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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Kandrian

VOLUME No: 12

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1967 - 1968

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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68/69.

PATROL REPORTS WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1967-68

KANDRIAN

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2-67-68	M. Jerram	Passismanua-Asengseng
4-67-68	M. Jerram	Arawe, Kandrian Coastal & part Gasmata C.D.
6-67-68	T.G. Newton	Gasmata
7-67-68	B. Borck	Gimi-Rauto C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Kand. 7 1967/68

Subdistrict..... KANDRIAN

District..... WEST NEW BRITAIN

Type of Patrol..... ROAD SURVEY AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Patrol Conducted by..... B. BOROK A.D.O.

Area Patrolled..... GIMI-RAUTO CENSUS DIVISION

(Council and/or.....

Census Division/s.).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol..... 1630 CONSTABLE YARO

..... 10905 CONST. JANGUIEN

Duration of Patrol—from 12/6/68..... To 2/7/68

No. of Days..... TWENTY ONE

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... FEB 68 MAY 68

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... (a) SURVEY OF ROAD WORK REQUIRED ON ALIMBIT-

URIN SECTION OF ROAD.

..... (b) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 2300

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

17/9/1968

District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-17-11

Department of District
Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

October 4th, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOBKINS.

PATROL NO. KANDRIAN NO.7 OF 1967/68.

Your reference 67-1-2 dated 17th September, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of

* Special/~~REPORT, CENSUS DIVISIONS, KANDRIAN, WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT~~ Report by

..... B. BOROK A.D.O. to

..... GIMI - RAUTO Census Divisions.

A good report compiled by Mr. Borok.

(W.R. DISHON)

~~W.R. DISHON~~
Director

cc. Mr. B. Borok, A.D.O.,
Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN,
West New Britain District.

* Delete as necessary.

67-1711
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67-1-2

HOSKINS, West New Britain

17 September, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
KANDRIAN

KANDRIAN PATROL No.7 of 1967/68

Thank you for Mr Borok's report on the above patrol, together with your covering memorandum.

No patrol instructions were with the report which, as you have indicated, was also very late in submission. As you know, I now require copies of patrol instructions sent to this headquarters prior to the departure of a patrol and also advice from A.D.C's on the district sked concerning commencement and completion of patrols in their areas. As well as keeping me informed this should also act as a check against non or late submission of reports.

I expect you have taken up the matter of the yaws cases with the Public Health Department at Kandrian. If not, please do so immediately. Is there any objection by the Health Department to having fires in wards where the people are used to it and where the climate would seem to demand it?

I note that this patrol provided most of the information for your excellent and detailed submission dated 3 July, 1968, concerning the rural development project, namely the Alimbit to Pulie road. I would be interested to know what part if any Mr Borok contributed to this submission. He appears to have conducted a very good patrol and I think his report, though with some deficiencies, is by far the best I have seen from a local officer. I would like to know how long it took Mr Borok to compile this report as within the district at the present time local officers are taking excessively long periods to write reports which often are still unacceptable. If Mr Borok can complete a report such as that now submitted within a reasonable time he is to be complimented.

Mr Borok told a number of people about a shipping service but has said very little about what else he told them. On the peoples reported attitude towards officials and others, development and the expectation of Councils in this area there was alot of scope for Mr Borok to talk to the people on these matters and in particular pre-condition them towards councils, the benefits they can expect from them and also the need for them to contribute to their own progress and development.

I am pleased to note that this is the third patrol to the area in the past 6 months and the general situation should continue to improve.

Claim for camping allowance is returned herewith for payment.

c.c. Director,
D.D.A.
KONEDOBU

(K. W. DYER)
District Commissioner

For your information, please.
A copy of the submission made to the WNE Coordinating Committee at its meeting on 9 July, 1968 is attached for your information.

(Handwritten signature)
(K. W. DYER)
D/C

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Department of District
Administration,
KANDRIAN,
West New Britain.

3 July, 1968.

PROJECTED RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT
INLAND KANDRIAN (GIMI-RAUTO) AREA

Introduction:

This submission outlines projected development of the rural road system at Kandrian. The existing roadage links Kandrian with the Alimbit River at Laiama village; the projected continuation of this road would afford access from Kandrian, through the Passismanua, Gimi and Rauto census divisions to the Pulie River.

Sketch plan:

This is attached as an appendix.

Details of proposed road:

Length (from Alimbit to Pulie River) is 36 miles.

Current condition - this road is actually in existence in the form of a track suitable for motor-cycle traffic but without bridges and culverts. Some grades are excessive. The country traversed by the road is generally flat to undulating.

Proposed standards - roadway of formed soils to a width of 12 feet with progressive gravelling of wheel tracks to eventually provide all weather surface.

- bridges to be constructed of locally available bearers and bed logs, grouted stone abutments where necessary, sawn timber decking.

- culverts to be constructed from locally fabricated reinforced cement pipes with grouted stone facing.

/maximum - ~~maximum~~ grade of road to be 1:10.

Statistics:

Population to be served by proposed extension road - 2,600.

The following cash crop figures are from 1968 D.A.S.F. crop census.

Coffee - new plantings	1,166	
bearing	8,276	
		<u>Total: 9,442</u>
Coconuts - new plantings	4,489	
bearing	2,297	
		<u>Total: 6,786</u>

The interesting point here is the low comparative figure for new coffee plantings. Much of this produce has to be man-packed many hours to a market. Cash crop production from the Gimi-Rauto area is at present very small.

Projected production is not known for either crop. This area will be incorporated in the Kandrian Local Government Council in the near future and will be subject to a five year development plan on a ward basis. The basic crop for development will be coconuts. It is therefore accurate to state that cash crop production from this area will be meaningful in the foreseeable future.

Traffic flow would be consistent with normal extension work, infant welfare services and economic development at the indicated level.

Estimated costs:

Culverting and bridging - see appendix for more detail.

Alimbit River - Anu River	\$1,900	
Anu River - Giring	3,000	
Giring - Ipuk	2,500	
Ipuk - Pulie River	2,300	
	3,200	<u>Total: \$9,700</u>

Investigation into the portion of road shown on the map as 'alternate route', concerned with the crossing of the Anu River, is not yet complete. Either a substantial bridge of timber construction will be required or alternatively, the road can be rerouted coastwards to enable use to be made of an existing land bridge. Either way, this section will require a further \$2,000 allocation as the road, if it is located further towards the coast, passes through unpopulated areas and therefore village labour will not be available. Total: \$2,000

General labour -

Labour for road construction through the populated areas, and for gravelling, will be provided on a voluntary basis as is the case at present with the gravelling of the Kandrian - Alimbit River road. However an additional allocation of \$6,000 is requested for hire of labour for tasks other than those routine tasks outlined above. Voluntary labour will only be called upon for routine jobs. Total: \$6,000

Tools for voluntary labour -

An allocation of \$2,000 is requested for provision of tools for the voluntary labour force; depending upon the size of this force, further funds could be requested at a later date. Total: \$2,000

Heavy equipment -

To enable satisfactory grade to be achieved, and to iron-out some rough patches, an amount of \$6,000 is requested to hire a machine of D4 class. This allocation would not be required until the majority of the bridging is completed, that is not before fiscal 1968/1969, for use from the beginning of the dry season commencing about October/November, 1969. Total: \$6,000

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Tractor/trailers -

The situation at Kandrian is that at present P.W.D. have one tractor and two trailers. There is no Transport tractor. There is one private 65 HP tractor/trailer available for hire at \$12 per day.

For the project outlined above, one and preferably two combinations should be available full time on the project to assist with cartage of bridge components, culverting supplies including water in some instances, removal of spoil from excavations, cartage of gravel and last but perhaps most important of all, to assist both physically and morale wise the voluntary labourers.

The P.W.D. tractor currently at Kandrian is fully committed on airstrip maintenance (grass cutting and rolling), roads maintenance and progressively gravelling the Kandrian - Alimbit River road. P.W.D. have indicated that no further allocation of machines to Kandrian is possible from present District resources. Moves have been initiated to procure a Transport Tractor/trailer for Kandrian but the position is not yet clear. Unless there is some other provision for tractors, an allocation of \$3,000 per year for two years is requested to enable hire of one unit for an average of five days per week. Total: \$6,000

Summary of costs -

Culverting & bridging	\$ ^{10,600} 9,700
Anu bridge or diversion road	2,000
General labour	6,000
Tools	2,000
Heavy equipment hire	6,000
Tractor hire	6,000
Total:	\$ ^{32,600} <u>31,700</u>

Estimated benefits:

The background of the present proposal is that commencing in 1948, the Gimi and Rauto people were encouraged to move from their scattered hamlets and settle along the present roadline, the road having been previously surveyed by D.D.S.&N.A.. Some tools were provided and a road suitable for motor-cycle traffic was commenced. By about 1951 the unskilled hand-labour segment of the work was complete. Bush timber culverts and lawycane suspension type bridges were constructed under supervision. From this time until the present, officers have made considerable use of push bikes for patrolling this area. This gives some idea of the gradients involved.

In 1960/1961 work was commenced on pushing a vehicular road through from Kandrian to the Alimbit River, with the ultimate aim of continuing this road to the Pulie River. The bridging of the Akise River between Pomugug and Angelek held this work up for four years. The road has been formed as far as the Alimbit River and is trafficable in dry weather. Gravelling will render this road all-weather. Funds for construction of a timber bridge over the Alimbit River have been requested separately on Minor New Works (Eng.).

The Gimi-Rauto people are willing workers and pro-Administration to a fault. They have been working on this project on a voluntary basis on and off for twenty years. To date they have seen virtually no benefit from their efforts.

Between Kandrian and Angelek there has been a road now for several years. Cash crop plantings along this road are progressing at a very satisfactory level. One individual has 900 coconuts which

he is now interplanting with cocoa on a trial basis, another is in a similar situation with 850 coconuts in the ground.

The economic benefits which will accrue from road development will be large scale cash cropping because these people - for decades keenly sought asplantation labour because of their industrious habits - are ~~industrious and~~ keen to develop their area through cash crops, but have been discouraged after commencing coffee production through difficulty of access to markets. A road will of course provide access both for planting material and to markets.

Other benefits are equally important. These people, because of their isolation, are very conservative and parochial in outlook. Few women are fluent 'Pidgin' speakers. All schools in the area have difficulty attracting and keeping girl students. The opening-up of the area will have the obvious result of breaking down this parochial outlook and at the same time providing ease of access to Administration, mission and private interests. The land area opened up by this road will be considerable. The soils, for many years regarded as poor, are proving very suitable indeed to the three cash crops so far tried, namely coffee, coconuts and citrus.

Justification for the Project:

On a cost per mile basis, the project must look very attractive at less than \$1,000 per mile for the completed job. Considering the area to be developed following the opening of this road, and the willingness of the people to develop, there appears little further justification necessary.

In addition to the immediate and local benefits to the Gimi-Rauto people, with road-head at the Pulie River and the possibility of extending the road further at some later date, the Arawe people, numbering 2,600, will be that much closer to being finally rid of their seasonal isolation. Investigations are being conducted to assess the feasibility of crossing the Pulie River by winch drawn punt, and the extension of the road to Amalut Plantation. A submission on this extension will follow at some later date. In addition, investigations are underway to assess costs for a link road from Wasum anchorage to Ipuk. The Priest in Charge at Sara Mission has commenced to push a road inland to Ipuk. If investigations prove successful, firm submissions will be made at some future date.

Future Commitments:

Maintenance -

This problem will be largely solved as the actual road surface will be maintained by villagers. Graveling will be carried out with either hired tractors or P.W.D. plant, and will be dependent upon availability of such plant. Labour will be voluntary for this work. The bridges proposed will have a life of from five to seven years. Funds will need to be made available from time to time for replacement of bridges commencing at about year four of the project.

Extension of the road -

This has been covered above and will be the subject of future submissions.

(17)

After Approval of Project:

Work will commence immediately funds become available.

If funds are available immediately, work will be completed by June, 1970. In any event, work will be completed within two years from provision of funds providing funds are of sufficient level, and are available over a two year period.

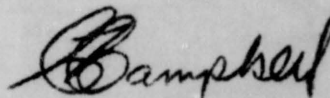
The project will be supervised by District Administration field staff under the direct supervision of the Assistant District Commissioner, Kandrian.

The type of funds sought are District Developmental funds, however if this will involve substantial delay in release of funds and granting of project approval, it is requested that Minor New Works funds be made available for provision of tools and construction of culverts and bridges as far as the Anu River - Giring section. This involves total funds of

Alimbit River - Anu River	\$1,900	
Anu River - Giring	3,000	
Tools	2,000	
		<u>Total: \$6,900</u>

Specialist advice has not been obtained, nor is it required for a project of this nature.

The area involved is not currently under local government. However it is planned that the area will be incorporated into the Kandrian Local Government Council in October, 1969.



(C.T. Campbell)
Assistant District Commissioner

APPENDIX

MAIN CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS
ALIMBIT RIVER - PULIE RIVER ROAD

Alimbit River - Aslingpun (3 miles):

3 x 2 pipe culverts	labour \$20	
	materials 20	
1 x 10 ft timber bridge	Total: 40 ea.	\$ 120.00
	est \$15 per ft	150.00

Aslingpun - Molo (7 miles):

No bridges or culverts

Molo - Eseli (3 miles):

1 x 15 ft timber bridge		225.00
2 x 35 ft timber bridges	\$525 ea.	1050.00

Eseli - Giring (3 miles):

2 x 2 pipe culverts		80.00
1 x 30 ft timber bridge		450.00
1 x 35 ft timber bridge		525.00
1 x 40 ft timber bridge		600.00
1 x 55 ft timber bridge		750.00

Giring - Ipuk (3 miles):

2 x 3 pipe culverts	\$50 ea.	100.00
2 x 40 ft timber bridges	\$600 ea.	1200.00
1 x 50 ft timber bridge		750.00

Ipuk - Pulie River (17 miles):

4 x 2 pipe culverts		160.00
1 x 3 pipe culvert		50.00
1 x 40 ft timber bridge		600.00
2 x 45 ft timber bridges	\$700 ea	1400.00
with stonework abutments @ \$200 per bridge		400.00

Total: \$ 8,610



67-3-2

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

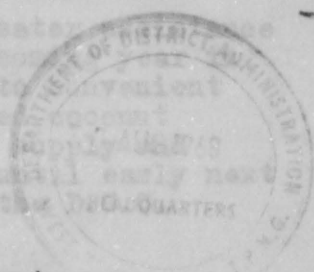
Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....

67-3-2

Department of District Administration,
KANDRIAN,
West New Britain.

26 August, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.



DIC

PATROL KANDRIAN 7 - 1967/1968

Attached are three copies of Mr Borok's Patrol report together with relevant F.O.J. and claim for camping allowance. Delay in submission is regretted and is due to my own oversight.

2. The report as such shows many errors of both spelling and grammar, and Mr Borok is to make more use of a dictionary in future.

3. Villages: The shortage of roofing materials is a direct result of the malaria control campaign. The parasitic moth which lives on the insect that eats the roofing materials is evidently killed by the spray, but the insect is not. This is evidently a Territory wide problem which needs looking into. Spraymen insist on spraying roofes, although I don't think that the program calls for this.

The pig problem is of long standing. With the stationing of one officer semi-permanently in this area for road work, it is possible that easy access to the courts will result in more litigation and more spearing of pigs which destroy gardens and wander through the villages.

4. Village Officials: I do not propose that any new village officials be appointed as this area will be under local government by October of next year. The seeming lack of influence of officials is in part due to lack of patrolling though this relatively primitive area to bolster the V.O's. legal functions, and in part by the very conservatism of the officials, who may realise that they have the power to bring people before the Courts, but hesitate to walk up to three days to Court, and also realise that they must live in the village.

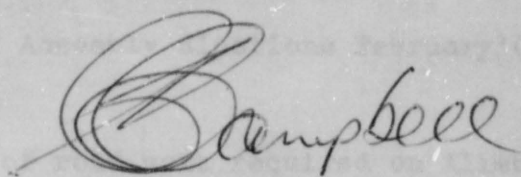
14

5. **Agriculture:** Regarding coffee, since the institution of a twice monthly regular boat service West from Kandrian, including two stops where coffee is purchased from the Gimi and Rauto people, an average of about one ton per month has been purchased at 10 cents per pound. Further plantings of coffee are not being encouraged.

Much greater assistance will be given these people in the coming year in that seed nuts will be transported to convenient locations to enable greatly increased coconut plantings. The position regarding supply and purchase of nuts will not be clear until early next year. Submission will be made to the D.C.C. in January concerning this.

6. **Education:** The whole problem of education in the Sub District is complex, and this area highlights the main problems. Unco-ordinated effort between two Christian Missions and the Administration, a scattered population and poor school attendance. Once a firm policy for the Sub District is formulated, it is anticipated that education will be carried-out in a more satisfactory manner. The Council will pass a truancy rule in the near future and this will apply to the Gimi-Rauto when this area is incorporated in the council.

7. **Material collected** by Mr Borok was used extensively in a recent submission to the West New Britain District Co-ordinating Committee, and three copies of this submission are attached.



(C.T. Campbell)
Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-2 ✓

67-3-2

(73)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of : WEST NEW BRITAIN

Report No. KANDRIAN 7-67/68

Patrol conducted by: B.BOROK (ADO)

Area Patrolled : GIMI-RAUTO CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: NIL

Natives: 1630 CONSTABLE YARO

10905 CONSTABLE JANGUIEN

Duration : 12 / 6 / 68 to 2 / 7 / 68

Number of Days : 19 ~~20~~ 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany: NIL

Last Patrol to Atea by- D.D.A February '68 & May '68

P.H.D June '68

D.A.S.F March '68 & June '68

House of Assembly Elections February '68

Objects of Patrol :-

(a) Survey of road work required on Alimbit-Urin road section.

(b) Routine Administration

Map Reference:- Sketch map attached.

(12)

KANDRIAN PATROL NO. 7/67-68/

DIARY.

Wednesday 12th June '68.

0900hrs departed Kandrian per tractor for NAMAKLONGKLONG; arrived 1225hrs thence proceeded on foot to MAKLONGMERANG- 20 minutes' walk, Village inspection was conducted and held talks with village officials about purpose of patrols and answering queries. Slept MAKLONGMERANG.

Thursday 13th June '68

Departed for AIKU at 0830hrs in light shower and arrived at 0945hrs. Passed ASLINGPUN and with officials told the purpose of patrol, then carried out village inspection.

At AIKU a complaint over pearl shells heard and settled. Children from this village attend school at ASLINGPUN. Village required improvement in housing. Slept at AIKU.

Friday 14th June '68.

0815hrs left AIKU; passed and inspected IAKAS, AUDE and UMUS villages before arriving MOLO at 1015hrs. At UMUS two coffee bags were to be sent. Track is mostly flat on this section

At MOLO visited Aid-post, Orderly was out at KANDRIAN, two patients were seen in the ward. Instruction was issued for new floor beds for the two wards at the Aid-post. Slept MOLO.

Saturday 15th June '68

0815hrs departed MOLO for ESELI; visited SELENG and MOLOPUN. Inspections were carried out in both villages. At MOLOPUN instructed pig-fences to be built. No complaints in these two villages.

At ESELI coconuts and coffee were over-grown with bushes. Police house incomplete but work was under-way. Village was in poor condition. One complaint over bride-price was settled, one case was sent to be dealt in court at Kandrian. Slept ESELI.

Sunday 16th June '68.

Accompanied by a villager to investigate the land-bridge over the Anu river; search was unsuccessful and returned. Slept ESELI.

Monday 17th June '68.

0810hrs left ESELI for LIMETE on route WASUM Arrived LIMETE 1000hrs, paid carriers and proceeded to WASUM by canoe. Arrived WASUM 1105hrs.

Visited Aid-post and saw a number of patients in the wards. Discussion with people held in the evening, heavy rain fell throughout the evening, slept WASUM.

Tuesday 18th June '68.

0745hrs departed WASUM for SARA; visited SAPULO village-two houses were blown by wind, village in fairly satisfactory condition. Arrived SARA 0900hrs. Talked with Fr. Shourman over the SARA-IPUK track, heavy rain fell. Slept SARA.

(11)

Wednesday 19th June '68.

0750 hrs departed SARA. Surveyed bridge sites for Magap river and four small creeks. Arrived TAKAMAP 0910hrs, met village officials and inspected village. Tultul PAIAMAN of TAKAMAP suggested replacement of his position due his migrated out to SARA; no replacement for men refused this position and luluai felt he would run the village on his own. Carriers were changed and proceeded to IPUK.

Survey was carried out between TAKAMAP and IPUK- one river and soft patches. Arrived IPUK 1110hrs. Met village officials from PAUNG, IPUK LUALU and GIRING, explained purpose of patrol.

Village and school inspected, complaint of poor attendance in school. Visited Aid-post and saw more than ten patients in the ward. Village looked very tidy. No complaint from villagers. Slept IPUK.

Thursday 20th June '68.

0810hrs carriers proceeded to LUALU; accompanied tultul of KULWANGO to his village -10mins walk to LUALU. Inspected KULWANGO, coconuts and coffee plots cleared, no complaint. Proceeded to LUALU in heavy shower, met village officials from LUALU, PAUNG and TEKERAPNA and told purpose of patrol. Village was in very poor condition; many youngmen from this village employed at either Talasea or in Rabaul. People were told to build pig-fences. Slept at LUALU.

Friday 21st June '68.

Morning shower prevented early departure for PAUNG. 1047hrs left LUALU; observed and surveyed soft patches and two mounds about 25minutes walk from LUALU; soil is mostly red to yellow clay with coronous on hillside. Arrived PAUNG 1135hrs. Changed carriers; village inspected and in very satisfactory condition- coconuts and coffee plots were cleared; thence proceeded to TEKERAPNA. Road section to TEKERAPNA is divided by two creeks with coronous soil on hillside near the village. The village is fenced from pigs new houses were under construction. Heavy shower began to fall. Slept at TEKERAPNA.

Saturday 22nd June '68. ~~08~~

0855hrs departed TEKERAPNA in light shower for URIN. Inspected SABDIDI village and told people about the new shipping service- few coffee bags for shipment in the village; saw new cocoa plantings for trial purposes at SABDIDI. No complaints from villagers. Road section here is mostly red and yellow clay and swampy patches in several areas, the road is cut throughout.

