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STATION: PAGEI

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT No. 2 - 66/67

ALSO CONTAINS PAGE 1 No 3 - 66/67

By

C. VAN LIESHOUT

PAGE 1

WEST SEPIK DISTRICT

13/1/67
P/A



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of West Sepik Report No. ^{PAGE 1} 2 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by Mr. C. Van Lieshout, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Kilmeri Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 4 Europeans

Natives 3 Police

Duration—From 16 / 1 / 1966 to 1 / 2 / 1967

Number of Days 17 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7 / 9 / 1966

Medical 2 / 6 / 1965

Map Reference Sheet 1 Border Special

Objects of Patrol To purchase the Timber Rights to the area of land known as Block 6 in the Kilmeri Census Div., Vanimo Sub-District

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

.....

.....

.....

67-16-23

7th March, 1968

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PAGEI PATROL NOS. 2 & 3 OF 1966/67

Receipt of the above reports almost nine months after the patrols were effected is acknowledged.

2. Both reports were marred by the absence of maps. Mr. Van Lieshout should be reminded of the requirements of Standing Instructions in this regard.

3. It is interesting to note the establishment of a Mission Agriculture School at Ossima. In the future I would like to learn fuller details regarding the curriculum of the school, the educational qualifications of students enrolled and the relevance of the training to the local environment and potential.

4. The District Agriculture Officer should be apprised of the apparent keenness of the people to extend fish pond culture.

T. W. Ellis
(T. W. ELLIS) *fs*
Director.

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67-1-14 /34

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.
6th January, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
VANIMO

PAGEI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 & 3

Attached please find copies of Pagei Patrol Reports
No. 2 & 3.

It appears that these reports have been over looked
and are sent to you for record purposes.

J. E. Wakeford
J. E. Wakeford
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Konedobu
OIC Pagei

67-1-4/317



Sub-District Office,
VANIMO.
West Sepik District.

29th June, 1967.

TRB:kmm

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

Report of PAGEI Patrol No 2 of 1966/67.

KILMERI Census Division.

Forwarded herewith is the original and one copy of the abovementioned report. This report supplements Mr. T. Heuston's report on the timber rights purchase of Block 6 Vanimo Timber Purchase area. (My 3331-2/183 of 13th February, 1967 refer.) Mr. Van Lieshout, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied the Officer in Charge of the patrol whilst in the KILMERI Census Division area and I requested him to submit a report in order to give him practice in reporting upon his observations and submitting written documentation on same.

I consider Mr. Van Lieshout has done well in this regard; his report is neat, his comments are brief but explicit and he shows interest in the various facets of patrol work. The report could have been improved upon by the submission of an accompanying map and I will instruct Mr. Van Lieshout to submit one with each subsequent report.

My further comments are few.

INTRODUCTION:

In the introduction reference is made to Block 6 (the "area patrolled") as being 260,000 acres in extent. In actual fact, Block 6 is nearer 132,000 acres in extent than the figure quoted by Mr. Van Lieshout.

DIARY:

The diary is brief and to the point. This is all that is required from an officer submitting a narrative Patrol Report. Mention is made in the diary of the timber rights owners' feelings in connection with the long term investment of their monies. It is pleasing to note that they were very receptive and even enthusiastic about the plan and that the payment of interest every six months appealed to them. From the 1st January, 1967 the six-monthly payments total \$2,056 from an initial investment of \$69,985.

POLITICAL SITUATION:

Under this heading Mr. Van Lieshout reports a very favourable race relationship to be found within the area particularly between the local people the Administration and the Catholic Mission.

AGRICULTURE:

It is hoped that the new VANIMO Council Market, when completed, will be an incentive for the people to produce surplus crops and market gardens and at the same time provide an outlet for their produce. The PAGEI Council has appropriated money in their 1967/68 estimates for the purchase and distribution of vegetable seeds.

Report of PAGEI Patrol No 2 of 1966/67. KILMERY Census Division. (contd)

AGRICULTURE:

The Catholic Mission may be able to arrange for surpluses produced at OSSIMA to be carried by their aircraft, as backloading to VANIMO, for sale in this centre.

EDUCATION:

The Agricultural School at OSSIMA has taken in its first batch of pupils. There are 20 boys enrolled at present, and under the guidance of Father Ignatius and Brother James, are at present clearing further areas for garden plots and buildings.

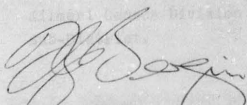
MISSIONS:

There are no other religious bodies within the KILMERY Census Division to usurp the Catholic Mission's influence amongst the local population.

LABOUR:

Quite often I have enquiries from men of the PAGEI administration area for employment at VANIMO. Whilst the Public Works Department at VANIMO are able to absorb some of these men in their casual labour force other Departments have not had sufficient funds to employ extras. Perhaps when Goldore Timber Company are in full operation there may be sufficient employment openings to cater for those seeking unskilled work.

Capping Allowance was claimed by Mr. Van Lieshout in VANIMO shortly after the patrol.



T.R. BERGIN.
Assistant District Commissioner.

ENC:2.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

PAGEI Patrol Post,
VANIMO Sub-District,
West Sepik District.

Patrol Conducted by C. Van Lieshout, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled Kilmeri Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol Mr. T. Heuston, Assistant District Officer.
Mr. K. Pearson, Forestry Officer.
Mr. F. Donovan, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Three patrol Police.

Duration of Patrol 16th January, 1967 to 1st. February, 1967
Total number of days on patrol is 17.

Last Patrol to the Area Mr. R. Fairhall's patrol of 7/9/66.

OBJECTS

Objects of the Patrol To purchase the Timber Rights to the area of land known as Block 6 in the Kilmeri Census Division of the Vanimo Sub-District.

15/1/67. Instructed the people at TROP to set circular areas along their village boundaries.
Further explained that we were purchasing timber rights.
At 11:00 broke camp and returned to KILMERI and KILBISA.
Talked with the Councilors and village elders about the timber and the cutting of boundary marks.

16/1/67. Inspected both villages.
Sent Constable KALIG to GOSI to instruct the people in the types of boundary marks to set and clear of roads.
Departed KILBISA at 12:30 to reach KILMERI early at 08:00. Arrived there at 12:00 after receiving Packed Fuel from KILBISA, patrol equipment and 2000 yards of rope in the opposite bank. Reported to Mr. Heuston.

