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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Kandrian

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1958 - 1959

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1958/59

KANDRIAN

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Fatrolled.</u>
1-58/59	D.B.Moorhouse	Awul area of Coastal Melkoi Division
2-58/59	D.B.Moorhouse	Miu, Mang, and Mimul - inland Gimi and Passismanua
4-58/59	M.J.Cockburn	Timoip group then to Kandrian
5-58/59	D.B.Moorhouse	Whiteman Ranges
6-58/59	R.J.Andrews	Gimi and Rauto Cens Divs
7-58/59	R.J.Andrews	Passismanua Census Div



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NEW BRITAIN..... Report No.....KAN 1 - 58/59.....

Patrol Conducted by.....D.B. MOORHOUSE..... Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....AWUL AREA of the COASTAL MELKOI DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil.....

Natives.....3 members R.P.&N.G.C.....

Duration—From.....29/7/1958.....to.....1/8/1958.....

Number of Days.....14.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../3/1958.....

Medical /10/1957.....

Map Reference.....Central New Britain; Army Strat. Series; 1" = 4 miles.....

Objects of Patrol.....(1) Economic Survey of Awul Area (2) Investigate Potential for Co-operative (3) Census Mansong Division (4) General Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

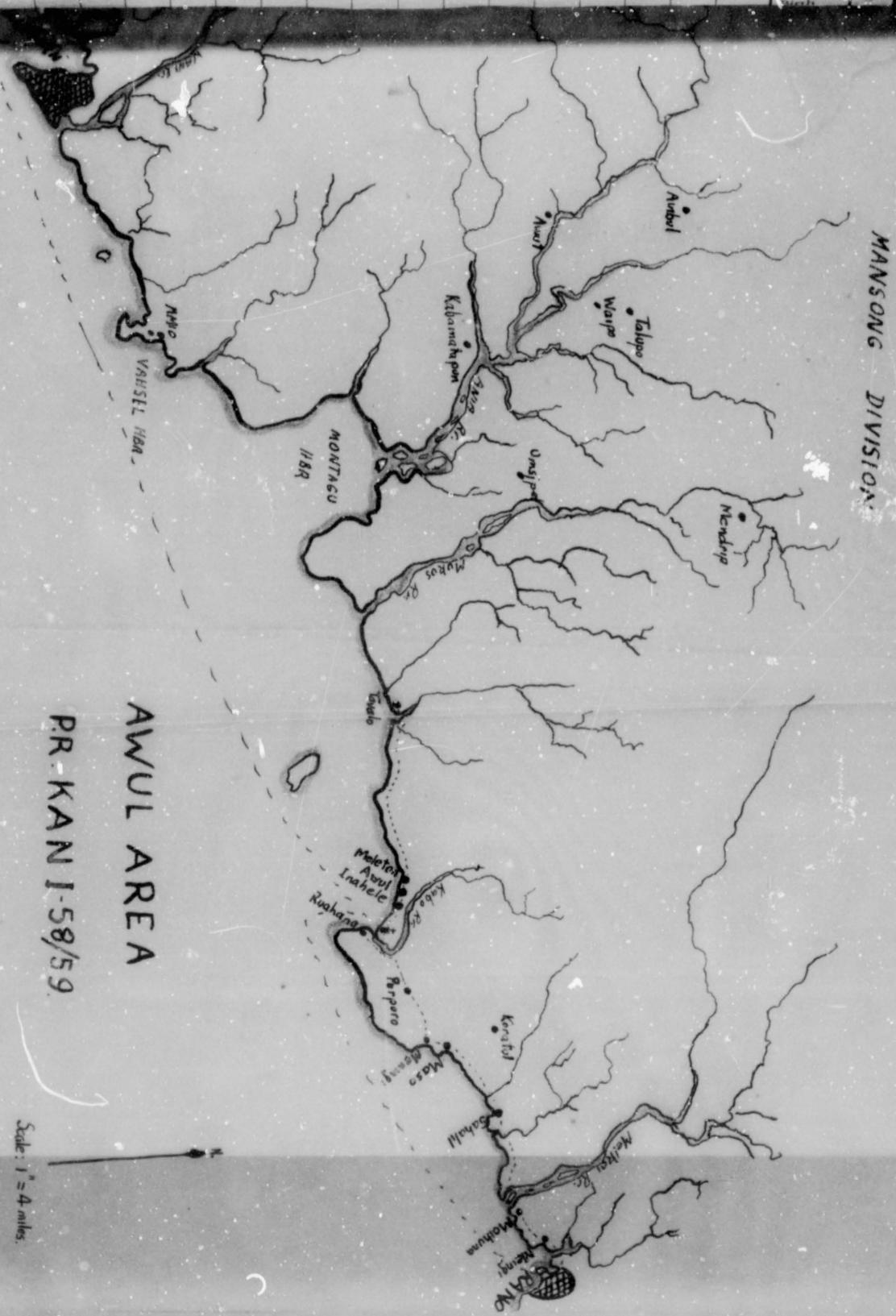
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

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

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

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.....
.....

in Child



MANSONG DIVISION

AWUL AREA

PR-KAN I-58/59

Scale: 1" = 4 miles



30/1/3
District Office,
Rabaul.
16th September, 1958

Assistant District Officer,
KANDRIAN.

Special Patrol - KAN.I - 58/59

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned
Patrol Report, together with your covering comments.

It is indeed unfortunate that the patrol met
with so much wet weather, but I know the matter of the
introduction of co-operatives has been outstanding for
some time, and we at least have a firm answer in this
regard now.

Relevant extracts have been forwarded to Depart-
ments concerned.

(E. Flower)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Copy forwarded for your information, please.

30/1/3
16th Sept. 1958

(E. Flower)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District

P/R KAN 1 58/59

Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN.

20th August, 1958,

The District Officer,
RABAUL.

SPECIAL PATROL - AWUL AREA.

I am forwarding herewith Mr. Moorhouse's report of his somewhat abortive patrol of the Awul area. It was most unfortunate that the only really bad weather we have experienced this southeast season should occur during the patrol. It started raining the day the patrol left Kandrian and stopped the day the patrol returned and has not rained since. Nevertheless, despite the bad weather, the main object of the patrol was achieved.

On the report I offer the following comments:-

AID POSTS:

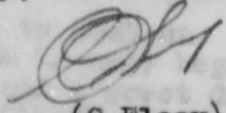
I arranged for some medical supplies to be sent from Kandrian to the aid post and contacted the Medical Assistant in charge, Mr. Trangrove, at POMIO. I was advised that he was unable to forward supplies as no requisition had been received from the aid-post orderly. I then contacted Dr. Hazler whom I understand instructed that supplies be sent immediately. While the attitude of the Medical Assistant is probably strictly correct it is rather foolish in that the people of the area are being denied vital medicines and, further, his attitude has given a caviling critic of the Administration, Mr. H Bode of Jacquinot Bay, legitimate grounds for complaint. Mr. Bode was at Awul and was fully aware of the position of the supplies at the aid-post.

CO-OPERATIVES:

The attitude of the people is somewhat disappointing particularly in view of the fact that they asked me last year for economic assistance to enable them to pay their taxes. It is obvious that the key to the situation is Paramount HEISTEI. When the PAM is returned to me from Rabaul I shall visit him myself and take him on a visit to Kandrian and to co-operative centres in this sub-district. It is indeed a pity to see a potential of over six tons of copra going to waste.

The action of the Mission as described in the report occurred before my posting to the Gasmata Sub-district and would not have been allowed. To say the least, it was most illegal.

It is most pleasing and interesting to read of the extent of coconut plantings over the last few years and this clearly indicates that, basically, the attitude of the people is sound.



(C. Fleay)
Assistant District Officer

I think you should consider this patrol an excellent opportunity of getting on with your studies and you may take any books you like to the station library. P/R KAN 1-58/59

You may choose your own area for the patrol.

Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN.

29th July, 1958.

Mr. D. B. Moorhouse,
Patrol Officer,
KANDRIAN.

Dear Sir,

SPECIAL PATROL COASTAL REGION GASMATA-MELKOI

As discussed please prepare to depart on the MAIMUNA today to patrol the coastal region of the AWUL area.

Patrolling in the South East season, on this coast, has, for years, been discontinued because of adverse weather conditions. This patrol is an attempt to see what can be achieved. Because of weather conditions, however, I leave a great deal to your initiative. You may decide yourself the area to be covered by the patrol and your movements but it is requested please you pay attention to the following matters:-

- (i) I require an economic survey to be made of the Awul area where the people have asked me to establish a co-operative society. No steps are to be taken in the formation of the society but, if the people are enthusiastic, two of their number may be selected for training at Kandrian. The eventual establishment of the society, the people may be told, will be dependant upon your findings, a visit from the Co-operative Officers and approval from RaLaul.
- (ii) Investigate any particular problems confronting the establishment of a society.
- (iii) Spend some time at Amio where an unsettled native situation has been apparent.
- (iv) Examine Commonwealth Bank Pass Books and encourage holders of non-operative books to either submit their books for insertion of interest or close them.
- (v) Examine the 'Matters for Attention Patrol' file and take action on any matters therein.
- (vi) If weather permits conduct a census in the small MANSONG Census Division and introduce Taxation Census Sheets.

Please do not feel yourself bound to push on from place to place. Native Administration is only beginning with the so called routine census patrol and a great deal can be achieved by remaining in the one village. I do not mind if you remain in the one place for more than a week. In any case you are to take no risks by crossing flooded rivers and endeavouring to travel by canoe in rough seas.

I think you should consider this patrol an excellent opportunity of getting on with your ASOPA studies and you may take any books you like from the station library.

You may choose your three police to accompany the patrol.

It is requested please you arrange with the Captain of the Haimuna to pick you up in six weeks time.

I wish you a successful patrol.

AWUL AREA of the COASTAL MELKOI DIVISION.

Yours faithfully,

Patrol Conducted By :- D.B. Moorhouse, Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied By :- L/Cpl MANDING *MS* 167

Const. MUBA No. 50078

(C. Fleay)

Const. Assistant District Officer

Subjects of Patrol :- Economic Survey of Awul area

- Investigate Potential for a Co-operative Society.

Copy to:

District Officer, Mansang Division

RABAUL.

General Administration

Duration :- 29/7/58 to 11/8/58

14 days

Previous Patrols :- Native Affairs - March 1958

Medical - October 1957.

For Reference :- Central New Britain; Army Strat. Series;

Scale 1:100,000 miles = 1 inch

0000000000000000

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Kandrian,
Gasmata Sub-District,
New Britain District

Tuesday 17th July 1958:

"Waimuna" - anchored at Melongi overnight. 18th August 1958.

Wednesday 18th:

Proceeded to Hama and disembarked 1810 - delayed waiting for carriers. Proceeded 1810 but halted by flooded stream near Melongi.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAN 1 - 58/59.

Thursday 19th:

preliminary AWUL AREA of the COASTAL MELKOI DIVISION. on-operative. Counted coconut palms of this grove. Expected will be

Patrol Conducted By :- D.B. Moorhouse, Patrol Officer. 0900. Took palm count and talked with people. Departed 1200 for

Patrol Accompanied By :- L/Cpl MANDINA No. 3567 and pitched camp. Const. MUBA No. 5007B

Saturday 2nd August: Const. MAWEJ 1 No. 9611 Spent day at Waimuna. Held meetings for Melongi and Waimuna people.

Objects of Patrol :- Economic Survey of Awul area and note crossing. - Investigate Potential for a Co-operative Society.

Monday 4th: - Census Mansong Division and held meetings. - General Administration combined meetings all nearby villages.

Duration :- 29/7/58 to 1/8/58 14 days

Previous Patrols :- Native Affairs - March 1958 Medical - October 1957.

Map Reference :- Central New Britain; Army Strat. Series; 4 miles = 1 inch

Friday 21st: Returned to Melongi arrived 1810. Took palm count. 000000000000000000

Saturday 22nd: at Melongi - Violent storm nearly all day.

Sunday 23rd: Departed per N.F. "Waimuna" 1500. Anchored at Follomona

Monday 24th: Returned to Kandrian.

000000000000000000

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT KAN 1 - 58/59.

D I A R Y

Tuesday 29th July 1958:

Departed Kandrian 1240 hours per M.V.
"Maimuna" - anchored at Ablingi overnight.

Wednesday 30th:

Proceeded to Rano and disembarked 1730 - delayed waiting for carriers. Proceeded 1810 but halted by flooded stream near Meingi village, camped under canvas 2040.

Thursday 31st:

Rafted across stream and arrived Meingi 0930. Held preliminary talks with officials and villagers re formation of a co-operative. Counted coconut palms of this group. Inspected village.

Friday 1st August:

Departed Meingi and proceeded to Maihuna arrived 0900. Took palm count and talked with people. Departed 1200 for Sahalil but found Melkoi River in flood. Made test crossing but decided too dangerous for carriers and cargo. Returned to Maihuna and pitched camp.

Saturday 2nd August:

Visited Melkoi River but no change overnight. Spent day at Maihuna. Held meeting for Meingi and Maihuna people.

Sunday 3rd:

Visited Melkoi River - fallen slightly, 1500 re-visited and made crossing. Proceeded to Maso passing through Sahalil - arrived 1730, made camp.

Monday 4th:

A.m. visited Sahalil and Koratul villages - counted palm and held meetings. Returned to Maso and held combined meeting for all nearby villages.

Tuesday 5th:

Palm count at Maso. Departed 1000 to Menini thence to Purpuro and on to Awul group. Visited R.C. Mission. Evening had 3 hour talks with people.

Wednesday 6th:

Supervised working bee at Aid Post. Later visited Ruahana, Inahele, Awul, Meleton. Lined each place. Held Court for Native Affairs.

Thursday 7th:

Departed Meleton 0800 to Tavallo arrived 1045. Found Mukus River in full flood. Counted palms and held meeting. Camped.

Friday 8th:

Returned to Meleton arrived 1030. Took palm count.

Saturday 9th:

At Meleton - Violent storm nearly all day.

Sunday 10th:

Departed per M.V. "Maimuna" 1500. Anchored at Fulleborn.

Monday 11th:

Returned to Kandrian.

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INTRODUCTION. This was the second patrol in six months to visit the Coastal Melkoi Division. The particular area visited in the region of Awul is comprised of a group of twelve villages with a total population of 1228. The inhabitants are of bush origin, are well settled, and have been under full administrative control for many years.

Objects of the patrol were as follows :-

- (1) to conduct an economic survey of the area and investigate the likelihood of establishing a co-operative society,
- (2) census of the Mansong Division,
- (3) general administration.

Unfortunately the patrol encountered the worst of the south-east season with continuous rain, rough seas, and high winds. The sun was not seen at all and there was perhaps only a total of ten hours fine weather during the whole period. Flooded rivers caused considerable delay. Watercourses and low-lying areas that are dry for nine months of the year rise overnight. In the short walk from Sahalil to Maso fourteen such streams had to be waded across. Not one walk was made without every member of the patrol being soaked with rain.

It had been planned to visit the small inland area of Mansong but at the present time seven of the eight villages of this division are completely isolated by flooded rivers. The Ania and Mukus Rivers to the east and their tributaries to the north; the Wani River to the west; and the Amio River to the south cut off lines of communications to this group.

At nearby Fulleborn Plantation a total of 3364 points of rain had fallen in the first ten days of August, nine inches in one day being recorded. Three bridges in the area have so far been destroyed by floodwaters.

The patrol was well received at all villages and no incidents occurred.

D.N.E. Nil

WAR GRATUITIES. One remaining recipient in this area not located.

N.M.T.A/c. Nil outstanding in this area.

BANKING. Enquiries were made at all villages in an endeavour to take action with non-operative savings accounts. There was only one depositor in the area however. The lack of savings accounts is attributed to the fact that very little war damage compensation was paid in the area, subsequently no new accounts were opened.

PLANTATIONS. There are no plantations in the area patrolled.

Awul Rano Plantation is located at the eastern end of the region and Fulleborn Plantation some twenty miles to the west. Both these properties were reported upon in PR KAN 7-57/58.

MISSIONS. There is only one Mission in the area, the Roman Catholic Mission at Awul which is under the direction of the Reverend Father Dieckmann. All inhabitants of the twelve villages visited adhere to the Roman Catholic faith and seven of them have church catechists. The Mission is one of long standing and has considerable influence in the area. The secular activities it carries out, under appropriate headings further on in this report.

HEALTH. The general standard of health in the Awulá area is quite good. Having a better balanced diet than their bush cousins, these coastal people are sturdier and less prone to fall sick.

The one Aid Post in the area is situated on the Mission station at Awul, and the Orderly in charge receives much guidance and help from Fr. Diekmann. The Aid Post is comprised of three houses, male ward, female ward, and outpatients ward cum store. All buildings are solidly constructed of limbom palm walls with sacsac roofs. Whilst at Awul a working bee was held during which the walls of all buildings were painted with lime, paths laid with gravel, and shrubs planted. Village officials in the area were urged to take a keen interest in the Aid Post and see that fresh sand is strewn weekly and that bed boards are washed at frequent intervals.

Unfortunately supplies to this Aid Post are rather infrequent and at times insufficient. It is a long journey to Pomio for the Orderly and one which is impossible during the months of the south-east season. Consequently supplies run short and are not replenished for long periods. Additional supplies were sent from Kandrian upon the return of the patrol.

One native was sent to Kandrian hospital for advanced treatment for suspected tuberculosis and pneumonia.

There is an approximate incidence of ten percentum of tinea imbricata amongst the people of this group.

There are ten medical tul-tuls in the area who appear to be doing a satisfactory job of work.

AGRICULTURE. Native gardens are fully producing at the present time but little replanting is being carried out. It is the practice of these people to plan gardening cycles so that the major gardens which are conducted on a family basis, mature during the worst of the south-east season. The days food is harvested by the womenfolk very early in the morning and no major gardening efforts are carried on at all during the day. Small individual gardens are sometimes planted at the edges of the village during this time and usually contain sweet potato and/or bananas.

As previously mentioned taro is the basic food of these people and large areas are under cultivation. This native group seldom suffers from a major famine although there is an annual temporary food shortage about January-February. Subsidiary crops consist of yams, cassava, and various greens.

LIVESTOCK. Pigs, fowls and dogs are the only livestock in the area. Wild pigs are plentiful and cause considerable damage to gardens. Several diseased dogs were destroyed.

VILLAGES. Village standards were exceptionally good. The houses of this area are of a standard design with two rooms, verandah, and separate cook house, and are solidly constructed off hewn plank or limbom palm with sacsac roofing.

The best village conditions were seen at Maso, the seat of the Melkoi Paramount Luluai Heiotei. There is little doubt that Heiotei has been a guiding force in improving living standards in the area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Little comment is necessary. Most officials are of long experience and control village affairs well. Paramount Luluai Heiotei is an extremely strong and capable leader and other officials carry out his orders

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. (Cont.)

without question.

Luluai Liuhakamani of Meleton village died recently. No provisional appointment was made however because of the absence of certain men at work.

REST HOUSES. Mostly adequate and of good design. A request for a rest house was made at Maihuna village.

ROADS & BRIDGES. There are no roads in the Awul area. Inter village tracks are wide and well cut but have no drainage. As a result ~~next~~ all roads are either swamps or running watercourses. At Maso and Purpuro a short series of herringbone-type ditches were dug and at all villages the people were encouraged to dig these along the main travel routes.

The suspension bridge over the Kabu River above Awul was washed away and the patrol had to detour to the river mouth before a crossing could be effected. An attempt to ~~saavage~~ salvage and rebuild the bridge was unsuccessful.