Proceeded to URIN at 1015hrs over fairly slippery path and a more gradual descent. Arrived URIN 1145hrs. Met village officials and told the purpose of patrol. Village is infested with pigs roaming losely in the village. Aid-post orderly was away getting medical supplies at Kandrian. No complaints; slept at URIN.

Sunday 23rd June '68

Observed, URIN.

Monday 24th June '68

0800 hrs left URIN for IPUK. Surveyed a bridge site near SABDIDI. At PAING talked with villagers about getting nuts from D.A.S.F. at Kandrian.

Arrived IPUK 1227 hrs re-checked previous instructions on village housing, Aid-post and school. General talks held in the evening on road, school, Aid-post and told them of the shipping service now in operation. Minor complaints and queries were settled. Slept IPUK.

Tuesday 25th June '68.

0815 departed for GIRING, surveyed creeks and road section- one culvert, a number of molas and taun trees suitable for bridge construction observed on the track-side. Arrived GIRING 1005 hrs.

1045 hrs went to inspect PINIR, 20 minutes walk from GIRING. Coconuts and coffee over-grown and clearing was carried out. Returned to GIRING. Rain began to fall in the afternoon. Held talks with people in the afternoon on road, school and economic development of the area. Slept at GIRING.

Wednesday 26th June '68

Work on coconut and village clearing carried out; accompanied by tultul to look for the land bridge over the Anu river but failed to locate and marked new site for bridging the Anu river, thence returned to the village. Slept GIRING.

Thursday 27th June '68

0800 hrs left for ESELI, crossed the cane bridge over the Anu river and is in satisfactory condition. Arrived ESELI 0940 hrs. Village was inspected and advised people to build pig-fences. 120 cocoa seeds were planted for experimental purposes by D.A.S.F recent patrol. Minor complaints were settled, mostly over unpaid debts. Evening discussion were held with villagers. Slept ESELI.

Friday 28th June '68

0820 hrs departed for MOLO-carriers proceeded to MOLO, accompanied tultul of ESELI to SEK to investigate a complaint dealing with insufficient bride-price; the matter was settled to parties' consent and proceeded along bush track via OIYONG for MOLO. OIYONG and SEK villages derived from the deserted AWANGLO village.

At MOLO a marriage case was presented concerning luluai RAPO/UDIO of WIDAT, who wished to marry a 2nd wife; objection received from first wife. The case was settled when Rapo decided to dismiss the idea of taking a 2nd wife. Slept at MOLO.

Saturday 29th June '68.

0755 hrs departed for MAKLONGMERANG, arrived 1015 hrs. Visited Aid-post - six patients in the wards. Rain fell in the afternoon, attended to queries from officials and complaints from people over pigs. Slept at MAKLONGMERANG.

SUNDAY 30th June '68.

Observed at MAKLONG MERANG.

Monday 1st July '68.

With luluai from MAKLONGMERANG and tultul of AIVO went to investigate road section between LAIAMA and ASLINGPUN across Alimbit river. Only bush track walked on, soil is mostly red clay and coronous. This track leads to the main track between ASLINGPUN and MAKLONGMERANG. Returned to MAKONGMERANG, slept at MAKLONGMERANG.

Tuesday 2nd July '68.

0815 hrs departed for ANDRIAN; carriers changed at SENEMSI, ANGELEK and POMUGA villages. Patrol was picked at ALIWO by tractor. End of Patrol

9

Sub-district Office,
KANDRIAN,
West New Britain.

5th July, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
KANDRIAN.

ROAD SURVEY- KANDRIAN PATROL NO.7-67/68.

Introduction.

Patrol advanced into the GIMI-RAUTO Census Divisions to carry out road survey and routine administration, which formed the main objects of this patrol.

Gimi census division lies north-west of Kandrian. Its eastern boundary is the Alimbit river. Anu river forms its western boundary, to the south by Kandrian Coastal and few miles inland by Kombe census division to the north. The area is situated on a limestone country with red yellow clay and coronous top-soil. It is of tropical rain-forest with a more mountainous country to the north. Numerous creeks flow throughout the area and in wet season, May to September, these could cause floods in the area.

Rauto census division lies adjacent to Gimi census division and the two areas are partitioned by the Anu river. The former division lies west of the Anu river and Pulie river is its western boundary. Kaliai census division forms the northern boundary and to the coast line by Kandrian census division. This area's topography is similar to Gimi census division. However the area is more flat with swampy patches near LUALU, PAUNG and URIN villages.

Survey of road work concentrated mainly on the existing Alimbit-Urin track, which is an extension of the proposed Kandrian-Urin road. It is hoped that work will proceed in the near future to improve Alimbit-Urin section to vehicular standard.

Further road survey was conducted between IPUK and SARA villages on the existing track. This section of the track adjoins the main Alimbit-Urin track, from Ipuk to Sara on the coast. It seems that this road section will have to be extended to WASUM for more suitable port.

The two road sections pass through all villages in the Rauto census division and most villages in Gimi lie along the Alimbit-Eseli road portion while others have tracks running to it.

Reception of Patrol.

Friendly reception was encountered throughout the GIMI/RAUTO Census Divisions. Firewood and water were provided without much difficulty. At times villagers would turn up on their own accord to converse with patrol personnel.

Villages.

Village houses are mostly built on poles. It had been the common practice to build houses on ground level, but this has gradually changed. Sago and cane leaves are used for thatched roofs. Sago leaves are scarce in both areas that people have to travel to Pulie river to get them. In the Gimi area villagers walked toward the coast to get cane leaves. Kunai grass are used but to a small degree. Walls and floor are made out of local timber and limbum. A house consists of only one sleeping room with a fire-place in the centre. Beds are made out of small sticks placed side by side. Kitchens are mostly built on ground-level, many without walls.

Villages.

Outlined below are villages visited by this patrol in the two areas:-

GIMI

- ASLINGPUN
- AIKU
- AUDE
- IAKAS
- UMUS
- MOLO
- MOLOBUN
- SEK (AWANGLO)
- SELENG
- ESELI
- LIMETE

RAUTO

- GIRING
- IPUK
- TAKAMAP
- LUALU
- PAUNG
- TEKERAPNA
- SABDIDI
- URIN
- PINIR
- KLUWANGO

Sites for these villages mentioned appeared to be very satisfactory. They lie adjacent to the main track and have adequate water-supply from nearby streams. It had been a problem to cart water at AWANGLO, consequently the people shifted to make a new village at SEK where water is easier to obtain. The road, Molopun-Widat, passes through SEK which is 15 minutes walk from the old site.

Lualu and Urin villages are infested with pigs. Instructions were issued to have pig fences constructed. Wandering pigs are great menace to the village. They consumed food from nearby gardens and dug holes in villages. At other villages pigs are kept in fences few distance from the village with a man or woman keeping constant watch.

Village Officials.

PAIAMAN/ILALIO, tultul of TAKAMAP migrated out to SARA village on the coast. He requested resignation and discussion was held with villagers for replacement. No one in the village liked the position or wished to take tultul position. AULIO/PUTINGEN, luluai of this village suggested he can supervise his village on his own. TAKAMAP is a village with small population that AULIO was considered a reliable and active youngman to run it.

MONSEN/ANIMLA, luluai of LUALU, is approaching old age. He approached the patrol for his retirement. People in this village have marked one of his sons to replace him. However the replacement was not made for the son was absent and thereby people have to wait for his decision. Appointment in this village of luluai looks like a family affair, in which the father gives to his son his position. This had been the case in the past as understood by the writer when interviewing the villagers.

At IAKAS village, no replacement was made for the tultul who migrated to MANG. Luluai PASIO/PILIP, illiterate in pidgin and of growing age, runs the village with assistance from tultul IPLIP/WAURU of AUDE. No youngman wished to take tultul position.

It is the impression of the writer that village officials have very little influence over their people when it comes to the question of road work or general village cleaning. They have complained that half of their villagers refused to turn up for work when they were told to work. Monday is set aside as Government day in which time is spent to road work and village cleaning. To assist village officials from their complaint, it was suggested that a list should be made to contain names of those who oppose their officials on the days set as "Government day". Catechists and teachers can assist village officials in copying down names mentioned by V/officials.

(.b' tno5)

Political Situation. ①

The Gimi/Rauto census divisions are still under the luluai system. It is hoped that these areas will be included in the Kandrian Council in the foreseeable future. People are pro-Administration.

There was no sign of a cult movement in the two areas. Numerous contacts have been made to these areas by both the Mission and the Administration. Two Christian denominations operate in the areas, namely Catholic and Anglican. The Catholic has wider influence in the areas with more converts and village schools. However when it comes to doing work for the Mission such as repairing school houses and churches, converts incline to leave these jobs to catechists and Mission teachers to do. They show no anti-Mission attitude for each convert from different Mission in the area is showing interest in his or her particular Mission.

Old aged and infirm persons are given satisfactory care. A number of youngmen were out working either on coconut plantations in Talasea or Rabaul cocoa plantations. Others went to work for the Missions. The Anglican Mission sent six of its students to attend Mission schools at Dogura in the Milne Bay and Northern Districts.

Marriage gifts comprise of pearl shells and pigs. Problems usually occur if one party disapproves the bride-price payment or debts are overdue. Arguments also arise from pigs wandering and eating from nearby gardens. These matters are always settled by people concerned and thereby require no court action.

People are not different socially, though they speak two to three different dialects- kaulong, loko and rauto. The Administration concept of "Law & Order" maintains peace and order in the areas, subsequently bartering and inter-marriages constituted friendly relations between different dialectical groups. Children attend same school and people from different dialectical groups receive treatment from the same Aid-post. Cash crops, mainly coffee & coconuts, were introduced and trial of cocoa seeds are in process creating economic development in the two areas.

Agriculture.

Main cash crops in the areas have been coconuts and coffee. Plantings have been on communal bases. It was suggested to village headmen to hold discussion with their people for individual land rights. Since land is communally owned, benefits from it are shared. People were encouraged to work their own cocoa and coconut plantings and any subsequent cash crops.

Little work carried out on picking coffee beans. At UMUS two coffee bags were ready to be sent to D.A.S.F. at Kandrian. Five bags at SABDIDI were awaiting shipment to Kandrian. Producers complained over coffee prices and this was made clear to them. During this wet season, coffee beans tended to become rotten on the trees.

Villagers were encouraged to expand their coconut planting. There was copra made as yet due to insufficient nuts. The newly planted coconuts are immature and people have been re-told to get nuts from D.A.S.F. at Kandrian. Prohibition signs have been put up in most villages on their coconuts, in which nuts could be obtained for further planting.

Cocoa seeds are being experimented by an Agricultural officer who patrolled the areas. More than two hundred seeds were planted under coconut shade.

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of Seeds</u>	<u>C/Division.</u>
SABDIDI	20	RAUTO
PAUNG	20	"
IPIUK	20	"
ESELI	120	GIMI
UMUS	30	"

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Taro and sweet potatoes constituted main staple food supplemented by sago from wild palm, corns and abacca. People make family gardens, though the practice of communal gardening still exists. Fences are built around gardens to stop wandering pigs from getting in. Garden food is said to be abundant and will last throughout

Agriculture (cont'd) the wet season, May to September.

Cash crops are brought to Kandrian for marketing. These are mostly carried over from the villages. The new shipping schedule has been made for a fortnightly run to URIN and WASUM to pick local produce, which are being carried over to these ports. Further the tractor makes a Friday service on the completed road, Kandrian-Namaklongklong, to pick up goods and people with cash produce to sell to D.A.S.F at Kandrian. People were informed by this patrol about these services.

Livestock.

The kind of livestock in the areas patrolled, includes pigs, dogs and fowls. No cattle were seen on this patrol. Pigs and fowls are mainly for home consumption. Small cash income is gained from pigs and fowls which are sold to visiting patrols and Mission. Pigs in villages would number more than one hundred; many are killed for ceremonial feasting. Wild pigs and birds are common game to the local people.

Commerce and Industry.

The Anglican Mission operates a trade store at URIN. This is the only trade store seen in the areas patrolled.

Occasional bartering is carried out between inland and coastal people. Goods for barter include coconuts, fish, kina (edible shells), taro, corns and in some instances, cash. LIMETE village in the GIMI census division is the marketing centre while in the RAUTO area people travel from place to place to sell their goods. Further trade is carried out between people from these two areas and the people from the Kulial and Kombe census divisions in Talasea Sub-district. Locally produced tobacco is sold to people in the other divisions for cash.

Land.

No N.G.L.T.R.O. case was served. People in areas patrolled have arable land available. There was no indication from people wishing to sell land or was there any need to acquire land for administrative usage.

Complaints.

Minor complaints were settled on the spot. Cases involved pigs entering nearby gardens and bride-price payments. Parties to these complaints agreed to settle matters among themselves in presence of D.D.A officer. These cases mentioned have been quite common in the areas visited.

Courts.

No court cases were heard on patrol for the writer holds no magisterial power. Encountered an adultery case on this patrol and this was sent to Kandrian to be dealt with.

Rest Houses.

Observed eight rest houses in the areas patrolled:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
AIKU	GIMI	new roof-completed
MOLO	GIMI	underway with replacement
ESELI	GIMI	fair condition
GIRING	RAUTO	newly re-built.
LUALU	RAUTO	to be replaced

Rest Houses (cont'd)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
IPUK	RAUTO	good condition
TEKERAPNA	RAURO	fair condition
URIN	RAUTO	fair condition

Rest houses, except for the one at URIN, are thatched with cane leaves, which become deteriorated in continuous rainfall. A rest house would serve two to three villages; an average distance between one village to another is 40 minutes, so that walking to a village with rest house creates no great difficulty.

Carriers, Canoes, etc.

Carriers were obtained on village to village bases and men easily volunteered. Travelling distance was from one to three hours on mostly flat country. Carriers accepted cash, salt and tobacco for payment.

Canoes were used to pick patrol from LIMETE on the Anu river to WASUM on the coast in the Kandrian Coastal census division. They were easily provided and owners suggested the payment for the hire of their canoes; there is no standard rate of hire for the canoe.

Health.

Administration Aid-posts are at MOLO and IPUK. The Anglican Mission runs an Aid-post at URIN.

a) IPUK Aid-post serves people in the Rauto area as well as the Mission Aid-post at URIN. There is only one ward at IPUK Aid-post and people are on the process of building another one for the present ward was considered to be used by women and children. Eleven 'in patients' were seen in this Aid-post.

At URIN the Aid-post orderly left for Kandrian to get medical supplies before patrol arrived. No patient was seen in this Aid-post.

b) MOLO Aid-post is in the Gimi area and consists two wards. Only seven patients were seen in these wards. Many people have come to receive treatment in this Aid-post. Work on making new beds for the wards were in progress. On return of this patrol, one ward has complete new beds made from local timber.

Patrol visited WASUM enroute to SARA. Visited Aid-post at WASUM and found two cases of yaws. The new site for this Aid-post has been cleared further to the beach and is awaiting galvanized iron before work can proceed.

The Aid-post at MAKLONGMERANG was also visited. This village is in the PASSISMANUA census division. Eight patients were seen living in the wards. The main problem here is water-supply. This ward has iron roof and it is possible to install a water tank to this Aid-post. At present people walk down the steep bank of the Alimbit river to fetch water.

People are inclined to make more use of their aid-posts. A flu which caused head-aches and cold swept throughout the two areas. Mothers brought their children to local aid-posts and men who caught the flu wandered to the Aid-posts for treatment.

The main complaint was lack of warmth in these Aid-posts. People are accustomed to lighting fires in their houses to keep warm, hence some patients used kitchens at the Aid-posts for wards. This was observed at MAKLONGMERANG and MOLO Aid-posts. Also in all Aid-posts, except WASUM and URIN, fires are lit in the wards, despite the fact that the orderlies told patients not to do so.

(4)

Roads and Bridges.

It was the main object of this patrol to carry out survey on work required on the Alimbit-Urin and Sara-Ipuk tracks. Work on these tracks would be in consistent with the extension of the proposed Kandrian-Urin road. The section between Kandrian Government Station and Alimbit river has been brought to a vehicular standard, and it is believed that work will resume on the section between Alimbit river and Urin.

a) ALIMBIT-URIN ROAD.

The existing track is 40 miles long and passes through 15 of the 30 villages in the Gimi/Rauto census divisions. It lies within tropical rain-forest and consists of red yellow w clay to coronous top-soil. The present path is from 7 to 10 feet wide with soft patches near LUALU, PAUNG and URIN villages. Four mounds protruded between LUALU and URIN towards the western end of the track.

Numerous streams flow across the track with Anu river bisecting it. Two cane bridges are put across the Alimbit and Anu rivers and appeared to be in very satisfactory conditions. Creeks consist of rock and mud banks and sites for bridging these were surveyed, for they are subject to floods and erosion in the wet season.

The present condition of the track is from soft to grass patches. Sections near villages are being kept cleared and this helped to let sun-light to penetrate on the soil. On other sections nearby trees prevented sunlight, thus created swampy patches in which drainage will have to be required.

b) SARA-IPUK ROAD.

This track between SARA and IPUK is eight miles long and links to main track. It passes through TAKAMAP and lies more on a flat area. The foot-path was cleared throughout and estimated to be from 6 to 8 feet wide. Soil is mostly red and yellow clay to coronous. A gradual climb was observed between Magap river and TAKAMAP.

Six creeks were observed along the track with Magap river flowing through. In wet season these creeks become subject to floods. Like the Alimbit-Urin track, it has soft patches due to unfell trees along the road-side.

<u>Track</u>	<u>No. of Creeks</u>	<u>Culverts</u>	<u>Bridges</u>
Alimbit-Urin	14	7	14
Sara-Ipuk	6	3	6
	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>

Work required on improving the two roads would mostly by hand-tools. At present each village near the tracks keeps its portion cleared and presumably the work to improve some sections of the tracks can be based on this. A number of trees were observed along the tracks; these could be made to suitable timber for bridge-construction.

The patrol failed to locate a land-bridge over the Anu river, despite its two attempts. The patrol located a new site on the river, about 20 minutes' walk from the main track from GIRING to the cane bridge. This site has very steep descent but with rock banks.

Missions.

Catholic and Anglican are two Christian Missions in the areas patrolled. Anglican Mission established a school and an Aid-post at Urin and a school at MANG. Catholic Mission established more than five village schools in the areas visited, and wider influence. Each Mission is concerned with its converts and there seems to be good relations between the two. The Catholic Mission Station at SARA in the Kandrian Coastal census division looks after villages in both these areas. The Anglican Mission at APUGI is concerned with its adherents in the Gimi/Rauto areas.

Education.

Visited an Administration school at IPUK and seven Mission schools in the areas.

<u>Village</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
URIN	ANGLICAN	PREP TO STD. 2	29
SABDIDI	CATHOLIC	" " " "	23
IPUK	ADMINISTRATION	" " " 4	58
ESELI	CATHOLIC	" " " 2	21
SEK	"	" " " 2	27
MOLO	"	" " " 2	17
MANG	ANGLICAN	" " " 2	23
ASLINGPUN	CATHOLIC	" " " 1	11
			<u>209</u>

The main complaint from teachers in all these schools have been school attendance. At IpuK, school entrants exceeded 100 has now declined to the above number. As it was in other schools, children inclined to come to school when they feel like it and many parents leave the choice to their children whether to go to school or not. The Catholic Mission closed the school at MOLEPUN due to lack of teachers and children are now attending school at SEK.

Students ~~go~~ from Administration school at IPUK are sent to Kandrian for further schooling, while in the Mission schools ~~the~~ students in Anglican schools are sent to APUGI and in Catholic schools students are sent to SARA or Rabaul.

Air-fields.

There is no air-field in the areas patrolled.

Anthropological.

No anthropological specimen was gathered. The stone pieces known as the "mukmuk" were scarce in the areas but proved to be valuable item in the local interest. The story to these was covered by Patrol No. 7-1966/67.

Conclusion.

The patrol took three weeks to survey the road, visit villages and schools and talked to villagers. From these observations and contacts, it would seem that it would take a fair while yet for these people to appreciate and take interest in the developments that are taking place. Developing the tracks could stimulate economic interest, for it offers advantage to marketing their produce. But ~~there~~ is more depended upon the people to try to improve their part.

KANDRIAN PATROL NO. 7-67/68

Two police constables accompanied the patrol into the GIMI/RAUTO Census Divisions.

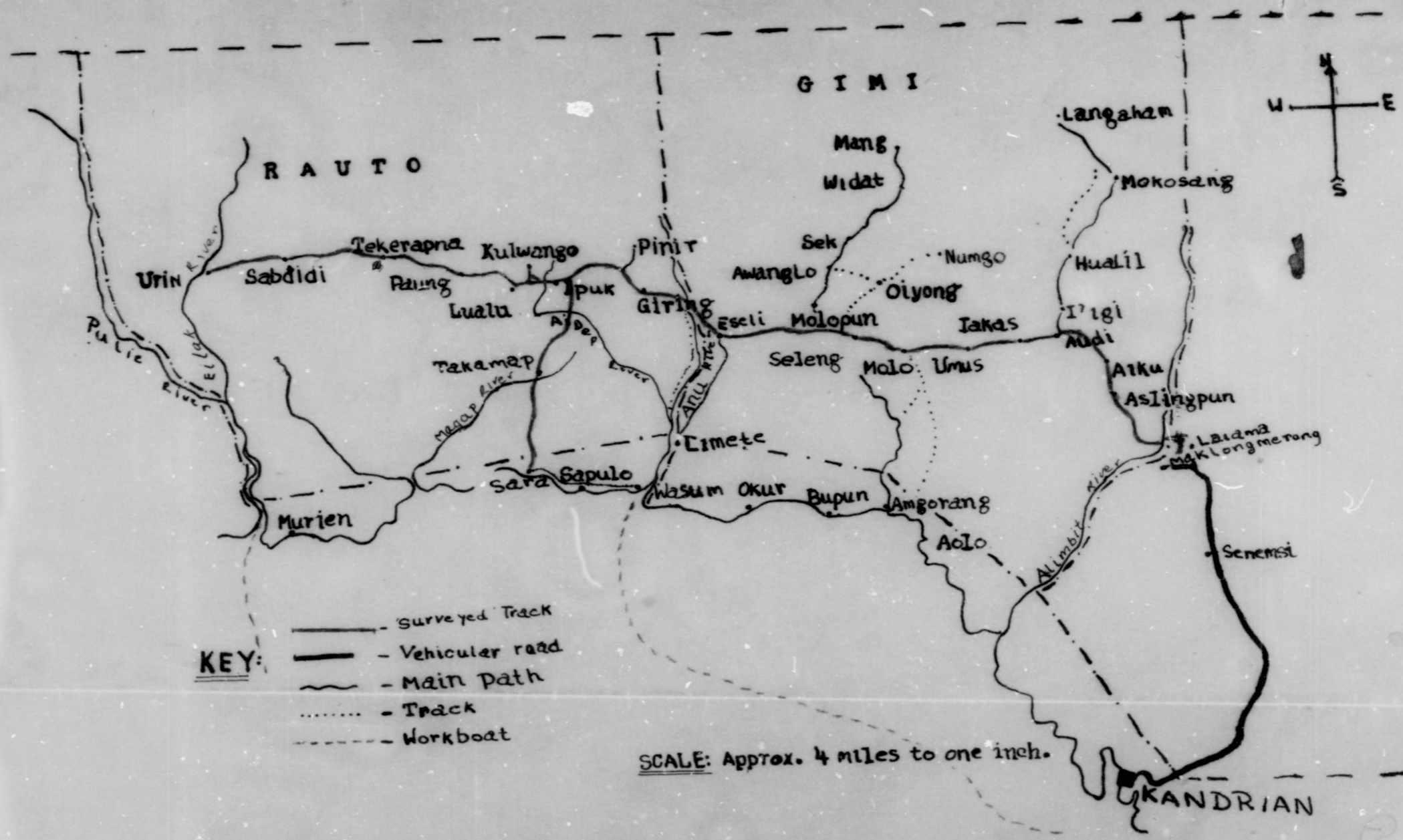
1630 Constable YARO

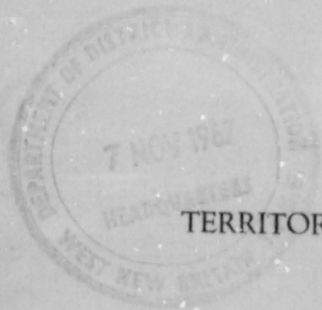
Maintained good conduct on patrol. It was his first patrol to these two areas. His efficiency regarding to patrolling was good and is a reliable constable.