19/1/67. Discussed progress of the cutting of boundary pads and boundary marks.
At 08:00, 11:00, and 1:00 hours attempted to cross Wai River but were unsuccessful each time.
Decided to split the patrol into three groups to cover the area while waiting for the helicopters to arrive.
Mr. F. Donovan remained at VANIMO to collect extra patrol gear to allow this breaking up of the patrol.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the patrol was to -

- (a) confirm that the people were willing to sell the timber rights of their land to the Administration.
- (b) Confirm that helicopter landing pads were built near the villages concerned and that they were of a safe standard.
- (c) Check the Agency Agreements prepared by Mr. A. Brodie on the previous patrol.
- (d) Marking of village boundaries and within those the clan boundaries.
- (e) Have the people sign the Agency Agreements.
- (f) Explain the method of payment, i.e. how much cash they will receive, the amount invested, and benefits accruing from this.
- (g) Actual payment for the Timber Rights.

The area patrolled is a block of ground of 260,000 acres bounded on the North by the sea, on the Eastern and southern sides by the Pual River, and on the West by the Daunda and Puive Creeks. It lies directly South and East of VANIMO.

On the whole the topography is uneven with the ridges extending to a maximum height of 4500 feet. However access to most areas can be achieved.

Extensive timber stands cover this block. Sago swamps can be found scattered throughout, but tend to concentrate on the lower levels near the rivers. Native gardens are not prolific due to the low population level.

DIARY

16/1/67. Flew to OSSIMA via Catholic Mission aircraft. Departed OSSIMA at 1125 hours for AIRU, AWOL, OSOL, KILIWIS, KILIPAU and ILUP. Chose sites for helicopter pads at AIRU and ILUP, checked existing pads at the other villages. Walking time total of 3½ hours.

17/1/67. Instructed the people at ILUP to cut circular areas along their village boundaries.

Further explained that we were purchasing only Timber Rights.

At 1330 broke camp and returned to KILIPAU and KILIWIS. Talked with the Councillor and village elders about the timber and the cutting of boundary marks.

18/1/67. Inspected both villages.

Sent Constable KAIGU to SOSI to instruct the people in the types of boundary marks to cut and check on pad. Departed KILIWIS at 1230 to rejoin main party at OSSIMA. Arrived there at 1520 after swimming flooded PUAL River. Carriers, patrol equipment and policeman left on the opposite bank. Reported to Mr. Houston.

19/1/67. Discussed progress of the cutting of landing pads and boundary marks.

At 0800, 1100, and 1400 hours attempted to cross PUAL River but were unsuccessful each time.

Decided to split the patrol into three groups to cover the area while waiting for the helicopter to arrive. Mr. F. Donovan returned to VANIMO to collect extra patrol gear to allow this break-up of the patrol.

20/1/67. Attempted to cross PUAL at 0600 but were unsuccessful.

Broke camp at 1000 and crossed the river at 1130. Mr. Heuston and myself proceeded to KILIWIS/KILIPAU and set-up a base camp. Travelling time two hours.

Sent word for the Agents to return from the bush so that we could discuss the Timber Deal.

21/1/67. Several Councillors have arrived but we are still waiting for Agents. The helicopter is badly needed to speed-up assembly of personnel and for the checking of boundaries. Discussed village matters with the people.

22/1/67. Sunday. Continuous rain hampering assembly of Agents.

Mr. Heuston and I discussed patrol plans and the methods employed in a Patrol of this nature.

23/1/67. Agents have arrived. Checking of Agency Agreements, further discussion with them and the people. Helicopter arrives with Mr. Pearson and Mr. Donovan.

Mr. Heuston and I flew to ILUP where I explained the Method of payment while Mr. Heuston attempted to establish the ILUP/KILIPAU boundary.

Flew back to base (KILIPAU).

24/1/67. Flew back to ILUP where the same boundary was checked with an Agent from KILIPAU.

Further discussed the payment business with the people and found that they are all in favour of the money being invested over a period of forty years.

Flew back to base.

25/1/67. Split from the main party and went to SOSI by helicopter (6 hours walk or five minutes flying time).

Set-up camp and checked the Agency Agreements. Inspected the village. Sent completed Agreements to VANIMO by carrier.

Talked with the Agents and village people as to the benefits they could receive through this Timber Deal.

26/1/67. Discussed the payment system i.e. Investment over forty years, the benefits they receive by this method etc.

At 1230 Mr. Pearson returned from VANIMO and uplifted me to KILIPAU.

Had all the KILIPAU/KILIWIS people sign the Agency Agreements.

Returned to my camp at SOSI as the helicopter returned to VANIMO.

27/1/67. Sent word for the people to return from the bush so that they could sign the Agreements.

Inspected the gardens on the ridge.

Signed-up those people that had arrived.

Mr. Pearson flew in left the KILIPAU/KILIWIS Agreements and took the ILUP Agreements to VANIMO. Managed to sign some of the KILIPAU Agreements.

28/1/67. Discussed the 40 Year Investment Plan once again as some of the people were a bit vague. After explaining several times they became enthusiastic about it. The fact that they will be receiving interest payments every six months appeals to them.

Signed some more of the KILIPAU/KILIWIS people as they came walking through.

Suggested improvements to the houses and to the sanitary arrangements of the village.

Discussed the market garden which one enterprising native has commenced on the ridge above the village.

29/1/67. At 0800 broke camp at ILUP and at 0900 was uplifted to KILIPAU.

Discussed future plans with Mr. Heuston and it was agreed to shift base camp to OSSIMA. This was carried out. From OSSIMA flew to IMBRINIS where I checked the Agency Agreements. Discrepancies found and it became necessary to draw-up a genealogy.

Inspected the village.

Returned to OSSIMA. After a discussion with Mr. Heuston took-up an Agent from OMULA to establish the OMULA / OSSIMA boundary. He was too over-awed by the helicopter to be of any use so returned and picked-up an OSSIMA Agent.

With him managed to approximately establish the AIRU/OSSIMA; OSSIMA/KRISA; OSSIMA/OMULA boundaries, and to definitely establish the IMBRINIS/OMULA and IMBRINIS/NINGERA boundaries.

Approximately three hours flying time.

30/1/67. Checked AIRU, OSSIMA, AWOL, OMULA Agency Agreements.

At 1220 helicopter returns from boundary riding with Mr. Heuston. Company has ordered it to be grounded due to a suspected defect.

