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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Gasmata

VOLUME No: 8

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1954

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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N.O. of folios

186

PATROL REPORT OF: Giamata

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No: 2: 1953-54

NUMBER OF REPORTS: 10

[8]

1954-1955

no of maps

0

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NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT
GASMATA SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1-10 of 53/54



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN. Report No. 1 (GASMATA) 1953-4

Patrol Conducted by J. YOUNG-WHITFORD

Area Patrolled EAST AND WEST MENGEN SUB-DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 8

Duration—From 22 / 7 / 1953 to 18 / 8 / 1953

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 23 / 8 / 1953

Medical / .. / 19 ..

Map Reference CENTRAL NEW BRITAIN 4 MILES TO 1"

Objects of Patrol (1) COMPILATION CENSUS FIGURES

(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION. (3) PAYMENT WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21 / 9 1953.



R. McClarty
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ 1449-15-0

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

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

Village Pop

Year.....

Year.....		DEATHS															
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS														Females in Child Birth	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
SAMPUN	3.8.53	2				3			1						2	1	
TAGUE	1.8.53	1	3						1								
SETWI	1.8.53	1	1				1								3	1	
TAINTOP	3.8.53	3	2												1		
WAWAS	3.8.53	1	2						1						2		
BAIEN	4.8.53	2	2	1									1				
KRALMAN	4.8.53	1	2			1									1		
KORPUL	4.8.53	3	2												1	2	
MASKIKLIR	5.8.53	1													2		
PULPUL	5.8.53	3	3			2	1								1		
BOKONGTATA	6.8.53		2			1	1									2	
SILILUPUNA	6.8.53	1	1												1	3	
POMAN	6.8.53	2					1		1						1	1	
LAIKOTOKIA	6.8.53		1					1	1						1		
MATONG	7.8.53														1		
TOKAI	7.8.53														1		2
RAM	7.8.53	1				1											1
BOVALPUN	10.8.53		2												1		1
SALI	10.8.53	1							1								
TATONGPAL	12.8.53								1				1				1
MANGINUNA	12.8.53	1													3	2	
MALIAL	13.8.53	1	3												1	1	
TALIE	13.8.53																
GUGULEN	13.8.53																
PUAPAL	13.8.53		1			1	1									1	1
MARA	14.8.53		1							1					1		
BANO	14.8.53	5	1			1	1		1	1					2	1	
RUREI	15.8.53		2														
PAROL	15.8.53	1	1													1	2
NAVALI	15.8.53	2	1												1	1	4
MALAKUA	15.8.53		2														
KIRIKEREN	17.8.53																
BAIEN	17.8.53		2				1									2	
TOTAL		33	37	1		10	7	1	8	2			1	1	27	19	16



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

[illegible]

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

Village Pop

Year.....

Year.....		DEATHS															
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS														Females in Child Birth	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
TOTAL C/F		33	37	1		10	7	1	8	2		1	1	27	19	1	
PIKAPUNA																	
GALOWE		2	1														
MORPUNA		3															
OLAI PUN																	
POMIO		3												1			
GRAND TOTAL		41	38	1		10	7	1	8	2		1	1	29	19	2	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Pomio administrative Post,
GASMATA. NEW BRITAIN.

28th. August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
District of New Britain,
RABAU.



Patrol Report No.1.(GASMATA) - 1953/54

Report of a patrol of the East and West Mengen
Sub-divisions.

Officer conducting Patrol : J.Young-Whitford P.O.

Area Patrolled. : All villages in the East and
West Mengen Sub-divisions.
Please refer to attached
map of Central New Britain
4 miles to 1".

Object of Patrol : (1) Compilation census figures.
(2) Routine Administration.
(3) Payment War Damage Compensa-
tion.

Duration of Patrol : 22/7/53 - 18/8/53.

No. of days - 28.

Personnell accompanying : Tultul of SALL, GUSUAL.
5 members R.P.N.G.P.F.
2 N.M.O'S.

J. Young-Whitford
(J.Young-Whitford)
Patrol Officer

DIARY

22/7/53 0800 Departed POMIO for WATERFALL BAY.
1530 Arrived WATERFALL BAY.

23/7/53 Weather-bound at Sawmill.

24/7/53 Impossible to cross Bergberg River.

25/7/53 At Sawmill.

26/7/53 1500 Departed Sawmill and crossed Bergberg.
1720 Arrived MATONG.

27/7/53 0800 Departed MATONG village.
1500 Arrived PULPUL Village.

28/7/53 0700 Departed PULPUL
1030 Arrived MASKIKLIR.
1120 Arrive MOGIGI Riverbut Impssable.

29/7/53 At MASKIKLIR Village.

30/7/53 Camped MOGIGI River. River in flood.

31/7/53 0700 Crossed MOGIGI River.
1040 Arrived Korpun.
1330 Arrive BAIEN.
1530 Arrived WAWAS.
1730 Arrived SAMPUN.

1/8/53 0700 Departed SAMPUN for TAGUL.
0730 Census TAGUL Village. Payment War Damage Compensation.
1130 Departed TAGUL for SETWI.
1230 Arrive SETWI. War Damage Compensation Claims paid. Census amended.
1600 Departed Setwi for SAMPUN.
1730 Arrived SAMPUN.

2/8/53 Sunday observed.

3/8/53 0700 SAMPUN War Damage Claims paid. Census amended.
1100 Departed SAMPUN for POINTOP.
1200 Census amended POINTOP village.
1330 Departed for WAWAS.
1435 Arrived WAWAS. W.D.C. paid and census amended.

4/8/53 0700 Departed for BAIEN.
0800 Arrived BAIEN. Census amended.
1000 Departed BAIEN for KRAIMAN.
1125 Arrived KRAIMAN. Census amended.
1300 Left for Korpun.
1500 Arrived Korpun village. Census amended.

5/8/53 0800 Departed Korpun for MASKIKLIR village.
0900 Arrived MASKIKLIR. Census amended.
1000 Departed MASKIKLIR for PULPUL.
1500 Arrived PULPUL village. Census amended.

6/8/53 Departed PULPUL.
0615 Arrive MARAU Plantation. Native Labour Inspection.
0915 Departed MARAU Plantation for BOKONGTARA village.
1000 Arrived BOKONGTARA. Census amended.

6/8/53 1130 Departed BOKCHETATA for SILILIPUN.
 1215 Arrived SILILIPUN. Census amended.
 1330 Departed for POMAN.
 1405 Arrived POMAN. Census amended.
 1535 Departed for LAIKOTOKIA.
 1630 Arrived LAIKOTOKIA. Census amended.
 1730 Departed for MANGUNA Plantation.

7/8/53 0600 Native Labour Inspection-Manguna Pltn.
 0930 Departed Manguna for MATONG.
 1050 Arrived MATONG. Census amended.
 Visited Roman Catholic Mission.
 1150 Departed for KOLAI Plantation. Native
 Labour Inspection.
 1210 Arrived plantation.
 1400 Departed Kolai Plantation for TOKAI
 village.
 1500 Arrived TOKAI village. Census amended.

8/8/53 0700 Departed TOKAI arriving Bergberg River
 0735. River in flood.

9/8/53 Sunday. Bergberg still in flood.

10/8/53 0700 Crossed Bergberg River.
 1000 Arrived BOVALPUN. Census amended.
 1130 Departed BOVALPUN for SALI village.
 Stopped at Mengen Village Higher School
 en route.
 1545 Arrived SALI.
 1655 Departed SALI for POMIO arriving there
 at 1740.

11/8/53 0700 Departed for PALMALMAL Plantation by
 canoe.
 1000 Arrived PALMALMAL and carried out Native
 Labour Inspection.
 1400 Departed for DRINA Pltn. per pinnace.
 1600 Arrived DRINA.

12/8/53 0615 Native Labour Inspection. DRINA Pltn.
 0815 Departed DRINA per pinnace for TATONGPAL.
 0900 Arrived TATONGPAL.
 1100 Departed for ~~MALMAL~~ MANGINUNA village
 arriving there at 1230.
 1400 Departed MANGINUNA for MALMAL.
 1630 Arrived MALMAL.

13/8/53 0800 MALMAL census completed.
 0915 Departed for TALIE arriving there 0920.
 1100 Departed for PUAPAL.
 1145 Arrived PUAPAL and departed for GUGULENA
 at 1300.
 1320 Arrived GUGULENA departed at 1450 for
 MALMAL.

14/8/53 0700 Departed MALMAL for BANO arriving there
 at 0900 hours.
 1100 Departed BANO for MARA.
 1130 Arrived MARA. Census amended and left
 for WUNUNG Pltn. at 1330 hours.
 1430 Arrived WUNUNG Pltn. Plantation inspection.

15/8/53 0700 Departed WUNUNG for MALAKUA.
 0815 Arrived MALAKUA. 1000 hours departed for
 RUREI.
 1125 Departed for MALAKUA.

15/8/53 1145 Arrived MALAKUA.
 Departed to inspect the three villages of
 PAROL, PIKAPUNA, and NAVALI. Census.
 1730 Returned to MALAKUA.

16/8/53 Sunday observed.

17/8/53 0600 Departed MALAKU for KIKIKEREN arriving
 0700. Census amended.
 0815 Departed for BAIEN arriving 0830 hours.
 Census amended and departed for GALOWE.
 1030 Arrived GALOWE. Census amended and
 left for MORPUNA (new site)
 1300 Arrived MORPUNA. Census amended and
 left for GALOWE.
 1530 Arrived GALOWE and amended census.
 1645 Departed for POMIO arriving 1755.

18/8/53 0800 Departed for OLAIKUN. Census amended.
 1000 Left for POMIO arriving 1100.
 1300 POMIO village census amended.

patrolled are concentrated in the area of the
 and a great planning and layout was the result
 of the group as a whole. At the same time
 was a possible subterranean approach to the
 village and this was the main point of interest
 of the patrol. The village was a small one
 and the houses were built on a hillside.
 Especially in the area of the village and the
 village was a small one and the houses were
 built on a hillside. A bridge is built in the
 area of the village.

The medical officer accompanied the
 patrol and injections were given at these villages
 which are not adjacent to medical centres.

Generally speaking, the natives were
 most co-operative towards the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation is well covered in
 reports previously submitted, namely, Report No. 8
 of 1952/53 by Mr. H.B. 19 and Report No. 18 of
 1950/51 by Mr. G. 19. The only complaint
 brought to the notice of the patrol concerned with
 the movement of pigs and the opportunity was taken
 to arrest these pigs and to be put down and not
 allowed to wander around the village. The latter
 system was especially in the far eastern border
 of the area.

The attitude of the villages of PAROL,
 PAROL and BAIEN was not so different as it was in
 the case of the village of GALOWE. The patrol
 in the area of the village of GALOWE did not
 follow the same pattern as the other villages did.
 The houses were built on a hillside and the
 standard of all was the same. The houses were
 a small lot of houses and the village was
 small. The patrol was in the area of the village
 when the patrol was in the area of the village
 boundary there was a considerable improvement and
 roads and bridges had been built and improved.
 It is hoped that the good work will be continued.

The work of the patrol was the first
 instance, from the area of the village and the
 village census figures were submitted. The patrol
 could, on completion of the work, submit the
 the patrol and the work of the patrol.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered the East and West Mengen sub-divisions and was of a routine nature. It was primarily for the compilation of census statistics and the payment of War Damage Compensation to the three villages formerly under the jurisdiction of the Kokopo Sub-district. These villages are: SAMPUN, SETWI and WAWAS. These claims were forwarded to POMIO for payment at the end of last year.

Rain, and swollen - at times - impassable rivers hampered the progress of the patrol. Six days were wasted in trying to either by-pass or cross the Bergberg, Tugal and Mogigi Rivers. No patrol equipment was lost during the patrol.

The natives of the two sub-divisions patrolled are sophisticated on Pomio standards and a most pleasing observation was the demeanour of the group as a whole. An encouraging sign was a possibly subconscious approach to community endeavour and this was shown by the general layout of village sites and the condition of housing. Especially in the area between MATONG and Manganuna village's flowers and shrubbery grow prolifically and a pride is taken in the appearances of the villages.

Two Medical Orderlies accompanied the patrol and injections were given at those villages which are not adjacent to medical centres.

Generally speaking, the natives were most co-operative toward the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation is well covered in reports previously submitted, namely, Report no. 6 of 1949/50 by Mr. R.S. Bell and Report No. 10 of 1950/51 by Mr. C. Normoyle. The only complaints brought to the notice of the patrol concerned with trespassing of pigs and the opportunity was taken to stress that pigs should be in pig-pens and not allowed to wander around the village. The latter applies more especially to the far eastern border of the area.

The attitude of the villages of WAWAS, SETWI and SAMPUN was hard to define but it can be said that these villages did not receive the patrol in the same spirit as the other villages did. Village sites and houses were not up to a high standard at all and it can be said that there was a general lack of interest in village matters. ~~When the patrol made the return trip from the boundary there was a noticeable improvement and roads and bridges had been both built and improved.~~ When the patrol made the return trip from the boundary there was a noticeable improvement and roads and bridges had been both built and improved. It is hoped that the good work will be kept up.

The route of the patrol was, in the first instance, from Pomio along the coast and on the return census figures were compiled. On return to Pomio, on completion of the East Mengen sub-division, the patrol moved by canoe to Palmalmal preparatory

See
C.I. Sub-division
Murray.

to completing the Western section. The latter half of the patrol was undertaken in fine weather.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGES

Villages (except those mentioned under the heading of NATIVE AFFAIRS) were in excellent condition and the best seen in the area. The most advanced villages appeared to be MATONG and MALMAL and this can be attributed to their close proximity to the Roman Catholic Missions operating in the area. POMIO village is also advanced.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most officials had a full realization of their duties and carried them out to the best of their ability.

MASU, Tultul of MASKIKLIR, asked to be relieved of his duties owing to his old age and this request was granted. His son, RAGKWA, was appointed temporarily in his place and is subject to confirmation by the next patrol as to his capabilities. It is recommended that the appointment of INDUAN as Luluai of TOKAI be confirmed as he has done a good job in his village. GOLPAK, Paramount Luluai, has co-operated in all ways possible and would have ~~accompanied~~ accompanied the patrol but his old age forbade it. He has come under fire from certain sections of the European community but I feel that the reports are unfounded and he should receive the full support of the Administration. His influence throughout the whole area cannot be belittled in any way and any attempts to supersede him can only lead to discord in the area.

Attached please find a list of Native officials who hold office in the both sub-divisions.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural pursuits in this area are disappointing and the main staple of the natives does not appear to extend beyond the bare minimum of subsistence. This area compares unfavourably with, for instance, the MAMUSI sub-division where so called primitive or semi-primitive people grow tomatoes and European potatoes etc. Apart from the one village of PULPUL the only foods grown are taro and sweet potato with occasional yam gardens.

Pigs are plentiful and are mostly kept in pig-pens to be found some distance from the village site. It is usual for the older people of the village to have houses in the vicinity to facilitate the attendance on them. Fowls are owned by Mission Teachers but are not plentiful.

CACAO.

Cacao has been planted in the villages of TOKAI and SALI and this is to be subjected to an inspection in the near future by native field officers of the Agriculture Department stationed at Rabaul. The introduction of the economic crop to the Pomio area will be enthusiastically awaited as there is a keenness by the natives for this particular crop.

*See also
an entry*

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS

MISSIONS.

Two Missions ~~xxxx~~ stations operate in this area and they are under the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Headquarters at Vunapope. A section of Pomio comes under the control of Guma Mission at Wide Bay and this is from SETWI to PULPUL village. From PULPUL to BOVALPUN and inland to the SUI KOL sub-division are under the control of the R.C. Mission at MATONG and the MALMAL (MAEKEN) Mission at Jacquinot Bay covers the remainder on the sub-divisions visited. Fth. O'Neill is at MALMAL and Fth. HEITHORN at MATONG.

SCHOOLS

The Administration School at GUNALI, the Mengen Village Higher School, is under the control of a native teacher, KAOLOA. The other two schools are operated by the Roman Catholic Mission. The school at MALMAL has approximately 30 students and the Administration school has 32. The school at MATONG is re-opening in the near future.

Most students attending the Administration School are from the Jacquinot Bay area whereas the school at MALMAL caters mainly for MAMUSI natives.

COPRA and TRADE STORES

COPRA.

Copra groves in the sub-divisions are extensive replanting has been started on a large scale. Copra is either sold to some local plantations or to the Mengen Native Society. All groves had been cleaned.

MENGEN NATIVE SOCIETY.

This Society, with its office at Pomio, has increased its activities since two clerks who were trained at Kandrian began operations in March. Since then the amount of copra deposited at the store has been increasing and more natives are becoming increasingly confident in the endeavour. The finances of the Society are in a more than sound position.

Originally it had been the luluais and elder men of the villages who collected payment for the copra but now a policy has been instituted whereby the small producer collects payment personally for his own family group. This policy will undoubtedly do much to extend the activities of the Society.

The sphere of the Society's activities are confined at present mainly to the Jacquinot Bay area but if and when transport becomes available to the Society there will be an automatic expansion to outer fields. At present there are 210 bags of copra awaiting shipment to the Copra Marketing Board at Rabaul and this is considered to be very good in view of the fact that this is the wet season in the area and activities are somewhat curtailed. The District Commissioner, Rabaul, has arranged for

Copra Sales

TRADE STORES.

Activity in the consumer stores field is sufficient to cope with the requirements of the native population. All plantations carrying on trading activities and in addition there are eight native village stores which are organised on a communal basis. To date this system has operated satisfactorily and no losses, financially, have been sustained to date. I consider that this field of native commerce should remain outside the range of co-operative activity at the moment - the main concentration to be on the marketing and producing of native copra through the Mengen Native Society or through private enterprise - whichever can satisfy the desire of the natives.

NATIVE LABOUR. ~~NATIVE LABOUR.~~

Native Labour Inspections were carried out at six plantations, namely, Marau, Manguna, Kolai, Palmalmal, Drina and Wunung.

Native recruitment of local labour is 50 and this compares favourably with the total number employed in both sub-divisions - 151.

CENSUS.

Births equal deaths with the total of 79. The villages of TOINTOP and KOPUN show that there has been an increase of five births and no deaths. The most disappointing village is MANGANUNA with five deaths and only one birth. For the remainder of the villages there is very little increase or decrease which is discouraging.

The total census figures for the East and West Mengen Sub-divisions is 3225. This is made up of 1454 males and 1566 females. The total absent from villages is 205.

HEALTH.

The Medical Aid Post situated on the banks of the TUGEL River was swept away during the recent floods and has been rebuilt on a site to the east of ~~EMAK~~ Bokongtata village.

Generally speaking, the health of those natives seen was above average and the disheartening decrease, or should I say, the static condition of the population can be attributed to one factor only. This is the infant mortality rate which is evident ~~in~~ this and previous patrols. Apparently discussions on the importance of this phase of health has no effect on the native population. The only solution which can be put to good effect is the setting up of a pre-natal and infant welfare centre under a trained nurse. This could possibly be handled by the wife of the Medical Assistant stationed at Pomio. It has come to my notice that if something on these lines doesn't eventuate it is the intention of one of the Mission Stations to apply and have two sisters sent down to cope ~~in~~ with child welfare. The setting up of such a centre will have the desired effect and there is no reason why it shouldn't be assumed that there will be a gradual increase in population which could be noted by following patrols.

Health

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

War Damage Compensation was paid to the villagers of WAWAS, SETWI and SAMPUN. The total amount paid out was £ 1449-15-0 and payment was made as follows:-

Form "A"	£ 85- 0-0
Form "F"	£1364-15-0

	£1449-15-0

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads throughout the area visited are, on the main, good. Bridges have been erected over small rivers and creeks but instructions have been issued that all main rivers are to have cane bridges spanning them. One has already been erected over the Bergberg River and villages adjacent to other rivers are to copy the design. It is considered that no section of the Pomio area should out of touch with the Administrative Post and Native Hospital. This will serve all sections of the community and it is thought to be an essential service to both Europeans and Natives alike.

CONCLUSION

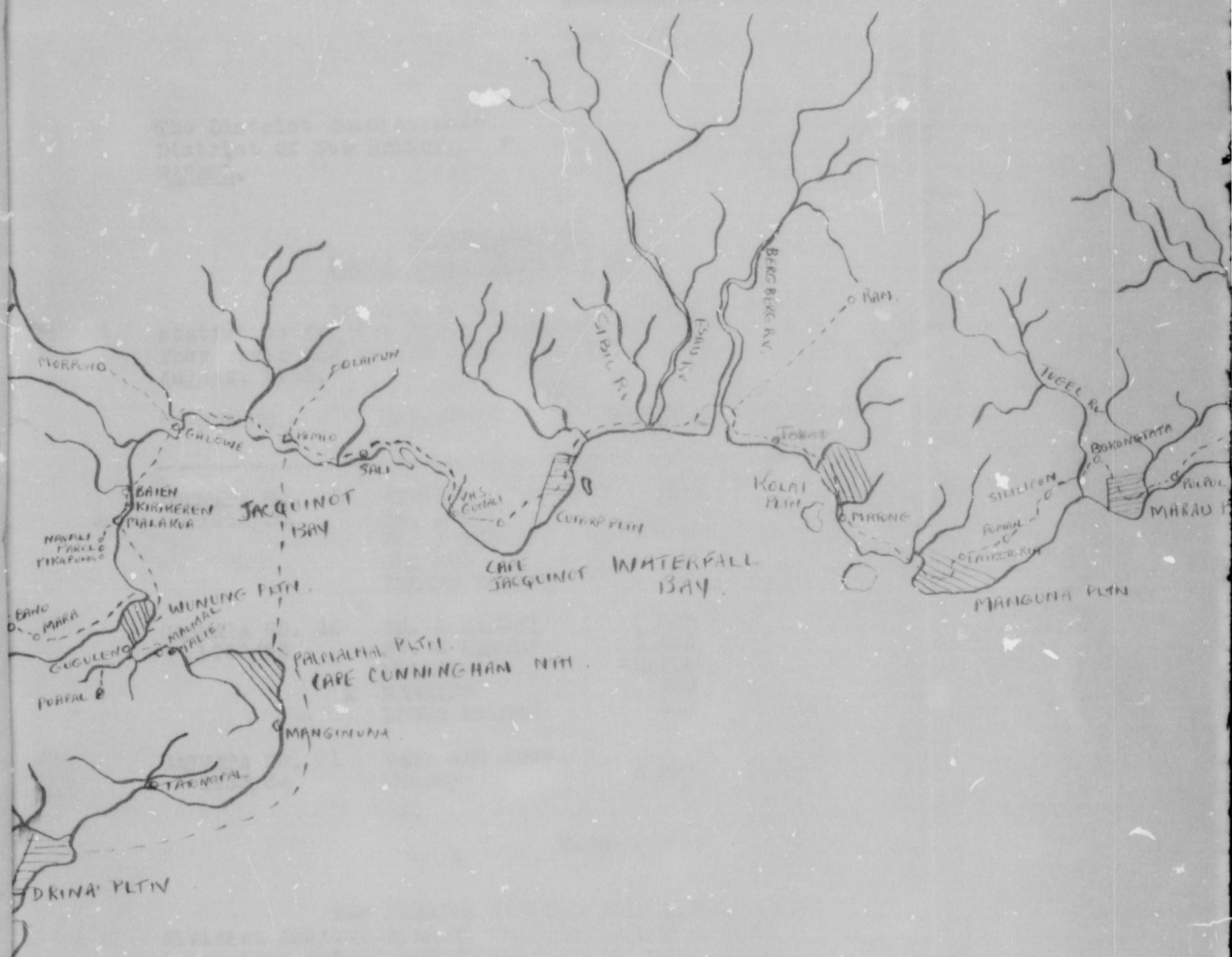
This patrol was interesting in that it showed the marked difference between the two sub-divisions visited and the remainder of the Pomio Administrative Area. As mentioned earlier the demeanour of the natives was excellent.

J. Young Whitford
(J. Young-Whitford)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

LIST OF NATIVE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>M.T.T</u>
SAMPUN	PITENTON	SALI	KANPURC
TAGUL	TEI PNUN	BLISGUN	PATASLISGUN
SETWI	KAKU	PAIRE	
TAINTOP	KIVARE	-----	MAKMAN
WAWAS	LOLOT	LOLOT	MALALIAKAU
BAIEN	TEMI	KASAIN	-----
KRALMAN	TOPELEI	KAPALTI	PIPIWAL
KORPUN	MANGI	TI GAS	PUPO-IAN
MASKIKLIR	MANGI	RAGKWA	-----
PULPUL	DITEI	PINSAMO	-----
BOKONGTATA	MARU	PANGANA	
SILILUPUN	BUNGEN	GOLPAIK	
POMAN	PAMTAKAU	KOIYA	GOLMAIS
LAIKATOKIA	LELEMI	MALUS	SALATEN
MATONG	GOPU	TOULON	ALPAGEI
TOKAI	-----	INDUAN	
RAM	LUNGREI	PENEKI	RUP
BOVALPUN	SERLON	PAIKI	WINSI
SALI	GOLPAIK	GUSUAL	BANGA
TATONGPAL	MANUKEN	-----	MUPUNA
MANGINUNA	PAKILA	LELPITEI	SINANGANA
MAIMAL	KINKALE	KOIMANDEI	IARO
TALIE	"	"	-----
GUGULEN	"	KOIMANDEI	-----
PUAFAL	MAKALI	AMPUNA	PARULI
MARA	-----	NA-AS	SISINA
BANO		KAREME	KAITALUA
RUREI		KONGI	KONGI
PAROL	LELAKALI		KONAMIA
NAVALI	-----	PALENGETE	-----
MALAKUA	OLEILIL	PATIWANA	KALINATANI
KIRIKEREN	TANIKALON	-----	KAILIPAGERIA
PIKAKUNA	-----	-----	-----
MORPUNA	-----	KAI IUNPUNA	-----
OLAIPUN	KANGAMUI	KAUKALDEI	BALIS
POMIO	KENSUA	SINAMI	SILEI





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. POM. 7/1

Pomio Administrative Post,
GASMATA. NEW BRITAIN.

31st. August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
District of New Britain,
RABAU.



Census Figures
Pomio Administrative Post

Set out below are the complete census statistics for the Pomio Administrative Post area. They cover the period 15th. January to 18th. August, 1953.

REPORT NO.	SUB-DIVISION	SUB-DIV. TOTALS	GRAND TOTAL
GASMATA NO. 6 1952/53	TIMOIP	292	
	NO. 1 KOL	1,124	
	NO. 2 KOL	297	
	SUI KOL	551	
	INLAND MENGEN	1,232	3,496
GASMATA NO. 10 1952/53	NO. 1 MAMUSI	1,578	
	NO. 2 MAMUSI	1,058	
	MELKOI	2,703	
	X MANSING	325	
	LOWER MENGEN	342	6,006
GASMATA NO. 1 1953/54	EAST AND WEST MENGEN	3,225	5,225
GRAND TOTAL			12,727

The figures covering the MANSING sub-division (marked with X) include census figures taken from Patrol Report No. ? dated 11th. October, 1951. Page 7 of Report No. 10 - 1952/53 refers.

These figures are forwarded for your information, please.

Young-Whitford
(J. Young-Whitford) P.O.
Pomio Administrative Post

Copy to the Assistant District Officer, Kandrian.

30/10/1953

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



DS 30/1/13

District Office,
Rabaul.

3rd October, 1953.

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

Patrol Report - East and West Mengen
Sub Division in Gasmata - Mr. J. Young-Whitford.
Report No. 15354.

... Original and copies of the above patrol
report are forwarded please.

The report indicates a satisfactory situation
throughout the area.

The report is well done and I have no
particular comments to make.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
District Commissioner,
New Britain District.

DS 30-13-159

12th October, 1953

The District Commissioner,
New Britain District,
RABAU

Patrol Report No. I/53-54.- GASMATA

Receipt is acknowledged.

A report is for information only - it is requested that the appointment of INDUAN of TOKAI be recommended by separate memo.

TOLPAK deserves well of this Administration regardless of what interested sections of the community may desire.

Concerning the planting of Cacao: contact with Europeans is likely to destroy the complex web of custom and institution, and cause the native to lose interest in life - if he has nothing to live for, he will die. One of three solutions proposed by a famous Administrator, was the establishment of native plantations, by force if absolutely necessary i.e. legal sanctions. Once started, a healthy state of inter-group economic rivalry may be fostered.

Extracts of the Report have been forwarded to the relevant Departments.

P.A.
(A.A. [Signature])
Actg. Director. D.D.S. & N.A.

on Register

Area Patrolled.....

	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL								FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS										Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		M	F			M	F						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F				
2	141	5	1		16		22	3	226	544	248	607	31	608		443	463	331	904	2829				
3									1	7	2	5	.	5	4	3	5	13	10	31				
	1				1		1		3	19	6	18	1	18	4	7	12	27	26	75				
5	1								11	18	7	30	.	30	4	18	14	25	41	99				
1	1						1		5	18	9	19	.	19	3	11	16	27	27	83				
	7				3		1		11	25	8	26	2	26	4	16	15	33	33	108				
1	151	5	1		20		25	3	257	631	280	705	34	706		498	525	956	1041	3225				

on Register

Area Patrolled.....

No. of Houses	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission													
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
3	8	3	1				3		16	30	8	32	.	32	4	31	17	41	44	148
2									2	28	10	26	.	26	3	5	13	35	35	93
	4						1		11	32	12	41	6	41	4	19	18	43	59	144
1	8	1							5	15	6	13	.	16	4	11	13	26	24	83
1	3								9	28	10	26	1	26	4	16	18	39	34	110
2	3								10	28	8	25	3	25	4	13	15	40	37	113
	1						1		4	15	7	14	2	14	3	11	14	24	23	74
2	9								9	27	10	38	1	38	4	19	19	40	50	137
									4	9	.	8	.	8	3	8	2	15	14	39
	11								5	11	10	24	3	25	4	12	21	23	34	101
	10								9	19	11	27	.	27	3	15	20	33	35	113
	4								4	14	9	14	1	14	3	9	16	25	23	77
	2								4	19	3	15	.	15	3	8	7	23	25	70
2	8	1					1		5	8	2	12	.	12	3	9	6	14	19	53
	10							1	9	25	8	34	1	34	3	20	13	37	46	127
1	2						1		2	6	1	11	.	11	3	6	4	12	19	44
	2							1	11	15	8	17	.	17	4	19	12	23	24	81
	7				2		2		4	5	4	9	1	9	3	9	11	9	16	56
	2				9				14	31	5	25	1	25	4	25	11	42	38	127
3	4						1	1	6	12	5	11	.	11	4	14	10	19	19	68
3	6								3	15	4	22	.	22	3	7	11	22	29	75
	6								5	11	10	18	1	18	3	12	15	18	29	80
2	5						2		2	4	7	8	.	8	4	6	13	9	15	50
1	2						5		8	7	9	6	.	6	5	14	15	11	12	59
							1		3	10	9	11	.	11	3	7	16	15	17	56
							2		2	5	2	7	1	7	3	5	5	10	12	34
	4								11	29	10	22	3	22	4	19	17	37	31	108
	1								5	17	9	11	.	11	3	12	17	23	19	77
4	5				1				9	11	14	20	1	20	4	17	21	20	31	95
1	2				2				16	24	20	31	5	31	5	25	34	36	43	142
4					1				9	10	8	9	.	9	4	17	15	18	16	67
	1				1		1		8	11	5	9	.	9	4	13	10	18	17	61
	11						1		2	13	4	8	.	8	4	5	9	21	15	62
2	141	5	1		16		22	3	226	544	248	607	31	608		443	463	831	904	2829



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. G 2 - 53/54

Patrol Conducted by MARTYN J.F. P.O.

Area Patrolled GIMI & PASSISMANUA SUB-DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5

Duration—From 29/8/1953 to 25/9/1953

Number of Days 28 DAYS.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1951/52/1953

Medical ... 1/19

Map Reference WEST N.B 1 inch to 4 miles

Objects of Patrol CENSUS.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/10/1953.

J.K. Wranby
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 ... £ 5-1-6.

Village Po

Year.....1953-54.....

[illegible]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. G X2-53/54

Patrol Conducted by Mantyn J. F. P.O.

Area Patrolled Gimi & Passismana Sub Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans /

Natives 5

Duration From 29/8/1953 to 25/9/1953

Number of Days 28 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1951-52-53

Medical ... / /19...

Map Reference West N.B. 1" to 4 miles

Objects of Patrol Census

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/10 1953.

J. K. ...
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 ... £ 5-1-6

Village Po

Year 1953-54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in China
				0-1 Mth.		1-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
ASIT	23.9.53	1	3								1				3	2		
ESAIHI	22.9.53	1	4					1							3			
WAMILO	22.9.53	2	2											1	1	1		
SANGKIAP	10.6.53	1																
ASIAM	9.6.53		2					1			1				2	3		
AMOIA	8.6.53	3	4						1						1	3		
APANGWAL	7.6.53	1	1										1		1	3		
MAGURIAN	5.6.53	1															1	
RERENG	4.6.53																	
KALAMLO	4.6.53	1																
AVIKLO	2.5.52	7	7			1		2							2	1		
YANGBUN	2.5.52	7	7			4										3		
GANGLO	2.5.52	2	2												1			
ALU	2.5.52		5												3			
LAPALAM	21.9.53	1	5												1			
UNGAN	24.9.53	1	1								2							
POMOGU	24.9.53	1	2				1									1		
ALIWO	25.9.53		2				1									1		
SEILWA	25.9.53	3	2	1											1			
PARUA	24.7.52	4	3			2				1					1			
SEPSEP	6.6.53	7	1					2							1			
AMBUNG	6.6.53	3				1												
AUL	8.6.53	2	2												1			
POMALAL	9.6.53																	
ANKIAK	10.6.53																	
KAWELAI	12.6.53																	
WILWOL	13.6.53																	
IAMBUAN	14.6.53																	
MALUM	16.6.53	3	2			1	1	1							1			
ADUAP	17.9.53							New Book										
ANG'NGAU	17.9.53							New Book										
TOTALS		76	82	1	1	9	6	9	2	3	4	2	2	37	21	1		

New Book
New Book

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN.
New Britain.
30th. September, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
RABUL. N.B.

PATROL REPORT ^G 2 - 53/54.

AREA PATROLLED

GIMI AND PASSISMANUA SUB
DIVISIONS.

OFFICER CONDUCTING
PATROL

MARTYN J.F.. P.O.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

CENSUS REVISION

DURATION OF PATROL


FROM 29th. August to 25th. Sept.
28 days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL

FOUR CONSTABLES R.P.N.G.C.
ONE NATIVE MEDIC ORDERLY.
VARIOUS VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

MAP USED

WESTERN NEW BRITAIN
1 INCH TO FOUR MILES.


(J. Martyn.) P.O.

Scale: 1/4 inch = 1 mile

PATROL REPORT K 2 - 53/54.

DIARY.

SATURDAY 29-8-53.

Departed Kandrian at 0730 per M.V. "PAM". Arrived at Meung village on the mouth of the Alimpit river and amended census. Left for Angoreng village and amended census. Camp made for night.

SUNDAY 30-8-53.

At Angoreng. Visited coconut groves and inspected site of proposed raft across the Angoreng river.

MONDAY 31-8-53.

Departed Angoreng for Apaklo village by canoe, paddling upstream for 45 minutes. Camp made. Census amended. Supervised correct planting of coconut grove.

TUESDAY 1-9-53.

Departed Apaklo village and proceeded to Okur village, where camp was made. Amended census and inspected village.

WEDNESDAY 2-9-53.

At Okur village. Visited coconut grove and explained the correct alignment of coconut palm planting. Visited the construction of self-operating raft over the river at Angoreng.

THURSDAY 3-9-53.

Departed on foot for Wewep hamlet, one hour west along the coast road from Okur. Left Wewep for the mouth of the Anu river to the west, one hour fifteen minutes. Departed the Anu by canoe for upstream, paddling for two hours until the first rapids were reached. From there, proceeded on foot for Giring village in the Rauto Sub-Division on inspection call. From the Anu rapids to Giring, 65 minutes walk. Camp made.

FRIDAY 4-9-53.

At Giring, awaiting return of police from bush.

SATURDAY 5-9-53.

Departed Giring for the Anu river, on way to Ai'iumete. Giring to the Anu, one hour. The Anu to Ai'iumete, 50 minutes. Camp made, and census amended. Inspections made.

SUNDAY 6-9-53.

Day observed at Ai'iumete.

MONDAY 7-9-53.

Departed Ai'iumete for Eseli, amended census, and spent the day there, returning to Ai'iumete at night. Ten minutes walk.

TUESDAY 8-9-53.

Departed Ai'iumete for Awanglo, passing through Molepun. Forty minutes to Molepun and 50 minutes to Awanglo. Amended census at Awanglo, and returned in afternoon to Ai'iumete.

WEDNESDAY 9-9-53.

Departed Ai'iumete for Molepun, amended census, and proceeded to Molo village where camp was made.

Scale: 1" = 2 mi.

THURSDAY 18-9-53.

Returned to Molopun, one hour away, and visited Seleng hamlet. Returned to Molo in afternoon and amended census there.

FRIDAY 11-9-53.

Left Molo for new village of Umus, 25 minutes walk. Amended census, and in afternoon returned to Molo.

SATURDAY 12-9-53.

Departed Molo for Iakas village, 90 minutes walk. Made camp and amended census.

SUNDAY 13-9-53.

Observed at Iakas.

MONDAY 14-9-53.