10905 Constable JANGUIEN.

Has patrolled the areas once before. A reliable constable and very conscientious worker he appeared to be, but poor in command. He is quite experienced on patrol duties.

B. Borok
.....
B.BOROK (ADO)





Original

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. 2-67/68

Patrol Conducted by M. JERRAM PO

Area Patrolled PASSISMANUA-ASENGSENG

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. W. STYLES EMA

Natives 3 Members RPNGC, 1 Hospital Assist.
1 Aid Post Orderly Gr. 1

Duration—From 8./9./1967 to 6./10./1967 plus census SELWA 9/10/67

Number of Days 30 ~~28~~ days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1966

Medical/...../1965

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, AREA SURVEY, GENERAL HEALTH, DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, AID POST INSPECTION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

[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

.....

.....

.....

1/6/57

District Agricultural Officer West New Britain District. This officer will I hope materially assist the Kandrian area and I know our very active District Agricultural Officer will give every assistance to get things moving on the South Coast.

In general I can foresee no insurmountable problems from the Kandrian area except to generate greater activity (and effectiveness of this activity) not only with the native people but with our own officers - a problem increasingly found in most areas and too often ignored.

K. J. Dyer
(K. J. DYER)

District Commissioner.

Mr. Dyer's attention is drawn to the fact that the District Commissioner is not a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts. The District Commissioner in the other districts is a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts.

It is noted that the District Commissioner in the other districts is a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts. It is noted that the District Commissioner in the other districts is a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts.

It is noted that the District Commissioner in the other districts is a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts. It is noted that the District Commissioner in the other districts is a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts.

I agree with you that the District Commissioner in the other districts is a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts. It is noted that the District Commissioner in the other districts is a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts.

It is noted that the District Commissioner in the other districts is a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts. It is noted that the District Commissioner in the other districts is a District Commissioner in the same sense as the District Commissioner in the other districts.

(K. J. DYER)
District Commissioner

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possible areas for development and enquiring ^{re} background information on them. While this is going on good contact with the people should be attainable. I am told the area is readily accessible from Kandrian by motor cycle. There may be difficulties with practical tasks in a bad wet season but I am sure much could be done. The next patrol to the area could well be along these more practical lines. I believe Mr. Jerram has excellent potential as an officer but he does tend to contemplate and divert too much attention to matters often relatively unimportant. Time passes without much being achieved (Mr. Jerram will know what I mean from his earlier effort in the Nakanai and the East Nakanai Area Survey on which I was most critical). Mr. Jerram certainly needs supervision, instruction and direction - and this should be towards practical action in getting things done. I hope that I am constantly directing your attention planning and action towards these ends - you should see that within your Sub-District this action is attained.

Mr. Jerram patrolled in an area relatively near Kandrian. Walking distances are not great. I do not understand why 45 carriers (some retained several days) were required. Why was such a large patrol necessary?

Concerning the uncompleted water supplies LAHURING and LAFALAM at page 7 of the report are you taking this up with the Public Health Department or will action be stimulated through a council. I prefer that these activities be promoted through Councils. Progress towards a Council would appear to be quite good though I again stress the need for continuous education of the people both to have them accept councils as a normal stage in their political evolution and to allay fears which abound in many areas - due no doubt to our own past inadequate contact (both in time and effectiveness) with these areas.

I have written to the Regional Works Engineer requesting advice concerning the bridge and crossing for the ALNMBIT. You could have done this by memorandum with a copy to me.

I agree with your comments on the report but would prefer an approach where you indicate specifically what action you have or propose taking on matters arising from the report. I want to know more about that is being done with resources at your disposal rather than what might be if certain very scarce staff could be available. The report was late in submission and I would again remind you that it is your responsibility to ensure the report reaches me within two weeks of the completion of the patrol. Any delay should have your comment. It is within your own province to ensure a mail each Thursday direct from Kandrian to Hoskins (Kwalakessi Post Office).

I hope to see much achieved by the patrol scheduled for December. Perhaps Mr. Jerram could work from a base. His practical work may include also the GIMI RAUTO which I am told is readily accessible by motor cycle. What Mr. Jerram will need should be planned and obtained now and be ready for the patrol.

c. The Director
Dept. of District Administration,
KUNEDOU.

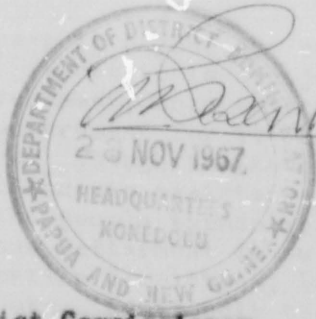
(K.W. DYER)
District Commissioner

17/11/67

Action is in hand on matters raised in the report which is forwarded herewith for your information. Though the putting forward of development proposals should start at the field level the Senior Land Settlement officer for the North Coast area and the District Agricultural Officer flew over the area today and I have arranged for a visit (even a brief one) early in the new year by officers to give further assessment of possibilities. It will be admitted to the District Co-ordinating Committee in this way as I seem to be able to get no response from Kandrian.

An agricultural officer is being posted to Kandrian and is proceeding to Kandrian 22nd November. This was done against the direction of the Regional Agricultural office Rabaul after it had been taken direct to the H.Q. level by the

67-1-2



HOSKINS, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

20th November, 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
KANDRIAN.

KANDRIAN PATROL No.2 of 1967/68

PASSISMANUA CENSUS DIVISION - MR. M.V. JERRAM, P.O.

Thank you for Mr. Jerram's report on his patrol to the PASSISMANUA Census Division and your covering comments.

Granted that there was little, if any, pre-war patrolling of this area and that the first significant patrols were 1945 and 1947 the achievement in 1967 is virtually nothing and compares most unfavourably with other areas within the Territory notably the Highlands Districts where large areas have been brought from an uncontrolled state to progressive Councils within a decade. I completely disagree with Mr. Jerram that "the people.....remain backward only because insufficient funds and staff in all departments have been made available to boost development". (Pa.3 underlining mine). I believe you have the potential within your own staff and funds available to achieve a great deal, even without the immediate service of experts. I agree expert advice is most desirable but much can be achieved without them. Even when you get expert advice I still hold you responsible to get things planned and done within your Sub-District.

Performance at Kandrian remains disappointing and it is no use decrying lack of expertise. Much more can be done. You know your own responsibilities for planning and how plans should be put forward. You know my own views on this and also that I have asked both the Council and yourself how I can help the area. What specific proposals can be put forward? I still await these. I am concerned that not one plan or request (Minor New Works) has come from you. What has been done with the \$1000 allocated towards the extension of the road Mr. Jerram is talking about? Do you want more funds? How much? What do you propose to achieve with these funds? These are questions I have asked before. I have still some funds not allocated. I am anxious to help the less favoured areas which put forward sound well based and useful schemes. Possibly more funds could be sought through District Co-ordinating Committee channels but in all these cases there must be some request and proposal submitted from the area, and surely this is your responsibility as well as mine.

Mr. Jerram has submitted a well written report. Many aspects of village life and conditions are well covered but I would prefer to know more about what is being done, what action was taken on various matters, how the area is going to be helped i.e. dynamic practical matters rather than discussion on what might be. There were no patrol instructions submitted with the report. This is a serious omission. I do not know the emphasis that should have been given to various tasks. If the report was mainly an area survey for Local Government this should have been submitted separately - it still has to be done. Advice on what is required will be available from the Senior Local Government Officer Mr. Muskens when he visits your area. He has already made two visits. Frankly I would have preferred to see more specific action by Mr. Jerram in working with the people mainly on the road, but also seeking

25 24

The past is beyond our control and so is of little concern to us, but for the present it is our job to ensure that these people are educated to Government, both central and local. They have to be educated to Local Government for it is essential that they have a voice in their own affairs. Though the Kandrian Local Government Council could be of little economic assistance it would provide a voice. On the other hand the people themselves are quite able with guidance to do much for their own betterment in such avenues as roads, the operation of Demarcation Committees, Land Tenure Conversion, planting of economic crops, etc. Admittedly they can go only so far, but the point can be reached whereby their own efforts and their own voice in Local Government they can create a demand that will ensure the necessary assistance for their further development.

At the present time this so called "border-line tolerance" and "Passive hostility" shown by many towards the Administration and Local Government is not unexpected but it must be kept in perspective. Such an attitude has a marked impression on the person addressing a gathering but, it must be remembered that 48.2% of the total Passismanua population is unanimously in favour of joining the Kandrian Local Government Council. This together with the people who would not have expressed any opinion at all on the Administration or Local Government would comprise the bulk of the population and so any hostile attitudes expressed would have been from those of a minority group. Not that such a group should be dismissed, far from it, but by a consistent and continuous political education programme these people can be educated to Government. And the ends of such a programme can be best achieved if it is conducted and followed through by the one officer. It is obvious from Mr. Jerram's report that he has a keen and sincere interest in the development and welfare of these people, and so he has been given the task of constantly patrolling the Passismanua Census Division and educating the people to accept all the means available that will lead to their own betterment and development.

The most disconcerting feature of this report is contained in the final paragraph. The officer working in this area must exercise every care not to aggravate this antipathy between the inland and coastal people. It ~~is~~ should be noted that this is not the attitude of the Kandrian Local Government Council, which at the present time represents the people of the coastal area, for it is this Council that has nominated Councillors to accompany patrols to the inland areas to assist the people of these areas. The Council shows no antipathy towards these people but has shown concern and interest for their well-being and development.

Mr. Jerram's claim for camping allowance is attached.


P.O. SULLIVAN
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference... 67-3-3

If calling ask for

Mr. O'SULLIVAN/JFH

Department of District Administration
KANDRIAN.
WEST NEW BRITAIN Office.

OCTOBER
26th, September, 1967. 1967

The Assistant District Commissioner,
District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
HOSKINS.
WEST NEW BRITAIN AREA SURVEY PASSISMANUA-AMENGONG
PATROL REPORT NO. 2 67/68

A. INTRODUCTION

KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1967/68

With such extensive resources as 500 or more square miles of accessible arable land available for economic agriculture within the Passismania Census Division there is a real and immediate need for planning the development of the area.

It is most obvious that there has never been any such planning and it is submitted that the first requirement is a soil survey to determine what crops are most likely to succeed. Some diversification of crops should be aimed at. A thought prompted by the abundance of vine growth in the timbered areas is that some of the exotic crops such as vanilla and pepper may do well here.

Although Ward Development within the framework of the Kandrian Local Government Council could do much to boost development the expert advice and supervision of specialists in agriculture, forestry etc. must be forthcoming on which to ground any such scheme. Again, Land Tenure Conversion which would fit quite smoothly into the scheme of things would prove to be most beneficial because the present system of cash cropping on a communal basis will not allow for the full development of the area, and the people's own very loose land tenure arrangements are, even now, leading to many arguments and the fragmentation of villages and hamlets.

The job of pushing the Kandrian-Akise Road through to the Alimbit River, a distance of some seven and a half miles, is now in hand. This work has been placed in the charge of one who is employed as a D.D.A. Labourer at Kandrian and has had much to do with the construction of this road in the past and to quite a large degree was responsible for the construction of the AKISE Bridge. The road will meet the Alimbit River at LAIAMA.

It is intended to clean and paint the sections of the sixty-five feet steel bridge near LAIAMA Village, in the near future, but before painting the bridge it would be appreciated if an Engineer could inspect the spans and so advise on their condition. While at LAIAMA he could also inspect the proposed bridge site and advise on the suitability or otherwise of this bridge for it would seem that there are differences of opinion even amongst Engineers as to the suitability of this bridge. This matter had dragged on over a number of years and it is now time that an on the spot examination is made of the bridge and the site and an expert opinion given and a decision made. In the event of the bridge not being suitable for this location a use could possibly be found for it on the PAUNG River.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-3-3
If calling ask for
Mr..... MVJ

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
K A N D R I A N

20 th. October 1967

The Assistant District Commissioner,
KANDRIAN.

AREA SURVEY PASSISMANUA-ASENGSENG
PATROL REPORT NO.2 67/68

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The coastal portion of the Passismanua-Asengseng (or west and east Passismanua) is flat, undulating country with a general loam sub-soil and a rich volcanic top-soil. However, there are occasional large protrusions of coral throughout the area with the accompanying coronous sub-soil. The area is covered, in most part, with a reasonably dense growth of secondary bush but there appear to be few stands of large timber which could be of economic importance. (However complete soil and timber surveys have never been conducted in the area by people qualified to accurately assess natural potential.)

Inland portions of the two areas are mountainous and ease of accessibility is marred by the abundant formations of broken limestone and volcanic lava. Gaping holes lead from the ground level to numerous subterranean rivers which flow through limestone caverns at what would appear to be the lower limit of the limestone strata. Here also are scattered stands of large timber and a sparse intermediate growth, mostly of vines and small foliage. There are sections of poorly drained country which, in the wet season, become quagmires. Climate is tropical monsoonal and rainfall is heavy - heavier than in the coastal region which in the wet season records falls of up to 200 inches. Cloud banks form against the Whiteman ranges and discharge unremittingly on the inland regions during the South-East season.

(b) Access to the inland Passismanua and PALAN* villages is limited by the inland topography as well as by the PAUNG, AUM and ANDRU river systems. In the wet season the PAUNG and ANDRU rivers rise rapidly and present obstacles which can only be negotiated at risk to life. Since the PAUNG river divides the KAULONG from the PALAN, which includes the ASENGSENG language group, PALAN villages are cut off from Kandrian station at the height of the wet. At this time the PONGUAL - AKINUM (coastal village) track is still able to be used, but AKINUM is not a sheltered anchorage and takes the full force of the prevailing heavy seas.

The near-coastal Passismanua villages of SEILWA, ALIWO, POMUGU, AURE, ANGELEK, SENEMSI, LAHURING, PAPSA-AIIMI, NAMAKLONGKLONG-AIWO, MAKLONGMERANG and LAIAMA are situated on the flat coastal belt of ground and all except AURE, LAIAMA and PAPSA-AIIMI are connected with Kandrian station by road - from Kandrian to within twenty minutes walk of ANGELEK - and then from ANGELEK by an all weather track capable, apart from restrictions of gradient and bridging, of handling vehicular traffic during the dry.

* LITERALLY 'PALAN' = 'ACROSS THE RIVER'

(b) cont'd.

The natural east and west boundaries of the Passismanua - Asengseng, the Andru and Alimbit rivers, run almost parallel to one another from their sources in the Whiteman ranges to the coast. At the foothills of the ranges the rivers are approximately 16 air miles apart and on the coast, approximately 24 air miles separate their mouths. Kandrian station itself is situated on the coast approximately 5 airmiles ~~from~~ South-East of the mouth of the Alimbit river. The total area of the census division is approximately 2200 square miles. Half of this area is arable and access could be gained to it without the need to perform any engineering 'miracles', but the Rain God would have to be appeased.

(c) (i) Pre-war contact:-

Very few patrols are recorded in this area prewar. There seems to have been no contact at all at this time with any village to the north of AU.

Three native constables were murdered just prior to the war in the vicinity of MOI'IA village in the ASENGSENG.

(ii) Post-war contact:-

Patrolling began again in 1945 when Mr. C. Cavaliere (P.O.) conducted a patrol encompassing most of the villages, with the exception of WAMILO and SANKIAP. At this time villages further inland than SANKIAP were unknown.

The next patrol to the area seems to have been conducted by Mr. S.M. Foley in 1947 from GASMATA Sub-District HQ. This patrol only penetrated as far inland as AU.

In 1948 Mr. A.L. Robinson (I believe a prewar member of DNA) of Ringring plantation was murdered near ARHI village in the Passismanua by the natives of this area. Since ARHI is only 2½ hours walk from AU, it would seem that the natives involved in this incident must have seen members of the Government patrols visiting AU. One of the ringleaders had actually worked for Robinson at an earlier date. Mr. Robinson was recruiting in the area at the time of his death but apparently he had recruited previously in the same area.

Three temporary Police Posts were then to have been setup in the area in an attempt to consolidate the people and bring them under more positive Government influence. However, no record can be found that these posts ever eventuated.

In November 1958 the Dr. T.E. Gilliard expedition made a zoological survey of the inland MIU, MIMUL and Whiteman range areas, climbing the central range and camping at a height of 7,030 feet to enable them to do sub-tropical studies of all that moved without first wrapping itself in a blanket.

In July 1962, Drs Chowning and Goodale, Assistant Professor and Chairman of Anthropology Columbia University and Lecturer in Anthropology University of Pennsylvania respectively visited the Passismanua-Asengseng on field study grants. Dr. Chowning operated from DULAGOR village in the Asengseng language group whilst Dr. Goodale was

A (c) continued.

Based at the village of UMBI amongst KAULONG speakers. Their activities consisted of studying and learning the local dialect and in surveying and evaluating the usefulness of the area for future field projects in the following year.

Both anthropologists were in the Passismanua-Asengseng during 1963, and then Dr. Chowning returned for six months or so in 1965. Dr. Jane Goodale has just returned for her second visit. She arrived in Kandrian during September and intends staying up to a year, if this proves necessary, probably at ANGLEK village.

There are no cults operative in the Passismanua-Asengseng.

During the period Dec. 1948 to the end of 1959 there were 20 patrols conducted in the Passismanua-Asengseng, a total of 443 field days. During the period March 1960 to the beginning of the present patrol 16 patrols have been conducted, a total of 384 field days. Certainly, these totals look impressive but when days spent walking, Public holidays and days spent on road maintenance patrols are deducted from the total, the people in the inland villages would have had no more than the annual census patrol visit them. Admittedly rain presents a problem not easily overcome but more patrols should be programmed for the area over the dry period, October to March.

The people of Passismanua-Asengseng remain backward only because insufficient funds and staff in all departments have been made available to boost development. It would appear that there is not even a firm plan for any future development of the area apart from giving the job of development to the council - a policy which is obviously sound when there has been an economic groundwork laid but where this groundwork has not been laid, a policy which could well strangle the council.

(B) POPULATION -DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Village population register forms attached as appendix 1.

Neo-natal mortality rate attached as appendix 2.

(b) See appendix 3 for list of roads and tracks.

See appendix 4 for map showing roads, tracks and walking times.

(c) 28% of the total male adult population are labourers within and outside the District. In 1965 31% of the total male population were labourers inside and outside the District. In 1962 the absentee labourers represented 45% of the total available work force. Mr. Goodger's suggestion (paragraph 3 file 60-1-1 of the 7th March 1962 - Labour Situation Passismanua-Asengseng to Assistant District Officer Kandrian) has obviously had beneficial effects in reducing the outward flow of labour. Plantations favoured over the years have remained PUTPUT, TAVAKUNDUM, VOLUPAI, SUNDOWN (Manus), TOBERA and Mr. J Allan's ABLINGI plantation. The Navy at LOMBRUM is also favoured as it gives terms of employment on a yearly basis only. ABLINGI plantation employs only casual labour.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There are two distinct component social groups, the KAULONG and the PALAN. The group divisions is based on language differences and is further defined by natural boundaries.

(b) Operational unit is the extended family but this can be extended to include the sub-clan. * 1

(c) The ALIMBIT and ANDRU river systems are natural boundaries for language blocks. To the west of the ALIMBIT river is the GIMI language group. Between the ALIMBIT and the ANDRU are mainly KAUL (KAULONG) speakers. ASENGSENG speakers are to the east of the ANDRU river. However, these boundaries are, of course, permeable and some PALAN group people speak ASENGSENG whilst some KAUL people speak the MIU (GIMI) language. Villages near the natural boundaries are mostly bilingual. ARHI and NUMBI villages, though more or less in central Passismanua, are bilingual in MIU and KAUL as both villages are in a state of flux and have MIU immigrants. The PALAN villages of SEIGIT, IOMBON, DULAGOR and UTKIHU and AMA-ASEUK are ASENGSENG speakers and apparently originally came from the country to the east of the ANDRU river. (A section of SEIGIT under the leadership of the Luluai of SEIGIT still remains to the east of the ANDRU at MALAPUL. A section of ASEUK village, before it united with AMA village, remained at AMANENG also to the east of the ANDRU river.)