After a conference it has been decided to split into ground parties while the helicopter is checked in VANIMO.

Collected my equipment and moved to NINGERA by helicopter as it went to VANIMO via the coast.

Arrived NINGERA at 1400 and found that all men were in the bush cuttin boundary marks.

Spent two hours giving first-aid to village children. Quite a lot of them had minor burns and some tropical ulcers. Advised some of them to walk to VANIMO which is only two hours walk along the coast.

31/1/67. Inspected the village.

At various times during the day the men came in from the bush. Had them sign the Agency Agreement as they came in. Discussed the payment with them as they appeared to have forgotten what Mr. Donovan had told them. They proved to be very receptive to the 40 year investment plan.

1/2/67. Discussed village problems with the people.

At 1000 broke camp and prepared to walk to VANIMO. Helicopter arrived at 1100 and uplifted me to VANIMO.

Met the new Assistant District Commissioner Mr. T. Bergin and discussed progress of the patrol with him.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.RECEPTION OF PATROL:

On all my visits to the various villages mentioned in the DIARY the reception was extremely friendly, and at all times the people displayed a willingness to co-operate as much as possible.

VILLAGES: Below is a list of villages visited, and a short notation as to the general condition of the houses.

All the houses were made of the same bush materials i.e. morata roofing, either blind or pungal for the walls and concrete flooring. LIMBUNG

OSSIMA - Village is on a good site and is generally well laid out. The houses are in fairly good condition with some in need of repairs.

Water supply is from the river or nearby creek. Relatively clean village due to Catholic Mission influence. People are healthy as there is an aid post and the Mission has a large variety of drugs. There is an airstrip which allows for rapid evacuation for those in need of hospitalisation.

AIRU - Village is situated on a ridge. Disadvantage of the site is that water has to be carried up to the village. Advantage of the site is that it receives a cooling breeze during the heat of the day.

Houses only in average condition with most in need of minor repairs. Some new houses in the process of construction.

AWOL - Village situated on a ridge and has the same advantages and disadvantages as AIRU.

Houses are in slightly better condition with some in the process of being constructed.

Water is taken from a small creek. Village is cleaner than AIRU, toilets are in fairly good condition however lids are required to keep down flies and mosquitoes.

OSOL - Village is nicely situated on a sloping ridge with a Mission school at one end.

Water is taken from a small creek and appears to be fairly good.

Very clean village with the houses in good condition, once again Mission influence is the cause of this.

KILIWIS - Village is situated on a narrow ridge. Disadvantage of this site is that there is no room for expansion and water must be carried a long way from the river.

Fairly clean village though could be improved upon. Houses are in fair condition with repairs being effected to some.

5555566 KILIPAU - Village is situated on a long ridge, has the same disadvantages as KILIWIS with water having to be carried a long distance from the river. This water is the best seen on the patrol.

Smallhouses require repairs and lids.

Generally this village required a lot of repairs to the houses, and needed to be cleaned-up. Advice to this effect was given.

SOSI - Village is situated in a hollow with ridges extending all around up to a height of 1,000 ft.

The houses are of a poor standard, and the village had a poor appearance due to the grass being uncut and large quantities of leaves left lying in front and around the houses.

Water is taken from a nearby creek, and is greyish in colour, though the people assure me that they collect water from further upstream.

Flies abound in large quantities making life unpleasant. Have told the people to cover the holes in the toilets.

Imbrinis - Village situated on flat ground, close to a large branch of the PUAL River.

Water is taken from this river and is of a poor quality being brown in appearance.

The houses of the village are in fair condition but the village looks shabby due to the grass being left uncut. In lay-out the village is good and tidy-ing up of the place could make it a lot nicer. Words to this effect were spoken.

NINGERA - Village is situated at the mouth of the PUAL River and extends a fair distance along the coast.

Being on the coast the place is wind-swept and has a very poor appearance. Many of the houses are in need of minor repairs.

Water is taken from an inlet close to the village and it does not appear to be terribly good water.

Smallhouses are of a fair standard with lids on some of the holes.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION:

The people have a good opinion of the Administration; this was further explained at the last PAGEI COUNCIL MEETING where it was said by many Councillors that the Europeans should stay to help them.

The attitude towards missions especially the Catholic Mission is very good. Due to the Mission taking such a large part in the development of the people.

The Catholic Mission at OSSIMA is currently starting an agricultural school there and has brought in three cows and a bull towards this end. The people are very much in favour of this school.

Extensive patrolling by Father Ignatius and the setting-up of a Mission school at OSOL is evidence to the people that the Mission wants to help them. The Mission emphasises self-help.

Relationships with adjacent villages are good with the people joining together on maintenance of ~~Sosa~~ tracks. People from other villages are always accommodated and given food.

AGRICULTURE :

There appears to be no shortage of native foods such as sago, keu kau, tulip, coconuts and other fruits.

The people are not including introduced crops into their subsistence patterns. Only at SOSI are introduced crops being used by the people.

There is a surplus of fresh foods available for sale and the Mission at OSSIMA takes large quantities for its boarding school.

Cash cropping is only practised at SOSI where English potatoes, onions, carrots and some beans are grown.

Marketing of this produce is a problem as it is 4 hours walk to VANIMO through rough country. The track is normally in fair condition and produce is carried out. We assisted by taking two bags of potatoes out by helicopter.

LIVESTOCK.

The Catholic Mission at OSSIMA has introduced three cows and a bull for their Agricultural School.

FORESTS

This entire area is for the most part covered with commercial timber.

REST HOUSES

All the villages have rest houses. Those villages that are long distances apart generally have rest houses of a better standard than those villages close together, due to the likelihood of persons on patrol remaining overnight.

Maximum distance apart is 6 hours, however in most areas they are only one or two hours apart.

HEALTH

There is an aid-post at OSSIMA and the Mission there also gives treatment.

Due to the airstrip at OSSIMA and the availability of treatment the people are quite healthy.

Elephantitis was encountered on the patrol in most villages. Leprosy was also encountered though cases were not severe, it appears that patients that have been discharged from the Leprosarium at Aitape are not taking medicine when they return to their villages.

Child welfare clinics at OSSIMA and PAGEI are well attended by the people from this area.

Sores and cuts were not numerous in the area around OSSIMA, ILUP, KILLPAU and OSOL as treatment is available within an hours walk.

The children at NINGERA had a lot of sores, and minor burns which were treated as best as possible.

