

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Kokopo

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1959 - 1960

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS ^{EAST} NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1959/60

KOKOPO

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> <u>Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
6-59/60	R.J.Fayle	Wide Bay Census Division

Moresby
C.M.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... NEW BRITAIN Report No. 6 of 1959-60 - KOKOPO

Patrol Conducted by... R. J. FAXLE, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled... WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives... 2 members of B.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From... 26/4/1960 to... 25/5/1960

Number of Days... THIRTY

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 23/10/1959

Medical / .. / 18

Map Reference... Map attached

Objects of Patrol... Revision of Census, Collection of Capitation Tax
and Investigation as per District Office Memo. 30/1/2 of 10/12/59.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY. KONEDOBŪ.

Forwarded, please.

57/16/60
/19

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

JSMcL.FG

POP

ver 13

F

Females
in Child
Birth

67-10-16

15th July, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Education Department,
KONEDORU.

ATTENTION MR IRVINE

EXTRACT FROM KOKOFG PATROL REPORT
NO.6/59-60

.... Report. Attached please find an Extract from the above

(J.K. ^{ef}McCarthy)
Acting Director.

Att.

67-10-16

15th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6/59-60 - KOKOPO

Thank you for this report.

Mr Kelly appears to be rather pessimistic as to the potential of the Wide Bay natives in the future. They tend to suffer by comparison with their northern neighbours, but considered on a Territory wide basis they are not so backward.

It hardly seems a reasonable solution to have the Aid Post Orderlies carry their medical supplies from Kokopo. The number of plantations, Kandrian Headquarters, and the Police Post, would indicate reasonable shipping facilities from time to time. You may be able to liaise with the District Medical Officer on this matter. In any case I presume the Mission Stations provide some medical facilities. Rainfall during June, July and August would preclude all possibility of coastal walking.

I agree that some attempt should be made to get the MARUNGA group to conform to their legal responsibilities. The refusal to attend the Census on the part of some can only have a bad effect on the others.

The south coast of New Britain can become very cold during the south-eastern season and no doubt this factor effects the child mortality ratio. Pre-war it was the policy to allow the natives to retain their traditional type of housing built on the ground with a raised platform inside. Bamboo walls would probably be cold during this time.

By and large the attitude to the Administration appears satisfactory.

The report is a good one and it is much better than Mr Fayle's previous submission.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-10-17 ✓
16

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67/3/1



District Office,
Bul.
15th June, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, Papua

Kokopo Patrol Report No. 6 - 59/60

...
...

The above report is forwarded with the comments of the Assistant District Officer, Kokopo.

2. Although Wide Bay is inhospitable terrain, soil type and access, the inhabitants of its small scattered villages have made less progress than would be hoped, considering the efforts of the Administration and the relative plantation concentration (on much of the good land!). However, the way is open to wide economic development, when they choose to take it.

3. The Assistant District Officer, Kokopo has been requested to have Mr. Fayle submit recommendations for buluai appointments in the prescribed form (i.e. by separate memorandum) and to provide suitable information in support of the recommendations.

H. W. West
(H. W. West)
District Officer.

Attach. 2

67/3/1

District Office,
Rabaul.

28th June, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. Papua

Kokopo Patrol Report No.6 - 59/60

...
...
The above report is forwarded with the comments
of the Assistant District Officer, Kokopo.

2. Although Wide Bay is inhospitable by terrain, soil type and access, the inhabitants of its small scattered villages have made less progress than would be hoped, considering the efforts of the Administration and the relative plantation concentration (on much of the good land!). However, the way is open to wide economic development, when they choose to take it.

3. The Assistant District Officer, Kokopo has been requested to have Mr. Fayle submit recommendations for luluai appointments in the prescribed form (i.e. by separate memorandum) and to provide suitable information in support of the recommendation.

H. W. West
(H. W. West)
District Officer.

Attach. 2

*As is to
move with
census memo.*

KPO.30/1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPU, NEW BRITAIN.

15th June, 1960.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Patrol Report No.6 - 1959-60
Wide Bay Census Division.

Enclosed is the above Patrol Report. The patrol was to the Wide Bay area and was conducted by Mr. R. J. Fayle, Patrol Officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Wide Bay area is an extremely backward region, where little can be done because of the poor soil, scattered population, long distances from markets and poor communications. Administration services in this area are confined to providing limited medical services, and conducting agricultural and Native Affairs patrols. These latter patrol are advisory only and little has been achieved in the last 10 years, and little will be accomplished in future years.

Even when the people from the Sulka villages of the Wide Bay area migrate to the Sulka Reserve, they make little progress despite an adequacy of land and good road communications to markets. Therefore one is forced to the opinion that these people are not progressively minded and are content to live their lives in a matter little changed from the pattern followed by their ancestors.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The provisional appointments of lulvais made by Mr. Fayle are endorsed and approval by the Director is requested.