(d) & (e) Whilst the PAUNG river is not a definite language barrier, it is a social barrier. The reason that this is so is not clear to the writer, but ~~perhaps~~ this river is a sort of 'no man's land' between GIMI and ASENGSENG speakers. There appears to be very little contact between PALAN and KAULONG villages, except when the PALAN villagers visit Kandrian. Affiliation through marriage between people of the two areas is rare. However there appears to be no friction present between ~~these~~ PALAN and KAULONG villagers and there is no reason why the two groups cannot eventually become a unit. Marriage ties exist between KAULONG villages and GIMI people but both groups remain separate entities.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) There are no men who possess leadership qualities everyone appreciates.* Leadership is virtually restricted to the individual village and in most cases the traditional leader is, in fact, the Government appointed Luluai. It would be pointless attempting to decide whether one village official had a greater influence in his village than the next, and recommending him on this basis.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The traditional pattern of leadership is not altered. There are strong traditional ties and educational qualifications are not sufficient entitlement for a young man (or any other man) to assume the responsibilities of leadership. A number of men from the area are at present in the PIR and the POLICE but villagers were adamant that these men would be shown no privileges (after their money has dwindled away) if they return to their villages.

*1

For further notes on this please see Appendix 5.

*2 THE EXCEPTION TO THIS STATEMENT IS 4/L SOLOMON OF KAREKDEK WHOSE INFLUENCE EXTENDS TO ALL PALAN VILLAGES.

(E) LAND TENURE & USE

(a) Mr. D.N. Ashton ADO Kandrian's attachment to his Comments on Patrol Report Kan 5-55/56, Kandrian file PR. Kandr. 5-55/56, states:- 'Some Notes On the Kinship System and Social Structure of the Passismanua Gasmata Sub-District, New Britain' -(Page 2. of these notes is relevant).....'Among the Passismanua there exists a form of kinship grouping known as the endit. The endit which is not an exogamous group is but a lineage, both patrilineal and matrilineal; a person having claims to the endit of both his or her father and mother!.....'It would appear that the chief functional importance of the endit is in the provision of a sanction for the ownership of land through the association of certain stones or other inanimate objects on the traditional property of the members of the endit. There is however a tendency for land ownership to become diffuse owing to the multilateral nature of the endit and inheritance rights. This is partly counteracted however, by the effects of cross-cousin marriage and by the individual loss of interest in land brought about through the absence from the area concerned of the individual, either through marriage or some other reason. Over a period of time, failure to keep in touch with one's land tends to weaken one's claim or rights to that land, and conversely by native opinion the continued use of the land over a considerable period establishes a better claim than through an obscure relationship with former generations of land owners. Under the endit, women of course inherit land from their forebears equally with men. The absence of a woman from her land through patrilocal marriage or other causes, while it does not weaken her claim to the land does not, in fact, prevent her from demanding and receiving food from the cultivators of her land should she return to her village.'.....

The above explanation of land tenure and inheritance could not be further clarified unless by an anthropologist.

(b) No individuals hold land on lease from either the Administration or the Crown.

Although the people do not fully understand the implications and meaning of Tenure Conversion, I do not feel that they would regard such a scheme unfavourably. Although the people undoubtedly possess a system of land tenure and inheritance either closely approximating or identical to that described above, whole villages and at times sections of villages encroach on the ground of others from other villages or from their own village. Even at this stage (when there is diminutive planting of cash crops in all villages) arguments over ground ownership are causing harmful fragmenting of villages and hamlets. A firm settlement of land disputes before they arise or before they become issues of time consuming importance must eventually be well received by the people.

(c) All cash cropping is on a communal basis. Group effort is confined to group land.

(F) LITERACY

(a) List of schools, standards taught, number of students in each standard and other relevant information please refer Appendix 6.

(b) Number of adults literate in the vernacular, lingua franca or english please refer Appendix 7.

(c) There are no young men or women with higher educational qualifications.

(d) There are no students studying away from the area, either in Australia or the Territory.

(e) There are eight radio sets in the area and of these only two are owned by the people themselves (both at ANGELEK village). The remaining six sets are at schools (LAPALAM, SANKIAP, LAIAMA, LAHURING) and at Aid Posts (MAKLONGMERANG) - the Mission teacher at LAHURING has his own set as well as a Government issued set and the Mission teacher at LAIAMA has a personal set. The remaining three sets are the property of D.I.E.S.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) (i) Housing: In all villages and hamlets the majority of dwellings are of similar design and all are suited to the extremes of the local climate - cold nights, heavy rainfall and hot days. These conditions necessitate the construction of houses with walls planked to ground level (so that draughts are reduced to a minimum) and with a living room floor of terra firma (which reduces fire risk from fires used for cooking and comfort during the night). A water proof roof must be used and because this is generally made from either cane leaf or kunai grass, it must be of steep pitch to ~~ensure~~ ~~that~~ ~~water~~ ~~will~~ ~~run~~ ~~off~~ ~~quickly~~. The steep pitch of the roof serves two further functions; the deep prism of air between head level and the apex of the roof serves as insulation against the heat of the day and ensures that smoke from the fires rises as far above head level as possible before it funnels out triangular holes at the tops of the gables. Some houses have a design which does not follow the norm. These have floors of 'SITIK MASIS' plank above ground level in the sleeping section, which occupies a little over half the length of the house, and the sleeping section is connected to the remaining 'earth floor' portion of the house by a small ladder. Around the walls of the bottom level are long nipa palm benches where the occupants of the house sit talking and smoking. ~~and~~ Centrally placed in this room is the cooking fire. In very few cases indeed (except in village rest houses) is nipa palm used in house construction. Beds in all cases were constructed above floor or ground level and consisted of twenty or more young saplings thrown loose onto supporting beams at the head and the foot of the bed.

(ii) SANITATION:

The following villages are along way (over half an hour's walk) from a natural water source:- ADUAP, ANGAU, ASAIHI, SILOP, SEIGIT, WAMILO, AKIULI, LAKUNGKUNG, TINHANG, SIMIMLA, AU, MAUM, AKA, LAPALAM, AURE, HAKHAK, LAHURING. PHD has erected a two thousand gallon tank at AU (at the Mission) and two two thousand gallon tanks at the mission school at LAHURING. At present the tank at AU is used by villagers from LAKUNGKUNG TINHANG, SIMIMLA and MAUM. Unfortunately PHD has never

(3) (a) (iv) continued.
(C) (a) (ii) Sanitation continued.

completed one of the two tanks at LAHURING. Both tanks are in position on a concrete foundation but there is only guttering on one side of the roof of the Church and downpiping from this guttering feeds water into only one of the tanks. The guttering and downpiping required to complete the job has been left on the site for almost two years but it has been stored under cover and is in good condition. The tanks are all of galvanised iron and cannot be expected to last very long.

At LAPALAM PHD has constructed a 2000 gallon ~~concrete~~ concrete tank. This tank serves the Mission school but is a long way from the Aid Post. Although Mr. ADC STEVEN has written in the village book for LAPALAM that the Aid Post definitely requires a separate water tank of its own and that he would see what he could do to organise one, a tank has never materialised.

Houses generally are barely sanitary. There are few pigs in villages as these are usually tended at some distance from the village at a garden house by one of the older villagers who has been delegated the job of swineherd.

(iii) Clothes:

Women almost universally wear the traditional cane leaf in beaten strands fore and aft. Often strands of the dress are dyed blue and red. Traditionally red ochre and the sap of a tree vine were used to obtain these colours but now the dyes usually come from the Chinese store at Kandrian. In two villages visited, notably MOI'IA, the women were attired (at census time at least) in motherhubbards and loincloths but these clothes were a present to the entire village from a villager member of the RPNGC. Other clothes filter into various villages from the large percentage of absentee villagers working outside the district on plantations. Men's shorts almost invariably come from Manus and are RAN issue.

The older men are rarely seen without their beaten bark loincloths (MALU), although it appeared that all but the very old were too modest to wear the bark loincloth without first taking the precaution of fixing trousers underneath. The old men too are not fully clothed without their twin curved pig tusks (IARONG) which are fastened at their cusp and curve outward like a fleur-de-lis. In the not too distant past these tusks were used in fights (they were gripped in the teeth and splayed out on either side of the ~~nose~~) in order to terrify the adversary (-and they must have been almost as effective as the Scots find the bagpipes). Usually the older men also drape strings of dogs teeth, separated in sections by cassowary bone, about their bark loincloths and some men display the wisdom teeth of their fathers as the central fixture in a necklace of dog fangs.

(iv) European artifacts:

Gradually the people are obtaining useful European goods. Most families boast possession of an axe and a bush knife and some householders own (their own) mattocks. Very few families own tin cooking pots or saucepans or luxuries like the \$1.00 hurricane lamp (& kerosene) available at the Chinese store at Kandrian. Since taro is the staple diet of the people, and since this is cooked in the coals of the fire, the need for saucepans for cooking is eliminated unless the people wish to enjoy the luxury of taro leaf soup. Water is carried, in a number

/chin

(G) (a) (iv) continued.

of villages in the spherical glass balloons (used by the Japanese fishermen operating off the New Britain coast as net floats) which are washed up in great numbers along the coast.

(b) The staple diet is TARO and this is bolstered in the appropriate seasons with wild yams, nipa palm, fresh water crayfish, sweet potato, pineapples, pawpaws; SOLOMON (a bark which is washed, beaten and baked in the sun and tastes like the galip nut), GALIP nut, TAPIOK, but none of these latter foods substitute for TARO unless substitution is unavoidable (when there is a TARO famine). No introduced food crops are included in the area (though in the past these have been tried but have failed primarily, I would imagine, because there has never been an agricultural extension staff based at Kandrian capable of fulfilling its commitments). A negligible quantity of canned foodstuffs are purchased.

(c) There are no community centres in the area.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) CATHOLIC MISSION ADHERENTS: Villages of ANGELEK, SEILWA, ALIWC, POMUGU, MIHAK, HAKHAK, SENEMSI, AURE, LAPALAM, LAHURING, PPSA-AIIMI, LAKUNGEUNG, NAMAKLONGKLONG-AIWO, TINHANG, AU, SIMIMLA, MAUM, UTKUMBU, UTKIHU, SEIGIT, DULAGOR, ASAIHI, WAMILO, SANKIAP, IOMBON, HULEM, ASIAM, POMALAL, KAREKDEK, PONGUAL, MOIIA, GISAMOLO, SANKIAP, MAKLONGMERANG.

ANGICAN MISSION ADHERENTS: Villages of ARHI, UMBI, LAIAMA, ADUAP, ANGAU. (The villages of UMBI, ADUAP, ANGAU and LAIAMA also contain numerous agnostics).

There is no discernable tension between mission groups. The Anglican Mission seems to have drawn the villages furthest removed from 'the beaten track'.

(b) There are Catholic Mission Churches at LAHURING, AU, LAPALAM, UTKIHU, ANGELEK, SANKIAP, ASAIHI, KAREKDEK.

Anglican Mission Churches at LAIAMA, UMBI, ARHI.

Staff is listed under Appendix 6.

(c) General attitude of the population to Missions is one of tolerance. The Catholic Mission is by far the more influential. There is no doubt whatever that the missions are performing a useful service to the people (even if the individual Missions are not aware of this). They are acting as a unifying ~~factor~~ and stabilising factor ~~in~~ amongst villages in a continuous state of flux.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(a) No plantations, factories or commercial establishments are in existence in the area surveyed.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Not applicable.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads: See Appendices 4 & 5.

The road from Kandrian connecting villages as far as the Alimbit river, as mentioned previously in section A (b) of this report, is negotiable by vehicle from the station almost as far as ANGELEK village. From Kandrian to the extreme of this road is one hour's drive by Land Rover, but unfortunately after heavy rain the road is slippery and gradients are too steep for any form of vehicle. At the present time the station tractor is out of order and it has not been possible to stockpile coronous along the road for surfacing, as is suggested soundly in paragraph 6 of the District Commissioner's 67-1-2 of the 11th. January 1967. It appears that maintenance of station vehicles, as well as most other things, has been put aside for more important matters. Paragraph 7 of the District Commissioner's same letter refers: 'If on the other hand the road can be put in by the people themselves with some assistance with minor bridges, culverts, surfacing etc., this is a different proposition (than the likelihood of being allocated sufficient funds to complete the road properly, in the minimum of time and taking into account the consequent reduction of necessary patrolling programs by this Department) and much more likely to become a practical reality.' This statement is obviously sound providing the people will receive some form of economic assistance once the road has been constructed. But no economic assistance seems to have been planned. The road would be constructed because the people would be willing, but not eager in the circumstances, to perform any 'self help' project. However, it does not call for an impossible stretch of the imagination to see the completed road only being used from Kandrian in order to give routine Passismanua patrols (see section A (c) paragraph 3, page 3 of this report) a bit of a 'head start'.

The length of the road from ANGELEK to MAKLONGMERANG is approximately 7½ miles. In this distance there are two portions of steep gradient which could present problems (one of these stretches is negotiated immediately after departing ANGELEK. The second is negotiated immediately preceding MAKLONGMERANG) and two culverts (one of these between ANGELEK and SENEMSI and one immediately following SENEMSI). However, the obvious route for the road does not pass through MAKLONGMERANG but through LAIAMA. This rerouting (1) eliminates the second difficult gradient mentioned and ensures that the road is level most of the way to the banks of the ALIMBIT river (2) brings the road out at an apparently (the writer did not go to the ALIMBIT river from LAIAMA) feasible site for eventual bridging of this river and (3) would add an extra mile to the length of the road. At this stage it is pertinent to examine the possibility of bridging the ALIMBIT river.

* The bracketed section is the writer's addition

(J) (a) continued.

Refer Mr. CPO C.T. Campbell's patrol report KAN 10-59/60 pages 8 & 9 (and accompanying sketch map showing formation of the banks of the ALIMBIT river at the proposed bridge site) of 25th June 1960. This report gives future proposals for extension of the Kandrian road. In addition to work on ~~Refer~~ the Kandrian - Alimbit river section of the road the following stages are proposed in order of importance:

1. The construction of a bridge over the Alimbit river
2. Continuation of the road through to URIN on the ARAWA side of the Rauto census division, thus opening up the Gimi and Rauto divisions. 'The building of this road would not present great difficulties as the land is mostly undulating where the road is sited at present and the density of population - plus the willingness of the people to cooperate in the work - means that the Administration would have no costs other than the bridge work, the provision of tools and the time of one officer to supervise the work.'
3. Continuation of the road from LAIAMA to POMUGU via ANGAU and LAPALAM
4. Construction of the loop from AKA to ALIWO via HAKHAK.

Page 9 of this report goes on to discuss the method of construction of a suitable bridge for the crossing and also estimates the cost of this bridge 'the bridge would not cost in excess of £1500.'

Reference Mr. ADO G. Fleay's remarks on the above patrol (Kandrian file 1/R KAN 10 60/61 of 3rd. August 1960) page 2 paragraphs 2 & 3.....'If I can be given £2000 this financial year and funds in successive years, work will proceed at a reasonable rate and the interest and enthusiasm of the people now so apparent, will be maintained. With £2000 this year I will be able to reach the Alimbit river - tools now being employed on this section will then be transferred to the LAIAMA - LAPALAM section. Work beyond this stage will depend upon the decision regarding the ALIMBIT bridge. The site finally selected by Mr. Campbell is undoubtedly the best available and, to my layman's mind, provides a comparatively simple crossing.

Could Mr. Campbell's remarks and his sketch of the cross section of the river be submitted to the Regional Works Manager for his comments please?'.....

Reference Mr. F.P.Kaad DO New Britain's remarks on the above submissions (District Office file No. 67-4-1 of 22nd August 1960) page 1 para. 8 'The location of a bridge site over the ALIMBIT river is a major breakthrough and your plans for road extension to the PULIE can now be implemented. The Regional Works Manager is sending you a 65 foot span steel bridge for this project, which will be supervised by a European road overseer. The bridge will carry 8 tons and is now being trial assembled in RABAU prior to dismantling and shipping. I can make no promises but I am confident that you will obtain the £2000 you require this financial year; in fact I hope it will be substantially more.'

(J) (a) continued.

Since the above correspondence copious letters have passed between RABAUL and KANDRIAN but the fact remains that the 65 foot span steel bridge mentioned is still in pieces at LAIAMA village near the bank of the ALIMBIT river. Naturally the bridge has deteriorated in condition over the years, as it has been stacked in the centre of the village and not covered. The bridge is made up of some 16 sections and all of these require some rapid treatment so that any further corrosion is arrested. A bundle of tie plates is still stacked neatly beside the framework, and bolts necessary for erection are being kept in the Aid Post at MAKLONGMERANG.

Mr. ADC Steven has noted in the LAIAMA village book that in his opinion the bridge is not sufficiently long to span the ALIMBIT river but obviously the site and the bridge should be inspected by an engineer before any thought is given to employing yet another labour line and carrying the sections somewhere else.

There is no detailed assembly plan for the bridge at Kandrian.

Since an excellent timber bridge has recently been constructed by Mr. PO Parker across the major obstacle, the AKSE river, in the KANDRIAN - ALIMBIT river section of the proposed KANDRIAN - PULIE river road, there is no reason why road construction cannot be completed as far as the ALIMBIT.

A foot bridge could well be installed across the PAUNG river between UTKUMBU and ASAIHI. At present ASAIHI and UTKUMBU villagers are maintaining a makeshift timber bridge across this dangerous flow. The PAUNG river, a tribal boundary between east and west Passismanua, runs in a narrow channelled volcanic lava bed (at the present crossing site) at the base of a six hundred foot deep gorge. After heavy rain the river becomes a boiling torrent and rises rapidly until it overflows the narrow central channel (taking the shanty bridge with it). The normal rate of flow of the river through the channel would be in the vicinity of 30 knots as the channel (approximately 30 feet wide) acts as a funnel. Obviously the river is impassable after heavy rain. Before deciding on the type of bridge that could be used, it would be necessary to determine the flood level of the river but I would imagine that reinforced concrete buttresses, placed as close to the edge walls at the base of the gorge as possible (some 80 feet apart), each possibly no more than ten feet high would survive the King tide and support either a timber or steel superstructure.

Eventually there will have to be an access road from Kandrian into the east Passismanua. Providing that first a road is constructed from LAIAMA through ADUAP, ANGAU, GISAMOLO, LAKUNGKUNG, SIMIMLA, TINHANG, AU, MAUM, AKA (and thence to LAPALAM), there would be only three difficult obstacles confronting the road builder between AKA and AMOIIA or POMALAL. These are: 1. the section of road between AKA and UTKUMBU (blasting and culverts required) 2. the PAUNG river bridge (any vehicular crossing of the PAUNG would be expensive as the lips of the gorge are as far apart as the gorge is deep) and 3. the section of road from ASAIHI to either AMOIIA or POMALAL (blasting and one bridge required).

(J) (a) continued.

From either Pomalal or Amoiia it would be a simple matter to construct a road that encompassed villages of Pomalal, Amoiia, Karekdek, Asiam and Pongual as the countryside is flat. Pomalal is the central village in the eastern sector of Passismanua and the people are the most cooperative in the entire Passismanua.

(b) No wharf sites are suitable or readily accessible.

(c) There are no airstrips in the area surveyed and there is no need at the present for an airstrip.

(K) TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS

ANGELEK: 1 driver & 1 mechanic (PIR)
SENEMSI: 1 driver
ASAIHI: 1 driver

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

In the past the people of Passismanua - Asengseng have been, developmentally speaking at least, ignored. Routine patrols have been conducted throughout the area but a routine patrol can achieve very little but maintain the status quo. There is negligible economic activity and very little (if anything at all) is known by the majority of people of the machinery of their Government. With these people, as with most, action speaks louder than words. Entry into the Kandrian Local Government Council would help all the people in the political sense (if it did not strangle the Council) - they would have an opportunity to observe and use the machinery of their Council and their Government, but the Council would be hamstrung through complete lack of finance when it came time to give the people real economic assistance. Economic assistance would be required before anything else.

The people are proud and regard themselves as being self-sufficient. It would be a mistake for the Council merely to operate in the area to the limit of its subsidised programmes - the maximum it would be capable of doing at present. What is required primarily, in the writer's opinion, is the establishment of a sound economic foundation on which could be built a solid Administration cooperation with the people. This foundation could only be properly laid in the KAULONG (NB30) and ASENGSENG (NB32) Adjudication areas by preparation of a Demarcation plan for the areas and going ahead with Tenure Conversion where this was required. The Council could then foreseeably give assistance to individual title holders with the backing and cooperation of the Department of Agriculture. Tentatively, a list of persons considered capable of representing their individual village ground in a Land Demarcation Committee is appended to this report (Appendix 9).

(L) continued.

The people are fragmented. The majority of villages are in a state of continuous flux. Single villages are still disputing ownership of ground amongst individuals in the village itself and between villages in their vicinity. Feelings run high and villages, tiny as they were previously, splinter still further into argumentative factions. Village officials of one village, LAKUNGKUNG, were at odds over land ownership and approached the patrol to ask whether the TULTUL could set up a village ~~in~~ separate from that of the LULUAI on traditional ground. A similar request was received from the village officials of HULEM. The splitting of villages was discouraged and no new village entities should be tolerated. Trouble over land ownership still stems in part from the Robinson murder near ARHI when villages and scattered individuals left their traditional ground in a hurry and camped, without thought of eventual repercussions, on the ground of others.

/passive Villagers attitudes to the Administration are of tolerance, 'border line' tolerance, and in some cases of ~~open~~ hostility. Whilst being told of the functions and purposes of Local Government, the KAULONG villagers sat staring with glazed expressions or, where this was not considered sufficiently effective, with lowered heads. Individual reactions could have been interpreted as conveying something deeper than mere disinterest. These reactions extended further - especially in the villages of ANGAU and UMBI to marked lack of cooperation in answering questions and discussing problems of a simple routine nature. 'Give us any trouble and we will disappear into the bush' seemed to be the attitude in these two villages.

Villagers everywhere showed a remarkable ignorance of Pidgin English and in a majority of cases this was obvious pretence. In all villages a police interpreter was used to relay the main points of the conversation after it had been conducted in Pidgin and it was the interpreter's opinion that sufficient of the villagers were conversant in Pidgin English to enable them to understand the gist of what was being said without interpretation.

It came to the attention of the patrol that at least three people, the aged ex LULUAI of ARHI, LEHWO, the LULUAI of TINHANG, PELPO, and the brother of the TULTUL of TINHANG were all disseminating anti-council propaganda. The ex catechist of ANGELEK (a Tolai) is supposed to have begun anti council thoughts by telling the old story of heavy Gazelle Peninsular Council tax rates. However, only one villager (the TULTUL of AIWO) was aware in advance that the present patrol would be discussing Councils and their functions and it is reasonable to assume that he has something to do with the general attitude.

