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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: POMIO, 1963 - 1964

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kandrian, volume 8.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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8

No of maps
5

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PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

KANDRIAN & POMIO 1963/64

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KANDRIAN</u>		
3-63/64	R.H.Gibbs	Arawe and part Kandrian Coastal Census Divisions
4-63/64	R.H.Gibbs	Passismana, Gimi and Rauto C/Ds
5&6-63/64	B.A.Besasparis	Rauto, Gimi and Passismana C/Ds
<u>POMIO</u>		
4-63/64	R.H.Gibbs	Kol, Extended Kol and Extended Mengen Census Divisions
6-63/64	R.J.Burke	Mamusi No.1, No.2, Inland Melkoi Census Divisiona
8-63/64	R.J.Burke	Kol, Extended Kol and Extended Mengen Census Divisions
9-63/64	D.N.Hooper	East Mengen Census Division

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...NEW BRITAIN..... Report No...POM 4 - 63/64.....

Patrol Conducted by...R.H.GIBBS, CADET PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled...KOL, EXTENDED KOL AND EXTENDED MENGEN CENSUS DIVISIONS.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans...NO.....

Natives...6.....

Duration—From...20.../...9.../1963...to...22.../10.../1963.....

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

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?...NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.../...3.../1963.....

Medical ... /...3.../18.62.

Map Reference...LANDS DEPT FOURMIL SERIES.....

Objects of Patrol...1. ELECTORAL EDUCATION. 2. LOCATION OF UNCENSUSED GROUPS.
3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-10-5

January 22nd, 1964.

The District Officer,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 1963/64 - POMIO

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The covering comments adequately cover the content of the Report.

It is agreed that a composite patrol moving slowly is required to thoroughly investigate the availability of suitable land for the resettlement of these people and the matter should be pursued immediately resources become available.

It is pleasing to note that even though the people do not fully comprehend the purpose of and the mechanics of forming the House of Assembly, that they at least have a working knowledge of the activities envisaged.

I am pleased to note that Mr. Gibbs went to the trouble of questioning the people as to their comprehension of talks given relating to the House of Assembly.

A good Record of a patrol which has obviously been well performed.


(J. E. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-4-9

District Office,
Rabaul.

2nd January, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Gasmata Sub District,
KANDRIAN.

POMIO PATROL NO.4 - 63/64
KOL, EXTENDED KOL AND
EXTENDED MENGEN CENSUS DIVISIONS

Your memorandum 67-3-9 of 24th December, 1963, forwarding copies of the above Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. R. H. Gibbs, Cadet Patrol Officer, refers.

As you have noted, the patrol was far too hurried to effectively achieve the main object for which it was mounted, namely, political education. Nevertheless Mr. Gibbs' report is well and thoughtfully written and he has appended some interesting anthropological information.

Native Affairs

The three census divisions covered by the patrol are indeed amongst the most difficult and backward in the whole of the New Britain District. It is nevertheless heartening to read that there are some signs of improvement in conditions generally in villages as a result of the increased tempo of patrolling by the Departments of Native Affairs, Agriculture and Public Health during the past two years.

Resettlement Proposals

The key to any resettlement plans for these areas is undoubtedly the availability or otherwise of supervisory staff. The questions of affording economic development opportunities to the people of the Kol, Extended Kol and Extended Mengen divisions were the subject of memoranda 25-3-2 of 15th and 20th May, 1963, addressed to the Director of Native Affairs, and copies of these were also forwarded to you for information.

The Kol people particularly have a history of numerous abortive attempts at resettlement in the Waterfall Bay area (East Mengen) but to date the unpredictability of the people themselves, combined with the inability on the part of Administration departments to provide the necessary supervisory staff to properly plan and sustain such moves, has contributed to the failure of all attempts at resettlement.

The District Economic Development Committee has recently considered the position in the divisions concerned and has recognized the need to accord a high priority to development plans for the inland Pomio area within the overall District Development plan. For the present however it is highly improbable, having regard to the shortage of experienced field staff and commitments in relation to the forthcoming elections, that officers will be available for this work.