The appointments were as follows:

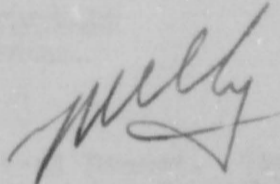
PESAL-KARANG of MU
KUSKUS of KALAMPUN

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The inactivity of the resident Aid Post Orderlies has been brought to the attention of the E.M.A. Butuwin Hospital. A Medical Patrol was planned for this area in late June, but unfortunately the onset of the North West season and the rains has delayed this patrol until November of this year. With no vessel at Kokopo, it is impossible to supply these aid post regularly with drugs unless the Orderlies report to Kokopo at regular

intervals. Even with regular visits sufficient medicines can only be carried to supply the post for a short period. This patrol took supplies to one aid post; but was unable to carry supplies to the other two posts due to the difficulty of obtaining carriers in sufficient numbers from the sparsely populated villages. Unless a vessel is on regular call at Kokopo, the problem of supplying these isolated aid posts is unsolvable.

This patrol by Mr. Payle was competently carried out; and his report on patrol activities is a vast improvement on his previous effort.



(W. J. Kelly)
Assistant District Officer.

KPO.30/1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

15th June, 1960.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Patrol Report No.6 - 1959-60
Wide Bay Census Division.

Enclosed is the above Patrol Report. The patrol was to the Wide Bay area and was conducted by Mr. R. J. Fayle, Patrol Officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Wide Bay area is an extremely backward region, where little can be done because of the poor soil, scattered population, long distances from markets and poor communications. Administration services in this area are confined to providing limited medical services, and conducting agricultural and Native Affairs patrols. These latter patrol are advisory only and little has been achieved in the last 10 years, and little will be accomplished in future years.

Even when the people from the Sulka villages of the Wide Bay area migrate to the Sulka Reserve, they make little progress despite an adequacy of land and good road communications to markets. Therefore one is forced to the opinion that these people are not progressively minded and are content to live their lives in a matter little changed from the pattern followed by their ancestors.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The provisional appointments of Iuluais made by Mr. Fayle are endorsed and approval by the Director is requested.

The appointments were as follows:

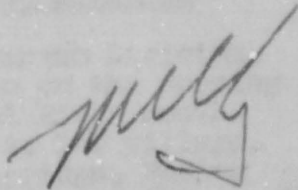
PESAL-KARANG of NU
KUSKUS of KALAMPUR

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The inactivity of the resident Aid Post Orderlies has been brought to the attention of the E.M.A. Putuwin Hospital. A Medical Patrol was planned for this area in late June, but unfortunately the onset of the North West season and the rains has delayed this patrol until November of this year. With no vessel at Kokopo, it is impossible to supply these aid post regularly with drugs unless the Orderlies report to Kokopo at regular

intervals. Even with regular visits sufficient medicines can only be carried to supply the post for a short period. This patrol took supplies to one aid post; but was unable to carry supplies to the other two posts due to the difficulty of obtaining carriers in sufficient numbers from the sparsely populated villages. Unless a vessel is on regular call at Kokopo, the problem of supplying these isolated aid posts is unsolvable.

This patrol by Mr. Fayle was competently carried out; and his report on patrol activities is a vast improvement on his previous effort.



(W. J. Kelly)
Assistant District Officer.

KPO.30/1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

22nd April, 1960.

Mr. R. J. Fayle,
Patrol Officer,
KOKOPO.

PATROL No.6 - WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION

A patrol to the Wide Bay Census Division, under your control, will leave Kokopo on the morning of the 26th of April for the Warangoi River mouth. From there the patrol is to proceed to LAT village, where you are to join up with Mr. Mogridge, Native Labour Inspector, who will accompany you on the remainder of the patrol.

When the patrol reaches the last village in the Census Division, you are to make your way back to Kokopo by one of the coastal vessels that operate commercial runs from that area to Rabaul. Before you return to Kokopo would you please signal your E.T.A. so that transport arrangements can be made to pick you up at your port of disembarkation.

The patrol will be concerned with the following tasks:-

1. Revision of the Census
2. Collection of Capitation Tax
3. Carry out investigation as per District Office memo. 30/1/2 of 10th December, 1959; namely "Outline information of following is required before a malarial survey can be undertaken in the area:
 - (a) Size of population and distribution.
 - (b) Hamlet distribution.
 - (c) Terrain and soil type.
 - (d) State of nutrition, agricultural pattern and food habits and/or any recent changes in these;
 - (e) Evidence of cultural change or cultural breakdown.
 - (f) Infant mortality and availability of medical services."
4. Village inspections and hygiene checks.
5. Attention to matters as per File 30/1C (Matters for Attention Wide Bay Census Division).
6. Settle by arbitration or court action, any complaints that are brought to your attention.
7. Pay any outstanding N.M.T.A. receipts that are held by the Senior Clerk.
8. Make an assessment of the amount of animal protein that is available to the Wide Bay people and include your findings with the report under Section 3 of these instructions.

9. Call at all plantations and missions in the patrol area and assist with any problems they may have. Especially you should contact mission personnel who are in close touch with the native people, and should be most helpful to you in ascertaining trends.

Before leaving Kokopo please arrange with Sub Inspector Jewell for the allocation of 3 police, and with the Senior Clerk for a patrol advance of £30.

(W. J. Kelly)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT No.7 of 1959-60

DIARY

Tuesday, 26th April.

Left Kokopo at 10 a.m. by truck to Warangoi River. Thence by truck to Put Put Plantation; by tractor to Kambubu Mission and by foot to Induna Plantation. Arrived 3 p.m. Spent night Induna Plantation.