Departed Iakas for Andi village, 55 minutes walk. Made camp and amended census.

TUESDAY 15-9-53.

Left Andi for Aslingpur, 40 minutes away. Made camp and amended census.

WEDNESDAY 16-9-53.

Departed Aslingpur for Maklongmerang, across the Alimpit river in Passismanua Sub-Division. Time taken, 65 minutes. Made camp at Maklongmerang, amended census, and walked 30 minutes to Gineseling where after amending census, returned to Maklongmerang.

THURSDAY 17-9-53.

Departed Maklongmerang for new villages Aduap and Ang'ngau passing through Gineseling on the way. Maklongmerang to Aduap is 65 minutes, and to Ang'ngau is approximately two hours 15 minutes, road not yet cleared, properly. Census amended for both villages, and return to Maklongmerang.

FRIDAY 18-9-53.

Departed Maklongmerang for Namaklongklong, 25 minutes walk. Amended census, and proceeded to Aiwo village, another 25 minutes. Amended census, then on to Gisamilo where census amended. To Gisamilo, 50 minutes. Proceeded to Lagung'gung, 30 minutes distant, camp made and census amended.

SATURDAY 19-9-53.

Departed Lagung'gung for Tinhang, 30 minutes away, amended census, and 25 minutes walk to Au where census amended. Left Au for new village of Amaum, 20 minutes walk away. Census figures entered in new register, then returned to Au and proceeded to Aka village, which is 35 minutes from Au. Camp made at Aka, and census amended.

SUNDAY 20-9-53.

Observed at Aka.

MONDAY 21-9-53.

Left Aka for Lapalam 40 minutes distance, census amended, and returned to Aka, and then on to Utkumbu village, 50 minutes from Aka. Camp made and census amended.

TUESDAY 22-9-53.

Departed Utkumbu for Esaihi, one hour away, made camp and amended census. Proceeded to Wamilo, one hour 20 minutes, and amended census, returned in afternoon to Esaihi.

WEDNESDAY 23-9-53.

Departed Esaihi for Asit, 75 minutes. Amended census, and proceeded onto Sanuring. Arrived at Paung river in 50 minutes time, and one hour 20 minutes later arrived at Sanuring. Camp made here for night.

THURSDAY 24-9-53.

Lined and amended census at Sanuring, then left for Ungan, 50 minutes walk. Amended census at Ungan. Proceeded to Pomogu, one hour distant, made camp and amended census.

FRIDAY 25-9-53.

Departed Pomogu for Aliwo, 30 minutes walk, amended census, and proceeded to Seilwa village, 20 minutes away. Amended Seilwa census, and returned to Kandrian, 45 minutes away.

INTRODUCTION.

The Gimi Sub-Division was patrolled last by Mr. S.M. Foley A/ADO. in October 1951 (G2-51/52).

In the last year, Passismanua has had three patrols. In both areas, complete census figures are presented.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Gimi people show a tendency towards unstable settlement. The desire to form family groups outside the established community and to form break-away groups, is strong. Dissentions between the village elders seems to be a big factor behind this unsettlement.

The new village of Unas is a break-away of groups from Molo Audi and most of Wilamete villages, the latter village now being completely disbanded.

Ai'iumete village will soon be migrating down the Anu river in order to be further from the Eseli people, who in the past have caused Ai'iumete people some friction.

Wewep on the coast is a break-away group from Okur, but because of its small population (15) it has been recorded as a hamlet of Okur, and the people are to appear at Okur for census.

In Passismanua, community life is well established, both on the beach and in the Kaulong interior,

A total of 198 new names were recorded in village registers - a good response to the patrols request that unlined natives present them selves at villages for census. The following table sets out the statistics :-

' Sub-Division	' Number ' Recorded	' Number ' males	' Average ' age	' Number ' females	' Average ' Age
' Gimi	' 76	' 40	' 21 yrs	' 36	' 20yrs
' Passismanua	' 122	' 70	' 19 yrs	' 52	' 18yrs
' Totals	' 198	' 110	' 20 yrs	' 88	' 19 yrs

Amongst these new names, a large number of family groups were registered, and the number of young children are responsible for the low average age for males and females. Quite a few of the 198 names registered were people who had lined pre-war, but a large number were those who had not previously lined before, but often frequented the Kandrian station and hospital, and were living quite close to established villages.

The new villages of Aduap and Ang'ngau, inland from Gineseling village in Passismanua, are almost entirely made up of new people. About six months ago, they were instructed to build themselves villages, near good water, and though not quite yet finished, the few houses required to be built shall soon be completed.

The patrol was visited, on invitation, by six men from the lower Miu area. Tutul Pomolo of Aiwo village was the contact used, as he and the Tultul of Lagung'gung village are about the only natives who consistently visit the Miu area, and have recognised social and trade rights there. This visit was quite satisfactory, and these people have now cleared a village site on their own ground. They have been contacted for a number of years by previous officers, as have the upper Miu people who have yet to build villages. It is estimated that both Miu areas contain about 150 to 200 unlined natives.

In the Mimul area, few natives remain, but behind Mimul, and in an area called Maragwa, many natives are to be found. The patrol did not proceed into these two areas because of the exceptionally heavy rain and the lack of decent roads - the patrol would have had very hard going. Instead, salt and garden tools were left at one of the villages, and two officials who visit these areas are to visit the Mimul people in the near future.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT'D.

The head man in Maragwa, Mimul, is Nakbo, who has married a woman from Utkumbu village. This woman who left Utkumbu to live at Amaum, is now living in Maragwa and did not appear for census. It is hoped that through this woman, Nakbo and his people will form a village at Maragwa. The nearby officials have been spoken to about this matter. Furthermore, about 15 people who lived and lived at Wamilo village have also gone to Maragwa, and did not appear for census. These Wamilo people are originally of Mimul, and were brought to Wamilo when Mr. Robinson was killed at Mimul in 1950. A probable 50 odd people are still to be registered in the Mimul area.

In the Mang area of Gimi Sub-Division, a similar 50 odd people are yet to be registered. These people will be harder to get registered, the general comments on Gimi people apply more so to them. A list of the big men and families in the Mang area has been entered in the local village books for reference for future patrol officers. Only one man, Sevilio, appeared on invitation to the patrol. He was invited to come and visit Kandrian, and though he accepted, he did not wish to visit now. He wanted to talk it over with the nearby officials and his followers. These Mang people are afraid of Europeans, as Sevilio states that while a child, both his parents were shot by the Germans. It appears that a German punitive patrol had visited this area. The patrol carefully explained about this matter, and a general talk about Germans, Japanese and Australians was given him, and also told about the Administration. It is hoped that Sevilio will soon visit Kandrian and gain confidence in the Administration and white man.

Apart from the Mang, Miu and Mimul areas, there are still quite many natives who have not been registered, scattered between the Alimpit and Andru rivers.

HEALTH.

The patrol sent 141 natives to Kandrian Native Hospital for treatment, and over 150 natives departed for hospital prior to the patrol's arrival in their villages. From villages which had no resident Medical Tultuls, three recruits were accepted by the patrol and sent to Kandrian for training.

Of the 141 natives ordered into hospital, the proportion of illnesses treated are as follows,

Yaws	20 cases	Tropical ulcer	35 cases
Burns	3 cases	Septic infection	15 cases
Abscess	1 case	Lacerations	3 cases
Scabies	1 case	Malaria	2 cases
Abrasions	1 case		

Health of natives in Gimi and Passismanua areas fair.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Gimi Sub-Division has not produced any exceptionally helpful village officials. All officials have a minimum of influence, which asserts itself only in the official's own village, and is even then restricted.

Passismanua Sub-Division, on the other hand, has brought forth a small number of officials who are quite helpful in assisting the Administration in its work. Notably are Tultul Pomolo of Aiwo village, Luluai Pai'erli of Papsa and to some extent, Tultul Pura of Parua village, in that order. Many of the officials are aged, and consequently their use is restricted depending upon the frequency and distance with which they can get around.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In Gimi and Passismanua, as in all Gasmata Sub-District areas, bridge building is a relatively unknown art. Bridges consist of simply one or two saplings thrown across a river, and safe passage depends mainly upon the agility and dexterity of the traveller. Heavy rains inland cause swollen rivers and the bridges are constantly being washed away. At the mouth of the

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT'D.

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Of the 141 natives ordered into hospital, the proportion of illnesses treated are as follows,

Yaws	80 cases	Tropical ulcer	35 cases
Burns	3 cases	Septic infection	15 cases
Abscess	1 case	Lacerations	3 cases
Scabies	1 case	Malaria	2 cases
Abrasions	1 case		

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ROADS AND BRIDGES, CONT'D.

Angoreng River, a self-operating raft was established, like that built through native initiative across the Anu river between Giring and Ai'iumete villages. Instructions left by the patrol in the earlier stages of the patrol, regards repairing roads and bridges, have, in some cases been carried out since the patrol returned to Kandrian.

All roads travelled on were very bad, due to the exceptionally heavy rains experienced inland, turning roads into stretches of bog and running water.

CO-OPERATIVES.

Of the Gimi villages, only the coastal villages of Okur and Angoreng would be in a position to join in the Co-operative copra project at Kandrian., as only they have means of transporting their copra by canoe. Apaklo village, established for only three years could possibly also profitably join the Co-operative, as this village is situated about 45 minutes up the Angoreng river, and copra could be brought to Kandrian by canoe. With this in mind, a day was spent at Apaklo showing the natives the correct method of planting coconut palms. About 50 odd palms were planted. At Okur and Angoreng, where coconuts groves are already established, the natives were also shown how to plant coconuts correctly, so that future groves would not be over-crowded as they are now. Now that the wet season is nearing its end, the natives are beginning to build copra dryers and canoes, preparatory to joining the Co-operative.

The Passismanua beach villages are already in the Co-operative scheme, and are showing a good interest.

CENSUS.

Of the 12 Gimi villages, three are over-recruited by 27%. In Passismanua's fifty villages, 19 are over-recruited by 43%.

The presentation of the natives for census was heartening, especially those natives which had not lined since the termination of the war. As mentioned previously, 198 new natives were registered. An approximate estimation of unlined natives in Gimi would total about 50 to 70, while in Passismanua about 150 to 200 natives. A further 150 to 200 natives are living at the head of the Alimpit river, which separates geographically Gimi and Passismanua Sub-Divisions.

MAPPING.

A map of the area patrolled is attached, marking the present locations of villages, and roads joining these villages. T

Remarks.

For contact with the Mang people, the most likeliest base would be Molopun village, which also has good water, and a rest house. For the Liu area, I suggest Aslingpun village, or the new site of Iakas which however, has no water nor rest house.

J. Martyn P.O.
(J. Martyn.) P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

R.P.N.G.C.

Constable Mandina
No. 3567

An experienced constable.

Constable Tombui
No. 2517

Another experienced constable who has good knowledge of the natives in this area.

Constable Sipu
No. 4209

This constable continues to be helpful in carrying out his duties.

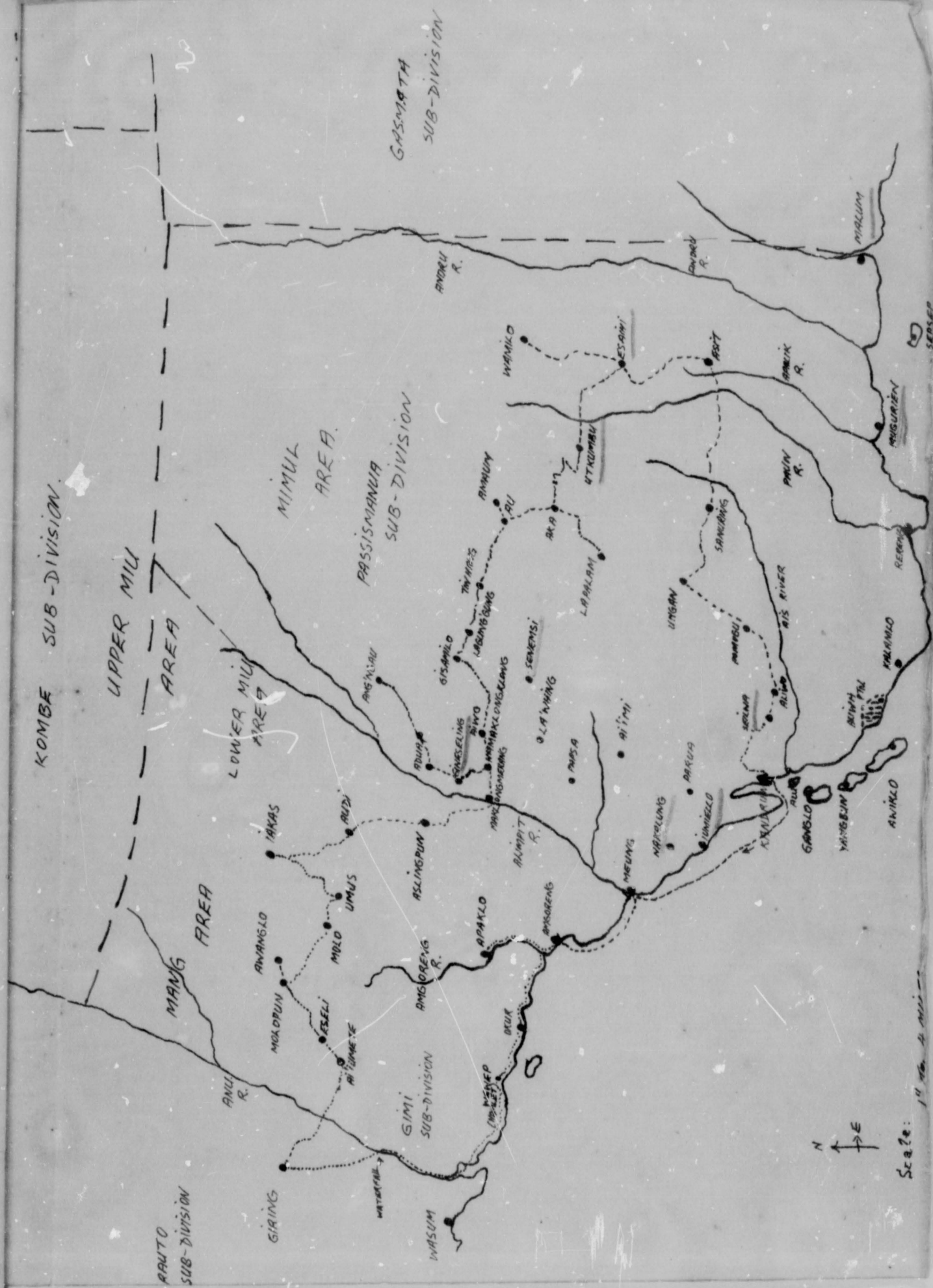
Constable Marigot
No. 8062

A newly acquired constable at this detachment. This is his first patrol and opportunity to gain knowledge of the Sub-District.

P.H.D.

N.M.O. Ialil

A conscientious medical orderly.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

36/13/140



In Reply
Please Quote

No. DS 30/1/3

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Rabaul,

28th October, 1953.

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

Subject: Patrol Report # 2 - 1953/54 -
J.F. Martyn, P.O. - GIMI and PASSISMANUA
Sub Divisions, Gasmata, New Britain.

1. Forwarded herewith is the above mentioned
Patrol Report which has been submitted by Mr. Martyn.

The patrol was conducted competently, and
a good deal of valuable statistical information has been
collected.

2. Maps: The map is of interest, but it is noted
that on one copy the names of four villages have been
omitted. These have been written in in pencil.

3. Census: It will be noted that some of the
villages were the subject of a previous report when Mr.
Martyn visited them in May, June and July.

The census figures for these villages are
included with this report, thus making statistics for
all of the villages in the two Sub Divisions available.

It is noted that 198 new names were entered,
and that Mr. Martyn reports further small populations
in the MIMUL and MARAGWA areas. The Assistant District
Officer, Kandrian, is requested to visit these people
as soon as possible.

The MANG area in the GIMI Sub Division is
also mentioned. According to one man, SEVILIO, the
people are still afraid of Europeans, the stated reason
being that a German punitive expedition once visited the
area. That must have happened some 30 years ago.
It is high time the people were re-visited.

4. I agree that the people should be encouraged
to make copra, but the officer should make sure that the
people can use the coconuts for this purpose, that is,
that they have enough to spare for copra, after using
some of the nuts for food. I am glad to know that Mr.
Martyn showed the natives the correct way to plant
coconut palms. I hope they were not planted closer than
27 feet.

Returned from NH B 13/4/54
Apparently not replied to officer doing this work at the time
Considered inappropriate to answer at this late stage.
Patrol recorded on
staff file, see inner
cover.

P/A

13
4
54

5. Native Labour: There is an undue proportion of absentee labourers registered in the PASSISMANUA area. Details are:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Percentage Absent.</u>
IUMIELLO	62.5
NAKULUNG	42.86
SENEMSI	54.17
GINESLING	43.75
UTKUMBU	47.
ESAIHI	40.
ASIAM	45.8
AMOIA	50.
APANGWAL	45.5
MAGURIAN	41.17
SEILWA	60.
SEPSEP	50.
KAWELAI	53.84
MALUM	46.15

In commenting on this, the Assistant District Officer, Kandrian, states that he is unable to recommend closure of the villages, because he is unable to give records for the past five years, thus he cannot act in accordance with the requirements of DDS Circular Instructions 154 of the 21st July, 1952.

As the villages are heavily over-recruited, I would recommend that the Director of District Services makes a special case of this matter, and, despite the fact that the necessary previous statistics are lacking, the above mentioned villages be closed to recruiting.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
District Commissioner.

sequent
on
3/16/17

*Forc
mb
15/3/54*

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953-54

PASSISMANUA SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print-3553/7-51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL						
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males			Females		Total	Male		Female	Total	Male	Female		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F								M	F
LUMIELLO	24752			1										3	4			10								4	16	2	8	1	8	30	8	7	8	11	44		
NAKALUNG	24752	1	4			1												9								3	21	3	12	1	15	36	11	8	19	16	63		
NEUNG	29853	1	3		1									4	3			6	1							4	21	9	19	1	23	33	14	14	16	19	70		
AI'IMI	23752		1						2									7								6	14	5	9		13	37	11	8	10	15	51		
PAPSA	"	3								1				1	8	2		7								9	22	3	10		11	44	11	6	19	13	56		
LA'JHING	22752		1											9	3			2								7	8	2	9		11	42	6	4	18	14	44		
SEN'EMSI	"	4	1		1				3					2	3			13								19	24	5	19	1	22	42	23	14	27	22	99		
MAKAKUNGKONG	16953	2	2		1				1	2				6	2	5	4	4								12	26	9	15	2	19	40	21	20	23	19	87		
GUNG'ELING	16953		1											1		7	7	7								4	16	4	9		10	39	10	9	10	10	40		
MAKALONG'UNGKONG	"	3												3	2	2	2	4	1							7	23	8	19	3	23	38	22	14	25	19	85		
AIWO	18953								1					1	5	3		2									3	14	3	8	1	10	33	8	9	13	11	42	
GISAMILO	"	1												6	8	7	3	4								6	21	3	13	4	14	36	17	10	18	14	63		
MAKALONG'UNGKONG	"	2	2											7	3											8	24	4	15	1	15	44	19	17	20	16	78		
TINHANG	19953	1							1					2	2		1	3								1	14	2	10	1	8	38	9	11	11	10	44		
AU	"	2	2						1							14	6	3	2	1						9	29	8	17	3	16	36	17	20	27	19	89		
AKA	"	3	1											4	3		1	3								3	13	3	10		10	44	14	12	14	14	57		
UTKUMBU	21953	2	3						1					6	3	10	7	8								6	17	3	14	2	16	37	17	11	15	16	66		
SANUKING	24953		3											2	1	1	2	7	2							9	23	10	21	1	24	40	22	22	22	22	97		
AMAHUM	19953																									9	9	1	7		7	39	15	5	13	9	42		

New Book

PASSIMANUA SUB-DIVISION:

Year...1953-54...

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

[illegible]

Year 1953-54

PASSISMANUA SUB-DIVISION

G.P. Papua-104712.47

DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Family Size	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
	BIRTHS		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		Males			Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M
SEIWA 25.9.53	3	2	1										1		6	4	1	1	7	1							3	2	4	3	17	1	18	3	7	14	13	8	17	70	
PARUA 24.7.52	4	3			2				1				1				3	1	12	2							5	2	4	5	17		19	4	0	13	8	12	18	68	
SEPSEPI 6.6.53	7	1					2						1		1			2									7	3	2	9	23	2	27	3	0	22	37	21	32	112	
AMBUNGE 6.6.53	3				1										1						2						8	2	0	11	14	1	16	3	2	16	14	24	19	75	
AUL 8.6.53	2	2											1		8	12			1		5						4	1	4	6	14		6	3	0	8	10	10	16	50	
PYMAIA 9.6.53																											3	2	3				4	2	0	4	6	3	4	18	
ANKIAK 10.6.53															2	4			4								5	1	5	4	7		8	2	0	10	12	17	10	53	
KAWELAN 12.6.53															5				5		2						13		6	1			6			7	5	7	6	31	
WILWOL 13.6.53															2				2								2	9		5			5			5	3	9	5	24	
IAMBUAN 14.6.53																											2	7	2	5			5			6	4	9	5	24	
MAIUM 16.6.53	3	2			1	1							1						2	1	4						7	1	3	5	10		10	3	8	9	9	11	44		
AGUAP 17.9.53																											3	7	2	5			5	4	2	10	5	6	6	28	
ANG'NGALI 17.9.53																											11	1	9				9	3	7	7	9	12	9	38	

TOTALS 7682 11969234223721 1131101059023923572 - - 8428096821965340 70234 660296 3192

on Register

Area Patrolled PASSISMANUA S-D.

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F		M + F				
6	2							7	21	6	16	3	16	3.8	14	11	18	16	65				
8								10	20	11	12		16	3.9	19	20	18	17	82				
7								10	23	5	17		17	4.1	22	23	20	21	93				
1		3						2	14	5	7		8	2.8	4	8	12	8	36				
4		7						6	24		9		8	2.0	4	6	17	10	48				
3	1	8						11	22	4	15		17	3.0	16	12	20	19	79				
2		3	1					4	9	4	6		6	3.2	6	8	10	4	34				
6	1	8				1		3	34	4	14		15	1.8	6	11	20	16	69				
2	1	4	1					3	15	1	9		9	2.3	12	3	9	11	43				
		3						3	24	2	19	1	20	2.6	9	10	23	20	65				
13	2	2				1		7	51	7	37	3	38	3.0	34	38	47	56	193				
9		1				4	1	10	48	7	31	1	34	3.5	28	27	47	37	154				
7							1	5	27	2	18	1	18	2.8	15	6	31	21	73				
8						1	2	2	22		18	1	18	2.5	7	9	16	20	63				
5								6	19	14	18		21	3.7	13	22	19	20	79				
5		1				1		6	14	3	9	2	10	4.0	14	8	10	10	48				
2	1							5	14	3	9		9	4.3	16	12	14	8	53				
10	5	2						5	20	4	12	1	14	3.4	15	6	9	9	56				
7	1							3	24	3	17	1	18	3.7	14	13	18	17	70				
12	2							5	24	5	17		19	4.0	13	8	12	18	68				
								7	32	9	23	2	27	3.0	22	37	21	32	112				
		2						8	20	11	14	1	16	3.2	16	14	24	19	75				
1		5						4	14	6	14		6	3.0	8	10	10	16	50				
1									3	2	3		4	2.0	4	6	3	4	18				
4								5	15	4	7		8	2.0	10	12	17	10	53				
5		2							13		6	1	6		7	5	7	6	31				
2								2	9		5		5		5	3	9	5	24				
								2	7	2	5		5		6	4	9	5	24				
2	1	4						7	13	5	10		10	3.8	9	9	9	11	44				
1								3	7	2	5		5	4.2	10	5	6	6	28				
1									11	1	9		9	3.7	7	9	12	9	38				
0	239	23	57	2	-	-	8	4	280	958	219	653	40	702	3.4	660	596	843	770	3,192			

on Register

Area Patrolled... GIMI SUB-DIVISION

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	13-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
10	2							7	21	6	18	2	21	3.8	20	12	18	19	81
2								5	19	6	14		15	3.0	16	14	22	19	73
3								8	14	5	7		10	3.4	14	12	14	10	53
5								11	29	8	20	4	24	3.6	32	23	31	24	115
7								13	19	6	13		18	3.8	21	11	18	17	74
4								7	13	1	6		6	3.4	14	7	14	10	49
3								6	13	5	10	2	12	3.0	12	10	15	13	53
11								7	27	4	11	3	12	3.0	15	9	20	13	68
9	1					2		20	29	11	21	4	28	4.0	38	23	23	24	120
8								9	25	7	16	2	19	3.6	19	15	23	21	86
2								5	12	7	14	1	18	3.5	13	14	14	20	63
1								7	6	4	9	1	10	4.0	12	8	18	12	51
65	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	105	227	70	159	19	193	3.5	226	158	230	202	886

PASSISMANUA SUB-DIVISION

10								4	16	2	8	1	8	3.0	8	7	8	11	44
9								3	21	3	12	1	15	3.6	11	8	19	16	63
6	1							4	21	9	19	1	23	3.3	14	14	16	19	70
7								6	14	5	9		13	3.7	11	8	10	15	51
7								9	22	3	10		11	4.4	11	6	19	13	56
2								7	8	2	9		11	4.2	6	4	18	14	44
13								19	24	5	19	1	22	4.2	23	14	27	22	99
4								12	26	9	15	2	19	4.0	21	20	23	19	87
7								4	16	4	9		10	3.9	10	9	10	10	46
4	1							7	23	8	19	3	23	3.8	22	14	25	19	85
2								3	14	3	8	1	10	3.3	8	9	13	11	43
4								6	21	3	13	4	14	3.6	17	10	18	14	63
6								8	24	4	15	1	15	4.4	19	17	20	16	78
3								1	14	2	10	1	8	3.8	9	11	11	10	44
3	2	1						9	29	8	17	3	16	3.6	17	20	27	19	89
3								3	13	3	10		10	4.4	14	12	14	14	57
8		1						6	17	3	14	2	16	3.7	17	11	13	16	66
7	2							9	23	10	21	1	24	4.0	22	22	22	22	97
								9	9	1	7		7	3.9	15	5	13	9	42

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

[illegible]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of GASMATA SUB DISTRICT Report No. 3- 53/54.
NEW BRITAIN
 Patrol Conducted by J. Jordan P.O.
 Area Patrolled NEW BRITAIN STH. COAST - LINDENHAFEN to ASEPSAP.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P. GALL P.O. Mr. RIEPON E.M.A.
 Natives 3 R.P.N.G.C. 1 N.M.O.
Personal Servant.
 Duration—From 27 / 10 / 1953 to 3 / 11 / 1953
 Number of Days Eight
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2 / 5 / 1952 (part) & March 1950
 Medical ... 27 / 9 / 1948
 Map Reference Western New Britain Army Strat Series 4ml. - 1".
& sketch map attached.
 Objects of Patrol Investigation N/L Disturbances Lindenhafen Pltn.
Routine Administration, Medical.
Inaugural patrol Mr. Riepon & Mr. Gall.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2 / 12 1953:

J. K. N. T. ...
 District Commissioner

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.PATROL REPORTConducted By.

J. Jordan

P.O. 111.

Area Patrolled.New Britain South Coast,
Lindenhafen to Asepsen.Objects of Patrol.Medical, Investigation N/L.
Desertions, Lindenhafen.
Routine AdministrationDuration of Patrol.Tuesday, 27th. October, 1953
- Tuesday, 3rd. November, 1953.Last Patrol to Area.Mr. J. F. Martyn, C.P.O. 26/4/52
to 2/5/52. Part, Mr. L. T. NOLEN,
C.P.O. 17/2/50. to 3/3/50.
Mr. R. S. Bell, P.O. 16/12/49. to
2/1/50.Map Reference:Western New Britain, Central New
Britain Army Strat. Series,
4 mls. - 1". See also sketch
maps attached.Personnel Accompanying.Mr. P. Gall P.O. Mr. J. Riepon, E.M.A.
3 N.G.P.F.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was of routine nature and short duration the main objects were to show normal patrol routine to Mr. Riepon E.M.A. and the investigation of labour troubles at Lindenhafen Plantation.

DIARY.

OCTOBER, 1953.

Tuesday, 27th. Departed Kandrian per work-boat 0755 hours. Inspected Gasmata island. Then to AKUR. Talks in evening.

Wednesday, 28th. Inspection AKUR, medical treatment given, then to Lindenhafen. Enquiry into labour troubles. Two Police despatched follow up deserters investigate alleged thefts from villagers en route Rabaul. Thence PARONGA census, inspection, medical and onto VALANGLO Mission, visited Fr. Schuler. Thence to LULAKEVI for night.

Thursday, 29th. Census and inspection, talks then to AKIVAK, routine conducted, thence to AVIHAIN census and inspection, medical. Slept night.

Friday, 30th. To AKAM, RINGRING, SIGWILA, AVARIN thence AKUR for night. Census, inspections, talks and treatments all villages.

Saturday, 31st. To AKUR, ANATO, KALAGIN. Talks census and inspections.

NOVEMBER 1953.

Sunday, 1st. To AU, AVIO, ABLINGI. Routine talks and medical etc.

Monday, 2nd. To ATIVI, AIUET, MALENGLO. Routine talks, medical etc.

Tuesday, 3rd. To KAVENG, AMBUNGI, ASEPSEP thence KANDRIAN. Talks inspections etc. en route.

NATIVE AFFAIRS AND GENERAL.

An unusual trend was instanced with the MALENGLO people. These people were representative of the group from ABLINGI to ASEPSEP; this group of people are amongst the wealthiest on the coast, have extensive reef area from which they swim trochus and small cowrie (tambu) shell. They also have fairly extensive coconut groves and in the case of the Malenglo people are planting more.

These people however have been unwilling to form co-operative groups for the working of same, until date of this patrol on which occasion I succeeded in obtaining their willingness to participate in ~~the~~ co-operative.

The stated reason for their ^{not} wishing to participate in the co-operatives is that the people have decided that all funds from their groves shall be put toward assistance of an Administration area school, as they feel that the Mission standard of education is insufficient for the advancement of the children. Even the village mission school teacher seems to be in the scheme. In some oblique way the people have felt that they will be rendering damage to the Administration effort by this form of passive resistance.

I was able to show the Maleglo people that they were doing more damage to their own purses than anything else and they agreed to form a co-operative but they still remained adamant on the point that they wanted to donate their copra proceeds to construction and maintenance of a village area school.

Further reference to the matter will be made under Education, and Co-operative sections of the report.

Around the Japanese Gasmata air strip there are still a number of sheets of 4x6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " sheet iron. Arrangements were made for gathering of some for use at Kandrian. Much of that in the area has been used for the people for village housing flooring.

NATIVE LABOUR.

There has been large amount of labour trouble at Lindenhafen Plantation during the last six weeks. In this period the plantation has been resumed from the lessee Mr. T. Prince by the owners Burns Philp.

The plantation at the time of hand-over was employing solely ^{local} labourers. With few exceptions the line were entirely bushmen with no previous plantation experience. The plantation - buildings especially - was in a very rundown condition at the time of the hand-over. The new Manager, Mr. S. Tame, changed the method of curing the copra to Ceylon drying. The labour possibly regarded this as entailing more work and ^{thus} started dissention amongst them.

NATIVE LABOUR. Cont'd.

The Manager made arrangements for Sepik District labour to be imported by the owners, for as stated above the majority of the line were experienced bushmen, totally incapable of working a very large plantation. The situation was possibly further aggravated during the plantation change-over period when the first wage payment was made for Burns Philp. A few of the payment were short to what the actual monthly rate should have been. The Manager paid the line and overlooked the fact that certain of the labourers were due for payments at unusual rates, i.e. 7/- direct, 8/- deferred. That instance was recorded as only 5/- paid, the Manager had overlooked the unusual break-up of the wages and presumed the labourer was on the normal 5/- direct and 10/- deferred wages.

A number of the labourers deserted and Mr. Single, a/A.D.O. went down to Lindenhafen to investigate the matter, there he found that the contacts of the labourers had not been transferred at date of take-over from H.T. Allen to Kulon Plantations. Upon being asked whether they desired to transfer to Kulon Plantations only two of the labourers elected to do so and the remainder were paid off.

Whilst Mr. Single was there, the 13th. October, he viewed 18 Sepik District natives who had arrived there, they had no complaints, and were sent back to work cutting grass. Mr. Single departed later for Kandrian, and the 18 Sepiks to Rabaul via the beach road. They were not seen by the Manager or Mr. Single after they were returned to work and their absence was noted at roll call on the 14th.

On Wednesday 20th, a further line of Sepik and Manam area natives arrived per the Katika, they complained to the Manager about their houses, which were rather dilapidated, the Manager took them to his house and they agreed that their houses bad as they were, were in much better condition than that of the Manager. They were informed that new houses are expected, from Rabaul for the entire plantation and settled down seemingly happily. On Sunday morning the foreman informed Mr. Tame that 34 men and two wives had deserted. The leader of the group was an ex-police constable who had served in the area during the war years. No items of equipments were taken as it is generally known that is the only way by which they are likely to finish up in gaol, the remaining deterrents, such of loss of pay, they are quite prepared to put up with. The second group were lead by the ex-constable across the back-bone of the island and down into Talasea sub-district, thence to Rabaul via Pondo thus obviating necessity of passing POMIO and KOKOPO stations.

From hearsay only, of the Katika's captain and crew members, it appears that the second group of deserters were trouble makers in Rabaul. And acted very hostilely to the Burns Philp Labour Superintendant at Rabaul and the evening of sailing they threw stones at he and his jeep, apparently as they did not wish to go from the flesh-pots of Rabaul. One of their numbers succeeded in ~~deserting~~ ^{absenting himself} at Rabaul.

From the evidence heard to date, there has been no valid reason why the Sepik natives deserted. Certainly their houses were not the best and would not pass a Native Labour Inspection- neither would the Manager's residence for that either, but the Company have informed the Manager that four standard type regulation 20 bunk labour quarters are on the way - also a Managers residence.

NATIVE LABOUR.Cont'd.

It is feasible that the only reason for some of them signing as labourers was to get a free trip to Rabaul and that they had no other intention that to desert immediately upon their arrival at their place of employment. A few such as that would be sufficient to induce the rest to go.

The majority of the deserters, including the ex-constable ring-leader of the second group are wanted for hearing of theiving charges as they have been indulging in raiding of food of villages on their road to Rabaul.

AGRICULTURE.

At Lindenhafen, PROMACATHICA beetle has infested the entire plantation in the last month or so and it is estimated that the production will cease for the next 18 months to two years. The infestation has gone to RingRing plantation further down the coast and has infested a number of native villages. It is thought possible that the infection may have been spread further along the coast by the M.V. Katika which called at Lindenhafen at the height of the infestation. Mr. R.A. Bruce, Manager at Arawe Plantation, has reported to this office that he has found what he believes to be Promacathica in his plantation since the visit by the Katika. It is also strongly possible that Ablingi Plantation received a good share of the pest. Whether they will take hold or not is not yet known. If it spreads along the coast it will completely immobilise all native co-operative movements for up to two years.

It is stated that pre-war, in 1937, a Promacathica plague similar to the present one infested Lindenhafen, the plantation recovered but apparently the insect was only dormant.

Now is the dry season for the area and gardens are commencing to bear well. No complaints as to shortage of food were made. The staple diet of the area is at present taro and fish.

EDUCATION.

As aforementioned in Native Affairs Section, the people desire Administration area schools and are in urgent need of same. At present there is no Administration school in the Kandrian area and the people, especially the Malenglo and Gasmata area, feel not unreasonable, that they are being neglected by the Administration. The Gasmata area, after many years of close Government association, through the proximity of the Gasmata Sub-District station, naturally became sophisticated than other areas.

EDUCATION, Cont'd.

Through the late war and the closeness of it to them - there was a Japanese Air strip and large numbers of troops in the area, and their realisation of the world, and its relation to themselves, has become more acute.

It is strongly recommended that an Administration area school be recommended at earliest date to counter the growing thought that the Administration is not interested in their advancement. As stated in Native Affairs Section the people desire to make very substantial amounts available to maintain a school there. And although it is realised that the majority of this aid is unacceptable to the Administration because of policy; it does show that the desire is something more than a take all and give nothing attitude as evinced by so many other groups.

The posting of an Education Officer to Kandrian would be the best solution to the matter, failing that, posting of Native Area School Teachers would go a long way to relieve the situation. It would be a severe blow to Administration prestige if the people, with the offer of higher wages, induced a competent native school teacher, to come to their village to teach in their own school. Whether it would be successful or not is another thing, but it is not unforeseeable that the situation could arise.

MISSIONS.

Two missions operate in the area, the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Mission. Catechist teachers are maintained in most villages and conduct the usual low-grade standard village schools. They are so well known as to need no further comment.

CO-OPERATIVES.

There is only one co-operatives functioning in the area, directly at Gasmata. There are few villages are taking active interest in the matter, however the remaining people of the co-operative group are shaking themselves out of their inertia and take a hand in the proceedings, and in the next year or so a reasonably flourishing co-operative should exist - provided their crop is not wiped out by the Promacathia beetle which has already made inroads into the groves near Lindenhafen area.

I was successful in inducing the Malenglo area people to participate in a co-operative movement. These are probably the wealthiest group on the coast but for reason explained in other sections of the report have steadfastly resisted all previous efforts to bring them into the co-operative movement.