The patrol suffered a serious disability because of its size - an average of 45 carriers had to be used between villages. In order to make up the numbers, some villagers had to remain with the patrol for several days and (until it was realised) these men were sometimes the hard core of anti-council sentiment. There was active lobbying and much talking late into the night in the men's houses of the villages which professed that they were not yet ready for councils - but to little

(L) continued.

apparent advantage. Where sentiments were openly expressed they were that villages wished to wait until their communal crops matured before even considering entry to the Council. In vain, in a number of cases, it was explained that the primary purpose of the Council was to give the people a political education and an idea of the machinery of Government. An attempt was made to not simply give a continuous monologue on councils but to bring in to the discussion topics of local interest in order to stimulate discussion amongst the group. The people were told to try to make their own decisions as individuals.

No persons from the area have been away to Local Government or Cooperative Conferences, or as observers to the Legislative Council, or as representatives to the South Pacific Commission or to Australia.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) For a list of economic trees see Appendix 10.

(b) Although Agriculture records (App.10) indicate that there are totals of 3757 mature coffee trees and 1667 mature coconut trees, production from these trees is negligible. DASF is the sole buyer for produce from this area and records indicate that only 6lb of Robusta coffee has been purchased. There are no records of any copra sales/purchases.

(c) Approximate total production for copra should be 162 cwt, valued at \$321 (70 trees per acre, yield of 3 cwt per acre and \$90 per ton). It is estimated that the coffee yield should bring in the vicinity of \$1000.

(d) Passismanua villages proximate to the station sell garden produce (TARO, CUCUMBER, PINEAPPLE, PAWPAW, and occasionally cabbage and pumpkin) to station personnel at the Kandrian market. The market is open once per week. Profit from sales for the Passismanua people would not exceed \$2.00 per week.

(e) Cash earnings from inside and outside the district amount to approximately \$9,043 over the year. (this figure has been arrived at from the following: \$7,400-- deferred wages of all casual and contract/agreement workers; \$595 labourers' wages received in bridge building; \$1048 received by labourers employed in road maintenance)

(f) Cooperatives do not function in the area.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs.

(h) Commonwealth Savings accounts:

ANGELEK village	2	accounts	\$23.59	
SEILWA	"	6	"	\$230.60
AURE	"	2	"	\$50.00
			<hr/>	
			\$304.19	

(i) The Passismanua and Asungong

(M) continued.

(i) The people of Passismanua-Asengseng have always enjoyed a 'blanket' tax exemption.

(j) The average per capita income would be approximately \$9.00 per year per male adult from the above information but this figure is not evenly realistic. Firstly, a large proportion of the income is shared amongst only 28% of the total male adult population (those employed on either a casual or agreement basis) and secondly a substantial quota of trading is dependant on gold-lipped shell currency. It would appear impossible to assess the quantity and value of shell currency in the area. From perusal of the census statistics Appendix 1, it is apparent that labour has been recruited more or less evenly from villages.

(k) Marketing facilities can be assessed from the information supplied under headings (B), (I) and (J).

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) Some 500 square miles of arable ground are available for increased plantings of permanent tree crops.

(b) Market gardening could be substantially increased. There are approximately 200 people living permanently or semi-permanently on the station at the present time and although some of these have their own gardens a regular supply of vegetables ~~and~~ would find a ready market.

(c) Wage earnings throughout the area could not be increased. The percentage of absentee labour is high and any further drain on labour would be critical.

(d) In the opinion of this officer cocoa should be introduced into the area as soon as possible. The village officials at LAPALAM, MAUM, UTKIHU villages approached the patrol and asked for cocoa seedlings. These men stated that they had to wait far too long for their initial coffee yield and that they thought that cocoa was a far better economic proposition. They added that if some disease damaged their coffee crop their entire effort would have been wasted and that they would much prefer to tend two plantations (they intend to interplant coconuts with cocoa) than one and avert possible disaster.

It is necessary to first concentrate on cash cropping of coconuts, coffee and cocoa before any further industry could be considered. However, as has previously been suggested by Mr.C.Fleay ADO, it may be possible to grow hemp in inland villages and this industry should not escape considerations for bettering the economy of the area in the future.

(e) The Passismanua-Asengseng people are not afraid of hard work and being inland people depend to a great extent on their ability to labour under difficulty. The goal of their labours would need to be clearly defined but once this was done the people would pursue development with enthusiasm.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

This section has already been adequately covered in section (L) of this report. It may, however, be of interest to examine the following statistical data gathered during the patrol.

Villages which decided unanimously to become members of the Kandrian Local Government Council were ANGELEK, ASAIHI, WAMILO, ASIAM, HULEM, SEIGIT, DULAGOR, UTKIHU, AMA-ASEUK, POMALAL, MOI'IA, KARKEKDEK, and PONGUAL. Doubtful villages were LAPALAM, AKA, IOMBON, SANKIAP, POMUGU, ALIWO, and PAPSA-AIIMI. These villages represent 48.2% of the total Passismanua-Asengseng ~~villages~~ population.

It should be added that the patrol was accompanied by Councillor TOMI of ABLINGI. Councillor TOMI was appointed by the Kandrian Local Government Council to assist the patrol with Local Government Council talks. Councillor TOMI proved a sound man and certainly went down well with the people generally. In all villages he was given the task of presenting the introductory talk on Councils and their functions and later made himself available to answer any questions which arose. He spoke clearly and concisely and gave the people the opinion that a councillor was a man who had convictions and was not afraid to express them freely. This was undoubtedly a boost to the status of the Kandrian Local Government Councils. The Kandrian Local Government Council should be commended for their wise selection of Councillor and for their assistance on this patrol.

In section L of this report it has been omitted that there seems to be a marked antipathy between inland and coastal peoples on the subject of councils at least. It is assumed by the inland people that the coastal people are conversant with the machinery of Government and therefore have an advantage over the inland people. The inland people do not wish to enter into the council at Kandrian feeling that they are only 'second best'.

M. Jerram
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 2

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE

Name of woman	live birth	still birth	died within 1 month
WASEL/KUSLI of POMALAL		1	

APPENDIX 5

As has been stated in section (E) (a) (page 5) of this report, there exists a form of kinship grouping in the Passismanua known as the endit. Where this group is exogamous as in some of the near coastal groups (eg PAPSA) which appear to have definite marriage ties with the MIU area, the endit would seem not to exist. In these cases the kinship grouping seems to be the clan. The confusion arises (in the writer's mind) because it is possible for patrilineal and matrilineal clan groups to coexist in the same community and the lineage is both patrilineal and matrilineal.

In all villages it was only the old men who seemed to be conversant with the names of their ancestors. The earliest known ancestor without exception had a fictional origin then generations of descendants seemed to have been forgotten until the grandfather is named (of the present generation).

21. ASAINI to WAKALAI
22. WAKALAI to BARIYAP
23. BARIYAP to AKIULI
24. AKIULI to HULEN
25. HULEN to IGBON
26. IGBON to UMBI
27. UMBI to IGBON via BIROP (nearlet of MIU)
28. IGBON to DULAGOR
29. DULAGOR to SEIGIT
30. SEIGIT to UTKING
31. UTKING to KALAYUL (nearlet)
32. KALAYUL to UTKING
33. UTKING to AMA-ASEUK
34. AMA-ASEUK to AMANENG (nearlet)
35. AMANENG to POMALAL
36. POMALAL to ASIAN
37. ASIAN to BAKKAP
38. BAKKAP to ANGI'IA
39. ANGI'IA to KARKEDAK
40. KARKEDAK to PONGUAL
41. PONGUAL to AKINUN (coastal)
42. AKINUN to MIHAK
43. MIHAK to LAPALAK
44. LAPALAK to HAKKAK
45. HAKKAK to AURE
46. AURE to PONGU (track branches via AKIULI BIROP area)
47. PONGU/KAYORIAS

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APPENDIX 3

ROADS AND BRIDLE PATHS PASSISMANUA-ASENGSENG

(i) Roads negotiable by vehicle but impassable after heavy rain:

KANDRIAN, SEILWA, ALIWO, POMUGU, to within 20 mins walk of ANGELEK

(ii) Track of vehicular proportions but limited by gradients and lack of stream crossings:

ANGELEK, SENEMSI, LAHURING, NAMAKLONGKLONG, AIWO LAIAMA.

(iii) Separate foot tracks:

1. LAHURING to PAPSA-AIIMI
2. NAMAKLONGKLONG / LAIAMA turn-off to MAKLONGMERANG
3. LAIAMA to ADUAP
4. ADUAP to ANGAU
5. ANGAU to GISAMOLO
6. GISAMOLO to LAKUNGKUNG
7. LAKUNGKUNG to SIMIMLA
8. LAKUNGKUNG to NAMAKLONGKLONG-AIWO
9. SIMIMLA to TINHANG
10. TINHANG to AU
11. AU to MAUM
12. MAUM to ARHI
13. ARHI to UMBI
14. MAUM to AKA
15. AKA to LAPALAM
16. LAPALAM to ANGELEK
17. LAPALAM to UTKUMBU
18. UTKUMBU to ASAIHI
19. ASAIHI to WAMILO
20. ASAIHI to AMOI'IA
21. ASAIHI to POMALAL
22. WAMILO to SANKIAP
23. SANKIAP to AKIULI
24. AKIULI to HULEM
25. HULEM to IOMBON
26. HULEM to UMBI
27. UMBI to IOMBON via SILOP (hamlet of HULEM)
28. IOMBON to DULAGOR
29. DULAGOR to SEIGIT
30. SEIGIT to UTKIHU
31. SEIGIT to MALAPUL (hamlet)
32. DULAGOR to UTKIHU
33. UTKIHU TO AMA-ASEUK
34. AMA-ASEUK to AMANENG (hamlet)
35. AMA-ASEUK to POMALAL
36. POMALAL to ASIAM
37. ASIAM to SANKIAP
38. POMALAL to AMOI'IA
39. AMOI'IA to KAREKDEK
40. AMOI'IA to PONGUAL
41. PONGUAL to AKINUM (coastal)
42. UTKUMBU to MIHAK
43. MIHAK to LAPALAM
44. MIHAK to HAKHAK
45. HAKHAK to AURE
46. AURE to POMUGU (track branches off ALIWO-POMUGU road)
47. POMUGU/KANDRIAN

} Tracks diverge from main ASAIHI - WAMILO track.

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APPENDIX 6

MISSIONS SCHOOLS & GRADES

LOCATION	LANGUAGE TAUGHT	TEACHER'S NAME	GRADES	NO. CHILDREN EACH GRADE	
				M	F
ANGELEK (C.M.) Not operative	PIDGIN ENG.	TEBLI/SIPAK (in hospital)			
LAHURING (C.M.)	PIDGIN & ENGLISH	BONIFACE/TOPIN (Permit 2)	Prep.	22	21
ST. JOSEPHS		MATHEW/TANDEI (Permit 1)	Std.1	20	7
		ALOIS/LANG (B cert.)	(Std.2 Std.3)	(6 9)	(4 8)
LEIAMA (A.M)	PIDGIN ENG.	SCHOOL CLOSED. REOPENING 1968			
LAKUNGKUNG (C.M.)	PIDGIN ENG.	ANDREW (B Cert)	Std.1	8	7
		PAUL (Perm)	Prep.	23	15
LAPALAM (C.M.)	PIDGIN ENG.	JOHN/MARANGLIK (unqualified)	Prep Std.1	20 3	13 6
UTKUMBU (C.M.)	PIDGIN ENG.	SIMON (unqual.)	Prep. Std.1	10 6	6 5
POMUGU (C.M.)	PIDGIN ENG.	ALOIS TOAIRA	PREP. STD.1	12 7	13 1

In addition there are Mission staff at ARHI (3. One PAPUAN & two British Solomon Islanders) and ASAIHI (1. Catechist Local) and SANKIAP (1. Catechist Local)

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REPRESENTATIVES SELECTED FOR LAND
DEMARCATIION COMMITTEE

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>NAME OF GROUND REPRESENTED</u>
PONGUAL	KANDONGLI/NIHOP	HANG
MIHAK	GISLE/LEOUP	AIWUN
HAKHAK	LINGILNO/BILAK (Tultul)	KIMUT
POMUGU	TUKA/TEPO	MEIPI
ALIWO	PINBO/UTPO	HIMLONG

GISAMOLO, AERE, AKA,
 HOLEM, UMBI, LAKUNKUNG, SIMIMLA, TINHANG villagers declined
 to enter into discussion on ground.ownership.

APPENDIX 9

REPRESENTATIVES SELECTED FOR LAND
DEMARCATIION COMMITTEE

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>NAME OF GROUND REPRESENTED</u>
ANGELEK	LIPULUNG (Tultul)	
SENEMSI	MALGIT (Luluai)	
LAHURING	TOBISKIT (Luluai)	XXXX LAHURING
PAPSA	TALME/UPI'IS (Ag)	ALMOS
	MIKAIL/PIMBON (Ag)	ALMOS
	PAI-ELI (Para-Luluai)	PAPSA
AI'IMI	TILELGIT/HOSAK	AI'IMI
NAMAKLONGKLONG	TALME/UPI'IS	ALMOS
	LELIU/SONGE	LAMINWAL TEKELNIN
AIWO	IAGU/TEPEKWA(Tultul)	POMU
MAKLONGMERANG	PUKPUK/IERGNIN (Luluai)	SILALO
	TALME/UPI'IS	ALMOS
LAIAMA	KAINBO/MOKUL (Luluai)	AIWUL
ADUAP	SASIC (Tultul)	PALAUMAN
ANGAU	SALILIO/LONIO	MIAKAK
UTKUMBU	IUSLI/MANGWON	KALAGIN
AMCI'IA	PLALGIT/ISOI'IO	HANG
DULAGOR	PASEM/LILEO	POIHINGIN
IOMBON	IANLI/IUWEL	NGOLU
AU	AMUN/MIMUT	MISAIHI
ARHI	LIHWO/SILUTLI	MIMUL
TINHANG	MIRENG/LEHWO (Tultul)	MOHO
MAUM	PUKOKLONG/UDWAL	MIPOMHU
LAPALAM	MULIO/WILINAM	MISOLOP, LAMOS, WANDU, PIRURLUK, ELONG, MALAMI, ULUS.
SEIGIT	UHILI/SAPON	SAPLONG
UTKIHU	WUMLI/MEROM (Luluai)	LOIENG
ASAIHI	PITSILI/AI'AMANG	ELWAI
WAMILO	SISA/PUTSO	PESUL
AKIULI	LILING/NINGLELE	KIULGNIN
AMA	DAVALDAVAL/VIHUIO	HIRAGI
ASIAM	PUTNAS/IWO	SILINGIN
POMALAL	MOKIO/IWO	AMON
KAREKDEK	SOLOMON/MAULIM	AHANG
SEILWA	PASEKLI/NAU	SURUK

APPENDIX 10

CASH CROP STATISTICS

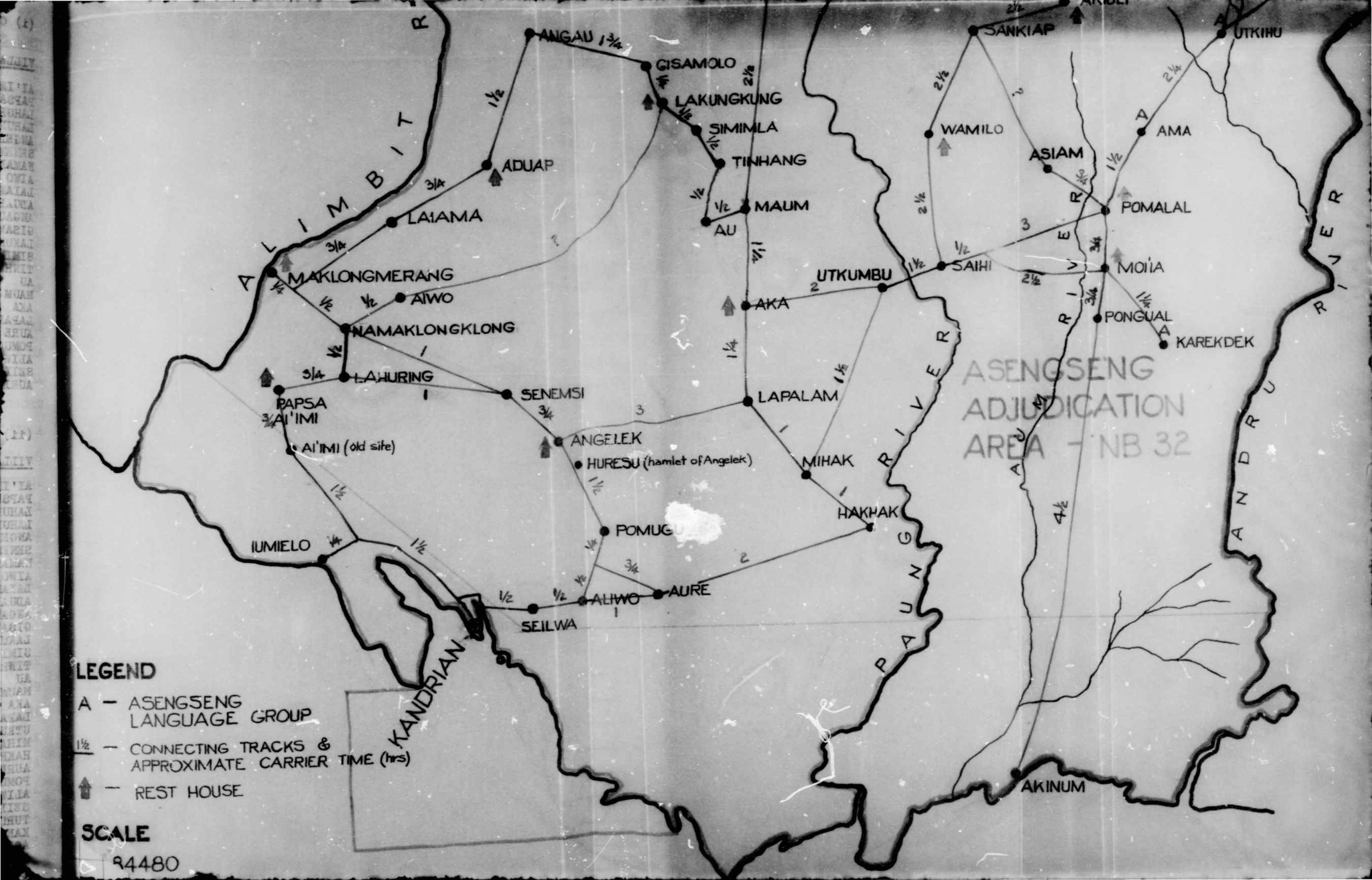
(i) Coffee: 1967/68 DASF statistics

VILLAGE	IMMATURE TREES	MATURE TREES
AI'IMI	332	272
PAPSA	402	322
LAHURING	409	235
LAHURING(C.M.)	14	151
ANGELEK	135	199
SENEMSI	217	160
NAMAKLONGKLONG	206	296
AIWO	145	223
LAIAMA	255	135
ADUAP	94	222
ANGAU	199	170
GISAMOLO	328	115
LAKUNGKUNG	314	5
SIMIMLA	249	25
TINHANG	229	97
AU	150	7
MAUM	201	7
AKA	312	17
LAPALAM	363	92
AURE	302	206
POMUGU	179	152
ALIWO	58	349
SEILWA	558	229
AGRIC. KAND.	2	71
TOTALS	5633	3757

The following villages were not censused by Agriculture:
 ARHI village approx. 100 coconuts; SANKIAP village 50 coconuts; KAREKDEK village 162 coconuts
 No PALAN villages (apart from the above) have cash crops.
 144 seedlings coconuts

(ii) Coconuts: 1967/68 DASF statistics.