Wednesday, 27th April.

Departed Induna Plantation at 7 a.m. by tractor to Taililis Plantation. On to Lat by foot. Census and Tax. To Gar for census and tax and then on to Merai. Spent night at Merai.

Thursday, 28th April.

Tax and census at Merai. River in flood. Night spent Merai.

Friday, 29th April.

Proceeded to Ili where tax was collected and census revised. Spent night at Ili.

Saturday, 30th April.

Left Ili for Karong where tax was collected and census amended. Spent night at Karong.

Sunday, 1st May.

Observed at Karong.

Monday, 2nd May.

Departed Karong and arrived Marunga in afternoon. Spent night at Marunga.

Tuesday, 3rd May.

Tax collected and census revised at Marunga. Then proceeded to Tol Plantation where the night was spent.

Wednesday, 4th May.

Spent day on Tol Plantation with Manager obtaining information of soil type in that area. Night spent at Tol Plantation.

Thursday, 5th May.

Departed Tol Plantation for Kavudemki. Census revised and Tax collected. Spent night at Kavudemki.

Friday, 6th May.

Left Kavudemki and returned to Tol Plantation. From Tol Plantation to Lamerien by dingy with outboard. Census and Tax. Spent night at Lamerien.

Saturday, 7th May.

Departed Lamerien for Karlai Plantation. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Sunday, 8th May.

Observed at Karlai Plantation.

Monday, 9th May.

Heavy rain all day. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Tuesday, 10th May.

Rain continued throughout the day. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Wednesday, 11th May.

Proceeded to Kalip where tax was collected and census amended. Also Hoiya and Kaukum villages. Night spent at Kaukur.

Thursday, 12th May.

Went on to Milim and collected tax and revised census. Proceeded to Kiep Plantation where I spent the night.

Friday, 13th May.

Departed Kiep Plantation and collected tax and revised census figures at Kirkihau and Iwai. Spent the night at Kirkihau.

Saturday, 14th May.

Proceeded to Kilalum for census and tax and then on to Guma where tax and census was taken for Guma and Kolom. Spent the night at Guma.

Sunday, 15th May.

Observed at Guma.

Monday, 16th May.

Left Guma for Kalanpun. Census and tax. Returned to Guma for the night.

Tuesday, 17th May.

Proceeded to Kiep Plantation by boat then by road to Karlai Plantation. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Wednesday, 18th May.

Went to Karlip garden and inspected soil. Returned to Karlai Plantation where I spent the night.

Thursday, 19th May.

Inspected soil types at the back of Karlai Plantation. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Friday, 20th May.

Inspected soil at Lamerient and Kavudenki. Night spent at Kavudenki.

Saturday, 21st May.

Returned to Karlai to await ship to Kokopo.

Sunday, 22nd May.

Observed Karlai Plantation.

Monday, 23rd May.

Waited for ship at Karlai Plantation.

Tuesday, 24th May.

Departed Karlai Plantation per M.V. "MARR" to Tol Plantation. Departed Tol Plantation at 8.30 p.m. per M.V. "MARR".

Wednesday, 25th May.

Arrived Vunapope wharf, Kokopo, at 5.20 a.m.

(R. J. Fayle)
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The Wide Bay Census Division covers an area of approximately 720 square miles of which approximately 20 square miles is alienated land. It extends along the Eastern coast of the Gazelle Peninsular from the Warangoi River, through Wide Bay itself and terminates at the Kokopo and Gasmata Sub-District's boundary.

There are nineteen villages, sixteen plantations, three mission stations, two sawmills and one trading station. There is also the large piece of land known as Put Put owned by the Catholic Mission.

The villages are split up into three linguistic groups known as the Sulkae, Rainings and Tamoips. The Sulka villages are Kalampan, Kolon, Guna, Kilalum, Iwai, Kirkihau, Mu, Milim, Kalip, Lamerien and Lat. The Raining villages are Kavudenki, Marunga, Karong, Ili, Merai and Gar. The Tamoip villages are Kaukum and Hoiya.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As previously mentioned in all patrol reports on the Wide Bay Census Division, the lack of progress in the area is astounding when thought is given to the assistance and example by patrols and plantations throughout this region. There has been a constant effort made by Agricultural Extension officers to introduce cocoa and encourage the planting of more coconuts, but it appears they are making only little headway against the apathy and laziness of the people. There has been only two hundred and ten cocoa trees planted in the last year.

The people were found to be a reasonably pleasant type with a good attitude towards the Administration. They seem content with their old ways and prefer to sit in their villages than to attempt any large scale cash-cropping.

There was no apparent cultural breakdown, only the natural introduction of some European artifacts such as pots, saucepan, knives, garden implements and clothing materials. The Census Division is not over recruited as only two males and one female are absent at work outside the district. The greater proportion of those absent at work are employed in nearby plantations and still have village ties.

The influence previously exerted by the native PRANIS of LAMERIEN is definitely on the wane. He is at present employed by Mr. N. Duncan on Rainau Extended Plantation and does not intend returning to his village.

CENSUS AND POPULATION.