I intend returning to the area in the near future to complete the area, and will consolidate the advances made to date.

CENSUS.

Census figures as taken are for only part of GASMATA census sub-division and accordingly the figures for the area ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ will be included with the full figures for the area at date of the next report.

CENSUS, Cont'd.

It is intended that this Officer will return to the area in the next few weeks to complete the patrol area.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. J. Riepon, E.M.A. Separate report has been submitted by Mr. Riepon to P.H.D.

The general health of the people appeared good. This is due to the policy of the station work-boat doing coastal trips every few weeks bringing patients to and from the Native Hospital Kandrian. These runs will be a regular fort-nightly feature whenever possible. It is interesting to note that many of the cases are pre-natal, coming to the Infant Welfare and Maternal Clinic at Kandrian. This service is in the competent charge of Mrs. Green and the high standard of the work and the confidence of the people in Mrs. Green speaks for itself in the fact that the women come 60 miles to have their children born in her care.

STATION WORK BOAT.

The Work-boat "PAM" was used throughout the trip. It is estimated that it will be due for a thorough engine overhaul at the turn of the season early next year. It will also be in need of certain repairs to the hull.

A separate report is being made out re the work-boat and its condition.

COURTS.

No Courts for Native Affairs were held on patrol. Such disputes were brought forward were of such nature as to be arranged and settled without need for recourse to court action.

POLICE.

For report on Police accompanying patrol see Appendix "A".

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON POLICE.

1816	C/Cpl.	SIMANGA	Satisfactory
6144	Const.	SEK	A Trifle Lazy.
6145	"	KAKI	Satisfactory.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

38713/143 ✓



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. DS.30/1/3-4.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Rabaul.

3rd December, 1953.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report G.3-53/54 - Part of Gasmata Sub-division.
Mr. J. Jordan - Patrol Officer.

Original and copies of the above patrol report are forwarded, please. The report covers the first patrol by Mr. Jordan since his arrival in this District. His attention will be drawn to the fact that the report is not signed.

Native Affairs and General :

My DS. 1/2/3-133 of the 19th September was a report following my inspection of the Sub-division. It was clear at that time that the Malenglo people were not willing to enter into a co-operative organisation and in fact the local Co-operative Officer, Mr. Wiseman, considered that the people's existing economic resources would not be sufficient to maintain a successful co-operative. There also exists difficulties of transport. The establishment of a co-operative for the Malenglo people is not practical at the present time. Although I appreciate Mr. Jordan's enthusiasm I do not think it is the duty of a Government officer to persuade people to enter into such a scheme when their own enthusiasm is as yet unaroused. Apparently the principal reason for the Malenglo's approval is that they wish to put the proceeds into an Administration school. The unfortunate fact must be faced that the Administration have not sufficient trained teachers for their own schools.

I am asking Mr. Jordan to take no further action in the establishment of a co-operative at Malenglo. It is likely that Mr. Jordan will be selected for the next ASOPA. course and I intend that Mr. Ashton will relieve him early in the New Year.

Native Labour :

Lindenhafen Plantation was formerly under lease to Messrs. Allan and Prince - the latter managed the property and recently departed after the lease had expired. The plantation is now being operated by the owner, Burns Philp & Co. Labour troubles occurred immediately. The report gives a clear picture of the situation. The latest information is that all native employees absent from Lindenhafen Plantation are at Talasea or Pomio and arrangements have been made to return them to Kandrian. The reason for their absenting themselves will be thoroughly investigated on their arrival at the plantation. No complaint was made by the Native Labour Superintendent of Burns Philp & Co. in respect of the second group of labourers' behaviour at Rabaul although apparently he did have some difficulty in checking them with the nominal roll before the vessel 'Katika' departed.

I think it quite likely that the natives who originally did so for the sole purpose of getting to Rabaul and intended to absent themselves on arrival. A number of natives who have been engaged from time to time in the Sepik District for employment by the Administration in Rabaul have absented themselves from our native compound without known cause within a few days of their arrival; other employers have had similar experiences.

I regard the wholesale desertion from Lindenhafen as a serious matter and I am requesting that when the natives return this office be notified so that a senior Officer may investigate the whole matter. Mr. Jordan is asked to notify me when the officer should make the journey to Lindenhafen.

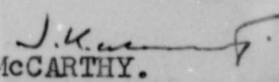
Agriculture :

Mr. Jordan's comments under this heading will be passed to the Agricultural officer, Rabaul.

Education :

We must face up to the fact that we have not sufficient trained teachers at the present time to establish Administration schools. Providing accommodation is available it may be possible to send an Education officer to Kandrian but this will not make much difference to the whole picture. We must await the completion of training of native teachers and my personal opinion is that this could be speeded if we sought teachers from the various Mission bodies. In the meantime it is no use criticising the admittedly poor village schools run by the Missions - at least they are doing more than the Administration.

2. The report is well written and fully informative.


J. K. McCARTHY.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Attach.

MM.

8th Dec, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
RABAU

Patrol Report G.3/53-54/-Gasmata Sub-division.

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer J. Jordan's eight day Patrol through the above Sub-division, accompanied by Mr. P. Gall, Patrol Officer, and Mr. Riepon, Medical Assistant, is acknowledged with thanks.

I rang the Department of Education to inquire what plans they had for KANDRIAN as regards native education. At present neither funds nor teachers are available to establish an Administration school in that area, but Mr. Irvine stated that it is hoped to provide one in the next financial year, if not before, depending to a great extent on the outcome of conferences held recently with Mr. R. Marsh and Mr. D. McCarthy, from Canberra. He intends on receipt of the extract from this Report, to write to the people in the Kandrian area and tell them they have not been forgotten or to lose heart, as educational facilities will be provided as soon as possible.

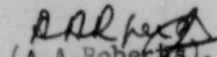
The Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries have had a report concerning the promecathica beetle infestation at Lindenhaven, which is spreading to native groves and other plantations, and intends to send one of their men down to the area.

I am glad you are taking a serious view of the native labour defections at Lindenhaven.

There appears to have been shortcomings on both sides, shabby housing conditions on the estate and alteration in the method of payment and some recalcitrance on the part of the Sepik workers. The fact that a committee from Australia is apparently to arrive in the Territory to investigate reports of ill-treatment of native labourers, adds point to your intention to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

PA.

It is noted that new quarters are to be provided; some sporting or recreational facilities should be provided too, at an isolated plantation like Lindenhaven. As you would know on the other hand, Sepik labourers sometimes require firm handling to ensure that they honour their part of the Agreement.


(A.A. Roberts),
Director. DDS&NA.

Yasmata

P/R 4 of 53/54

J. Jordan

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INTRODUCTION.

PATROL REPORT.

Conducted By.

J. Jordan

P.O.

Area Patrolled.

New Britain South Coast,
Asepsep - Alor

Objects of Patrol.

(1) Census (2) Routine
Administration.

Duration of Patrol.

25th - November, 1953 -
16th - December, 1953.

Last Patrol to Area.

J. Jordan - 1-11-53

Map Reference:

Western New Britain, Central
New Britain Army Strat. Series,
4 mls. - 1". See also sketch
maps attached.

Personal Accompanying.

1 R.P.N.G.C.

INTRODUCTION.

The area covered is the GASMATA Census Sub-Division. It includes coastal and inland from the ANDRU River to the POMIO Patrol Post Boundary. The patrol was of routine nature and a follow up of a short patrol the previous month.

DIARY.

NOVEMBER, 1953.

Tuesday 25th. Departed per workboat. Slept night Asepsep.

Wednesday 26th. Census and talks Asepsep. Thence per canoe to AMBUNGI.

Thursday 27th. Routine carried out Ambungi then to Malenglo in the afternoon.

Friday 28th. Census and talks Malenglo then to Kaveng and Aiuet.

Saturday 29th. To Ambungi thence Aduwo and on to Ablingi. Census and talks.

Sunday 30th. Discussions re co-operatives and settlement of disputes

DECEMBER 1953.

Monday 1st. To AVIO, census and talks.

Tuesday 2nd. To Au thence Kalagin. Routine carried out.

Wednesday 3rd. To ANATO and AKUR. Census and talks.

Thursday 4th. Discussions with various villages re co-operatives then returned to Anato for night and carrying out of a land investigation.

Friday 5th. Workboat returned from Sandrian. Proceeded in morning to Getmata, thence wakis, Gau, Ami, Zebu and back to Getmata for night.

Saturday 6th. To OGILIMI, thence Segilwa, Avarin and on to Akam for night.

Sunday 7th. To Paronga for night. Discussions re co-operatives with people. Inspection of Ring Ring, Akiwok, Avihain, Lulakevi on route.

Monday 8th. Lined Paronga then to Lindenhafen and inland to Zitrus for census. Thence to Atui for night.

Tuesday 9th. Census Atui and Apenlolo then to Fullaborn where investigation various thefts carried out.

Wednesday 10th. Arrived Kaskas 6 a.m. Investigation and census then to Kemgaini and Alor.

Thursday 11th. back to Fulleborn. Carried out M.L. duties
Then onto Apenlolo and to Atui for night.

Friday. 12th To Lindenhafen. M.L. work carried out, then
to valanglo and on Gasmata and Ablingi. Rick-
ed up sick on route.

Saturday 13th Repaired workboat, carried out labour work
at Ablingi, thence Aiuet for night.

Sunday 14th To Akurkur and return to Aiuet in evening.

Monday 15th To Nuala, Moneviu and Poanus for night.

Tuesday 16th To Maneng, Aiul, Muave then to coast and
return to station.

NATIVE AFFAIRS & GENERAL.

The main item of interest is in the trend of the bush people to move down to the coastal and adjacent sub coastal areas. It is thought that in time the inland Gasmata area will be entirely depopulated in this manner. I do not think this is an ill wind as there is sufficient land for all, and it gives the bush people an opportunity to engage in cash crops. In the Zebu area the people have planted up with peanuts, however the people need steady direction with regard to plantings as they do not appear to be particularly good agriculturists-enthusiasts rather than experts. An Agricultural extension officer would be of great assistance to these people and the remainder of the people in the entire sub-district.

Promacathica infestation is spreading through the native groves. Aiuet has become infested. Spread of infestation is difficult to stop due to the habit of carrying baskets of coconut palm branch which is often infested with the promacathica larvae.

In the Apenlolo area there are a group of bushmen from the Mansong area of Romio who are planting peanuts there. They were brought down by Sgt. Depioli and N.M.A. Leslie when they were last on leave in the area. Unfortunately the area is the most isolated portion of the sub district- being 100 miles distant from Kandrian, and it is difficult to guide them in their endeavours.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In regard to the villages being in good order, the officials are now doing their job satisfactorily. There do not appear to be any outstanding men amongst them. There is a complete lack of court cases brought forward by them for hearing by Administration Officers. Due the distance involved in journey to Kandrian, and the proximity of their local missions, in the majority of cases the disputes of the people are taken to the Mission for settlement. Regular patrolling and communication with Kandrian may gradually straighten this out, or better with increase in staff, semi-permanent posting of an officer for four or five months a year to the area.

CENSUS

Census figures are as attached.

It is estimated that there are still several hundred natives living in scattered hamlets, which have yet to be censused. Groups are known to exist in the Poanus-Akurkur area and in the area behind Avio. Further persons are in the area on the track to Talasea via Nembre. Due the scattered nature of these groups work to bring them together to settlement will be very slow. It is hoped that when an officer is available early next year, he will be able to go Honeviu area and settle in ~~xxx~~ for a month or so to establish successful contacts. The bush people visit the coast to obtain salt-water but move away on approach of patrols or Europeans.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Such roads as traversed were in good order, although inclined to swampiness near the coast. There are no bridges.

There is no continuous coastal road, certain villages are linked by road but many of the coastal people depend on canoe for communication line.

REST HOUSES.

New Rest Houses have been erected since previous visit. The rest houses are of good type.

HOUSING.

Numerous houses have been re-constructed since previous visit and housing is coming to a good general standard.

EDUCATION

This is solely in charge of the missions, and is more or less non-existent.

MISSIONS.

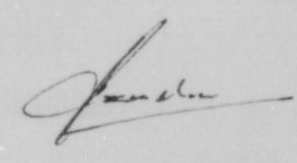
Both Catholic and Anglican missions operate in the area. The Catholic having the most adherents.

POLICE

The patrol was accompanied by Const Dimiguan who worked well.

HEALTH & HYGIENE.

Health and hygiene was generally good. Persons in need of medical treatment were forwarded per the work-boat to Kandrian. Medical patrol of the coastal area from Lindenhafen to Kandrian has been carried out over the course of the last month.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. DS.30/1/3-8.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Rabaul.

19th January, 1954.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report G.4 - 1953-54 - Gasmata Sub-division
Gasmata, New Britain.
Mr. J.J. Jordan, Patrol Officer.

Original and copies of the above report are forwarded, please.

The report covers a routine patrol and calls for little comment.

2. Census : The census reveals that the population is almost static. There have occurred 113 births as against 97 deaths. It is of interest to note that the deaths under one year total only 5 which is a good state of affairs.

I do not quite understand what the figures shown in the column "absent from village - inside district - males" mean. It will be noted that fractions are shown. There is a separate column for females but apparently the officer has put the number of wives absent together with the husbands. Mr. Jordan is asked to explain this.

The census reveals the following figures :

Crude birth rate	...	44	per thousand persons.
Crude death rate	...	34	" " "
Infant mortality rate (5 infant deaths as against 113 births)	...	4.4%	

Native Affairs and General : Mr. Jordan mentions that a group of bushmen from the Mansong area of Pomio were brought to the coast by a Sgt. Depioli and NMA. Leslie. Apparently Leslie is the Acting Medical Practitioner (not a native medical assistant) who was on leave in his village after returning from Suva last year. There is nothing to prevent natives from living in coastal areas if they so desire but I would like this matter of their being "brought down" further investigated.

Village Officials : There is nothing to prevent natives from taking their troubles for advice to non-officials although care should be taken to see that such persons do not act in a judicial capacity. I agree with Mr. Jordan that further patrols are necessary.

Education : Mr. Jordan's note shows a sorry state of affairs but I am afraid that the people will have to wait until trained teachers are available.

J. K. McCARTHY.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

MM.



DS.30/1/3-8.

19th January, 1954.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report G.4 - 1953-54 - Gasmata Sub-division
Gasmata, New Britain.
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Education : Mr. Jordan's note shows a sorry state of affairs but I am afraid that the people will have to wait until trained teachers are available.

J. K. McCARTHY.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

MM.

30-13-146.

3rd February, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
New Britain District, RADAWL.

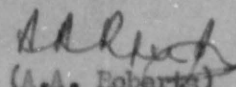
Subject: GASMATA Patrol Report No.4 of 1953/54.

The report of Mr. J. Jordan, Patrol Officer, of his patrol of the Gasmata Census Sub-division is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The statistics compiled reveal a situation not unsatisfactory in regard to population figures, although there is plenty of room for improvement. I am glad to see this area has recently had a medical patrol, and the field staff allotted to this Sub-District should as far as possible, make every endeavour to see that both inland and coastal villages, also plantations, have regular visits from patrols.

3. The Officer-in-Charge, Pomio Patrol Post, used to be responsible for the patrolling of all coastal villages and plantations between Baien village near Cape Orford, and Awul village near Cape Dampier, and inland villages between that stretch of coast line and the Talasea Sub-District boundary.

4. H.M.A. Leslie, like Simogun and other more advanced and travelled natives, is probably only trying to help his people towards economic progress and a better way of life. It is to be hoped however that the different climatic conditions encountered will not have an adverse effect on the peoples health. I agree that the matter should be examined to see whether the move is entirely in the peoples best interests and that no disputes over land are likely to arise.


(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

36/13/146 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30-1-7.



Division of Agricultural Extension,
Department of Agriculture,
Stock and Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY.

10th February, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for -

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

Extract - Patrol Report.

Receipt is acknowledged of an extract from
patrol report No. 4 53/54, New Britain District, to which
your file D.S. 30-13-146 refers.

The recommendation contained in the report, that
an Agricultural Extension Officer be made available for
posting to this area, is noted.

Whilst it is not considered suitable, at this
stage, for an officer to be permanently stationed in the
area, arrangements will be made for an Extension Officer
from Rabaul to visit this and other areas in the sub-
division.

F.C. Henderson

(F.C. HENDERSON.)
Acting Director.

12/2/54 P/A
Copies to :- District Commissioner,
New Britain District, ✓
RABAU.

Mr. D.R. Carey,
Cadet Agricultural Officer,
Native Cacao Project,
TALILIGAP.
VIA RABAU.

30/13/146 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30-1-7.



Department of Agriculture,
Stock and Fisheries,
PORT MORESEY.

10th February, 1954.

MEMORANDUM for -

Mr. G.S. Dun,
Senior Entomologist,
Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station,
KERAVAT.
VIA RABAU. T.M.G.

Extract - Patrol Report.

The following extract, forwarded for your information, has been taken from a patrol report on the Zebu area in the Gasmata sub-division. The patrol was conducted by Mr. J. Jordan, P/O, in December, 1953.

"Promacathica infestation is spreading throughout the native groves. Aluet has become infested. Spread of the infestation is difficult to stop, due to the habit of carrying baskets of coconut palm branches which are often infested with Promacathica larvae."

F.C. Henderson

(F.C. HENDERSON.) ag
Acting Director.

Copy to :- The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEY.

12
2
54
P/A

DS30-13-146

15th Feb, 1954

The District Commissioner,
RABUL

Extract from Patrol Report G.4/1953-54
-Agriculture- J.J. Jordan, Patrol Officer.

Please refer to memorandum 30-I-7 of the
10th Feb, 1954, from the Director of Agriculture, Stock and
Fisheries, to me, of which you received a copy.

His remarks refer to the section on
"Agriculture" in the above Report of Mr. Jordan's Patrol
of the Gasmata Census sub-division.

For your information please.



A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director, DEGAHA.

note
Dr. M. A. Roberts
24/9/54

Gasmata
New Britain District

P/R 5 of 53/54

P.S. Gall

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. ⁹ 2.5 - 53/54 of
January, 1954.

Conducted by;

P.S.Gall. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled;

Rauto Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol;

- (1) Census.
- (2) General Administration.
- (3) Investigation of report of crashed Japanese aircraft and of unexploded Allied bombs.

Duration of Patrol;

From 4/1/54 to 11/1/54.

Last Patrol to Area;

District Services - 15/5/53.

Medical - -/10/48.

Map Reference;

Western New Britain; Army Strat. Series;
4 miles to 1 inch.

Personnel Accompanying;

European - Mr. J.H.Riepon. E.M.A.

Native - 3 members R.P.&N.G.C.
1 N.M.A.

DIARY.

5-1-54.

Departed Kandrian per work-boat "PAM" at 3.45a.m.. Arrived at Wasum 7.00a.m. - 3½ hrs travelling. Compiled census and inspected village. Departed Wasum at 11.30a.m. for Takamap - 2 hrs 40 mins - arriving at 2.10p.m.. Inspected village and compiled census. At 4.35p.m. left Takamap for Ipuk - 65 mins walk, arrived 5.40p.m.. Established camp.

6-1-54.

Lined Ipuk at 6.30a.m. and inspected village. At 9.00a.m. departed for Giring. Compiled census and inspected village. Departed at 3.00p.m. arriving back at Ipuk at 3.53p.m. - 53 mins journey. Continued on to Lauru arriving at 4.55p.m.. Set up camp.

7-1-54.

6.30a.m. census taken and village inspected. Departed at 9.50a.m. for Kulwango. Arrived at old village site 11.30a.m.. At 12.15p.m. departed for present site arriving 12.50p.m. - total travelling time 2hrs 15mins. Compiled census and inspected the partly constructed village. Departed for Paung at 3.25p.m. arriving at 5.35p.m. - 2hrs 10mins. Established camp.

8-1-54.

6.30a.m. lined Paung and inspected village. Departed for Tekarapna at 10.25a.m. 2hrs walking distance. Lined and inspected village. 4.00p.m. departed for Sabdidi, inspecting remains of crashed Japanese aircraft en route. Arrived Sabdidi 6.20p.m. - 2hrs 20mins. Set up camp.

9-1-54.

6.30a.m. lined Sabdidi and inspected village. Departed at 9.55a.m. for Urin, arriving at 11.45a.m. - 1hr 50mins. Lined and inspected village. Inspected wreckage of second crashed Japanese aircraft. Travelled per Anglican Mission launch "ST. CHRISTOPHER" to junction of Eilak and Pulie Rivers, then inland to site of wreckage. Departed Urin 3.05p.m. and arrived back at 6.20p.m.. Spent night at Urin.

10-1-54.

Departed Urin 8.40a.m. on the "ST. CHRISTOPHER" and arrived at mouth of the Pulie River at 10.35a.m.. Thence by canoe to Lalang arriving at 11.30a.m. - 2hrs 50mins. Lined and inspected village. Inspected 4 approx. 500lb unexploded Allied bombs. At 3.20p.m. departed for Sara by canoe, inspecting bridge across the Navaru River en route. Arrived Sara at 6.05p.m., the journey taking 2hrs 45mins. Established camp.

Patrol Report No. ^G 5 - 53/54 of
January, 1954.

DIARY.

11-1-54.

6.30a.m. lined Sara and inspected village.
Departed Sara 11.30a.m. by canoe for Wasum,
arriving 12.30p.m. - 1hr. Departed Wasum per
work-boat "PAN" 2.00p.m. arriving Kandrian at
5.10p.m.

Introduction.

Perhaps the most significant feature of this patrol was the presence of a European Medical Assistant - the first to visit this area since 1948. The number of treatments given during the course of the patrol provided convincing evidence that field medical work in this area has been long overdue. With a newly appointed addition to the medical staff at Kandrian, field medical work is now possible and the position should show a noticeable improvement. The confidence in and desire for medical treatment displayed by these people, and the popularity of injections amongst all the age groups was most gratifying.

A few spells of inclement weather were experienced in the more inland regions visited which made travelling somewhat uncomfortable at times and the greasy roads became a hazard for the carriers on these occasions which hindered the patrol's progress.

The Rauto Sub-Division, which is bordered by the Arawe and Gimi Sub-Divisions to the West and East respectively and stretches from the coast to the Gasmata-Talasea Sub-District boundary, displays no prominent topographical features. It consists in the main of a flat or undulating coastal plain and broken limestone country in the inland region, and is foliated by typical heavy rain forest. The area is drained by the Navaru River with its tributary, the Magap, and, more important, the lower section of the Pulie River which, together with its tributary, the Eilak River, form the western boundary of the Sub-Division. The Pulie-Eilak system is navigable by trawler as far as Urin Village on the Eilak and 14 miles from the sea. The flat, fertile lands of this river system are ideally suited for agricultural pursuits and are at present unproductive with the exception of a few scattered areas under native cultivation.

Two previously reported crashed Japanese aircraft were visited and the wreckage examined, and the remains of the air-crews from these planes are being forwarded for burial in the Japanese War Cemetery at Rabaul. The crashed aircraft and 4 unexploded Allied bombs which were investigated are the subject matter of Appendix "A" to this report.

Native Affairs.

Peoples of the inland villages of Paung and Kulwango are in transitory stages of resettling at new sites, in each case approximately a 2-hour's distance from the previous village locations. When visited by the patrol, the Kulwango group were energetically working towards the completion of their new village. The other group are not so enthusiastically inclined towards speedily re-establishing themselves and appear to be making only spasmodic efforts towards completing their new village as and when the

inclination to do so possesses them. To some of these inland villages water supply is a serious problem. A pleasing feature of the 2 re-established villages is their closer proximity to more reliable sources of water than those at the vacated village sites.

The adult males are very partial to plantation work and few inducements are needed to persuade them to abandon their domestic routine in favour of plantation life mainly in the Rabaul-Kokopo area where 75% of the absentee workers from the Rauto are now working. The villages whose labour pools are most seriously drained are Lualu with 33.3% of its male labour potential absent at work and Takamap where 31.8% are away working.

These people display a most noticeable reticence towards bringing any of their problems to the patrol's notice for consideration. The several minor matters brought forward were amicably settled without the necessity for recourse to court action.

The lure for tambu was ostensibly the cause of several absentees from some of the more inland villages. It is customary for the menfolk, accompanied by their families, to occasionally spend several weeks at Lamogai, a village in the Talasea Sub-District in their quest for tambu. Reciprocal trade arises in the popular demand for the locally made marlo - the tampered and painted bark of the Endi tree which is used as a form of loin-cloth. Owing to the temporary nature of the absence of these people, their numbers are not included in my census figures as absentees, although the relevant village books were noted accordingly for future reference.

Whilst at Giring, the patrol met Parang, the recognised leader of a group of 17 previously unlined natives. Parang had met the previous patrol through this area and announced his desire to form a new village inland of Giring. However, his present intentions, as described to this patrol, are for his group to amalgamate with the people of Molopin, the neighbouring village to Giring, and in the Gimi Sub-Division. It is hoped that a patrol to the Gimi area can be made in the near future, which could determine whether Parang's publicised intentions have been successfully accomplished without any undue domestic or social discomfort, or strain on the food supplies available to the inhabitants of Molopin.

Villages.

The villages were satisfactorily clean, and in most places tidiness was a noticeable feature. With the exception of Urin, all the villages were enclosed by strong, well-constructed pig fences. Housing, with only 1 or 2 exceptions, was adequate, although several houses in dis-repair were noticed for which the necessary instructions concerning maintenance were

given.

Village Officials.

In only 2 of the villages visited - namely Ipuk and Lualu, could the Luluais speak pidgin.

Soge, Tul-tul of Lalang (Murién), is still the most dominating and influential personality in the area. Although a coastal man himself, he is an authority of the Rautu bush villages, where he is well-known, respected and trusted. In the past he has accompanied many Administration patrols through the Rautu area, acting as guide, interpreter and reliable adviser. Unfortunately old age is catching up on him and for this reason he was unable to accompany this patrol.

Of the other village officials in the area, Kawat, Luluai of Lualu, shows promise of developing into the most promising capable and efficient. Six years pre-war as a plantation labourer and 5 years as a police-boy have helped in making him the respected leader of his village.

The present aged Luluai of Kulwango village, Leplep, has announced his desire to relinquish his position as Luluai, in favour of his son, Bola. Leplep has no genuine reason for vacating his position as Luluai, except perhaps his age. Bola would be the best selection for the position, is the popular choice, and, apart from that, is the only candidate. It is therefore requested that approval be given for Bola to succeed his father as Luluai of Kulwango.

Rest Houses.

Rest houses were found in every village except Kulwango which was recently abandoned in favour of a new site. As the people here have not completed their re-building programme, the construction of a rest house is not expected for some time.

On the whole, the rest houses were in quite a satisfactory condition, with the possible exception of the one at Uriu. Here the rest house is situated on the crest of a slope over-looking the Eilak River. As the structure appeared ready to collapse and tumble into the river in the not too distant future, orders were given for the construction of a new rest house.

The other rest houses, although of adequate size to accommodate one person were found to provide somewhat restricted space for two persons. However, as a combined medical and administrative patrol is a novelty to these people, there is no applicable criticism for insufficient accommodation.

Health.

This function of the patrol was adequately treated in a medical report submitted by the European

Medical Assistant accompanying the patrol, Mr. J.H. Riepon.

At Sara, a coastal village, the patrol found an ageing man who is considered to be an advanced case of leprosy, incapable of walking and possessing large suppurating sores mainly on the hands and feet. From time to time medicine is sent from Kandrian for the treatment of the sores. He is completely isolated from the remainder of the village community and lives, with his wife, in a house built over the sea some 20 yards from the shore. As he is completely isolated, receives periodic treatment for his sores and has lived under these conditions for a considerable number of years now, it would appear to be most advantageous in all respects that he be allowed to remain undisturbed in the village for the remaining years of his life.

All villages in the Rauto area have medical tul-tuls. In this regard, and made possible by an addition to the European medical staff at Kandrian recently, Mr. P. Green, the senior medical assistant here, intends to introduce a programme of refresher courses for the medical tul-tuls of the Sub-District. Under this scheme, a selected number of medical tul-tuls from different areas will spend 2 to 3 weeks at Kandrian where they will receive instruction in the elementary scope of their work. They also have an excellent opportunity of witnessing the day-to-day functioning of the native hospital. The idea is for every Medical tul-tul in the Sub-District to be given the opportunity of doing the refresher course.

With distance as the deterrent, only a small proportion of the natives who avail themselves voluntarily of treatment at the native hospital, Kandrian, are from Rauto. Most of these people have their ills attended at the not-too-distant Anglican or Roman Catholic Mission stations at Kumbun and Pililo respectively in the Arawe Sub-Division.

Education.

Education is completely dependent upon the work of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions active in the area. There are 8 children from the Rauto receiving education at the Anglican Mission school at Yambun, near Kandrian, and at the Roman Catholic Mission school at Pililo. The Rauto pupils at these schools are from Wasum (2) and Sara (1) on the coast, and from the bush villages of Tekarapna (4) and Urin (1).

Although parental enthusiasm for education of the young children is strong, it is their natural reluctance to allow their children to leave the village at an early age and for the long periods of the school terms which is mainly responsible for larger numbers not benefiting from education at the above-mentioned centres where the standard is quite high.

The alternative is the mission-sponsored village schools under the supervision of catechists.

As the catechists are of an educational standard not much higher than that of their students, the result is a poor, almost non-existent form of education. However, until such time as the allocation of an Education Officer and/or trained native teachers to this area is possible, the village school form of education for these people must suffice.

On various occasions during the patrol people voiced their desire to learn English. Although a good standard of English is taught at the Anglican Mission school at Yambun, the native desire for English is strongly related to their desire for Government controlled schools and education.

Missions.

As previously mentioned, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions are active in the area. Outwardly there is no apparent lack of harmony or dissension between the 2 groups and each has its own mutually respected working areas for which there is a recognised gentlemen's agreement regarding encroachment.

The 2 villages of Urin and Tekarapna are predominantly Church of England, 8 villages are Roman Catholic, while the other 2 villages of Lualu and Wasum have, in approximately even numbers, adherents to both faiths. With the exception of Lualu, all villages have churches which also act as the village schools.

Cemeteries.

Cemeteries were inspected, and in all cases were found to be clean and tidy. It was found at Giring that one body had been buried only 18 inches deep. An instruction was therefore given that, in future, bodies be buried at least 4 feet below the surface.

Roads and Bridges.

Roads were found to be in an appalling state of disrepair. As the patrol more often than not travelled during inclement weather, the roads were traversed whilst in typically bad condition. In many places the neglected tracks run horizontally along the slopes of spurs and ridges which sections during and after rain are treacherous and slippery. Instructions were given for road maintenance to be effected but the major requirement in many places is the re-location of the roads.

The few bridges encountered were merely saplings tied side by side. One's impressions regarding the local people's ~~trainxaxthought~~ on bridges is that the waters from the next decent storm will only wash the bridge away, so why spend much time and energy in building a good one in the first place. As the existing make-shift structures are reasonably secure, safe and sufficiently adequate for the purpose of crossing what are merely trickles of water except after heavy rain-storms, it is considered that the present bridges are satisfactory for their purpose.

The Navaru River bridge was inspected and is quite a praise-worthy structure, having been built by natives from Lalang and Sara, the nearest villages on either side of the river. An impressive structure, it would be approximately 90 yards long and supported on mangrove piles.

From Urin village, on the Milak River, water transport was used for the remainder of the patrol.

Census.

The census figures reveal some encouraging facts, mainly that births exceed deaths, figures being 41 births against only 17 deaths. The population is static, the aggregate being 1549 persons, 9 more than the grand total obtained by the previous patrol to this area 8 months ago. Of the 17 recorded deaths only 5 were in the under 13 years groups, of which 2 were in the 0-1 year group.

Figures in the "male absentees at work outside the district" column require explanation. 4/4 (Kulwango village) for example, indicates 4 males absent at work accompanied by 4 dependents (in this case including children), the denominator representing the dependents. This method of fractions distinguishes between females absent as workers, and women and children absent as workers' dependents and thus obviates the possible occurrence of false figures for absentee female workers.

Agriculture.

One of the customary periods in the local calendar is the lean season which lasts for the 2 to 3 months after Christmas. During this period, food supplies are scarce and often insufficient, the main cause for which is inadequate plantings of supplementary crops for the between-taro-crops period.

The fruits from previous patrol issues of corn and peanuts for planting were seen by the patrol. Instructions were given that the greater proportion of this be replanted.

Plantations.

Although there are no plantations in the Reuto, some 22 natives from this area have been recruited for work on plantations elsewhere in the Sub-District.

Final Remarks.

At Urin, on the Milak River, the patrol met the Rev. S. Smith of the Anglican Mission. The Rev. Smith kindly put his launch, the "ST CHRISTOPHER", at the patrol's disposal when investigating the crashed Japanese aircraft near the junction of the

Eilak and Pulie Rivers, and again to transport the patrol to the mouth of the Pulie River. For this spontaneous and co-operative gesture, the patrol was, indeed, appreciative.

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. ^GX.5 - 53/54 of
January, 1954.

Report on Police Personnel accompanying
the Patrol.

Const MUBA; No.5007B.

Dour and dependable, and gives unstintingly of his best effort. He knows what is expected of him on patrol and is commended for his worthy effort on this trip.

Const SIFU; No.4209.

Proved useful on this patrol for his local knowledge. Otherwise average in discipline and demeanour.

Const BUNSWOI; No.7389.

A new member to the Kandrian detachment. This man was conspicuous by his absence when there was work to be done on the patrol. Bumptious, undisciplined and, at times showed surliness after receiving an order. His efforts did not contribute to or enhance the smooth running of the patrol.

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

Patrol Report No. 2.5 - 53/54 of
January, 1954.

Appendix "A".

Report on 2 crashed Japanese aircraft and 4
unexploded 500lb. Allied bombs in Rauto Area.

Refer also to Gasmata Patrol Report
No. G.8 - 52/53.

Crashed Japanese aircraft.

In accordance with the District
Commissioner's comments on this subject in Report
No. G.8 - 52/53, the 2 planes were revisited.

The first wreckage, which is considered
to be that of a light bomber, is situated about 50
minutes walking distance from Tekarapna Village, and
10 minutes walking distance from the Tekarapna-
Saddidi road. The Japanese emblem was discovered
amongst the wreckage. No other identification marks
were found. Apparently the plane exploded on
impact with the ground, and the wreckage is widely
scattered. What is considered to be a 20lb
unexploded bomb was found in the vicinity of the
wreckage. This was marked and fenced off. The
remains of one crew member were found.

The other craft is situated an hours
walking distance in a general SW direction from
the junction of the Pulie and Eilak Rivers and
appears to have been the larger of the two planes;
probably a medium bomber. On removing a section of
the wing, the number 82-201 was revealed painted in
yellow on the vertical tail fin. Two sets of human
bones were recovered. From their position in
relation to the plane, it is considered that they
had been the pilot and navigator or radio operator.
The plane furrowed into the ground, and the bones
were recovered from depths up to 2 feet. Owing to
the apparently large size of the craft, a thorough
search was made for possible other human remains.
However, none were found. This craft was also
distinguished by a Japanese ensignia. Unlike the
other plane, this craft did not explode, and
considering its long subjugation to climate and
the dense surrounding bush, is in a surprising
state of preservation.

The remains of the crews of both planes
are being forwarded to Rabaul for burial in the
Japanese War Cemetery there.

Unexploded 500lb. Allied bombs.

The 4 unexploded bombs scattered in the
bush round Murien Village are Allied, and are
considered to be of the 500lb variety. On the
junction of the bomb proper and the tail section of
all the bombs are the markings - Fuze M1-13: Lot PA.
26: 10-3-43. About 3 inches from the tail a 1½ inch
yellow band circles the bombs. They are all of the
same dimensions, have the same markings and are
apparently of the same vintage. In parts the markings

Patrol Report No. ⁶ 4.5 - 53/54 of
January, 1954.

Appendix "A".