VILLAGE	IMMATURE TREES	MATURE TREES	SENILE
AI'IMI	494	65	72
PAPSA	528	177	210
LAHURING	1489	79	280
LAHURING (C.M.)	159	90	
ANGELEK	740	18	20
SENEMSI	812	30	34
NAMAKLONGKLONG	231	9	31
AIWO	200	11	5
LAIAMA	821	1	7
ADUAP	176	5	1
ANGAU	132	15	7
GISAMOLO	258	32	15
LAKUNGKUNG	335	14	21
SIMIMLA	190	6	
TINHANG	585	21	7
AU	180	22	28
MAUM	430	28	9
AKA	221	27	20
LAPALAM	384	55	41
UTKUMBU	199	6	21
MIHAK	268	21	17
HAKHAK	214	35	
AURE	216	43	
POMUGU	1823	45	43
ALIWO	555	11	75
SEILWA	1990	167	52
TURUK	303	142	51
KANDRIAN STAT.	426	429	243
AGRIC. KAND.	164		
TOTALS	14,523	1667	1310



ASENGSENG
ADJUDICATION
AREA - NB 32

LEGEND

- A - ASENGSENG LANGUAGE GROUP
- 1/2 - CONNECTING TRACKS & APPROXIMATE CARRIER TIME (hrs)
- ↑ - REST HOUSE

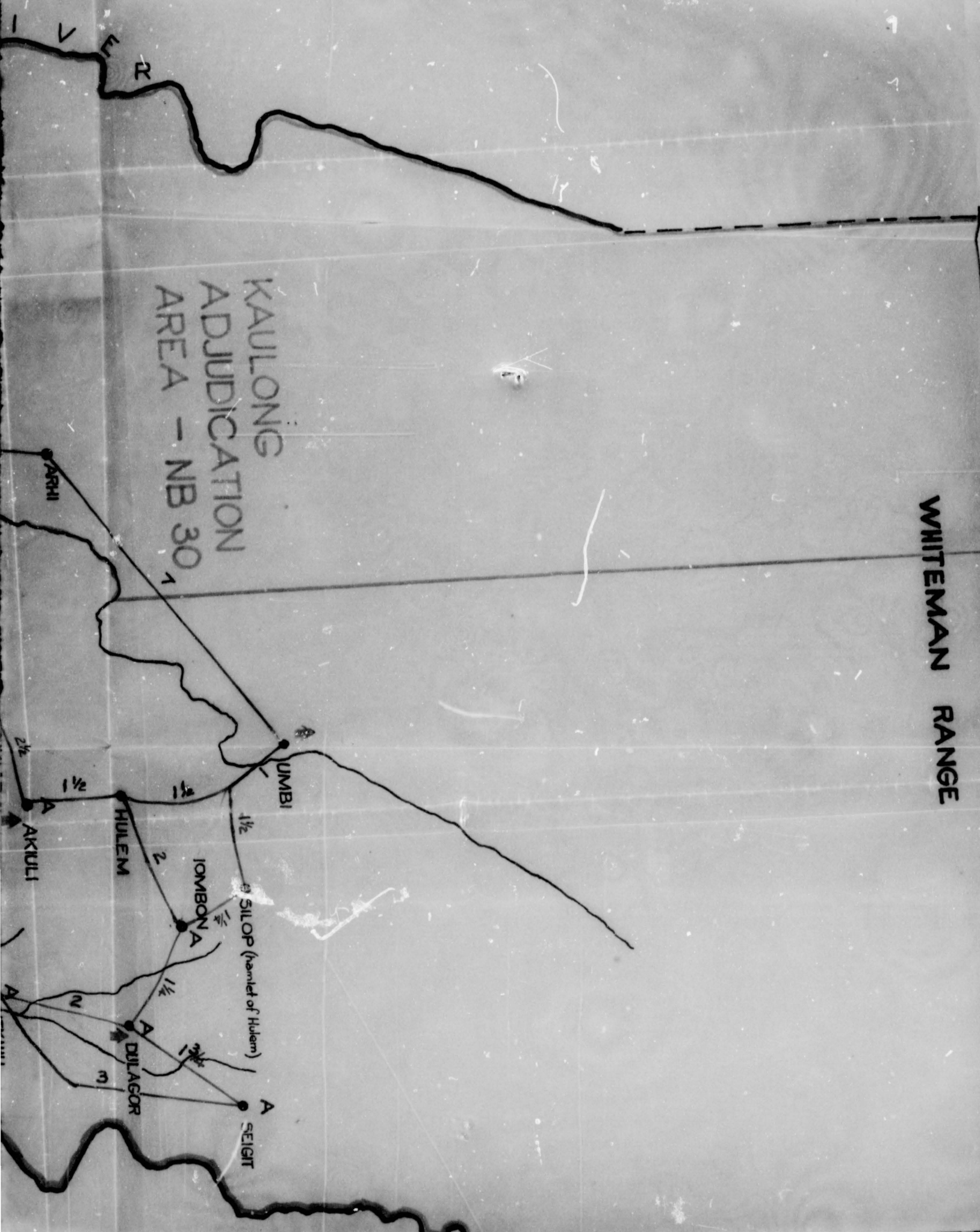
SCALE

94480

WHITEMAN RANGE

KAULONG
ADJUDICATION
AREA - NB 30

GIMI





B.D.C

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. 4-67/68

Patrol Conducted by H. JERRAM P/O

Area Patrolled ARAWE, KANDRIAN COASTAL AND PART GASMATA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 member of the RPNGC.

Duration—From 6/11/1967 to 8/3/1968 (in broken periods)

Number of Days 54

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

	ARAWA	KAND. COASTAL	GASMATA
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services	May 19 67	Oct 1965	Nov 1967
Malaria Control	1967	1967	1967
Medical (complete)	1965	Oct 1965	?
Map Reference	Agriculture (part) 1967	May 1967	1968

Objects of Patrol ATTACHED Routine Census, Council Propaganda; Election Education; Council Works projects implementation, General Administration

Director of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ...

Pop

28

Director,
DDA
Kandrian

27
FILE

67-3-5

Yam 67-17-7

19/8/68

KANDRIAN,
West New Britain District.
20th September, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
BOSKINS.

14. 10. 68.



PATROLS KANDRIAN COASTAL CENSUS DIVISION
Your minute to the Director's 67-17-7 of
19th August, 1968.

Since 1965 the Kandrian Coastal Census Division has been
patrolled as follows:-

Kandrian Patrol No. 1 of 1966/67

Mr. G.L.Parker, P.O. 2/10/66 to 5/10/66 LALANG (MURIEN) to KANDRIAN
Pre-election and routine

Kandrian Patrol No. 3 of 1966/67

Mr. P.Kilori, P.O. 23/10/66 to 26/10/66 LALANG (MURIEN) to KANDRIAN
Council Elections

Kandrian Patrol No. 5 of 1966/67

Mr. G.L.Parker, P.O. February/March 1967 14days All Non-Council Villages
Area Study and routine.

In addition to the above a patrol report was also submitted
by Mr. N.R.E.Pukur, Local Government Assistant, (Kandrian Patrol No.10
of 1965/66) who included the Kandrian Coastal C/D in his patrol in
April, 1966.

For your information please.

(T.G. Newton)
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

7/2

(27)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-17-7

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

19th August 19 67

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
ROKINS

PATROL NO. KANDRIAN NO.4 67/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum
* ~~EXCEPTIONAL~~/Patrol Report covering patrol by ~~MR. J. JERRAM~~
to ~~ARABE, KANDRIAN COASTAL AND GAMBARA~~... Census Divisions.

I notice that this is the first patrol to the
Kandrian Coastal Census Division since October 1965. Please
see that this area receives more attention and is regularly
patrolled in future.

An interesting report of an apparently well conducted
patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

* Delete as necessary.

s.c. Mr M. Jerram, P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN
West New Britain District.

D.D.A.
HQ

25

67-1-2

ATC:SH



HOSKINS, West New Britain

5 July, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
KANDRIAN

KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT 4/67-68

The above patrol report submitted by Mr Jerram, Patrol Officer, is acknowledged. I have the following comments to make.

1. Land Usage: Mr Jerram has intimated in his report the fact that people are generally loath to proceed on land development on an individual basis, and although this is preferable and should be made, ~~for~~ development could initially be undertaken on a group basis. This should be an interim measure only and should preferably be organised so that individual families within the unit can operate individual economic blocks in the future. We must start with those interested and work from there.

2. Council: The survey for the inclusion of the additional villages within the Kandrian Council is being undertaken currently by Mr Newton and these should be within the Council by the end of this year. This has already been programmed and should be completed as scheduled. In this respect are the villages mentioned on page 3 (ii) para.2 to be included in those actively seeking to join the Council? Are they on their own tribal lands or are they on usufruct from coastal villages. If the latter have they arranged to purchase the land and remain on a permanent basis?

3. Talia, Borowai & Benim: These villages should be visited much more often, both as part of regular patrolling of the Arawe area and specifically. Their habit of moving between the Kandrian and Gloucester areas is well known and we must convince them that it is not practical in this present day and age to avoid civilisation. Further, they must be included in any programme of council expansion through the Arawe, though tax rates may be differentiated. We are past the period when small segments of the whole can dictate what policy the Administration should pursue. Such moves may encourage a more active interest in gains to be achieved by following development rather than opposing it. With the Bibling Ridge area already under Gloucester Council they may then finally decide where their permanent abode lies and might be influenced to move on their land to areas more suitable for development. This is also pertinent in respect of AKUKU.

4. Thomas NGORI: This has already been brought to notice and passed on to Headquarters. This latter report could well have been the subject of a separate intelligence report. The information contained herein has not previously reached this office and nothing is known of the timber enquiry. Irrespective of the background I would support a real native entrepreneur approach to the development of local resources but the market side will need to be clarified as well as the mode of operation before either Forestry Dept. or myself could bless it. Please keep me informed of developments in this matter.

.....cont.

I will be making separate enquiries from the department of forests and I am at a loss to understand the conditions placed by that department on land utilisation. I feel this is a suggestion rather than a condition.

5. Political Education: Though a main reason for the patrol, must be considered to be of a continuing nature and you will be further advised on the lines ~~with~~ this will take. The report indicates there is still a considerable gap in peoples grasp of ideas - Bride Price rule - and though the necessity and mechanics of voting may be grasped the work and the linking of people and the linking arm of Government must be continually stressed. So too must the lines of communication from the village to the House via Council, the D.A.C. etc. be advised so the people realise how representation proceeds upwards.

6. Agriculture: Your report indicates a fairly distressing situation which I trust you have taken up direct with the Agriculture Officer. Particularly the matter of planting material for interested villages. The pricing of planting material should be pressed through the council agricultural committee and a regular price not exceeding 4 for 10c arrived at. The form of driers currently being utilised does not greatly worry me - good quality FMS copra can be produced in this manner. I am more concerned in encouraging production which will then encourage better and more expensive drying methods.

Communications are important to continued production. What appears to be required is centralised shipping points. Have Co-ops. been contacted in terms of extending copra purchases at central points? Can not the work boat be utilized to some degree to service the more remote centres if copra is concentrated. What, if anything, can be done to encourage one or more entrepreneur to apply for a copra number and purchase from the local people? I expect that officers will give me some firm recommendations of actions they are taking and where assistance may be given from this level.

I believe there is a very real need to encourage local production and that the Council should plan a prominent role in planning and implementation.

7. Roads: ~~NMBB~~ The numerous bridges required will preclude a coastal road from Arawe to Kandrian in foreseeable future. The recommendation for feeder roads appears sound but will be dependent on the main access through the Gimi Rauto. These should be looked at closely in terms of your recommendations for submissions for funds for road expansions in this direction.

8. Council Works: Mr Jerram appears to have done a good job with supervision and construction of these assets. Why was not the leak in the tank done when it was first located, or were materials exhausted on the initial pouring?

9. Airfields: Lupon has been taken up under separate correspondence ~~ix~~ and justification of the need was requested earlier. If, however, the council is disinterested, I feel that more justification is needed than I already possess to push this. I await your further remarks and recommendations.

10. General: A very readable report, well presented. I would wish, however, for firmer recommendations on points raised by Mr Jerram with his justification for them.

.....cont.

26

The delay in the report reaching this office is, as you know, excessive. Camping allowance claims in respect of the patrol have been finalised and forwarded to Talasea for payment to Mr Jerram.

(K. W. DYER)
District Commissioner.

c.c. Mr M. Jerram,
BALI

c.c. Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
→ KONEDOBU

Forwarded please. . . Could you forward two prints of the map attached which gives the latest information available to me here of the Kandrian Council area.

(K. W. DYER)
District Commissioner.

5 ordered
23/7/68
AS

67-3-5

MVJ

Sub-District Office

K A N D R I A N

22nd March 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,
K A N D R I A N

KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT NO.4 -67/68
ARAWE CENSUS DIVISION, KANDRIAN COASTAL CENSUS DIVISION &
PART GASMATA CENSUS DIVISION

PREAMBLE: Due to necessity this patrol has unfortunately been completed in broken periods over several months. Initially it was intended to give political education talks in all Arawe and Kandrian Coastal villages prior to the 1968 House of Assembly elections. The Arawe villages from EKREK to ANEPMETE were to be assessed for inclusion in the Kandrian Local Government Council this year. Census of all Kandrian Coastal villages was to be completed along with pending land matters and local complaints and queries. Added to these objectives were the construction of a 70' by 20' prefabricated classroom at ARLINGI primary T school, & a concrete tank of 3000 gallon capacity at MELENGLO (of the same design as the concrete surface tanks at present being constructed by the Gazelle council) It was imperative that a start be made as early as possible on 1967/68 council works projects so that these could be completed before the wet season arrives. The classroom was a necessity as, without it, this year's intake of school children could not have been accommodated.

At Kandrian some time was spent laying foundations and floor for the new Council bulk store on the current Council works programme. Building projects were undertaken during the patrol as no responsible local artisans have as yet been found by the Council.

INTRODUCTION: (1) ARAWE.

The ARAWE Census Division comprises all those villages between the PULIE and ITNI rivers. Eight villages in the group are to the west and the remaining five are to the east of the ARAWE islands. The western section villages are widely spread, precariously inter-connected by sea alone, have a low individual population and consequently a low potential work force whilst the eastern section and island people are more closely knit since they are able to communicate by road and sea in most weather conditions. In the latter villages the individual village populations are higher for four possible reasons; better easier communications; easily accessible medicare and religious centres and availability and proximity of schooling. Suitability of terrain and traditional land tenure systems have obviously also had their effects on population distribution but to a lesser extent than the more immediate problems mentioned. The land tenure system seems to have never been clearly defined in the minds of some villagers although, after official Lands Titles Commission investigations by Mr. ADO Read in 1959 for the Arawe island area, these people have generally adhered to the findings, there are still some who, for purely personal reasons, dispute the individual's right of ownership of ground already officially declared theirs.

Much potentially suitable ground for agricultural development continues to lie idle as in other parts of the Sub-District because the people have not a competitive individual approach to work and because land tenure is generally communal within the clan.

The sphere of influence of the Kandrian Local Government Council extends at the present time only as far as KUMBUN. ALL other coastal villages, however, wish to become Council members and taxpayers. When, in the near future, these villages are included in the council, the additional distances involved and the frequently adverse weather conditions must initially hamper the council's effectiveness.

The Arawe people use the SOLONG language and its dialects generally, although villages west of the Arawe islands use as well LOLO and its dialects. Surprisingly, many of the traditional songs and dances are conducted in the KOMBE language although few people claim to be sufficiently proficient in ~~it~~ this to be able to converse ordinarily.

SIASSI double masted, traditionally decorated trading canoes frequently visit the ARAWE islands and, depending on their stock of wares, sometimes venture along the coast as far as WASUM. As with the GLOUCESTER people, connections between the ARAWE people and certain of the SIASSI villages are strong.

(ii) KANDRIAN COASTAL

This census division extends east from MURRIEN village near the mouth of the PULIE river to AIUST island and comprises thirty villages. Seven of these villages are situated inland and the remainder are situated on the coast or on small offshore islands.

At the present time a number of inland KAUL and ASENGSENG speaking villages are migrating to the coast or near coast and this migration is being encouraged where suitable coastal ground is available. This migration seems to be primarily for economic reasons. The coastal villages of AKURIL and ARERENG and AKINUM are made up entirely of/inland emigrants.

Ten of the Kandrian Coastal villages are still not members of the Kandrian Local Government Council. These villages have now expressed a general wish to become council members and taxpayers.

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS: (i) ARAWE

TALIA village lies almost at the limit of the navigable section of the ADI river (about twelve miles upstream) and BOROWAI village, halfway between TALIA and the coast on the same river. These are the only inland villages in the ARAWE census division. Both TALIA and BOROWAI villagers are markedly backward compared to the coastal people and freely express their

intention to remain that way. Neither village has a future in its present situate and an attempt was made to get both villages to move to SAUREN on the coast. The headmen of SAUREN village were quite amenable to the suggestion as marriage ties already link the villages, however elements of TALIA and BOROWAI were against the move for traditional reasons. TALIA village contains people who resonate between TALIA and the BIBLING RIDGE area and who are not interested in any form of development.

From TALIA village the patrol, accompanied by the IUNGUN village Aid Post orderly, visited the village of BENIM some three hours walk inland. This village is currently shown on the new District map as being in the BIBLING RIDGE and within the GLOUCESTER patrolling area, although geographically it is situated within the Kandrian Sub-District. Realistically the village is some two days walk from the nearest Gloucester patrolled village whilst it is easily accessible from TALIA which itself can be reached by speedboat in about one hour. The approximate position of BENIM is marked on the accompanying patrol map. From the anti-Government attitude of the BENIM people, menfolk in particular, it was clear that the village is more or less a refugee camp for malcontents from both GLOUCESTER and ARAWE villages. Initially the people refused to allow the Aid Post orderly to treat their sores as they stated that they wanted no assistance from the Government. A talk given on the House of Assembly general elections fell on deaf ears as did a discussion of the benefits of Local Government Councils. As there was no village book it could not be determined whether these villagers had been censused by patrols from Gloucester.

As has been previously mentioned, all Arawe villages other than TALIA and BOROWAI from EKREK to ANEPMETE, wish to be included in the Kandrian Local Government Council. Numerous questions were asked concerning their future inclusion in the Council. The most frequent query was 'When will we be Council members?'

The intrusion of Jehova's Witness teachings in the Arawe area during August 1967, when Mr. Norman Sharein arrived on the scene, has already been separately reported. The Councillor from KAUPTIMETE village, TULAI/SUPUL, reported that he was worried about the effects of the religion on MAKIO island (part of his ward) where he said that there were signs of dissention amongst the villagers who, until the present, have been Anglicans. In fact only one old villager had followed the native foundation member of the body, Thomas NGORI, to NGORI's plot of ground at KROMILAK where a small chapel has been constructed. However, at the time of this patrol Mr. Sharein was in Rabaul; since the patrol's visit he has returned from Rabaul to KROMILAK and is having some success especially with younger men and women.

The situation must be confusing indeed for the people generally who have for so long known only of the Church of England and Roman Catholic faiths. The religion is an unnecessary and fruitless addition to the area and, no doubt, will cause bad feelings if it succeeds in converting members of other faiths.

Thomas NGORI has written to Forestry Rabaul concerning Forestry approval of a logging permit on a large section of ground (as much as 1000 HA) between EKREK village and the PULIE river. He was advised by Mr. E. Tuckwell that initially it would be necessary for DDA officers to chain the ground and determine whether sufficient suitable timber exists to enable the idea to become an economic proposition. Further he was told that even if the result of such a survey was positive, before felling could commence there would have to be a firm assurance from the owners of the ground that the cleared area would serve some economic purpose eg. cash crop development, airstrip or school construction. The ground NGORI intends using is not his own but would appear to belong to the /influential NAIYAI clan, most of whose members are from EKREK

NGORI assumes that NONGA sawmill will be prepared to move machinery into the area as well as buy the product. He claims that someone at the sawmill has already shown a great deal of interest in the scheme, however it would appear that NGORI did not hatch the logging scheme by himself and it would appear reasonable to assume, in the writer's opinion, that the Jehcva's Witness people are standing backstage.

When questioned about their use of the ground once it was cleared, a delegation of EKREK villagers did not seem to mind machinery coming onto their land to cut down trees nor did they mind if local people were used as paid labour in the cutting and transportation of logs-what they didn't like was the information that they would have to use the cleared ground to pursue some economic goal.

(ii) KANDRIAN COASTAL

The village of AKUKU, some 6 hours canoe travel up the JOHANNA river from the coast, has frequently been mentioned in previous patrol reports where it is said to be the most primitive village in the area. It has not changed and villagers continue to live in garden houses. The village contained only three houses at the time of census. Names of all married adults were recorded in the village book for future prosecution if they still hadn't done anything about their housing before the next patrol.

There were too many migrations in to AKUKU from MAI'IEO village near the coast and it was suggested that AKUKU villagers give up their present village site and move en masse to MAI'IEO so that when they become council members they will have some sort of communication with the outside world. Noone was enthusiastic.

Both NGELEG and PARWA villages were to have combined at the MAI'IEO village site (Kandrian file 40-1-4 Area Study Kandrian Local Government Council p.19)

however, some influence seems to be being exerted on PORA'OR villagers by the Luluai of SEIGIT, UPAK/TOMIO, who has been encouraging migration of these villagers to a small breakaway village, MALUPUL, he has established at the headwaters of the ANDRU river. UPAK has recently been approached and has now decided that rather than lose his position as Luluai, he will return to live at SEIGIT along with all other people at present at MALUPUL. This may lessen the number of emigrants from PORA'OR and could be the start of the combination of PORA'OR, NGELEG and MAY'IEO into a single village unit.

The village LIMETE, previously about half a mile upstream from the mouth of the ANU river, has now ceased to exist. All villagers from LIMETE have migrated to the GIMI village of ESELI and all names were recorded at ESELI in the 1967 census of the village. The population of LIMETE has been diminishing steadily for some years so the move is not remarkable but it is a good sign as ESELI is situated on the road linking the GIMI and RAUTO census divisions soon to be connected by the ALIMBIT river bridge to the almost completed KANDRIAN - LAIAMA road.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION: ARAWE & KANDRIAN COASTAL

Talks were given in all villages on the coming House of Assembly elections outlining (a) its purpose (b) the functions of the open, regional and official members in the House (c) The work to be done by regional and open members whilst in their electorates (d) the relationship between open, regional and official members and the people (e) the relationship between the House of Assembly and the Local Government Council (f) the secret ballot (g) how to vote (h) the count. In all cases an attempt was made to make the talk a discussion but where no discussion or queries were forthcoming Councillor FULAI who accompanied the patrol in the ARAWE area, asked the people questions. The people were in most cases attentive and genuinely interested and in the Kandrian Coastal area villagers frequently expressed their concern that during his present term of office the present member of the House of Assembly had not once visited them to explain the operations

and achievements of the House of Assembly or to determine the opinion of the people. They were also nonplussed by the present candidates' attitudes to pre-election campaigning. The final stages of the patrol were completed only a few days prior to the actual elections and up to this time none of the candidates had visited the Kandrian Coastal villages to canvass for votes. The successful candidate at this election must be induced to move around a great deal more than has been done in the past within his electorate or the people will never truly understand or be prepared to believe in a democratic system of government.

Whilst the patrol was at MURIEN villagers the villagers and Village committee approached the patrol to complain about the activities of Councillor AILOLO/LAURIS of ward 16 of the Kandrian Local Government Council. The people reported that AILOLO was never in his ward but instead was concentrating on a young girl from MURIEN and, since AILOLO is married with three children, he had decided to live at URIN village with the girl. A policeman was sent to find AILOLO and when he returned to MURIEN he was questioned about the complaint. He replied that the people of his ward no longer trusted him or thought him capable of fulfilling the functions of a councillor and that for these reasons he wished to resign his position as councillor. No charge could be brought against AILOLO. His wife did not want to charge AILOLO's lover. AILOLO was advised to attend the next council meeting and there to present his reasons for wanting to resign. At the meeting on the 31st January the Council unanimously motioned that AILOLO resign.

The Bride Price Rule passed by the KANDRIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL which sets the maximum payment at \$100, seems to be widely misinterpreted in council villages. Where the Rule states that this is the maximum payment, the people take the \$100 as a fixed compulsory payment and although the law was explained

to villagers on numerous occasions, it became fairly obvious that no one was particularly interested in the explanation. The rule should be carefully explained at a future council meeting. The people generally cannot afford to get married at this price.

Total male and female adult absentees at work outside the district were 273, or 17.70% of the total male and female adults present in the villages. Absentees favoured employment at MANUS, PUPPUT plantation, RABAU, VUNAPOPE, VOLUPAI plantation, TOKUMBA plantation, TAVAKUNDUM plantation. A number of men were outside the district as members of the PIR and POLICE.