EDUCATION

The Mission School at OSSIMA goes to Standard Four, bright students are then sent to higher schools elsewhere.

Attendance at this school is very good with the Mission keeping approximately ninety boarders.

There is currently an Agricultural School in the process of being set-up, and the first students are expected to commence work in March.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The track to ILUP via AIRU, AWOL, OSOL was in only a fair condition due to heavy rains and the large numbers of people using it.

It appears that only very minor maintenance is being carried out. Village Officials and people were told to repair the roads and cut drains where necessary.

MISSIONS

Catholic Mission has a large establishment at OSSIMA. Currently there are 5 Europeans there : a Priest, a brother, and three lay missionaries, two of whom are school teachers, and the other is a Nursing sister.

Father Ignatius and Brother James are working on the Agricultural School which will be taking-in pupils in March, 1967.

Two school teachers and a Nurse complete the staff.

This Mission has a great deal of influence among the population due to the work it is doing.

AIRFIELDS

The Mission has an airstrip at OSSIMA. It is a category "D" strip though the Army Caribou has landed there several times. It is a good level strip though does tend to become overgrown.

Generally the nearby villages cut the grass once a month, and Mission labourers keep a centre section cut to a fair level.

LABOUR

The people in the area patrolled are willing to work and fairly large numbers seek work in VANIMO, though not always successfully.

GEOGRAPHY

At OSSIMA, on the bank of the PUAL River a layer of sea shells and sediment was clearly visible at a height of approximately 20 feet above the river level, which was then at its normal height.

C. Van Lieshout
C. Van Lieshout,
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

PAGE 1

District of.....West Sepik.....Report No.3 of 1966/67.....

Patrol Conducted by.....Mr. C. Van Lieshout, Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Imbio Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....
 Con 1/C WEDORA 6725, Con. VIKA 10912,
 Natives.....Con. PERAU 11227, Con. NIMBONGI 9715.
 A.P.O. MOMBEHE, Agric Ass. DOSI.

Duration—From 16./...3./19.67.to 28./...3./19.67.....

Number of Days.....13.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...9/1966.....

Medical/.6/1965...

Map Reference.....Border (special) Sheet 1.....

Objects of Patrol.....Routine Administration, Subsistence Survey and.....
 the Inspection of Housing.....

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

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67-1-4/406

TRB/ben



Sub District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

October 2, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PAGEI PATROL NO.3 of 1966/1967.
IMBIO CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached are two copies of the report covering the above mentioned patrol conducted by Mr. C. Van Leishout, Cadet Patrol Officer. Also included with the report is a copy of the Patrol Instructions I issued to Mr. Leishout prior to his departure. Mr. Leishout had accompanied other officers on previous patrols but this one was his first solo effort. The patrol Instructions were laid down in some detail as a guide to initiate a general raising of living standards within the Pagei area. Economic development at this stage for the area presents a problem but if we can improve the area from the basic subsistence and living standards upwards I feel that something substantially worthwhile will have been implemented amongst these people who may, for some years yet, gain no other visible achievements in the general developmental field.

Mr. Van Leishout has carried out the initial task allotted him in the Patrol Instructions in a most capable manner. His report is concise, well written and shows that he has spent considerable time, during the course of the patrol, gaining basic information about the people, their living habits and the area in general. I find his report most informative and it will now be used to plan, in consultation with the District Agricultural Officer, a scheme whereby the subsistence level of producing foods in the area can be raised and improved upon.

Generally, I feel that the suggestion raised in the last District Co-Ordinating Committee meeting of selecting two or three suitable villages and concentrating on these groups and their gardens, as a project and example to others, in order to improve their farming methods and diets is sound in principle. A start, such as this may be small but it is in the right direction and can be geared to the staff available to supervise the work. It is inevitable that should such a project be a success amongst the selected groups, the improvements will be readily seen and understood by others employing the subsistence style of farming and so the scheme will spread. Supervision and interest amongst the people will need to be maintained, but carried out on a self-help basis it will not be necessary for large increases in supervisory staff as the scheme snow-balls.

In his subsistence survey at page 11 of the report, Mr. Van Leishout mentions a large variety of local and introduced foods supplementing the basic diet of sago. Local foods still make up 95% of the diet within the area. The variety of introduced foods is listed but the quantities of any one of these varieties consumed would be extremely small, per person and, even then, the diet would not regularly be supplemented in this way. Apart from introducing greater quantities of new varieties to the local people's gardens, improvements in their gardening techniques could improve the quantities and quality of the local foods thereby reducing the daily intake of starchy foods such as sago, taro etc. Agricultural staff will be called upon to assist in this work, and I am hopeful that further fieldwork will be based at Pageni in the not too distant future.

Other brief comments on the report follow.

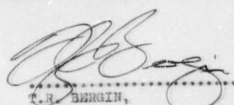
At page 6, under the heading of IMBIO No.3, Mr. Van Leishout mentions that he directed the Agricultural Assistant to start a coffee nursery. Agriculture Department's policy concerning coffee production within the Pageni area is, I believe, one of assisting those who have coffee gardens established, but not to encourage active extension of this cash crop. Marketing presents the major problem. The Officer in Charge Pageni will be informed of this and asked to encourage the people of the IMBIO Census Division to consider cattle raising within their area. Fortunately all villages in this Census Division are eastward of the 20 mile animal quarantine area running North-South along the New Guinea side of the Border.

Of the four village officials mentioned at page 4 of the Report, three have been replaced by new Councillors elected during the General Election of the Pageni Council held since the IMBIO patrol. YAKI is still the Councillor for SAMARARI and IMBIO No.3. I fail to see that Court action could be taken against YAKI if he neglected to take sick people to OSSIMA for treatment. A Councillor is not bound to undertake such a task and I will point out to Mr. Van Leishout this fact.

The Pageni Local Government Council wrote to the District Medical Officer requesting that the IMBRINIS Aid Post be re-staffed. Unfortunately Public Health Department does not have staff at present for the position and I believe that when an Aid Post Orderly was stationed at IMBRINIS previously little use of his services was made by the local people.

It is earnestly hoped that once timber resource development gets under way in the Vanise Timber Purchase area the Company concerned will find the Pageni people suitable for employment. This will allow a cash income for these people who would otherwise be without money in their pockets caused by a lack of economic potential and development. Mr. Van Leishout mentions interest shown in such potential employment at page 9 of the report.