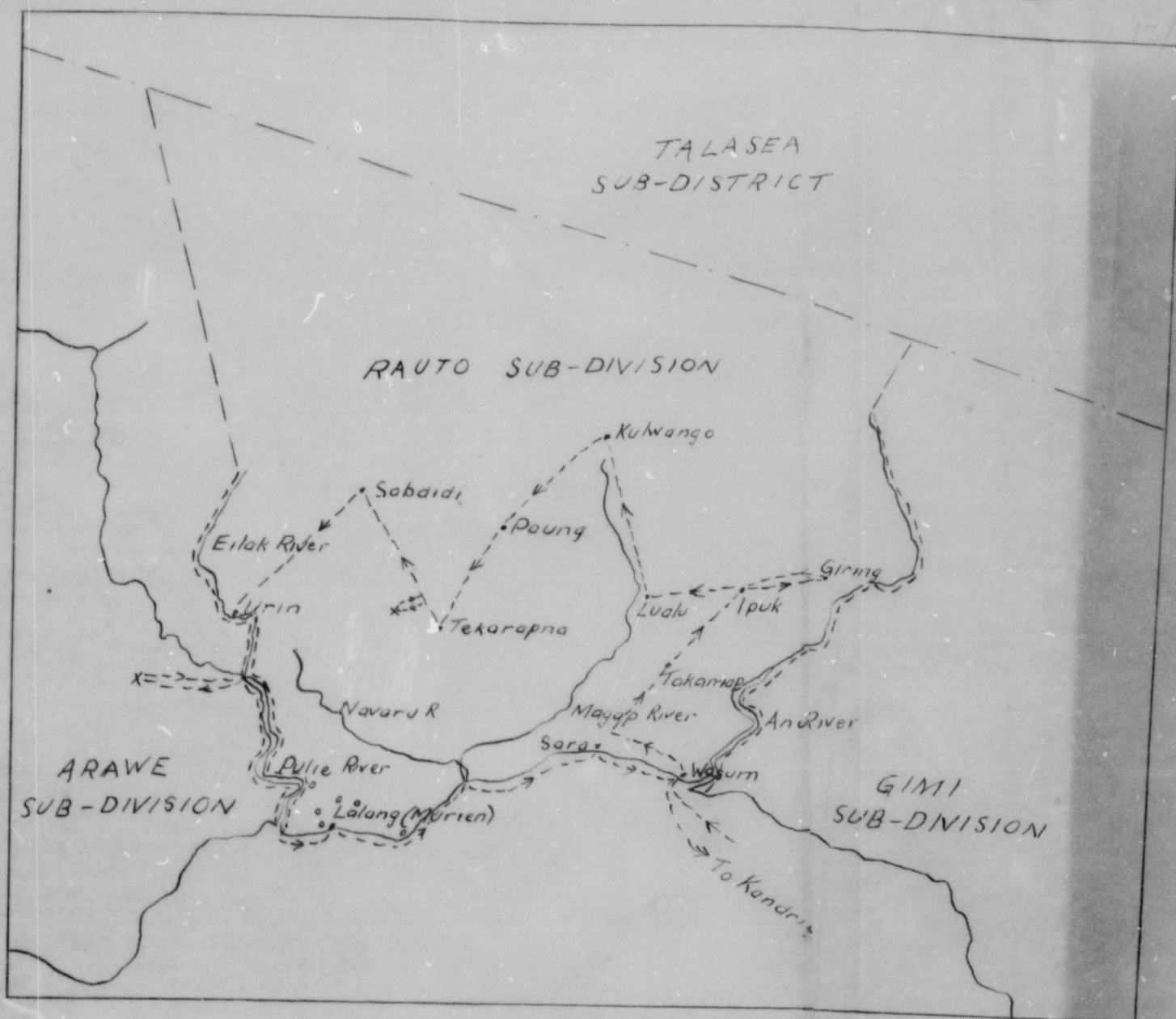
are indecipherable due to rust and the way the bombs are situated. The tail piece is still attached to one of them. Areas have been cleared round each of the bombs, fenced off and strict instructions given that entry within the enclosed areas is forbidden to everybody.

The village officials report that 3 years ago an Army representative visited the village, fired a rifle shot at one of the bombs from behind a large tree at a distance of about 20 yards and then departed without making any further attempts to dismantle or explode any of the bombs. A careful scrutiny of the case of the bomb in question revealed no signs of any bullet marks. However, so sincere were the village officials in their statement that they appeared somewhat indignant at my reluctance to believe the report.

During the course of the canoe journey from Murien to Sara, Soge, Tul-tul of Murien, disclosed the presence of a further 2 unexploded bombs. One is situated a short distance up the Pulie River in garden land belonging to the people of Murien. The other is close to the Murien-Sara road. Neither of these bombs was inspected.

The approximate positions of the 2 crashed aircraft, the 4 inspected bombs and the 2 newly reported, uninspected bombs are marked on the accompanying patrol map.

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.



PATROL MAP TO ACCOMPANY
REPORT K5-53/54

MAP REF - W NEW BRITAIN
ARMY STRAT. SERIES

SCALE: 4 MILES - 1 INCH

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

File G 30/2.

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

8 th. April 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Rabaul.

Patrol Report No G.6- 53/54, Rauto Sub-Division.

Mr. P.S. Gall, Patrol Officer.

This is the report of the first patrol conducted by this officer and it indicates that the requirements of his task were fully understood and carefully carried out. The delay in forwarding this report is regretted but has been caused by pressure of work on this station and Mr Gall's absence on another patrol for a period of 39 days.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The percentage of male adults absent from LUALA and TAKAMAP gives no cause for concern. The total number of absentees from the Rauto are now less than they were at the time of the previous patrol to the area in April 1953. Mr Gall's figures of absentees from the village in the Village Population Register under the sub-heading " Outside District " actually indicate the numbers outside the Gasmata Sub-District. These people generally settle their minor disputes in their own traditional manner/any reticence on the part of the Rauto to submit to litigation does not indicate any lack of confidence in the patrolling officer.

VILLAGES. It is pleasing to note that villages still maintain their surrounding fences. These were originally constructed at the instigation of this writer some four years ago. The people apparently appreciate the improved hygienic conditions brought about by the exclusion of pigs from the village area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. LEPLEP, the Luluai of Lulwango is an old man. He is the traditional head man and his son BOLA is the only possible successor. His appointment as Luluai is requested please.

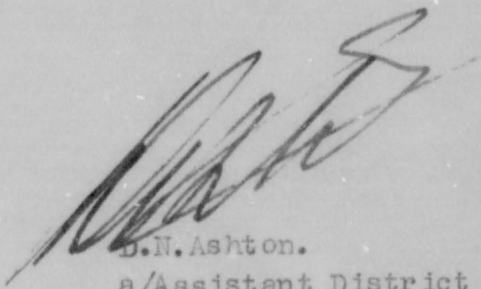
REST HOUSES. Mr Gall has been advised that there is no authority for ordering the construction of a new rest house at URIN. A request for such a structure almost invariably results in the desired building being erected.

HEALTH. I agree with Mr Gall's introductory remarks on the value of the work that can be done by a European Medical Assistant. Mr. Riepon is particularly interested in field work and the entire Sub-District should benefit greatly from his work. The leper at SARA has been the subject of previous reports. The Patrolling Officer's ~~recommendation~~ that he should remain in isolation in his village is in accord with a recent Circular Instruction from the Director, Department of Public Health.

AGRICULTURE. Mr Gall was not instructed to institute a coconut planting scheme as outlined in the District Commissioner's DS. 30/1/3 - 237 of the 24 th June 1953. This matter will receive attention by the next patrol. A supply of nuts suitable for planting is maintained at Kandrian for distribution to all inland villages.

CRASHED AIRCRAFT. The remains of the Japanese airmen have been packed for shipment to Rabaul.

GENERAL. Mr Gall is leaving on the 22 nd. April for a patrol into the GIMI Sub-Division. From there he will continue on into the RAUTO again and conduct a brief "follow up" patrol.

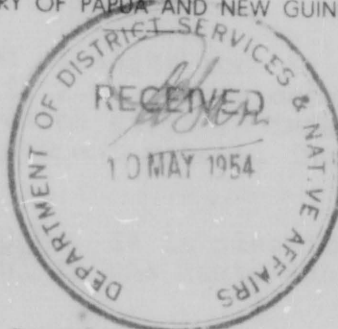


D.N. Ashton.

a/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. D.S. 30/1/3

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Rabaul.

6th May, 1954.

The Director of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEY.

PATROL REPORT - RAUTU SUB-DIVISION - GASMATA SUB-DISTRICT
NEW BRITAIN.

P.S. GALL, PATROL OFFICER.

1. I enclose original and copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report.

The remarks of Mr. Ashton, A/Assistant District Officer, Kandrian, adequately cover the report which is a well-conducted patrol by an Officer who is comparatively new to the area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: As regards the native Parang - it is sometimes difficult to amalgamate a newly contacted group with one that has been in contact with the Administration for some time. The question of crops being planted on ground which does not belong to the newly contacted people, and the danger of their being exploited by the more sophisticated people should always be considered. In this case, however, the small number of Parang's people probably makes a separate village impracticable.

VILLAGES: The fact that the villages are generally in good condition is encouraging.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: The appointment of Bola to replace Leplep as Luluai is confirmed.

HEALTH: The appointment of Mr. J. Reipon to the European Medical Staff at Kandrian will prove to great advantage to the Sub-District.

2. It is noted that between the 5th and 11th January the Patrol visited twelve villages. A total of 575 initial N.A.B. injections were given, but only 63 second treatments, and no third. 1,067 Hookworm treatments were given. It is clear that there was not enough time to village hygiene in order to prevent immediate re-infection. attend to

3. The Director of Public Health and the District Medical Officer, New Britain, discussed the question of using N.A.B. injections for Frambresia Yaws. I gather that while N.A.B. injections are successful - providing the full treatment is given - much better results are obtained from the use of Penicillin instead of N.A.B. I understand that one injection of Penicillin is sufficient while three are required for N.A.B. Because no third injections were given, it must be considered that this aspect of the patrol was largely wasted. It is requested that the Health Authorities give consideration to the use of Penicillin injections instead of N.A.B.

4. CENSUS: Mr. Gall made a very good job of compiling vital statistics. It would appear that there is a slight but continuous increase in population in this Sub-Division and this is satisfactory. There were 41 births as against 17 ~~12~~

CENSUS: (Cont'd)

deaths recorded in a period of eight months. The birthrate per hundred of population is 2.6. There occurred two deaths of infants under one year which gives an infant mortality rate per hundred of 4.8. The apparent natural increase is 1.5 per hundred.

AGRICULTURE: It is pleasing that corn and peanuts have been successful in the Rauto Sub-division.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCARTHY)

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encls.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Kandrian
c.c. Director of Public Health, Port Moresby
c.c. District Medical Officer, Rabaul

DE 30-13-150

12th May, 1954

The District Commissioner,
RAVAIL.

Patrol Report GASHATA, No. 5/53-54.
P.S. Call, Patrol Officer.

The above Report together with comprehensive comments by yourself and the Assistant District Officer, GASHATA Sub-District, is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Call, it is considered, has carried out his field work on this Patrol in a thorough and painstaking manner and has submitted a well written Report on observations made and the activities of his party while in the RAUTO census sub-division.

It is most satisfactory to see that it has been possible to position a second European Medical Assistant in the sub-District. More medical patrolling and more attention to native medical staff and medical tul-tuls should now be practicable.

The native situation was apparently seen to be quite reasonable but should be all the better for the work carried out on this Patrol.

It is noted that a start has been made by the native people in planting other nutritious and marketable products suitable to the locality such as corn and peanuts.

There is evidently still work in this area for a properly equipped bomb-disposal unit in finally destroying old bombs which could still be a danger to the lives of children and thoughtless adult natives living in the vicinity.

(Circular stamp)
A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director, DE 30-13-150.

10th
Quora
10/5/54

drawal file

17/5

DS 30/13. D. 62
District Office,
Rabaul.
22nd June, 1955.

The Director,
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Gasmata No: 5/53-54
Appendix "A" Refers.
Japanese Crashed Aircraft - Human Remains.

Reference your memorandum DS 30-13-150 of
12th May, 1954 - Last Paragraph - Quote
"Extract on crashed Aircraft and unexploded Bombs has
been forwarded to the Government Secretary".

Would you please advise as to what action is
desired in respect to the disposal of the Japanese human
remains at present held this office.

The matter pertaining to unexploded bombs
is being referred to OIC Bombs Disposal, Rabaul, for his
action in due course.

J.R. Foldi
District Commissioner.
New Britain District.

*Correspondence
remains to DS 5/1/6*

8/7
PJA

Gasmata
New Britain District

P/R 6 of 53/54

P.S. Hall.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. G.6 - 53/54 of
February-April, 1954.

Conducted by;

P. S. Gell. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled;

Passismanua Sub-Division and
Asengseng Linguistic Area.

Objects of Patrol;

- (1) Census revision.
- (2) General Administration.
- (3) Contact of MINUL People.

Duration of Patrol;

From 15/2/54 to 19/3/54 and
from 30/3/54 to 5/4/54. 40 days.

Last Patrol to Area;

Passismanua Sub-Division:

District Services - 29/8/53.
Medical - - /- /48

Asengseng Linguistic Area:

District Services - 4/6/53
Medical - Pre-war (?)

Map Reference;

Western New Britain; Army Strat. Series;
4 miles to 1 inch.

Personnel Accompanying;

European - Mr. J. H. Riepon. B.M.A.

Native - 6 members R.P.&N.G.C.
1 B.M.A.

DIARY.

15-2-54.

Departed Kandrian at noon. Census and village inspection at Parua. Spent evening at Iumiolo.

16-2-54.

Routine administrative work at Iumiolo, Nakalung and Meung. Evening at Meung.

17-2-54.

Followed the Alimpit River to the tributary, Akse. Oskit appointed ferryman for the Akse River crossing. Thence by road through Ai-imi to Papsa. Census revision and village hygiene inspection at both villages. Coconuts purchased for distribution to inland villages.

18-2-54.

Tobiskit nominated and appointed a/Tul-tul (pending approval of appointment) at Lawhing. To Senemsi - camp established. Afternoon spent at newly formed village Angilik. Village book issued and Purmeng appointed a/Tul-tul.

19-2-54.

Census revised at Senemsi and Namaklongklong. Kiengli nominated and appointed a/Lulusi at Senemsi. Lilwo, a volunteer for village M.T.T., sent to Kandrian for E.M.A. Mr. Green's consideration. Evening at Namaklongklong.

20-2-54.

Visited Aiwo and hamlet Pomu. Partition of village into two hamlets discussed with village officials. To Maklongmerang - census amended and hygiene inspection made.

21-2-54.

Observed at Maklongmerang.

22-2-54.

Census amendments and village inspections at Gineseling and Aausp.

23-2-54.

Forenoon at Ang'ngau, afternoon and evening at Gissamilo. Met Koiyorkae, leader of the Mimul group recently established into a village unit at Ar-he.

24-2-54.

Spent at Lakungkung and Tinhang. Census revision and hygiene inspections made at both villages. Camp established at Tinhang. Accompanied Mr. Riepon to the next village, Au, in the evening where first aid was rendered to a baby badly burnt by fire.

Diary (Cont'd)

25-2-54.

Census compilation and hygiene inspections at Au and Maum. Evening at Maum.

26-2-54.

To the Mimul village of Ar-he. A village book issued. Visited Maragwa and Poing. Evening at Ar-he.

27-2-54.

Departed Ar-he at 10.00a.m. for Aka (1.25p.m.) via Maum and Au. Inclement weather prevented census take.

28-2-54.

Observed at Aka.

1-3-54.

Routine administrative work at Utkumbu and Aka. Spent evening at Lapalam.

2-3-54.

Census revision and village inspection at Lapalam and Ungan. Established camp at Ungan. Pai-ehli, Paramount Lalai from Papsa, arrived p.m..

3-3-54.

Visited Pomagu during the forenoon. To Samuring in the afternoon. Census compiled and camp established.

4-3-54.

To Ng'gala (ex coastal village Rereng). Crossed the Padu River, took census and spent the evening at Asit.

5-3-54.

Census amended at Esaihi and Wamilo. One War Damage claim (24-4-0) paid at Wamilo.

6-3-54.

Routine administrative work at Sankiap and Siam. Evening spent at Siam.

7-3-54.

Observed at Siam.

8-3-54.

Census compiled at Pomalal. Met Mr. J. Allan, plantation manager, on a recruiting trip. To Moia - camp established. Census revision and hygiene inspection at Apongwal and Karedek. Returned to Moia.

9-3-54.

Amended census at Moia. Via Pomalal to Ankiak. Census revised. Evening spent at Ankiak.

Diary (Cont'd)

10-3-54.

Visited Hulem and Musuia. Evening spent at Musuia.

11-3-54.

Crossed the Aisik River en route to Iakwok. Compiled census and made hygiene inspections at Iakwok and Dulagor. Spent evening at Utkeehu.

12-3-54.

Census checked at Utkeehu. Andru River crossed in 1 hour. Camp established at Ianeng.

13-3-54.

Revised census at Ianeng. To Ai-ul where camp established. Continued on to Huavi for census compilation and village inspection. Returned to Ai-ul. Census amended. A strong Lamhour (north-west wind) blowing.

14-3-54.

Observed at Ai-ul.

15-3-54.

To Honeviu where camp established. Visited Poanus and returned to Honeviu. Routine administrative work carried out at both villages.

16-3-54.

Census compilation and Hygiene inspection at Lingmi and Nuala. By road to the coast and canoe to Kaveng. Evening at Kaveng.

17-3-54.

Checked census at Kaveng. Called in at Ambungi, continued, by canoe, to Malum - census amended. Spent evening at Sepsep.

18-3-54.

Departed from Sepsep by canoe in a moderate sea and SW wind. Census revised at Magurien. To the mouth of the Paun River. Appointed Malai as ferryman to replace Tonbo (dec'd). Continued by canoe to Kalaulo. Spent evening at Aliwa Plantation.

19-3-54.

Amended census at Kalaulo in the forenoon. Visited Aviklo and checked census in the afternoon. Returned to Kandrian at dusk.

30-3-54.

Departed Kandrian at 9.50a.m. per M.V. "MUSA" and arrived at Ai-net at 3.00p.m. Camp established.

Diary (Cont'd)

31-3-54.

Amended census at Ai-uet. Journeyed 5½ hrs by canoe along the Aramai (Johanna) River to Akurkur. Negotiated a series of rapids - in four stages - en route. Found Akurkur deserted. Reconnoitered the neighbourhood, and visited Lal'ngin (Aliwin), 1½ hrs distance from Akurkur, but nobody found. Returned to Akurkur at dusk.

1-4-54.

By canoe to Malenglo. Visited Ambungi and spent evening at Sepsep. Compiled census and made village inspection at Malenglo and Ambungi. At Ambungi met the Rev. Fr. Scholer of the Roman Catholic Mission, Walenglo.

2-4-54.

Census checked at Sepsep. Travelled by canoe to Iangbun arriving at 4.10p.m. Evening spent at Iangbun.

3-4-54.

Census compilation and village hygiene inspection at Iangbun and Kanglo in the forenoon, and at Alo in the afternoon. To Kandrian.

4-4-54.

Observed at Kandrian.

5-4-54.

Routine administrative work at Aliwo and Seilwa. Torrential rain at Seilwa delayed census taking. Returned to Kandrian.

Introduction.

The Passismanua has the largest and most densely concentrated population of the Gasmata Sub-Divisions. Stretching eastward from the Alimpit to the Andru River, and from the coast inland to the Gasmata Talasea Sub-District boundary, the area maintains a recorded population of 3183 people in 52 villages. A limestone region of broken terrain foliaged by dense rain forest, the area displays no prominent topographical features apart from the central Whiteman Ranges. The Inungapun, Palix and Cum are comparatively short, slow-running rivers which drain the central sub-coastal and coastal regions, while the Alimpit and Andru Rivers on the extremes of the Sub-Division penetrate further inland. The coastal strip in the west is narrow and separated from the hinterland by a 300-foot high plateau.

The Asengseng, sparsely populated with 833 persons in 13 scattered villages is bounded geographically by the Andru and Johanna (Aramai) Rivers. One of the lesser known areas in the Sub-District, considerable work still remains in extending and consolidating administrative influence in the north-eastern and Upper Andru River regions.

This is the second patrol conducted by this officer which Mr. J.H. Riepon, E.M.A., has accompanied. The last visit to the Passismanua area by a medical patrol was in 1948. The Asengseng has been even less fortunate in that no known medical patrol has previously visited this region. The benefits of Mr. Riepon's field work is evidenced by the decrease in attendance figures at the native hospital, Kandrian, and in the treatment of many, including the more primitive inland people, who through timidity or sheer laziness would have preferred otherwise not to avail themselves of treatment at Kandrian.

Native Affairs.

The people of the inland regions tend toward unstable settlement. Migrations by groups from established villages often occur and the motivating force is usually defined by their agricultural requirements. Five groups have either migrated and re-established or been newly formed as a village unit since the previous patrol in August, 1953. Others have expressed their desire to migrate in the near future.

Angilik is a newly established village consisting mainly of a break-away group from Senemsi. Pre-war these people were located in the Kawilai area at Mipulak. Disrupted by the war they scattered to Senemsi and Parua. Twelve months ago they returned to Kawilai and re-established themselves at Angilik under the leadership of Lemli, the albino ex-luluai of Senemsi.

The names of several villages have changed since the previous patrol, the reason being that these groups have migrated to new sites and are now known by the name applied to their present location.

The Mimul people were re-contacted as a village group at Ah-re, 12 hours due north of Maun, with a population of 33. Another group of these people have settled

at Ang'ngau, also a newly established village. These people were implicated in the murder of Mr. A. Robinson in November, 1948, and subsequently scattered into the bush. Their new village is located 40 minutes from Poi-ung where Mr. Robinson met his death. The patrol also visited Maragwa - a native cemetery - where the previous patrol reported possible unlocated groups. Koi-iorkae, leader of the Mival, received the village book and appears to be the logical choice for appointment as Luluai. It is considered that several isolated groups, as yet uncontacted, exist possibly a day's walk north of Ah-ro.

There are still known isolated groups in the inland Asengseng and Upper Andru River areas and in the Poanus-Akurkur region. Owing to the scattered location of these groups, the task of drawing them within the pale of administrative influence may prove long and difficult.

The village of Akurkur, on the Johanna (Aramai) River, when visited by the patrol was deserted. A search of village gardens was made, and Aliwan, 1½ hours from Akurkur, was visited in an endeavour to find the missing inhabitants, with negative results. It is believed that this group has migrated towards the coast - not an unusual tendency in this area. The patrol departed without establishing contact with the missing group. Natives from adjacent coastal villages could not provide any information on the matter. They were instructed, however, that when the Akurkur group made a re-appearance, advice of this was to be sent to Kandrian and thereby possibly obviate the necessity for further investigation into the matter.

With the gradual infusion of a money economy into the area has come an unfavourable trend in the local bride price. Whereas pig, shell (goldlip) and tambu - the local media for trade and the purchase of brides - is available in varying degrees to all, the accessibility of money is restricted mainly to the fortunate coastal people who trade in copra. The tendency is for avaricious parents, desirous of possessing money, to demand an excessive bride price in which the money portion is beyond the prospective groom's resources resulting quite often in the dissolution or lengthy postponement of the marriage plans. The matter has been taken up with Paramount Luluai Pai-ehli and other village officials who maintain that a reasonable average bride price for the area is 1 pig, 3 baskets of shell and 25. The village officials were informed of possible deleterious effects should this practice be allowed to continue, and that their jurisdiction over bride price, in an endeavour towards stabilisation within the demands of local custom, could do much towards overcoming the problem.

Dissentien between the village officials of Aiwo has resulted in the partition of that village into two adjacent hamlets, Aiwo and Pomu. The argument is based on the ownership and utilisation of a certain piece of ground to which both the Luluai and Tul-tul, being related, have rights. Both groups are adamant in their decision not to re-unite. From the administrative viewpoint the solution appears to be for the hamlets to remain as one census unit since neither group is sufficiently large to warrant the issue of a new village book. The Luluai is the leader of the breakaway group at Pomu.

In the Asengseng, limitation of social intercourse between the sophisticated beach people and the more primitive inland groups has restricted sale conduct from the beach to the

bush areas to a fortunate half dozen with hereditary trade rights in the bush. Consolidation of administrative influence in the area will do much towards breaking down this tenuous link between the two groups. Reciprocity is a factor in this convention of hereditary trade rights which enables the inland people to observe the progressive effects which administrative influence has exerted on the coastal people.

With the advent of Co-operatives to this area native copra production has shown a substantial increase. Previous spasmodic sales of copra to Ablingi and Aliwa Plantations and to the Chinese trader at Kandrian have now become a stabilised flourishing industry. The recruiting of native labour from these coastal villages is now almost negligible - even by local plantations - due to the gradual realisation by these people of the greater advantages and pecuniary returns derived from the cultivation and yields of their own coconut groves. More serious trends in the growing native copra industry have been the decreasing importance and in cases insufficient use of the coconut as an item of food in favour of copra production, and in the increasing number of disagreements emanating from the disputed ownership of coconut trees, and the ground on which they fall.

Villages.

Inland villages ranged from dirty to exceptionally clean and tidy. The unkempt condition of Aiwo village was due to disruption of social harmony by dissention between the village officials. The other extreme was found at Lapalam, Papsa and Sanuring where village officials were commended on the civic pride evidenced in the neat progressive state of their villages. Housing generally was satisfactory in construction and maintenance although inadequate at some half dozen villages. Aviklo requires a further ten houses to adequately accommodate its growing population. Unfortunately the Johanna River sec sec swamps to the east, the source of building material for Aviklo is in the area of *Promacathica* infestation. In order not to assist this parasite in manifesting itself further westward, the Aviklo people were not encouraged to overcome their housing shortage if the use of sec sec from the Johanna River was entailed. Ang'ngau, Aduap, Hulem and Ng'gala (previously the coastal village of Rereng) are still in the process of construction. Malenglo, Ambungi, Sepsep and Ianghun are excellent examples of a standard coastal village. The people of Malenglo, Ambungi and Sepsep are also noted for their seamanship.

Excellent water is to be found at Paklongmerang which occupies a commanding view of the Alimpit River, Moia on the Oum River, and at Utkechu and Ponalal. As much of the inland area is limestone, some villages are not so fortunate in regard to the proximity of good water and depend on soakages for their supply. Water on the coast is brackish and unpalatable.

Village Officials.

Paramount Maluais	1
Maluais	60
Tul-tuls	42
Malical Tul-tuls	29

The numbers quoted include several tentative appointments made during this patrol. As requested in Circular Instruction No. 116 of the 25th July, 1950, application for the appointment of these natives as village officials is the subject of a separate memorandum.

The outstanding village official is Pai-ehli, from Papea village, a Paramount Laluai. A comparatively young man, Pai-ehli has not the hereditary rights to leadership in the area, but is the son of one of the more prominent and influential personalities. Pai-ehli was appointed Laluai of Papea in the immediate post-war years, and rose to the rank of Paramount in early 1953. With his own village as a shining example, Pai-ehli has accepted the responsibilities of his position enthusiastically. He was largely responsible for the successful re-establishment of the Mimal people at Ah-re. He has also accompanied patrols to the Rauto, Gini and Passisamanua Sub-Divisions and to the Asengrang in which areas he is gradually becoming a recognised, respected and trusted personality. Pai-ehli met the patrol at Ungau Village after his return from Rabaul where he had appeared before a selection committee as a candidate for the New Guinea contingent to meet Her Majesty, the Queen, at Cairns, Queensland. He accompanied the patrol to its completion.

Other village officials worthy of comment are Aun, Laluai of Iangbun, Wolong, Tul-tul of Sanuring, and Hono, Tul-tul of Meung. The remainder of the area hatmen vary from the good efficient types to some who are useless in the capacity of village leaders.

Appendix "A" to this report gives the tabulated names of the village officials for the 65 villages covered by the patrol. It will be observed that the number of villages with Medical Tul-tuls could be substantially increased. However, a lack of suitable applicants and the primitive nature of the inland peoples does not detract from the difficulties of this task.

Rest Houses.

Of the 65 villages visited 19, including eight coastal villages, maintained rest houses. Those at Meung, Ai-let and Malenglo are considered better than average structures. At Aka and Hovevii requests were made for the erection of new rest houses.

Health.

This function of the patrol was adequately covered by a medical report submitted by the European Medical Assistant accompanying the patrol, Mr. J. R. Riepen.

There are 23 Medical Tul-tuls stationed at villages through Passisamanua & 6 others are active in the Asengrang. Eight villages are in close proximity to the station hospital, Kadrian. The Anglican Mission at Iangbun maintains a dispensary for the treatment of minor ailments.

An excessive mortality figure has been recorded for Kalamo. Twelve deaths occurred of which

50% were children. It would appear that most of these deaths occurred between October, 1953, and January, 1954. The symptoms described indicate pneumonia or malaria as possible causes.

A total of 113 births as against 80 deaths were recorded in the Passismana for the 8 months since the last patrol. This includes 8 deaths under one year, and 17 deaths in the one to thirteen years group. The corresponding figures for the Asengeng are 15 births as against 7 deaths; 3 deaths under one year and no deaths in the one to thirteen years group. The last patrol to the area was conducted 4 months ago. It is encouraging to see this high number of births compared with the relatively low percentage of early deaths.

Child Welfare. A well patronised Infant Welfare Clinic forms an important part of the Public Health establishment at Kandrian. Since the inception of Infant Welfare work in this area in October, 1951, 175 births have been recorded at the Clinic. Its contribution to successful native administration is seen in the increasing number of births recorded each year at the Clinic. The total births for 1953 was 76. Forty-two have already been recorded for the first quarter of 1954. In the last twelve months 29 females have returned to have their second infant delivered under Mrs. Green's supervision and care at the Clinic. These figures express the high regard, trust and confidence placed in Mrs. Green by the community.

Education.

The Asengeng area is devoid of any of the benefits of education. In the Passismana 6 native students, 4 male and 2 female, are absent from their villages. This includes two natives receiving advanced education in Rabaul. However these figures are not a correct representation of the total educational facilities available in the area. Five mission sponsored village schools supervised by catechists were seen by the patrol. Schools are conducted at Iangbun and Turuk, the area head-quarters for the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions respectively. The following information regarding these schools has been obtained.

	<u>Iangbun.</u>	<u>Turuk.</u>
Number of pupils	58	18
Age range	5 to 17	7 to 14
Standard	Preps 1 and 2 & standards 1 and 2	Standards 1 and 2
Both schools adhere to the Government syllabus.		
The 58 children at Iangbun are divided into the various grades as follows;		
<u>Grade.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Prep. 1	10	11
Prep. 2	14	4
Standard 1	10	3
Standard 2	3	3

The 15 boarders at Iangbun originate mainly from the Rauto and Gasmata Sub-Divisions. The school is supervised by Mr. L. Lucas, a full-time teacher, assisted by a pupil teacher. Another pupil teacher and a trained teacher, both Papuans, are expected within three months. A native from An

Village (Gasmata) recently commenced 4 years training as a pupil teacher at the Anglican Mission teachers training college in Papua. Classes at Iangbun are held on Monday to Thursday for 5 hours daily whilst Friday is devoted to agricultural pursuits.

The Roman Catholic school at Turuk is under the supervision of the Rev. V. Kopunek who is assisted by a native teacher. Classes are held Monday to Wednesday and on Friday for three hours daily. Fr. Kopunek plans to establish in the near future a school at nearby Ragien which will serve Aviklo Village.

In anticipation of the allocation of an Education Officer and/or native teachers to this area in the future, the following suggestions concerning village centres are respectfully submitted. The villages of Maklongmerang, Moia and Lalenglo are recommended as suitable sites for the establishment of village schools. The suitability of these villages is enhanced by their proximity to Kandrian (each being within 1½ days walking distance from Kandrian) and the availability of good water supplies.

Maklongmerang, on the Alimpit River, is a centre for approximately eighteen villages with a population of 1048 including 637 children. This does not include the student potential to the west of the Alimpit in the Gimi Sub-Division. Moia appears the best choice for the east Passismana as a centre for fourteen villages with a total of 831 inhabitants, 326 of these being children. Lalenglo would be an excellent centre for the coastal Asengseng and adjacent islands. This area has a population of 562 including 239 children.

Missions.

The two missions active in the area are the Church of England with head-quarters at Iangbun and the Roman Catholic operating from Turuk. Both these stations are situated close to Kandrian. Forty villages are predominantly Roman Catholic, six have adherents to both faiths while nineteen villages are not yet under mission influence. Relations between the faiths are outwardly cordial although competition between the two groups in the field of education has become keen. Catechist representatives of the Roman Catholic Mission are active in several villages.

Cemeteries.

Those visited were usually a respectable distance from the village. They had been cleaned for the Patrol's visit and were not bounded by fences.

Roads and Bridges.

Such roads as traversed were quite satisfactory although inclined to swampiness after rains, especially in the coastal regions. There is no continuous coast road, and although many of the villages are linked by good roads, some of the coastal peoples in the Asengseng depend on canoes for transport.

Bridges were seldom seen and consisted of saplings tied together or a tree trunk. The Palix River between

Ng'ala and Asit is bridged by a praiseworthy though not outstanding structure with supporting hand rails. The Andru River in its upper reaches between Utkeehu and Maneng is of shallow draught, too wide for a bridge and can be negotiated only by fording. Rains make the river impassible.

Vehicle Roads 3 miles (Kendrian and Aliwa Plantation)
Bridle Paths Nil
Tracks 130 miles approximately.

Census.

A healthy population increase is the most significant aspect of the census. Passismanua shows an overall increase of 178 since previously visited eight months ago when the aggregate population was 3005. The number of villages in the area has also increased from 48 to 52. In the Asengseng the population has grown from 821 to 833 and one new village has been established in the four months since the last visit to the area. The main factor responsible for this encouraging increase was the appearance of 81 natives previously unrecorded in the census. A statistical summary of these new contacts is as follows;

Sub-Division	Number Recorded	Adults		Children		Family Unit.
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Passismanua	79	27	17	18	17	17
Asengseng	2	--	1	-	1	1

There occurred 5 deaths of children under one year giving an infant mortality rate per hundred of 7.00. The corresponding figures for the Asengseng are three deaths and an infant mortality rate of 20.00. The birth-rate per hundred of population is 3.55 (Asengseng 1.8). These figures cover periods of eight and four months for the Passismanua and Asengseng areas respectively. The largest village population increase (16) was at Iangbun where 14 births were recorded.

Plantations.

The only plantation in the area covered by the patrol is Aliwa, a freehold property of one hundred hectares owned by Mr. H. Koch. The plantation contains 18,000 palms which yield, on an average, ten tons of copra monthly. There are two smoke dryers on the plantation. Thirty employees, all local natives, work at Aliwa under excellent conditions.

Recruiting and Labour Situation.

The excessive labour absenteeism found in this area by the previous patrol has improved considerably, the present percentage of absentee labour to labour potential being 21% (Asengseng 16%). However, there are still the several isolated villages which have been excessively over-recruited. They are Parua (54.5%), Papsa (40%), Asiam (45.8%), Apongwal (50%), Nuala (44.4%), and Alo (53%). Of 39 absentee labourers in the Asengseng area, 9 are working within the Sub-District. The corresponding figures for Passismanua are 61 absentee workers inside the Sub-District of a total absentee figure of 209.

Certain figures in the "male absentees at work" columns where the use of fractions will be observed, require

explanation. In these cases the absentee labourers are represented by the numerator, the denominator indicating the number of accompanying dependents. This use of fractions obviates the possibility of an incorrect figure for absentee female workers by distinguishing between females absent at work from those absent as dependents accompanying male labourers. The figure "0/1" for Lapalam signifies one absentee female dependent whose husband originates from another village.

Co-operative Societies.

The Fassismanus Native Society is the one organised effort at economic development by the indigenous population in the area patrolled. This society, a flourishing concern, embraces six villages in the vicinity of Kandrian from where it is supervised by a Co-operative Officer. The villages are Aviklo, Iangbun, Kanglo, Kalamlo, Alo and Iumielo. This society is fortunate that, in its location, it has access to a good shipping service.

With a membership of 122 and a capital of £574, the Society produces 7 tons a month. New palms which will be bearing in 1½ to 2 years will add 25% to this figure. The sales of copra by this society for the year ending March, 1954, amounted to £3,424. The society's purchasing price of copra is now five-pence per pound - smoke and sun dried.

Agriculture and Livestock.

One hundred coconuts were obtained for distribution amongst the inland villages. Owing to the large proportion of these villages which had substantial coconut groves already established, those coconuts given by the patrol were planted under supervision in only sixteen villages.

Peanuts were issued to thirty odd villages where this crop was not already under cultivation. The village officials were shown the correct method of planting.

Gardens seen by the patrol were very satisfactory and substantial, especially in the inland villages. They were also well fenced against invasion and destruction by pigs.

Some of the village pigs observed were of the good quality variety given by Mr. Koch to labourers finishing time on Aliwa Plantation.

Forestry.

Fairly large stands of Kamarere were noticed along the banks of the Johanna (Aramai) River in its upper reaches.

War Damage Compensation, D.N.E., N.M.T.A.

In accordance with the District Commissioner's memorandum D.S.30/1/1 of the 19th May the following information is given.

Deceased Natives' Estates.

No. in area.	1	Amount	£ 4- 0-0
No. paid	1	Amount	£ 4- 0-0

War Damage Compensation.

No. of claims	6	Amount	£24- 1-0
No. paid	1	Amount	£ 4- 4-0
Balance	5		£19-17-0

War Gratuities.

No. of claims	1	Amount	£ 2- 5-0
No. paid	-	Amount	---

Native Monies Trust Account.

No. of claims	1	Amount	13-0
No. paid	-	Amount	---

Banking.

No. of Deposits	-	Amount	---
No. of Withdrawals	-	Amount	---
No. of New Accounts	-	Amount	---

Final Remarks.

Due to the approaching wet season no further routine patrol work in the Asengseng is envisaged before September. The first patrol scheduled for the next dry season is to the Gasmata Sub-Division. It is hoped - and current plans indicate - that this officer will conduct the patrol, during the course of which some time will be spent in the more inland regions of the Asengseng in an endeavour to contact or establish the extent of the uncontacted groups still in the area. It is also considered that on this occasion the Akurkur group will be re-located.

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. 9.6 - 53/54 of
February-April, 1954.

Report on Police Personnel accompanying
the Patrol.

L/Cpl. SIMANGU; No. 1816.

Reliable and experienced, Simangu is capable of taking command. His handling of the police attached to the patrol is commendable as is his enthusiasm and unstinted attention to duty.

Const. MANDINA; No. 3567.

This constable is experienced and his local knowledge is invaluable to patrols of the area. Untiring in his efforts, his keenness was an excellent example to the several constables on their first patrol.

Const. MUBA; No. 5007B.

Also a seasoned constable with a better than average local knowledge. A willing, tireless worker whose general bush work is of a high standard.