CEMETERIES. These are generally situated a short distance from the village and are planted with shrubs. All were well kept.

CO-OPERATIVES. The main object of the patrol was to conduct an economic survey of the Awul area with a view to establishing a native co-operative society sometime in the future. The procedure followed was to have short discussions with village officials in the first instance, followed by a meeting of all village men, and later further discussions at central points for all village officials and influential men of surrounding villages. Twelve villages were visited and mature and immature coconuts were counted at each place to gauge the potential copra output of the area. At the preliminary meetings the basic ideas and principles of co-operation were explained to the people without going into confusing detail. Later meetings were held to obtain the full views of the people after they had had some time to discuss the matter at the village level.

The results of the above survey indicate that the time is not yet ripe for the introduction of a society, whether producer or consumer, in this area. One of the basic principles of co-operation, spontaneity, is not at all evident. Whilst certain individuals state that they would like to have their own business, the majority of the people have no real desire to form and run their own society. Although there was a general desire for economic improvement amongst the people, there was a noticeable wariness to engage upon any new venture.

In particular the Paramount Luluai Heitei was against the establishment of a society. It is perhaps a good thing that he expressed his opposition early in the peace as he is a very powerful man in the area and holds great sway. Initially, some officials appeared to be in favour of a society but after hearing Heitei's arguments however it is rather obvious that these officials had no real conception of a society or a desire for one but were merely trying to please the patrolling officer by agreeing to anything he proposed. It was naturally, pointed out many times that the people themselves would have to do the work and that the success of any venture would depend on them.

From the economic survey it would be reasonable to assume that a society could be organised in the area and could operate along economic lines. The inhabitants of the twelve villages in the area own a total of 6,731 coconut palms that are bearing and there is an additional 3945 immature palms which should begin to

CO-OPERATIVES.

bear in from two to four years time. Allowing about one third of these to be used for food there is a production capacity of approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons per month at the moment with about a 45% increase in a few years. In addition new palms are continually being planted. The biggest groves are at Maso village where a total of 2687 mature and 1430 immature palms were counted.

At the present time only about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ton a month of copra is being produced in the whole area. Most of this is sold to the Catholic Mission for £2 a bag but small quantities are sold to Rano Plantation for 30/- a bag. In other words only about 25% of the copra capacity is being exploited. Many months elapse without any production at all being carried out.

There are four copra dryers at the moment in this area. At Meingi there is a rather dilapidated smoke dryer; at Maso a good hot air dryer that was put up with drums and materials supplied by the Agricultural Department; at Awul there is a good hot air dryer constructed by the Mission but used by the villagers; and at Meleton a fairly substantial smoke dryer.

There is a regular shipping service which calls at Awul and which would provide the outlet for copra in the event of a society being established some time in the future.

Once it became apparent that the people were really not interested in forming a society, efforts were made to discover the underlying causes and several interesting points came to light. The writer believes there is a definite economic frustration in the Awul area caused in some degree by the following:

- a) the failure of the Mission run Co-operative. About eighteen months ago the former R.C. priest at Awul formed a society, both producer and consumer, and about 120 shareholders subscribed from two to five pounds each as share capital. Goods were purchased from Rabaul and a store set up at the priest's residence. On the producer side some copra was bought for cash but a lot was exchanged for galvanised iron - one bag of copra for one sheet of iron. At the same time the people were being urged by the priest to build permanent churches in the villages and most of the iron gained went to the building of churches. After about two or three months operation the people became dissatisfied with these arrangements and under the leadership of Heiotei demanded that their money be refunded. This was done so and the scheme collapsed.
- b) the failure of many societies in the Gazelle Peninsula. Reports have filtered through to these people about the failure of some Tolai societies and they are naturally dubious about starting there own. Apparently Heiotei was warned against co-operatives by various Tolais in no mean fashion when he went to Rabaul two years ago.
- c) some eight years ago a planter on the south coast made arrangements to trade with the people of the Maso area, to buy their copra and to set up a store. The planter soon after shifted to a new property further down the coast and subsequently did no trading at all. In the minds of the people this was another economic set-back.
- d) the opposition of Paramount Luluai Heiotei. The undoubted leader of the Melkoi people, Heiotei is somewhat of a reactionary, and views with mistrust any new venture that might undermine his (at the moment) rather autocratic powers.
- e) the non-participation of the Amio people in the Sare Society. When this society was formed four years ago with its headquarters at Gasmata, 35 people of the Amio Group to the west of Awul

CO-OPERATIVES.

subscribed £117-0-0 in £2 and £5 shares. They have never participated in the co-operative however, due mainly to the long distances involved travelling to sell their copra. The Awul people are closely affiliated with this group and realise that they have never benefited from co-operation.

The Awul people though are not irrevocably pledged against the formation of co-operative institutions. Throughout the series of discussions the native leaders emphasised that they might be interested in such a step in a few years time. They stated that they wanted to see the other societies in the sub-district (at Mungen, Gasmata, Passismanua, and Arawe) firmly established before they take any steps. Heiotei has agreed to visit Kandrian and be shown how the Passismanua Native Society operates by the office-holders themselves.

In the event of a society being established in this area there should be no lack of funds. From three to four hundred men in the area are well able to afford £5 shares.

Appendix "B" to this report is a list of village coconuts, mature and immature.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The situation in the Awul area is normal. The patrol was very favourably received and I believe that these people welcome visits from Administration Officers. They have virtually no contact ~~with~~ with the outside world except per media of the Catholic Mission. The people are well settled in established villages and are quite happy with their lot. They are perhaps not as progressive as other natives groups of this sub-district and are prone to believe and distort current rumours.

Paramount Luluai Heiotei is very pro-government as long as it does not interfere with his power. Apparently he visited Kandrian station in 1950 and was only allowed to stay for three days. He is obviously still slighted but has been persuaded to visit Kandrian again in the near future.

One case under Regulation 67A(c) of the Native Administration Regulations and a parent sentenced to a gaol term for failing to obtain medical treatment for his child.

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D. Moorhouse
.....
D.B. Moorhouse.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

PATROL REPORT NO. KAN 1 - 58/59.

EDUCATION.

The only schools in the area patrolled are those conducted by the Awul Catholic Mission. These are located at Meingi, Maso, and Awul.

The village schools at Meingi and Maso villages are also the village churches. The buildings are substantial. Both schools have blackboards and are well supplied with text books. There are no desks however. Grades are Preparatory 1 and 2, and Standard 1.

The Mission station school at Awul teaches to Grade 4 and is under the charge of the Rev. Fr. Diekmann. The two native material school buildings are very dilapidated and study conditions poor at the moment. Work has commenced upon two new buildings each 50' x 20' of permanent materials and when complete the new school will be a valuable asset to the area.

MEINGI	762	391	1153
MASO	82	105	187
REHARASA	417	218	635
IRANUNIA	510	724	1234
AWUL	483	207	690
MALINDO	326	128	454
TAVALO	112	63	175
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TOTAL	2632	1495	4127

D.B. Moorhouse

 D.B. Moorhouse
 Patrol Officer.

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PATROL REPORT NO. KAN 1 - 59/59.

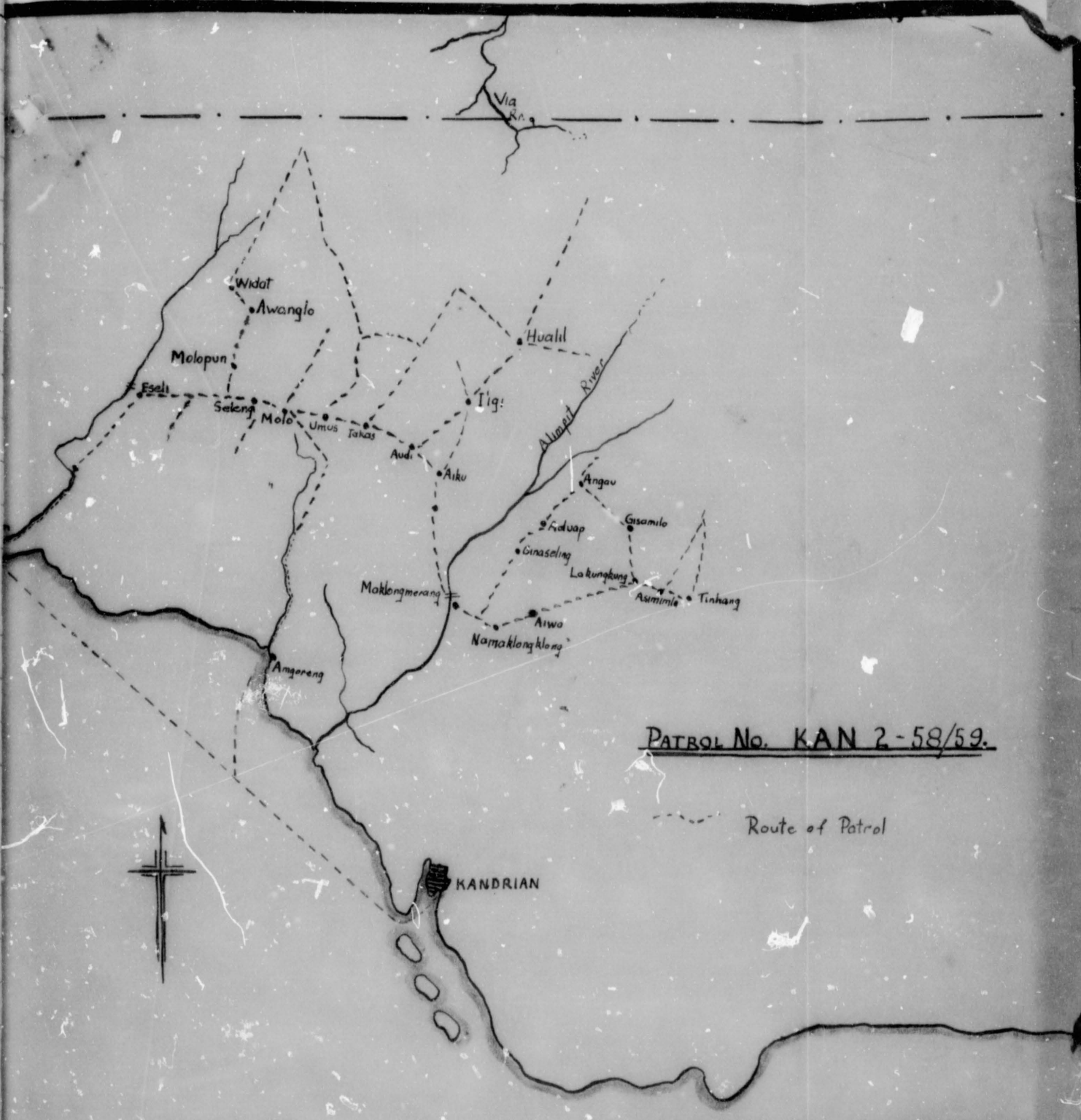
Appendix "B".

COCONUT PLANTINGS - AWUL AREA.

Village	Mature Palms	Immature Palms	Total
MEINGI	607	227	834
MAIHUNA	203	60	263
SAHALIL	371	299	670
MASO	2687	1430	4117
KORATUL	14	403	417
MENINGI	762	391	1153
PURPURO	32	105	137
RUAHANA	617	218	835
INAHELE	510	524	1034
AWUL	483	297	780
MELETON	326	128	454
TAVALO	119	63	182
TOTAL	6631	4145	10876

D. B. Moorhouse
D.B. Moorhouse.
Patrol Officer.

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PATROL No. KAN 2-58/59.

Route of Patrol

KANDRIAN

D. B. Moorhouse. 70

30-13-86

1st December, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Patrol Report No.2. Kandrian-1958/59.

Receipt of the abovementioned
Patrol Report together with covering memoranda
is acknowledged with thanks.

The modus operandi adopted app-
ears to have been highly successful.

Mr. Moorhouse has obviously
taken great pains in acquiring information re-
corded in the report, and I am most gratified to
see that the "Sing Sing" at Hualil was such a
success.

It is noted that the period of
hunger caused from the effect of drought has been
overcome.

The notes on health indicate a
satisfactory and improving attitude of the people
towards Government services.

I feel sure our efforts earlier
in the year in providing assistance to these people
during the time of drought has assisted to create
a friendly relationship between the Administration
and the people.

A good record of a patrol obviously
well performed.

A.A.R.
12
(A.A.Roberts.)
Director.

30/1/3 ✓

30/1/3.

District Office,
Rabaul.

24th November, 1958.

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

SPECIAL PATROL NO. KAN. 2 of 58/59.

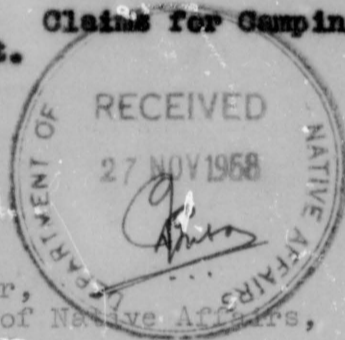
Receipt is acknowledged of the report of the above-mentioned patrol carried out by Mr. Patrol Officer Moorehouse. You seem to have adequately covered most aspects in your covering memorandum.

I agree with the method adopted in contacting these people, and with the organising of the Sing Sing.

The appointment of Tultul MAUMAN of ASLINGPUN recommended at page 5 of the report is confirmed.

Mr. Moorehouse's mention of the myths under heading Anthropology is interesting.

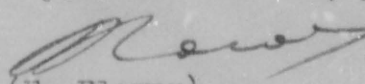
Claims for Camping Allowances have been passed for payment.



(E. Flower)
a/District Officer.
New Britain District.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Copy forwarded for your information, please.


(E. Flower)
a/District Officer.
New Britain District.

P/R KAN 2 58/59:
843

Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN.

16th September, 1958,

Mr. Patrol Officer Moorhouse D B,
KANDRIAN.

SPECIAL PATROL MIU AND MIMUL AREA

Dear Sir,

As discussed verbally, please be prepared to leave Kandrian on the morning of the 18th September, on the vessel St. Michael. You will be transported to LIMETE on the ANU River.

The purpose of the patrol is to endeavour to contact and settle the many nomads living in the MIU and MIMUL areas inland from Kandrian station.

I leave your tactics to your initiative but under no circumstances are you to adopt any aggressive measures. You should take precautions against attack as the people are virtually uncontrolled, however, I do not expect any such attack to occur. If attack threatens you must withdraw to Hualil or nearby and contact me and I shall join the patrol.

I wish you to arrange a 'sing-sing' to be held late in the first week of October when it is expected myself and the Rev. Father Hoffmann will join you for a day or two. I am of the opinion that such a 'sing-sing' will attract the nomads to your camp. I will advise you of my date of arrival.

The patrol will occupy some four weeks and you may select five police to accompany you.

I wish you a successful patrol.

Yours faithfully,



(C. Fleay)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INTRODUCTION. This was a special patrol to the north-north-westerly direction from the Gasmata Sub-District, New Britain District. The area is bounded to the north by the rugged limestone barrier of the White Mountains.

Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN,
Gasmata Sub-District,
New Britain District.

15th October 1958.

The established villages of the Gimi and Fassismanua Divisions are situated in undulating country which rises to the broken limestone terrain further inland. The area is vegetated by typical rain forest. The altitude does not exceed 2000 feet.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAN 2 - 58/59.

MIU, MANG, and MIMUL AREAS - INLAND GIMI & FASSISMANUA.

Patrol Conducted By :- D.B. Moorhouse, Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied By :- Mr. C. Fleay A.D.O.

L/Cpl MANDINA No. 3567

Const. MUBA No. 5007B

Const. LELESI No. 7366

Const. TOGE No. 8601

Const. TEI No. 8315

W.M.O. IALO

Objects of Patrol :- Location and Contact of Nomadic groups
- General Administration.

Duration :- 18/9/58 to 11/10/58

24 days

Previous Patrols :- Natives Affairs - April 1958

Medical - April 1958

Map Reference :- Central New Britain ; Army Strat. Series;

4 miles = 1 inch.

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INTRODUCTION. This was a special patrol to the inland regions of the Passismanua and Gimi Divisions located in a north-north-westerly direction from Kandrian station. The area patrolled is classified into three distinct tribal areas by the native inhabitants, those of the MANG, MIU, and MIMUL. The area known as the MIU extends west from the headwaters of the Alimpit River to the MANG region at the headwaters of the ANU River. The MIMUL to the east of the Alimpit River. The whole area is indefinitely bounded to the north by the rugged limestone barrier of the Whiteman Ranges.

The established villages of the Gimi and Passismanua Divisions are situated in undulating country which rises to the broken limestone terrain further inland. The area is vegetated by typical rain forest. Although the altitude does not exceed 2000 feet this country was once described by Mr. I.F. Champion as some of the roughest he had seen.

The inhabitants of the inland regions, or "wildmen" as they are known to their more settled cousins are not physically akin to them. Almost without exception they are very tall men, six feet in height being common and this officer (who is 6'2") was often dwarfed by them. They have powerful chests and legs and arms are almost abnormally long. Physiologically they are perfectly adapted to the country in which they live. Being to a certain extent nomadic they are able to travel long distances on foot in the course of a day.

The principal object of the patrol was to endeavour to locate and contact these people and some measure of success was met with. Favourable relationships were established with 168 persons who no doubt knew of but had not previously come into contact with the Administration.

Although it rained every day except one during the patrol the weather did not unduly hamper progress although walking conditions were somewhat uncomfortable.

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DIARY.

Tuesday 18th Sept. 1958.

Departed Kandrian aboard launch "St. Michael" down coast and up ANU River to LIMETE village. Inspected village - checked census - made arrangements for carriers. Camped under canvas - torrential rain p.m.

Friday 19th Sept.

Departed Limete and proceeded to ESELI - checked census, inspected village and nearby Aid Post. Thence on to SELENG and MOLO villages - inspections both places. Camped.

Saturday 20th Sept.

Departed Molo 0615 through bush in WNW direction to garden hamlet - contacted group of 9 at 0810. Continued on until 1230 to another garden but people fled. Returned Molo.

Sunday 21st Sept.

Observed at Molo. Camp visited by group met yesterday bringing 2 more men.

Monday 22nd Sept.

Proceeded to UMUS - checked census. Thence to

DIARY (Cont.)

Monday 22nd Sept.

IAKAS and AUDI villages. To bush behind AUDI located 1 family group and names entered in village book.

Tuesday 23rd Sept.

Proceeded to I'igi - checked census. Through bush in heavy rain to hamlet - contacted 10 persons. Proceeded to HUALIL where camp set up.

Wednesday 24th Sept.

Spent day following various tracks around Hualil -, 2 families met - returned Hualil 1600.

Thursday 25th Sept.

Proceeded to area known as LANGHARUM $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Hualil. Met powerful leader LANGMILLI. As Alimpit River flooded decided to return to Hualil, Langmili accompanying.

Friday 26th Sept.

Departed Hualil 0730 through bush in NW direction - rough track and swampy. Came across three deserted hamlets and contacted three families.

Saturday 27th Sept.

Broke camp 0800 and continued on track into MANG area. Patrol led to home of leader LENGIO where good relations established with his followers. Guided by Longio patrol proceeded and camped 1545.

Sunday 28th Sept.

Broke camp 0730 and proceeded to disbanded village of WIDAT thence 15 mins. on to AWANGLO.

Monday 29th Sept.

Proceeded from Awanglo to ASLINGPUN passing through villages of MOLOPUN, Seleng, Molo, Umus, Iakas, Audi, and AIKU. 13 more persons contacted.

Tuesday 30th Sept.