A map of the area patrolled and Claim for Camping Allowance are also submitted with the report. The Officer in Charge Pageni has asked if sun prints could be made of the map and six copies provided for use during future patrols to the area.


T.R. BERRIN,

Assistant District Commissioner.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

Page 3.
File 67-1-4/406
October 2, 1967.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
PAGEI.

Mr. C. Van Leishout,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
PAGEI.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL NUMBER 3 of 66/67

PAGEI Patrol Post,
VANIMO Sub-District,
West Sepik District.

Patrol Conducted by
Area Patrolled

Mr. C. Van Lieshout, Cadet Patrol Officer
IMBIO Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying the
Patrol

Const. 1st/C. Wedora, Constables Perau,
Vika, and Nimbongi.
Henry Mombehe, Medical Orderly.
Peter Dosi, Agricultural Assistant.
20 Carriers.

Duration of Patrol

16th. March, 1967 to 28th. March, 1967.
13 Days on Patrol.

Last Patrol to the Area

Mr. R. Fairhall's patrol of 7/9/66.

Objects of the Patrol

1. Routine Administration; assisting the people, getting to know them, the area, and their social structure.
2. Subsistence Survey; diet of the people, state of their gardens, the division of labour, introduction of fish ponds.
3. Inspection of Housing; suitability, materials used, division of labour.

Map Reference

Border Special Sheet 1.

INTRODUCTION

This was a routine Administration patrol with special emphasis being placed on raising the people's standard of living. This emphasis took the form of an extensive investigation into their diet, the possibilities of introducing fish and other protein foods.

Housing came under close scrutiny, also the division of labour, customs and beliefs.

Economically these people are at a low stage of advancement. Possible future income will result from the sale of copra and coffee.

The Imbio Census Division is under the control of the Pagei Local Government Council, with each village having a representative on the Council.

The area patrolled is the Imbio Census Division in the Vanimo Sub-District.

Topography is generally flat to undulating with some relatively high and steep hills scattered throughout the area. The vegetation consists of rainforests, flood plain forests, secondary growth and sago swamps.

The average annual rainfall is in the vicinity of 120 inches a

DIARY

16.3.67 Departed Pagei for Sumumini at 0930. After seven hours of walking made camp on the banks of the Bei'i creek.

17.3.67 Departed Bei'i creek at 0800, four hours later reached Sumumini, a total of 11 hours walking time from Pagei.

Inspected the houses in the village; checked the condition of the S.D.A. Mission airstrip.

18.3.67 Inspected village gardens; did a thorough housing inspection. Assembled the people and had the medical orderly vaccinate them against smallpox. Talked to the people on the following points—housing, gardens, hygiene and the introduction of fishponds.

19.3.67 Departed Sumumini at 0730 for Yo which was reached at 1030. Carried out a thorough housing inspection. Checked on some small gardens near the village. Inspected the existing fishpond and made certain recommendations.

People were given medical treatment and vaccinated against smallpox. Discussed housing, gardens, hygiene and introduction of fish from the Amanab stock.

20.3.67 Departed Yo at 0630 for Samararu, which was reached at 1400. Total walking time of 6½ hours.

Talked with village elders and made a cursory inspection of the village which was found to be in fairly good condition.

21.3.67 Thorough housing inspection. Gardens are a long way off at the old village site. Some gardens near village. People received medical treatment and smallpox vaccinations. Discussed housing, the establishment of fishponds and hygiene.

Lined carriers and moved to Imbio No. 3 which was only one hour away.

Did a thorough housing inspection. Lined the villagers and the medical orderly treated some for tropical ulcers, sores, colds and other minor ailments. One man sent to Ossima for onward movement to Vanimo hospital.

Inspected gardens and inquired about diet and customs as regards marriage and divorce.

- 22.3.67 Necessary to destroy a sick dog, this was done with the owners permission.
Lined carriers and moved to Imbio No. 1 which was one hour walking away.
Carried out housing and garden inspection. Most impressed with this village.
Assembled village people and medical treatment given.
Gave a talk on housing, gardens, hygiene and the introduction of fish
- 23.3.67 Lined carriers and moved to Imbrinis. Total walking time of three hours.
Inspected the village. Most of the houses are below average standard. Lined village people and given medical treatment as necessary. Discussed customs, heard minor village worries, settled some minor complaints.
- 24.3.67 Did an extensive tour of the village gardens on this side of the river. Floods prevented me from seeing the coffee gardens on the other side. Checked site of existing fishpond and made certain recommendations. Onward movement to Ossima impossible due to floods.
- 25.3.67 Patrol still prevented from going on by floods. Gave a long talk to the village people on gardening, improvement of their diet, housing and hygiene.
1400 lined carriers and crossed the river. Journey to Ossima took four hours as ~~we~~ against the normal three due to the track being inundated by the Pual river in several places. Walked waist deep for relatively long distances. Arrived Ossima 1800.
- 26.3.67 Easter Sunday. Remained at Ossima and attended religious services at the Catholic Mission.
Most of the people from the Kilmeri Census Division had gathered at Ossima for Easter. Talked to the Councillors and many of the village people.
Together with the Mission organised anathletics carnival for the people.
- 27.3.67 Easter Monday. Discussed progress of the mission agricultural school. Total of 27 students in this school.
Talked with village people, settled some minor problems and disputes.
- 28.3.67 Departed Ossima at 0800 for Pagei, which was reached at 1300 hours. Five hours walking time .

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

RECEPTION OF PATROL: At all times the patrol received a friendly reception and the village people always displayed a willingness to co-operate as much as possible.

VILLAGES: For standard and type of housing see appendix.

(a) SUMMINI. Village is on flat ground on the banks of a river. Fairly good site with easy access to good water supply. River water is muddy however clear water can be obtained from pools where the water is filtered through sand and gravel.

Hygiene and sanitation is not good. Believe this is the cause of recent outbreak of illness (believed to be influenza) which caused seven deaths.

It was obvious that smallhouses were not being used. This was evident due to the grass being waist high around them. Also quantities of excreta with the resultant horde of flies were seen in several places. It was also reported to me that children, possibly adults too were dumping excreta in the river. This was inquired about however no culprits were found.

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4.

Severely reprimanded the Councillor and the people for this practise. Explained to them why they were becoming sick, why they should use the smallhouses and so forth. Instructed that some more smallhouses be built.