The general attitude to Missions in both the ARAWE and KANDRIAN COASTAL census divisions was pleasing. No ill feeling exists between the people and the Missions. Although, at the time of the patrol's visit to the ARAWE area, a brawl ensued on ARAWE plantation property between PIILO and KUMBUN islanders and plantation workers from DENGALU, MESELIA and LUPON it was not attributable to ill feeling between the people and the manager of ARAWE plantation but/the result of ill feeling between native individuals and typical Arawe enthusiasm to be amongst a bit of 'rough and tumble'. Both ALIWA and ARAWE plantations utilize local ~~work~~ casual labour and although this system is not entirely satisfactory (instances of missing copra and trade goods have been reported from ARAWE plantation) it is more practical than the alternative of using foreign labour.

AGRICULTURE: ARAWE CENSUS DIVISION.

Cash crop activities are minimal in all villages. Where there are groves of mature coconuts villagers do not often cut grass amongst the trees. None of the ARAWE villages has coffee or cocoa and earnings from copra are far less than they ought to be. However, in a few villages the people asked if they could purchase dris for future planting. In these cases the required number of dris were shipped to the people involved.

No suitable copra driers existed in any of the villages. All seen were purely of native materials and few boasted copra wire. Most were in a state of disrepair.

As has previously been stated, villages to the west of the ARAWE islands, as a result of precarious communications,

have little opportunity of establishing any form of cash cropping on an economic basis.

KANDRIAN COASTAL CENSUS DIVISION

These villages at least have some measure of diversification in cash crops. Some villages have small plantings of coffee. As in the Arawe group villages, coconut groves are poorly maintained - coffee is more carefully looked after. Villages with coffee are HUAVI, MAI'IEO/PARNA, AIUET, MELENGLO, KAVENG, AKINUM and RERENG. Coffee at all villages is now bearing however MAI'IEO villagers told the patrol that they had no idea how to process their produce. One of the more literate villagers was brought into Kandrian with some of his coffee harvest so that the Agricultural Officer could assess its quality and explain processing techniques. People were also ignorant of marketing facilities for their produce. They were advised that coffee and other produce was usually bought by DASF at Kandrian after its quality had been checked. Although no mention was made of these problems at other villages it is evident that the confusion is not confined to MAI'IEO as the quantity of coffee received from all/villages by DASF at Kandrian is negligible.

/above

HUAVI villagers and MAI'IEO villagers also enquired whether seed coconuts could be purchased from DASF at Kandrian. They complained that up to date they had relied on supply of seed nuts from island villagers who they reported were charging \$1.00 for 4 seed nuts. The people were advised not to pay this exorbitant price they were told that the normal price was 10 cents for four seed nuts.

LIVESTOCK: Island villages have a large number of pigs which they sell to inland villagers mostly for gold-lipped shells. Very little poultry was seen in any village in the two census divisions.

FORESTS: Mention has already been made in the Observations and Comments section of this report (page 5-) of Thomas NGORI'S desire to obtain a timber lease in the vicinity

of EKREK village in the Arawe Census Division. No use is at present being made of forested lands in either the ARAWE or KANDRIAN COASTAL Census Divisions.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY: Appendix B to this report contains a list of trade stores native, plantation, and Mission operated in the area covered by the patrol. The LIELE native society also runs a trade store at KUMBUN. Store sales for the period 30/9/67 to 16/3/68 amounted to \$2452.14. \$1036.80 of goods are at present in the store or in transit to the store and the gross surplus for this period after deduction of freight and expenses was \$61.61. Gross profit over the same period from copra sales was \$124.91. There are 103 members of this society.

For about 3 months over the Christmas period a european operated in the Arawe area attempting to catch crayfish and sell them in Rabaul at a profit. In this venture numerous of the Arawe villagers were employed spearing the crayfish for each of which they received a cash payment of 10 cents. The venture failed due primarily to the ~~unprofitable~~ character of the european involved but also because the native fishermen could not be relied upon to supply the required quantity of crayfish at the required time.

COMPLAINTS: All complaints brought to the patrol were settled on the spot. Complaints were mostly of a minor nature involving marriage agreements, pig ownership. The more important of these complaints have been dealt with separately in the body of this report.

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COURTS: ~~2~~ court cases resulted from the patrol. See appendix

REST HOUSES: Marked on the accompanying patrol map. Most rest houses were badly in need of repair and the appropriate instructions were issued and recorded in the village books of the villages involved. The best rest house in the two census divisions was at WASUM.

CARRIERS & CANOES: Obtained in all cases without any trouble. The people were most cooperative.

HEALTH: A list of Aid Posts and comments on aid post staff is included in this report as Appendix C. Villagers at MESELIA complained to the patrol that their Aid Post orderly had been withdrawn and that noone had been sent to replace him.

The complaint was thoroughly investigated and it was found that Meselia and Lupon villagers had refused to assist the Aid Post orderly with food. They had also boycotted the Aid Post. The Aid Post orderly's house was positioned next to the cemetery and the orderly had complained for some time that 'the spirits of the dead' were worrying him and that he wanted a house within the village. Villagers obliged by demolishing his house but they refused to build him a new one. He was instructed to live with one of the married men in the village. Further enquiries at Kandrian confirmed that the Orderly had, in fact, been removed but that a new Aid Post was to be set up and staffed at WAKO village so that more coastal people could have easier access to its services.

The coastal people were generally healthy but four inland villages ~~at~~ AKUKU, PARWA, BENIM and TALIA contained children who seemed to be suffering from malnutrition. A medical kit was supplied by PHD for the patrol and untended sores were treated when they were seen.

EDUCATION: Appendix D contains a list of mission and government schools in the area however it was not possible to determine the number of children in each grade or the qualifications of the teachers whilst in the villages as the patrol was conducted over the Christmas period.

ROADS & BRIDGES: The Arawe section from ANEPMETE to EKREK is devoid of any form of road connecting coastal villages. The inland villages of TALIA, BOROWAI and BENIM are connected by bush tracks with the coastal villages. From AMULUT plantation a wartime Japanese road extends as far as Wako village connecting the plantation with Meselia and Lupon villages. This road is negotiable by tractor and land rover, only as far as Wako. The Sigul and the Pulie rivers separate Wako from Murien and neither of these rivers ~~are~~ ^{is} bridged. Bridging is necessary if the Arawe Census Division is to be connected with the Rauto Census Division. Coastal villages from Murien to Angoreng are connected by an excellent track but the track is cut by several rivers. Rather than constructing bridges along the coast, it would seem more feasible to construct a series of feeder roads from the main inland road in the Gimi and Rauto Census Divisions to the coastal villages.

/Denga'u

Alimbit and Nakalung villages are linked by track suitable for tractors and motor bikes however the section of road between Nakalung and Iumielo is made unnegotiable by a steep mountain ascent just outside Nakalung. From the extremity of one village to the start of the good section of road which leads to the next is only a hundred yards or so across shallow water. It would be possible to build a coral causeway which would bypass the mountainous section of the present road. A road from Iumielo to Kandrian already exists but this road passes over a steep mountain section which would be difficult to make negotiable. An old road, originally designed to bypass this mountain section is now being continued to link with the flat section of the Iumielo-Kandrian road.

Villages to the east of Kandrian are widely scattered and are not linked to the station by anything more than a ~~rick~~ native track. Most people travel between coastal villages by canoe. The only other road link in the Kandrian Coastal Census Division begins at MALUM and goes through HUAVI to MAI'IEO. The MAI'IEO - HUAVI section of the road has some extremely steep mountain slopes in its present position but it would be surprising if no other easier route could be found. One river has to be crossed in this section but with rerouting of the road bridge construction could be simplified. It could later be feasible to construct this road however at the present ~~time~~ there is little economic development in the MAI'IEO area. A ^{sounder} ~~more sound~~ proposition would be to construct a road suitable for motor bikes and tractor from the eastern bank at the mouth of the Andru river to MALUM village thus giving access to the coffee and copra and later cocoa in the MALUM and HUAVI village areas. Villagers were told to begin work on the present track from MALUM to the Andru. It was suggested that they ~~work~~ on this track and that they find a route for the road which gives a more gradual grade.

WORKS PROGRAMME KANDRIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL:

(a) 70' by 20' classroom at ABLINGI; Materials were ordered ex Rabaul and the patrol remained for one week at Ablingi to complete the erection of the classroom. In this time foundations were laid and prefabricated sections were painted and ~~assembled~~ bolted into place. Roofing was completed as was concrete flooring. Materials for walls

could not be supplied by the council as purchase of and freight on materials used to date on the school building had already expended the money ~~allocated~~ allocated to the job. It is intended that the ~~people~~ people themselves complete the walls of the building with limited assistance. The school fund at Ablingi stands in excess of \$100.00 and this money should be utilised by the people for purchase of necessary materials. Brick making machines are available for the use of the people if the people desire to construct a brick wall, however it is felt by the writer that the actual laying of the bricks will present problems and that it may be preferable to use fibro cement timber walls.

(b) Tank at Melenglo: Materials and design suggested in the Local Government Bulletin were used in the construction of this 3000 gallon capacity tank. Since no one in the area had constructed such a tank before this project was more or less an experiment. The tank base and walls were completed. The Non-Portite compound which was added to the concrete mixture greatly accelerated the drying time of the concrete and once started concreting of the walls had to be completed in as short a time as possible. In order to complete the tank in the one day it was found necessary to work at night and although three pressure lamps were placed inside the tank so that holes could be detected the method obviously was not fool proof as when the tank was completed and the cement had dried a leak was found near the tank base. This leak is shortly to be repaired and a tank lid is to be constructed and put in place. Guttering is then to be attached to the Aid-Post and down piping is to be lead in to the tank.

(c) Council Bulk store: The 14' by 24' foundations for this store were laid at Kandrian and the project is now awaiting construction of a timber framework which will be walled with corrugated galvanized iron. Roofing is to be scillion and also of corrugated galvanized iron. On his previous visit to Kandrian Mr. W. Muskens arranged with the headmaster of the Technical School at Kandrian that as long as the foundations were laid, students of the technical school would complete the job. Completion date was set for February and the foundations were laid by this date, however a delay in the arrival of students for the Technical School combined with the District Education Inspector's

recent demands on the services of the Technical schoolboys and the headmaster in the construction of teachers' houses, has delayed the construction of the bulk store.

MISSIONS: See appendix E

AIRFIELDS: See attached correspondence.

The only potential airfield in the area is at LUPON. Originally the people of LUPON and MESELIA brought the matter of the establishment of an airstrip at LUPON before the Kandrian Local Government Council when a letter was written to the District Commissioner. The attached correspondence is the report on this strip written under the various headings listed by the District Commissioner. The Kandrian Local Government Council does not wish to be responsible for the construction of the airstrip and the Government would therefore have to bear the cost of use of heavy machinery to do the job. if it was decided to go ahead. Before proceeding with any scheming it would seem imperative that the Airport Inspector visit the strip and assess its potential. It could well be that the site is useless.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL: The patrol was in the Pililo area on the night of November 11th. Beaches in the area were lit by flaming coconut fronds as villagers paddled in the calm water close to the shore. They were looking for a dinner which is available on only one night of the year. Floating on the surface of the water were thousands of squirming green coloured threads of about the same thickness as an ordinary garden worm. The Arawe people called the threads METMEFE. When scooped out of the water the threads cannot be put in water again as they are said to dissolve. Dishfulls of the threads are emptied into banana leaves and are then baked slowly under hot stones. After baking the hot fish is scooped up in handfulls and eaten with taro. The METMEFE tastes very much like caviar. It would seem that the threads are in fact made up of tiny ~~egg~~ fish eggs. Mid November is the one time in the year when the moon approaches closest to the earth at this latitude and thus tides are at their lowest ebb. The lower the tide the lower the water pressure over the reefs. The

METEMETE must live around the reefs at a more or less constant depth and they must be sensitive to any decrease in pressure around them. Light also seems to lure the eggs to the surface when the pressure is reduced and the fact that the moon is full in November must have something to do with the rising.

All Arawe villages celebrate the occasion with a week of dancing and story telling.

LABOUR: Casual labour is preferred by all plantations in the area. No indiginous people employ labour except on the Government station at Kandrian where some Police employ bush people on a casual basis to do gardening for them. As has been stated (page 9) 17.7% of the total male and female adult population in the Kandrian Coastal Census Division were absent at work outside the District. At present there is only a very limited opportunity for villagers to obtain work within the district. Recent recruitments in the Kandrian Coastal and inland villages have been for MANUS, BUKA and VOLUPAI pltn. and applicants have exceeded the demand.

CENSUS: See attached statistics.

PERSONNEL: Constable YARO accompanied throughout most of the patrol and during this time performed his duties well.

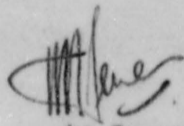
CONCLUSION: The most unfortunate aspect of this patrol was evident in the Kandrian Coastal Census Division. This entire division had not been patrolled previously for three years. People had forgotten that they had to take part in census and in AVUKLO village (the Council President's village) the people, at a discussion held after the census, stated that in their opinion the Government had no longer any right to criticize houses, village cleanliness, or try to encourage economic activity. All these criticisms ceased after their inclusion in the Kandrian Local Government Council, they said. However, in the Arawe villages not yet members of the Kandrian Local Government Council as well as in the non council villages proximate to Kandrian, people showed

some enthusiasm to become members of the Kandrian
Local Government Council.

Future expansion in the Kandrian Coastal
Census Division will depend primarily on how soon
the GIMI, RAUTO and KANDRIAN road is completed with
its branches connecting the scattered coastal villages.

ATTACHED CORRESPONDENCE:

File	Subject	Addressee	Date
4-3-2	Lupon Airstrip Investigation Report.	A.D.C. Kandrian	
42-11-1	Notice of Resignation of Councillor	A.D.C. Kandrian	2-1-68
35-4-27	WGLTRO PILILO on PILILO Is. Arawe Group District WNB.	A.D.C. Kandrian	19-12-67
28-6-2	CSB A/C 049170 Mapi Uplonglo	Manager CSB Rabaul	15-1-68
74-1-2	Fibreglass Caribbean Wiggins Confidential Report	A.D.C. Kandrian A.D.C. Kandrian	19-12-67 2-2-68
	Land Application Dengbon Lease	A.D.C. Kandrian	
35-4-4	Mission Lease WINGARU	A.D.C. KANDRIAN	27-12-68


(M. Jerram)
Patrol Officer

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APPENDIX C

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name of Aid Post orderly</u>	<u>Comment</u>
MELENGLO	Benedict/Ma-ia	Aid Post Council Built. Aid Post clean Orderly reasonable.
ABLINGI	Rangio/Pu'ie	Permanent Mats. Aid Post. Orderly lazy. Does not patrol. Aid Post supervised by Mr. C McLas from Rural Health Centre Gasmata.
WAKO	Michael Perrish	Temporarily unstaffed
WASUM	Sekeni Kela	Hospital Orderly Gr1. Aid Post in reasonable condition-but only due to the efforts of Cr. Ponda. New Aid Post to be constructed by Kandrian LGC in current works programme.

MESELIA Unstaffed

KANDRIAN 3 APOs, 1EMA, 1 Doctor

OTHER MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT

PILLO CM, IUNGBUN AM, KUMBUN AM, TURUK CM, SARA (POLIANG) CM.

APPENDIX D

(a) Mission schools:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Stds taught</u>	<u>No. Children</u>
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APPENDIX D

(4)

(a) Mission schools:

Location	Teacher	Qualification	Stds taught	No. Children
WAKO C.M. Not registered	1	Permit	Prep., I, II, III (1968)	25
HUAVI CM Not registered	2	B cert. Permit	Prep, I, II	?
MAI'IEO C.M. Not registered	2	2 Permit	Prep, I, II	20
TURUK C.M. Registered	4	3 A cert. 1 E crs	Prep, I, II, III, IV	120
AULO C.M. Registered	3	1 A, 1B, 1 Permit	Prep, I, II, III	40

(2)

APPENDIX D CONTINUED

<u>Location</u>	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Std taught</u>	<u>No.Children</u>
POLIANG				
C.M.				
Registered	5	1 B, 2A, 2Permit	Prep, I, II III, IV	100
MURIEV				
C.M.				
Not Registered	2		Prep, I, II	30
PILILO				
C.M.				
Registered	6		I, II, III, IV, 150 V, VI	
MOLO				
AM				
Not Registered	2		Prep, I, II	20
KUMBUN				
A.M.				
Registered	6		Prep, I, II, III, IV, V	100
ANEPMETE				
A.M.				
Not Registered	1	Permit	Prep, Std I, II	15
SAUREN				
C.M.				
Not Registered	2		Prep, Std I, II, III, IV,	40
ASEPSEP				
C.M.				
Registered	3	1A, 2Permit	Prep, I, II, III, IV.	40

Note:- A permanent materials classroom was constructed by the Catholic Mission at ASEPSEP to house the 5 classes taught however the building was poorly constructed. If a strong wind blew, the carpentry is so bad that the building would in all likelihood collapse. The cement floor was laid so thin that it has now completely broken up. The corrugated iron which has been used in the construction could easily be reused (with Mission approval) on a prefabricated frame work the people could have installed through the Local Government Council.

APPENDIX D CONTINUED

MAGIEN	2	Prep. I,II	30
Registered			

(b) Government schools.

Location	Teacher	Qualification	Stds taught	No.Children
Melenglo Primary T	3		Prep.I,II,IV,V	70
ABLINGI Primary T	2		I,II,III,IV,V	65

APPENDIX E

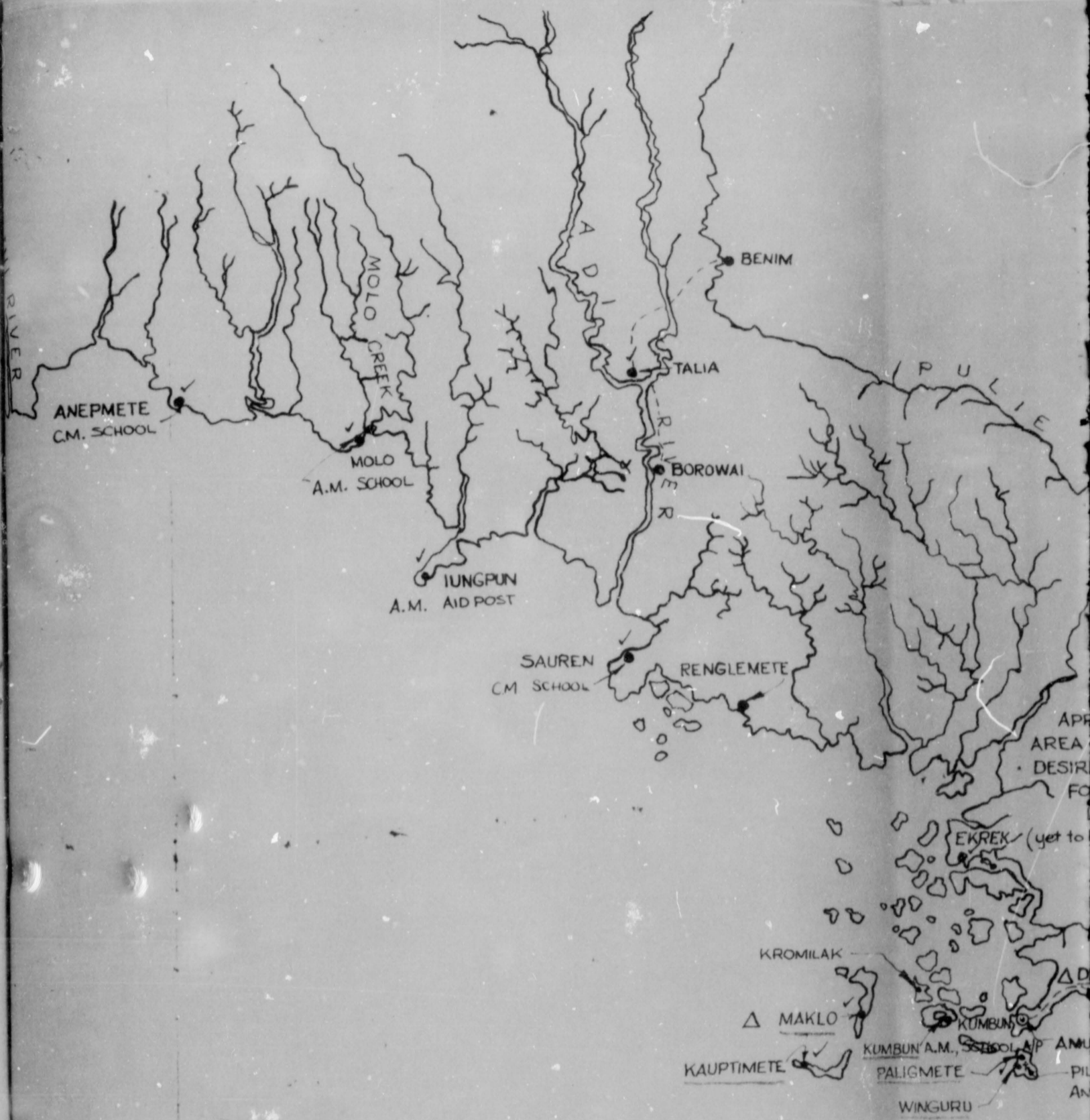
/TURUK

Catholic Missions: PILILO, SARA/CATECHISTS AND SCHOOLS AT:-
 ANEPMETE, SAUREN, WAKO, AULO, MAGIEN, SEPSEP, HUAVI, MAI'IEO.
 Anglican Missions: KUMBUN, APUGI CARECHISTS AND SCHOOLS AT:-
 MOLO, POMETE.

See map for locations.



