of the Pulie and Eilak rivers.

- (A) Name - SINGLAWITNO.  
Area - 1 acre.

The ground was of a swampy nature and the undergrowth was sparse beneath the large trees but tangled in the less sheltered parts.

Local natives plant taro in this area when their other garden land becomes too dry during a drought period. The surrounding region is a shallow basin and apparently is drained by a small pit. The latter is ineffective in the wet season and the area becomes flooded.

There are always plenty of mosquitoes, sandflies and other large flying insects in the region. Leeches were also encountered.

- (B) Name - Talugiwatei.  
Area - 1 acre.

The ground is well drained and is on the side of a small hill. Trees appear to be larger than those at place A.

Plenty of mosquitoes and sandflies during the wet season.

This particular area is not used by local natives for making gardens.

- (C) Name - Awuwi.  
Area - 1 acre.

Garden land nearby containing yam, taro, sweet potato, sugar cane, banana, native cabbage, beans, taro kongkong, cucumber, pumpkin, corn and pineapple.

Rain water drains off to the Eilak river and this area is less swampy than the surrounding region. Secondary undergrowth dominates the garden area but outside their are stands of large timber.

No mosquitoes encountered during survey however, they are prevalent during the wet season. Sandflies present throughout the year.

(24)  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kan.No.6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

PULIE RIVER SURVEY:--(cont'd)

- (D) Name - Similipna.  
Area - 1 acre.

Becomes very swampy during the rainy season when the nearby Didmop creek overflows its banks. However, during the dry season gardens are made along the side of the creek.

There are plenty of sandflies and mosquitoes in the area.

During world war 11 the Japanese found it convenient enough to camp in this region for a while.

- (E) Name - Didmop.  
Area - 1 acre.

Swampy in the rainy season but good garden land during the rest of the year. Almun creek helps drainage of region.

Many sandflies throughout the year but mosquitoes most troublesome during the daytime.

- (F) Name - Bakiriatei.  
Area - 1 acre.

Not a garden area but only swampy during the wet season. Tamro creek drains the region.

No mosquitoes were encountered during the inspection.

- (G) Name - Bakiriatei.  
Area - 1 acre.

Swampy during the rainy season. Mosquitoes more prevalent during the day than at night.

Would make good garden land if drained further.

- (H) Name - Umtoknoru.  
Area - 1 acre.

An old garden area. Secondary growth covers several acres. Land is swampy during the rainy season.

Surrounding terrain is undulating and the best stands of timber in the whole area were seen here.

The following is a list of trees (native or common names) and the type of country where they thrive in the Pulie basin area:--

Swampy Land: Gereng, Kamrip, Mukri, Koilum, Didiwai.

Swamp & Hill Country: Idim, Aila, Umtok, Ton, Warwar, Kolwo, Polo, Botol, Aklun, Tarau, Walu, Agunum, Airima, Mangam, Galip, Anum, Egir, Amgon, Taun and Avlam.

Hill Country: Aulo, Melas, Asai, Meriangnokum, Aragan, Aslin, Eprim, Sumi, Kamap, Ailei, Amaturu, Aiwop and Mango.

Those species underlined will float on water ; the others when mature will sink.

In several places the banks of the Pulie river rise steeply to a height of approximately 50 ft. However, generally the land is level and subject to flooding when the river overflows its banks. From reports, this does not frequently occur.



Patrol Report Kan.No.6 of 54/55.

GIMI-RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

List of trees counted at the various selected places  
on banks of the Pulie river.

Common or Native Name.	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E	Area F	Area G	Area H	Along road between A & B(1)		REMARKS.
									Along Bilak R.-Urin+2mls(2)		
									(1)	(2)	
+ Avlam	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	Millable Timber - white.
Idim	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	2	" " - red.
Kamrip (Aila)	1	-	-	-	6	30	34	-	4	2	Gnarled & unsuitable milling.
Umtok (Kalapilim)	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	-	Millable Timber - red.
Aulo	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	33	-	" " - white.
Melas	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	32	15	" " - red.
Ton	4	4	8	10	4	10	30	10	30	3	" " - red.
Asar	4	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	12	-	" " - white.
@ Warwar	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	4	1	" " - white.
+ Kolwo	2	2	-	2	3	-	2	-	19	-	" " - red.
+ Polo	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	2	" " - red.
@ Aklun	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	6	" " - white.
Gereng	-	1	-	3	7	8	35	2	3	2	" " - red.
Tarau	4	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	20	-	" " - white.
@ Walu	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	17	1	" " - white.
@ Meriangnokum	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	" " - red.
Agunum	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	Not Suitable - red.
@ Airima	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	Millable Timber - white.
Aragan(Laup)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	10	" " - red.
@ Aslip	-	2	1	3	7	3	3	3	-	-	" " - white.
Nangam	-	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	-	-	" " - white.
@ Eprim	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	3	" " - white.
Galip	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	" " - red.
Mukri Species)	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	" " - white.
+ Didiwai(Kumerere	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	" " - red.
+ Egir " "	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	" " - red.
<u>Total per acre</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>41</u>			

+ @ = similar species.