(B) YO Village is surrounded on three sides by high ridges. Disadvantage of site is that there is not a great deal of suitable land for gardens close to the village. However suitable ground is approximately thirty minutes away.

It has an excellent water supply from a nearby mountain stream.

Village is clean and smallhouses are evidently being used.

(C) SAMARARU Disadvantage of site is that after having moved from the old village site they have left their gardens there. Only very small gardens in and around this village.

The water supply is from a small creek which is muddy after rains.

The village is rather attractive and clean. Sanitation is good.

(D) IMBIO No. 3 The village is on a poor site with inadequate drainage, turns into a churned-up mess after rain. Water is taken from a creek some distance from the village. This is muddy after rain.

General impression of the village isn't good. Sanitation and village hygiene appears to be barely adequate. Recommendations were made to the effect that the place should be cleaned-up, and two more smallhouses constructed.

(E) IMBIO No. 1 The village is on a good site with extensive gardens nearby, a well laid out village with a clean appearance. The nearest water supply is five minutes walk away along the track. Again this is muddy after rain.

Village hygiene and sanitation is good. Very clean village.

(F) IMBIRIIS Disadvantage of site is that during floods a person or patrol could be flood bound for anything up to a week. Water is taken from the river and is always muddy.

The village has a generally dirty appearance. Sanitation and hygiene is not the best. Faeces was found near some of the houses. The Councillor and people were reprimanded for this. Recommendations that some of the smallhouses be rebuilt were made.

(G) OMULA, OSSIMA, AMOL and ISI No 1 were visited as the patrol returned from the Imbio Census Division. Time did not allow for more than a short inspection of the houses in these villages. Most of the people were seen at Ossima over the Easter period and general talks on housing, hygiene and gardens were given.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

YANI is the Councillor for Summini and Yo. He does not appear to have a great deal of influence in the village as the houses at Summini were in a bad state, also gardens and toilets were neglected. At Yo he is disliked, the people here take more notice of village elders, and these have kept the village at a reasonable standard. Possibly with more backing from patrol officers his influence may extend. When this village is visited again in May for the Council Elections a better idea of his influence can be made.

YAKI is the Councillor for Samararu and Imbio No. 3. He is not very efficient, and very lax in caring for aged and sick people. He was severely reprimanded and warned that he would be taken to Court if he neglected to take sick people to Ossima for treatment. Resides at Imbio

MELAO is the Councillor from Imbio No.1. He is the only Councillor that appears to be doing his job. Has the interest of his people always in mind, and has the village and gardens in good condition. He was found to be most co-operative, and definitely has a lot of influence in the village.

MON is the Councillor for Imbrinis. He appears to have only a minimum of influence amongst the people and is definitely inefficient in his work. It is hoped that some more responsible person will be elected in the future.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

Politically these people are not very advanced. The setting-up of the Local Government Council has done much to make them more aware of the importance of their roles as electors; and the Councillors have a much better idea of the difficulties of government.

As much as possible of the Council work is being left to the Councillors, however at Meetings it is evident that one or two men dominate the talk and the remainder follow like sheep. It is hoped that as Councillors gain experience this will fade out.

The attitude to the Administration is very good. People were at all times most co-operative and anxious to please. If the people had to be criticised on the condition of their houses or gardens etc., it was always pointed out why, and the benefits to be gained health-wise by following the Administration's policies. Almost always the reaction was to agree to my suggestions. However it remains to be seen on following patrols whether those suggestions were carried out.

The Seven Day Adventists have a small Mission at Summini, it is evident however that their influence is not great. They have persuaded the people to build an airstrip, this is now in occasional use by the mission.

The Catholic Mission at Ossima has a great deal of influence in the Kilmeri, and to a slightly lesser degree in the Imbio Census Divs.. The Missions recently begun agricultural college, which has boys from all the Census Divisions is definite proof to the people that the mission is not only interested in them religious wise but also economically.

At Imbio No.3 the people and especially the Councillor were severely reprimanded and threatened with Court action over their neglect to take two sick persons, who subsequently died, to Ossima for treatment. It is only a days walk to Ossima from this village. The people have been warned and any further cases of neglect should be dealt with accordingly.

AGRICULTURE

SUMMINI. There are only small gardens in and around the village. In these are grown the following crops: peanuts- a garden approximately one fifth of an acre with a fairly good crop. There are two small pineapple patches with a total of 30 pineapples. There are also the following crops once again in small patches only: Chinese cabbage, onion, taro, kau kau, sugar-cane and a second small peanut garden. Some coconut stands exist but these are not extensive. the following:

Introduced crops consist of peanuts of which there are two small gardens. Some beans are grown and also tomatoes, these were not seen but the Councillor assured me that these had been planted in the past and eaten. He wishes to acquire more tomato seeds and also bean seeds.

An area is at present being cleared to commence coffee planting. Further assistance will be required from D.A.S.F. before this can be gotten under way.

At present there are two small fishponds a short distance from the village. It contains some small Tilapia fish. The Councillor has been instructed to build two large ponds under the direction of a farmer trainee. This will be stocked from the Amanab stock.

The planting of crops is on an individual or family basis. As yet there are no cash crops suitable for marketing. The clearing of ground for a coffee garden has been commenced, however if this crop is put in and bears the marketing will be a problem, as the airstrip at Sumumini is only used very occasionally by the S.D.A mission. It would be necessary to carry the produce to Ossima, 6 hours walk away.

YO. Old gardens at the previous village site are still in use. There are also some gardens approximately two hours from the village. In and around the village there are only small patches of onions.

These people get the majority of their food from the bush i.e. sago, taro, tulip, breadfruit, coconuts from the old village site and bananas are in fair abundance in and around the village.

There is no cash cropping as yet, however one family is planting peanuts some distance from the village.

Marketing of cash crops will be a big problem as Yo is 9 hours from Ossima. It is only three hours from Sumumini however this airstrip cannot be relied on as a possible avenue for the transportation of cash crops.

There are no cash crop trees or palms in or near this village there are some coconut trees, however these are not bearing.

Fish are obtained from the stream nearby, in addition a large fish-pond has been built.

SAMARAU There are only small garden patches near this village, old gardens at the previous village site are still in use. The people are all middle-aged to old, there are no young people in this village therefore work on gardens is only slight.

Sago once again is the staple diet of the people with some tomatoes, onions, coconuts, and meats, such as pig, pigeon, fish as supplements. These people appear to be in good health, due in the main to the occasional fish diet.