From Aslingpun to ANGAU passing through villages of MAKLONGMERANG, and ADUAP. Inspections at each place.

Wednesday 1st October.

Departed Angau to bush - met one family - thence to GISAMILO, LAKUNGKUNG and TINHANG where camp made.

Thursday 2nd October.

Proceeded NW from Tinhang to bush hamlet then cut back through bush to new village of SIMIMLA - initial census. Followed short gut bush pad to AIWO, NAMA KLONGLONG, and Maklongmerang. camped 1730.

Friday 3rd. October.

Remained Maklongmerang. Laid out 5 new houses and supervised urgent repairs to cane suspension bridge.

Saturday 4th October.

Departed Maklongmerang 0605 and walked hurriedly to IAKAS to surprise nomadic group of 19 on trading visit. This group returned with patrol to Audi for night.

Sunday 5th October.

Observed at Audi.

Monday 6th October.

From Audi to I'igi thence Hualil where camp set up - contacted 1 family.

Tuesday 7th October.

a.m. at Hualil hearing complaints. p.m. to I'igi and on to Audi - met Mr. Fleay A.D.O. - returned to Hualil for night.

DIARY (Cont.)

Wednesday 8th October.

At. Hualil, joined by Mr. Fleay and Rev. Fr. Hoffman. Stayed up all night at singsing - many of contacted people appeared including leader SAGEGIT and 13 followers for first time.

Thursday 9th October.

Self and Mr. Fleay at Hualil talking to people most of day.

Friday 10th October.

Proceeded from Hualil to Molo.

Saturday 11th October.

Departed Molo and followed track to Amgoreng River - rendezvoused with launch and returned to Kandrian noon.

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... Mr. S.M. Foley A.D.O. in January ... Mr. Robinson ... Mr. Foley stated as follows: ... the population ...

... a village ... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

NATIVE AFFAIRS. As previously stated the primary object of this patrol was to attempt to find and establish relations with the wandering inhabitants of the inland areas behind Kandrian. Attempts to contact and settle these people in the past have met with mixed success. Permanent villages such as Hualil and Aduap have been established but all too often the people revert to their bush existence after temporarily settling in the villages. Each patrol to the Passismanua and Gimi Divisions adds new names to the village registers but such persons are usually only relatives of people already living in stable communities.

The true inland dwellers however have steadfastly defied all attempts at making permanent contacts between themselves and the Administration. Living and roaming in the bush in family groups they are dominated by several powerful leaders namely IANGMILI, SAGEGIT, SILIPGIT, and MULIO of the Miu-Mimul area; and LENGIO of the Mang region. Of these Iangmili is acknowledged to be the most puissant. Most of these leaders have in the past come into contact with patrols but they have not brought family members or kinsmen with them and they have not taken patrols to their hamlets. Iangmili, Sagegit, and Silipgit are all former luluais who at one time were temporarily settled at Hualil and I'igi. All have relinquished this position and retreated to their extended families further inland. Indeed, Silipgit pulled down his house, hung his hat on a post in the centre of the village and retreated before the imminent arrival of a patrol.

Iangmili abetted Mr. S.M. Foley A.D.O. in January 1949 in apprehending the murderers of Mr. Robinson and visited Kandrian. In Patrol Report No. G5-50/51 Mr. Foley stated as follows: "Evidently in the discussions following his return to his people there were only two courses open to them - to remain where they were or settle closer in the main population and so come directly under Government influence, or to retreat further back into the limestone and hope they would be forgotten as they were previously. They elected to stay in the limestone country." Basically this has been the position ever since and although Iangmili, Sagegit, and Silipgit and some of their followers have been seen at odd times by and large all the inhabitants display great skill in avoiding patrols. Many times officers have come across hamlets where there is ample evidence that the inhabitants have just fled, all patrols are watched, reported upon and the people act accordingly. They are extremely timorous and have a very real dread that their names will be recorded or they will be appointed as village officials. It is possible for certain settled men to contact them but they are very apprehensive in doing this and do not like visiting the area as they are fearful of the Miu sorcerers.

As outlined in the introductory remarks a total of 168 men women and children were contacted by the patrol for the first time. In addition to this another 63 persons who have been sighted by previous patrols were also met. Broadly speaking these people will fall into three groups. Firstly those who expressed willingness to appear for census in the future and whose names were entered in the Village Books; secondly those people living in gardening areas relatively close to settled villages and who may line in the future if they are met and made subject to propaganda by future patrols; and thirdly the inland wanders who will undoubtedly remain "wild" for some time to come although they may make themselves apparent to patrols.

The first group consists of 29 men women and children whose names were recorded. These people live near the established villages and come into daily contact with the inhabitants. They are actually part and parcel of these communities but have just never appeared before for census. Many of them folk have been away to work and can speak pidgin. In time they will probably build houses in the villages and become an integral part of the community instead of a looker-on.

The second group consists of a number of family

NATIVE AFFAIRS.(Cont.)

groups who live some 1 to 3 hours walk north of the main track and ~~and~~ whose whereabouts is not specifically known but who practice a fairly sedentary form of tillage and do not continually move about. The patrol surprised many of these dwellers in their huts in the very early morning or during rain. Several times the men showed signs of fight, brandishing spears and axes and yelling insults, however once the peaceful nature of the intrusion was explained to them they generally became quite affable and led the patrol to other garden shelters. Several of them followed and stayed with the patrol for nearly a week and many of them came to the singsing. They offered to carry cargo for future patrols and to take their sick the the Aid Posts in the future. In ~~the~~ turn they were promised that they would not have their names recorded at this stage and not have to leave their area and settle in the villages. They were encouraged to meet future patrols and not to run away. Extremely cordial relations were established with this group who number 108, much of their initial timidity and wariness has been overcome and it is confidently expected that of their own accord they will gradually come to accept the Administration and settle themselves. These groups mainly inhabit the areas behind Iakas and in the Mang.

The final group of 131 persons contacted is that of the men, women, and children of the Miu-Mimul. They are perhaps not nomads in the true sense of the word as they do have permanent gardens. These however are situated far apart and the tending of these together with foraging from the forest gives rise to almost constant movement on the part of the populace. Even these people do not know the exact location of each others gardens so the people are virtually inaccessible to patrols. It was decided to use different tactics to try and contact these people. The patrol moved within a limited area around Hualil and messages were sent out hoping that some of the people would visit the patrol. Two Miu men eventually appeared and were given presents of tobacco, newspaper and salt as well as a little rice and meat which they tasted for the first time. These men remained with the patrol overnight and returned to the bush the next day. The following day they brought a group of 16 in comprising relatives, kinsfolk etc.

Great pains were taken to put these people at ease and friendly overtures were made and accepted. On the 25th Sept. IANGMILI was met in the bush to the north of Hualil. At first truculent he later became quite friendly and curious and accompanied the patrol back to camp. He was told that the Government did not intend to invade his tribal territory or to take away his power, that all that was wanted was for the Miu people to visit the patrol so that they could "see a white man", become friends, and therefore not be afraid of presenting themselves in the future, that the Government was not going to force everyone to come down to the road and live in villages. It was stressed that the patrol offered no harm to the people and did not intend disrupting their way of life but that it would be a good thing if the people came and visited the patrol and became acquainted with it. Iangmili left the following day and promised to return to Hualil for a singsing in a fortnights time. He was requested to contact and bring Sagegit and Silipgit with him if possible.

From then on people in the area appeared in dribs and drabs often bringing their families with them for medical treatment.

It had been decided to organise a singsing at Hualil in the hope that more people would be attracted and that relations made with groups already contacted would be strengthened. Mr. C. Fleay A.D.O. in company with the Rev. Fr. Hoffman met the writer at Hualil on the day of the singsing which was a great success, some 400 persons being present, many of whom had been only newly contacted. ~~with~~ Iangmili and Sagegit both appeared bringing 13 of their followers with them. Four pigs, rice, and meat were donated by the patrol and feasting and dancing lasted all night.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.(Cont.)

Mr. Fleay and the writer circulated amongst the dancers all night and long talks were had with Iangmili and Sagegit. Both reacted favourably to a suggestion that it would be a good thing if some Miu men came to work at Kandrian for a month or two. Iangmili too was not adverse to a suggestion by Mr. Fleay that his young son an alert looking boy of about 8 years, come and live with the police sergeant at Kandrian and go to school. Both these leaders remained with the patrol for a further day and it is felt that the basis of a permanent link with the Miu people has been made.

Elsewhere in the Passismanua and Gimi Divisions the native situation may be described as quite good. The people have recovered from the effects of the drought and subsequent period of hunger and the patrol was very favourably received.

The village of WIDAT broke up and disbanded during the drought and the people have made new family gardens over a wide area of the Mang region. Most of these gardens were visited and Luluai ANGUS is attempting to form a new village at a central point. It is hoped that LENGIO will eventually bring his extended family into this group.

A new village ASIMIMLA has been established between Tinhang and Lakungkung. Although having only a small population of 31 at present a good start has been made and more families will probably migrate in.

HEALTH. The general state of health prevailing in the area patrolled may be described as very good. Inhabitants of the area are no longer reluctant to obtain treatment at the Aid Posts at MAKLOONGMERANG and ESELI which serve the area. Both these Aid Posts provide an invaluable first aid service. Each in charge of a trained Aid Post Orderly who visits Kandrian bi-monthly to obtain supplies they consist of male and female wards, store-cum-dispensary, and A.P.O's house. Buildings are solidly constructed of hewn softwood planks with golgol leaf roofing. Good running water is available nearby in both cases. Inspections were made of both institutions and repairs to the roofing at Maklongmerang were requested. The people here asked for the dispensary to be roofed with galvanised iron and are willing for money to be withdrawn from a Village Fund held in a Savings Bank Account for this purpose.

A medical patrol of the western Passismanua area was carried out only two weeks ago and the European Medical Assistant at Kandrian reports that it is likely that another Aid Post will be constructed at ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Lakungkung in the near future.

Native Medical Orderly IALO accompanied the patrol and many treatments were given to the inland people. Most treatments were for tropical ulcers, abscesses, fever, and minor cuts. It was heartening to note that newly contacted natives re-appeared for further dressings after initial treatment and brought others with them.

There is an approximate incidence of 12% of tinea imbricata throughout the area. This is quite a low figure when it is taken into account that the majority of the people have no ready access to good water for washing, and that the diet, consisting of 80% taro, is almost totally lacking in Vitamin C. Citrus trees were noticed at Maklongmerang and Hualil and officials were given cuttings and encouraged to plant as many as possible in the villages.

Both medically and administratively an Aid Post at the border of the Miu area, perhaps Hualil would bring a great amount of benefits to the people as well as bringing the people into further contact with the Administration and being an inducement to settlement.

HYGIENE. The standard of hygiene throughout the area is fair. Latrines are in evidence at all established villages and village surroundings were for the most part clean and tidy.

The major exception was the village of LIMETE the attractive site of which was marred by village refuse, pig faeces, and swarms of flies. Adequate instructions were given to correct this state of affairs.

A campaign started some three years ago to have grass planted in the villages has met with great success. Formerly villages were bare of grass and as many of them are situated on knolls and ridges severe soil erosion was taking place as well as the areas becoming mere seas of mud in wet weather. Clean, grassed sites improve the hygiene of the villages as well as add to their aesthetic qualities.

Myriads of sandflies are to be found in every village however the area is relatively free from mosquito larvae in the wet season due to the intensity of the rainfall.

VILLAGES. All but four of the 23 villages visited are situated along the main track leading to Kandrian. The exceptions are the villages of Limete on the Anu River, and I'igi and Hualil which have only been formed in the last few years and are a short distance inland from the track.

With two exceptions villages were all found to be in a satisfactory condition. Repairs to houses were ordered where necessary but overall conditions were found to be adequate. The exceptions were Limete (already discussed under HEALTH), and Maklongmerang. Maklongmerang has long been one of the most settled and advanced of the Passismanua villages but for the last twelve months the people have been vacillating as to shifting to a new site or not, and as a result the conditions of this village have dropped considerably. A meeting was held and the people elected to stay where they were. Five houses were laid out during the day the patrol stopped there and conditions should rapidly improve until they reach their former standards.

An improvement in housing has been gradual over the last few years and now some 60 to 70% of houses are constructed from split weatherboard planks. These are cleaner, more durable, and better protection than the old style of vertical and horizontal poles laid together. The traditional houses are dank, dirty, and not very weatherproof.

The housing of the nomads usually consists of rude shelters erected in gardens. Little attempt is made to provide permanent housing.

WATER SUPPLY. Apart from villages happily situated near streams water is very scarce in this area and many village water supplies are only muddy holes which dry up after the wet season. These people often have to lick the morning dew off the leaves to assuage their thirst.

At Hualil it was noticed that there was a very high water table and unlike the porous limestone generally found there is an underlying layer of impervious rock or soapstone. A well constructed at this village would no doubt prove a great attraction to the inland people during the dry weather and water could probably be struck at no deeper than twenty feet.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Officials in the area patrol are not outstanding but they are mostly competent to handle their own village affairs although they lack the necessary

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.)

authority to exert a guiding influence on the people. Individual leadership is confined to extended family groups only and is derived partly through inheritance and partly by merit.

Instances of officials giving mere "lip service" were found and some of the people entered in the Village Books for the first time were close kin and even children and wives of officials.

A pleasing feature was the co-operation of luluai PASIO and tultul PAPOLIO of IAKAS village, who delayed a group of nomadic traders in their village and sent word to the patrol. This group were contacted at Iakas and good relations established and it is regarded as a significant step forward that officials willingly aided the Administration in contacting this group.

The patrol was greatly aided by tultul LAMLAM of Aiku village who as a ~~senior~~ supernumerary tultul of that village hold a sort of roving commission. He is known to many of the nomads and is always a great help to patrols in the area. Other officials worthy of mention are luluai SASIO of AWANGLO, and tultuls IAKLO of MOLO and POMOLO of AIWO.

It is recommended that MARUKMAN be appointed tultul of ASLINGPUN which has been without that official for some time. The luluai is aged and Marukman appears to be a keen young man who has the makings of a good official.

No recommendations are made as to the appointment of ~~officials~~ officials at the new village of ASIMIMLA as it is yet in the formative stage. Suggestions as to appointments were left in the Village Book.

AGRICULTURE. Throughout the patrol special notice was taken of the state of native gardens as it is only a little over six months since these people suffered an almost total failure of crops due to the extremely prolonged drought of last year. Nearly all gardens in the area were visited and crops were found to be all doing well. Rainfall has been good over the last three months and food crops are back to normal, there being ample food for all. The inhabitants are predominantly taro eaters and this starchy root makes up approximately 80% of the diet. The remainder of the community diet is comprised of varying quantities of bananas, cassava, sweet potato and seasonable greens, breadfruit and other edible berries.

The people were encouraged to plant more cacawa (tapiok) as an alternative to taro and as a precaution against another failure of the crop. It was found during the last food shortage gardens were adequate in size but that the taro lay dormant in the ground and did not mature. A temporary hunger period occurs each year and becomes severe if rainfall is low and taro is the most affected crop. During the hunger period the people lived to a great extent upon what they could forage eg., wild yams, edible leaves and berries, and limbon palm (Kentiposis Archontophoenix) all of which are rather unpalatable and only temporarily appease the pangs of hunger and are by no means constitute a good diet. The limbon has now been nearly all eaten out and it is quite possible that the inhabitants may again find themselves in dire straits if another prolonged drought occurs. Both Aid Post Orderlies were instructed to carefully observe the diet of the people and report any cases of malnutrition immediately.

By and large the soil in the area is quite good though heavily leached. Future economic prospects will probably be centred around the growing of lowland or Robusta coffee. A pilot project of luceana glorca shade is doing very well at AIWO village. It is planned to introduce coffee to the area per media of the Administration schools at Karéisa and IpuK in the Rauto Division

AGRICULTURE (Cont.)

but no large scale introduction is planned in the immediate future.

HUNTING. Though predominantly agriculturalists the people of the area patrolled spend some amount of their time engaged in hunting. Pigs are hunted with the aid of dogs and nets; snares are set for wildfowl, bush rats and other rodents; snakes are killed and considered a delicacy. Birds are shot with a long sectional bamboo blowpipe with three feet darts.

The amount of meat obtained from the above sources however is only a relatively small part of the general diet.

LIVESTOCK. Pigs and dogs comprise the only domesticated livestock in the area. Family pigs are usually cared for by an old widow in an area set aside some distance from the village proper although in many cases they embarrass village officials by appearing at the wrong time. In the newly contacted groups several instances of wean suckling piglets were found. There are innumerable wild pigs in the area.

Dogs fall into two categories, hunting dogs which are healthy and reasonably looked after; and disease ridden village scavengers, several of which had to be destroyed.

ROADS & BRIDGES. There is a fairly well constructed road from four to eight feet wide and well drained running from Kandrian through the settled villages of the Passismanua and Gimi and into the adjoining Rautu Division. This path can be negotiated by bicycle during the dry season. At the present time however as the wet season draws to a close the road is extremely slippery and muddy and reflects lack of maintenance. The people were told that it was up to them to keep the road in a good condition and conditions will probably improve during the dry season.

Elsewhere the patrol travelled through the bush along little used native pads which were mostly waterlogged and swampy.

A cane suspension bridge spans the Alimpit River at Maklongmerang and allows ready access to the Gimi during the wet. A day was spent at Maklongmerang repairing the bridge. A new palm decking was laid, approaches repaired, handrails constructed, and 21 new new suspension canes put up.

A duplicate of this bridge spans the Anu River not far from Eseli.

REST HOUSES. The patrol took advantage of rest houses facilities at the villages of Molo, Audi, Maklongmerang, and Aduap but otherwise camped under canvas. Other villages which maintain rest houses in the area are Eseli, Molopun, and Lakungkung.

Most rest houses are constructed from split planks and leaves. They are none of them very pretentious but design is gradually improving and all are now large enough to accommodate at least two officers. Repairs were requested at Molo.

MISSIONS. The Roman Catholic Mission operates in the area but confines its activities to the more stable villages along the road. At the villages of Molo, Molopun, Aiku, and Namaklongklong native catechists conduct elementary schools in which religious instruction is almost solely emphasised. The spiritual needs of the people are attended to by the Rev. Fr. K. Hoffman of Turuk Mission near Kandrian who regularly visits the area. Fr. Hoffman accompanied Mr. Fleay and met the patrol at Hualil.

9.
MISSIONS. (Cont.)

It is probable that mission endeavour will increase in this area in years to come as villages become more settled. Mission influence is more apparant in the Passismanua than in the Gimi, the people not infrequently visiting Turuk. The work of the catechists is having a certain stabilising effect upon the sporadic movements of the people and the posting of one to Hualil village may well be desirable.

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D. Moorhouse
.....
D.B. Moorhouse.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Appendix "A"

E D U C A T I O N

SPECIAL PATROL NO. KAN. 2 - 58/59.

Inland Gimi and Passismanua Divisions.

Educational facilities in the area patrolled are still largely in the formative stages though they are more advanced in adjacent divisions. Because of the unstable population no permanent schools either Government or Mission are operating in the area. Some children of the western Gimi attend the Government school at Ipuk in the adjoining Raupito Division and others attend a village school (Mission) at Lawhing in the Passismanua Division.

The Roman Catholic Mission has religious classes conducted by catechists at the villages of AIKU, MOLO, MOLOPUN, and ANGAU villages. The next few years will undoubtedly bring an intensification of education in this area both from Government and Mission sources. The Catholic Mission already has the basis of a good school operating at MOLO.