There are still the few people whose names are in the Marunga Village Book and who refuse to attend census. When they hear of a patrol in the area they immediately leave their hamlet which is situated in the hills above Marunga and head into the bush. I feel that through their absence they are showing a certain amount of disdain to the authority of the patrolling officer, and that a constable preceding the next patrol in the Wide Bay Census Division should attempt to apprehend these people.

There were also eight absentees who had left their families and spend most of their time at Genai village in the Sulka Reserve paying only infrequent visits to their own villages. I intend seeing these natives and asking them ~~where~~ they intend to make their permanent home as there is ill feeling in their villages due to this habit.

The population of the Census Division has increased only twelve in the twelve month period since the last census patrol. There have been eighty-one births and sixty-seven deaths, and the migration exceeded the migrations in by one. The discrepancy appearing here occurs due to the fact that these latest figures did not balance with those previously entered in the villages of KAUKUM, MILIM and IWAI.

There has been 33.3 births per thousand and 28.2 deaths per thousand recorded, giving only a 5.1 per thousand natural increase. The increase in population is therefore the greatest problem of this area and foremost here is the death of children. Of the 28.2 deaths per thousand 8.9 were children under the age of thirteen. Most deaths were due to malaria and pneumonia and this will be dealt with fully under the "Health" section.

TAX.

The tax was paid in all villages without any trouble whatsoever. I think that the introduction of tax to this Census Division is having a most desirable effect in the fact that it is forcing the men to seek employment in the local plantations. In some cases upon their return to their villages they are using their increased knowledge to plant coconuts and a little cocoa.

VILLAGE OFFICIAL

The officials in all villages were found to be helpful and in most cases competent of their office. The luluai of Karong being the only official with whom I had any trouble. He had been causing friction in the village by his amory activities and was told to immediately cease same.

The luluais of MU and KALAMPUN have both died and provisional appointments were made in both villages, subject to the Director's approval. Also the luluai at Hoiya has become old and infirm and has requested that his office be handed to a younger and more capable man.

See the appendix for individual comments.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All villages were found clean and tidy, although the interior of all the houses built on the ground were dirty, black from fires, and looked quite inhabitable. These ground houses which are mostly round in shape, give free access to pigs, dogs and poultry.

The advantages of a house with an elevated floor were pointed out as well as the use of bamboo for walls.

However there is a shortage of this material as well as black palm or limbon throughout the Census Division and the people were advised to plant both for future building.

The standard of housing shows a marked difference in the southern villages compared with north of Marunga. Numerous houses in the southern section are made with roughly cut planking which is very effective. The southern villages are also the cleanest and show more care in the building of houses.

All rest houses were quite adequate, and those at Kavudemki, Kaukum, Guma and Kalampun being above the average and comfortable.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road from Genai village to the mouth of the Warangoi River is in very bad repair, the sea having washed a considerable section of the road away.

From Talilis Plantation to Lat, the road has been let go to disrepair and is now very boggy. This portion of road runs through the land known as Put Put and belongs to the Catholic Mission.

The track from Ili through to Marunga is often muddy and there are sections that quite hilly, but the natives attempt to maintain it. Then from Lamerien right on to Kalampun the road is very good. Small foot bridges over creeks are kept in good repair and the road well cut.

The road through the plantations are mainly stoned or coronised and well looked after. The owner of Kiep Plantation is opening the old army road through to Sibilon Plantation which he also owns. He is building concrete incrusts and substantial bridges to cross the several creeks between the plantation and has made several detours away from the old road.

Generally the road situation in the Wide Bay Census Division is quite good and where improvements could be made details were left for their implication.

LAW AND ORDER.

No serious cases were brought to notice during the patrol. There were only a very few minor complaints that were dealt with. These dealt mainly with pigs and debts.

PLANTATIONS.

There are sixteen plantations in the Wide Bay Census Division. Nearly all were visited and when the manager or owner was present he always proved helpful in any way possible.

The Native Labour Inspector, Mr. M.L.G. Mogridge was in area at the same time as the patrol and accompanied it from Sum Sum Plantation to Marunga. He carried out inspections and collected tax on all plantations.

There are two hundred and one Casual Labourers and three hundred and thirty Agreement Workers. Of the Casual Labourers, eighty seven are local natives, eight being females. This gives a total of five hundred and thirty three labourers employed on plantations in the Wide Bay Census Sub-Division.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD.

In all villages the main gardens are situated in the hills just in from the coast due to the poor soil along the coastal strip. The crops grown are taro, Chinese taro, kau kau and tapioca. Coconuts and paw paws are grown in and around the villages.

The blight affecting the taro is still prevalent and of the amount planted there is only a sixty per cent yield. Taro was previously the staple diet right throughout the area, but is now being replaced by kau kau. The Chinese taro distributed by the Agricultural Department is not very popular but is extensively used.

There still exists the habit of organising large feasts or "sing-sings" where the gardens are stripped clean and all food eaten over a period of a few days. All crops are harvested and even the young ones not ready for harvesting. This naturally leaves the villages without food for some time until the crops begin to bear again.