A coffee garden exists however it is in poor condition due to infertility of the soil. Upon the Agricultural Assistants' advice they will replant on another site which he marked out for them. ~~See~~ Bels, ~~ya~~ yabbies, small turtles are reported to be in a creek near the village, the Councillor says that these are eaten by his people.

Long beans, tomatoes and pineapples are reported to have been grown here in the past. The councillor is anxious to receive more seeds so that these can be once again grown.

A fishpond will be constructed near the village.

There are large numbers of coconut, kapok and buai trees.

IMBIO No 3. There are no extensive garden areas. The people plant in small individual patches.

The basic diet is sago of which there are extensive stands.

Taro, some patches of kau kau and chinese cabbage exist; tulip and wild mango are gathered from the bush.

Introduced foods consist of the following: tomatoes, some of which were sold to the patrol, also long and short beans, chinese cabbage and pineapples.

These people are anxious to grow spinach and want tomatoe seeds.

A coffee plantation approximately 600 ft. by 70 ft. has been started about ten minutes distant from the village. This garden is neatly laid out and appears to be doing extremely well. Lucerne was growing approximately 8 to 10 ft. high, and there were no weeds or grass amongst this. It appears that the people are taking a definite interest in this project.

On my direction the Agricultural Assistant started a coffee nursery of three beds each 6 by 3ft.

A coconut plantation of 30 trees about 2yrs old exists.

There is also a fishpond @ 12X6 X 3 ft deep containing tilapia up to 6 inches long.

IMBIO No 1.

The quantity and variety of food available appears to be very good, - see appendix.

Introduced crops are being included in the subsistence pattern to a relatively large degree. Corn, chinese cabbage, shallots and some patches of tomatoes were seen. There is a small surplus of crops however not to a degree where it would be economic to carry to market.

A rough count put the number of bearing coconut trees at over 500 and non-bearing (including newly planted) at over 2,000.

There is no cash cropping being carried out, however the patrol had no difficulty in purchasing large quantities of fresh foods. In my opinion cash cropping is not feasible for this area due to the difficulties of marketing the produce.

A fishpond 24 x 12 x 1/2 ft. deep exists however contains no fish. Two other fishponds will be constructed in the near future. These will then be stocked with fish from the Amanab ponds.

IMBRINIS

Food appears to be in fair quantity and variety (see appendix) with chinese cabbage, corn, tomatoes and shallots amongst the normal crops grown by the people.

A large coffee plantation exists however due to floods this was not visited.

Sago is the staple diet of the people and this is supplemented by the above; also taro, yams, tulip leaf, and meats such as pig, some fish, pigeon, wildfowl and insects.

A shallow fishpond approximately 10 x 12 x 3 deep exists and contains small tilapia fish. The Councillor and the people were advised to dig two large deep ponds and assured that these would be stocked from Amanab.

A small surplus of foods is normally available to patrol personnel, but cash cropping as such is nonexistent.

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BEST HOUSES : See appendix for condition and distances between.

CARRIERS, CANOES: Carriers are easy to hire as the men volunteer freely.

They are obtained at each village and will only carry willingly as far as the next village. The rate of hire is 1/2c. per hour however during wet and difficult carrying this is normally increased slightly to maintain goodwill.

A canoe is obtainable at Ossima and cost is 5c per crossing. Possibly in the future a canoe will be available at Imbrinis.

HEALTH

Generally over the Imbio Census Division the people are in fairly good health. In most villages the normal crop of sores, some T.U.'s, and minor illness were encountered, and dealt with by the accompanying hospital orderly.

At Sumuzini, Ye and Samararu the people were vaccinated against smallpox.

No new cases of leprosy or elephantiasis were found.

Prior to the patrol reports of seven deaths within a period of ten days were received from Sumuzini. Upon investigating this report this was confirmed. These/ consisted of five adults and two babies. One of the two babies was carried to Ossima where Dr. A. Paul and a nursing sister confirmed that this baby had died of meningitis. The medical orderly says that it was most probable that the second baby also died of meningitis. The adults as near as was possible to ascertain contracted some form of influenza which developed into either pneumonia or bronchitis.

HEALTH Cont. Sumumini.

Hygiene in this village was shocking. It was more than evident that the smallhouses were not being used by the people. The dumping of rubbish and in some cases excreta in the river was reported. The reasons for personal hygiene and village cleanliness were pointed out to the people, it was also explained to them that these deaths were their own fault through their bad habits.

It was reported to me at Imbio No3 that two persons had died after being sick for from two to four weeks. These persons had not been taken to Ossima for medical treatment. We were unable to ascertain the cause of death. The village Councillor and people were severely chastised for not taking care of their sick. It is only a day and a half to Ossima, so the people were warned that if similar cases were reported action would be taken against the persons concerned.

All the persons that carried for the patrol appeared to be in good health.

There is an aid-post at Imbrinis which is currently unstaffed. It is in a fair condition. A hospital orderly is badly needed for this aid-post as it serves a population of approximately 630. Many of the villages in this census division are from six to twelve hours distant from Ossima, the next nearest aid-post. During floods it may be anything up to a week before treatment could be obtained at Ossima as several rivers have to be crossed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are no roads or bridges in this area. The tracks were all with one exception in good to very good condition. Statutory obligations regarding tracks are definitely being observed.

MISSIONS

The Seventh Day Adventists have a small mission established at Sumumini. With mission encouragement the people have built an airstrip which has been used on three occasions. Their influence is varied with some strong adherents, but on the whole the laws regarding foods are not observed.

The Catholic Mission has catechists in all other villages and some education is given in the villages. All students are taken to Ossima where proper school tuition is given.

AIRFIELDS

At Sumumini an airfield 1400 ft by 100 ft has been constructed. It has had an aircraft make landings on three occasions. The surface is fair however over a period of time could become dangerous as wild pigs gouge up the strip, these holes are filled with loose material which would be dangerous when wet. The grass is cut once occasionally but is still not of a height which could be dangerous.

The people have commenced putting river gravel at one end but whether this continues is doubtful.

If a European or a well educated native was looking after the strip then it would be a fairly safe category "D" strip. At present in my opinion is only suitable as an emergency strip.

LABOUR

As a potential labour source the area is quite good. A lot of requests for employment at Pagei as labourers were forthcoming. Employment on a rotation basis of two to four weeks per person is being implemented at present provided money is required for Council tax etc. Casual labour is preferred.