Ultimately, plans for settlement of these people must be based upon proper investigation of all aspects by an "economic development team" such as was used in the Brinings, Wide Bay and Uasilau/Silanga areas. Such a team must be comprised of experienced officers of the departments of Native Affairs, Health, Agriculture and, if possible, Education, and there seems little possibility of this being arranged while existing staff shortages continue and while available personnel and transport resources are fully committed to work connected with the forthcoming House of Assembly elections.

The establishment of a base camp at some convenient point in the Kol Division would seem to be an essential prerequisite but this is out of the question while the present staff situation obtains.

The movement of the Extended Mengen people to an area lying generally between Bago and Mt. Uluwan (Father Volcano) would appear to present less of a problem since the ground upon which these people propose to resettle apparently belongs to the Extended Mengen people themselves. It is understood that the Department of Agriculture already has plans in hand to introduce a suitable cash crop to the villages of the Bago area and to associate development of these people with that of other villages in the vicinity of Ulamona on the North Coast.

Electoral Education Programme

As the main objective of this patrol was the dissemination of information concerning the forthcoming elections, it was indeed a great pity that the patrol had to be conducted so hurriedly. It is difficult even under comparatively favourable conditions such as obtain in the Gazelle Peninsula to properly educate all sections of the community in electoral procedures - certainly the problem of "getting the message across" to totally unsophisticated villagers with no experience of political matters is ever so much greater and requires much patient explanation by officers charged with the responsibility of preparing the people for the elections.

It is a matter for regret that the time element and also shortage of Administration staff at Pomio has not permitted more attention being given to the electoral education programme amongst these people.

Proposed Road Extension - Cutarp to Nutuve.

Development of this section should follow once the road from Pomio Patrol Post to Cutarp Plantation has been completed to vehicular standard.

Has anything been done yet as regards a survey of the route to be followed by the proposed road? From discussions with Mr. G. D. Oakes, formerly Officer in Charge at Pomio, I gained the impression that a proper survey by personnel of the Department of Public Works will be required before costs can be reliably estimated. I would appreciate your comments on this point and also advice as to whether any approach has been made to the District Commissioner for funds to further road works in this area.

67. 10

- 3 -

As regards any extension of the (timber logging) road extending inland from Ulamona Sawmill in the direction of Bago Village in the Extended Mengen, it is not considered that area development warrants any more than a good walking track at this stage. As you are no doubt aware, long range plans for road development in New Britain include eventual extension of the Talasea/Nakanai road, right through the East Nakanai, across the Bainings to Rabaul. There is every possibility that the area in question will be traversed by the latter road when it is eventually constructed.

Food Shortages - Extended Kol.

Your paragraph 6 refers. Would you please ensure that the Agricultural Officer at Pomio is suitably advised and that the matter is properly investigated.

Health Matters

Your paragraphs 10 and 11 refer. It is noted from covering comments by the Officer in Charge, Pomio, that a medical patrol is being, or will shortly be, conducted to the area by the Medical Assistant at Pomio. Under these circumstances, any matters affecting the Department of Public Health - such as the posting of Aid Post Orderlies etc. - should be referred directly to Mr. Baelen so that he may make such recommendations to his headquarters as he considers appropriate.

The matter of the unsprayed village site of Siwoire has been referred to Malaria Control Headquarters at Rabaul.

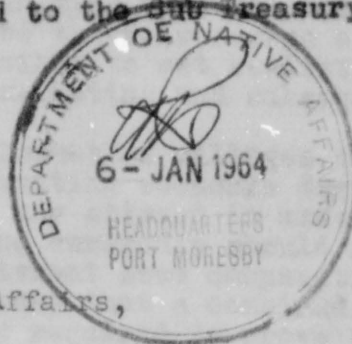
Education

The relevant section of the patrol report together with your comments thereon has been extracted and forwarded to the District Education Officer, New Britain, for his consideration.

General

This was a satisfactory patrol considering that it was accomplished by an inexperienced junior officer, unaccompanied.

Mr. Gibbs' claim for camping allowance has been certified and passed to the Sub Treasury, Rabaul, for payment.



c.c. Minuted to:
Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

(E. G. HICKS)
District Officer
West New Britain

... The relevant patrol report together with copies of covering memoranda received from the Officer in Charge, Pomio, and the Assistant District Officer, Kandrian, is forwarded herewith.

2/1/64.

(E. G. HICKS)
District Officer, West New Britain

67-3-9

Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN,
West New Britain.

24th December, 1963.