Const. TAHI; No. 8183.

Keen in his work and well disciplined, although inclined to laziness and lacks concern for personal appearance. He is capable of higher standards which should come with experience.

Const. TOOL; No. 8601.

A good worker, well disciplined. However, he is inclined to laziness, is lacking in initiative and could improve in demeanour. A good type, experience should remove his faults.

Const. MAWEI; No. 8611.

A comparatively new member to the R.P.&N.G.C. with four month's service attached to the Kandrian Detachment. Conspicuous in intelligence, initiative, enthusiasm, smart personal appearance and demeanour, he is capable of developing into a first-class constable.

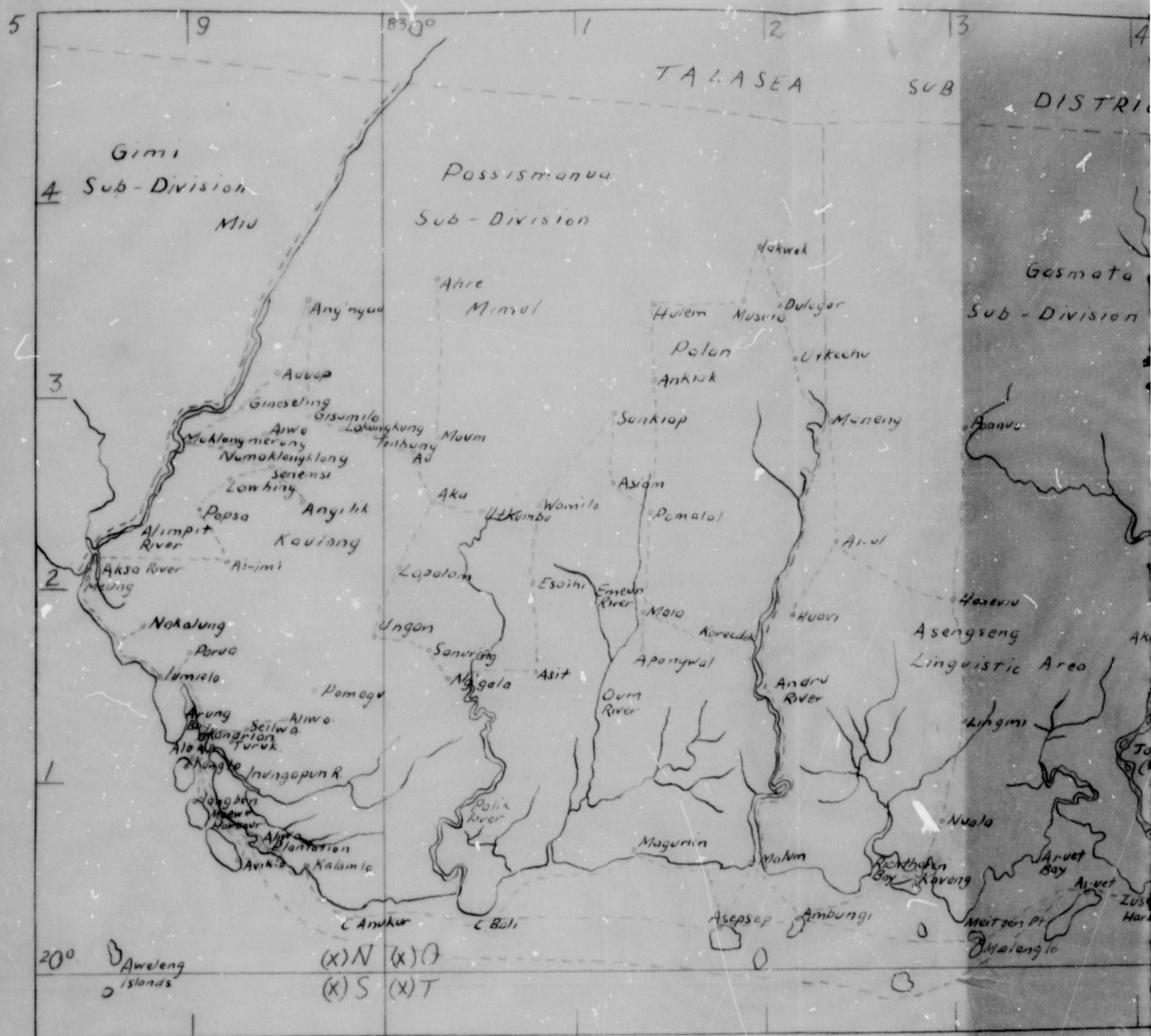
P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "A".

A list of Village Officials of the Passismanua
Sub-Division and the Agongeng Linguistic Area.

3

Village.	Luluai.	Tul-tul.	M. T. T.
ua	Palada	Apura	---
dielo	Wilgit	Kalapio	---
salung	Panum	Salangit	Maul
ang	Sagnen	Mono	---
imi	Kasio	---	---
sa	Pai-ehli (Paramount)	Kilom	Paikit
whing	---	Tobiskit	---
ilik	Lemli	Purmeng	Lipulong
nensi	Kiangli	Iangli	---
maklonglong	Baka	Kasung	Enapli
no	Iakeng	Pomolo	Lilio
longmerang	Pukpuk	Pomika	Murup'gnin
eseling	Urkapol	---	Honget
ap	Sevelgit	---	---
ingau	Takei-iuk	---	---
samilo	Ihilio	Karilio	Welek
lunglung	Batio	Walung	Lingilio
phang	Palpo	Iunung	---
am	Pokoin	Aulo	Siani
re	Pai-angli	Laup	Porklong
re	Koi-iorkae (acting)	---	---
kumbu	Kiklipio	---	Lipu
a	Lupwali	---	Liken
palam	Maklung	Karu	Manio
gan	Leliu	Sikotbo	Kambek
ogou	---	Tuka	Panli
nuring	Onbo	Wolong	---
gala	Molu	Kahipo	---
it	Kalkal	Melo	---
aihi	Molpon	---	Nenbo
milo	Aunor	---	Onli
nkisp	Iungit	---	---
iem	Pemsili	---	---
halal	Kulkul	---	---
ongwal	Boswat	Sitia	---
reddek	Solomon	Ulek	---
ia	Makpuha	Iokmiang	Tele
hiak	Lileng	---	---
lea	Malis	Poi-iong	---
suia	Tavaldaval	---	---
kwok	Ianli	---	---
lagor	Lilwa	---	---
keehu	Wumli	---	---
lum	---	Iawun	Silonli
gurien	Kuppo	Tadeki	Malil
lamlo	Wali	---	Panli
iklo	Pakiki	Nugi	---
ngbun	Aun	Opidio	---
nglo	Maknen	Sia	Oi
o	Alip	TaCat	---
ivo	Pinpor	---	---
eilwa	Paiong	Wasp	---
<u>Agongeng Linguistic Area.</u>			
anerg	Wumli	---	---
avi	Leton	Giha	Sabli
al	Uemipo	---	---
canus	Koruli	---	---
onevia	Knemil	Kilesgit	---
ingui	---	Soratli	---
hala	Metip	Konbi	---
aveng	Tuam	Pau-er	Iokmiang
i-net	Bokioskit	Kapso	Silio
kurkur	Kela	---	---
alenglo	Kiliwa	Takeki	Tolo
mbungi	Korlalel	Wasmop	Laphet
sepsep	Samai'o	Koikoi	Al-ul



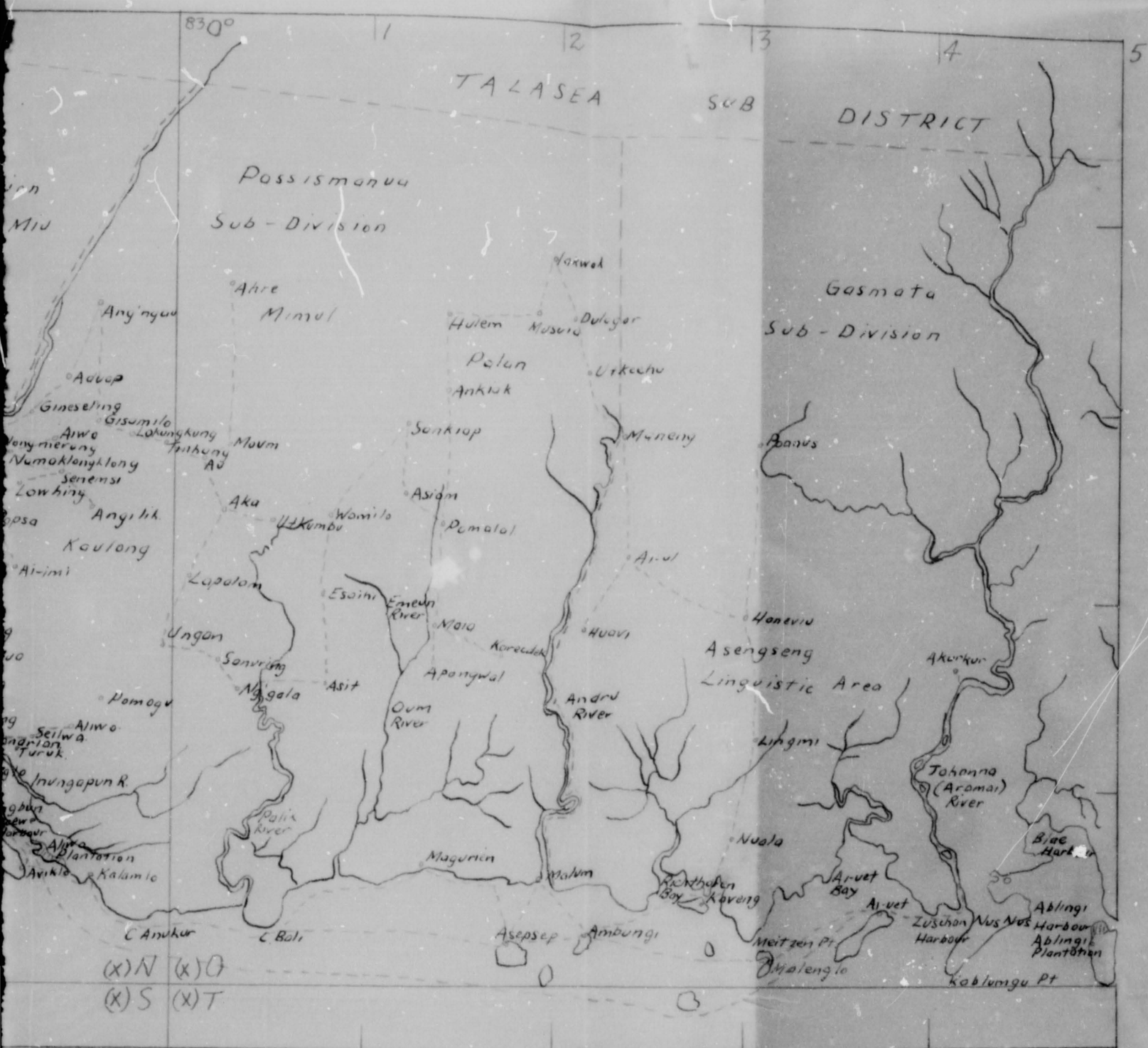
PATROL MAP TO ACCOMPANY

REPORT K.6-53/54

MAP REF - W NEW BRITAIN

ARMY STRAT SERIES

SCALE 4 MILES - 1 INCH.



MAP TO ACCOMPANY
K.6-53/54
F. - W NEW BRITAIN
ARMY STRAT SERIES
4 MILES - 1 INCH.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: C. 14/2.

Sub-District Office,
New Britain District,
RAUPEAN.

12th June, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Through:

The District Commissioner,
New Britain District,
RAUPEAN.

Subject: Village Officials.

Patrol Report G.6 - 53/54 covering a
Passismanua-Asengseng patrol, refers.

During the course of the above-mentioned
patrol the following natives were selected as suitable
applicants for the vacant positions of village officials
in their respective villages. Application is herewith
respectfully submitted for the consideration of these
tentative appointments.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Requested Designation.</u>	<u>Previous Status</u>
Kasio	Ai-imd	Luluai	Tul-tul
Tobiskit	Lawhing	Tul-tul	Pre-war M.T.F. at Naraklonglong.
Purmeng	Angilik	Tul-tul	Foreman-labourer Tobera Plantation.
Kiengli	Senemsi	Luluai	Son of pre-war Luluai, Uduio.
Kot-iorkae	Ah-re	Tul-tul	Leader of re- contacted Mimil.
Halis	Hulem	Luluai	Newly established village.
Poi-long	Hulem	Tul-tul	Newly established village.

In making these nominations, serious
consideration was given to village opinion of the
nominees in addition to the other factors which determine
eligibility for these positions. Each nomination was
thoroughly investigated and the writer is satisfied
that the above selections were the best available.

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

File G 30/2

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

17 th June 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Rabaul.

Patrol Report No G6 of 53/54

Mr. P.S. Gall, P.O.

I forward herewith a report by Mr. P.S. Gall P.O. of a patrol concluded in April. The delay in submitting this report is not the fault of the patrolling officer who has since completed another patrol of two more sub-divisions. Although this is only the second patrol conducted by Mr Gall, I consider that he has done an excellent job. This patrol is the most thorough ever carried out in the Passismama and Asengseng and the report clearly shows this young officer's painstaking attention to details and that he has a sound idea of what is required in the field.

Native Affairs. These inland people frequently change the position of their villages; they never move very far from their ancestral burial grounds however, and the distance involved is seldom more than 2-3 hours walk. As well as being motivated by agricultural requirements as Mr Gall has pointed out, many moves are the result of sorcery or an unusual number of deaths in a village. Such a calamity is of course attributed to sorcery.

Perhaps some clear directive could be given on the subject of the change in names of villages. Alteration of place names perhaps causes confusion in census records at headquarters but for local administration there seems to be no alternative other than to keep abreast of village changes and to adopt the names ascribed by the people to their new villages. When the distance from an old village to a new one may be 2-3 hours walking distance the use of name of the old village when applied to the new, causes confusion particularly to new officers in the area.

It is pleasing to see that the Mimal have settled down to village life instead of living in widely scattered family groups in their gardens. Each patrol in this area adds a few previously unrecorded names to the census. The inherent fear of sorcery accounts for the fact that small uncontacted groups are still to be found in this area.

The Akurkur have indeed migrated nearer the coast but they avoided Mr Gall's patrol because of a murder committed almost immediately before the arrival of the patrol. Native SINGRAF has been arrested and committed to trial on a charge of having wilfully murdered the female native Susuaini. Reports from the area indicate that the Akurkur have returned and settled in their new village.

Health. I disagree with Mr. Gall. The B.M.A. accompanying the patrol did not adequately cover the medical aspects. Twelve deaths occurring over a period of approximately four months in a village with a present population of 12 is alarming. Mr. Riepon reported that the mortality rate "seems to be a little above normal." He should have taken more positive steps to establish the causes of death and take some positive action. Since the visit of the patrol, Mulua Wali of Kalamlo has reported the death of another child, his own. Because of the excessive number of deaths the people wish to move back to their pre-war site at Lapanur some 2-3 miles inland. Mr. A.F. McCluskey B.M.A. who has recently been posted to this Sub-District after completing the course at the Kirj Anti-Malarial school has been sent to Kalamlo to try and establish the cause of the deaths and to take any action he thinks necessary to prevent further loss of life.

Education. Mr. R. Brownlee, Education Officer, Grade 13 has since been posted to this Sub-District. A school building is at present under course of construction at Landrian.

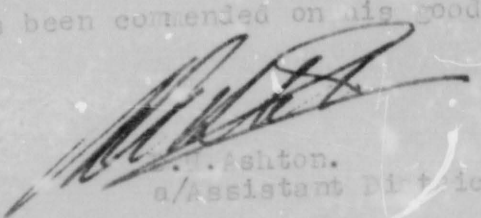
Recruitment and Labour Situation. Mr. Gall's fractional method of distinguishing between actual absentee workers and the dependents is an excellent one.

Census. The total population of the Passismanua at the time of the last patrol was 3192. This figure included the villages of Sepsep and Ambungi which have not been included in the Passismanua figures of this patrol. There has always been a certain amount of confusion in the Sub-District caused by the disposition of the islands and villages of Sepsep, Ambungi, Malenglo and Aiyuet. These four villages have usually been rolled as part of the Gasmata Sub-Division although they have sometimes been included in the Passismanua. The island people speak the Ambal language while the Passismanua coastal and inland people speak a dialectal variation of Ambal known as Kaul or Kaulong. The Gasmata speak Kol, a tongue having no dialectal affiliation whatsoever with Ambal.

Between the Passismanua and the Kulet speaking Gasmata is a further language group known as the Asengseng. These people live on the mainland and the small island of Keveng. They number 358 and have no cultural or linguistic ties with either of the other two groups. For patrol the Asengseng it is customary and indeed essential to visit some of the Ambal speaking island villages for canoes and crew. These islands are just offshore between the eastern and western boundaries of the Asengseng, the Johanna and Andru rivers. The total population of the four island villages, Keveng and the inland Asengseng is 833. Although these four islands are strictly speaking within the linguistic boundaries of the Passismanua sub-division but are otherwise beyond the recognised geographical boundaries of the area and because they have no linguistic ties with the Gasmata within which they have usually been associated for census purposes, it is recommended that Sepsep, Ambungi, Malenglo and Aiyuet be incorporated with the Asengseng in a new census sub-division of that name. Such action would greatly facilitate the patrolling activities in this sub-district; would give all sub-divisions clear well defined geographical boundaries and save much unnecessary overlapping of patrols. Anticipating your approval, I have instructed Mr Gall to include

the four island villages in his patrol and the census figures have been incorporated with the Asengseng in the patrol jacket.

Conclusion. Mr Gall has been commended on his good work.


J. Ashton.
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote DS 30/1/3 D63

No. G.6 53/54

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Rabaul,

30th June, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - G.6 - GASMATA SUB-DISTRICT.

I have pleasure in forwarding report
of a Patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Gall in the Passis-
manua Sub-Division.

In regard to the recommendation to make
Sengseng a separate patrol zone, I consider that it would be a
more convenient arrangement than the present one. At present
the Sengseng people are included in the Pasismanua Sub-Division.
Pre-war they were always the subject of a separate patrol. They
have always occupied something of a No-man's Land between Gasmata
and Arung Bay Police Post and actually it received very little
attention.

During my visit to Kandrian last January
I noted that the Child Welfare Clinic was well patronised and a
number of women were present who had returned to the Clinic for a
second child.

The area has never been served adequately.
There should be some improvement with the establishment now of a
School at Kandrian and the posting of a European teacher there.

Mr. Gall is to be commended for a good
patrol and a good Report.

Extracts of interest to local Departments
have been passed to the respective heads.

John J. Murphy
(JOHN J. MURPHY)

For DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Attach.

G.6/53-54.

30th June, 1954.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN.

PATROL REPORT G.6 - 53/54.

Receipt of Patrol Report G.6
conducted by Mr. P.S. Gall, Patrol Officer, is acknowledged.
The Patrol has been well conducted and much useful information gathered.

Native Affairs. The natives of Passismanua have always been known for their frequent change of village sites. Good roads between villages kept maintained have a good effect on this tendency of the Passismanua people.

It is desirable that the villages when they shift retain their old names as a community, otherwise population records are difficult to maintain. I know that the village names in most cases, particularly in Passismanua people, refer to the name of the locality and can be translated into English.

Sorcery has always been rampant in the area. I might be able to send you some notes I gathered in 1938. Police action greatly reduced it previously and I should say it could again. One aspect of sorcery in your area is that the sorcery ingredients are divided into two portions by a sorcerer who sends one portion to a fellow sorcerer inland. When the subject of the sorcerer finally tracks down the first sorcerer, he can buy him off, but the second sorcerer is not revealed in the transaction. In effect the first sorcerer carries out his obligation to the procurer and also satisfies the subject who buys him off. The subject receives word of the second sorcerer's part in it when the sorcery has already been done and it is too late to buy him off. There is somewhat of a sorcerers' association throughout the whole area, but nobody openly proclaims himself as a sorcerer and unless there is swift police action and protection for the people they are fearful of coming forward with information.

Health. You are quite right when you say that the health aspect is not adequately covered. It is apparent that Mr. Riepon worked hard in treating ailments as found, but as you say some more positive information of the cause of death should have been forthcoming. It is interesting to note the popularity of the Child Welfare Clinic at Kandrian. Such an Institution has had a very beneficial effect in the Gazelle Peninsula and has cut the infantile death rate considerably.

Education. Mr. Gall's suggestion for the Village Schools is a good one, but at this time there is a great dearth of trained teachers and it is not yet possible to instal Village Schools in the area. You should, however, keep in touch with this aspect and when teachers are available, a move to establish at least one should be made.

Census.

Your recommendation to make Sengseng a separate patrol zone is approved. Would you please mark it on your map as such to be bounded on the West by the Andrew River and on the East by the Johanna River. Pre-war it was patrolled as a separate zone. The people are so backward and the area so scattered that it warrants special attention. The Passismanua people generally are very difficult people to work with. Generally they are very courteous and hospitable, but they do lack a civic sense and they are not at all convinced that the Administration's work and policy is for their benefit. They will gladly agree to anything you propose for them, but are not very co-operative in its execution. In the immediate Kandrian area I found the same conditions as in 1938, but by the time I had built 80 miles of bicycle paths the area had consolidated considerably and the village migration was almost stopped.

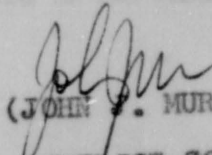
One of the greatest influences in such areas is a system of roads linking each village and in the areas covered by this report bicycle paths are practicable.

Forestry.

I will send you some notes in regard to estimating timber content of forest stands. This is always useful information.

Village Officials.

Please ask Mr. Gall to make a recommendation in respect of each native nominated for either Luluai or Tul Tul. In the case of Luluai, his position in the community should be stated, his character, his suitability to the Administration and whether he is accepted by the natives as their leader. In regard to the Tul Tul, it should be stated whether or not he can speak pidgin, if he has a good character, his age, the degree of his ability and intelligence and whether he has had extra village contact.


(JOHN V. MURPHY)

For DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

30-13-155

6th July, 1954

The District Commissioner,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

Patrol Report . GASMATA. No. 6/53-54.

Acknowledgement is made of the Report submitted by Mr. P. S. Gall, Patrol Officer, after his Patrol of the Passisamama and Asengeng areas, accompanied by Mr. J. Riepon. E.M.A..

It is evident that Mr. Gall has done painstaking and thorough work on this Patrol and has compiled a well considered and detailed Report on observations made and the activities of his party.

Your comments and those of the Assistant District Officer, GASMATA sub-District adequately cover the various aspects of native administration dealt with in the body of the Report.

The memorandum concerning the selection of village officials to fill vacancies at their respective villages was noted, as was your request for specific recommendations in respect of each native. The recommendation in regard to the lulumis will therefore be awaited.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director, D.D.S.E.N.A.

not
misses
28/7/54
H.O.

new Britain

Yasumata

P/R 7 of 53/54

J. L. Hastings



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Administrative Post,
Gasmata Sub-District,
P O M I O.

23rd April, 1954.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Administrative Post,
P O M I O.

Patrol Report No.7 Gasmata - 1953/54.

The report of the above patrol is attached.

Officer conducting Patrol : J.L.Hastings P.O.

Area Patrolled : TIMOIP, No.1 KOL, No.2 KOL,
SUI KOL and INLAND MENGEN-
Sub-division villages.

Objects of Patrol : Census amendment.
General Administration.

Duration of Patrol : 16.3.54 to 6.4.54
Number of days - 22.

Personnel accompanying : Luluais of Galowe and Kora.
5 members R.P. & N.G.C.
2 N.M.Os.

.....
J.L.Hastings
Patrol Officer.

DIARY

PATROL REPORT G 7 - 53/54.

- 16.3.54 0810 Departed Pomio per M.V.Mala.
1030 Arrived Tokai, unloaded supplies, M.V.Mala to Pomio.
1345 Departed Tokai.
1425 Arrived IAMLAMPUN Village, census, inquiry as to the reason for the village not returning to Timoip area.
1555 Departed IAMLAMPUN for Tokai Village.
- 17.3.54 0750 Departed Tokai
1025 Arrived new village PGORVE, former residents of PARILONA Village, latter village now deserted.
1320 Departed PGORVE, rapid descent to Berg Berg River.
1500 Arrived REINUT Village.
- 18.3.54 0740 Departed REINUT, Kumin and Moia Rivers crossed.
1115 Arrived new site of KAVALI Village.
- 19.3.54 0830 Departed KAVALI, sheer descent to Ikoi River.
1010 Arrived KAUWA Village.
- 20.3.54 0810 Departed KAUWA.
0840 Arrived IAKIRI Village.
1015 Departed IAKIRI.
1130 Arrived MANI Village, census held indoors.
1310 Departed MANI returning through IAKIRI
1515 Arrived KAUWA and censused KAVU Village.
- 21.3.54 0750 Departed KAUWA.
0820 Arrived PENOI Village, new site.
0945 Departed PENOI, steep descent to Esau River.
1300 Arrived KORA Village.
- 22.3.54 KORA censused during breaks in rain.
Hamlet group KUANI censused during afternoon.
1445 Departed KORA.
1510 Arrived BAKURIA Village.
1635 Departed BAKURIA for KORA.
- 23.3.54 0715 Departed KORA, passed through BAKURIA.
0820 Arrived PIAVU Village, uninhabited, census amended of PIAVU, KUIA and TORAVILEI Villages.
Census of Agriculture for PIAVU completed.
1255 Departed PIAVU.
1435 Arrived BAGITAVI Village.
- 24.3.54 0735 Departed BAGITAVI, carriers sent direct to PARAKIMAN, with Tul Tul GAI of KULA visited his sister's remains.
0930 Arrived PARAKIMAN Village.
1025 Departed PARAKIMAN.
1125 Arrived SENEL Village.
1230 Departed SENEL.

- 24.3.54 1230 Departed SENEL.
1300 Arrived PATARU Village.
1405 Departed PATARU.
1540 Arrived MOIVE VILLAGE.
- 25.3.54 0750 MOIVE census.
1030 Departed MOIVE.
1335 Arrived PIOVE Village.
- 26.3.54 0830 Departed PIOVE.
1310 Arrived KUPGEN Village, new site.
- 27.3.54 0820 Departed KUPGEN Village, swampy gullies enroute.
1050 Arrived TUKE Village. Rain interrupted census.
- 28.3.54 At TUKE, census of OIVE Village. Heavy rain.
- 29.3.54 0800 Departed TUKE, crossed Kanu R. close to sub-terranean
0845 Arrived SITORU Village, new site. source.
Native from OIVE village brought to Patrol.
- 30.3.54 0825 Departed SITORU. Roughest track .
1205 Arrived SIWORE Village. Solid rain.
- 31.3.54 Census of SIWORE, MATUARI and KARELUWOR Villages.
- 1.4.54 0800 Departed SIWORE.
0900 Arrived KOILAU Village.
1135 Departed KOILAU. Kanu and Sagi Rivers forded above
the junction and commencement of Pandi R.
1445 Arrived MANU Village, passed through LONGA Village 1415.
- 2.4.54 0800 Departed MANU. Supplies sent direct to LONGA.
0830 Arrived GIGENA Village.
1005 Departed GIGENA.
1035 Arrived LONGA Village.
1200 Departed LONGA. Forded Sagi R. 4ft in depth.
1510 Arrived KOIA Village, new site.
- 3.4.54 0805 Departed KOIA.
0915 Arrived MUEIA Village.
1140 Departed MUEIA.
1215 Arrived KAVU Village, new site.
- 4.4.54 0750 Departed KAVU.
0900 Arrived PAULUMA Village, new site.
1115 Departed PAULUMA.
1515 Arrived MILI Village.

- 5.4.54 0745 Departed MILI.
0830 Arrived MUKUL Village.
1000 Census MURO Village at MUKUL.
1115 Departed MUKUL.
1200 Arrived MILI, supplies to GANNA village. Hearing of two C. for N.A. cases.
1335 Departed MILI.
1430 Arrived GANNA Village. Heavy rain.
- 6.6.54 0700 Departed GANNA.
1205 Passed through camp site.
1525 Arrived KES Village.
1605 Departed KES.
1705 Arrived POMIO.

Finis.

Soft and hard limestone are noticeable in the area. The limestone is of the same type as that found in the area of the village of MUKUL. The limestone is of the same type as that found in the area of the village of MUKUL. The limestone is of the same type as that found in the area of the village of MUKUL.

After the first week of the Patrol a request was made for a second Native Medical Officer, with additional medical supplies he joined the Patrol at Farakawa village.

As in the past, the Patrol was very direct in its approach to the village. It was very direct in its approach to the village. It was very direct in its approach to the village. It was very direct in its approach to the village.

Local Farakawa men accompanied the Patrol. The influence being mainly in the Farakawa sub-division. The Farakawa men accompanied the Patrol at Farakawa village and was of great assistance during the remainder of the Patrol. The influence being mainly in the Farakawa sub-division. The Farakawa men accompanied the Patrol at Farakawa village and was of great assistance during the remainder of the Patrol.

INVESTIGATION

Investigations were made to ascertain the reaction of Farakawa and other villagers in returning to their sub-division from that of the Patrol.

The village of Farakawa is now deserted. The village of Farakawa is now deserted. The village of Farakawa is now deserted. The village of Farakawa is now deserted. The village of Farakawa is now deserted.

The natives of Farakawa village have been seen to leave the deserted village. The natives of Farakawa village have been seen to leave the deserted village. The natives of Farakawa village have been seen to leave the deserted village. The natives of Farakawa village have been seen to leave the deserted village.

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol was conducted without mishap and moderate weather prevailed with only light to moderate showers during the afternoon and evening.

The five sub-divisions covers a most varied standard of native and it would be difficult to define a standard, as even within the sub-divisions the stages of advancement vary to the extremes.

Fast flowing rivers are well distributed throughout the area, but water for village needs is easily obtained as most of the villages are built on spurs with steep descent to the rivers. Some of the central villages depend on small springs for water supplies and at Kuppen village water is collected from hollowed out stumps of trees.

Soft and hard limestone outcrops are noticeable underfoot along the tracks and water courses followed, making travelling at times dangerous. Extensive soil erosion has left the area very rugged with thick red clay just below the surface. The only area differing in soil composition is between the Iansual and Sagi rivers where soil of volcanic origin is evident.

After the first week of the Patrol a request was made for a second Native Medical Orderly, with additional medical supplies he joined the Patrol at Parakaman village.

As in the past, rations were sent direct to a central village, so as to avoid undue strain on the small villages for carriers, except for a few obvious holes in the bag of salt the rations arrived as despatched.

Luluai Pakinpita again accompanied the Patrol, his influence being mainly in the Inland Mengen sub-division. Luluai Kavari joined the Patrol at Kavali village and was of great assistance during the remainder of the Patrol, he is well known in all the villages of the sub-divisions with the exception of the last five Inland Mengen villages where the Kol and Sui Kol language is not spoken.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

TIMOIP SUB-DIVISION.

Investigations were made to ascertain the reaction of Parilona and Lamlampun villagers in returning to their own sub-division from that of the Coastal Mengen.

The old village site of Parilona is now deserted except for a few natives who still have gardens still producing nearby, later they will transfer to the new village known as Pgorve, this village has been well laid out with surrounding gardens on a spur in a right angled bend of the Berg Berg River which is approximately 1000 ft below the village. The villagers expressed contentment with their move and are making a commendable effort in settling in to one of their previous hamlet sites.

The natives of Lamlampun village have made no effort to leave the coastal village other than having gardens planted in their old area. The main reason given for not moving was that a native Lilimi of Matong village told them they could remain there as the village was on his land and it is not part of Kolai Plantation. The dispute as to the ownership of the ground is one of long standing and the natives thought they were being sent back only

Native Affairs.

Patrol Report G 7

because they were residing on this land. It was explained that their reasoning was incorrect and that if they continued to disobey the order given to them over a year ago by the O.I.C. at Pomio that suitable action would be taken.

This sub-division had the highest death rate ~~in~~ and the need for improved village hygiene, especially in regard to latrines was stressed. The new village of Parilona is the best in the Timcip area and the officials were complimented for their efforts.

No 1 KOL SUB-DIVISION.

Of the four villages in this small sub-division, two of them are on new sites, Penoi is the neatest being completely fenced in and Mani is still under construction. Mahi village has had to expand considerably with the influx of 22 new natives, doubling the village's population. In all instances of natives appearing for the first time in the Kol and Sui Kol areas, the credit goes to Luluai Kavari, of Kora village.

Kauwa village is the slums of the area and notice was given for a vast improvement to be made.

Ill-feeling between the Tul Tul and Medical Tul Tul of Kauwa village over the killing of the M.T.T's pig was settled with a replacement by the Tul Tul.

No 2 KOL SUB-DIVISION.

The elusive natives of the pre-war village of Mongou again took to the hills as in previous patrols, this time two days before the Patrol arrived at Kora village. As no contact could be made with them at all, Luluai Kavari was told to keep working amongst them and induce some representatives to again visit Pomio.

No amendment was made for Ora village, Luluai Kavari had visited the village a week previously and learnt that the Luluai and most of the villagers were absent, visiting the Wide Bay area presumably collecting salt. As none of the remaining natives had any knowledge of the whereabouts of the village register the figures used are taken from the last patrol report.

The Three villages of Piavu, Toravilei and Kula have reverted to the custom of living near their ~~in~~ gardens in family groups and only use the deserted village of Piavu when appearing for census.

A native from Kula village was sent to Pomio for questioning regarding an assault on a female native who died a month later. A native working at Kolai Plantation is also involved and further investigations will be undertaken from Pomio.

Very few villages escaped the pneumonia epidemic in this sub-division, Kora village suffered the greatest with thirteen deaths.

SUI KOL SUB-DIVISION.

The natives of this sub-division are naturally shy on contact but with a little encouragement this state is overcome to make them the happiest natives encountered during the Patrol. The portable wireless and kerosene operated projector were always a source of amazement but did not prevent the natives from relaxing and enjoying themselves to the fullest.

With sixty four new natives sighted in this area the number remaining uncensused is diminishing steadily and officials stated only odd natives not affiliated to a village remain in the bush.

One male openly defied efforts to have him appear for census despite the fact that his two wives appeared for the first time. As all the local natives were afraid to go after the man, Luluai Kavari accompanied by a native constable went into the bush and caught the native off guard and returned with him to Sitoru village. The native then joined the Patrol for the remainder of the period to Pomio for educational purposes. One of his wives decided to accompany him but she returned to their village after five days with the Patrol, it was learnt later that she was continually abusing him for making such a fool of himself and that he was glad when she returned to their village.

INLAND MENGAN SUB-DIVISION.

This sub-division is bordered by the Iansual and Kanu rivers and the South Coastal ranges and it was noticed that while with the Patrol the predominate language spoken was Kol. On being questioned regarding the main language, it was learnt that both languages were commonly used and that a combination language was eventuating.

For the most advanced sub-division, the appearance of twenty seven new natives gives food for thought as to how many more still remain outside the villages. The main influx was at Pauluma village with natives from the area between that village the No2 Kol villages.

Settling down into better village sites, closer to water supplies and reducing unnecessary walking, was the reason for five villages to leave their previous villages.

Two Court cases were presented at Mili village, one was the killing and eating of a pig without the owner's consent which was settled with a replacement of another pig and the other, disobedience over three months, by two natives to take part in road cleaning when instructed to do so by the Luluai.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.VILLAGES.

Housing and village cleanliness differed immensely within the sub-divisions from respectable dwellings to virtually slums. Many of the villages had new houses under construction but whether these will be completed, only the next patrol will know. It was quite evident in the majority of villages that the housing available would not be sufficient for all the

Villages.

Patrol Report G 7.

natives present for the census and that many have their homes away from the village.

Roofing materials change as to local supplies, and the following were noticed in use :-

Hardwood palm (limbon) leaves,

Bush vine and Cane leaves,

Cultivated and Wild Sugar (pitpit) leaves,

Grass (kunai),

Large leaves of a tree known as Masa, the leaves are also used for covering food when steam cooking.

Walls of the houses are rarely higher than 3 ft and are constructed either of upright saplings close together, or sheets of bark. In some cases the roofing extends to the ground.

There is normally only one entrance 3 ft high by 2 ft wide, with a door of a solid wooden plank, or a number of saplings placed horizontally on top of each other from the ground to the roof.

A few sticks placed on the ground or a few inches above usually served the purpose of a bed and it was not uncommon to enter a house and find no form of constructed beds other than hip holes.

Only at Kauwa, Longa and Gigena villages were there houses constructed with complete or half floors made of hardwood palm planks, the remainder of houses were built with earthen floors.

Moive Village was above the area standard and is the only village with grass within its boundaries, the custom elsewhere is to completely denude the ground within the village and for 200 yards along the tracks.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Three changes occurred and recommendations will be made on a separate memorandum. Except for Penoi and Piove villages the names of officials remain the same as given in G 6 52/53.

Officials were gathered together at selected villages and general instructions were given for greater improvement to be made in village cleanliness and hygiene and the importance of sending patients to Pomio Hospital at the first sign of sickness was emphasised.

H

HEALTH.

A noticeable increase in deaths was the result of a pneumonia epidemic during January this year, the epidemic was kept under control in the coastal villages as soon as it was reported but unfortunately no word was received from the inland areas.

The two Medical Orderlies were fully employed, N.M.O. Kembu gave 281 N.A.B. and 15 Penicillin injections while N.M.O. Hisoka attended to the dressing of sores.