D. Moorhouse
.....
D.E. Moorhouse.
Patrol Officer.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Appendix "B".

ANTHROPOLOGY

SPECIAL PATROL NO. KAN 2 - 58/59

The following myths were related to the patrol.

THE DOG AND THE CRAB.

Once upon a time long, long ago a dog ventured down from the mountains to the sea and as he was walking along the beach he saw a sand crab burrowing into the sand. "Where did you come from?" said the dog. "I have always been here," said the crab. "Very well, let us race and see who is best runner", said the dog. "If I beat you you will have to go away from the beach forever."

The dog then turned around and began to race towards the end of the beach but the crab quickly grabbed a hold on his tail with his nippers and let the dog carry him along. When the dog reached the end of the beach he turned around to look and see if the crab was coming along behind him. The crab then let go of the tail and dropped down on the sand and said "Here I am, I have won the race".

The dog then challenged the crab to race again and again the same thing happened whereupon the dog lost his temper and tried to eat the crab but the crab quickly burrowed down into the sand and the dog could not find him. That is why even today the sand crabs always burrow down when they see something coming and a dog always digs holes in the sand.

N.B. It is interesting to note the resemblance this story has with our our story of the Tortoise and the Hare.

The following story tells of the origin of the MUKMUK stones and the naming of the different types of taro. MUKMUK stones are extremely valued in the Gimi area. They appear to be a type of black and white quartz, round and smooth with a hole in the centre. Only a few circulate in the area and they are passed from father to son and are regarded as proof of direct descendency from the original man.

A long while ago a man was sitting in a tree and was amusing himself by pulling up plants with the aid of a rope. A bird called NULA was watching him and as the man looped the rope over a red plant the bird told him that the plant was a type of taro called AN'GES. As he pulled the plant up a hole appeared and the bird said that the hole was a sacred one called SIA. The two stones appeared and the bird said "they are NINLONG or MUKMUK stones". Different types of taro then came to the surface and the bird called each of their names in turn OPON, BOKEM, PANKI, SUKUL, INGI MOROA, ELNNIN, LELEKIS, and LAKAITA

HOW BREADFRUIT CAME TO BE EATEN.

Once upon a time two young brothers were left playing in a village whilst the rest of the people went to the garden. They were playing with breadfruit (kaniak). A flying fox was in the tree and when he saw that the boys were not eating the fruit he laid an

ANTHROPOLOGY

(Cont)

egg from which a man appeared and the two boys thought he was a demon. This man told the eldest boy to make a fire and the youngest to gather the breadfruit and put it in the ashes. The demon told the boys that his name was ANAWIANG and to break the now cooked fruit and eat it. This the boys did and the demon told them that the skin of the fruit was called OL and that the meat was called MOLON. He told the boys to tell the people of the village to eat the fruit in future and this the boys later did. The demon then changed back into a flying fox and flew away.

D. B. Moorhouse
.....
D.B. Moorhouse.
Patrol Officer.

KANDRIAN, New Britain

15th October 58

Port Moresby.

3567

L/Cpl MANDINA

15/8 24 days Miu-Mang-Mimal Excellent D.B. Moorhouse P.O.

The work of this N.C.O. , his tact and patience when dealing with unsophisticates is worthy of high praise. Recommended for promotion.

D. B. Moorhouse
D.B. Moorhouse.

KANDRIAN, New Britain

15th October 58

Port Moresby.

7366

Const. LELESI

15/8 24 days Miu - Mang - Mimul Excellent D.B. Moorhouse P.C.

A reliable constable who is good in the bush.

D.B. Moorhouse
D.B. Moorhouse.

KANDRIAN, New Britain

15th October

58

Port Moresby.

3601

Const. TOGE

15/80 24 days

Miu-Mang-Mimul

good

D.B. Moorhouse P.C.

D. Moorhouse
D.B. Moorhouse

KANDRIAN, New Britain.

15th October 58

Port Moresby

8315

Const MWPA TEI

15/10 24 days Miu-Nang-Wimul poor D.B. Moorhouse/

Loud-mouthed and overbearing - needs constant supervision
amongst primitive natives.

D. B. Moorhouse
D.B. Moorhouse P.O.

KANDRIAN, New Britain.

15th October 58

Port Moresby

5007B

Const MUBA

15/10 24 days

Miu-mang-Mimul

Excellent D.B. Moorhouse P.O.

A senior constable well known in this area - a good worker with a likeable personality.

D.B. Moorhouse
D.B. Moorhouse.

59



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. 4 of 1958/59

Patrol Conducted by M.J. Cockburn P.O.

Area Patrolled Timoip Group then to Kandrian

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr W.D. Trengove EMA to TIMOIP

Natives 5

Duration—From 13 10 / 1958 to 29 10 / 1958

Number of Days 15 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by —District Services...../.....1/1958..

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Investigate alleged murder at KIAGE .

Confer with ADC at Kandrian.

Director of Native Affairs.

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

(62)

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. *H* Sub-District *Kandrian* **GASMATA** District **NEW BRITAIN**
Officer Conducting Patrol **M.J. Cockburn P.O.**
Census Division Patrolled **Special Patrol to TIMOIP Group.**
Objects of Patrol **Investigate alleged murder at KIAGE**
proceed to Sub-District Headquarters to confer with A.D.O.
Date Patrol Commenced **13th Oct 1958** Date Completed **29th Oct 1958**
Duration—days **15days**

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

14-6-1/74 Resettlement Scheme - Waterfall Bay.

No Correspondence Received yet


Patrolling Officer's Signature.

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

.....
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

61

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Pomic Patrol Post,
Gasmata Sub-District,
New Britain.

10th November 1958

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

Report of a Patrol to the Timoip Group of
the Kol Census Division and a Voyage to
Sub-District HQ at Kandrian.

Officer Conducting: M.J.Cockburn P.O.
Area. Timoip Group . Kandrian.
Duration. 13th Oct to 29th Oct 1958.
No. of Days. 15 days.
Europeans Accompanying. Mr W D Trengove EMA to Timoip.
Mr C Fleay ADO from Kandrian to POMIO.
Natives Accompanying. Reg No. 3853 L/Cpl Musiap) To Timoip
Reg No. 8203 Const LEWARI) Group
Reg No. 10005 Const TIGI)
Reg No. 3853 L/Cpl Musiap) To Kandrian.
Tultul SINAME of POMIO)
Personal Servant.)

Objects of Patrol. 1. To investigate alleged Murder at
Kiage Village Timoip.
2. To confer with ADO at Kandrian and
bring ADO back to POMIO on the M.V.
GARUA.

-----oOo-----

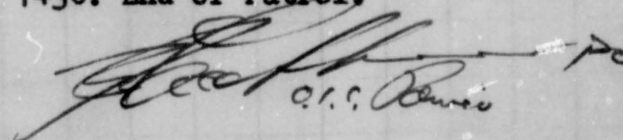
Diary.

Monday 13th October. Depart POMIO per M.V. GARUA for TOKAI
village 10-15AM. Slight S.E. Swell. Arrive TOKAI
1315 Unload stores and personnel. Send out for
carriers. Inspect gardens and cacao. Taro infected
with leaf ~~xxx~~ weevil. Cacao doing well. Inspect
CAMBUSIA fish in water ~~xxxx~~ hole.

Register

Diary Continued:

- Tuesday** 14th October. At TOKAI heavy rains prevent patrol from proceeding.
- Wednesday** 15th October. Depart TOKAI 0800 for PONGOLA village inspect POGOVE's gardens en route arrive at PONGOLA 1400. Light rain sleep night.
- Thursday** 16th October. Depart PONGOLA 0800 for KAVALI arrive at 1100. Investigate alleged murder of woman PIARIR. Find that there is nothing to support allegation. EMA examines remains which are only bones. No broken bones discovered and no damaged bones. Husband GAMOKUR charged under Reg 102(1) of the N.A.R. Not much food at KAVALI or KIAGE, none offered for sale. Discuss resettlement scheme with TIMOIP people.
- Friday** 17th October. Depart KAVALI after further discussions 0930 for Waterfall Bay Sawmill. One prisoner escapes en route. Arrive Waterfall Bay Sawmill 1830. Sleep night.
- Saturday** 18th October Depart WFB for Pomio via Cutarp 0900. Arrive Cutarp 1000 Depart Cutarp for Pomio 1500 and arrive Pomio 1700.
- Sunday** 19th October Observed Pomio.
- Monday** 20th October Conversation with ADO Kandrian prepare M.V. Garua for sea.
- Tuesday** 21st October. Depart POMIO per M.V. Garua 0330 for Fullerborn Plantation. Seas confused and uncomfortable, unable to cook. Arrive Fullerborn 1715.
- Wednesday** 22nd October. Depart Fullerborn 0600 for Ablingi. Call at Lindenhaven. Arrive at Ablingi 1330. Sleep night.
- Thursday** 23rd October. Depart ABLINGI 0500 for KANDRIAN arrive KANDRIAN 1000. Confer with ADO.
- Friday** 24th October. At Kandrian. Repair steering and broken fuel line of GARUA.
- Saturday** 25th October. At Kandrian. Depart 2300 for Ablingi per M.V. Garua with ADO Mr Fleay and other passengers.
- Sunday** 26th October. Arrive Ablingi 0810 after very rough trip. Remain at Ablingi until 1300 then depart to Gasmata, arrive Gasmata 1730 sleep night.
- Monday** 27th October. Depart Gasmata 0615 for Linderhaffen and Fullerborn arrive Fullerborn 1130 Depart 1510 for AMIO anchorage, rough seas, arrive AMIO anchorage 1730.
- Tuesday** 28th October. Depart AMIO 0615 for AWUL and Drina. Arrive Awul 0845 and depart 0900. Arrive Drina 1615. Sleep night. Three whales sighted 1300 one surface about 15ft from side of GARUA.
- Wednesday** 29th October. Depart Drina 0700 for LODI sawmill. ADO conducts coronial enquiry at LODI. Depart LODI 1115 arrive POMIO 1430. End of Patrol.

End of Diary.


C. S. Jones



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....~~NEW~~.....BRITAIN..... Report No.....KAN.....5 - 58/59.....

Patrol Conducted by.....D. B. MOORHOUSE, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....WHITEMAN RANGES.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Dr. & Mrs. E. Thomas Gilliard

Natives.....2 members R.P.&N.G.C
1 N.M.C.

Duration—From.....19./11./19.58 to.....21./12./19.58

Number of Days.....33.....

Did Medical Assistant accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by.....District Services...../.....6./19.58. - Passiamanua Div.

Medical/.....10/19.58. - Passismanua Div.

Map Reference.....Central New Britain; Army Strat. Series; 1 inch = 4 miles

Objects of Patrol.....(1) Escort AMNH Expedition; (2) Furtherance of.....

Contacts with Inland Nomadic Groups;.....(3) General Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

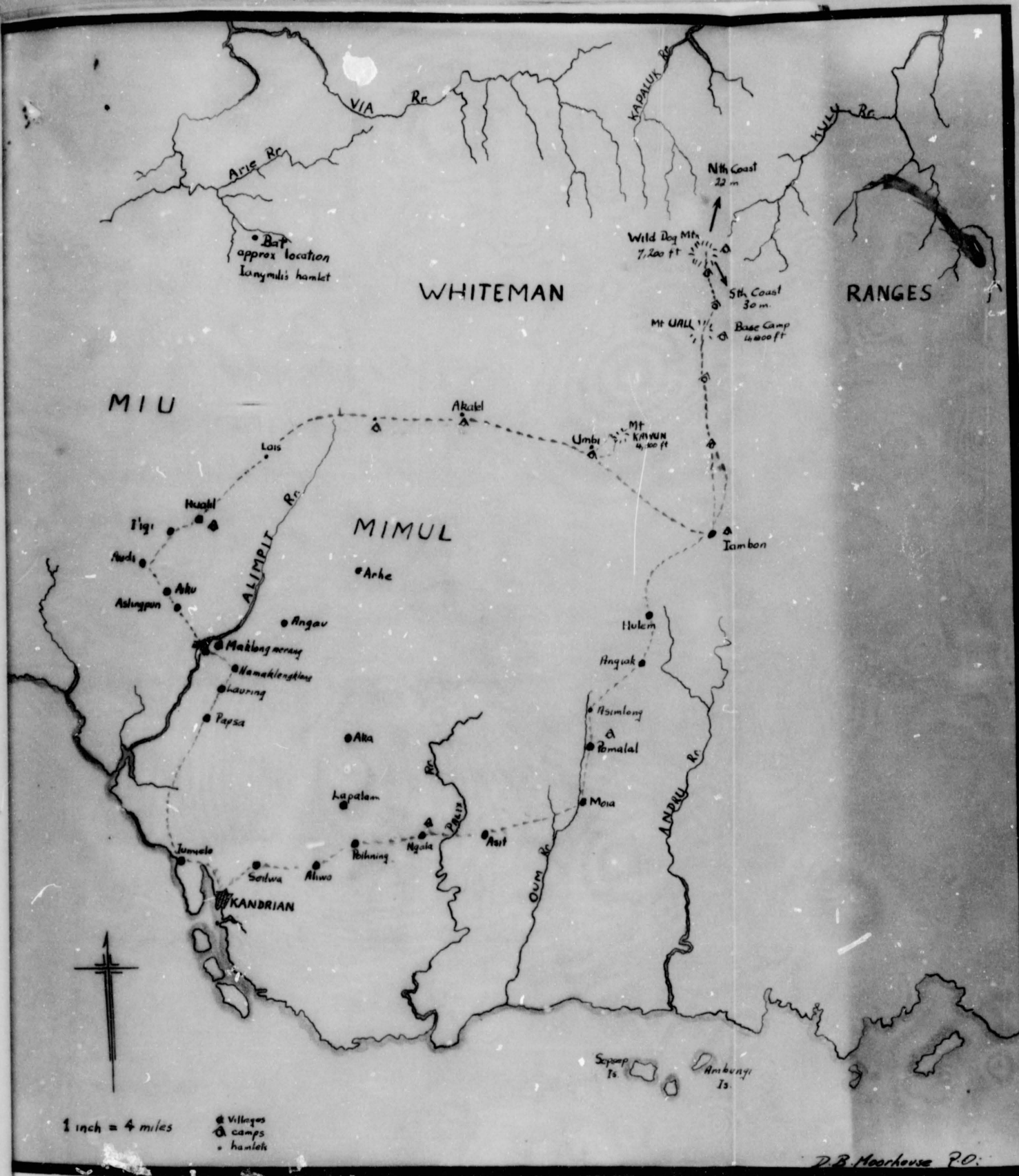
.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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



1 inch = 4 miles

▲ Villages
 △ camps
 • hamlets

D.B. Moorhouse P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN,
Gasmata Sub-District,
New Britain District.

23rd December 1958.

SPECIAL PATROL No. KAN 5 - 58/59.

to

MIU, MINUL, and WHITEMAN RANGE AREAS, N.B.

Patrol Conducted By :- D.B. Moorhouse, Patrol Officer.

Accompanied By :- Dr. & Mrs. E. Thomas Gilliard

L/Cpl MANDINA No. 3567

Const MAWEI No. 8611

N.M.O. IALO

Objects of Patrol :- Escort American Museum Natural History Expedition;

- Furtherance of Contact with Inland Nomadic Groups;

- General Administration.

Duration of Patrol :- From 19/11/58 to 21/12/58

33 days

Previous Patrols :- Native Affairs - Gimi = Oct. 1958
Passismanua = June 1958

Whiteman Rngs =

Medical - Gimi = Nov. 1958
Passismanua = Oct. 1958.

Map Reference :- Central New Britain; Army Strat. Series;
1 inch = 4 miles.

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SPECIAL PATROL NO. KAN 5-58/59.

INTRODUCTION. The primary purpose of the patrol just completed was that of escorting and liaising with a zoological expedition from the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. The aim of the expedition was to make a scientific survey of the birds of the central areas of the Whiteman Ranges.

The expedition was led by Dr. E. Thomas Gilliard who is Associate Curator of Birds at the abovenamed institution. He was accompanied by his wife and five trained hunters - taxidermists from the Angoram, Sepik area. Dr. Gilliard is no stranger to Papua and New Guinea, having first visited the country as a soldier during the war years, and subsequently with six different expeditions to various over the last eleven years. Mrs. Gilliard is a trained commercial artist who has accompanied her husband on several other expeditions.

The liaison party consisted of the writer, two members of the native constabulary and a native medical orderly. As instructed, this officer returned to Kandrian just prior to Xmas. The expedition however will remain in the Whiteman Ranges area for some further weeks before returning.

For much of the distance travelled the expedition moved through previously unexplored country of the Miu, Mimil areas of the inland Gimi and Passismanua Divisions and the Whiteman Ranges which were still virgin territory even for the local people. Walking conditions were arduous, terrain being almost entirely that of broken limestone with steep ridges with sharp rocky outcrops and masses of giant limestone monoliths in the gorges and defiles. Many streams were forded. Rain fell constantly for the first two weeks and considerable care was taken to keep equipment dry. Later however lack of rain made water supply a problem and only by the utmost conservation was the expedition enabled to remain at its base camp at 4,800 feet on Mount UALI.

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DIARY.

Wednesday 19th November 1958.

Departed Kandrian 0730 proceeded inland through PAPSA, LAURING, NAMAKLONGKLONG. Arrived and made camp at MAKLONGMERANG 1630. Ornithological observations en route.

Thursday 20th Nov.

Departed Maklongmerang 0740 - spent some time filming carrier line crossing cane suspension bridge over ALIMPIT River. Proceeded to HUALIL through villages of ASLINGPUN, AIKU, and I'IGI. Cargo cumbersome and frequent halts necessary.

Friday 21st Nov.

At Hualil establishing supply dump. Taxidermy of ten specimens collected a.m. Testing of photographic equipment.

Saturday 22nd Nov.

At Hualil camp. A.m. observing and hunting fauna - preservation and taxidermy of specimens carried on until late at night. Patrol visited by Miu people leader, IANGMILI.

DIARY (Cont.)

Sunday 23rd Nov.

At Hualil - spent day photographing and making up specimens.

Monday 24th Nov.

At Hualil - general ornithological work - re-packing cargo.

Tuesday 25th Nov.

Departed Hualil 0715 across lowland forest to LAIS hamlet arrived 1130. Departed 1215 and proceeded to actual source of ALIMPIT River. Continued in a nor-easterly direction and a dry camp made 1430. Track rough over native hunting trail and frequent cutting necessary.

Wednesday 26th Nov.

Departed camp at MILOKLOK 0645 and proceeded out of river valley to MAGUPI hamlet. Later moved on to AKALEL hamlet (alt. 1100 feet) and made camp. From Magupi inland entered fringe of limestone slopes previously unexplored.

Thursday 27th Nov.

Departed Akalel 0800 and followed hunting pad N.E. to ANGUS garden site arrived at 1245. Thence struck east to hamlet of UMBI newly formed arrived 1500. Made reconnaissance to north and returned to camp 1645.

Friday 28th Nov.

Decided to remain at UMBI to rest carriers. Self departed 0630 to explore possible route to north. Proceeded to ULIAS hamlet and thence to deserted hamlet of IAING at 2200 feet. Descended 700 feet to PALIX River gorge and followed stream north-westerly for 1 hour. Climbed western face of mountain known locally as KAWUN and reached peak at 4,300 feet. Cut back down easterly flank and thence back to Palix River and UMBI. No apparent route into mountains via Palix River valley so decided to strike south-easterly to IAMBON village

Saturday 29th Nov.