District Officer,
West New Britain,
RABAUL.

POMIO PATROL NO. 4-63/64

Attached are two copies of the above patrol report with claim for camping out allowance and comment by the Officer-in-Charge, Pomio.

2. Delay in the submission of this report has been caused by Mr. Gibbs transfer at the completion of the patrol and the necessity for him to take up immediate duties on arrival at Kandrian owing to staff shortages.
3. Mr. Gibbs has conducted a very energetic patrol has given good coverage of his activities in his report.
4. The patrol was a follow-up one but in spite of this, the time spent appears insufficient and it is understandable that the electoral education did not have the desired effect. As the people patrolled are amongst the most primitive in New Britain, it is clear that they could hardly be expected to understand the electoral matters given in one lecture.
5. The improved attitude of the KOL to the Administration is promising and appears to be the direct result of intensive patrolling in the area.
6. I presume that the food shortages in the Extended Kol have been taken up with the Agricultural Officer at Pomio.
7. The European type vegetables in the Extended Mengen would appear to be the sole source of income for this people. It should be possible to set realistic values on the crops by regularising marketing and subsequent distribution.
8. The resettlement of villages of the Kol appears the only means of promoting economic development. However I feel that before any attempt is made to plant cash crops, the matter of land ownership should first be settled. The areas for resettlement seem comparatively small for future needs and it appears that a combined Agricultural and Native Affairs survey is required to prove that the land will be suitable and sufficient for intending settlers. If the land is found suitable, it could then be purchased by the Administration and leased to settlers.
9. With regard to the extension of the road from Ulamona to BAGO, I feel that if it is readily feasible, it should be estimated for and commenced regardless of the fact that economic development does not warrant it. Economic development will probable follow once the road is there if the potential exists.
- 10.

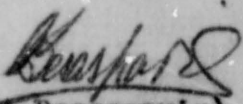
10. The health situation in the Extended Kol does not appear favourable. The only possible solution appears to be more medical patrolling and with this in mind, it could be suggested to the Department of Health that a second Aid Post Orderly be stationed at TUKE and thus allow one Aid Post Orderly to patrol while the other maintains the Aid Post.

11. Could Malaria Control be advised of the unsprayed village site of SIWOIRE.

12. The Extended Kol is without a recognised school and in view of the population, could support at least one. Would it be possible to request the Department of Education to keep this in mind for when teachers become available.

13. The number of new names recorded is good considering the short time spent at each village. Longer stays at the villages should produce the majority of the uncensused population. The closer contact that would be achieved would give more confidence.

14. Submitted.


(B.A. Ecasparian)
s/Assistant District Officer

opu

(COPY)

67-8-3

Patrol Post,
POMIO.

5th December, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
KANDRIAN.

PATROL REPORT No 4-63/64.

KOL, EXT. KOL AND EXT. MENGEN.

Herewith my comments, please on the above mentioned
Patrol Report by Cadet Patrol Officer Gibbs.

The main object of the Patrol was the dissemination of Election information to the more backward of our villagers. It is now heartening to realize that these people have at least a working knowledge of the activities envisaged for the coming year. It is to be expected that full comprehension of the situation has not been obtained but every effort will be made to make matters as clear as possible before the actual Elections.

It is six months since the last D.N.A. Patrol to the area, one month since the Agriculture Patrol, and Medical Patrol under Mr. Baelen will be setting forth within the week to visit the same area. The much needed contact with Administration Departments is now in progress and these villagers should soon be showing the benefits.

RESETTLEMENT The resettlement activities are being closely observed and on the completion of this Medical patrol a comprehensive report will be submitted detailing activities to date and future proposals.

NEW NAMES. Again a score of new names have been added to the census and careful observation on future patrols will lead to further entries in the Census Register.

BASE CAMP. Page 10 paragraph 4 of Mr. Gibbs's Report envisages a camp at Pongola for supervision of the Koro coastal settlements. I feel that unless there is further staff (there will be a D.N.A. leave casualty with Mr. Burke in 1964) the camp need not be more than a 'Rest House' at the village. This will be approximately 2 hours from Pomio by sea transport and thus available for regular visits by officers of all departments.

The main objects of the Patrol were accomplished and Mr. Gibbs has made a very fair effort in both his field work and reporting.