Of the sixty eight natives instructed to proceed to Pomio Native Hospital only forty seven have arrived. As it is doubtful if the other natives intend presenting themselves

(Health)

Patrol Report G7.

word has been sent out for them to report at the hospital before the Police Patrol arrives in their area in a months time to check on the carrying out of instructions issued by this Patrol. The main problem to overcome with the inland natives is their fear of travelling long distances along unknown tracks away from their villages, and then being amongst natives who they do not know, nor can make themselves understood, while at the hospital.

Only eight Medical Tul Tuls are in the area with a population of 3,600, during the Patrol two natives were selected to go to Tomio for training and the European Medical Assistant has agreed to commence an instruction course as soon as the natives are available to train as M.T.T.

Health is generally good despite the obvious fact that personal cleanliness is an unknown phrase to the majority. Most of the Sui Kols were of excellent health and those who reported at the hospital for treatment responded very rapidly.

Births and deaths listed are from the Patrol Register,

<u>Sub-Division</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Population</u>
TIMOIP	9	17	286
No 1 KOL	15	8	328
No 2 KOL	39	44	1132
SUI KOL	22	6	592
INLAND-MENGEN	46	41	1273
	<u>131</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>3611</u>

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

AGRICULTURE.

Inquiries into the food position revealed that the reported time of hunger is usually the period about two months prior to, and after, a native celebration and at least two celebrations are held during the year in each sub-division. The period of hunger in most cases is not the result of a food shortage but the building up of supplies before the celebrations and then the period before the gardens start producing.

There is no set time throughout the year for the planting of food crops in the area and when questions were asked regarding this matter the natives were interested to know of any place that had such habits. A Constable from Aitape informed the natives that such was the custom in his area.

The main food crops are as follows -

- TARO - staple, grown extensively.
- YAM Nos 1, 2 and 3 - supplementary
- KAU KAU - two villages, small supply.
- SUGAR CANE - plentiful.
- PIT PIT - interplanted in gardens.
- BANANAS - " " "
- AIBIKA (native spinach) - good supply.
- COCONUTS - palms bearing in majority of villages.

Small areas planted with -

Beans, Corn, pumpkin and cucumbers.

Seeds of the following trees are consumed -
TAUWAN, AIWA, GALIP, LAULAU, BREADFRUIT AND MAKITA.

The shoots of young ferns and its leaves are eaten and also the trunk of the mature fern trees. Small genuine mushrooms and spawn was collected by the native women when sighted on fallen trees, during travelling in the mountainous areas and another fungus was also pointed out as a relish, usually eaten with taro or yam.

Several villages made requests for seed peanuts and a memorandum will be forwarded to the Agriculture Department at Kerevat inquiring as to the possibility of receiving the seed peanuts for village planting.

LIVESTOCK.

Livestock in the area is limited to pigs and fowls. Wild pigs, cassowarys and opossums were sighted and those shot were eagerly sought after by the carriers.

In the list below several of the pigs have been set aside for celebrations in the near future.

<u>Sub-Divisions</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Fowls</u>
Timoip	31	23
No 1 Kol	28	--
No 2 Kol	161	--
Sui Kol	77	--
Inland Mengen	100	33
	<u>397</u>	<u>56</u>

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

ROADS.

The majority of foot roads are in a reasonable condition, the main exception was between Sitoru and Siwore villages and instructions were given for a new route to be selected. Old winding roads have in many places been straightened and considerable time, as well as energy, is thus saved.

BRIDGES.

Three bridges were used, the largest being of a vertical cane suspension type across the Esor River for a distance of 25 yards. Both the Kiani and Tungal Rivers are spanned by tree trunks lashed together, the bridge over the Tungal River is approximately 60 ft above water level.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

MISSIONS.

Two inland churches that were being built for the Methodist Mission during the last Patrol have been replaced by a Roman Catholic Mission church, staffed by a native Catechist, at the new village site of KOLA.

Missions.

Patrol Report G 7.

With the departure of the Methodist Mission from the Inland Mengen, the Roman Catholic Mission is the only one operating in the area.

SCHOOLS.

Three natives in the area were absent at school, two boys at the Administration Village Higher School at Goinali and one boy at the R.C. Mission School at Matong.

CENSUS.

The overall increase in population was due to 124 natives appearing the first time for census as listed in their sub-divisions.

<u>Sub-Division</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Timoip	1	1
No.1 Kol	13	9
No.2 Kol	5	1
Sui Kol	37	27
Inland Mengen	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>74</u>	<u>50</u>

At Kauwa village one male and two females reappeared for census after being reported dead two years ago.

Census figures of the previous Patrol are listed with the present figures -

<u>Sub-Division</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Timoip	292	286
No.1 Kol	297	328
No.2 Kol	1124	1132
Sui Kol	551	592
Inland Mengen	<u>1232</u>	<u>1273</u>
	<u>3496</u>	<u>3611</u>

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Between the village of Tokai and the new site of Paralona village, a swamp area was pointed out and the following story related.

At one time all the natives were held by wallabies in the swamps and could not escape. A Hornbill bird on hearing their cries went to investigate the trouble and on seeing the natives position the bird flew away and collected some long lengths of cane. The bird on its return flew around the trees beating them with the cane and making a very loud noise. The wallabies on hearing the great noise became frightened, released their holds on the natives and fled into the bushes. The natives then discovered that instead of their arms and legs being stiff they now had joints where they had been held by the wallabies.

At Kora village a musical instrument made from a piece of bamboo about 8" long and 1" wide and cut so that a thin portion of the bamboo could vibrate in the centre, was heard. The operation and sound is similar to the Jew's Harp, but the natives claim that this instrument was in

existence before the arrival of Europeans.

Most of the Kol and Sui Kol natives remove the outside half of both eyebrows, the reason given that after smoking native tobacco leaf they used to cut their foreheads and eyebrows to ease the pain in their heads, now they only cut their eyebrows.

Kol Rain Making. The bark of a special tree is scraped and placed inside a hollowed out piece of wood, with the leaves of the same tree. Chanting then follows with the names of snakes, insects, thunder and lightning (ologeta samting nogud) are called upon. The piece of wood is placed on the edge of a water supply, either a river or pool, the ceremony can be performed in a house but is never as effective as outside.

To finish the rain when it comes, the wood is removed from the water and suspended above a fire until it is dry, by this time the sun appears.

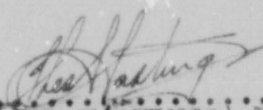
Throughout the area are "ples masalai" and between Sitoru and Siwore villages a hole in a huge limestone outcrop that had been closed by a series of stalactites was explained that a devil that used to kill the natives had been sealed in there by the "tambarans".

CONCLUSION.

The natives gave every assistance to the Patrol and a friendly, and at times high spirited, atmosphere helped to make the Patrol most enjoyable.

Keen interest was shown in the portable wireless, especially during the Native Peoples Session and this interest was only exceeded by the showing of 35 mm slides at night. The projection of Kodachrome slides of the Pomio Christmas celebrations, a Baining Patrol and scenes of events at Rabaul, Kokopo and Kandrian was made with a Keroscope belonging to the Native Hospital. The sounds of surprise then amazement were very audible and when scenes with eight highly decorated Tambarans appeared on the screen, the natives gave vent to their feelings and started clapping and chanting the normal accompaniment and after an hour of films the singing continued for hours.

The Value of pictorial instruction is world recognised and after the interest and experience of these natives there is every reason for such methods to be used, covering all aspects of administration, for the advancement of the Territory natives, especially those in the more backward areas.


.....
(F.L. HASTINGS) Patrol Officer.

R. P. & N. G. C. REPORT.

G 7 - 53/54.

No. 6347 L/Cpl TIMUN .

Although new to the area acted quite well and had command of those under him. At times over talkative.

No. 6835 Const. BOUSAMBI.

An average member when under direct supervision, very egotistic.

No. 8182 Const. KUNDIBI.

A new arrival at Pomio, has genuine interest in all his work.

No. 8340 Const. USIMBARUM.

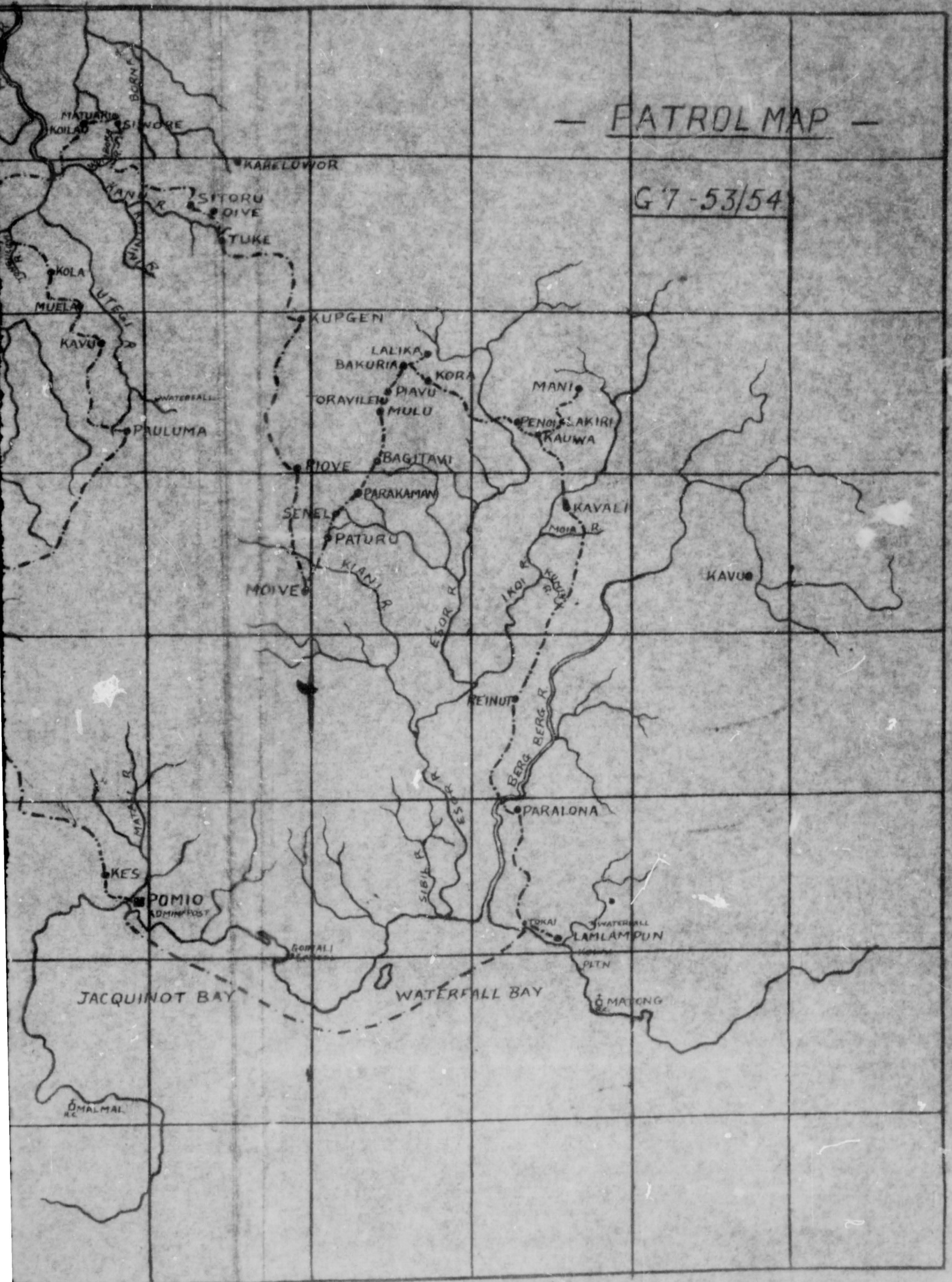
Also a new arrival, is always ready and able to carry out instructions.

No. 7349 Const. AIYU.

Returned to Pomio sick after a week, not his best, of no value to patrol.



G 7 - 53/54





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. POM. 30/1 - 2.

Pomio Administrative Post,
GASMATA. NEW BRITAIN.

22nd. April, 1954

The District Commissioner,
District of New Britain.
RABAU.

Patrol Report G.7 (GASMATA) - 1953/54
Kol. SUL Kol. and Inland Mengen Sub-divisions

Attached please find copies of Patrol Report No. G.7 covering a patrol throughout the above-mentioned sub-divisions by Mr. J.L. Hastings, Patrol Officer.

Mr. Hastings was requested to report on the following:-

(a) The native food position in all sub-divisions.

(b) Report on the villages of PARILON and LALAMPUN and ascertain their reaction to returning to their rightful land in the TIMOIP sub-division.

(c) Compile a table of livestock held in all sub-divisions.

(a) Reports were received at this office from Native officials and natives that there was a food shortage throughout the area. Mr. Hastings has reported that native ceremonies are largely responsible for this position. I agree, but also consider that laziness is a contributory factor. It is intended that a programme of concentrated food planting will be instituted throughout the whole of the Pomio area. This will be carried out by Native officials.

(b) Mr. Hastings has reported clearly on this subject. I cannot understand why LALAMPUN village considered that they were returning to their own area only because they were residing on Kolai Plantation. This was one reason, but a minor one. They are TIMOIP people and they are now landless. This is not a good position from a native point of view. In both villages there has been an increase of deaths over births. There has been one birth in each village and five deaths in each. It will be of interest to note whether there will be any alteration to this position at the next census. Parilon has only been two months at their present site and haven't settled down yet. Lalampun will be moving shortly. Both villages have been advised that every assistance will be extended to them from Pomio if they require it.

(c) The figures are self-expressive. However, these pigs are mainly for ceremonial occasions and not for normal consumption. Meat is not the regular diet of these people.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

-2-

No.

CENSUS.

The appearance of another 125 people for census is encouraging and this, added to the 205 who appeared at the last census, gives the impression that there is increased confidence in the Administration. It is anticipated that a further patrol of this area will be carried out in October, at the completion of the wet season.

HEALTH.

I have discussed with the Medical Assistant at Pomio Native Hospital the possible intensifying of schooling for present and future Medical Tultul's. He is agreeable and a medical patrol will shortly return to this area with the object of obtaining applicants for the first school of simple hygiene and medicine. The fact that there are only eight Medical Tultul's in the sub-divisions patrolled is disquietening.

J. Young-Whitford
(J. Young-Whitford) P.O.
Officer-in-Charge
Pomio Administrative Post.

Copies to:- The Assistant District Officer, Kandrian.
Mr. J.L. Hastings, Patrol Officer.
File.

12th May, 1954.

The Officer-in-Charge,
POMIO,
GASIMATA. N.B.

PATROL REPORT G.7-1953/1954.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Patrol Report done by Mr. Hastings.

1. I would like you to amend for future patrols the names of the Sub-Divisions dealt with in this present patrol in accordance with the dyeline District Map four miles dimensions. They are Kol Sub Division comprising the areas of Timolip No. 1 Kol and No. 2 Kol. The areas across on the Talasea side which you designate as Suikol ~~which~~ is known as Extended Kol Sub Division. The area you refer to as Inland Mengen is for patrol purposes Extended Mengen Sub Division. In future these two latter, Extended Kol and Extended Mengen will be patrolled from the Talasea Sub District.

2. To facilitate the compilation of native census statistics and to keep them up to date, it is desired that Communities retain their old village name, even though they shift to another site.

3. The event leading up to the shifting of Pari-lona and Lang Lang villages is not clear from the report and I would like your early advice in this regard. It is pleasing to note new names appearing on the census and on future patrols it would doubtless be of advantage for a patrol to remain a little longer in villages, particularly the more distant ones. It seems to me that during this present patrol an extra few days could have been spent in the more remote part of Kol Sub Division.

4. Housing in this area certainly appears to be very primitive. You may introduce very gradually a policy of improvement in the area. First make certain of the various factors and requirements affecting house design and construction in the area. That is to say there may be some very good reason for the various methods and materials in construction, the adoption of certain designs and selection of sites. As natives become more sophisticated, these reasons tend to disappear and some assistance from you may hasten the process. I suggest that you work through the ex native constables in the area or intelligent ex labourers and perhaps assist them to erect models in some of the groups. The report does not mention rest houses, but these can be so constructed using local materials and they could also be a model for the local natives. You may keep this in mind and in the construction of rest houses in the area do not be over ambitious and build miniature cathedrals. Aim for a type that the natives could, perhaps, eventually imitate.

5. The Medical Training School at Honga starts the new course at the end of May and commences another one at the beginning of next year. There has been some alteration in the curriculum and literacy is no longer a required condition in candidates. They receive a course of reading and writing while at the school. The Medical Officer advises that intelligent lads around the age of 20 years is the basic requirement. The course takes one year. It might be possible for some parts of the area to recruit suitable candidates which should relieve the Medical situation in Sub Divisions.

6. Please refer to our recent circular dealing with the headings of Patrol Reports. I understand this was received after the patrol left the Station. For future patrols, however, I would like you to use these headings.

7. The map accompanying the Patrol Report is an excellent one and very neatly executed. I have used it to amend the District map.

(J. K. MCARTHY) *JKM*

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PATROL REPORT

20th May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
New Britain District,
PAPUA.

Patrol Report No. G.7/53-54.

The above Report submitted by Mr. J.L. Hastings, Patrol Officer, after his Patrol of the KOL sub-divisions and the extended KOL and MENGEN sub-divisions, is acknowledged.

This Patrol which penetrated well into the Talasoa sub-District, must have been physically strenuous on several occasions as this part of New Britain is well known for its steep gorges, the sides of which are arduous both to descend and ascend.

Unhurried patrolling where the party remains in each village for the rest of that day and night allowing plenty of time to inspect living conditions and gardens, and for the people to overcome their shyness and approach the field officer with any problems they may have, produces the best results.

In this type of broken mountainous country however, where native groups are small in numbers, the problem of moving the large quantities of supplies necessary for a lengthy patrol, is most difficult.

The KOL people are still very backward although patrols have been in to LAKINI, GAWA and other places since the middle 1920's.

Mr. Hastings has carried out a useful Patrol and submitted an interesting description of his activities and his journey. The intention of carrying out another Patrol to this part of the Gasmata sub-District, in October, should be adhered to as these areas need more regular patrolling.

The showing of Kodachrome slides and the portable wireless, evidently caused much interest and are an excellent means of creating interest in and appreciation for the work of our patrols and should lead to better co-operation from these primitive people.

I should like to draw your attention however, to the first paragraph, on page 5 of the Report, where it is mentioned that a 'Police Patrol' is to visit the area in a months time. It is not usually good policy. It might have the effect of keeping work on village improvements moving but any abuse of authority or soliciting native women by native police while well away from the Patrol Post, would more than offset any advantage gained and undo the good impression left by this Patrol in the minds of many of the people.

note

Monica
24/5/54



A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director, PNGSA.

Received
 21/5
 1954



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. 98 53/54
Patrol Conducted by D. N. ASHTON of A.O.O.
Area Patrolled ARAKE Sub-Division Gasmata Sub-Dist.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
Natives 2
Duration—From 22/4/54 to 9/5/54
Number of Days 17
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Yes 1953
Medical None Post War 1954
Map Reference
Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/1/1954

R. J. [Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ 934-5-0
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £ —
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £ —

Village Po

Year... 1953-54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS											
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
KUMBUN	4.5.54	5	3											1	1
ANEPMETE	27.4.54	1	3					2							1
MOLC	27.4.54														2
YUNGUN	26.4.54	1	1			1				1				2	1
SAUREN	25.4.54	-	1											1	1
ONICI	6.5.54	1	1	-	1									1	-
MIELELEK	5.5.54	2	2			1									
KAUPTIMETE	3.5.54	1	2											1	1
MAKLO	3.5.54	2	1											1	
WAKO	8.5.54	6	3							1	1			1	
LUPON	9.5.54	2										1			
MESLIA	9.5.54	1	2					1	2					1	3
DINGALU	8.5.54	2	1			1								2	2
PALIMETE	7.5.54	10	3					1		1				2	
NINGURU.	7.5.54	5	4												
		39	27			1	2	1	2	4	2	2		1	13

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

9 th June 1954.

PATROL REPORT NO. G8-53/54.

ARAWA SUB-DIVISION.

Personnel: D.N.Ashton a/Assistant District Officer.

Object: Routine Administration
Census Revision.

Duration: 22 nd April to 9 th May 1954.
17 days.

Date Last Patrol: March 1953.

INTRODUCTION.

This Sub-Division which is the most westerly in the Gasmata Sub-District, takes its name from the Arawe group of islands which supports the largest population in the area. The Sub-Division is bounded in the east by the Pulie River and to the west by the Itni. This river also marks the boundary between the Gasmata and Talasea Sub-Districts.

All villages are situated either on islands in the Arawe group or on the coast, and most may only be reached by surface craft. Most of the coast from Cape Merkus westward is fringed by a trackless waste of mangrove swamp and all inter-village communication is by canoe. The coastal waters abound with fish; they are reef infested and poorly charted. There are several good all weather anchorages, in the Arawe island group, at Normose near the Itni River and at Sauren as well as the Pulie river which is navigable by vessels of about 8 ft draft as far as Urin about 19 miles upstream. Elsewhere anchorages are unsafe in the south-east season.

This patrol was of a routine nature of an area previously patrolled by this officer in April 1951; since that date the area has been patrolled once, by Mr. J.F. Martyn C.P.O. It was conducted rather later in the season than desirable and as a result heavy rains and occasional choppy seas were experienced. The officer's auxiliary yacht "Lahara" was used as a patrol vessel and a contingency for charter at £5 per day has been submitted.

At Arawe island the S.O.C.A.S. was met during his inspection tour of coastwatching stations aboard S.D.M.L. 1374. The patrol was interrupted while the patrolling officer returned to Kandrian with S.O.C.A.S.

e Pop

Over 13			Females in Child Bearing
M	F		
1	1		
	1		
	2	1	
2	1		
1	1		
1	-	-	
1	1		
1			
1			
1	3		
2	2		
2			
13	12	1	

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

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DIARY.

- April 22nd. Departed Kandrian at noon with a/Co-op. Officer N.J. Mc.Kenzie aboard. Spent night in Anu river (Wasum).
 23rd. Left Anu river for Pililo. Upon arrival a/Co-op. Officer established camp ashore. Paid W.D.C., discussed local matters with Rev. Father Stemper i/c Catholic Mission. Spent night at Arawe island.
 24th. Native Labour inspection at Arawe plantation thence to Upio where anchored for night.
 25th. Arrived Sauren.
 26th. Arrived Yungpun. Heavy rain.
 27th. To Molo at dawn and upon completion duties to anchorage at Normose thence by road to Anepmete.
 28th. Returned to Arawe. Discussion with S.O.C.A.S. aboard S.D.M.L. 1374.
 29th. Returned Kandrian with S.O.C.A.S.
 May 2nd. Returned Arawe
 3rd. To Kaupitmete and Maklo.
 4th. To Kumbun.
 5th. To Ablaugul inspect native labour quarters (part Arawe Plantation).
 6th. By canoe to Omoi at daylight thence to Amulet and conclude inspection Native labour quarters.
 7th. To Pililo and Dingalu.
 8th. To anchorage in Pulie river and then by road to Wako.
 9th. By road to Meselia, Lupon then return Wako.
 10th. Returned to Pulie River. Returned to Kandrian late p.m.

D.N.E. Nil in area.

WAR DAMAGE. Authority for expenditure of £500 on W.D.C. was held. at time of patrol. 35 claims amounting to £462-5-0 were paid and since the completion of the patrol additional funds have been made available and a further 8 claims amounting to £462 paid. This officer had been under the impression that the only claims outstanding in the area were those of natives absent from the villages at the time of investigation several years before, but when the villages of Dingalu and Meselia were visited, it was found that although claims for these villages had previously been investigated, compensation had never been paid. Dingalu was the site of the Allied landing at Arawe and was the most devastated village in the area; Meselia is nearby and also suffered heavily. The claims are not held in this office, having obviously been mislaid. They were re-investigated and number 155. They have already been typed and forwarded to the District Commissioner for recording. Approximately £3000 will be required to effect settlement.

WAR GRATUITIES None in area.

N. M. T. A. None in area.

BANKING

No of deposits,	1	Amount £121- 3-0
No. of new accounts	2	Amount £150- 0-0
There were no withdrawals		Nil.

PLANTATIONS. The only one in the area is Arawe Plantation owned by New Hanover Plantations Ltd., a subsidiary of Burns Philp Ltd. The plantation is, until July 1954, under lease to Mr. Koch of Aliwa (near Kandrian) and is managed by Mr. R.A. Bruce. The plantation consists of 1200 acres planted on the islands of Arawe, upon which is situated the manager's residence. Osark, Ablaugul, Avang, Angap, Silping, Kaulong, Mogolong, and a section of the mainland known as Amulet. This latter section adjoins Dingalu village and was extensively damaged during the recent war. There are native labour quarters on Arawe, Ablaugul and at Amulet. Communications between the islands are difficult; the plantations has no sea or land transport and production figures are very poor. A native labour inspection was carried out as part of the patrol and a report RG 1-53/54

has already been submitted.

MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholic mission headstation is on the island of Pililo. The Rev. Father A. Stemper is in charge, and is assisted by two Sisters, one a teacher, the other a trained nurse. There are no permanent buildings on Pililo and Father Stemper is hopeful of transferring the mission to the mainland. This move will save the mainland people the canoe trip across to the island and will not greatly inconvenience the Pililo people who spend a large portion of their time at their gardens on the mainland. The mission is negotiating with Messrs. Burns Philp Ltd. for the purchase of a section of Amulet opposite Pililo island.

The Anglican mission headquarters for the area are at Kumbun island, 2½ miles distant from Pililo. The Rev. E.A. Wood in charge, is assisted by Miss M. Govers, a trained teacher. Miss D. May, a trained nursing sister who was in charge of the medical side of the mission's activities resigned while the patrol was in the area.

Relations between the two missions have in the past, always been strained; they are now slightly more cordial.

WAR DISPOSALS.

There are none of any value known to be in the area.

EDUCATION.

106 children of both sexes attend the Church of England school at Kumbun and 88 the Roman Catholic school at Pililo. Because of their insular position both schools are troubled by the non-attendance of children from neighbouring islands and the mainland. Both schools are in charge of European teachers. In addition native teachers of both denominations conduct schools in several of the villages. The standard of these institutions is poor.

HEALTH.

As generally happens, most cases requiring hospitalisation were evacuated from the villages just before the arrival of the patrol. The health of those remaining in the villages appeared to be generally good. There are no aid posts in the Sub-Division but most villages have medical tultuls. Medical supplies were distributed to the more distant villages of Anepmete, Molo, Yungpun and Sauren. Of a total number of 40 deaths in the area during the past 13 months, 26 were over 13 years of age and of the remaining 14, 4 died during the first year, and 6 between the first and fifth years. In response to instructions received, volunteers to attend the native medical training school at Nonga were called for. One native from the distant village of Yungpun was selected. His services would have proved of great value to the four isolated and seldom visited western villages. Unfortunately conflicting instructions regarding the movement of the trainees were received at this office, and clarification of the situation is still awaited. The candidate from Yungpun and six from other widely scattered villages of the Sub-District became disheartened at the delay at Kandrian and all have returned to their villages.

AGRICULTURE.

Casual rumours have for a long time been seeping into this office about food shortages in the Arawe. Most gardens are quite adequate but in some instances there is much room for improvement. The people of Kaupitete have no land other than their island which is of raised coral limestone formation.

These people would benefit from larger gardens but it is not considered that the shortage of good agricultural land here is any cause for anxiety as the surrounding waters teem with fish; the Kauptimate are excellent fishermen and this item forms a much greater proportion of the diet than in other villages where taro is the staple. The island people of Pililo and Kumbun have their gardens several miles distant on the mainland and they expend much of their time and energy in canoe travel. Much of their best land was alienated many years ago and is now Arawe Plantation. These people have worked out much of their agricultural land on the mainland and are now working land belonging to Ekrek (Mielelek). The village of Omoi has the finest gardens in the Arawe. Taro is the staple but these people have planted large areas of other crops, kaukau, pitpit, sugar cane, tapioca, bananas, pawpaw and pineapples; such variation in the gardens of the Gasmata Sub-District is unusual. On my previous visit to Omoi three years before the gardens were very poor. Much of the credit for the improvements shown must go to the previous patrolling officer Mr. J.F. Martyn P.O. who approached the matter in a realistic and energetic manner.

At the present time the greatest hindrance or threat to satisfactory gardens in the Arawe group of islands is the Arawe Native Society, a registered producer co-operative society engaged in copra production. From a purely co-operative point of view the zeal of of society members is very gratifying. Unfortunately at present these people can think of nothing but copra and almost all their energies are devoted to its production. They have absolutely forbidden the picking of a nut for drinking purposes and the mature nut which has always been such an important part of their diet has been completely eliminated from it. Equally serious is the time now spent in copra production that was formerly spent in the gardens. One case was brought to notice where a woman with four young children was forbidden by her husband to tend her garden; she was told by her husband that she must help him make copra and then later on the family could buy rice and wouldn't have to work in the garden at all. The serious nature of this present trend and its effect on health, particularly of the younger people in their formative years cannot be over-estimated. Similarly its social implications are far reaching.

There is little or no replacement of trees lost during the war. Most people consider it foolish to plant nuts and wait years for them to come into bearing when they can be turned into cash now.

The various aspects of their problems were discussed with the people at great length. The advantages and disadvantages of their present mode of livelihood were pointed out. The serious effects on the health of the younger generation were particularly stressed. A close watch will be kept on the situation and if there is no noticeable improvement within the next six months, application will be made to have the Administrator invoke his powers under R 79a of the Native Administration Regulations 1924.

One good effect of the "copra boom" has been shown at Omoi where the excellent gardens have already been the subject of comment. Omoi has no large coconut groves but the people are anxious to share the economic prosperity of the island people. They realise that there is no short cut but fully expect to reap the benefit from their labours in about ten years time. Where previously for no apparent reason they planted their gardens at a great distance from their village they are now cultivating ground near the village and on the banks of the Omoi river. Many acres have been cleared and cultivated and even though their food supplies are, and will continue to be in excess of their requirements they continue to clear and plant taro and sweet potatoes and at the same time, coconuts. The Omoi have realised that ground cleared for gardens is already cleared for a coconut grove. Unfortunately many nuts have already been planted much too closely; the people were advised to plant at 30 ft.

Another aspect of the situation is the peoples growing awareness of the economic value of their land. This was the basis of the complaint of the Tultul of Ekrek who complained that the

Pililo have plenty of land under coconuts and plenty of ready cash yet they want to use the ancestral lands of the Ekrek who have land and nothing else.

The native coconut groves at Sauren and Meselia-Lupon are infested with grasshopper. There is still no sign of this pest attacking in the Arawe area.

Mr. John Ardley, ~~the~~ entomologist, is in this Sub-District and he will investigate the outbreak and recommend any possible control measures.

FORESTRY. There is much excellent timber in the area but no attempt was made to classify this with a view to possible exploitation. It is suggested that a survey of forest resources in the Pulie river basin may be well worth while.

LIVESTOCK. Pigs form the chief item under this heading. They are not very numerous and most are small and of native strain although a few larger varieties were noticed. About 4 - 5 years ago employers of Gasmata Sub-District natives in the Gazelle peninsula made a practice of giving a pig to a native employee at the conclusion of his period of contract as an incentive to engage. These pigs were brought back by the repatriates and the beneficial effects of the new blood can be seen. The price of pigs regardless of quality remain static at £5 per head. As is customary elsewhere, pig is seldom eaten other than at festivals. They are traded with the Siassi island people for their highly prized woven food baskets and carved wooden bowls. Dogs are similarly raised for trade with the Siassi where they form a part of the diet. There are a few fowls and ducks.

RESOURCES. Timber would appear to be the most valuable. On the many offshore reefs are to be found large beds of trochus with green snail and bech-de-mer also common. A considerable quantity of trochus is gathered by local natives during the calm North-west season and more is gathered by trochus fishing vessels which frequent the area. It is believed that the ill fated fisheries research vessel "Fairwind" carried out a survey in this area.

VILLAGES. All villages with the exception of Molo were in a fair condition and reasonably situated. Molo is one of the most depressing villages I have ever seen. It is in a bad position, surrounded by low swampy ground. Unfortunately there appears to be no better position for this village within the limits of the people's own land. The character of the people of Molo seems to be adversely effected by their surroundings; the people seem to be less healthy than others in the area; they seem spiritless and apathetic to all outside events. Indeed only one native has left the village as a migrant labourer since 1949, whereas other villages in the group have been closed to recruiting.

In response to suggestions made by me three years ago, several of the villages have planted couch grass between their houses. This has prevented erosion and the general appearance is much better than the frequently swept bare soil which becomes a skating rink in wet weather. Omoi, about whose fine gardens mention has already been made, is also much improved in village conditions. Ekrek is a new village built twelve months ago to replace Mielelek, many useful trees have been planted here. Most of the island villages are in the same position they have occupied for many years. Kaupitmete is by far the cleanest, and one of the most picturesque in the Gasmata Sub-District.

Most houses are now built up off the ground; they are nearly all of rough split timber plank construction, with saksak thatch roofs. Gradual improvements are noticeable with the housing.

The disposal of faeces and refuse creates no serious problem as in all circumstances the sea is used for this purpose. Water supplies are nowhere really good. Most villages have seepage wells which are only of use at low tide. A few old 40 gallon drums are used as storage tanks for water caught off old sheets of iron in some of the island villages.

<u>VILLAGE OFFICIALS.</u>	No of Paramount Luluais -	Nil
	No. of Luluais -	10
	No. of Tultuls -	11
	No. of Medical Tultuls -	9

The role of the Luluai as leader of the people seems to be becoming one of ever diminishing importance. In many instances the Luluai is no longer regarded as the real leader of the community but rather as the means through which the people may express their thoughts and ideas to the government officer. Many have become in fact little more than Tultuls. With the present emphasis on copra production and marketing in the larger villages, the officials of the co-operative society and the young men with the new found wealth play an ever increasing part in village activities. Supul the Luluai of Kaupitimete has died and Ngori the Luluai of the adjoining island of Maklo was dismissed some time previously. No replacements are desired by the people. The Tultuls are all conscientious. The Medical Tultuls carry out their tasks to the best of their limited ability.

REST HOUSES. These are to be found in all villages with the exception of Kaupitimete and Kumbun. All except that in the large joint village of Paligmati-Wingaruru are unpretentious but quite adequate for the infrequent calls made upon them. The Paligmati-Wingaruru rest house is used frequently and for extended periods by the acting Co-operative Officer. It is in an advanced state of disrepair and a disgrace to such a large sophisticated community; in view of the use made of this rest house the members of the co-operative society have been requested to build a more suitable building. They have been supplied with nails.

ROADS. There are no vehicle roads in the sub-Division with the exception of those formed by the Allied forces in the Amulet-Dingalu - Meselia area. These are now all overgrown. There are no bridle paths.

A track extends from the Pulie River to Cape Merkus. This runs along the top of the 300 ft. limestone escarpment; it is in excellent condition and provides easy walking except at the nearly vertical approaches at the Pulie River and again at the Sugil (Mispelt SIGUL on the Army map). Another very rough track extends from Mielelek to Urin on the Pulie, and from Molo a track follows the coast westward to the Sub-Divisional boundary. The nature of the country between Cape Merkus and Molo has prevented the construction of any coastal tracks. The only other tracks in the area lead northwards to the Talasea Sub-Division.

CEMETRIES. Most are unfenced but well cared for.

CENSUS. There has been an increase of 16 in the total population figure since the previous census 13 months before. This figure represents a net surplus of 25 births over deaths, less an excess of migrations out over migrations in. The villages of Wako, Lupon, Meselia, Yungpun, Dingalu and Wingaru were closed to recruiting under S 101 of the Native Labour Ordinance

1950-52 by notice in Gazette no 44 of the 27 th August 1953. This action, and the repatriation of employees has resulted in a decrease in the number of absentee labourers in these villages to 14,0,30,33,34 and 37 percent respectively of the total labour potential. The prohibition on recruiting is effective until the 31 st August this year.

For the entire Sub-Division the percentage of absentee males represents only 20.7 of the total labour potential. It is considered that the interest now shown in local copra production in the larger villages will have the effect of restricting the flow of local natives to outside employment.

COMPLAINTS & COURTS. One of the surprising features of the patrol was the exceptional number of complaints that were ventilated in the presence of the patrolling officer. These matters are usually settled in the Arawe by the elders according to native custom. It is thought that the number of complaints submitted to arbitration may have some connection with any loss of authority suffered by the Luluais in the region. The most important complaint was that made by Kaiau, Tultul of Ekrek. He complained that the Pililo were using his land for their gardens and was most vehement in his demands that they be compelled to desist immediately, but two days later when the interested parties were to be interviewed at Pililo, Kaiau said he desired no further action. He admitted that the matter was not settled to his liking but would make no further comment. Because of the growing realization of the value of land in the Arawe, it is considered that usufructuary complaints will become more common. Numerous complaints about such matters as bride price, pigs, and long outstanding debts were settled in accordance with local custom. Complaints by the Arawe against the Rauto are often many years outstanding because the two Sub-Divisions are never patrolled together. On this patrol ample time was given all parties to these inter sub-divisional disputes to assemble at the mouth of the Pulie River and many of these old matters which are of such importance in native life were settled. In the Court of Native Affairs one native was convicted and fined the sum of ten shillings for failing to appear for the purpose of having his name recorded for the census.