Departed Umbi 0715 over hunting trail to IAMBON village and arrived 1100. Self climbed nearby peak at 3800 feet and glimpsed main range due north. Returned to Iambon for night.

Sunday 30th Nov.

Departed Iambon 0800 gradually ascended to 3800 feet then dropped sharply to river gorge at 2600 feet. Climbed back to 3400 and made camp on mountain slope 1530.

Monday 1st December.

Self departed camp 0530 back down to river to urge laggard carriers - returned to camp site 0800 and party moved on. across rough country to Analal - Andru River junction near source. Heavy rain p.m. camped 1330.

Tuesday 2nd Dec.

Broke camp 0630 and walked upstream to base of local Mount UALI and commenced almost sheer ascent 0800. Two and a half hours climb to ridge thence ascending westerly until lesser summit reached at 4,800 feet. Made camp on narrow ridge over precipitous cliff. Carrier line paid off and returned.

Wednesday 3rd Dec.

Spent day clearing ridge and establishing a base camp - setting up of various equipment.

Thursday 4th Dec.

At UALI camp. Some hunting and taxidermy done but but mists and rain prevented any great activity.

Friday 5th Dec.

Explored small circular valley near camp - a.m. hunting and observations - p.m. preparation of specimens.

DIARY (Cont.)

Saturday 6th Dec.

At UALI camp. Hunting and preparation of specimens.

Sunday 7th Dec.

At UALI camp. Photography.

Monday 8th Dec.

At UALI camp. Hunting, photography and taxidermy.

Tuesday 9th Dec.

Ditto

Wednesday 10th Dec.

Ditto

Thursday 11th Dec.

Departed UALI camp 0615 to climb peak of what was thought to be main range. Ascended three peaks of altitudes 5,250 feet and glimpsed higher range some six air miles to north. Self and Dr. Gilliard decided to push on immediately with packs and three carriers. Descended around mountain face and turned NW to avoid sheer 1500 ft. rock face and waterfall. Made camp 1300 under leaf shelter. Later explored route ahead for an hour then returned to camp for night. Terrain jagged limestone and much difficulty experienced cutting a track.

Friday 12th Dec.

Departed 0700 and proceeded north-westerly and climbed peak to 5,600 feet. Descended to stream and began following gradual ridge till camp made at an altitude of 5,350 feet. Two carriers with food and blankets caught up with party 1530. Later p.m. made reconnaissance to north and returned to camp 1800.

Saturday 13th Dec.

Departed camp 0645 still following ridge until main range reached 0900. Began ascent up steep face through thick bamboo forest, going tough. Reached summit crater 1115, climbed three peaks around rim at altitudes of 6,910 feet, 7000 feet, and camp perched on narrow shelf at 7030 feet. Later p.m. constructed tree platform and hunted.

Sunday 14th Dec.

Departed 0630 to explore rim of summit. Climbed two more peaks and reached altitude of 7,200 feet. Freezing winds and heavy rain later p.m. - returned to camp.

Monday 15th Dec.

Day spent at camp photographing and hunting a area. Both north and south coasts clearly visible.

Tuesday 16th Dec.

Self departed 0600 and returned to UALI base camp. A hard days walk but a swift trip compared with three days going in.

Wednesday 17th Dec.

At UALI camp.

Thursday 18th Dec.

Departed UALI 0545 and returned to IAMBON village. Struck to S.E. and linked with hunting pad. 7½ hours walk - heavy rain most of day.

Friday 19th Dec.

Departed IAMBON and passed through villages of HULEM ANGIK, ASIMLONG and arrived and camped at POMALAL 1430. Camped in heavy rain.

Saturday 20th Dec.

To villages of MOIA, ASIT and NGALA - walking time 8½ hours.

Sunday 21st Dec.

Returned to Kandrian noon.

GENERAL. The transportation of some one and a half tons of equipment including much fragile scientific and photographic apparatus through rugged limestone terrain from sea level to a base camp at nearly five thousand feet and later to a hunting camp at over seven thousand feet in altitude was not a simple task. Because much of the area visited was hitherto unexplored the patrol had to cut its own tracks which hampered movements considerably.

From Kandrian the cargo was carried over the main formed track two days to HUALIL village where a supply dump was established. Later this was shifted to LAMBON village. On the 25th November the patrol with sixty odd carriers carrying essential equipment moved off into the MIU country north of Hualil and towards the headwaters of the ALIMPIT River. The actual source of this stream was reached early in the afternoon and the patrol moved on to make a dry camp at an altitude of 1250 feet.

The source of the Alimpit River presents a fascinating spectacle. For some distance the river can be heard roaring in the ground under ones feet and suddenly a great circular cavern some twenty-five feet in diameter comes into view. From this opening the river foams out as from a tremendous valve into a deep wide pool from whence it spills over rapids and forms the main stream. The river runs scatherly until it reaches the sea near Kandrian.

The next day the patrol climbed out of the river valley until MAGUPI hamlet was reached at 11 a.m. This garden hamlet had been visited once previously, ten years ago when Mr. S.M. Foley was searching for the murderers of the late Mr. A. Robinson who was killed at ARHE village (see map). From this point on the party moved into new area and that afternoon camp was made at AKAMSL garden hamlet, some distance north of Magupi.

On the 27th November the patrol travelled in a general easterly direction to UMBI which from all reports was located near a high mountain known locally as "KAWUM". The next day the writer climbed this peak to an altitude of 4,300 feet but despite reports it was obviously not the high central peak of the Whiteman Ranges. Information from available maps was found to be unreliable and it was impossible to catch a glimpse of the main mountain objective.

It was decided to move south to LAMBON village in order to obtain fresh carriers and attempt to reach the central range through the ANDRU River valley. From Umbi it had been found impossible to find a route via the PALIX River valley. Lambon is the north-easternmost village in the Pascismania Division and from a nearby ridge at 3,800 feet a mountain range some ten air miles due north was seen. From Lambon cut a track for three days until an altitude of 4,800 feet was reached on the lesser summit of a mountain known locally as UALI. Here, on a narrow ridge a base camp was established. This last section was extremely arduous for carriers and personnel alike and twice involved dropping down gorges over one thousand feet deep to river tributaries of the Andru River. Lastly an almost sheer climb of 1200 feet was made to the camp site on UALI.

The area selected was the farthest point to which the carriers could and would travel. Though a base camp at a higher altitude would perhaps have been more desirable in many ways the very nature of the terrain prevented this. However most of the hunting was carried out on the higher ridges which suited the purposes of the expedition.

On the 11th December an ascent was made to the nearest peak to an altitude of 5,250 feet. This was believed to be the summit of the main range. Both this officer and Dr. Cilliard however were rather chagrined to glimpse a yet higher range from this point some six air miles to the north.

GENERAL (Cont)

Then and there with three carriers and light packs a start was made for this objective. After three very hard days walking and cutting a track a camp was pitched on the summit range at 7,030 feet. The track cut through its way through masses of great limestone monoliths and later through thick bamboo and moss forests higher up. The country is incredibly rugged and dangerous in parts. The summit hunting camp was perched on a ridge and wind gusts of up to 40 m.p.h. were experienced. From a tree platform erected it was possible to clearly see both the north and south coasts and even the volcanic peaks at KILINGI on the western tip of New Britain.

ZOOLOGY. The foremost aim of the expedition was to conduct an ornithological survey of the sub-tropical regions of New Britain. To this end therefore it was essential that specimens be collected in the mountain ranges at an altitude of more than 4,700 feet which is approximately the transition zone between tropical and sub-tropical fauna. Ecologically, the coastal areas of New Britain had been reasonably well surveyed by various groups most notably those of the German era and the Whitney South Seas Expedition in 1931. Nothing was known however of the bird habitation of central New Britain. The mountain areas of New Guinea and New Ireland have been well studied and new species and sub-species discovered in these areas. It had been theorised that over a long period of time (thousands of years) new species may also have developed in the New Britain central ranges because of geographic isolation. Thus the outcome of the survey conducted by the expedition, whether ~~positive~~ positive or negative, would be scientifically interesting.

In addition to the above ornithological work a collection of the mammals of New Britain was also made. A study of gallineaceous (chicken-like) birds or megapodes was conducted. Samples of egg whites were collected for experiments now being carried out at an American university. A great amount of photography, much of it micro-photography of the flora and fauna of the area was done for the National Geographic Society.

Once the base camp was established a daily routine was formulated. This began at dawn when hunting began in the surrounding forest whilst Dr. Gilliard observed and made copious notes of his observations. In the afternoon specimens were prepared. This involved skinning, dusting with an alum-arsenic mixture, stuffing with cotton fibre, and sewing. Later on these specimens were put in an iron box under which a small fire was ever burning, and baked for three days after which they were taken out, given finishing touches and packed away. As many as twenty different specimens were collected in the one day and the following data collected for each and every specimen:-

- a) colour and description of specimen
- b) Scientific, common and native name of specimen
- c) colour of iris, bill, feet
- d) molt traces - medium, heavy etc.
- e) stomach analysis
- f) weight
- g) time collected
- h) type and density of skull
- i) total length, length of tail, length of wing, tarsus etc,
- j) date, locality, altitude,
- k) data on gonads

In addition exhaustive observations and enquiries as to the natural behaviour of specimens were made at all times. Mammals were also collected and made up in the above manner. Other specimens included bats, crabs, iguanas, gannas, rats,

ZOOLOGY (Cont)

lizards, snakes, insects, frogs, caterpillars, millepedes, beetles and mice to name but a few.

A series of twenty-two traps and snares were laid in likely spots and the trap line inspected and if necessary changed twice daily. Light but strong Japanese silk nets were strung between poles in felled gaps between ridges to ensnare bats and birds. A special collection of the many and varied types of moths and butterflies of the region was prepared.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The general native situation in the populated areas visited may be described as quite good. The people of the Gimi area were visited by a native affairs patrol for the fourth time in the last eleven months and the Passismanua for the third. The patrol was favourably received throughout and it is evident that the inhabitants are accepting and even welcoming the increasing administrative contact. Although there was a studied reluctance to guide and carry for the patrol this attitude was more or less to be expected as much of the route travelled was as yet unexplored by the people themselves and their fear of entering into new territory is understandable. The central ranges are the subject of much local superstition. Supposedly inhabited by evil spirits and devils the whole region is greatly feared by the people living on the fringing slopes to the south. Much cajoling was needed to get carriers to go into this area in the first place. However once they had safely returned to their villages after the first trip the people were no longer afraid and were even proud of their achievement and were quite willing to return. It is most probable that the trail cut will become a standard hunting trail in the future.

At HUALIL the most notable of the nomadic leaders of the MIU area, namely LANGMILI and SAGAGIT visited the patrol after word had been sent to them. It is felt that the favourable relations recently established with these leaders (see PR KAN 2-58/59) were strengthened. LANGMILI for the first time divulged the whereabouts of his main garden hamlet, which lies on the ARIE River, a tributary of the VIA River, some 1 1/2 to 2 days walk north of Hualil. If good personal relations with this leader can be maintained it is quite likely that Langmili would not oppose a visit to his hamlet "BAT" some time in the future.

The patrol visited Sagagits garden near LAIS and this leader accompanied the patrol for a further five days before returning. I believe SAGAGIT may be the first of the MIU leaders to accept the Administration and encourage his tribe to settle and welcome visits instead of avoiding and hindering patrols as has been the custom.

It should not be forgotten however that these people are exceedingly timorous and that one untoward act will make them retreat into the interior not to be seen again for years.

LENGIO of the MANG area to the west of the Gimi, who was contacted last patrol voluntarily appeared at Hualil. He had been in the vicinity on a trading venture and his appearance was most pleasing. It is hoped that he will eventually settle near WIDAT village.

In the MIMUL area the patrol visited three hamlets, AKALEL, ANGUS, and UMBI which had not previously been located. The inhabitants of these hamlets mostly appear at the established villages of ARHE and HULEM for census but eleven new people were contacted at these garden settlements - most of them aged people. It is probable that the majority of the Mimul people have now been seen and friendly contacts

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont)

established. There may still be a handful of aged persons living in isolated gardens but they are not a great segment of this small population.

All villages visited were found to be in good order and it is obvious that general conditions are slowly improving. Plank houses are becoming more common, villages better sited and more hygienic, and more trade goods such as iron cooking utensils are being used.

Village officials are for the most part adequate in their respective positions but there is little hereditary basis for any form of established leadership and the power of these officials is largely restricted to their extended families. Lulua PURPCK of MAKLONGMERANG and Taitul LAMLAN of AIKU were of great help to the patrol.

The Whiteman Ranges are not inhabited by any native population. Most of the nomadic groups of the Miu and Mimal areas have now been contacted but even they live only on the southern slopes of the main ranges. Pig hunting forays were made at infrequent intervals to the lower ranges but the central mountains still remain uninhabited and shrouded by an aura of primitive belief and superstition.

CONCLUSION. Upon his return to U.S.A. Dr. Gilliard will publish a report to the Museum of the scientific results of the expedition. It would not therefore be appropriate for this officer to go into any (perhaps misleading) scientific detail at this stage. There is a vast amount of data to be correlated before any results are made public. However Dr. Gilliard has been requested to make a copy of his report available to the Administration.

The patrol was a rewarding one for the writer and most interesting administratively, geographically, and scientifically. Dr. and Mrs Gilliard are an engaging couple and it was a pleasure to have accompanied them on this expedition.

oooooooooooooooooooo

D. B. Moorhouse
.....
D. B. Moorhouse
Patrol Officer.

Sub-District Office
KANDRIAN

24th December

58

PORT MORESBY.

3567

L/Cpl **MARDINA**

12/58 33 days Whitson Range Excellent Excellent

MARDINA as usual, carried out his duties in a manner which cannot be faulted.

D. B. Moorhouse
D. B. Moorhouse P.O.

Register

Sub-District Office,

KANDIAR.

24th December

58

PORT MORESBY

0611

Const. MAWEI No. 1

12/58 35 days

Mitoman Range

Excellent

Keen

A pleasant young constable who can always be relied upon
to do a good job of work.

D. B. Moorhouse

D. B. Moorhouse P.O.

30/1/3

DNA
Coles



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. KAN 6-58/59

Patrol Conducted by R. J. Andrews, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Gimi and Rauto Census divisions, Gasmata Subdistrict

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 R.P.C.; 1 N.M.O.; Various carriers

Duration—From 4/3/1959 to 13/2/1959

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April/1958

Medical November/1959

Map Reference Western New Britain Army Strat. Series, Fourmil

Objects of Patrol Census amendment and routine administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Handwritten signature

District Commissioner

12/5/1959

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

*In Reply
Please Quote*

N.B.R./KAN 6-58/59.

Sub District Office,
KANDRIAN, N.B., T.N.G.

14 April 1959.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Patrol Report. KANDRIAN No.6 - 1958/59.

Attached is the above Patrol Report from Mr. R.J. Andrews. It was his first patrol in the area, and he has done a systematic and conscientious job.


The work on coffee introduction follows on a line of policy in the sub district that has developed over the last two or three years, in association with the District Agricultural and District Educational Officers. Robusta Coffee, if it can be successfully grown, will be the most suitable cash crop for these inland people, in that it involves least transport and processing difficulties. Though there is little evidence of a present unsatisfied demand for cash, this must be expected to develop in a few years, as a result of the new educational efforts being made. The experimental nature of the introduction has been stressed to the villagers.

A medical patrol went through the area in December.

There has been no sign of a recurrence of last year's food shortages.

It is encouraging to observe the present excess of births over deaths in this area where there has for long been a static if not actually declining population. This is especially so after the tragic toll of epidemics in the 1956 period.

The area is exempt from taxation at present.


(H.C. Gaywood.)
A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
KANDRIAN.

21st March, 1959.

PATROL REPORT NO. KAN 6 - 58/59.

Area Patrolled : Gimi and Rauto Census Divisions
Gasmata Sub District.

Patrol Accompanied By: Nil Europeans.
L.Cpl. Kilongin.
Const. Iadibene.
N.M.O. Aras.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census amendment,
2. Routine administration,
3. Preparatory talks on coffee-
growing.

Duration : 4. 3. '59 to 13. 3. '59
Ten Days.

Previous Patrols. : D.N.A. April, 1958.
P.H.D. November, 1958

Map References : Western New Britain Army
Strat. Series, Scale,
4 miles to one inch.

0000 0000 0000 0000

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL No. Kan. 6 - 58/59.

DIARY

Wednesday, 4th March.

1050 Departed Kandrian per workboat.
1710 Arrived Urin.

Because of the late hour of our arrival, it was decided to leave the census amendment until the next morning. The mission school was inspected and talks had with the tultul and luluai about village conditions.

Thursday, 5th March.

Census amended at 0730, and talk given on introduction of coffee as a cash crop.

1050 Departed Urin.
1140-1250 At Sabdidi. Census and inspection, and coffee talk given.
1345 Arrived Tekerapna. Census and inspection and coffee talk given. Some difficulty was met in acquiring sufficient food for the patrol personnel.

Friday, 6th March.

Was handed a clip of five Japanese cartridges, very corroded, which were alleged to have been found the day before we arrived on the perimeter of the village clearing. The finder was rewarded with two sticks of tobacco as an incentive to future finders of ammunition to hand their finds in.

0750 Departed Tekerapna.
0855-1030 At Paung. Census and inspection, and coffee talk given.

1132-1415 At Lualu. Patrol delayed after census by exceedingly heavy rain.

1430-1535 At Giragiring. The inhabitants of this village until recently lived at Kulwango. However, having been loaned some better land for as long as they like to use it, they have moved to this new site and built a village, taking the Kulwango book with them. This book is very old and needs replacing.

1600 Arrived IpuK. Inspected schools and coffee garden. Census amended for IpuK and for Takamap, as the Takamap people were all present at IpuK.

Saturday, 7th March.

0835 Departed Ipuk
 0945 - 1125 At Giring. Census and inspection, and coffee
 talk given.
 1525 Arrived Eseli. Inspection carried out.

Sunday, 8th March.

Census amended. Thence visited Limete,
 where census amended, and coffee talk given. Returned to
 Eseli, and repeated talk for people there.

Monday 9th March.

0830 Departed Eseli
 0930 - 1100 At Molopun. Census amended.
 1130 Arrived Awanglo, census amended and village
 inspected. Returned Molopun at 1400.

Tuesday, 10th March.

0605. Departed Molopun for Widat, which we
 passed through at 0900. We continued north-westwards
 and reached the hamlet of Mang at 0930. There, a few names
 were obtained of people who lined for the first time, and
 one old man insisted on having a number of names of people who
 never lined before, but should, he thinks line next time.
 He claims now that all names for Widat are recorded.

1050 Departed Mang for Molopun, arriving at 1345.

Wednesday, 11th March.

0630, Departed Molopun.
 0705 - 0900 At Seleng. Census and inspection, with
 discussion on coffee.
 0930 Arrived Molo. After checking the census
 and inspecting the village, gave the talk on coffee. Then,
 after borrowing the Catholic Father's bicycle, departed Molo
 at 1130 for Umus, where the census was checked, village inspect-
 ed and talk on coffee given. The visited Iakas, where the
 people expressed the opinion that it would be futile their
 attempting to grow coffee, because their region is so dry, and
 no water is available. Moved on the Audi, where the census was
 checked for Audi and Hualil, plus I8iki, the people of those
 places having assembled prior to my arrival. Returned to Molo
 arriving at 1645.

Thursday, 12th March.

0715 Departed Molo.
 0800 - 0900 At Aiku, census, inspection.
 0945 - 1100 At Aslingpun.
 1500 Arrived Papsa.

Friday, 13th March.