(Sgn) LYLE HANSON.
Officer-in-Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL NO. POM 4 - 63/64.

Officer Conducting:

R.H.Gibbs, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

Kol, Extended Kol, and Extended Mengen Census Divisions.

Duration:

20/9/63 to 22/10/63.

Number of Days:

33.

Personnel Accompanying:

6733 Const.1/C Dinas.
9927 Const.2/C Savaio.
10383 Const.2/C Biangu.
10813 Const.2/C Bangindo.

Interpreter - Milo.

Personal Servant.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Electoral Education.
2. Location of Uncensused Groups.
3. Routine Administration.

Previous Patrols to Area:

March 1963 - D. N. A.

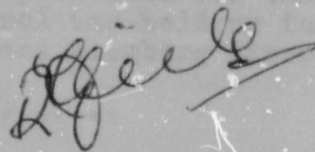
March 1962 - P. H. D.

October 1963 - D.A.S.F.(Kol)

August 1962 - D.A.S.F.(Ext.Ko and Ext. Mengen.)

Map Reference:

Lands Dept. fourmil series.



(R.H.Gibbs)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

opu

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL NO. POM 4 - 63/64.

INTRODUCTION:

The main purpose of the patrol was to educate the people in election procedures and fundamental government. For this purpose the picture chart published by the Dept. of Information and Extension Services was used. The success of meetings varied from area to area but it could be generally stated that the people did not comprehend to a desired extent.

Throughout the three divisions patrolled talks given by the writer on this subject had to be interpreted into the local languages.

This patrol was the fourth to the area by Native Affairs since June 1962, and as a result conditions are slowly improving, the most marked improvement being in the number 1 Kol area. Resttlement for some of the villages in this area is imminent, whilst others are at last beginning to live some sort of a village life.

A D.A.S.F. patrol went through the Kol area about a fortnight after the writer left this division. This patrol was unexpected as the Agriculture Officer at Pomio had departed on a patrol to the Coastal Melkoi division, however rain and swollen rivers forced the patrol to return to Pomio. The D.A.S.F. contingent then departed for the Kol.

The situation in the Extended Kol is still far from satisfactory and these people would undoubtedly relish being allowed to stagnate in their squalor.

Conditions were found to be at their best in the Bago group of villages in the Extended Mengen division (Bago, Leli, Manu, and Kamatanmi). These villages are anxious to improve their lot. Other villages in the Extended Mengen were disappointing.

Census checks were carried out throughout the patrol and attendances were excellent except for three men failing to appear at Mokeimokei. These men were found and appropriate action taken.

Fine weather was experienced for the majority of the patrol, however the patrol was held up for three days at the outset due to the flooded Bergberg River.

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DIARY:

Friday, 20th September: Departed Pomio 1305 hrs per M.V. 'Garua', arriving Matong 1600 hrs. Talks with people. Slept Matong.

Saturday, 21st September: Departed Matong 0600 hrs for Tokai aboard M.V. 'Garua'. Inspection of flooded Bergberg River. Slept Tokai.

Sunday, 22nd September: Observed - still no chance of crossing Bergberg.

Monday, 23rd September: At 1200 hrs M.V. 'Garua' arrived. Cargo put aboard, and thence to Cutarp pltn. were slept.

(2)

DIARY CONT:

Tuesday, 24th September:

Departed Cutarp 0730hrs and walked to the mouth of the Esau River where cargo ferried across. Made camp 2hrs inland. Slept under canvas.

Wednesday, 25th September:

Departed camp 0700hrs for Paturu arriving 1230 hrs. From Paturu to Ute where inspection. Returned and slept Paturu.

Thursday, 26th September:

From Paturu to Senel where inspection, thence to Parakaman where inspection, thence to Nutuve where Aid Post inspection and discussions with Rev. Fr. Linder, thence to Toravelai where inspection, thence to Kula where inspection, thence to Bagatavi where inspection. Returned to Paturu arriving 1300hrs, where the entire populace of these villages assembled for electoral education. That night talks with the people re resettlement and development. Slept Paturu.

Friday, 27th September:

From Paturu to Nutuve where discussions with Fr. Linder, thence to Kora (sited at Orila) where inspection, thence to Bakuria No. 1 and 2 where inspection, thence to Piavu where inspection, thence to Mongu (previous site of Kora) where inspection. Talks at night with village officials re development. Slept Mongu.