ANTHROPOLOGY. (a) General notes. The main language of the area is Solon, also known as Pililo. This is a guttural sounding tongue and is spoken in the principal island villages. A dialectical variation of Solon known as Mikanes is spoken at Molo, Sauren and Yungpun while another variation, Iwanga is spoken at Mielelek and Omoi. The most westerly village of Anepmete speaks a dialect (name unknown) formed by the fusion of the Kilengi (Talasea Sub-District) and Iwanga. Social grouping is based on the clan system, marriage is usually patrilocal and succession to property is along normal patrilineal lines. Head Binding is the most unusual custom and is also common to most other peoples of the Gasmata Sub-District. The heads of all children are bound shortly after birth to produce the "long head" so greatly admired. The binding is usually removed after about a month, by which time the head has usually been elongated to grotesque proportions. With normal growth, the head to a great extent loses its extremely distorted appearance but nevertheless even at maturity a native from the Gasmata Sub-District may be distinguished by his high narrow forehead. Doctor Gunther, the Director of Public Health considered this custom has no deleterious effect on the individual. Circumcision of male children is usually carried out about one week after birth but it is occasionally neglected until the child is about 3 years of age.

Skills. rope and net making (pig, dugong and various fishing types.) canoe making, the grinding of various shells for decorative purposes and the making of tambu shell money. (This is similar to the Tambu prized by the Tolai of the Gazelle peninsula but is black in colour and is of greater value, varying between 10/-15/- per fathom.)

Men decide when and where gardens will be made, clear the bush and when necessary fence the area ; they usually also plant the first of the taro crop; they make all houses, canoes, fish and hunting nets and to them also falls the task of pig castration. All forms of hunting are within men's domain and most of the fishing is also done by them. With the exception of the first taro of the season the digging of this crop is usually done by the women as is the carrying of food, firewood and water, and the cooking of food. All sago thatch for roofing of houses is sewn up by the women. The gathering of various forms of marine life from the reef is often done by men and women but men eat only a few of the specimens so obtained and usually none of these gathered by the woman.

Trade. The main trade routes operate between the Siassi group of islands (Finschafen Sub-District) and the Arawe. The main items brought in by the Siassi are their large well made food bowls, woven baskets and canoes, also a small quantity of carved wooden ornaments and tobacco. The Siassi as middlemen also bring into the area clay pots, the product of the mainland of New Guinea. In exchange for these they receive pigs and dogs from the Arawe. The current ruling prices for the principal items of trade are :-

5 clay pots	- 1 small dog
10 " "	- 1 large dog
2 wooden bowls	- 1 small pig
2 woven baskets	- 1 small pig.

Dances. (a) VAKUR. A secret dance for males only and very strictly forbidden to women.

In this dance the leader wears a wooden mask representing the principal ancestor of the people ; important decisions effecting the well being of the people (usually only within the clan) are made during the dance by the "ancestor or mediator". This dance is now almost unknown.

(b) SEIA is an importation and deadaption of the Siassi ritual dance. It was formerly for males only but both sexes now take part. Fairly widely practiced today.

(c) WUKUM, formerly the Itni River mortuary dance. The most musical of all the dances and still the chief dance of the Itni River (Talasea Sub-Dist.) Occasionally performed on Pililo island but not elsewhere in the Arawe.

(d) LILLIL. Formerly the mortuary dance of the Pililo. This dance is peculiar in that the women beat the drums and sing, while the men dance in grass skirts and whistle, usually the prerogative of women. It is not now performed at Pililo but is occasionally danced on the mainland.

(e) AGRESKE the former bush war dance. The most stirring of all the dances. This is the most popular and widespread dance in the area and in it the women take a prominent part.

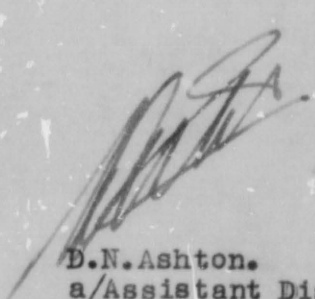
ANTHROPOLOGY (b) Specimens collected : Nil

NATIVE SITUATION. Many villages in the Arawe, through the introduction of producer co-operatives are passing through a period of economic and social change. A number of the people, particularly the younger men welcome the change as a release from the hard work of the gardens.

APPENDIX TO GASMATA PATROL REPORT NO. G8-53/54

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING.

No 6145. Const KAKI. A conscientious member of
average intelligence and ability.


D.N. Ashton.
a/Assistant District Officer.

36/13/159

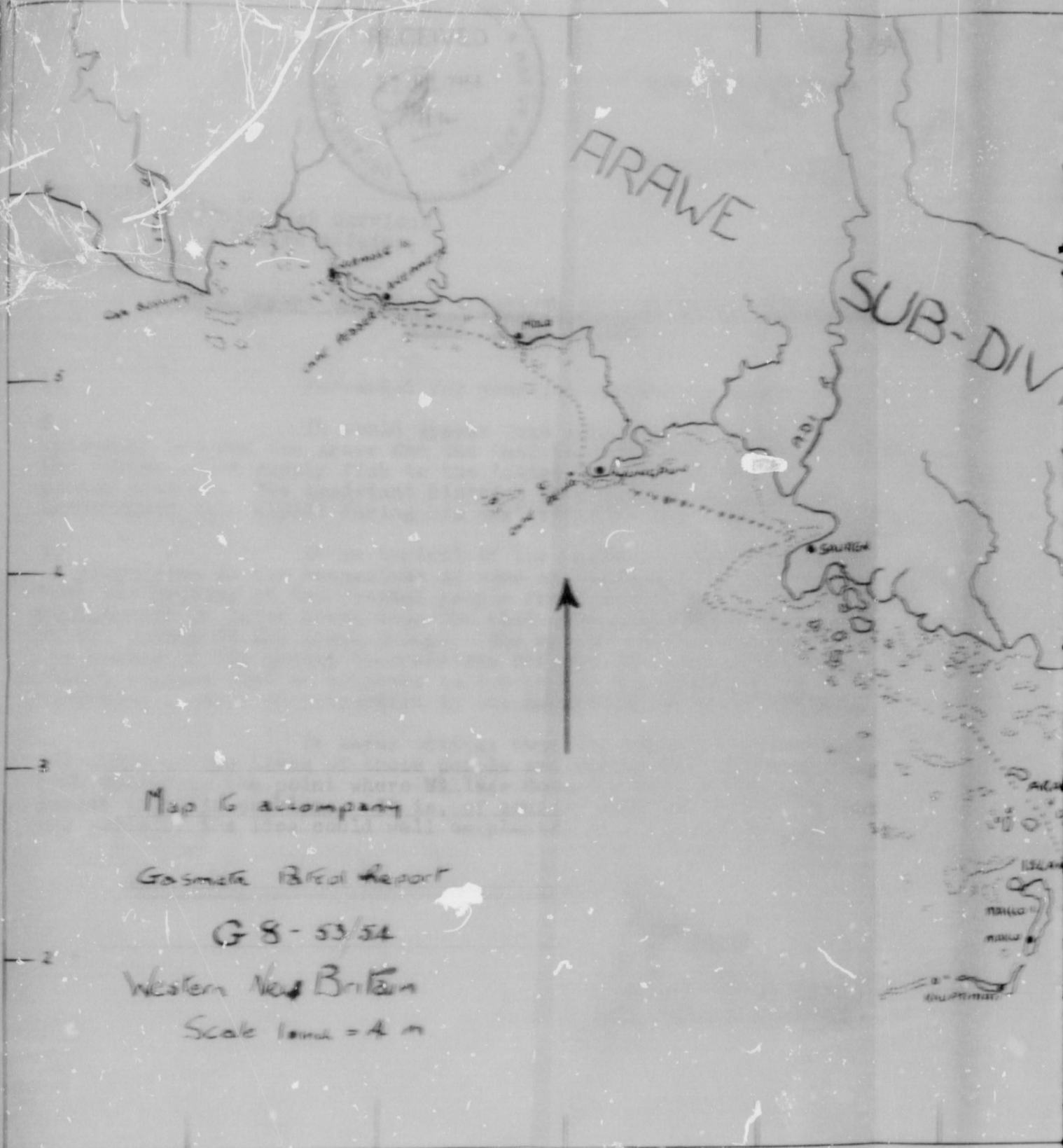


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



ARAWA

SUB-DIV



Map 6 accompanying

Gasmata Bird Report

G 8-53/54

Western New Britain

Scale 1 inch = 4 m

36/13/159

RAWE

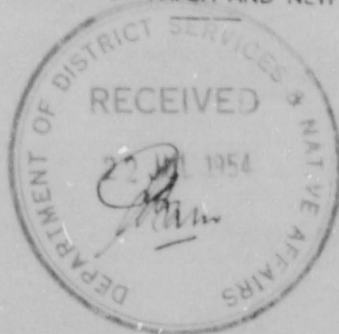
SUB-DIVISION

RAUTO





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. D.S. G.8-53/54


Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Rabaul.

19th July, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GASMATA 8 - 1953/54 BY D.N. ASHTON A/A.D.O.
ARAWA SUB-DIVISION.

1. Forwarded for your information, please.
2. It would appear that some kind of trade agreement between the Arawe and the Omoi is indicated whereby the former would supply fish to the latter in exchange for garden produce. The Assistant District Officer will be asked to investigate this aspect during his next visit to the area.
3. It is typical of the native to lose his sense of proportion in the enthusiasm of some new venture. I feel sure that the craving of the coastal people for coconut in their diet will sooner or later break down the cast iron prohibition reported by Mr. Ashton in the Arawe Group. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Acting Co-operative Officer (Mr. W.J. McKenzie) with a request that he outlines to the people the necessity of retaining a sense of proportion in the management of their affairs.
4. It seems obvious that the various changes taking place in the lives of these people are slowly but surely driving them nearer to the point where Village Councils will be the only answer to their problems. It is, of course, much too early yet, but the seeds of the idea could well be planted in a diplomatic way


(J. B. FOLDI)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

30-13-159.

27th July, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
New Britain District, RABAU.

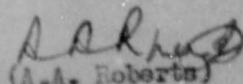
Subject: GASWATA Patrol Report No. 3 of 1953/1954.

The above report submitted by Mr. D.N. Ashton, Assistant District Officer, after his patrol of the Arave Sub-Division, is acknowledged.

2. I am glad to observe the increased patrolling which has taken place in the Gaswata Sub-District in recent months. Steady improvement cannot be expected in native areas unless they are visited regularly and the field work is carried out in a methodical and unhurried manner.

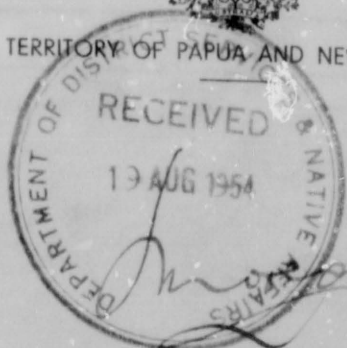
3. Several months ago, eagerness to produce copra for sale to the detriment of subsistence gardening and the use of the coconut as food, occurred in the Kavieng Sub-District in New Ireland. This trend was soon noted and by persistent efforts on patrol, officers were able, by direction and advice, to correct this undesirable feature and restore more balance between the two types of native effort.

4. Otherwise, the native situation seems to be very fair and the area should benefit from Mr. Ashton's work. His anthropological notes will be most acceptable to Mr. Julius.


(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

All Correspondence
to be addressed to the Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



UNT'SO'D.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 2/9/5. PHD. 273.

Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby,
17th August, 1954.

✓ Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

TRAINEES ARAWE SUB-DIVISION.

Further to a copy of my 2-9-5 PHD.133, dated 30th July, 1954, addressed to Senior Instructor, N.M.T.S., Rabaul.

Subtended for your information is a copy of memorandum received in reply -

"Ref. your 2/9/5 PHD.133 of the 30th July, 1954.

The records of the school reveal no information whatsoever regarding trainees from the Arawe Sub-district. As the patrol was carried out 22 April - 9 May, it was after my arrival at Nonga and any correspondence would have come through me.

This is to be regretted, but if contact could be made, the "volunteer" could still be included in the present school".

If the A.D.O., concerned - Mr. D.M. Ashton - will take the necessary action towards locating the volunteer in question, (who should be definitely acceptable to his village people) and issue the necessary travel warrant and advise the District Commissioner, Rabaul, the date of the Candidate's arrival, the necessary formalities will be completed by the Senior Instructor at Nonga, Rabaul.

It should be emphasized that the names of any candidates for training as Native Medical Assistants should be recorded on application forms provided and may be signed by the A/D.O., or Patrol Officer concerned, and forwarded to the Senior Instructor at the nearest centre, where a Medical Training School is established, after consultation with the local Officer in Charge, Department of Public Health in the area.

After approval for training has been accorded by this Headquarters, the Senior Instructor concerned will take the necessary action to call forward the applicant to training.

|| Travel warrants are a charge against this Department.

C.W. Thomas

(C.W. Thomas.)

Supervisory Instructor
for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

30-13-159

21st August, 1954.

The Assistant District Officer,
GASMATA Sub-District,
KARDIRIAN.

The two attached memorandums resulting from sending an extract from your Patrol Report No. 6.8 of 1953/1954 (Arave census sub-division) to the Director of Public Health, are forwarded for your attention, please.

When opportunity offers you should, if he is acceptable to his village people, contact the volunteer for medical training from YUNGUN village and have him forwarded to Rabaul.

The action which should be taken with regard to other acceptable volunteers encountered on Patrols, is also stated.

A. A. Roberts
(A. A. Roberts),
Director, D.D.S.M.A.

1A

on Register

Area Patrolled *ARAWA Soc-Div.*

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
AT WORK				STUDENTS								Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age	Child			Adults				
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females					M		F	M	F		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M	F	M + F	
6		2				5	3	18	14	14	30	3	38	4	36	49	46	57	204		
1						1		3	25	3	15	1	13	3.3	13	27	28	20	90		
						6	1	2	15	4	12	2	10	3	2	11	16	15	51		
3						3	1	5	18	3	9	2	9	3.5	13	10	11	14	58		
5	3		3																		
1	5		3					14	31	5	22	2	22	3.3	22	15	28	26	99		
	2							3	20	2	10	1	13	3	9	10	24	19	64		
2	5							6	20	5	10	1	11	3	10	12	22	15	64		
1	3	1	1			12	9	10	22	8	13	1	14	4	6	11	17	15	75		
1		2				15	6	7	17	4	12	1	12	4	10	8	17	14	72		
4	5	1				1		12	36	9	32	2	36	4	46	28	49	51	181		
13		1						12	31	11	12	2	16	4	26	24	23	34	108		
4	11	4	1				1	16	39	10	28	3	30	4	33	37	46	42	175		
1	9		1					6	29	8	16	4	20	4	28	23	32	33	126		
1	10		1			4		13	45	12	38	5	44	4	62	51	47	62	237		
6	12		7			5		7	51	6	33	4	36	4	42	35	51	51	203		
12	72	9	19			52	21	131	439	104	292	34	324	3.7	358	351	459	468	1807		

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. G.9 - 53/54 of
April-May, 1954.

Conducted by;

P. S. Gall Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled;

Rauto and Gimi Census Sub-Divisions.

Objects of Patrol;

- (1) Census Revision
- (2) General Administration
- (3) Contact of Miu People

Duration of Patrol;

From 22/4/54 to 8/5/54. 17 days.

Last Patrol to Area;

Rauto Sub-Division:

District Services - 4/1/54.
Medical - -/-/48.

Gimi Sub-Division:

District Services - 29/8/53.
Medical - -/-/48.

Map Reference;

Western New Britain; Army Strat. Series;
4 miles to 1 inch.

Personnel Accompanying:

European - Mr. J.H.Riepon E.M.A.

Native - 5 members R.P.&N.G.C.
1 N.M.A.

DIARY.

22-4-54.

Departed Kandrian p.m. Via Iumielo to Meung for the evening.

23-4-54.

Followed the Alimpit River to the tributary, Aksa. Thence by road via Ai-imi, Papsa, Lawhing and Namaklongklong to Maklongmerang. Out-standing W.D.C. disbursements finalised at Ai-imi. Evening spent at Maklongmerang.

24-4-54.

Crossed the Alimpit River. Census revision and village inspections at Aslingpun and Ai-ku. Deviated northward from the Audi road to the newly established Miu village, Hualil. Camp established.

25-4-54.

Observed at Hualil.

26-4-54.

Visited the isolated and deserted dwellings at Nomo and Sungrulo. Returned to Hualil and issued a village book. Evening at Hualil.

27-4-54.

To Audi. Normal administrative duties effected. Rain delayed departure to Iakas. Evening at Iakas.

28-4-54.

Census amendments and village inspections made at Iakas, Umas and Mollo. Evening at Mollo.

29-4-54.

Visited the newly established hamlet, Seleng. Continued through Molopun to Awanglo. Returned to Molopun for the evening. Census revision at Awanglo and Molopun.

30-4-54.

Census checked at Eseli. Continued to Giring, rafting across the Anu River en route. Census revised at Giring and camp established.

1-5-54.

Visited new village site for break-away group from Giring. Proceeded to Ipuk. Camp established and census amended. To Takamap for census revision. Returned to Ipuk.

2-5-54.

Observed at Ipuk.

Diary (Cont'd)

3-5-54.

Hygiene inspections and census checks at Lualu, Kulwango and Paung. Evening at Paung.

4-5-54.

Normal administrative duties at Tekarapna and Sabdidi. Evening spent at Urin.

5-5-54.

Census revised at Urin. By canoe down the Pulie River to Lalang. Census amended. By road to the Navaru River bridge. Continued by canoe to Sara. Established camp.

6-5-54.

Checked census at Sara and Wasum. By canoe to Lemerl on the Anu River. Census checked and interrupted by rain. Continued on in the evening by canoe to Okur in moderate seas.

7-5-54.

Census amended at Okur. By canoe to Angoreng. Cargo off-loaded. Continued up the Angoreng River to Apakio. Census checked. Returned to Angoreng for the evening.

8-5-54.

Revised census at Angoreng. Proceeded by canoe to Iumiolo, thence by road to Kandrian arriving p.m.

Considerable migration has also occurred in Gimi. Audi has been depopulated by 38 people who constitute the group newly settled at Ai-ku which is situated between and equidistant from Aslingpun and Audi, under the leadership of Ambok, ex-Tul-tul of Audi. The Eseli and Ai-umete groups have migrated to new sites. The Eseli are now situated 20 minutes W.N.W. of their old location and have access to good running water. The Ai-umete have re-established at Lemer on the Anu River, one hours canoe travel from Wasum. The reason given for these migrations is the incompatible relationship between the two groups.

The most significant feature of the patrol was the contact at Hualil of 39 Miu people 37 of whom have not previously appeared for census. Their capable, intelligent leader is Sakagit, cousin of Iangmele. Iangmele was of great assistance to the Administration in November, 1948, in the apprehension of those responsible for the death of Mr. A. Robinson who was murdered at Poi-ung near the newly established Passismanua village of Ah-re in Minul. He was subsequently appointed a Luluai but has not been seen since. It is considered that this substantial establishment of Miu at Hualil will prove to be the forerunner of successful contact and peaceful settlement of Iangmele and his group and also with several other groups known or believed to be existing in the Miu and also in the Mang which is situated west of Miu.

Three of these group areas were visited and in each case the dwellings found were deserted. Nomo and Sungrulo were visited from Hualil. Ana, leader of these groups, was located in the bush. Several other natives were sighted in nearby gardens but ran into the bush at sight of the approaching patrol. The dwellings seen at Nomo and Sungrulo were sufficiently large to accommodate approximately thirty people.

Twenty-five minutes east of Molopun the patrol visited Seleng, a hamlet established by Along, the eighteen inhabitants of which are now included in the census at Molopun. It is Along's desire that his group be divorced from their present census union with Molopun and a village book be issued for Seleng. He asserts that subsequent upon Seleng being officially recognised, other members of his group at present living in other villages will migrate to Seleng. It is considered that the establishment of Seleng may also entice bush dwellers in the vicinity and in the Mang area to appear there for census.

At Giring the patrol was informed that Parang, leader of a group of seventeen natives not previously included in the census, who met the previous patrol and announced his intention to settle at Molopun in Gimi, had retired further inland with his group and possibly crossed into the Talasea Sub-District. No other information could be obtained regarding his movements with the result that Parang and his group are still not included in the census.

Tul-tul Papalio of Iakas, after discarding his hat of office, decamped into the bush. Originally Papalio approached Mr. M. Foley, a. A. D. O., at Ai-umete and volunteered for the position of Tul-tul at Iakas when that group was originally contacted five years ago. Luluai Pasio has requested that his cousin, Saparem, be nominated as Papalio's successor. However, as Papalio was not seen, and consequently no reason for his action is known, no nominations were made for a new Tul-tul for the village.

Introduction.

The Rauto and Gimi Sub-Divisions supporting a total population of 2480 people in 26 scattered villages are centrally situated between the European settlements at Kandrian to the east in Passismarua and Pililo and Kumbun in Arawe at the other extreme. The Pulie-Eilak and Alimpit Rivers form the western and eastern boundaries to the Rauto and Gimi Sub-Divisions respectively. As the mutual boundary to both Sub-Divisions, the Anu River enters the sea near Wasum. The Gasmata-Talasea Sub-District border forms the northern boundary to the area.

Consisting mainly of broken terrain in the west and flat undulating country in the east the region displays no prominent topographical features apart from the Whiteman Ranges whose western extreme is situated north of the Rauto. The inland region is mainly broken limestone country foliaged by typical heavy rain forest. Bordering the narrow coastal strip in its entirety are cliffs 200 feet high and reaching 300 feet in the east.

The Navaru and its tributary the Magap, together with the Anu and Agoreng are comparatively short rivers draining the central sub-coastal and coastal regions whilst the Pulie and Alimpit Rivers on the extremes of the area penetrate further inland.

Native Affairs.

The primary purpose of this patrol was the general administration and census compilation in the Gimi. The patrol was extended to cover the Rauto following abnormal recruiting activity which has occurred since the area was previously visited four months ago. Census lines were excellent and complete except in the western Rauto villages where the tendency is for more than would be considered a reasonable number of villagers to absent themselves prior to the Patrol's arrival allegedly for medical treatment at the Pililo and Kumbun Mission stations in Arawe.

The Paung and Kulwango peoples of Rauto who were in the process of migrating to new locations when previously visited have progressed satisfactorily in their re-establishment. The Kulwango group are completely re-settled, and apart from the migration of 25 of their number to Lamogai in Talasea, with whom the Kulwango have kinship ties, the group is experiencing a happy state of affairs and the noticeable improvement in their village must be attributed to the village officials. The Paung group, slower in re-establishment, are still handicapped by inadequate housing, the main feature of which is elevation from the ground. This trend was observed in several of the inland villages. A noticeable feature of this village was the extensive cultivation of corn in large gardens adjacent to the village proper.

Seremio, Lulual of Giring, is the leader of a break-away group from his village which has partly constructed a new hamlet at Takalang, 45 minutes from Giring. Good running water is available at the new site. The water problem is responsible for the move from Giring. It was ascertained that dissention within the group was not the motivating force behind the desire to form the new hamlet.

Considerable migration has also occurred in Gimi. Audi has been depopulated by 38 people who constitute the group newly settled at Ai-ku which is situated between and equidistant from Aslingpun and Audi, under the leadership of Ambok, ex-Tul-tul of Audi. The Eseli and Ai-umete groups have migrated to new sites. The Eseli are now situated 20 minutes W.N.W. of their old location and have access to good running water. The Ai-umete have re-established at Lemeru on the Anu River, one hours canoe travel from Wasum. The reason given for these migrations is the incompatible relationship between the two groups.

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Villages.

Due to their comparatively settled established nature, villages generally in the Rauto area were satisfactorily clean and tidy. Ipuk has shown the most noticeable improvement since the Sub-Division was last visited four months ago. The picture in the Gimi area is not so bright. Housing is of a typical poor standard and villages were dirty, Molopun being the extreme example of these conditions. The other extreme was evidenced at Ai-ku, the newly established village west of Aslingpun where the people were commended on their civic pride.

Water is a problem in some of these inland villages like Aslingpun and Ai-ku. Situated in predominantly limestone country these villages depend on soakages for their supply. Eseli, Takalang, Ipuk and Lemeru are the more fortunate villages in this respect. On the coast water is mostly brackish and unpalatable.

Of the five coastal villages, Sara was, by far, in the worst condition regarding housing. It was suggested to the Luluai there that a house re-building programme was long overdue.

Recent mission activity in the area has resulted in partly constructed Churches being observed at many of the villages visited; the apparent intention being for every village to possess its own Church. In several of the villages concerned housing was poor, inadequate and lacking maintenance. Here the people were informed that attention to housing was a more important necessity and should be given a higher priority over the construction of Churches. The position at Sara in this respect was most disconcerting. Native materials used in the construction of temporary make-shift shelters for use by visiting natives from all the Gimi coastal and inland villages during a religious festivity observed there recently was more than sufficient for the reconstruction of many of the existing inadequate permanent dwellings.

The trend in house construction in the inland Rauto and Gimi has been for the elevation of houses from the ground following the pattern adopted by the coastal villages. This was noticed particularly at Kulwango and Sabdidi. This tendency was commended in the villages concerned and the obvious advantages to village hygiene where pigs had no access to houses was also stressed.

All Rauto villages with the exception of Urin maintain substantial pig fences. In the Gimi six villages were surrounded by pig fences which in only one instance provided no obstruction to a pig's desire to enter or leave the village. Most pig fences were of solid construction and in good repair.

Village Officials.

Lulusais	26
Tul-tuls	23
Medical Tul-tuls	20

The Gimi village officials are collectively the most uninspiring group yet seen in the Sub-District by this officer. They lack any form of initiative or leadership as evidenced in the retrogressive appearance of most of their villages. The two progressive villages of Eseli and Ai-ku, both recently re-established are under the

capable leadership of the most able Village Officials in the area. Ambok, ex-Tul-tul of Audi, is the progressive influence at Ai-ku and is considered the best nomination for the position of Luluai at that village. At Eseli Luluai Porara and Tul-tul Komai have made a commendable effort in the re-establishment of their group. Sakagit, leader of the newly established Miu group at Hualil has a formidable personality and the potential of an efficient Village Official.

Lamlam, Tul-tul at Aslingpun, did sterling work during the course of this patrol. Prior to the patrol's departure from Kandrian, this native volunteered his services and led the patrol to Hualil. He is also one of the few reliable Village Officials in the area. Tul-tul Iangu from Okur also impressed as a keen young leader.

Apart from Kawat, Luluai at Lualu, and Soge, Tul-tul at Lalang, who is the most influential person in the area, the Rauto has no prominent personalities. The Ipuk Officials, although they do not impress, have done commendable work in the village. Anis, Tul-tul of Takemap, was the most dominating personality met and was quite effective.

Apart from their general ineffectiveness, it is encouraging to find an almost complete complement of Village Officials in the two Sub-Divisions.

Rest Houses.

Nineteen rest houses are maintained in the area patrolled, of which seven are in the Gimi Sub-Division. This includes seven new rest houses all of which have been constructed in Rauto since the previous visit to that Sub-Division in January. Several others have shown a noticeable improvement. Rest houses in Gimi did not impress although those at Mollo and Eseli were better than average structures. All six coastal villages, three in each Sub-Division, maintain rest houses.

Health.

This function of the patrol was handled by Mr. J.H. Riepon, E.M.A. and is adequately covered by a Medical report submitted by that officer.

Nineteen Medical Tul-tuls are active within the two Sub-Divisions. It is pleasing to note that every Rauto village maintains a Medical Tul-tul. Eseli village has the unique distinction of possessing two Medical Tul-tuls. This was brought about by the ex-Medical Tul-tul of Ai-umete migrating to Eseli when the remainder of his group left Ai-umete and re-established themselves closer to the coast at Lemeru on the Anu River.

Kekio of Audi village has volunteered for the position of Medical Tul-tul for his village and was despatched to Kandrian for interview by Mr. Green, senior Medical Assistant for the Sub-District.

During the four months which has elapsed since the last visit a total of twenty births, two of which subsequently died, as against twelve deaths were recorded in the Rauto. This includes five deaths under one year, and

three deaths in the one to thirteen years group. The corresponding figures for Gimi are twenty nine births as against thirteen deaths; three deaths under one year and three deaths in the one to thirteen years group. The last visit to Gimi was conducted in August, 1953. It is rather disturbing to note the relatively large proportion of deaths in the under thirteen years group occurring in both Sub-Divisions.

Education.

The Gimi Sub-Division is devoid of any of the benefits of education. The Rauto, being in a more settled and established state, is more fortunate in that seven male children from this area are receiving tuition, six at the Anglican Mission school at Iangbun near Kandrian and one at the Roman Catholic Mission school at Pililo in Arawe.

Both Missions maintain catechist teachers in the Rauto. The Anglican representative at Tekarapna and the Roman Catholic representative at Takamap were considered to be making the best attempt - a very poor best - at imparting knowledge to the children.

Missions.

The Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions are active in the area. The Gimi people are predominantly Roman Catholic, Eseli being the only village with an Anglican following. Hualia, newly established, and Umas are two villages not under mission influence. Roman Catholics also predominate in the Rauto Sub-Division but to a lesser degree than in the Gimi. Tekarapna and Urin adhere to the Church of England whilst at Lualu, Sabdidi and Wasum the people are almost equally divided in their religious following.

The Rauto and Gimi Sub-Divisions are centrally situated between the Anglican Mission stations at Iangbun (Kandrian) and Kumbun (Arawe), and the Roman Catholic establishments at Turuk (Kandrian) and Pililo (Arawe) from which Head-quarters the area is jointly administered.

A large new church built of native materials has recently been erected at Aulo, an excellent piece of native owned land with a good all-weather anchorage, situated east of Angoreng, a coastal Gimi village.

Relations between the two missions outwardly appear cordial.

Cemeteries.

Each village maintains its own cemetery. Those visited by the patrol were clean and tidy. Several were enclosed by well constructed fences as a protective measure against depredation by pigs. In most of these cemeteries a structure consisting of four corner posts supporting a roof is built over the grave site. This perpetuates the old custom of burying the deceased person inside the house.

Roads and Bridges.

In general, such roads as traversed were in reasonably good condition. Owing to the undulating nature of the Gimi Sub-Division roads in this area particularly are inclined to swampiness. This was evidenced along the track from Aslingpun through Ai-ku and Audi to Iakas during the traversing of which heavy rain transformed the track and adjacent ground into a lake extending in some cases for a hundred yards and knee deep. Due to the lack of any physical prominence in the area, relocation is not a possible solution to the problem.

An excellent track has been cleared from Ai-ku to the newly established Miu village of Hualil. Many native pads were observed diverging from the track followed during the course of a visit from Hualil to Nomo and Sungrulo where isolated uncontacted groups have primitive dwellings.

Roads in the Rauto have shown an improvement since last traversed by a patrol four months ago. However, the worst section of road encountered in this area was over the rough broken terrain between Ipuk and Takamap and from Lualu through the three intermediate villages to Sabdidi.

A continuous coast road runs from Arawe through the Rauto and Gimi to Kandrian.

Bridge building in the Rauto Gimi area is a relatively unknown art and the bridges consist mainly of several saplings tied side by side. An improvement was noticed in several bridges in the Rauto where suggestions were made during the previous patrol regarding their maintenance.

The Navaru River bridge, a structure ninety yards long and supported on mangrove piles, was revisited and found to be in good condition.

The bridge over the Alimpit River was washed away two days before the patrol's arrival at Maklongmerang. However it was possible for the bridge to be reconstructed in such time as not to inconvenience the patrol's progress. The washing away of this bridge is a frequent occurrence. Consisting as it does of two sections makes the erection of a permanent structure free from the destructive effect of flooding somewhat difficult.

The crossing of the Anu River between Eseli and Giring has been facilitated by a raft, self operated by pulling along a thick vine stretched across the river for the purpose. This idea was suggested by a previous patrol and contrived with typical native ingenuity.

Vehicle Roads	Nil
Bridle Paths	Nil
Tracks	90 miles approximately.

Census.

The aggregate population of Rauto has decreased by 24 to 1525 since the last census compilation in this area four months ago. Despite the excess of births (20) over deaths (12), sixty migrations out as against thirty migrations in was the main factor in this decrease. The largest contribution to the migrations out figure was recorded at Kulwango where the population has been depleted by 25

migrants who have re-settled permanently at Lamogai in Talasea, there being kinship ties between the two groups.

A healthy population increase is the most significant feature of the Gimi census which shows an overall increase of 69 since previously visited eight months ago when the total population amounted to 886. The number of villages has also increased from twelve to fourteen. The tendency of these people towards unstable settlement is evidenced in the fact that 122 migrations in and 67 migrations out have occurred since the previous patrol when the correspondingly high figures were 118 and 57. This indicates a migratory move by approximately one in every seven persons in the last eight months. The main factor responsible for the population increase was the appearance of sixty natives previously unrecorded in the census. A statistical summary of these new contacts is as follows;

Sub-Division	Number Recorded	Adults		Children		Family Unit.
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Gimi	60	23	14	13	10	9

There occurred five deaths of children under one year in the Rauto Sub-Division giving an infant mortality rate per hundred of 25.00, which is excessively high. The corresponding figures for Gimi are three deaths and an infant mortality rate of 10.3. The birth-rate per hundred of population was 1.3 (Gimi 3.00).

Recruiting and Labour Situation.

It is pleasing to note that despite recent abnormal recruiting activity the absentee figure for Rauto has barely fluctuated changing from a total of 90 absentee labourers (21% of the adult male potential) to 92 absentees. However, at the one village Lualu the percentage of absentee labourers has increased from 33.3 to 36.4.

The villages whose absentee labour figure exceeds the one-third limitation are Aslingpun (52.7%), Ai-ku (33.3%), Hualil (46.6%) in Gimi and Lualu (36.4%), Urin (34.2%) and Lalang (39%) in Rauto. In Gimi 22% of the adult male potential are absent at work. In both Sub-Divisions approximately one-third of the absentees are working within the Sub-District.

Where there are dependents away with absentee workers a fractional method has been adopted to distinguish between females absent at work from those absent purely as dependents. This method obviates the possibility of an incorrect figure for absentee female workers.

Co-operatives.

Wasum was the only coastal village visited where the inhabitants produce copra. These people make spasmodic sales to the Chinese trader at Kandrian.

At Sara village fifty natives expressed their desire to join the Passismanua Native Society which embraces six villages in the vicinity of Kandrian where the Society's head-quarters are established. That the plan was premeditated and fully discussed amongst the group was evidenced in the spontaneous gesture by the fifty natives

concerned when their spokesman, Iarungen, brought the matter up. The major difficulty applicable to their circumstances is the distance from Kandrian to which centre their copra would have to be transported by their own methods. Iarungen stated that, despite the distance of approximately 20 miles, they were willing to transport their copra to Kandrian by canoe during the dry north-west season, which is not beyond their capabilities.

These people own approximately 700 bearing coconut palms, 610 of which were counted near the village. This grove would be capable of producing approximately 12 bags of copra a month which would give a pecuniary return of about £500 a year. These figures are considerably reduced when village food requirements for a population of 236 is considered. In this respect it was stressed that the use of coconuts for food requirements must receive priority over its use as a cash crop. The village gardens are large and adequate and fish forms part of their diet. The matter has been passed on to the Co-operative Officer at Kandrian for his further consideration.

Agriculture and Livestock.

All inland villages were issued with peanuts and coconuts, two bags of peanuts and one hundred coconuts having been obtained for that purpose. Few of these villages have established coconut groves.

The prolific abundance of cucumbers and pumpkins in the western inland Gimi amazed this writer. The cucumber is always carried by these people when travelling. It was recommended to Village Officials that cucumber and pumpkin seed be obtained from this area in order that these crops might be cultivated in other parts of the Gimi and Rauto.

Taro is the staple diet. Supplementary crops include yam, kaukau, bananas, ibica, pitpit, corn, cucumber, tapioca, sugar cane, pawpaw and pineapples. During the occasional lean season these people revert to the fruits of certain trees including the mango, kapiac, galip, laulau, solomon and eila.

Several better quality pigs were observed which had been introduced to the area by labourers finishing time at plantation in the Kokopo Sub-District and locally. Fowls were also noticed in many villages.

Forestry.

What appeared to be a consistently dense concentration of millable timber was observed whilst traversing the area between Maklongmerang on the Alimpit River and Urin on the Eilak River.

The varieties which most consistently occurred were taun, malas, erima, laup, umut and tawan, all of which are claimed to be good milling timbers. These are pidgin names. Eila, laulau and girila were also observed. Callophyllum were seen but inaccessibly situated in the Tekarapna-Sabdidid region. Kungkung (local dialect) occur frequently and are used locally for making rough planks which are utilised in the villages for the construction of houses.

War Damage Compensation.

No. of claims	11	Amount	£72-11-0
No. paid	9	Amount	£68- 1-0
Balance	2		£ 4-10-0

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINBA.

Patrol Report No. G.9 - 53/54 of
April-May, 1954.

Report on Police Personnel accompanying
the Patrol.

Const. Mandina; No.3567.

An experienced constable whose local knowledge proved invaluable. Willing and reliable, his command and handling of the police attached to this patrol is commendable.

Const. Toge; No.8601.

This constable is improving with experience. A keen and well disciplined type, his efforts on this patrol were quite satisfactory.

Const. Kauba; No.8598.