Information regarding suitability of trees for milling purposes was obtained from natives of the area who had previously worked in sawmills in New Britain.

*[Signature]*  
(Patrol Officer)

## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kan. No. 6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.APPENDIX "A"

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. MARRIED</u> <u>MEN</u>	<u>NO. SINGLE</u> <u>MEN</u>	<u>NO. POLY.</u> <u>MAR'GES</u>	<u>2 WIVES</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>POS. NO. FROM</u> <u>IN B'R'D.</u> <u>COM' WDWS.</u> <u>TY.</u>
HUALIL	38	6	11	1	1	38	NIL NIL
NOMO	19	4	4	1	1	39	NIL NIL
AUDI	33	5	8	2	2	AGED	NIL NIL
						40	NIL NIL
GIRING	107	17	13	2	2	35	NIL NIL
						47	LULUAI NIL
TAKAMAP	78	18	10	2	2	36	LULUAI YES
						AGED	NIL YES
LUALU	95	19	8	1	1	37	NIL NIL
KULWANGO	68	14	7	1	1	37	TULTUL NIL
SABDIDI	107	20	11	1	1	AGED	LULUAI NIL
URIN	166	31	13	1	1	AGED	NIL YES
LALANG	191	36	15	2	2	AGED	TULTUL NIL
						29	NIL NIL

APPENDIX "C"EDUCATION.CATHOLIC MISSION:-

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>TOTAL NO. OF</u> <u>PUPILS</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>PREP.</u>	<u>GRADE 1</u>	<u>GRADE 11</u>	<u>GRADE 111</u>
SARA	40	11	29	40			
WASUM	33	17	16	33			
LEMET I	30	20	10	30			

ANGLICAN MISSION:-

URIN	27	12	15	27			
------	----	----	----	----	--	--	--

All teachers are natives and the best qualified appears to be the teacher at Urin. Pupils come to the latter place from Tekerapna and Sabdidi.

(27)  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Kan. No 6 of 54/55.

GIMI - RAUTO - SUB-DIVISIONS.

APPENDIX "D".  
HEALTH

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>YAWS</u>	<u>TROPICAL ULCERS</u>	<u>TINEA IMBRICATA</u>	<u>SCABIES</u>	<u>SCALDS</u>	<u>ABSCESS</u>	<u>MALARIA</u>
ASLINGPUN	2	4	12	1			
AIKU	2	3	10		1		
HUALIL	4	4	5				
NOMO		1					
AUDI		3	6				
IAKAS	3	3	6				
UMUS	1	3	5				
MCLO	3	7	5				
SELENG	4	2	1				
MOLOPUN		2	19				
AWANGLO	18	2	2	1			
ESELI		7	1			1	
GIRING	11	3	5				
TAKAMAP	7	4	7				1
IPIUK	9	4	6				
LUALU	10	1	11	One case of Filariasis.			
KULWANGO	6	4	1				
PAUNG	10	4	8				
TEKERAPNA	12		15	1			
SABDIDI	13	2	7				
URIN	12	6	14				
LALANG	9	4	4				
SARA	10	5	7				
SAPULO	7		4				1
WASUM	15		6	7			
LEMET I	5		4				
OKUR	6		5	4			
AMGORENG	7		5				
APAKLO	14	9	8				
WIDAT	10	2	4				
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

The Anglican Mission have a hospital at Urin in charge of an efficient trained native. The Catholic Mission hospital at Bililo also serves this area

(23)  
 TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.  
 Patrol Report Kan.No.6 of 54/55.  
 GIMI - RAUTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