Also at these feasts numerous pigs are killed and eaten. This is about the only animal protein obtained as little trouble is taken in trapping wild pigs or opossum and they will not kill their village pigs without a feative reason. No fish traps or nets were seen and only a few fishing lines sighted. The coastal Baining villages do little fishing, as their canoes are few and then are poorly made.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There are three mission station in the Census Division. Two are Catholic and are at Guma and Marunga, the other is a Seven Day Adventist Mission at Kambubu. Just over half the villages in the area have schools and all children can receive education as the mission stations have boarding facilities.

The Jehovah Witnesses made an attempt at gaining support in some of the southern villages but have since left the area. Those natives who turned towards this religion have since been reconverted to Catholicism.

There is no Government school in this Census Division.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The Aid Post Orderlies in the Wide Bay Census Division are centered at Milim, Kavudemki and Kilalum. There were complaints made in all the villages which are in this area about the laziness of these three Orderlies. They have not been around the villages they should look after but prefer to stop in one village all the time. Each was spoken to and told to move around but they all claimed lack of medicine. One had not been to Butuwin Hospital for seven months to obtain supplies. The patrol was approached

at Guma by the luluais of Guma, Kolom and Kalampun requesting they be allowed to buy medicine. They had collected approximately twenty pounds claiming that if they had their own, they would receive some medicine at least.

If it were not for the plantations and mission stations in this area, very little medical care would be given to the natives. However the Census Division is quite adequately staffed for its requirements by Aid Post Orderlies if only they would carry out the work required of them.

TERRAIN AND SOIL TYPE.

From Kalampun to Milim there is a narrow coastal strip widening past Kaukum to approximately eight miles wider at Karlai Plantation. The soil in this area is alluvial and there exists in most places only about eight inches of good soil. The hills rising steeply above this section have a dark brown loam covering a reddish clay. The whole area is very stony with occasional coral outcrops.

The soils at Lamerien and Kavudemki are a sandy and clay type and there are large areas of flat and gently sloping land. Between Tol Plantation and Marunga there is a thin coastal strip with mountains rising steeply behind. From Tol Plantation to the Warangoi River the soil consists of a shallow humic layer overlying an orange-red clay.

There are mountains rising straight from the sea to indefinite heights between Marunga and Sum Sum Plantation. These mountains have large coronous outcrops. After Sum Sum Plantation the land is fairly flat and slightly elevated as far as the Warangoi River.