1630 Departed Papsa.
 1110 Arrived K... Government Station. Patrol
 personell stood down.

oooo0000oooo

A. J. Andrews
 A. J. Andrews.
 Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT KAND 6-58/59.

Introduction.

This patrol's objectives were the census amendment for the GIMI-RAUTO division and routine administration. Also talks were given in most villages on the benefits attainable from a cash crop grown locally, and Coffee Robusta was stated as first priority possibility.

The Census amendment brought to light the following facts:-

- (a) 46 new names were obtained and entered in the village Books and Tax Census Sheets. The area is, however, exempted from tax by economic hardship.
- (b) Many village books require replacement.
- (c) There is an increase in population, with births exceeding deaths by 48, doubtless due to the work of PHD staff in the area plus better gardens.

Little administration attention was required, the people being busily occupied in their own domestic activities - repairing and rebuilding houses, and preparing for the planting season in the gardens.

The talks on coffee followed the undermentioned pattern:-

- (a) At present, the only way people can obtain money is by going away under indenture or as casual labour. A good cash crop could earn them money whilst allowing them to remain at home and enjoy family life.
- (b) Coffee is possibly suited to the area - see under "Agriculture", post. - and returns a very good price, far in excess of that for copra, which is not really suited to the area, nor produced.
- (c) The planting of coffee and shade trees, and subsequent care and attention were explained.
- (d) It was emphasised communal gardens would not be encouraged, as too much trouble could arise over distribution of the money earned, etc. this point being based on ASOPA lectures on the west African cocoa growers' plantations.
- (e) In answer to questions, it was stated that agricultural officers and field workers could periodically be made available to advise (& encourage), the people in their projects. It is sincerely hoped that this can be managed, otherwise interest in the work is bound to wane, and the DNA staff on this station are not trained in such work.

Generally, the idea appeared to have been accepted as worth a try by the people and we expect a steady stream of luluais, tultuls and other coming in to make application for seed. If this eventuates, seed will be obtained, if possible, and distributed. Again, it was stressed that no guarantee of success could be made. Soil condition and their attitude towards their plots would determine failure or success - if coffee fails, perhaps cocoa can do better, but it is certain that a cash crop is needed now.

In some villages, it was felt, coffee would suffer because of the long dry season and unavailability of water. Here, talks were not given after in several such places, the tultuls had expressed their doubts of success, and subsequent disinterest in so much hard work if, as they felt, failure was bound to result; besides, failure in the first attempt would probably turn the people off a second attempt.

VILLAGES.

Villages had obviously been recently - and very recently at that - cleaned up. Pigs were seldom seen in village areas and instructions given to keep them out. Few dogs were seen, but they were the typical scrawny underfed animals so common in Papuan and New Guinea villages. Gardens are still producing, and quite well, considering the dry season is near an end. Most houses are in only fair condition, and one tultul was ordered to enlarge the frame of his new house to make it suitable for his family - it was considered 8 ft by 12 ft not big enough for 3 adults and 2 children.

Village roads are generally in good condition and appear to be regularly maintained, though I fear the custom of lining them with tall trees will be disadvantageous in the wet season, for they will shade the roads, and impair their ability to dry out. Water is available at less than half the villages in the region, and it is necessary to camp only in watered places. This, I think, is unfortunate for obvious reasons. Only by staying in all villages can the confidence and trust of the people be obtained.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses are found in a majority of the villages visited, and are of low standard. Usually very small, and with huge gaps in floors and walls, little had been done to improve them since the last patrol's visit and luluais and tultuls were requested to have remedial action carried out soon.

However, as previously stated, water is not available in all villages, so many of the rest houses are little - used by patrolling officers.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation is quiet and peaceful. An apathetic attitude towards the patrol was common, indicative of the need for slow and constant patrolling in the area. Future patrols by this officer will accordingly, be slow ones, wherever possible.

Only one complaint was brought to our attention, a dispute over a very large M.O.P. shell. The disputants, however, come to a mutual agreement when given a few hours to talk it over.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most villages in the area have tultuls, and some have luluais. There are no paramount luluais in the GIMI-RAUTO. One medical tultul was seen, another, KEKIO KUPKUP resigning in order to migrate from his village, Audi, to Aiku. Most officials appear to be doing their work reasonably well.

AID POST.

These are found at Iruk and Eseli. Buildings at these stations are rather poor, and the N.M.O.s are encountering some difficulty in engaging the co-operation of the local natives in getting better buildings erected. Similar difficulty is encountered in getting medical supplies carried up to the posts. The supplies are transported to points on the coast by boat and natives are required to carry them up to the aid posts, but much reluctance is apparent on their ~~part~~ part

I suggest the next officer patrolling the region should spend an amount of time in the two villages concerned supervising the construction of new outpatients dressing - rooms at least. It would only be fair to visit surrounding villages also to recruit labour assistance.

However, the NMOs appear to be doing quite a good job despite the reluctance of the people to attend for medicine.

HEALTH.

Health in the area is generally quite good.

In all villages, many cases of - Tinea Imbrecata were seen, indicating the lack of some of the essential vitamins, and the need for regular bathing, on which Mr. G.H. Waldron, E.M.A. Kandrian, has spoken on many occasions. However, this last-mentioned remedy is far and beyond the reach of the people whose homes are not blessed by water pools or streams. Two pneumonia, and many tropical ulcer cases were seen, the former well under control, and the latter skilfully attended to whenever the persons suffering from them can be bothered about attending the aid posts for treatment. None of the sores seen were incurable, but unless aid is soon sought, I feel, many will attain just such a condition. One woman we saw suffered palpitations of chest and stomach, quite conspicuous, and rather startling to anyone who has never seen such a thing before. She was ordered to report to Kandrian Hospital, but at the time of writing, no sign of her has been seen. This is an excellent demonstration of these people's whole attitude towards obtaining medical aid.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple of the area is taro, but in some places sweet potato, mima, bananas and an occasional coconut are eaten in conjunction with it. In two places, chinesecabbage are grown, and at Ipuk, there is a nursery bed of coffee seedlings. These seedlings have been sown for six months near the Government school, and the average height is about nine inches. There are about forty plants, and a site has been cleared for transplanting, but shade trees have been planted, and I feel that leucaena or albizzia should be planted in the very near future, otherwise the coffee may suffer from the hot sun.

Domestic gardens are of quite good standard, and the people acknowledged the help given by Agricultural staff. It seems safe to say that if climatic conditions remain normal, there should be no more food shortages, such as have been evidenced in the past.

Pigs and a few bony fowls are the only livestock in the area.

SCHOOLS.

There is a government school at Ipuk, staffed by two teachers, who take children for standards one and two. The children seem fairly keen, and appeared to be proud of their school. Although a little shy about showing me their books, a quick perusal showed that the teachers take a considerable amount of trouble to help the children and correct their exercises.

The children who attend this school come from Ipuk, and several other nearby villages.

Inquiries disclosed that most of the children return to their own villages at the end each school day, and return in the morning before school starts, but this I doubt, as some of the children do not appear to be able to walk such distances, being so small. However, I may be wrong.

Mission schools are found at Ipuk, Urin, Lualu, Giring, and Molo, of which that at Molo is far the superior. At the time the patrol was at Molo, Fathers Hoffman and Macsweeney of the Catholic Mission in this subdistrict were paying a routine visit - the latter's first to the area after his arrival from Cape Gloucester, and the school neat and clean in every respect. Urin Mission school is run by the Church of England, and appears to be a better building than that at Lualu. Two teachers staff the former, taking fifty-three pupils, and one is stationed at the other. No pupils are enrolled there, as the school is very new, and awaiting the inspection of the bishop before teaching commences. Giring Catholic school is of fair construction, and about thirty pupils attend there, whilst that at Ipuk is a very poor building, capable of taking only about twelve to twenty pupils, but there are none enrolled at present, the people preferring that their children attend the Government school because of its better appearance, and the higher standard taught by the teachers.

No objections to school inspections were made by teachers, and aid was sought to persuade the people of the need for their children's regular attendance at school, for the practice of frequently failing to turn up is common. Hence, at most places where children attend school, their parents were lectured in the need for constant attendance at school of the children, but it is doubtful whether there will be any permanent result stemming from this.

Where children leave their home villages to go to school, the practice is for them to return weekends, and during the week, they board with relatives or friends of their parents. At no villages was there any need to wander if immoral practices are prevalent among the children, as the normal village controls on daily activities are present over them.

MISSIONS.

There are no mission stations in the region patrolled. The Catholic and Anglican missions on the coast near Kandrian operate the schools mentioned above, and catechists are stationed at various villages. The relevant priests pay periodic visits of inspection and supervision.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There is a made road traversing the length of the Gimi and Rauto divisions, and whilst the surface would be suitable for motor cycles, there are a number of places in which re-routing and re-cutting are required. Widening in other places would also be essential, but the road would not be suitable for motor traffic until such time as a suitable means is found, and adequate funds are available, for the bridging of the Anu and Alimpit Rivers and sundry other creeks, etc.

The Anu River is crossed between Giring and Eseli, and is bridged at present by a flimsy loya cane bridge, which is capable of supporting no more than four hundred pounds approximately, at the centre. The river-bed appears to be hard limestone; the width of the river at surface level being some sixty feet. The soil on either side is red clay, Terra Rossa, I think, and slopes down to the river very gradually on either side for a distance of some one hundred feet. I do not think that this river presents a major bridging obstacle.

The Alimpit River, however, which flows past Maklongmerang, and is the borderline between the Gimi and Passismanua census divisions, is a major obstacle to any plan for road improvement, for it is necessary to descend some two hundred feet quite steeply to the river on each side on reddish-yellow clay. The river-bed is again limestone. At present there is only a cane bridge some sixty feet above the water surface. There is no timber suitable for bridging purposes within reasonable distance of the present crossing, and although it is possible a suspension bridge could be constructed, it would be necessary for considerable cutting to be carried out on the descents to the bridge level, in order that the slope be reduced to a figure a vehicle could manage. The length of the span at the present bridge site is one hundred to one hundred-twenty feet.

It may be possible to find a better site for a bridge site up- or down-stream from the present site, and I think this possibility should be looked into.

So, a vehicular road could be constructed through the Gimi-Rauto, but to get onto it from Kandrian, it would be necessary to travel along the coast for some distance and then turn up into the hills, or one could travel through the Passismanua division, which would be the shorter distance. Besides, there is already a narrow road constructed there which could fairly cheaply be turned into a vehicular standard road, but there is then ~~the~~ another major bridging obstacle at the Kalang River, some four to five miles from Kandrian. This river is set at the bottom of a quite steeply sided, deep valley, and the descent is over clay with a thin topsoil covering. The river bed is sand and rubble, and appears to be suitable for the driving of piles, which would be needed, as the river rises considerably in the wet season. A great deal of cutting would then be required to get the road down to the crossing and up the other side. The river bed is some ninety to one-hundred-and-twenty feet wide.

Once these three main bridges are in place, there are a number of small gullies which would have to be crossed by an overhead bridge, and several where culverts could be constructed. It is impossible to estimate the amount of money required for the project off-hand. A trained officer doing a fairly comprehensive survey and estimation patrol would be needed.

R. J. Andrews
.....
R. J. Andrews.
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959

Rento Census Division, Samara Subdistrict

Govt. Form 5428/L-1

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F	M	F	M
URIN.	5.3.59	6	1													2	1			13	1											15	44	18	26	1	51	4	39	44	47	33	174
SABIDI	✓		2													2	3	1	12									1			12	25	11	22	23	4	24	22	25	31	115		
TEKERAPPA	✓	3			1												3	3	7			1		9	7			11	22	10	14	20	4	12	13	22	22	91					
PAUNG	6.3.59	2	5													3	2			13	1			5						11	35	8	21	1	22	4	26	32	35	30	142		
LUALI	✓	3	5																	1	7			8	7			12	11	26	21	1	26	3.5	20	18	32	26	118				
GIRAGIRING	✓		3																	3	1	5	6	7			4			4	17	2	16	15	3.5	10	15	15	19	70			
TAKANAP	✓		1																	10	1			4	2			8	19	5	12	13	3.2	5	6	16	18	62					
IPUK	✓		1	4																6									6	26	5	22	20	3.5	15	20	26	27	94				
GIRING	7.3.59	1	1															5	6	12									13	29	10	22	2	25	3.6	39	26	21	27	125			
TOTAL		20	21													6	8	15	10	11	11	87	3			22	7	12	7	92	228	95	176	5	200	190	193	237	233	991			

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER
GIMI CENSUS DIVISION, GASMATA S.P.

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

YEAR 59

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13			Over 13		IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES					Child	Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Average of Family	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
LIMITE	7.3.59	1			1	1					1	2				1	1	11		1				5	23	5	11	16	3	13	9	16	14	64			
ESELI	8.3.59	3													5			6						4	23	8	18	1	24	3	14	12	22	21	75		
AWANGLO	9.3.59	1	2			1						2			2	1	1	3	12					6	20	1	9	1	10	3	14	5	17	14	62		
WIDAT	9.3.59	1	1			1									9	10	4	3	1					6	8	7	6	12	3	11	14	15	12	53			
MOLOPUN	9.3.59	3	2									1			1	3			12					4	31	2	18	18	3	4	18	14	23	22	89		
SELENG	11.3.59	1	2					1							4	4			1					6	9	6	10	13	3	4	13	14	8	12	49		
MOLO	"		3									1							1	4				11	28	6	19	2	17	3	7	20	19	31	24	98	
UMUS	"	1	2			1													1	11				2	1	6	23	6	10	18	3	3	9	8	18	17	66
IAKAS	"	3	3			1									6	5	3	3	7					9	18	3	13	2	15	2	8	16	10	16	17	66	
AUDI	"		1												2	3	2	1	4					2	10		9	7	3	5	6	6	7	13	36		
I'IKI	"	1													6	5			2					4	10	3	10	12	4	2	8	6	10	11	37		
HUALIL	"	1	2			1	1					1			3	2	10	8	7					7	20	3	14	1	17	3	16	12	15	15	65		
AIKU	12.3.59	1	2									1			3	2	1		8	1				7	14	4	12	15	2	9	12	9	9	13	52		
ASLINGRIN	"	2	4	1				1							2	6	4	7						9	25	3	14	14	3	3	16	11	23	17	74		
		19	24	1		1	5	2	1	1			1	8	1	38	40	23	25	93	1	1		3	1	26	262	57	173	7	207	186	149	230	220	886	

8-2-3:1001

Sub District Office,
KANDRIAN.

21st March, 1959.

The Director,
Dept. of Education,
PORT MORSBY.

EDUCATION - GASMATA SUBDISTRICT.

The material written below is an extract from a patrol report, the patrol having been recently conducted in the Gimi and Rauto census divisions of this subdistrict.

"There is a government school at Ipuk, staffed by two teachers, who take children for standards one and two. The children seem fairly keen and appeared to be proud of their school. Although a little shy about shewing me their books, a quick perusal showed that the teachers take a considerable amount of trouble to help the children and correct their exercises.

"The children who attend this school come from Ipuk and several other nearby villages.

"Inquiries disclosed that most of the children return to their villages at the end of the day, and return in the mornings before school starts, but this I doubt, as some of the children do not appear to be able to walk such distances, being so small. However I may be wrong.

"Mission schools are found at Ipuk, Urin, Lualu, Giring and Molo, of which that at Molo is far the superior. At the time the patrol was at Molo, Fathers Hoffman and MacSweeney of the Catholic Mission in this subdistrict were paying a routine visit - the latter's first since his arrival from Cape Gloucester, and the school was neat and clean in every respect. Urin mission school is run by the Church of England, and appears to be a better building than that at Lualu. Two teachers staff the former, taking fifty-three pupils, and one teacher is stationed at Lualu. No pupils are enrolled there as the school is new, and awaiting the inspection of the bishop before teaching commences. Giring Catholic school is of fair construction, and about thirty pupils attend there, whilst that at Ipuk is a very poor building, capable of taking only about twelve to twenty pupils, but there are none enrolled at present, the people preferring that their children attend the government school because of its better appearance, and the higher standard taught by the teachers.

"No objections to school inspections were made by the teachers, and aid was sought to persuade the people of the need for their children's regular attendance at school, for the practice of frequently failing to turn up is common. Hence at most places where children attend school, their parents were lectured in the need for their children's constant attendance at

stemming from this.

"Where children leave their home villages to go to school, the practice is for them to return at weekends and during the week, they board with relatives or friends of their parents. At no villages was there any need to wonder if immoral practices are prevalent among the children, as the normal village controls are present over them."

For your information please; spare copies are enclosed for forwarding to any-one you may think interested.

.....
H. C. Gaywood.
Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 16. 1. 1:1002.

Sub District Office,
KANDRIAN.

21st March, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
FORT MORESBY.

HEALTH IN THE GINI-BAUTO.

Forwarded for your information is an extract from Patrol Report number Kan 6-58/59, dealing with the above census divisions of this subdistrict.

"Health in the area is generally quite good.

"In all villages of Tinea Imbreata were seen, indicating a lack of some of the essential vitamins and the need for regular bathing, on which Mr. G.H. Waldron, E.M.A. Kandrian, has spoken on many occasions. However this last statement is far and beyond the reach of the people whose homes are not blessed by water pools or streams. In pneumonia and many tropical ulcer cases were seen, the former well under control, and the latter skillfully attended to whenever the persons suffering from them can be bothered about attending the aid posts for treatment. None of the sores seen were incurable, but unless the aid is soon sought, I feel many may attain just such a condition. One woman we saw suffered palpitations of chest and stomach, quite conspicuous, and rather startling to anyone who has never seen such a thing before. She was ordered to report to Kandrian hospital for treatment, but at the time of writing, no sign of her has been seen. This is an excellent demonstration of these people's whole attitude towards obtaining medical aid."

.....
H. G. Gaywood.
Asst. District Officer

cc. Regional Medical Officer, Rabaul.
E.M.A. Kandrian.

into a vehicular standard road, but there is then a major bridging obstacle at the Kalang River, some four to five miles from Kandrian. This river is set at the bottom of a quite steeply sided deep valley, and the descent is over clay with a thin topsoil covering. The river-bed is sand and rubble, and appears to be suitable for the driving of piles, which would be needed, as the river rises considerably in the wet season. A great deal of cutting would then be required to get the road down to the crossing and up the other side. The river-bed is some ninety to one hundred-and-twenty-feet wide.

"Once these three main bridges are in place, there are a number of small gullies which would have to be crossed by an overhead bridge, and several where culverts could be constructed. It is impossible to estimate the amount of money required for the project off-hand. A trained officer doing a fairly comprehensive survey and estimation patrol would be needed."

For your information, please.

.....
H. C. Gaywood.

Assistant District Officer

c.c. Addressee.
Patrol Report.

24-3-1:1000

Sub District Office,
Kandrian.

21st March, 1959.

The Regional Engineer,
Dept. of Public Works,
BABAU L.

ROADS AND BRIDGES
KANDRIAN.

The material quoted below is an extract from
Patrol Report Ken 6-58/59, recently conducted in this area:

"There is a madroad traversing the length of the
Gini and Raute divisions, and whilst the surface would be
suitable for a motor cycle, there are a number of places where
re-routing and re-cutting are required. Widening in other places
would also be required, but the road would not be accessible to
motor traffic until such time as a suitable means is found, and
adequate funds are available, for the bridging of the Anc and
Alimpit Rivers and sundry other creeks etcetera.