Saturday, 28th September:

From Mongu to Giliu where inspection, thence to the hamlet of Lamporo where inspection, thence to the new site of Ora known as Bila. Thence to Lalika where inspection and talk with people regarding laws, why they were formulated, etc. Returned to Mongu where the populace of villages visited this day and the previous day assembled for electoral education. Talks that night re anthropology.

Sunday, 29th September:

Observed - Discussions re the attitude of the Kol peoples and the roll of the Administration. Also enquiries made into the social structure of the Kol people. Slept Mongu.

Monday, 30th September:

From Mongu to Penoi with the aid of a 'kunda' suspension bridge to cross the Esau River. Inspection of Penoi, thence to Kauwa where village and Aid Post inspection. From Kauwa to Lakiri where inspection. Slept Lakiri.

Tuesday, 1st October:

From Lakiri to Gul Gul (hamlet) and back to Lakiri where talks on elections held. Slept Lakiri.

DIARY CONT:Wednesday, 2nd October:

Departed Lakiri 0730 for Kiage where inspection, thence to Kavali where inspection of village. These two villages were assembled at Kavali for electoral education. Returned to Lakiri via Gul Gul. Constables Savaio and Bangindo returned to Lakiri after inspection of the hamlet of Krupei. (No.1 Kol) Slept Lakiri.

Thursday, 3rd October:

From Lakiri to Bagatavi. Slept Bagatavi.

Friday, 4th October:

From Bagatavi to the hamlet of Galuruwaiei. This hamlet was reputed to be deserted but elements of Piove were found here. Slept under canvas. Bagatavi to Galuruwaiei 2hrs 15mins.

Saturday, 5th October:

Departed Galuruwaiei 1000hrs and broke bush to Kupgen. (Kapgena) arrived Kupgen 1210hrs. Inspection of village and electoral education held. Slept Kupgen.

Sunday, 6th October:

Observed - talks with the people.

Monday, 7th October:

Kupgen to Tuke (2.30) where inspection of both Tuke No.1 and Tuke No.2. Aid Post inspected and found in very poor state. Talks with people re responsibilities regarding the Aid Post. Slept Tuke No. 1.

Tuesday, 8th October:

Departed Tuke at 0700hrs for Daka, thence Marivu, thence Sitoru. These three villages were inspected. Returned to Tuke where the people of these villages assembled for electoral education. Aid Post reconstruction under the supervision of Constables Dinas and Savaio. Slept Tuke No.1.

Wednesday, 9th October:

All villages responsible for Aid Post maintenance working on re-construction of same. Const. Savaio despatched to inspect two hamlets. Discussions with Village Officials of the area. Slept Tuke.

Thursday, 10th October:

Departed Tuke for Buloi (.20) where held village inspection, thence to Pongare (site named Daga) where inspection and talk on 'House of Assembly'. Inspected old site of Pongare. Slept Pongare.

Friday, 11th October:

Const. Bangindo left at Pongare to remedy shocking housing situation. The rest of the patrol departed for Bau'owe where inspection, thence to hamlet of Gor and on to Masuari passing through the old site of Siwoire. From Masuari to Koilau where inspection. Slept Masuari.

DIARY CONT:

Saturday, 12th October: Electoral education talk given at Masuari. Villages of Bau'owe, and Koilau also present. Departed Masuari 1100hrs for Elamonga (new site of Siwoire) where inspection held, Thence to Maningugule where inspection held, thence to Mokei Mokei where inspection of village and talk on House of Assembly elections given to the populace of these three villages. Slept Mokeimokei.

Sunday, 13th October: Departed Mokeimokei accompanied by certain villagers (who only live at Mokeimokei but live in hamlets) to inspect the hamlets of Nengabul, Telemal, Elturubu, Gakoa and Gulel. All housing seen in these hamlets was demolished by the respective owners as none of the ~~houses~~ houses were fit for habitation. Slept under canvas at Gulel. Mokeimokei to Gulel Thrs.

Monday, 14th October: Departed Gulel 0730hrs and broke bush to Pongare arriving 0930hrs. Const. Bangindo completed work at Pongare and sent to inspect progress on the re-construction of the Aid Post at Tuka. Departed Pongare 1100hrs for Koilau passing through Bau'owe and Masuari. Slept Koilau.