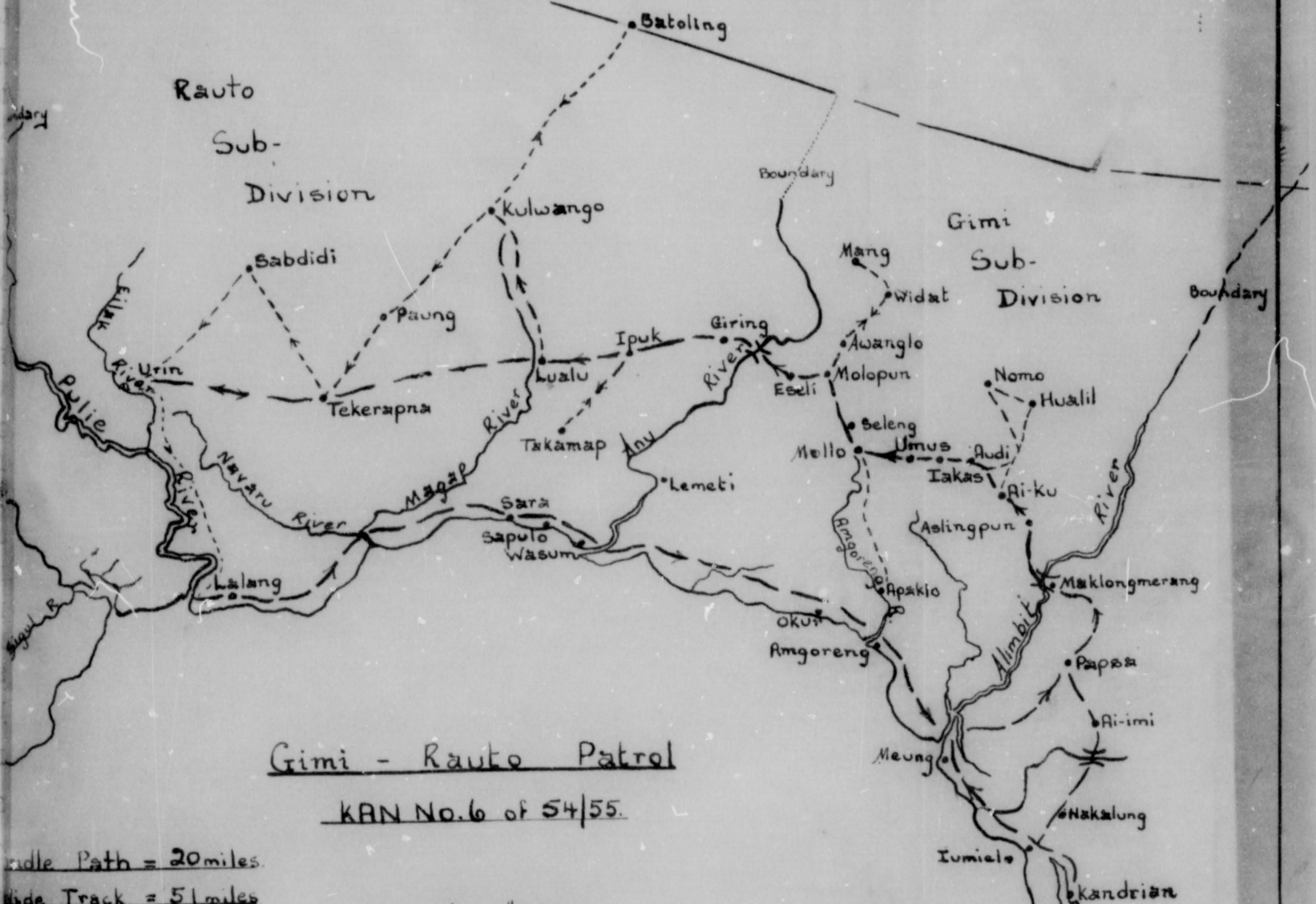
APPENDIX "B".