"The Anu River is crossed between Giring and Ecoli, and
is crossed at present by a flimsy loya cane bridge, which is
capable of supporting no more than four-hundred pounds approximately
at the centre. The river-bed appears to be hard limestone, the
width of the river at surface level being some sixty feet.
The soil on either side is red clay, Terra Rossa I think, and slopes
down to the river very gently on either side for a distance of
some one hundred feet. I do not think that this river presents
a major bridging obstacle.

"The Alimpit River, however, which flows past Naklong-
merang, and is the borderline between the Gini and Passismana census
divisions, is a major obstacle to any plan for road improvement,
for it is necessary to descend some two hundred feet quite steeply
to the river on each side on reddish yellow clay. The river-bed is
again limestone. At present there is only a cane bridge some
sixty feet above the water surface. There is no timber suitable
for bridging purposes within reasonable distances of the present
crossing, and although it is possible a suspension bridge could be
constructed, it would be necessary for considerable cutting to be
carried out on the descents to the bridge level, in order that
the slope be reduced to a figure a vehicle could manage. The length
of the span at the present bridge site is one hundred to one hundred-
and-twenty feet.

"It may be possible to find a better site for a bridge
site up- or down-stream from the present site, and I think this
possibility should be looked into.

"So, a vehicular road could be constructed through the
Gini-Raute, but to get onto it from Kandrian, it would be necessary
to travel along the coast for some distance and then turn up into
the hills, or one could travel through the Passismana division,
which would be the shorter distance. Besides, there is already a
narrow road constructed there, which could fairly cheaply be turned
into



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. P/R 6-58/59.

Sub District Office,
KANDRIAN.

21st March, 1959.

The Commissioner,
R.P. & N.G.C. Headquarters,
PORT MORESBY.

RECORDS OF SERVICE

The following entries have been made in Records of Service as under:

L.Cpl. KILONGIN, R/No. 7293;

21.3.59 10days Kandrian GimiRauto Satisfactory →
- Over Keen R.J.Andrews.

Const. IADIBENA, R/No.8018;

21.3.59 10days Kandrian GimiRauto Satisfactory -
- Willing R.J.Andrews.

For your information and action, please. At the time of writing, no Forms 4 are available at this office.

.....
H.C.Gaywood.
Asst. District Officer.

morely copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. KAN 7-58/59

Patrol Conducted by R. J. ANDREWS. P.O.

Area Patrolled PASSISMANUA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives RPC 2; PHD 1.

Duration—From 6/4/1959 to 20/4/1959 + 2-5-59.

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1959 Gilliard Expdn 12/58

Medical 1/1957

Map Reference Western New Britain Army Strat. Fourmil Series.

Objects of Patrol (a) Census Revision (b) Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

Andrews
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 £.....

66-7

RABAUL.

5th October, 1959.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT No.7 - 58/59.

I thank you for passing on to me, Native Affairs Headquarters assessment of my remarks on Kandrian Patrol Report No.7 of 58/59.

The reviewer is apparently not aware that, since the transfer of the Gasmata Sub-District Headquarters from Gasmata to Kandrian some years ago, certain changes in Census Division boundaries have been made and a new division created to embrace the littoral people of the BAUTO, GIMI, PASSISMANUA and SENG SENG Divisions. I am correct in saying that it is only in recent years that the people now classified as belonging to the Passismanua Census Division have received reasonable Administration and Mission attention.

As far as Luluai appointments are concerned, I consider that I gave sound reasons for my recommendations in my memorandum 30/1/3 of the 15th July, 1959. I suggested amendments to the 1922 Legislation in the knowledge that the roles of both the District Officer and the Director of Native Affairs, and all other aspects of the situation, have changed vastly since then.

District Officers confirm Council appointments under the Native Local Government Councils Ordinance, and it would be consistent with this vested authority if they were also empowered to appoint Luluais.

30/1/3
Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

H.W. West
(H.W. West),
Acting District Commissioner,
New Britain District.

Forwarded please. As Mr. West originated the correspondence I have passed your comments made in memorandum 30-13-95 of 21st September, 1959 to him for reply. I am in accordance with Mr. West that the District Officer should be given power to appoint Luluais. The present procedure is far too cumbersome in my opinion, and as it is not practicable for the Director to handle all such appointments himself the validity of the appointments is in question, and it would seem a further cogent argument for vesting such power in the District Officer of the District, with power remaining in the Director to cancel such appointments if he thinks fit.

7th October, 1959

F. V. Reitano
(F. V. Reitano)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

30-13-95

XXXXXXXXXX
KONEDOUJ

21st September, 1959.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABUL.

KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT No. 7/58-59.

I don't agree that it is only in recent years that the Division has received reasonable attention. Of course, such a statement devolves on the word "reasonable." Sections were patrolled from time to time before the last war, but then the Sub-District Headquarters was based on Gasmata. Lack of adequate staff, precluded any concentration on the area and as is well known spasmodic patrolling at infrequent intervals does not accomplish any useful degree of control.

Recruitment maximum per centage as a policy of this Headquarters is 30% of the Adult Able Bodied Males, including those already absent.

As you consider that District Officers should be delegated the powers of confirming appointments of Luluais, with due deference to the fact they have certain statutory powers, please submit your arguments. You might also believe that most Patrol Reports could, without loss of efficiency, be routed up and only to, the District Officer, with the responsibility on him as to which ones merit the attention of higher authority on account of their political content, particular excellence, interest, context or whatever. I would like your views on this subject, and if you like, recommendations too. They will be thoroughly investigated by this Headquarters with a view to implementation.

The Division is apparently passing through a normal stage of development common to many other areas at a similar stage of sophistication.

Mr. Andrews indicates a keen interest in his work, and it is hoped that the Assistant District Officer is able to consolidate in October.

(A. H. Roberts)
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/13/95 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/3

District Office,
RABAU.

15th July, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

KANDRIAN PATROL REPORT No.7 - 1958/1959.

The above Patrol Report is forwarded together with the detailed comments of the Assistant District Officer, Kandrian.

It is evident from the Assistant District Officer's remarks that matters arising from the Patrol are receiving his closest attention and that Mr. Andrews is being suitably guided and instructed.

It is only in recent years that the division has received reasonable attention from the Administration and the Catholic Mission but the people have apparently adopted an orderly way of life and over-interference with their day to day affairs should be avoided. Such people cannot satisfactorily be herded into artificial villages, but rather their mode of settlement is dictated by terrain, arable land availability and climatic factors.

The high percentage of young adult males absent at work is typical of such isolated and inaccessible areas at comparable stages of development and presents many problems.

As Mr. Fleay has stated, he will conduct a follow-up patrol in the near future.

Please confirm the appointment of PUIANG-PALFAL as Luluai of HULEM.

Could I please be advised why the Native Administration Regulations have not been amended to allow District Officers to appoint Luluais. This would save a great deal of time and effort. Furthermore, obviously because of the volume of work involved, "appointments" made at Headquarters are rarely signed by you personally and therefore most of them probably have no legal validity and this difficulty could be overcome if appointments were left in the hands of District Officers. Residual power to Council appointments could remain with the Director as a safe-guard, if considered necessary.

(H.W. West),
District Officer,
New Britain District.

encl.

P/R KAN 7 58/59: 34

Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN.

24th June, 1959,

The District Officer,
RABAU L.

PATROL REPORT KAN 7 58/59

I am forwarding herewith Mr. Patrol Officer Andrews' report of his patrol of the Passismanua Census Division, together with his claim for camping allowance.

This patrol was conducted during my absence on leave and was without benefit of detailed patrol instructions so necessary, I think, when a very junior officer is conducting a patrol in an area unknown to him. I regret the delay in submission of the report but, as you are aware, I have been on patrol most of my time since returning from leave.

I offer the following comments on the report:

Introduction: I have suggested to the patrolling officer that it would have been better to withdraw the patrol rather than conduct the census in the rain to the discomfort and undoubted annoyance of the people. The more efficient method would have been to have conducted a more leisurely patrol and taken the opportunity of breaks in the weather to move the patrol and conduct the census.

Missions: Because of the breakdown of magico-religious customs, Mr Andrews stresses the need for 'something' to be introduced as a substitute. I can think of nothing more appropriate than the Christian faith and the Catholic Mission are providing just that by establishing a new mission station (under Father Hofmann) at Namaklonklong. I do not see the slightest reason why the people should not be called upon to assist even at temporary expense of schooling. A better school, in any case, will eventuate.

Aid Posts: I have discussed the matter with the Medical Assistant at Kandrian. The purchase of building materials is in hand on behalf of the Maklongmerang people and I have sent for the leaders and village officials of people surrounding Pomalal. I would consider it petty to withdraw the aid post orderly as a punishment; instead we must find out what is wrong - there must be some reason to account for the attitude of the people.

Villages: It must not be forgotten that the people of the north east region of Passismanua have only been in contact with the Administration for a few short years. There have never been villages in actual fact. There have only been centrally situated places where the people gather on certain occasions and thus there can be no dissolution. Climatic conditions and poor soil make it necessary for the people to change their centres from time to time.

Village Officials: I recommend the appointment of Puiang - Paipal of Mulem as luluai to replace MALIS.

I have confirmed the appointments of TONGLI of ANGILIK and KATONGLI of PONGWAL as tul-tuls of their villages.

-2-

Village Officials (Contd):

I will take action as regards other suggestions when I visit the area later in the year.

Recruiting: The more experienced I become the more satisfied I am that the closure of an area to recruiting is a most unsatisfactory approach to the problem. All that results for the most part, is that many men away at work are reluctant to return home and when the area is opened again, there is a deluge of men leaving the villages with a greater upset than ever.

While I may be interpreting CI 278 too harshly, I think it administratively wrong that we should have some definite evidence of detrimental effect. Detrimental effect must result from over-recruitment and should be anticipated.

In the case of the Passismanua it would seem desirable to make recommendations on each individual village and, in fact, I think it would be much better if we reverted to the old practice of declaring a limit to the number of men who may be away from each village.

Another six months will not make much difference and firm recommendations will be made after the next patrol.

In General: A patrol conducted with excessive haste should never be undertaken in an area with the situation such as exists in the Passismanua. While thus criticizing the conduct of the patrol I note that, from the report, it would appear that Mr Andrews has keen powers of observation and is not reluctant to comment adversely.

While I am not generally as pessimistic as Mr. Andrews (probably a young man's impatience) the report indicates that I must personally patrol the Passismanua in the near future. I plan on such a patrol in October.



(C. Fleay)
Assistant District Officer

Copy to:

Mr. R. Andrews.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. KAN 7- 59/59.

Submitted By

R.J. Andrews. P.O.

Area Patrolled: Passismanua Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied By: 1. Cpl NIMBE...R.No. 4020
Const. KAIKRU...R.No. 10238
Const. KADA...R.No. 10235

Objects of Patrol: a. Revision of Census
b. Investigation Recruitment position.
c. Routine Administration.

Duration of Patrol: From 6. 4. '59 to 20. 4. 59
and 7. 8. '59
16 days.

Previous Patrols: Last Census June, 1954.
Gilliard Expedition, 12/1959
Medical - January, 1957.

Map References: Western New Britain Army Strat. Series.
Fourmil.

.....

Introduction:

The Passismanua Census Division is situated to the north and east of Kandrian Government Station in the Gasmata Subdistrict. It is bounded by the Alimpit and Andru Rivers in the west and east respectively, and the Gasmata-Talasea Sub district boundary in the north. The southern boundary is an arbitrary line drawn to embrace the coastal villages within twenty or so miles of Kandrian into a single census division. Hence, there are no villages in the Passismanua directly on the coast, though one village, LAPUNUM, is reached by travelling to Aliwa Plantation in the east and per boat and thence walking inland for a short distance. There appear to be two distinctly different areas in the Passismanua. The main section, in the west and south west is populated by a fairly well settled community living people, whereas in the north east, the people are still semi-nomadic, and gather in the village clearing where the government officers see them only when patrols visit the area. The village conditions in this area are consequently much inferior, and well below the standard that could be desired for the people.

The patrol left Kandrian in good weather but almost immediately a wet spell set in and the remainder of the patrol was carried out in rain, making census a difficult job, and a considerable risk to the health of the native people whose diet is not really conducive to good health anyway. Tracks were very muddy and slippery, but at no time was the patrol forced to halt by flooded streams. In the wet season, I consider it would be impossible to pass between several villages in the area because of stream flooding. None of the streams are navigable to the coast for any kind of water transport.

No incidents occurred throughout the patrol, and absolutely no signs of hostility were at any time noted. The people of the western sector received the patrol with a considerable degree of friendliness, though there were a few isolated signs of complete indifference. On the other hand, the less well-settled people of the north-eastern sector are rather timid, and obviously have not yet conquered their fear of the 'white skins' whom they used to imagine as being spirit people.

Practically all of the practices of the past which we consider undesirable, such as the strangling of widows, and inter-tribal fighting, have become extinct, and it may be said that the people are in need of factors to replace these lost customs. Community living in the north-east is not really practicable because of the poor nature of the soil, and the great distances that have to be travelled from the village centres to suitable garden sites. This, I feel, is one of the main contributory factors towards the dissolution of villages which is occurring there at present, and which event is treated in greater detail in the 'Census' section of this report.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. KAN

7-58/59.

DIARY

Monday, 6th April, 1952.

0830 Departed Kandrian.
0950 - 1000 At Akse River
1115 - 1215 At Ai'imai. Census amended and village inspection carried out.
1300 Arrived Papea. Census amended, village inspected and talks had with people and Paramount Luluai PAIENLI on general prevailing conditions in his area.
Walking Time 3 hours 50 minutes.
Tuesday, 7th April, 1952.

0850 Departed Papea.
0715 - 0750 At Lauhring
0915 - 1100 At Angilik
1140 - 1235 At Senensi
1310 - 1410 At Namaklonglong
1445 Arrived at Maklongmerang.
Total walking time 4 hours 40 minutes.

A made road connects all villages, but between Lauhring and Senensi it is shorter to take a rough bush track, thus saving some twenty to thirty minutes walking. Census amended and inspections carried out in all villages.

Wednesday, 8th April.

Remained at Maklongmerang, and amended census in the only break which occurred in the rain all day. Aid post inspected.

Thursday, 9th April, 1952.

0715 Departed Maklongmerang.
0745 - 0815 At Ginceling.
0845 - 0915 At Adnap.
1000 Arrived Angau.
Total walking Time 1 hour 45 minutes.

Friday, 10th April, 1952.

0705 Departed Angau
0750 - 0850 At Gismolo
0915 - 1025 At Lakungkung
1040 - 1125 At Similia
1140 - 1235 At Tinhang
1300 Arrived at Au.
Walking time 3 hours 5 minutes

Census amended and inspections carried out in all villages.

KAN 7-58/59 D 2.

Saturday, 11th April, 1959

	0800	Departed Au
0815 -	0850	At Maun
1010 -	1200	At Arhi
	1345	Arrived Au
Walking time		3 hours twenty minutes

A made road joins Au and Maun, but there is a very rough track for the greater distance from Maun to Arhi. It is necessary to travel the same road both going to and returning from Arhi. No rest house in either Arhi or Au, but a quite good water spring is available at Arhi, and it would probably be advantageous for patrolling officers to spend at least one night there, the people being still rather timid.

Sunday, 12th April, 1959.

Remained at Au, and amended census.

Monday, 13th April.

	0715	Departed Au
0745 -	0800	At Aka.
0830 -	0955	At Lepalem
	1125	Arrived Aka.
Walking time		1 hour thirty minutes.

Good roads connect these villages, and it is necessary to travel to and from Lepalem and Aka on the same road. Aka is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Kandrian on a good road.

Tuesday, 14th April.

	0755	Departed Aka
0835 -	0815	At Utkumbu
1005 -	1115	At Sohi
	1215	Arrived Wamilo
Walking time		3 hours 30 minutes.

The road becomes progressively worse from Aka to Utkumbu and then becomes purely a bush track. A rather difficult descent and ascent are made south of Utkumbu to cross the Paving River. No rest houses at any of these villages.

Wednesday 15th April.

	0700	Departed Wamilo
0835 -	0920	At Sankiap
1000 -	1055	At Asiam
	1120	Arrived Pomalal.
Walking time		3 hours 40 minutes

Tracks very rough, and perhaps would be impassable in the middle of the wet season.

Thursday, 16th April, 1959.

	0705	Departed Pomalal
0740 -	0745	At Simlung
0815 -	0900	At Ankiak
0955 -	1145	At Hulek
	1325	Arrived Iambon.
Walking time		3 hours twenty minutes.

MAN 7-56/59 D 3

Bush tracks alone in this area. Simlung a newly cleared area north west of Panalal, at present having but two crude houses. Evidently there are about thirty people from the surrounding villages interested in moving there. Headman is former tultul of Panalal, Kai-iutbut. Ankiak is to be moved onto the main track, to a position a few hundred yards to the north west to a place called Akiuli. People told these places must be inspected by the next patrol before a village book will be issued. I consider Simlung's to be one of the best sites in the area. Rest houses to be found at Hulem and Iambon, neither being of very high standard. Another new village exists west of Hulem, called Asbi. Again, people told next officer will inspect before book issued. Present inhabitants entered in Hulem book.

Friday, 17th April.

	0705	Departed Iambon.
0745 - 0825		At Dulagor
0910 - 1000		At Utkina
1145 - 1200		At Pakiakme
1400 - 1450		At Karekdek
	1540	Arrived at Amoi'ia.
Walkingtime		6.00 hours.

Track still rough, but gradually descends towards the sea. A new site is being cleared east of Iambon called Watpalan. Some doubt exists as to the number of people intending to move there, some saying one and others up to twenty. Kening is the name of a new clearing one mile north of Pakiakme. Most of the people of the village of Musuia intend moving there with some from Pakiakme. Pakiakme is about to be abandoned, the remainder of the people going to Souk, to the north east, the new home of the people of Aisiek, which has also been abandoned.

Saturday, 18th April.

		Census conducted at Amoi'ia.
	0900	Departed Amoi'ia. Cargo despatched
direct to Asit.		
	0920 - 1010	At Apengwal
	1140 - 1245	At Asit
		1355 Arrived Ngala.
	Walking time	3 hours.

The main track from Karekdek through Amoi'ia to Asit passes between Amoi'ia and Pongwal, but there is a native track well worthy of that name slightly shorter than returning almost to Amoi'ia and then turning off to Asit. This track crosses the Aum River and is impassable in the wet season. The main track is very soft and tiresome for walking. Rest houses exist at Amoi'ia and Asit, the latter being the best in the Passismanua.

Sunday, 19th April.

	0800	Departed Ngala
0850 - 1000		At Senuring
	1050	Arrived Ngala.
Walking time		1 hour 40 minutes.

Senuring is to the north west of Ngala along a very good road and is the neatest village in the area. A rest house is available, but may be shifted to Ngala. Senuring on the direct track from Iapalem to Kendrian.

MAY 7 - 58/59 D 4.

Monday 20th April.

	0735	Departed Ngala
0845 -	0930	At Poinining
1030 -	1120	At Pomuga
1135 -	1220	At Aliwa
1240 -	1315	At Seilwa
	1350	Arrived Kendrian.
Walking time. 3 hours.		

The travelling is done on bush tracks until Pomuga is reached. There, the made road from Lapalam to Kendrian is again met and walking becomes instantly more comfortable, though still very hilly. There is a rest house at Pomuga.

Saturday, 2nd May.

	1000	Departed Kendrian per Mr. Yun's boat.
	1035	Arrived Aliwa Plantation.
1205 -	1330	At Lapunum.
	1600	Arrived Kendrian.