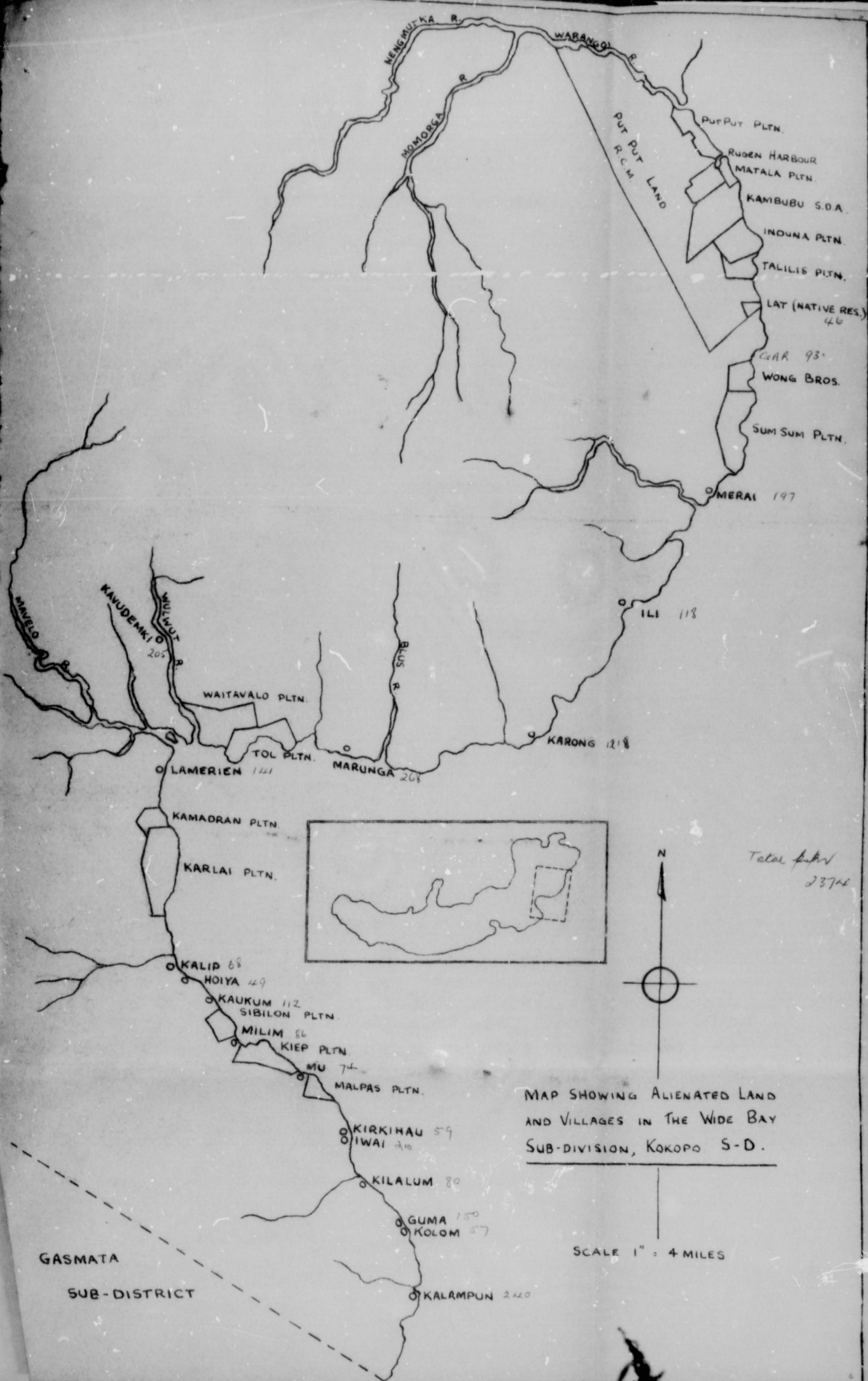
R. J. Fayle

(R. J. Fayle)
Patrol Officer

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION

REG. No. 8087 CONST. NAI-SUMUN: Conduct and appearance good.
Tends to fraternize with local natives.

REG. Co. 6472 CONST. ABWABU : Conduct and appearance good.
An excellent patrol policeman.



Total Area
23746

MAP SHOWING ALIENATED LAND AND VILLAGES IN THE WIDE BAY SUB-DIVISION, KOKOPO S-D.

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES

GASMATA
SUB-DISTRICT

NENG MUT KA R
 MOMONGA R
 WARANG R
 PUT PUT R.C.M. LAND
 PUT PUT PLTN.
 RUGEN HARBOUR
 MATA LA PLTN.
 KAMBUBU S.D.A.
 INDUNA PLTN.
 TALILIS PLTN.
 LAT (NATIVE RES.) 46
 GAR 93
 WONG BROS.
 SUM SUM PLTN.
 O MERAI 197
 I LI 118
 KARONG 1218
 MARUNGA 268
 O LAMERIEN 1221
 TOL PLTN.
 WAITAVALO PLTN.
 KAUDEMKI 205
 WUWUT R
 MAVELE R
 KAMADRAN PLTN.
 KARLAI PLTN.
 O KALIP 68
 HOIYA 49
 O KAUKUM 112
 SIBILON PLTN.
 MILIM 86
 KIEP PLTN.
 MU 74
 MALPAS PLTN.
 O KIRKIHAI 59
 O IWAI 210
 KILALUM 80
 O GUMA 150
 O KOLOM 57
 O KALAMPUN 2420

KPO.30/1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

22nd April, 1960.

Mr. R. J. Fayle,
Patrol Officer,
KOKOPO.

PATROL No.6 - WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION

A patrol to the Wide Bay Census Division, under your control, will leave Kokopo on the morning of the 26th of April for the Warangoi River mouth. From there the patrol is to proceed to LAT village, where you are to join up with Mr. McGrigge, Native Labour Inspector, who will accompany you on the remainder of the patrol.

When the patrol reaches the last village in the Census Division, you are to make your way back to Kokopo by one of the coastal vessels that operate commercial runs from that area to Rabaul. Before you return to Kokopo would you please signal your E.T.A. so that transport arrangements can be made to pick you up at your port of disembarkation.

The patrol will be concerned with the following tasks:-

1. Revision of the Census
2. Collection of Capitation Tax
3. Carry out investigation as per District Office memo. 30/1/2 of 10th December, 1959; namely "Outline information of following is required before a malarial survey can be undertaken in the area:
 - (a) Size of population and distribution.
 - (b) Hamlet distribution.
 - (c) Terrain and soil type.
 - (d) State of nutrition, agricultural pattern and food habits and/or any recent changes in these;
 - (e) Evidence of cultural change or cultural breakdown.
 - (f) Infant mortality and availability of medical services."
4. Village inspections and hygiene checks.
5. Attention to matters as per File 30/10 (Matters for Attention Wide Bay Census Division).
6. Settle by arbitration or court action, any complaints that are brought to your attention.
7. Pay any outstanding N.M.T.A. receipts that are held by the Senior Clerk.
8. Make an assessment of the amount of animal protein that is available to the Wide Bay people and include your findings with the report under Section 3 of these instructions.

9. Call at all plantations and missions in the patrol area and assist with any problems they may have. Especially you should contact mission personnel who are in close touch with the native people, and should be most helpful to you in ascertaining trends.

Before leaving Kokopo please arrange with Sub Inspector Jewell for the allocation of 3 police, and with the Senior Clerk for a patrol advance of £30.

(W. J. Kelly)
Assistant District Officer.

EXPEDITION REPORT No. 7 of 1959-60

DIARY

Tuesday, 26th April.

Left Kokopo at 10 a.m. by truck to Warangoi River. Thence by truck to Put Put Plantation; by tractor to Kambubu Mission and by foot to Induna Plantation. Arrived 3 p.m. Spent night Induna Plantation.

Wednesday, 27th April.

Departed Induna Plantation at 7 a.m. by tractor to Talilis Plantation. On to Lat by foot. Census and tax. To Gar for census and tax and then on to Merai. Spent night at Merai.

Thursday, 28th April.

Tax and census at Merai. River in flood. Night spent Merai.