VILLAGE.	NO. of digs	NO. of fowls	No. of gardens	Approx. Size.	Pop.	Type of crops and fruit grown.
SLINGPUN	16	3	13	2 acres	76	Taro, yam, sweet potato, tapioco,
SI-KU	17	2	10	2 acres	47	Banana, Pit(edible), native cabbage
UALIL	9	9	5	2 acres	38	(aibiga), cucumber, beans, pumpkin,
OMO	3	-	5	2 acres	19	pineapple, pawpaw, lemons, corn,
UDI	12	5	5	2 acres	33	mami, melon in order of importance.
AKAS	10	1	10	2 acres	51	
MUS	10	4	10	2 acres	60	
OLLO	30	3	16	2 acres	102	
BLENG	15	-	5	2 acres	45	
LOPUN	12	-	15	2 acres	78	
WANGLO	28	7	8	2 acres	46	
SELI	20	-	5	2 acres	57	
KUR	15	15	11	3 acres	129	
MGORENG	10	5	6	3 acres	86	
PAKLO	12	2	15	2 acres	68	
WIDAT	11	-	4	2 acres	36	
IRING	21	6	30	2 acres	107	
AKAMAP	20	28	7	3 acres	78	
PUK	35	9	14	2 acres	96	
LUALU	50	15	10	3 acres	95	
KULWANGO	51	5	20	2 acres	68	
PAUNG	71	5	10	4 acres	117	
EKERAPNA	60	10	15	3 acres	123	
SABDIDI	23	-	20	2 acres	107	
URIN	105	-	30	2 acres	166	
LALANG	91	5	91	1 acres	191	
SARA	57	22	85	1 acres	168	
SAPULO	7	-	11	2 acres	71	
WASUM	52	-	96	1 acre	191	
LEMETI	1	3	5	3 acres	69	
TOTAL	874	164	587		2618	

During the lean periods (i.e.droughts) natives collect and eat the wild fruits and nuts of the forest.

Coastal natives supplement their diet with coconuts and each village has its own grove, The inland natives, however, have no large groves of coconuts. Most places have at least a dozen nuts growing ; the mature coconuts are usually at former village sites.

Talasea Sub-District.



Gimi - Rauto Patrol

KAN No. 6 of 54/55.

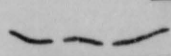
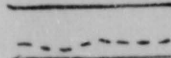
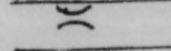
Wide Path = 20 miles.

Wide Track = 51 miles

Native Pads = 20 miles.

Scale 1" = 4 miles.

LEGEND

-  Proposed Bridle Path.
-  Native Track.
-  Cane Suspension Bridge.