A comparatively new member to the R.P.&N.G.C., this constable is a keen worker and learning with experience. He is smart in appearance and well disciplined.

Const. Lelesi; No.7366.

Average in discipline and demeanour. His work on the patrol was satisfactory, but he is inclined towards laziness.

Const. Abi-salameme; No.7385.

An alert constable and a good reliable worker.

P. S. Gall
(P. S. Gall)
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

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

6 th July 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Rabaul.

Patrol Report No G 9 - 53/54.

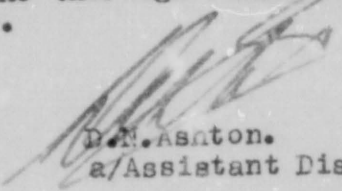
I forward herewith the above report of a patrol of the Gimi and Rauto sub-divisions carried out by Mr P.S. Gall, Patrol Officer. Mr Gall has previously patrolled the Rauto four months previously and the patrol of this area was purely of a "follow up" nature, and owing to staff commitments, and acting on my instructions rather more hurried than would otherwise have been the case. The report indicates that the Gimi who are amongst the most backward of the peoples in this Sub-District, and who usually display a firm determination to avoid patrols, are making steady progress.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. It is pleasing to note that the Miu have again been contacted, and that at least one group has come down out of the extremely rugged limestone country many miles to the north of Hualil. This officer spent 7 days in this region in November 1950 (Patrol Report G5 of 1950/51) in an effort to contact Iangmili but only succeeded in surprising a small party of 19 under Sakagit the present leader of the group met by Mr Gall at Hualil. Sakagit agreed to accompany my patrol down to Kandrian but when he reached Audi he suddenly bolted. Sakagit has apparently realised that there are only two courses open to his group - either to retreat even further into the inhospitable limestone country to ensure avoiding future patrols or to settle down and come under Government influence. Fortunately he has chosen the latter course, but that he has come down so far out of his own territory is surprising. (Although the height of this country nowhere exceeds 1000 ft. above sea level, Mr. I.F. Champion once described it as some of the roughest he had ever seen.)

VILLAGES. It is unfortunate that competition between the two missions in this area is so strong that their main interests are concentrated on bigger and better churches to the detriment of the housing. The next patrol will take more positive action to rectify this matter if no improvement results from Mr Gall's visit.

GENERAL. This area would greatly benefit from the establishment of a temporary Patrol Post as was suggested by Mr. S.M. Foley, a former acting Assistant District Officer of this Sub-District. The present staff position however does not permit of such action being taken.

Mr Gall's report is a good one and it clearly shows his attention to detail and the thorough manner in which he undertakes his various duties.


D.M. Asnton.

a/Assistant District Officer.

Copy to Mr. P.S. Gall.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

36/13/160/



In Reply
Please Quote

No. S. G9-53/54

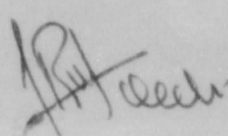
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Rabaul,

19th July, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GASMATA 9-1953/54 BY P.O. GALL OF RAUTO &
GIMI SUB-DIVISIONS.

1. Mr. Gall writes a very good report and quite evidently takes a great interest in the country through which he travels in addition to his work amongst the people themselves.
2. There is no doubt that constant patrolling is the only way to bring under control these retiring individuals who take to their hills as soon as strangers enter their country. The contact with the Miu people is gratifying and I feel sure will be consolidated under the energetic administration of Mr. Ashton, in the Gasmata Sub-District.
3. Possibly, when this Sub-District has its own boat, the coastal people can be assisted to bring their produce to market. A great difficulty in these cases is in getting a project under way. Once this is done the natives see the advantage and will apply themselves to the task with increased vigour.
4. I quite agree that a patrol post would be an excellent idea in this area, but then the same thing applies to at least a dozen other places in the Territory which have an even greater potential. When staff is available the possibility of a patrol post will not be overlooked.
5. I feel quite sure that the Missions are just as keen as we are to see an increase in the population and I am certain that a tactful approach would bring them round to the idea of better housing and consequently improved health amongst the people.
6. One of the most pleasing aspects of the Patrol was the fact that it was possible for an E.M.A. to be present. I would like to see more Patrols of this nature carried out in the New Britain District.


(J. R. FOLDI)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

30-13-160

27th July, 1954

The District Commissioner,
New Britain District,
RABUL.

Patrol Report CASWATA No. 9/52-54.

Mr. Patrol Officer P.S. Call's Report of his
Patrol of the RAUTO and GIMI sub-divisions is acknowledged.

He has provided in the Report a clear picture
of the native situation in these areas and I am pleased with
the thorough-going field work he has been doing, which has
contributed substantially to the steady progress that is being
made in the GIMI and other sub-divisions.

I was interested to read of his contacting the
MIU people who had not previously appeared for census.

The value of the Patrol was enhanced by the
presence of Mr. J.H. Rippen, Medical Assistant, who is apparently
the first officer from his Department to visit these areas since
1948. Now that there are two European Medical Assistants at
Kandrian, it is to be hoped that one or other of them will be
able to accompany Patrols more often from now on.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director. D.F.S. & N.A.

206

Mugger
28/8/54.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. G 10 (GASMATA) 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by J. YOUNG - WHITEFORD, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled EAST and WEST MENGEN SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4

Duration—From 26/4/1954 to 12/5/1954

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 22/7/1953

Medical/19.....

Map Reference CENTRAL NEW BRITAIN 4 miles x 1"

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS COMPILATION (2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION (3) PAYMENT WAR GRATUITIES

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Village Pop

Year.....1954.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		42	41			7	7	1	5	2			1	1	15	18		
SETHI	10.5.54	4	5														1	
POMIO	12.5.54	1	1															
DLAI RIN.	12.5.54														1	1		
GRAND TOTAL		47	47			7	7	1	5	2			1	1	16	20		
							</											

Village Pop

Year.....1954.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
PUPAL	27.4.54	1	1															
TATONG PAL	28.4.54	1	1													1		
MANGINUNA	28.4.54	2																1
TALIE	26.4.54	1							1									1
MALMAL	26.4.54					1												
BUGULEWA	29.4.54	1	1															
MARA	29.4.54		2						1									
RANA	29.4.54	1	2						1									
RUREI	30.4.54		2															
BAIEN.	30.4.54	1																
MALAKUA	30.4.54	1	1					1										1
PIKAPUNA	30.4.54		1															
NAVILI	30.4.54	2	7							1	1							2
KIRIKERENA	30.4.54	1	1															
PAROW	30.4.54	1	1															
MORPUNA	1.5.54	1	2			1												2
GALOWE	1.5.54	2	1															
SALI	3.5.54	4	2						1							1		
BOVALPUN	3.5.54																	
TOKAI	5.5.54		1											1				2
RAM	4.5.54	2														3		1
MATONG	5.5.54	2																
LAIKATOKI	6.5.54																	
POMAN	6.5.54	2																
SIHIN PUN	6.5.54					1											1	
DOKONGTATA	6.5.54	1	2				1										1	
PULPUL	7.5.54	1	1			2	2											
MASIKIKHIR	7.5.54		1															
KORPUN	7.5.54		3			1	1										1	1
KRALMAN	8.5.54	4	1				1											2
BAIEN	8.5.54	3	2			1											3	1
WAWAS	8.5.54	1	3				1										2	1
TAINTOP	8.5.54	1	1															1
SAMPUN	10.5.54	3				1				1		1						1
TAGUL	10.5.54	2	1														2	1
Total		42	1			7	7	1	5	2		1	1	15	18			



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Pomio Administrative Post,
GASMATA. NEW BRITAIN.

27th. May, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
District of New Britain,
RABAU.

Patrol Report G.10(Gasmata) - 1953/54

Report of a patrol of the East and West
Mengen Sub-division.

Officer conducting Patrol : J.Young-Whitford P.O.

Area patrolled : All villages in the East
and West Mengen sub-
divisions. Please refer
to attached map of Central
New Britain 4 miles - 1"

Objects of Patrol : (1) Census compilation.
(2) Routine Administration.
(3) Payment War Gratuities.

Duration of Patrol : 26/4/54 - 12/5/54
No. of days 15.

Personnel accompanying : Golpak and Kensua.
3 E.N.G.P.C.
2 N.M.O's.

J. Young-Whitford
(J.Young-Whitford)
Patrol Officer

DIARY

- 25/4/54 0800 Departed Pomio by canoe for Malmal village arriving 1045 hours.
1100 Census amended both villages of Talie and Malmal. P.M. inspected gardens.
- 27/4/54 0700 Departed Malmal for Puapal arriving 0730. Amended census.
0930 Departed Puapal for Kaiton arriving 1130. 1230 departed for Drins Pltn.
1400 Native Labour Inspection of Drina Pltn. 1600 returned to Kaiton.
- 28/4/54 0800 Departed Kaiton for Tatongpal arriving 0900. 1100 departed for Manganuna arriving 1230.
1400 Departed for Palmalmal Pltn arriving 1500. Native Labour Inspection of Plantation.
1600 Departed for Malmal village.
- 29/4/54 0700 Visited Gugulena village and amended census. 0900 departed for Bano and Mara villages. Amended census at both villages.
1600 Arrived Malakua.
- 30/4/54 0700 Malakua group census amended. Villages of Navali, Rurei, Bano, Malakua, Parol, Pikapuna and Kirikerena.
1600 Departed for Galowe village arriving 1700 hours.
- 1/5/54 0730 Amended census of Galowe village.
Departed 0815 for Morpuna. Amended census and returned to Galowe at 1330.
1400 Departed for Pomio.
- 3/5/54 0830 Departed for Sali arriving 0910. Amended census and departed for Gunali School (Mengen Village Higher School).
1300 ARRIVED Gunali and inspected school area. Discussions with pupils. Departed 1400 for Bovalpun village arriving 1515. 1635 departed Bovalpun for Cutarp Pltn. arriving 1710.
- 4/5/54 0800 Native Labour Inspection of Cutarp Pltn.
0930 Departed for Waterfall Bay Sawmill.
1130 arrived Sawmill and carried out Native Labour Inspection. 1315 departed Sawmill for Ram village. Amended census and returned to Sawmill.
- 5/5/54 0800 Departed Sawmill for Tokai village arriving 0850. Travelled along new road. Amended census.
1045 Departed Tokai for Kolai Pltn. Arrived 1145. Native Labour Inspection of property.
1400 Departed Kolai for Matong arriving 1430. Amended census.
1600 Departed Matong for Manguna Plantation.

6/5/54 0600 Inspection Native Labour.
 0730 Departed Manguna for Laikatoki arriving 0810. 0915 departed for Porman arriving 1008. Census amended.
 1115 Departed Porman for Sililipun arriving 1200. 1300 departed Sililipun for Bokongtata arriving 1345. Amended census and proceeded Marau Pltn arriving 1415 hours. Native Labour Inspection of property.
 1645 Departed Marau Pltn. for Pulpul.

7/5/54 0700 Amended census Pulpul village.
 0830 Departed Pulpul for Maskiklir amending census.
 1245 Departed Maskiklir for Korpun arriving 1515 hours. Amended census.

8/5/54 0645 Departed Korpun for Kralman arriving 0845. Amended census and departed for Baien 1045. Census amended.
 1230 Departed Baien for Wawas arriving 1330. Amended census and departed for Taitop 1400. Amended census.
 1600 Departed Taintop arriving Sampun 1650.

9/5/54 Sunday.

10/5/54 0745 Departed Sampun for Tagul arriving 0800.
 0930 Departed Tagul after amending census for Setwi arriving 1030 hours.
 1230 Departed Setwi and proceeded to return to Tagul arriving 1330. Passed through and arrived 1345.
 1400 Amended census Sampun village.

11/5/54 0630 Departed Sampun for Pomio by small pinnace. Arrived Pomio 1800 hours.

12/5/54 0800 Departed Pomio Post for Olaipun arriving 0855. Amended census.
 1050 Departed Olaipun for Pomio village arrived there 1150. Amended census and returned Pomio Post.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was of a routine nature and covered the coastal Mengen sub-division. It was primarily to amend the census and attend to routine Administrative matters.

Golpak, Paramount Luluai of this area, accompanied the patrol and discussed with all village groups his visit to see Queen Elizabeth the Second at Cairns. This talk was well received by all as they are more advanced than other sub-divisions in the area and they have a good knowledge of who the Queen is and what she stands for.

The patrolling officer proceeded from Pomio, amended the census en route, and returned to Pomio from Sampun by small pinnace.

Two native Medical Orderlies accompanied the patrol and examined all natives under the supervision of the patrolling officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It is eight months since the last patrol of this sub-division and, apart from land matters, nothing was brought to the notice of the patrol other than that which appears under appropriate headings. Lalampun village is still residing on the coast at Kolai Plantation but gardens are being built inland and it is expected that they will move inland in about three months. They have been under both mission and plantation influence which has endeavoured to hold them at the area where they are at present. This has been unfortunate as another five deaths were recorded last census and only one birth.

At present there is a land dispute of some magnitude from a native point of view trying to be settled. This dispute involves the villages of Pomio and Galowe. It appears from information to hand that Galowe was originally an inland village and had no coastal rights to land whatsoever. At this time arrangements appear to have been made so that Galowe could come down and assume portion of Pomio land. It appears, further, that only portion of the land price was paid to Pomio village and now Pomio is claiming the land back or, alternatively, is trying to restrain Galowe from expanding economically. It is alleged that Mr. Miles visit her last year is responsible for this dispute. Mr. Miles, Agriculture Officer at Rabaul, is reputed to have stated that the land in the Galowe area is suitable for cacao planting whereas the land adjacent to Pomio is not. Hence Pomio village complaint. Paramount Luluai Golpak is endeavouring to settle the dispute but to date there has been no settlement. However, I can foresee that Galowe will be required to make substantial payment for the land and the only means whereby payment can be made is per media of copra sales. Alternatively, they may have to relinquish title to the land they are residing on. Before this happens, however, the matter will be thoroughly thrashed out at Pomio under supervision so that no injustice will be meted out to the people of Galowe. Extensive coconut groves are

at stake. This is another illustration of what is the direct outcome of inland people residing on foreign ground to which they have no tribal claim.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGES.

There has been an improvement in villages generally and new houses have been built since the last patrol. These replace those condemned. The villages of Manginuna, Malmal, Talie and Gugulena are constructed of corrugated iron roof houses with sawn timber flooring. Both the iron and sawn timber are of poor condition and instructions have been issued to rebuild new ones. Malmal, particularly, is in a disgraceful condition and is an eyesore to all concerned. This village is situated between Malmal Mission and Palmalmal Plantation. Not one house was completely weatherproof and they have been instructed to rebuild. Manginuna village is moving to a new site nearer Palmalmal Plantation and the village will be constructed of native materials.

There has been no restriction placed on the building of European style houses but there is a restriction on the materials used. They must be of a standard to safeguard the health of the natives and must therefore be weatherproof.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Paramount Luluai Golpak and Luluai Kensua of Pomio village accompanied the patrol and rendered able assistance in acting as liason between the patrolling officer and the natives.

With the exception of the two villages of Wawas and Taintop officials appeared to be carrying out their duties to the best of their ability. At Sampun there is still a clash between the Luluai Pitenton and the Catechist, Makis, both being rather strong personalities. This clash has apparently been of some years duration as entries in the village book indicate that previous officers have placated them. This clash does not affect the village as a whole - it is merely a personal issue.

In the interval between this and the last patrol there has been an increase in the number of officials visiting Pomio bringing their problems to the notice of the Administration. This has been encouraged and it is hoped that there is even a bigger increase.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

AGRICULTURE.

Prior to the patrol information was received that there was a shortage of food in the area and to counteract this discussions were held at each village stressing that there had to be an increase to obviate this position. Sali village is the largest and also the most productive village in this sub-division. Ample native foods are available and this

village has begun supplying the Native Hospital at Pomio with surplus native foods. The first supply totalled 1802 lbs. This is remarkable for a village in this sub-division. Other villages throughout the sub-division exist on the staple diet of sweet potato, yam and mami. Sali is the only village which produces European type vegetables.

Cacao areas have been cleared at the villages of Tokai and Sali and await the seed from Keravat. Galowe village is also preparing for the planting of cacao. At ~~Sampun~~ the luluai, ---Setwi Kaku, and the tultul, Bai'iria, made enquiries regarding the planting of cacao and they marked out an area which has deep black soil and is at a height of 800 ft. above sea level. They have been told to await the visit of an agriculture officer to inspect the area for possible cacao planting.

Coconut groves are extensive throughout the area - more especially in the Jacquinot Bay and Matong area. These two areas produce the most copra. New palms have been planted in most areas and these were planted during Mr. Bell's term in 1949/50. Unfortunately they have disregarded the distances that should be between palms and they are too close together; 10 to 12 feet only.

LIVESTOCK.

Pigs are plentiful and there is no shortage of food at feasts. These pigs are not consumed as normal food. Poultry is scarce and is usually owned by the village catechist.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS

MISSIONS.

Only the Roman Catholic Church operates in this sub-division and then through two Mission stations, one at Malmal and the other at Matong. Mission influence is strong and for the first time during the writer's term in the area there were cases brought up where there were definite signs of interference in native custom. These dealt mainly with marriages and were settled between both parties according to native custom.

Father O'Neill is in charge of Malmal Mission and a recent appointment to the area is Father Linder who is at present at Malmal but will later be going to Matong.

SCHOOLS.

There are 36 pupils at the Mengen Village Higher School which is under the control of a native Teacher Kaolaa. The standard reached by some of the pupils is quite high considering that the school has only been operating since 1952. Twenty eight of the pupils come from the Mengen sub-division. The teacher can only cope with 36 and this is regretted as there are continual enquiries regarding attendance at this school. Its popularity has apparently increased and if another teacher could be posted to the School there could be a considerable increase in pupils.

Schools are operated by the Missions are of average standard. Mission schools operate in the villages but are of religious teaching more that educational. There are 12 pupils from the Sub-district at school at Malmal and in the Rabaul area, and one young native woman is at school at Vunapope.

CO-OPERATIVES.

The activities of the Mengen Native Society continue to expand and extend throughout the area. Copra is being produced and sold to the Society at the rate of approximately 3 tons per month. As all copra has to be transported by canoe this isn't bad as the distances between copra producing villages are considerable. Matong village, for instance, one of the main producers, is about twenty miles away. To extend further it will be necessary for the Society to purchase some form of small craft to at least be able transport copra to the central base at Pomio.

A new copra shed has been erected at the beach head and is easily accessible to ships. An active interest is taken in this phase of economic interest by all members. The funds of the Society as at March 31st. was £1264. Since that date 89 bags have been despatched to the Copra Marketing Board and 35 bags await shipment.

The activities of the Society are at present confined to copra marketing and there are no stores operating. In isolated areas copra is sold to the adjacent plantations.

TRADE STORES.

Numerous native trade stores operate in the area but their sales are confined to items such as meat, tobacco, rice and sugar. All plantations operate stores and these are well attended by local natives.

NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTIONS.

Native Labour Inspections were carried out on all plantations on the route of the patrol. There are eight plantations in the area and also a Sawmill at Waterfall Bay. The plantations are:- Rano, Drina, Palmalmal, Wunung, Cutarp, Kolai, Manguna, Marau.

There are 96 natives employed as labourers outside the Pomio and 53 inside. The majority of those employed outside the Pomio area are in the Rabaul area.

CENSUS.

The last census patrol revealed that birth equalled deaths. This was in July/August, 1953. The position this patrol is slightly more favourable and shows that there were 94 births and 60 deaths. This is an increase of 34 births over deaths and, although the increase is slight, it is encouraging.

The increase of population in the sub-division as against the last patrol is only 19. This is accounted for by emigrations to other sub-

CENSUS (continued)

divisions. The figures are:-

1953	3225
1954	3244.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Health in the sub-division is good and very few natives were sent to the Native Hospital.

The Village Aid Post at ~~Bang~~ Bokongtata was visited and it was found that no records are kept of patients receiving treatment there. There is also no record held of drugs which have been supplied. No constant contact has been maintained between the Native Hospital and the Aid Post. The Native Medical Orderly is not conversant with the Administrative ^{work} required to maintain an Aid Post and it is the intention of the Medical Assistant at Pomio to replace the present N.M.O. with an N.M.A. who is competent to administer drugs. Only minor cases are treated at this Post the major cases being forwarded to Pomio.

WAR GRATUITIES.

Twenty seven War Gratuities Form WG11 were paid on this patrol and subsequently five more were made at Pomio.

No. of Claims	35	Amount £122/5/-
No. paid	27	Amount £ 50

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

ROADS.

Roads throughout the sub-division have improved since the last patrol. A new road has been constructed from the Sawmill at Waterfall Bay to Tokai village and reduces the distance between both points by a mile. The road is 20 feet wide and suitable for vehicular traffic. Previously it was necessary to follow the foreshore but with the moving of Parilon village inland the need for the coastal track has become unnecessary. The work done by this village is very good.

The three villages of Pomio, Sali and Olai pun have begun constructing a vehicular road between Pomio and the Mengen Village Higher School at Gunali. This road is twenty feet wide and is raised four feet to avoid swamping during the wet season. One mile of this road has already been constructed and work on the remainder of the road continues. The road, when completed will be suitable for heavy traffic. Paramount Luluai Golpak and other officials have combined in this work and it is intended that a vehicular road will eventually run between Pomio and the Esau River, fourteen miles to the east.

BRIDGES.

Foot bridges have now been built over all creeks. A cane bridge has been constructed over the Bergberg river and this has made communication possible in all weathers between the area east of the Bergberg and Pomio.

CONCLUSION.

Generally speaking it can be said that there has been an improvement throughout the sub-division in all phases of native life. Although only slight it is encouraging. It is intended that there will be an even greater concentration on health to try and eliminate some of the deaths of children under the age of 13. There were 14 deaths of children under 1 year.

The general demeanour of the natives of this sub-division is good and every assistance was rendered to the patrol.

J. Young Whitford P.O.

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

REG. NO. 7459 Constable AIYU

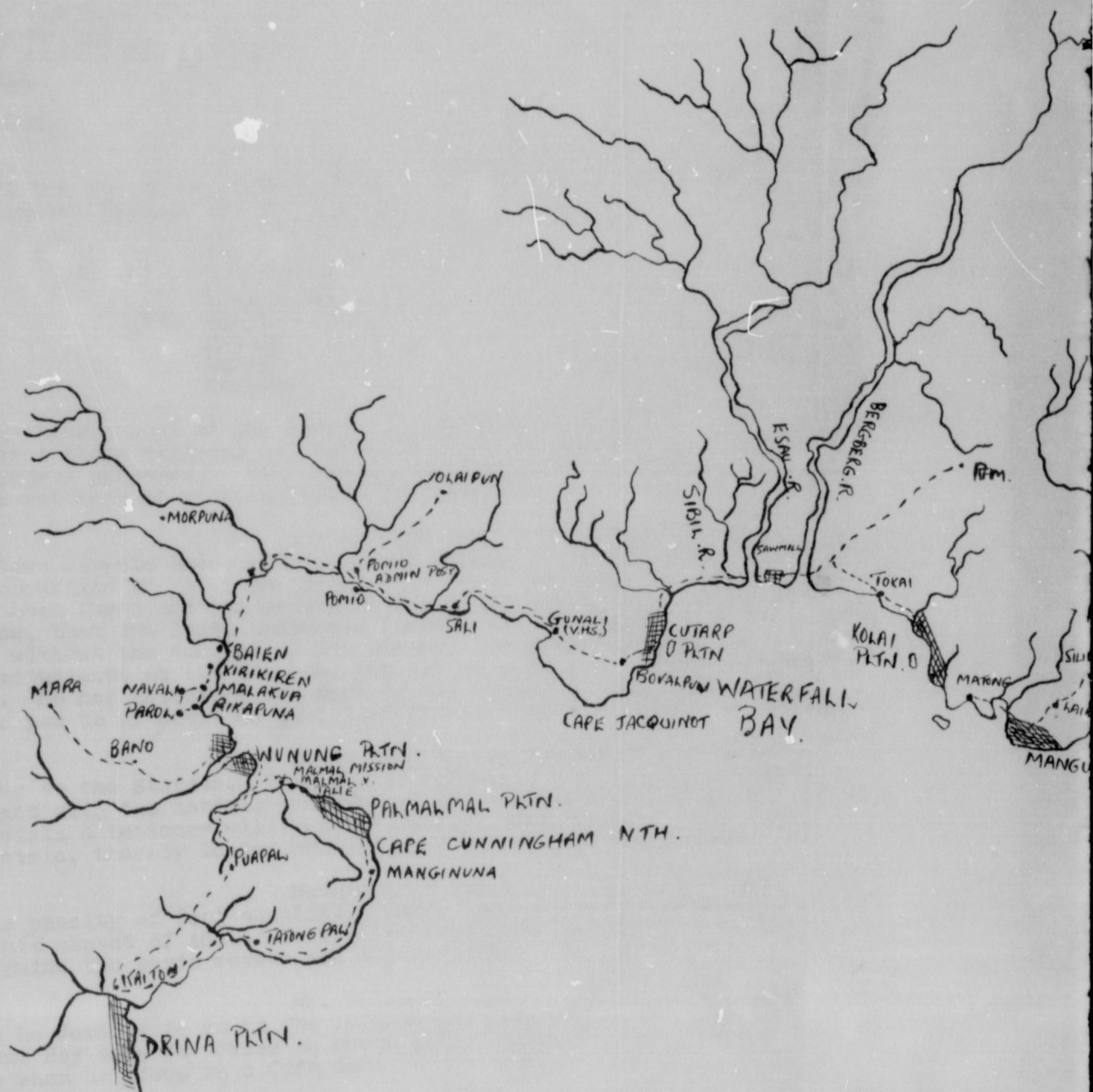
Was in charge of the police and was quietly efficient.

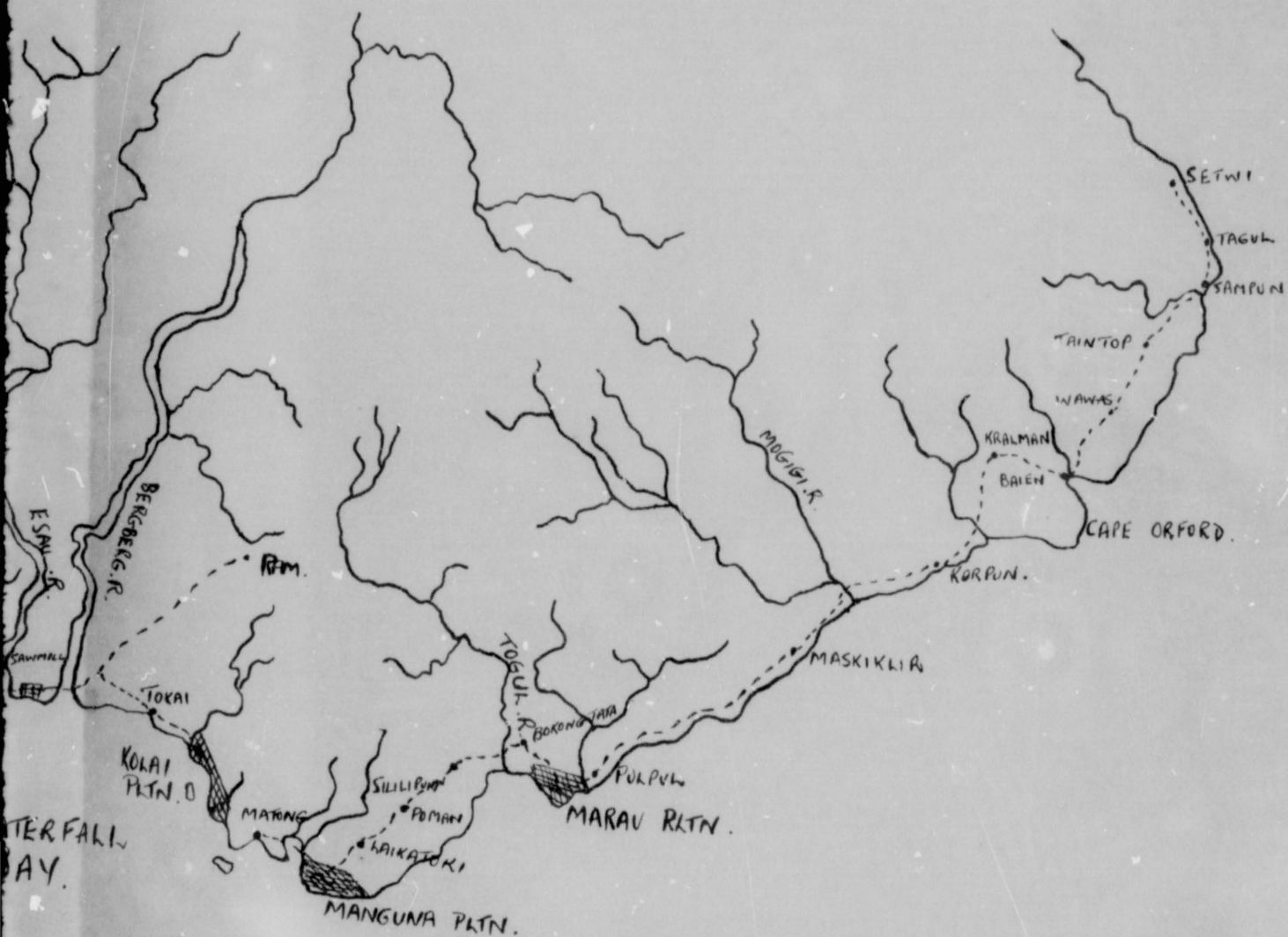
REG. No. 8340 Constable USIMBARUM

Was quiet and efficient and conducted himself well.

REG. NO. 8589 Constable MAINE

A good constable.





MAP 4 MILES TO 1" OF CENTRAL NEW BRITAIN
TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT NO 610 (GASMATA) 1953-54

Young-Wintford P.O.

29/5/54.

2nd July, 1954.

Mr. J. Young-Whitford,
Patrol Officer,
Pomio Administrative Post,
GASMATA.

Dear Sir,

Receipt is acknowledged of your Patrol Report for the Mengen Sub-Division. It is noted, however, that you did not include the villages of -

Lau
Bairiman
Bindapuna
Pomei
Haiton
Tupan
Kurabari

If you have a copy of the dyeline map of New Britain, you will see that these villages are included in the Mengen Sub Division for patrol purposes. Will you please let me have a census for those villages at your earliest convenience.

Let me have some more information re the land dispute between Gallawe and Pomio. I would like to know the condition of land and crops on it now, how long the people have been there and the nature of the transaction. You know, of course, that the Lands Ordinance forbids the natives to deal in land without the consent of His Honour, the Administrator. Do not adjudicate on the dispute, but let me have the fullest particulars. Do not interfere too much in the houses in your area. I refer you to my notes on your last Patrol Report in regard to houses.

It is good to see the village officials coming to the Station. This should encourage you to make closer contact with the natives themselves, as apart from the Village officials a tendency will arise to do all your business with the officials, thereby losing contact with the native population.

Mengen area has always been notorious for a paucity of food supplies. Would you make an investigation of this aspect of Administration in your area and see if you can determine the basic reason and any qualifying factors.

Mr. Bridgland some time ago notified me that he desires to go to the Talasea area, Kandrian area and Jacquinot Bay area to advise on cocoa production. I will let you know when he gives me a firm date for arrival in your area.

Native marriages and the Missions' attitude to some of the practices and customs in connection with them have always been a fertile field of difference between Administration officers and the Mission and you will find that the natives take quick advantage of any tendency in an Officer to support their side. The main aspects of native marriages that give rise to disharmony are -

Pleurality of wives,
Divorce,
Marriage between Christian and Pagan, and
Marriages within the forbidden degrees of
affinity or consanguinity.

As you know, the present law does not legislate for native marriages, except to recognise -

- (a) Native custom in that regard
- (b) Marriages performed by clergymen
- (c) Divorce by native custom
- (d) Divorce under special circumstances, and
- (e) Punishment of Adultery

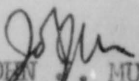
Christian bodies on the other hand, recognise certain religious laws which are binding on their adherence in regard to marriage. Your position in such disputes should be that the Administration recognises divorce, but does not encourage it; does not forbid polygamy, but does not encourage it and is neutral on the question of religious laws dealing with marriage. At the same time if you are approached by native authorities to arbitrate on marriage matters, you can explain the foregoing simply to the natives without embellishment, but at the same time tell them that if they are members of an organization that has certain rules and they desire to remain members of that organization, they should obey the rules. It is up to them to decide whether they want to remain members of the organization or not. If the matter is one concerning native custom, let the natives decide for themselves. In short, on marriage questions you are neutral except insofar as they are governed by the native Administration Regulations.

In any case, let me have some more information of the interference in native custom and in future Patrol Reports I would like to have the road mileage set out in the following manner -

Vehicle roadsmiles
Bridle Pathsmiles
Footpathsmiles

I am interested in the construction of the Road from Pomio to Olipun. Please keep me informed.

Yours faithfully,


(JOHN J. MURPHY)

For DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

30-13-156

The District Commissioner,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

6th July, 1954

Patrol Report GASMATA No. 10/53-54.

The Report submitted by Mr. J. Young-Whitford, Patrol Officer in charge POMIO Patrol Post, of his Patrol of the East and West Mengen sub-divisions, is acknowledged.

The Patrol party appears to have been well received at the villages visited and as ever the paramount Iulmai GOLPAK is rendering faithful service to the Administration and his people.

The best results are obtained from unhurried patrolling, where a thorough inspection of the village and gardens is made and individuals are given plenty of time to approach the patrolling officer after the activity caused by the arrival of the Patrol and the census check has simmered down.

It would seem from a perusal of the diary that the thirty eight villages visited were covered in rather too short a space of time, sixteen days, although in this instance there may have been good reason for so doing.

I am glad to see that an Agricultural Officer is to visit this and other areas in New Britain to advise the people on cocoa. He should be kept up to this programme.

Indications in recent Reports of the trend toward increasing population in Talasea and Gasmata sub-District sub-divisions is also most welcome.

note
Imorea
28/7/54

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director, DDS&MA.

ion Register

Area Patrolled NENGEN SUB-DIVISION

NS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK					STUDENTS					Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			
	Inside District		Outside District			Govt.		Mission			10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		
	Out	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F	I + F	
7				1				1		1	8	8	11		18	3	4	8	14	19	47	906	
2	1			3						3	16	2	10	1	11	4	10	9	24	21	68	143	
	2			1				1		3	18	2	27	3	27	4	8	6	25	33	76	12	
2	3			1				2		1	6	3	9		12	4	5	7	12	17	47	83	
1	5			2						3	13	4	26	1	26	3	10	12	19	31	79	244	
				1				3		4	12	3	13	1	13	4	11	10	19	20	64		
				3							8	2	10	1	10	3	3	7	13	15	41		
1				3						9	34	7	23		23	4	16	14	41	34	108		
	1									2	21	6	15	1	15	4	8	14	32	24	79		
1				4		1					22	2	14		14	3	3	5	30	18	61		
				3						5	14	4	16	1	16	4	11	10	22	22	68		
				2							8	1	6	1	6	4	1	6	13	10	32		
	1			2		1				27	29	14	41	2	41	5	22	29	40	52	147		
	1			2		1				5	10	3	11		11	4	12	8	19	21	64		
1				4		1				9	16	8	27		27	4	16	16	23	36	96		
1	1									4	25	3	35	2	35	4	11	7	31	47	97		
						1				3	20	2	20	3	20	4	8	8	32	33	82		
1				4		12				13	24	5	36	6	28	5	24	11	35	44	130		
	4			2		3				2	7	2	10	1	10	3	7	7	14	20	57		
	1			2		1				1	8		10	1	10	3	4	4	13	18	43		
2	3					1				8	14	1	14	1	14	3	17	8	22	26	77		
	3			9					1	7	24	1	40	1	40	3	18	8	39	52	130		
	8	1								3	8		11	1	11	3	7	3	16	22	57		
	2			2						2	16	1	18	1	18	3	8	4	28	28	72		
	6			3		1				1	12	3	13	1	18	3	5	10	21	29	75		
	3									2	34	3	31		31	4	10	10	47	46	116		
	2			1						3	22	5	28	1	28	3	8	13	33	41	98		
										3	11	1	9	2	9	3	7	4	18	16	45		
3				6						4	39	5	41	3	41	4	12	13	46	54	131		
				4	2					6	15	2	15	1	15	4	13	8	24	26	77		
3				7						3	28	1	28	2	28	4	12	8	41	44	112		
4				4						4	27	1	29	1	29	4	13	8	39	43	107		
1				2						10	14	8	14	1	14	4	17	15	26	23	83		
1				5			2			21	28	11	31	1	31	4	34	21	40	45	147		
				4						2	15	5	27	1	27	4	7	14	29	39	93		
230	47	1	87	2	23	9	7	1		174	626	129	724	43	727		382	346	728	1069	2206		

ation Register

Area Patrolled MENGEN SUB. DIVISION

Amount
Returned
to Store

CTIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		Out		AT WORK		STUDENT		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females			Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M			F	M	F
22	30	47	1	87	2	23		9	1	174	626	129	724	43	752		382	345	944	1069	2906
6	6	3		1						2	39	4	57	1	54	4	12	18	50	69	143
2		3		4		5		1		5	27	6	24	2	24	4	12	14	36	37	112
1				4				1		2	9	1	24	2	24	3	8	8	27	35	83
62	36	53	1	96	2	28		11	1	183	701	140	826	48	829	#	414	385	1053	1200	3244