Friday, 29th April.

Proceeded to Ili where tax was collected and census revised. Spent night at Ili.

Saturday, 30th April.

Left Ili for Karong where tax was collected and census amended. Spent night at Karong.

Sunday, 1st May.

Observed at Karong.

Monday, 2nd May.

Departed Karong and arrived Marunga in afternoon. Spent night at Marunga.

Tuesday, 3rd May.

Tax collected and census revised at Marunga. Then proceeded to Tol Plantation where the night was spent.

Wednesday, 4th May.

Spent day on Tol Plantation with Manager obtaining information of soil type in that area. Night spent at Tol Plantation.

Thursday, 5th May.

Departed Tol Plantation for Kavudemki. Census revised and Tax collected. Spent night at Kavudemki.

Friday, 6th May.

Left Kavudemki and returned to Tol Plantation. From Tol Plantation to Lamerien by dingy with outboard. Census and Tax. Spent night at Lamerien.

Saturday, 7th May.

Departed Lamerien for Karlai Plantation. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Sunday, 8th May.

Observed at Karlai Plantation.

Monday, 9th May.

Heavy rain all day. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Tuesday, 10th May.

Rain continued throughout the day. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Wednesday, 11th May.

Proceeded to Kalip where tax was collected and census amended. Also Hoiya and Kaukum villages. Night spent at Kaukum.

Thursday, 12th May.

Went on to Milim and collected tax and revised census. Proceeded to Kiep Plantation where I spent the night.

Friday, 13th May.

Departed Kiep Plantation and collected tax and revised census figures at Kirkihau and Iwai. Spent the night at Kirkihau.

Saturday, 14th May.

Proceeded to Kilalum for census and tax and then on to Guma where tax and census was taken for Guma and Kolom. Spent the night at Guma.

Sunday, 15th May.

Observed at Guma.

Monday, 16th May.

Left Guma for Kalangun. Census and tax. Returned to Guma for the night.

Tuesday, 17th May.

Proceeded to Kiep Plantation by boat then by road to Karlai Plantation. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Wednesday, 18th May.

Went to Karlip garden and inspected soil. Returned to Karlai Plantation where I spent the night.

Thursday, 19th May.

Inspected soil types at the back of Karlai Plantation. Spent night at Karlai Plantation.

Friday, 20th May.

Inspected soil at Lamerient and Kavudemki. Night spent at Kavudemki.

Saturday, 21st May.

Returned to Karlai to await ship to Kokopo.

Sunday, 22nd May.

Observed Karlai Plantation.

Monday, 23rd May.

Waited for ship at Karlai Plantation.

Tuesday, 24th May.

Departed Karlai Plantation per M.V. "MARR" to Tol Plantation. Departed Tol Plantation at 8.30 p.m. per M.V. "MARR".

Wednesday, 25th May.

Arrived Vunapope wharf, Kokopo, at 5.20 a.m.

(R. J. Payle)
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The Wide Bay Census Division covers an area of approximately 720 square miles of which approximately 80 square miles is alienated land. It extends along the Eastern coast of the Gazelle Peninsular from the Warangoi River, through Wide Bay itself and terminates at the Kokopo and Geamata Sub-District's boundary.

There are nineteen villages, sixteen plantations, three mission stations, two sawmills and one trading station. There is also the large piece of land known as Put Put owned by the Catholic Mission.

The villages are split up into three linguistic groups known as the Sulkas, Baininges and Tamoips. The Sulka villages are Kalampun, Kolon, Guma, Kilalum, Iwai, Kirihau, Wu, Milim, Kalip, Lamerien and Lat. The Baining villages are Kavudemki, Marunga, Karong, Ili, Merai and Ger. The Tamoip villages are Kaukum and Hoiya.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As previously mentioned in all patrol reports on the Wide Bay Census Division, the lack of progress in the area is astounding when thought is given to the assistance and example by patrols and plantations throughout this region. There has been a constant effort made by Agricultural Extension officers to introduce cocoa and encourage the planting of more coconuts, but it appears they are making only little headway against the apathy and laziness of the people. There has been only two hundred and ten cocoa trees planted in the last year.

The people were found to be a reasonably pleasant type with a good attitude towards the Administration. They seem content with their old ways and prefer to sit in their villages than to attempt any large scale cash-cropping.

There was no apparent cultural breakdown, only the natural introduction of some European artifacts such as pots, saucepan, knives, garden implements and clothing materials. The Census Division is not over recruited as only two males and one female are absent at work outside the district. The greater proportion of those absent at work are employed in nearby plantations and still have village ties.

The influence previously exerted by the native PRANIS of LAMERIEN is definitely on the wane. He is at present employed by Mr. N. Duncan on Rainau Extended Plantation and does not intend returning to his village.

CENSUS AND POPULATION.

There are still the few people whose names are in the Marunga Village Book and who refuse to attend census. When they hear of a patrol in the area they immediately leave their hamlet which is situated in the hills above Marunga and head into the bush. I feel that through their absence they are showing a certain amount of disdain to the authority of the patrolling officer, and that a constable preceding the next patrol in the Wide Bay Census Division should attempt to apprehend these people.