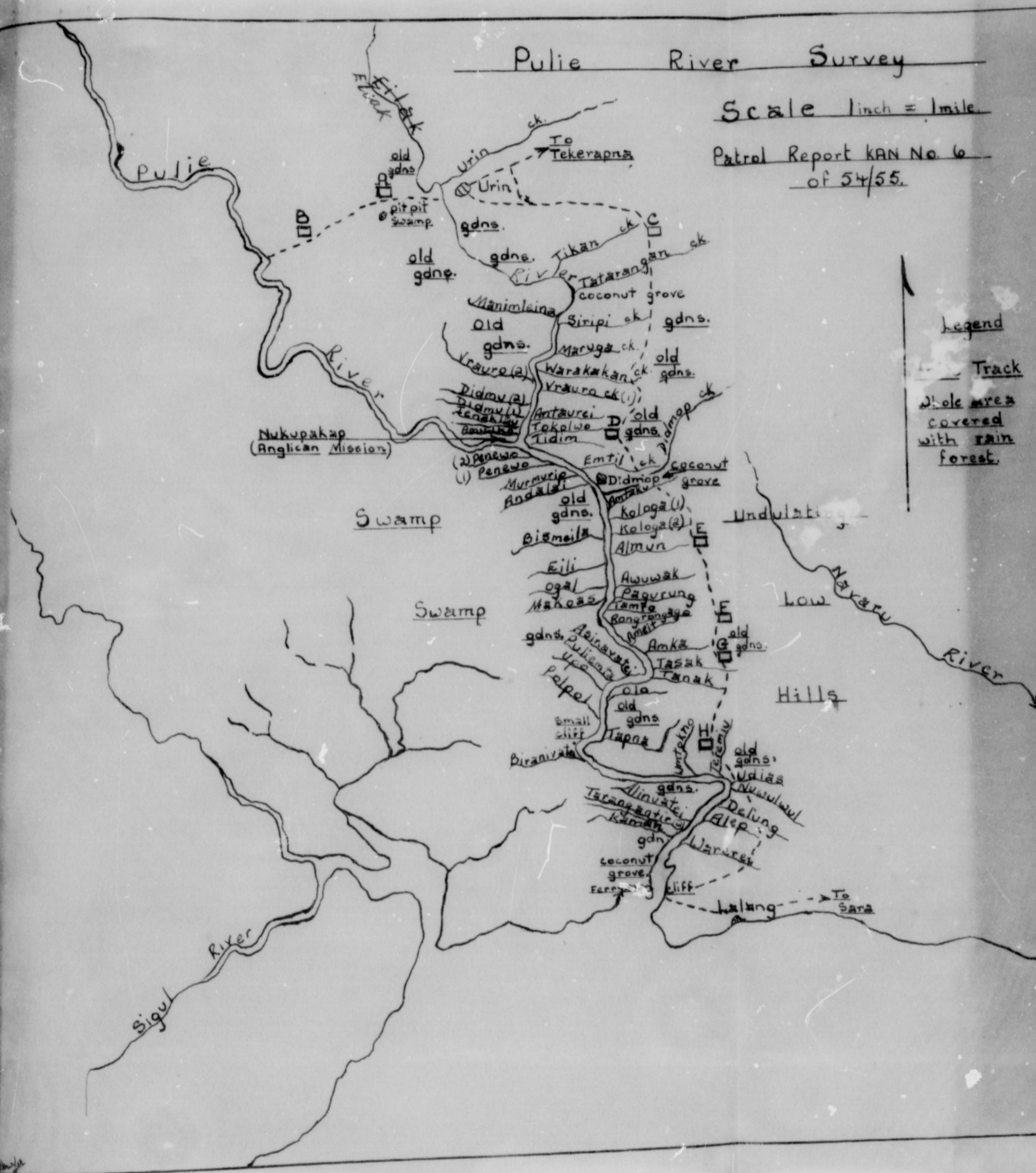
# Pulie River Survey

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

Patrol Report KAN No. 6  
of 54/55.

## Legend

Track  
Whole area covered with rain forest.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 30/1

Sub-District Office  
Kandrian,  
Gasmata Sub-District N.B

13 th June 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District  
Rabaul.

Patrol Report No KAN 6-54/55.

I forward herewith a comprehensive report of a 71 day patrol conducted by Mr. T. Dwyer P.O. of the Gimi and Rauto sub-divisions. The Gimi are rather timid primitive people who are continually moving their hamlets and villages. I am insisting that all groups build a first class road suitable for motor cycles or pedal cycles and by this means I hope to encourage the people to settle in more permanent sites; the knowledge that they must build a new road to a new temporary hamlet site will I hope have a deterrent effect upon such future moves. I am glad to hear that Iangmili has at last decided to settle down. He was originally contacted by Mr. S.M. Foley A.D.O. during the search for the murderers of the late Mr. A.L. Robinson in November 1948. He then moved further back into the rugged limestone country north of Hualil and has until now successfully managed to avoid patrols. Iangmili is the last of the "big men" to accept the inevitable.

Hanging is the customary method of ending one's life in this area. The act is however seldom carried forward ~~xx~~ with the determination shown by Meninga. It is more usual for the individual concerned to publicly abase himself (herself) and loudly declare that he (she) is going to end it all by hanging. The principal then proceeds with the preparation for this final act hoping that some kinsfolk or friend will interfere and dissuade him (her) from self destruction.

HEALTH. Mr Dwyer's observations on tinea imbricata and citrus trees are interesting. Mr. McCluskey is a medical assistant showing more than average enthusiasm and ability. His numerous successes, similar to the one described by Mr Dwyer are doing much to overcome native fears of hospital treatment in this sub-district.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. Since Mr. Dwyer's return, Mr. T. Mitchell C.P.O. has been to Aslinbun (Aslingpun) and has surveyed a route for the new road from the Alimbit river at Maklongklong. Further supplies of picks and shovels have been received and the work on the inland road is virtually completed.

CENSUS. Recruiters regularly seek employees in the Gimi & Rauto and it is rather surprising that in these two sub-divisions where there have been no restrictions on employment, that the absentee males represent only 24 and 26% respectively of the labour potential of the two groups.

PULIE RIVER SURVEY. Many persons having travelled by boat up the Pulie river have commented upon the apparent possibilities of this region for agricultural extension purposes. Mr. Dwyer's comments on roads being impassable during the wet season and the general swampy nature of the land must negate this possibility. Perhaps the Chief Forest Officer may consider the Pulie worth further investigation.

GENERAL. The great amount of detail submitted by Mr. Dwyer indicates the painstaking care that this officer takes with all his work. I congratulate him on another excellent patrol and feel certain that the thorough manner in which he has carried out his task, his personal interest in natives and their affairs and the time spent in the area will do much to consolidate the position of the Administration, particularly in the Gimi where it is most needed.



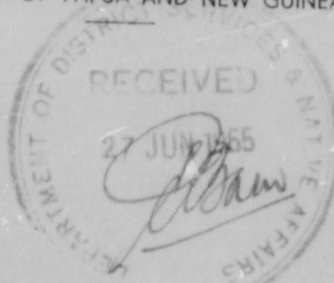
D. N. Ashton.  
Assistant District Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/13/182 ✓



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. DS30/1/3

District Office,  
Rabaul.