FORESTS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The purchase by the Administration of the Timber Rights to the PUAL Block has considerably raised the people's interest and hopes of selling the Rights to their own timber.

The topography on the whole is undulating virgin forest lands with fairly large areas of sago swamp. Development of this land for timber extraction appears to present no major problems.

The people realise that any other form of economic development in the way of cash cropping, and so forth, cannot be undertaken without roads to market the produce. It is therefore most important that every thing possible be done to develop roads, either by the Administration or Timber Companies.

Many enquiries were received as to when the extraction of the Timber in the KILMERRI Census Division was to commence, and the possibilities of employment. They were advised that development may not take place for some time yet, but when it did that a lot of labour would be required.

PERSONNEL

Constable 1st/C. Wedora, constables Perau, Vika, and Nimbongi together with Henry Mombehe - the Medical orderly, and Peter Dosi the Agricultural Assistant were the personnel taken on the patrol.

For the conduct and efficiency of police please see attached appendix.

The medical orderly Mr. H. Mombehe was conscientious and hard working. Gave smallpox vaccinations at Ye, Summuni and Samararu, and in all other villages tended to the people in every way possible.

The Agricultural Assistant Mr. P. Dosi was hard working and he found the people most receptive to his advice. Accompanied me in my inspections of the gardens and proved invaluable to me there.

CONCLUSION

The main objects of the patrol were accomplished. Subsequent patrols will show whether advice regarding housing, gardens, personal hygiene and village cleanliness was followed.

C. Van Lieshout

C. Van Lieshout,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDICES TO REPORT.1. STANDARD & TYPE OF HOUSING

In all villages the houses were built on piles and comprised of the following materials: Limbon floors, pungal or in some cases woven blind for the walls, and merata roofing.

There are a total of twenty two houses at Summini, of this number only seven were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Of this remaining fifteen recommendations were made to the owners of three houses to construct new ones in the near future. The remainder were advised to make repairs, and when the time came to rebuild them, to enlarge as most were far too small.

Yo has a total of thirteen houses, of this number three were small, dirty and in danger of collapse. The remainder were in fair to good condition.

Smararu has only seven houses all of which are in a fairly good condition. This is the only village which has bark walls, this is due to the shortage of pungal in the immediate area.

Embic No. 3 has eighteen houses of which four were in a very bad condition. Recommendations were made to the owners of these to make new ones in the not too distant future. The remainder were in fair to good condition with only some in need of minor repairs.

Embic No. 1 has a total of nineteen houses only one of which needed to be rebuilt. The remainder were in a good condition. It is noteworthy that previously the standard of housing here was poor.

There are twenty houses at Imbrinis of which three are well below a reasonable standard. Owners of these were advised accordingly. The remainder of the houses were only in a fair condition.

L. Van Lieshout

APPENDICES TO REPORT.

2. SUBSISTENCE SURVEY

The basis of their diet is sago. This is supplemented by a large variety of local and introduced foods. Below is a list of local and introduced foods. The degree to which introduced foods were being included in a persons diet was difficult to ascertain, it appeared that local foods still make up 95 % of their diet. With the assistance of D.A.S.F. in the supplying of seeds this percentage of local foods to introduced foods would definitely decrease.

Local Foods: Sago, taro, yams, kau kau, pit pit, bananas, paw paw, wild mango, breadfruit, tulip leaf.

Intro. Food: Chinese cabbage, shallots, pineapples, tomatoes, long-beans, corn, peanuts.

Meats : Pig, cassowary, wallabies, wildfowl, birds (guriah, kokomo etc.), chickens, fish, insect grubs.

The patrol received a lot of requests for seeds for long beans, tomatoes, corn, spinach, and many enquiries as to types of fish that could be bred in village ponds.

I believe that a D.A.S.F. patrol should go into this area and spend at least a full day in each village distributing seeds, checking on their methods of planting and so forth. D.A.S.F. patrols have visited in the past and achieved some measure of success; I tend to think that more could be done however by concentrating on raising their diet from the subsistence level; instead of having the people attempt to grow coffee, which is going to be very difficult to get to market from anywhere in the Iabic Census Division.

John Luskout

John Luskout

APPENDICES TO REPORT.

RESTHOUSES

There are resthouses in each of the villages in the Imbio Census Division.

Sumumini has a large new resthouse, and new police barracks. Walking time from Pagel is eleven hours. Both are very good.

Yo has a resthouse which is in good condition and quite comfortable. The police barracks was far too small and I've since been informed that a new one has been built. Walking time from Sumumini is three hours.

Samararu is a small village and is in the process of building a new resthouse. The old one would have sufficed however the people wished to construct one and do repairs on the police barracks. Walking time from Yo is six and a half hours.

Imbio No. 3 has a comparatively small resthouse which is in only fair condition. I believe the people are considering constructing a new one. Walking time from Samararu is one hour.

Imbio No. 1 has a resthouse which is in very good condition and is quite comfortable. Police barracks are also in good condition. Walking time from Imbio No. 3 is one hour.

Imbrinis has a new resthouse and a new police barracks. Both are in excellent condition and most comfortable. Walking time from Imbio No. 1 is three hours.

Ossima has a new resthouse and a new police barracks, both are of a good design and quite comfortable. Walking time from Imbrinis is three hours on a dry track, however during the rains this track is inundated by the Pual River in several places and the journey may take four or five hours instead.

Ossima to Pagel in five hours on a dry track, six hours when wet.

There are two resthouses enroute - one at Awel and the other at Isi No. 2, these are in fair condition.

L. Van Leshout.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
The Commissioner of Police
KORORODOBU

PAGEI

31st May

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WEDORA

16.3.67 13 Days PAGEI

IMBIG C.D.

Most
Helpful

Good
Worker

G. Van Lieshout

G. Van Lieshout

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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The Commissioner of Police
KORHODOU

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IMBIO C.D. Good Worker Good

C. Van Lieshout

C. Van Lieshout

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The Commissioner of Police,
KORODOHU

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PERAU

16.3.67 13days PAGEI INBIO C.D. Cheerful Good C.Van Lieshout
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C. Van Lieshout

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The Commissioner of Police
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PAGSI
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NIMBONGI

16.3.67 13 Days PAGSI IMBIO C.D. Good

Reliable
Cheerful C. Van Lies

C. Van Lieshout