Lapunum is situated some three miles inland from the coastline east of Aliwa plantation. There is a quite good road, except where a rather steep ascent is made from the coastal flat to the plateau which occurs almost entirely throughout the area.

K. J. Andrews.
.....
K. J. Andrews.

Deceased Native Estates:

The belongings of one MALANGIN-THAI'ION, who died whilst indentured at Manus Island, and was not listed in the census register of his village, Wamilo, were handed to his sisters at Arhe, their residence since they married. It is of interest that Malangin had never appeared before a patrol, and had gone to ~~Manus~~ in quest of the M.O.P. shell which is extremely popular as a trade item in the Kandrian area. His eldest sister is resident near Wamilo, but had never appeared before a patrol either, and due to the unlikelihood of her appearing this time, the goods were handed to her junior sister. Unpaid wages of Malangin were also handed over.

N.M.T.A.

The amount of \$7. 1. 3 was paid out of N.M.T.A. being final wages payments to repatriated labourers and one deceased native trust account.

One N.M.T.A. receipt, number 4156, made out to one Kilengit-Mengin of Ngala for \$3.0.0 was found unpayable as there is reputed to be no native of that name in the village. Efforts are being made to determine the correct title to enable payment to be made.

MISSIONS:

The Roman Catholic Mission has catechists at Lauhring, Porangi and Ngala, the establishment at Anoi'ia being unmanned and in a sorry state of disrepair. There is a mission school at Lauhring where some forty pupils attend. At present, four afternoons per week are being spent by the pupils clearing a site for a new mission house around near Namaklonglong, and other time is spent cutting grass around the school. On the two occasions I have passed the school, the pupils have been engaged in these activities rather than in academic pursuits.

HEALTH AND DISEASE:

One suspected T.B. case was seen at Dulagor, and the ailing person, the luluai, was told to present himself at Kandrian for treatment. One suspected polio. case sent in to the station hospital shortly died. A woman with severe anaemia was also sent in. Many large T.U.s were seen and most of the populace suffers from tinea imbricata.

The aidposts at Maklongmerang, Lapalem, and Ponalal are more than filled to capacity when patrols enter the area, and for the rest of the time have a much smaller inpatients list.

AIDPOSTS:

The aidpost at Maklongmerang is in a very poor state of disrepair. The wards have collapsed, and the outpatients building is not fit for any use at all. The A.P.O.

distributes medical aid from his own house, and says that although rebuilding of a dispensary has reached the completion of the frame, he is awaiting the supply of a quantity of galvanized iron for the roof. This iron is to be purchased out of a village funds account, and it is believed that Mr. D. Moorhouse may have already taken the matter up with the A.D.O. Kandrian. Mr. Moorhouse has made an entry to this effect in the village book at Maklongmerang, dated 3rd October, 1958. The people of Maklongmerang and surrounding villages were urged to give the A.P.O. all possible assistance in the construction of their new aidpost buildings.

The post at Lapalam is in good condition, and is well maintained by the A.P.O. and the village people. I might say it is the neatest and most sensible aidpost I have yet encountered. The orderley is doing a very fine job there, and is able to solicit the help of the villagers whenever he needs it.

Pomalal aid post is another very decrepit post, and unsuited for the work that is being done there. The buildings have almost reached the stage where little more than hope is keeping them from finally collapsing, and the native people adamantly refuse to help the orderley erect new buildings. It is pitiful to think that the one almost completed new building has been the entire work of the A.P.O. on his own. The people were told that it was completely up to them to decide to help the orderley or otherwise, and it was suggested that if their present attitude persists, it could well be that the post would be abandoned, and they would have to walk the considerable distance to Lapalam or Kandrian for medical treatment. In all villages served by the post, this proposition was put up to the people, but little willingness to help repair the buildings at Pomalal was evident.

VILLAGES:

Most villages are in satisfactory condition, and of reasonable appearance. However, in the northeastern sector of the division, villages are usually poorly laid out, not grassed, and situated on very stoney ground. Houses are of plank construction in the better villages, but of stake construction in the others. It is quite common for the people not to live in the village clearings where patrols come to see the people, but to carry on a semi-nomadic existence, roaming and living in the bush near their garden sites. At Utkihu, there were no houses - rather a few very new lean-tos had been erected a few days prior to the patrol's arrival. These people are quite open about their way of life, but agreed to build new houses in the village clearing just the same. The people of Amoi'ia, where we arrived two days earlier than expected, were caught in the middle of a heated campaign to bring their village up to standard, and had still a lot of work to do.

Perhaps the most satisfactory villages are Papsa, Angau, Samuring, Maun, Lauhring, Namaklongklong, Pomagi and Seilwa. The least satisfactory are Sankiap, a miserable little place hidden away in the middle of limestone mountains, Iambon, which is obviously given little attention by the people, Utkihu, with no permanent housing, and Ngala, which is

infested with rats, and which ^{are} holes in all food bags of the patrol.

Village Officials:

There is one paramount luluai in the area patrolled, at Papsa, in the western Passimmanua. He is surely one of the best officials in the area, and his influence extends over a quite large area. He is of great help to patrols, and is usually au fait with existing conditions in the division.

In all other villages there are lesser officials, and though the majority are reasonably capable, few do not need an amount of instruction in their duties. In the north-eastern sector of the division, the officials tend towards total inadequacy, and this may be partially attributed to the fact that in their own societies, these people do not possess any inherent authority in traditional aspects. It is inevitable that this should carry over into their official duties. I believe this is a major factor, but it does not take into consideration the varying degrees of ability of different officials. It is also of note that the less settled peoples in the north-east co-operate with their officials far less than the people in the west.

The officials of Angau and Sanuring, for instance, have managed to gain help in making their villages the two best villages in the division, whereas Iambon, Pomalai and Utihku are obviously seldom, if ever, tended.

The tultul Kai-iutbut of Pomalai did make an attempt over a period of time to get his people to repair the houses and clean the village up generally, but the luluai Kulkul refused to help in any way, and, naturally enough, the people followed him. He is a useless type and would be better removed from office, but, as Kai-iutbut has left the village and now resides at Simlung where he is the acknowledged leader, and there is no-one else in the village willing to accept office, there is no alternative but to leave Kulkul as he is. If punitive action is taken against him direct by the next patrol for the several things he has fallen down in, then he may improve as a village official.

In view of Kai-iutbut's departure from Pomalai and excellent leadership at Simlung, it is submitted for consideration that he be appointed as tultul of that place if it is found to have attained a satisfactory status as a village by the next patrol.

The luluai of Dulagor, Lewula, is suspected of having advanced T.B. and is a danger to the people in the area. He has no explanation for not having reported in for treatment, and was ordered to do so under section 89(1) of the M.A.R.A. At the time of writing, he has not reached Kancrian.

The tultul of Asit, Sidia, has migrated to Asit, and accordingly resigned his position. There is an ex-policeman named Kamongli in the village who is the only likely prospect for appointment, and indeed, is the only one willing to accept the hat, and it is submitted that his appointment be considered please. I suspect that he may be able to do much towards the improvement of village conditions, which is quite needed, as Sidia has obviously never done anything other than decorate his hat. This statement is borne out by previous officers' entries in the village book.

The luluai of Honekmun in the Asengseng division approached the patrol at Iambon with his village book, and claimed that his people are building a new village northeast of Iambon, but that at present, only two of the men are at the site, engaged in clearing it. Later in the patrol, it was rumoured that he has broken away from his village and is going to live alone with his wife at this site, which is called Watpalan. The truth of these tales will be indeterminable until the Asengseng is patrolled again.

The luluai of Ai'iek has moved his village-site to a position north-east of Pakiokme, and the Pakiokme people have abandoned their site. Half the Pakiokme people have the intention of joining the people who left Musuia for the new village of Kening, but the other half have joined the Ai'iek people at Seuk. This leads to the position where we have two luluais in the one village, Seuk, but the acknowledged leader is Guvadjo, of Ai'iek. It is then suggested that Guvadjo be permitted to retain his hat as luluai of Seuk, but that Lilweng, former luluai of Pakiokme, rather than lose his official status altogether, be appointed tultul of Seuk.

One complaint against Tengli, luluai of Wamilo was settled by mutual agreement, and he is well within the formerly mentioned category of officials who need instruction. He obviously yields considerable sway in his village, but appears to have absolutely no understanding of what is required of him. I consider, however, that with careful guidance, he could develop into one of the best officials in the area.

Luluai Malis of Hulem is a very old man, and too old to carry on as village official. He has selected Puang-Palpal as his successor. Pu'ang is also the popular choice of the village people, and has for some time been doing the luluai's work, quite well, and conscientiously, I might add. Could approval be given, please, for his appointment?

Iambon, with a population of 84, has only a luluai, and not a very good one at that, as its sole official. I have therefore nominated one Basem-Supsupic as a provisional tultul, and seek approval for his appointment. He is a young man, with a good knowledge of pidgin, who has worked at Manus Island, and has a fairly good idea of what is required of him.

The new village Simimla, with a population of 40, has no officials and I would submit the name of Warkain-Tiptipi for consideration as luluai. He is already the recognised leader of the village, and under his guidance, the new village is taking on a very good appearance.

The tultul Purweng of Angilik died some time ago, and I would submit the name of Tongli-Ledong for appointment as tultul in his stead. Tongli is a former resident of Iumiele and appears to be a willing and energetic type, and speaks very good pidgin. He also knows what he is required to do, which, as formerly said above, is not an altogether too common thing in the Passismanua.

Rest Houses:

In the western Passismanua, there are many rest-houses, and these are fairly close together. They vary in quality, but none are so good as to be beyond improvement, and some are really very poor quality buildings. Many have leaking roofs - this seems to be a thing Patrol Officers will never escape - and in such instances, requests were left for repairs to be carried out promptly. Only one is provided with a closed-in kitchen, this being at Papsa. The usual thing is for resthouses to be provided with a crude lean-to which is required to serve as kitchen, and requests were left for small kitchens to be built. In the northeastern Passismanua, there are very few resthouses, and unless one has brought canvas, there is little choice of day-to-day stages. From Iambon to Amoi'ia is six hours' walking time, and there are no rest-houses en route.

Cemeteries:

Cemeteries exist in nearly all villages. They are maintained in varying standards, failure to keep grass and weeds down being the main point. In no instance is there any objection to unsanitary practices in relation to cemeteries.

Roads and Bridges:

There is a well-cleared road between a majority of the villages in the Passismanua, and walking on them in dry weather is rather pleasant, but when they are wet, as in this case they were all the time, they become extremely slippery and fairly difficult. There are no vehicular roads, and little prospect of extension beyond Angau, whence it should be possible to build a quite good vehicular road of good - weather standard. The eastern Passismanua is cursed with many rugged and crumbling outcrops of limestone, and a few rivers and creeks which would present serious difficulties to any attempt at road-building. Indeed, for much of the area, it is nigh on impossible to make cleared tracks for easy walking. There are isolated patches where quite good roads could be built, e.g. from Karekdek to Pakiokme, a veritable highway could be built, but it is unknown if there is any route by which such a road could be joined with any other network from Kandrian. The Pawung River appears to flow in a quite deep gorge for most of its length, and provides a major, if not an absolute, obstacle to bridging and road construction.

CENSUS.

One of the main objectives of the patrol was the census amendment of the Passismanua division.

The population totalled 2696 an increase of 75 in 10 months. Births exceeded deaths by 50.

One male native male from Arhi, TEPE, told his luluai that he was migrating to Ambi, west of Hulem. However he has not turned up there and has evidently resumed his former nomadic life in the inland mountains, where many of these people originally roamed in search of food.

Fifteen new names were recorded, and are included in the 'Migrations in' section of the census sheets.

There is some movement of village groups from site to site, and many instances of groups dividing were noted.

To illustrate, the people of Angiak are moving as a whole to a new site called Akiuli, a few furlongs from the Angiak site. Ai'iek has moved to a new site called Seuk.

A new village called Simimla was censused for the first time by this patrol. It is situated between Lakungkung and Tinhang, and has forty residents. The site is quite a good one and may prove to be one of the best villages in the immediate area.

Several people from Pomabal and Angiak are moving to the new village of Simlung north-west of Pomalal. At present little work has been done, and only two houses have been erected. Gardens have been started, and within the next six months, a population of thirty may be expected. The leader is Kai-iutbut, formerly tultul of Pomalal.

A new village called Ambi has been built at a site west of Hulem. This place was not visited by the patrol as the ten inhabitants were present at Hulem. They claim that people from Hulem, Musuia, Iambon and Arhi are going there to live, and were told that the next patrol into the area would inspect it and see if it was satisfactory enough for a village book to be issued and an official nominated.

There is talk of another new village north east of Iambon being built. It is alleged that the inhabitants have come from Honeknun in the Asengseng Division, but only the Luluai is at present in residence. Therefore, the village could not be censused. Further rumours heard later in the patrol pointed to the fact that the Luluai alone has left Honeknun for this new 'village' site, called Watpalan, and the remainder of the Honeknun people are alleged to have taken up residence at Para-or. This will have to be investigated by the next patrol into the Asengseng.

The people of Musuia are considering leaving their present village for either Ambi, or another site near Pakiokme called Kening. Apparently, the Luluai of Musuia is the only person intent on remaining at Musuia, and the majority of his people are going to Kening. They will be joined there by half the people of Pakiokme. This site is quite a good one, and fairly large gardens have been planted already.

Hence, it may be seen that the situation in the Passismanua is far from static, and it is not noteworthy that most of the movement is occurring in the villages in the north east of the division. I have said before that these are the people who are the least settled in communities, and they are the most recently controlled in the division. It is without doubt that there are yet many people to be seen by patrols for the first time.

I consider that large communities in that area are not practicable because of the nature of the terrain and the distance between suitable garden sites. If people are to be settled in large villages, then they have the unhappy task of travelling quite long distances to tend their gardens daily, and this feature on its own is sufficient to make for small villages, or even hamlets.

In support of my statement 'there are yet many people to be seen by patrols for the first time', I would mention the case of one MALAGIN-THAIYO of Wamilo. This native died

from encephalitis at Manus, where he was working for the navy as a labourer. His effects were to be given to the next of kin by this patrol, yet, Malangin was not listed in the Tax Census. He had, it seems, never lined for patrols, and it was the lure of M.O.P. shells at Manus that caused him to sign on with the navy for one year's work. His eldest sister from Wamilo also had never lined before, but the fact that we had Malangin's effects with us was sufficient to lure her, her husband and two children out from their perennial hiding in the bush.

People in the villages some times make mention of persons they know who are too afraid to line for government officers, but have no idea, when patrols come around, just where these people are. Perhaps within the next few years we may hope to have a better idea of the true population of the Passismanua Census Division.

Agriculture.

The staple crop of the area is taro. In the western Passismanua, where communities are more stable, this is supplemented by sweet potato, tapioc, banana, and several other native crops, and here, no food shortage was evident. But in the eastern Passismanua, taro is not so well supplemented and the usual annual food shortage is existant. In such places, the advantages acrcrable from wide dietary varieties was expounded, but the discussion was not at all accepted with any degree of eagerness.

Recruiting.

The Passismanua is, as a whole, over-recruited. The percentage of eligible males absent at work was deduced at 42.95 per cent. and individual village recruitment figures vary from 17.4 p.c. at Hulem to 80 p.c. at Lakungkung. 31 of the 45 villages censused are recruited in excess of the nominal 33.3 p.c. and though some of the villages show signs of neglect possibly arising out of this fact, it is felt no serious social problem is derived.

There is only a small number of adult females in excess of males remaining in the villages, 32 in fact, and there is no suspicion of extraordinary immoral practices. There is no abnormal food shortage, and health is no worse than usual. Also, there was an excess of births over deaths of 50.

Hence it is considered that this pattern of over-recruitment is not having any extreme deleterious effects on village life and conditions, and closing of the area to recruitment is not sought, even though the percentage recruitment figure has deteriorated from 34.7 p.c. at the time of the last patrol (see also A.D.O.'s memo. no. 37/1:767 of 21.7.'58 to D.O. Rabaul) to the present figure (42.95 p.c.).

Native Affairs.

No matters requiring official attention were brought to the attention of the patrol, though uncountable numbers of arguments over the "DINAU" custom of exchange and loan were settled on the spot.

The matter of so much movement of villages and fracturing of communities is regrettable, but, I feel, unavoidable in view of the soil availability position, as mentioned

Ante.

Few cases of people failing to appear for the census were noted, and these generally were people who have appeared only one or twice before. Evidently, these people have not finally conquered their fear of Europeans and I am loathe to take judicial action against such offenders as yet. In two cases only were requests left in village books for punitive action to be taken against offenders.

It is common still to find village pigs kept in village clearings, despite repeated instructions to fence them outside these clearings, and I have no doubt that for a majority of the time, they represent a danger to health in the area, besides causing damage to water supplies and roads.

Conclusion.

It is pity that the natives of so much of the area are so lethargic in their attitude towards most every thing that one attempts to do for them. Advice offered, unless specifically demanded, appears to be promptly dropped without trial.

This is so in particular with regard to housing, agriculture and pig husbandry, and outlook on health. Just why these people so refuse to attend voluntarily for treatment of superating sores I can't imagine. I feel that sections 89 1(a), (b) & (2) should now be enforced to the full, in the attempt to make them look after themselves more than they appear to at present.

R. J. Andrews
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R. J. Andrews.
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'B' to Patrol Report No. Kan 7-58/59.

Recruitment figures for the Passisamanua Census Division.

Village.	Males 16-46 In Census.	No. Recruited.	Females Absent.	Percent. Males.
Ai'imi	8	4	-	50%
Papsa	24	11	1	44.1%
Lauhring	11	4	-	36.4%
Namaklongklong	38	19	-	50%
Senemsi	24	11	1	45.8%
Angilik	37	10	-	27%
Aliwo	10	7	2	70%
Maklongmerang	17	4	-	23.5%
Gineseling	12	3	-	25%
Aduap	9	3	-	33.3%
Angau	20	6	-	30%
Gisamolo	15	7	2	46.6%
Lakungkung	15	12	-	80%
Simimla	11	5	-	45.5%
Tinhang	17	9	-	52.9%
Avi	30	15	-	50%
Nam	15	8	-	53.3%
Arhe	23	9	-	39%
Aka	17	5	-	29.4%
Lapalam	25	11	-	44%
Uturabu	12	9	-	75%
Saki	26	9	-	34.7%
Wamilo	30	8	-	24.4%
Asiam	19	7	-	36.8%
Sankiap	13	2	-	15.5%
Ankiak	14	6	-	42.9%
Nulen	23	4	-	17.4%
Iambun	22	7	-	31.8%
Dulagor	13	6	-	46.2%
Nusua	13	4	1	31%
Utkihu	14	8	-	57.1%
Pakiokme	7	2	-	28.6%
Seuk	6	3	-	50%
Pomalel	9	4	-	44.4%
Apoi'ia	24	10	-	41.7%
Karedek	15	5	2	33.3%
Apengwal	14	9	-	64.3%
Asit	27	20	3	74.1%
Ngala	15	8	-	46.7%
Sanuring	21	12	1	57.1%
Poihning	13	5	1	46.2%
Pomgu	11	3	1	27.3%
Aliwo	17	10	1	58.8%
Seilwa	22	13	2	50.9%
Lapunum	23	9	-	39.1%

Totals: 801 344 19
 Mean Percentage of recruited males.....42.95%

Sketch only. Scale approx. 1" = 5 miles

The PASSISMANUA CENSUS DIVISION: Route of portolan. KAN-7-58/59 → K.J. ANDREWS.

149°20'E

6°00'S

149°20'E

6°00'S