22nd June, 1955.

Director of District Services  
& Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Kan. 6 of 54/55 -  
Gimi - Rautu Sub Division.

... I take pleasure in forwarding this very full and  
informative report from Patrol Officer Dwyer.

The activities in the area concerned with the  
escapee LEPLUL, and in making contact with IANGMILI has  
given the officer a very intimate knowledge of the area  
and its people, and cannot help but be of great benefit to  
the people themselves. It is very typical of the Gasmata  
Sub District that natives on the outer fringes of patrolled  
areas remain aloof from Administration overtures, and avoid  
patrols. More patrols of this nature in the various areas  
should bring about a marked improvement.

Road programmes, as they have been in the past,  
are of the utmost assistance in this area for all aspects  
of the Administration, and for native progress. Pre war  
there was a bicycle path from Kandrian to Arawe with ferries  
on the main rivers. There was also a bicycle path from  
Kandrian to Maklongmerang.

The Assistant District Officer might perhaps  
import some mami tubers as a trial, for planting and later  
for storage. The area appears to be rich agriculturally,  
and it is typical of many inland sub divisions in the  
Gasmata Sub District.

To my mind the establishment of co-operative posts  
for the development of production and marketing would be  
of the utmost value, and doubtless more important than the  
establishment of consumer co-operatives and marketing  
arrangements around Rabaul. Such a post in this area might,  
in addition to the agricultural development, turn its  
attention to the production of timber as a quick method  
of raising funds for an agricultural development. Coastal  
people generally, or those in the vicinity of towns have  
reasonable facilities for marketing their products, and  
stores to which they have access. I think they could be left  
to a later stage in the co-operative plan.

Relevant extracts have been passed to the O.I.C's  
of local branch Departments.

(J. R. Foldi)

District Commissioner.

# ion Register

Area Patrolled..... *GIMI AND RAUTO*  
 SUB-DIVISIONS.....

IS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults										
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F									
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												M + F							
2	5	3													3	16	3	17	13	3.7	13	9	26	20	76			
1	1	1													4	12	3	8	1	9	2.5	11	12	12	11	47		
1	4	1													3	15	3	8		6	2	8	6	11	8	38		
															2	5	1	4		4	2.5	5	3	6	5	19		
2	1	5													2	9	1	11	2	11	1.1	4	3	9	12	33		
1	4	7	1												5	11	2	8	1	8	1.9	12	5	14	12	51		
	1	3													4	20	4	11		11	2.2	10	8	23	16	60		
9	18	9													12	30	8	19	1	12	2.1	25	19	26	23	102		
															5	9	4	6		6		9	16	9	11	45		
6	9	5													10	23	3	17	3	17	1.5	17	8	27	21	78		
2	3	1													4	15	2	8	2	8	1.6	11	5	18	11	46		
															5	20	6	13	1	14	1.2	8	8	26	15	57		
2	1														3	15	6	16	1	16	2	15	13	18	22	68		
															2	9	3	5		4	3.5	14	9	6	36			
		5													6	19	2	13		13		15	10	23	16	69		
	1	7		1											14	28	6	22	2	23	2.3	35	20	33	33	129		
	3	14													4	25	4	17		17		17	13	19	23	86		
9	39	66	5	1											88	281	61	203	14	201		222	172	309	265	1040		
8	5	3													8	27	10	21	3	21	2.5	28	20	29	27	107		
1	6	4													6	19	5	16	2	16	1.7	18	10	23	23	78		
1	5	4													5	28	5	23	4	23	2.1	20	15	28	29	96		
5	3	3													6	24	4	21	1	21	2.1	18	23	27	24	95		
8		3													4	16	3	13	1	13	2	16	14	18	17	68		
2	1	6													9	28	7	18	2	18	2.6	28	24	33	26	117		
		5	3					3							10	26	11	24	3	24	2.1	27	28	28	34	123		
		10													7	27	9	17	1	17	2.7	25	22	25	22	107		
		15	1												17	45	11	31	3	34	2.2	34	33	44	39	166		
	3	21													15	60	10	40	1	40	2	30	40	52	08	191		
13	29	11	3					1							5	56	10	33	2	32	2	19	39	45	50	168		
3	28	2													4	15	3	12		12	2	18	10	23	18	71		
6	4	21	2	1				1							6	53	6	35	3	37	2	46	23	48	49	191		
10	84	108	9	1				5							103	418	94	304	26	308		327	296	426	406	1578		
																											TOTAL	2618