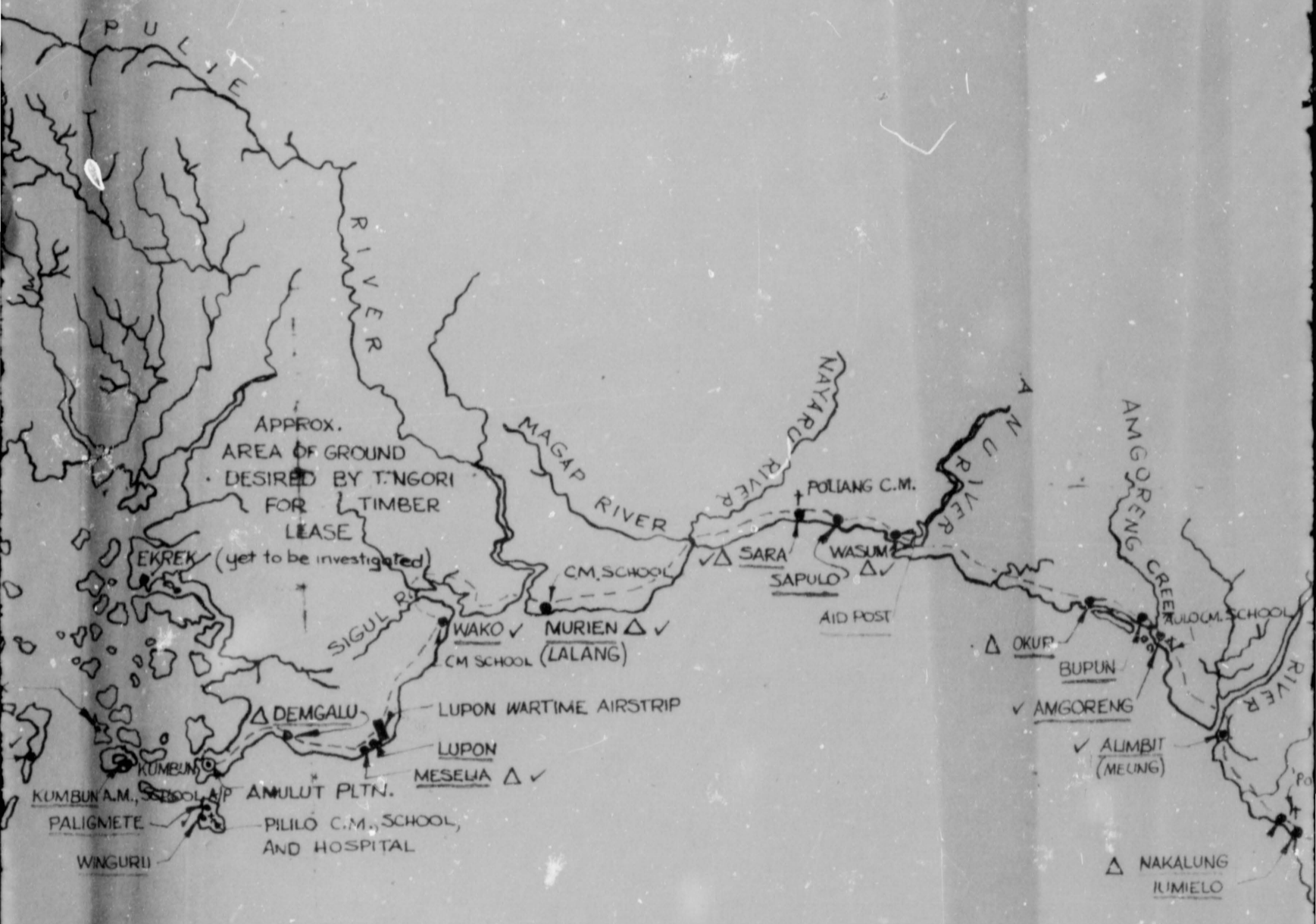
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LEGEND

- COUNCIL VILLAGE
- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| COUNCIL COMPLETED
PROJECTS TO DATE } | △ | WELL AND PUMP |
| | ■ | CLASSROOM |
| | ⊕ | A:ID POST |
| | ☒ | TANK |
| | ✓ | REST HOUSE |
- - - ROADS AND TRACKS

KAM
 Scale
 M. Je
 Arave
 Kand
 Gas



KANDRIAN PATROL N° 4-67/68

Scale: 4 miles = 1 inch

M. Jerram P/O - 22-3-68

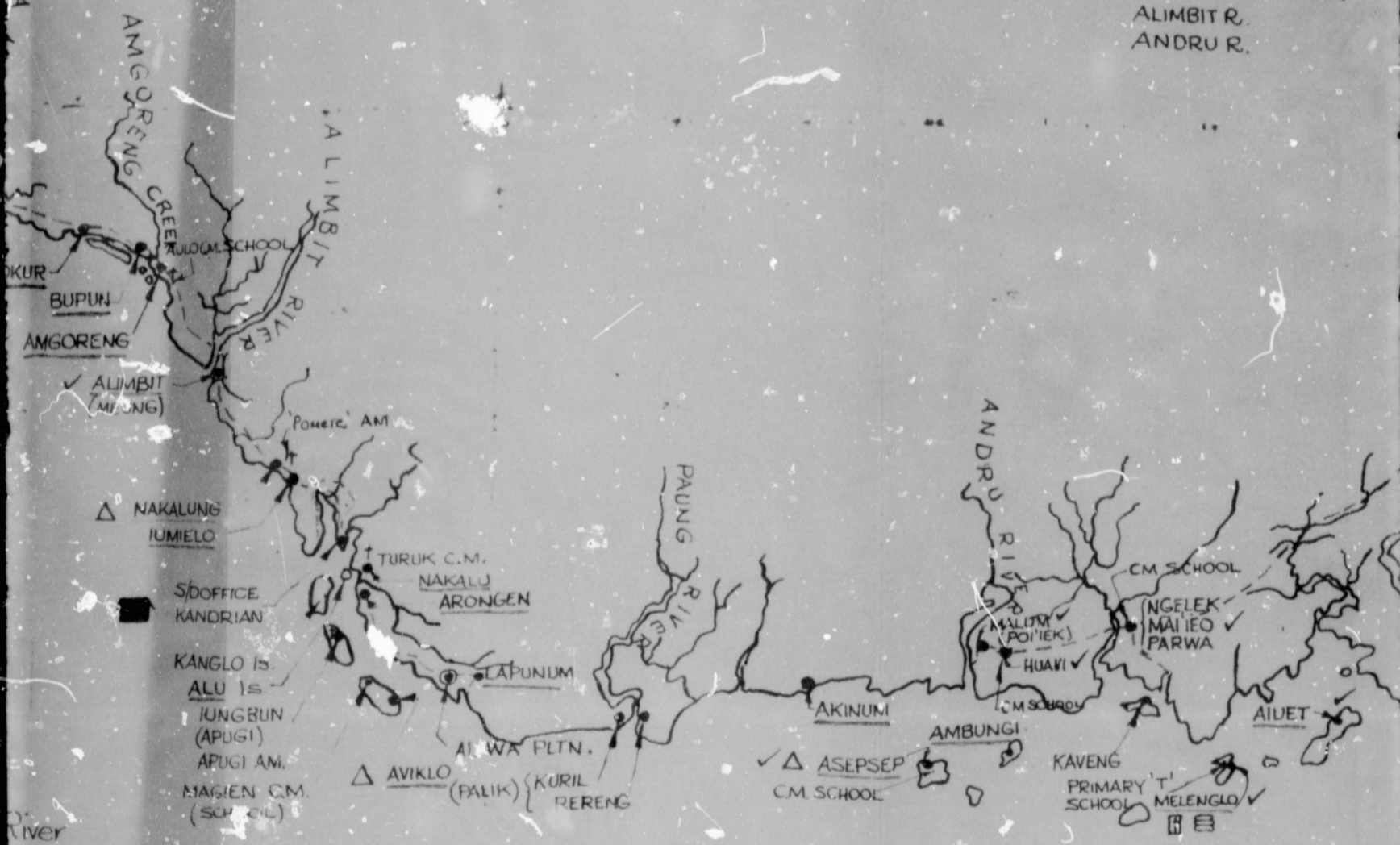
Arawe Census Division - Itni River to Pulie River

Kandrian Coastal Census Division - Pulie River to Johanna River

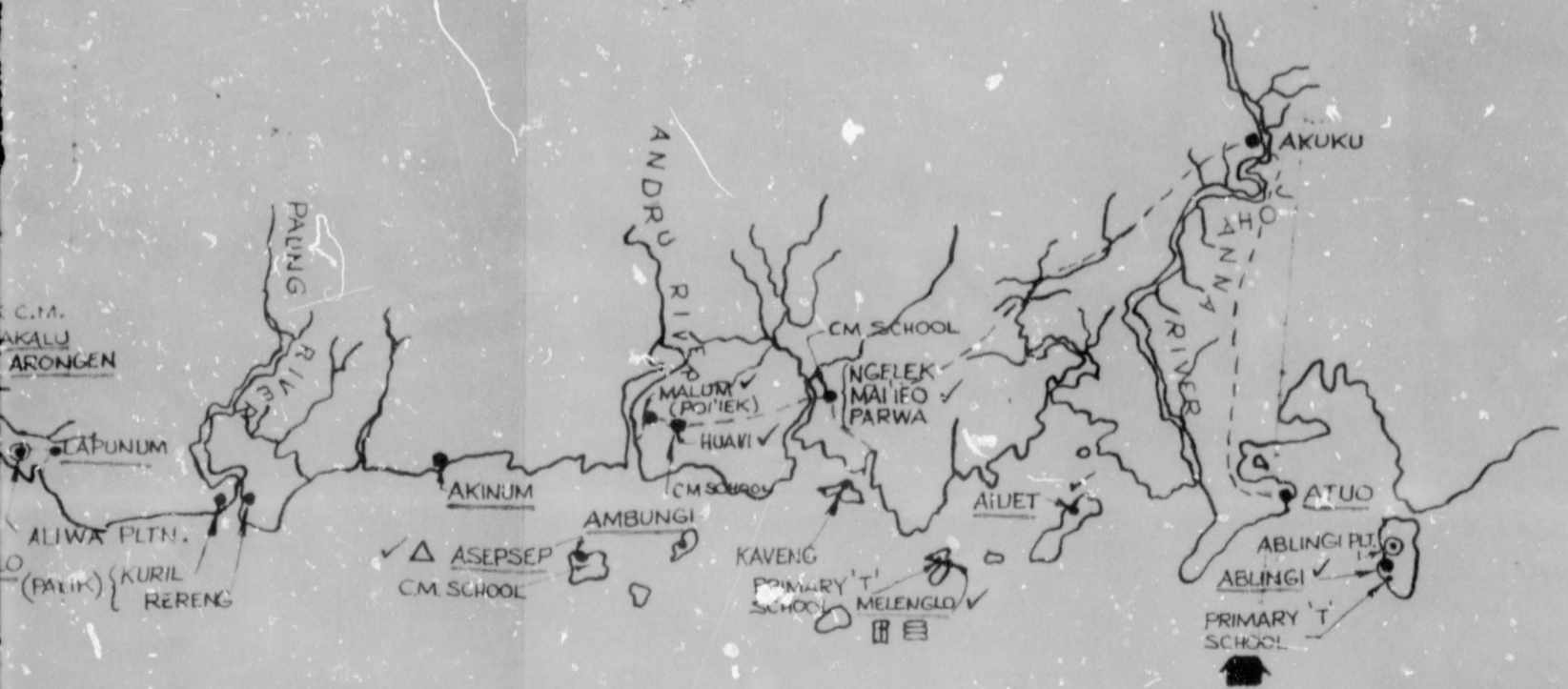
Gasmata Census Division - Johanna River →

- ▲ S/OFFICE KANDRIAN
- ▲ NAKALUNG ILIMIELO
- ▲ KANGLO IS.
- ▲ ALU IS
- ▲ JUNGUN (APUGI)
- ▲ APUGI AM.
- ▲ MAGIEN C.M. (SCHOOL)

Ferrymen : SIGUL R.
 PULIE R.
 ANU R.
 AMGORENG CREEK
 ALIMBIT R.
 ANDRU R.



Ferrymeri : SIGUL R.
 PULIE R.
 ANU R.
 AMGORENG CREEK
 ALIMBIT R.
 AN'DRU R.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-17-10

Department of District
Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

October 3rd, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

PATROL NO. KANDRIAN 6 OF 1967/68.

Your reference memorandum dated 10th September,
1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of

* ~~Specimen/Report~~ Census - ~~Area/Report~~ Report by
..... T.G. NEWTON A.D.O. to

..... GASHATA Census Divisions.

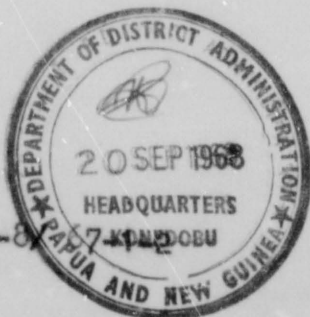
cc.

(W. B. DISHON)
~~Director~~
Director

* Delete as necessary.

67-17-10

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Ken P/R 6/67-8

District Headquarters,
West New Britain,
HOSKINS.
10th September, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner
KANDRIAN.

PATROL REPORT - KANDRIAN 6/67-8

The abovementioned Memorandum of Patrol and your covering memorandum 67-3-4 dated 26th August is acknowledged.

The delay, especially in respect of the situation report, makes redundant, to some respect the situation reported. I accept your admission of oversight, but I must impress on you the need to get information through with all possible despatch.

I tend to agree with your assessment of the situation in respect of economic development, and leads such as that given by Councillor Leiwilong at Kalaken should be utilized to the maximum. The potential for largely increased coconut planting is there, and every effort should be made to assist and advise those who wish to develop. I would point out that I do not consider that this is wholly a D.A.S.F province, and all our field staff should be conversant with the principles of lining blocks etc, and should and must be willing to assist in this type of work. Staff will be inadequate for all sections for some time and our aims are the same. I wait to see the implementation of the Council programme in encouraging additional plantings, and the more effective utilization of existing crops.

Other correspondence received much earlier has been dealt with on subject files.

I draw your attention again to the Director's 67-1-0 of 21st June re full reports. I accept that this patrol was conducted under the previous system - for the last time.

Camping Allowance claims have been processed and are returned for payment please.

K.W. DYER
District Commissioner

The Director,
Department of District Administration
KONEDOBU

Forwarded please.

67-3-4

(4)

KANDRIAN,
West New Britain.

26 August, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

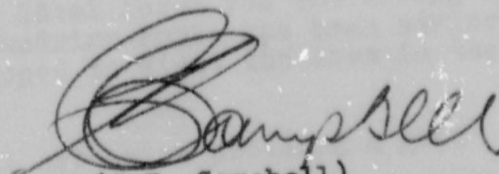
PATROL KANDRIAN 6 - 1967/1968

Attached are Memorandum of Patrol with ~~attached correspondence~~ Village Population Registers, Situation report, P.O.J. and claim for camping allowance. All other correspondence has been actioned and forwarded as written.

Delay in submission is regretted and is due to my own oversight.

The patrol was well conducted and thorough despite adverse weather conditions. On the situation report I offer the following comments:

Mr Newton is, I feel, unduly pessimistic in regard to the conservatism of the Gasmata people. My own impression is that these people are looking for a lead. Their Member for the House was looked to, to provide a lead, but was deficient. Their Council was looked to, to provide a lead; this also was deficient. D.A.S.F. staff in the Suh District is not in large enough numbers to institute and carry through a bold program of cash cropping. It is anticipated that by July next year at the very latest, a Council sponsored program of cash cropping will be in operation covering the entire sub district. This should provide the Gasmata people with the lead they do not have at present. The coconut plantings mentioned at Kalaken village represent about 200 palms per adult male, and with the proposed extension of these plantings to 24,000, this will represent 400 palms per adult male; this is not conservative in my experience - quite the reverse. It is worthy of note the Lelwilong Wang'go is the Councillor for the Kalaken people, and is also a member of the D.A.C. He provides the type of leadership that this area stands in need of. I hope that he will be the president of the reconstituted Kandrian Council, elections for which are scheduled for October next.


(C.T. Campbell) A.D.C.

51-1-1

KANDRIAN,
West New Britain District.

12th July, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN.

SITUATION REPORT - GASMATA CENSUS DIVISION

Since the previous visits by the writer to the Census Division in November, 1967, and during the House of Assembly Elections in February/March, 1968, the situation in the Division in respect of the people's attitude to development has improved somewhat. Most residents of the area, and particularly those in the eastern section, have a conservative attitude to all forms of development. The conservative attitude is exhibited in the people's indifference to proposals for economic and political advances.

In the area between ATUI and AMIO the people were not very receptive to the advice that they would be incorporated in the Kandrian Council. There was, however, no outright opposition expressed and the whole attitude seemed to one of reticence rather than objection. The reception given to the explanations of political development was much better than that given to the November patrol when the proposed local government extension was strongly opposed. It is felt that the people will come into the Kandrian Local Government Council without opposing it but their initial support will not be wholehearted.

In the remainder of the Census Division the proposed extension of the Council was well received. Minor objections to the distribution of Wards were raised but the objectors appeared to accept quite well the explanations given regarding the necessity for geographical contiguity and equivalent population distribution. No objections were raised on the increase of the size of the new Council wards.

The people were informed that the present proliferation of unofficial committee members would cease as from the date of the new elections when official Ward Committees would be established. The function of ward committees and, in particular, their role in the formation of ward development plans were explained. Each village was instructed to discuss proposals to be raised for the development plans. Pre-election talks for the election of councillors and ward committee members were given.

The AMIO, ALOR and KASKAS villagers requested that their Member of the House of Assembly pay them a visit and explain to them the political changes which are taking place. The people of these villages complain that they have only seen their member once or twice in the last four years. They voted for the first time in the last elections and are at last taking a small degree of interest in political developments. It was explained to them that the Council would provide an ideal forum for the airing of such complaints. The Member for Kandrian-Pomio has been advised of the above, he stated that he hoped to visit the area in the near future.

Discussions on the Council extension provided a good

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opportunity for explanations of general political representation. Unfortunately the census revision and the inclement weather did not allow for longer political education talks during the patrol.

In the economic sphere development in the Division to date has not been encouraging. The people seem to regard the present minimal stage of development as being sufficient for their needs. There are large areas of undeveloped land which is eminently suitable for coconuts and marketing of produce does not present any great problems.

At KALAGEN a communal coconut plantation of 12,000 trees is now being maintained reasonably well and new plantings to double the size of the present plantation are planned. The Council Agricultural Committee is at present setting targets for increased coconut plantings in the Council area, these targets will cover the whole of the Gasmata area following the elections in October. It will be necessary for all future patrols to encourage and follow-up the new plantings.

Explanations were given of the Land Tenure Conversion Rule which the Council proposes to pass. A number of younger men stated that they were interested in growing their own blocks of coconuts but were worried about the communal aspects of land ownership. In the discussions held on this subject there were no objections raised to the proposal that intending growers apply for individual rights to blocks of land. At SIGILWA the villagers, with the assistance of Mr. W. Jamison of the Anglican Mission, intend to sub-divide their communal land into family blocks to assist development. The administrative and legal aspects of the scheme were discussed at a meeting there. The people were advised that they could define and mark the boundaries of their land with adjoining groups and then proceed to divide the area into individual blocks. These blocks could then be registered under the proposed Council Rule. It was further explained that applications for loan finance would have to be considered on the merits of the proposal concerned.

There were several enquiries regarding the availability of Development Bank loans. None of the persons making the enquiries had any firm ideas of projects for which they wanted loan finance. Simple explanations of the use and purpose of loan finance were given.

No interest was shown in the re-settlement which are ^{blocks} continuing to become available for tender on the North Coast. In a few instances young men stated that they had no opportunities to make money, when informed that they could apply for a re-settlement block their interest seemed to evaporate. Two of the young men informed me that they considered that the work involved in developing a block was much too hard and that they were seeking an easier method of making money.

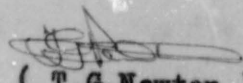
Law and order in the area is generally good. No complaints involving court action were raised in any of the villages. One case involving the assault of a foreman by contract labourers was heard at Fulleborn Plantation. Apart from the disturbance over the land SAMBALPA which has been dealt with on separate correspondence there no other complaints involving village people. Several cases of adultery were brought to notice but the aggrieved parties were not willing to make complaints.

School attendance in the area was not good during the time the patrol was conducted. This was primarily due to the very bad weather conditions. Children were unable to cross flooded rivers to go to school and those children who lived on islands were unable to travel by canoe in the high seas. Teachers informed me that even in optimum weather conditions

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A number of children did not attend school regularly. At each meeting held the parents were informed of the benefits of education and the need for regular school attendance by their children. These points were stressed in the area from which the pupils for the Ablingi Primary T School are drawn. The number of pupils attending this school is only marginal and further drops in attendances could influence the future of this school. As the Council has recently spent nearly \$1,500. to build a new double-classroom the future of the school is a rather vital consideration.

In general the situation in the Gasmata area is reasonable but the overall attitude of conservatism is inhibiting the progress of the area. There is ample land at present unused which is suitable for the growing of coconuts. It is recommended that use of land by individual growers be encouraged as far as possible for all future plantings while the production from present plantings be maintained and increased if possible to provide income while new plantings are coming into production.


(T.G. Newton)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Appendix A

Patrol No. 6 of 67/68 Subdistrict KANDRIAN District WEST NEW BRITAIN
Officer Conducting Patrol T.G. Newton, Assistant District Officer
Census Division Patrolled GASMATA
Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Council Extension, Land Purchase - Mempa,
Land Investigations, Title Investigation - Ringring Plantation,
General Administration
Date Patrol Commenced 5.6.68 Date Completed 26.6.68
Duration—Days 22 days (21 nights)

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

<u>File</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Subject</u>
37-2-6	1.7.68	F.H. Warner Shand, Rabaul	Service of Summons
42-1-1	3.7.68	A.D.C., Kandrian	Council Extension
38-3-1	5.7.68	Various Store Licences	Renewal, Licences
37-1-1	"	J. Berges, Fulleborn	Court Hearings
38-3-3	"	J. Allan, Ablingi	Mobile Traders Licence
14-1-1	"	D.C., Hoskins	Extract, Birth Entry
38-2-1/2/4	"	OIC, Police Stn, Rabaul) Firearms,) Registration & Licences) Purchase, Land -
35-4-9	"	D.C., Hoskins) 'Sangai' and 'Ngira'
34-3-1	"	A.D.C., Kandrian) NGLTRO - Ringring and) Lindenhafen Plantations ✓
35-2-15	"	D.C., Rabaul) Investigation Report) - 'Vanarion' Land
38-5-1	8.7.68	D.C., Hoskins) Liquor Licence -) Fulleborn Plantation
68-1-1	"	OIC, Police Stn, Rabaul	Effects, Ex Const. Kangi
35-4-13	"	D.C., Hoskins	Land Purchase - 'Suvunio' ✓
51-1-1	"	A.D.C., Kandrian	Situation Report
Village Population Register - Gasmata Census Division			✓
F.O.J. Folios 9 to 18 refer			
Camping Allowance Claim attached.			

[Signature]
Patrolling Officer's Signature

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of District Administration, Port Moresby.

[Signature] 9/9/68
District Officer