There were also eight absentees who had left their families and spend most of their time at Genai village in the Sulka Reserve paying only infrequent visits to their own villages. I intend seeing these natives and asking them where they intend to make their permanent home as there is all feeling in the... villages due to this habit.

The population of the Census Division has increased only twelve in the twelve month period since the last census patrol. There have been eighty-one births and sixty-seven deaths, and the migration exceeded the migrations in by one. The discrepancy appearing here occurs due to the fact that these latest figures did not balance with those previously entered in the villages of KAUKUM, MILIM and IWAI.

There has been 33.3 births per thousand and 28.2 deaths per thousand recorded, giving only a 5.1 per thousand natural increase. The increase in population is therefore the greatest problem of this area and foremost here is the death of children. Of the 28.2 deaths per thousand 8.9 were children under the age of thirteen. Most deaths were due to malaria and pneumonia and this will be dealt with fully under the "Health" section.

TAX.

The tax was paid in all villages without any trouble whatsoever. I think that the introduction of tax to this Census Division is having a most desirable effect in the fact that it is forcing the men to seek employment in the local plantations. In some cases upon their return to their villages they are using their increased knowledge to plant coconuts and a little cocoa.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The officials in all villages were found to be helpful and in most cases competent of their office. The luluai of Karong being the only official with whom I had any trouble. He had been causing friction in the village by his amovity activities and was told to immediately cease same.

The lulusis of MU and KALAMPUN have both died and provisional appointments were made in both villages, subject to the Director's approval. Also the luluai at Hoiya has become old and infirm and has requested that his office be handed to a younger and more capable man.

See the appendix for individual comments.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All villages were found clean and tidy, although the interior of all the houses built on the ground were dirty, black from fires, and looked quite inhabitable. These ground houses which are mostly round in shape, give free access to pigs, dogs and poultry.

The advantages of a house with an elevated floor were pointed out as well as the use of bamboo for walls.

However there is a shortage of this material as well as black palm or limbam throughout the Census Division and the people were advised to plant both for future building.

The standard of housing shows a marked difference in the southern villages compared with north of Marunga. Numerous houses in the southern section are made with roughly cut planking which is very effective. The southern villages are also the cleanest and show more care in the building of houses.

All rest houses were quite adequate, and those at Kavudemki, Kaukua, Guma and Kalampun being above the average and comfortable.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road from Genai village to the mouth of the Warangoi River is in very bad repair, the sea having washed a considerable section of the road away.

From Talilis Plantation to Lat, the road has been let go to disrepair and is now very boggy. This portion of road runs through the land known as Put Put and belongs to the Catholic Mission.

The track from Ili through to Marunga is often muddy and there are sections that quite hilly, but the natives attempt to maintain it. Then from Lamerien right on to Kalampun the road is very good. Small foot bridges over creeks are kept in good repair and the road well cut.

The road through the plantations are mainly stoned or coronised and well looked after. The owner of Kiep Plantation is opening the old army road through to Sibilon Plantation which he also owns. He is building concrete incrusts and substantial bridges to cross the several creeks between the plantation and has made several detours away from the old road.

Generally the road situation in the Wide Bay Census Division is quite good and where improvements could be made details were left for their implication.

LAW AND ORDER.

No serious cases were brought to notice during the patrol. There were only a very few minor complaints that were dealt with. These dealt mainly with pigs and debts.

PLANTATIONS.

There are sixteen plantations in the Wide Bay Census Division. Nearly all were visited and when the manager or owner was present he always proved helpful in any way possible.

The Native Labour Inspector, Mr. M.L.G. Hogridge was in area at the same time as the patrol and accompanied it from Sum Sum Plantation to Marunga. He carried out inspections and collected tax on all plantations.

at Guma by the Iuluais of Guma, Kolom and Kelampun requesting they be allowed to buy medicine. They had collected approximately twenty pounds claiming that if they had their own, they would receive some medicine at least.

If it were not for the plantations and mission stations in this area, very little medical care would be given to the natives. However the Census Division is quite adequately staffed for its requirements by Aid Post Orderlies if only they would carry out the work required of them.

TERRAIN AND SOIL TYPE.

From Kalampun to Milim there is a narrow coastal strip widening past Kaukum to approximately eight miles wider at Karlai Plantation. The soil in this area is alluvial and there exists in most places only about eight inches of good soil. The hills rising steeply above this section have a dark brown loam covering a reddish clay. The whole area is very stony with occasional coral outcrops.

The soils at Lamerien and Kevudenki are a sandy and clay type and there are large areas of flat and gently sloping land. Between Tol Plantation and Marunga there is a thin coastal strip with mountains rising steeply behind. From Tol Plantation to the Warangoi River the soil consists of a shallow humic layer overlying an orange-red clay.

There are mountains rising straight from the sea to indefinite heights between Marunga and Sun Sun Plantation. These mountains have large coronous outcrops. After Sun Sun Plantation the land is fairly flat and slightly elevated as far as the Warangoi River.

R. J. Fayle

(R. J. Fayle)
Patrol Officer

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION

REG. No. 8087 CONST. NAI-SUMUN:

Conduct and appearance good.
Tends to fraternise with local
natives.

REG. No. 6472 CONST. ABWABU :

Conduct and appearance good.
An excellent patrol policeman.