Tuesday, 15th October: Departed Koilau 0730hrs and broke bush to the proposed village site of Mansafan. Elements of Marivu under the leadership of Tul Tul, Kaviso, wish to settle here - This move was strongly discouraged. Broke bush again and re-joined the cargo line on the Koilau-Kamatanni road. Proceeded to Bago passing through Kamatanmi and Leli. Slept Bago.

Wednesday, 16th October: Inspected the villages of Bago, Manu, Leli, and Kamatanmi. Populace of these four villages assembled for electoral education. Talks with the villagers regarding development. Talks with Rev. Fr. Hoppe that night. Slept Bago.

Thursday, 17th October: Departed Bago 0830hrs in company with Fr. Hoppe en route Muela and Talive. Arrived Talive 1200hrs. Inspection of both Muela and Talive. Talks with people. Discussions with Fr. Hoppe that night.

Friday, 18th October: Muela and Talive assembled for electoral education. Departed Talive for Malbon arriving 1500hrs. Inspected village and talk on House of Assembly elections given. Slept Malbon.

DIARY CONT:

Saturday 19th October: Departed Malbon 0800hrs for Mili arriving 1215hrs. Departed Mili 1230hrs for Mukul (.40) where inspection, thence to Sangamali (.35) where inspection. Returned to Mili where village inspection carried out. Slept Mili.

Sunday, 20th October: Observed - walked to Pakia where slept.

Monday, 21st October: Inspection of village. Villagers from Sangamali, Mukul, Mili and Pakia assembled for electoral education. Inspection of Aid Post. Talks with the people. Slept Pakia.

Tuesday, 22nd October: Departed Pakia 0500hrs for Pomio, arriving 1045 hrs.

END OF PATROL.

Villagers from Mili and Pomio are still wandering around the area. This group was instructed to decide where they wished to settle and construct a village. Their present site is at the old village but they are not happy on this site. They have decided to construct their village on the Pomio River just near the main river. This village is to be completed before the next P.V.C. patrol visits the area. The P.V.C. patrol has been instructed to remove responsibility for the old village.

Malbon arrived at Pomio. P.V.C. informed the previous patrol that they had now settled at Mili. Then this patrol visited the new site. P.V.C. was to be seen, and houses belonging to Mili villagers were found in an irregular arrangement. The constables were directed to see if the houses had been built to their previous site of Krapu. Most of the Mili villagers had found their living under deplorable conditions. Accordingly six males were presented. The rest of the Mili people were found later when the patrol went back to the house of Gaboru. The Mili people are still settling where they wish to settle. They will now decide and inform the Officer in charge of some future patrol to their area, after completing their time of 12 hrs.

Villagers at Mili are anxious to return to their tribal grounds. The village is now situated on the river, in fact it is at the lower end of the river. The proposed Mili site was visited by the Assistant Officer Jones and reports that the site is suitable. The site is also quite accessible, being on a road and a mile from Mili. This area has been assigned to the village of Mili, Krapu, who are now the village for the Mili. This was followed by a patrol along the river and extended to the river.

The village of the Mili people is now settled at their new site of Mili. The patrol will visit them.

Several meetings were held with the people of Mili to discuss the situation. The Mili people were explained the situation and the importance of the village to them. Talks were held with the Mili people in their area and other areas and the Mili people were

NATIVE AFFAIRS:Kol.

Conditions in the Kol are slowly improving. However the standard of housing and the general condition of villages still leaves a lot to be desired. It was pleasing to note in a number of villages a change in attitude towards the Administration and whilst it could not be said that the patrol was well received it was apparent that it was received better than some patrols in the past.

It was patently obvious in a number of villages that the people had only made an attempt to set things in order after they had received news of the patrols arrival in their area. The main reason for the poor condition of a number of villages is the fact that many natives are not living in these villages. This is because gardens, in many cases, are a number of hours walk from the village. The Kol have strong magico-religious beliefs and a fear of their fellow man. This also, is not conducive to village life. It was pleasing to note that instructions given by the previous patrol pertaining to the planting of food gardens within close proximity to the village had been carried out. A number of villages were instructed to follow this example.

Villagers from Moive who are not eager to join their fellow villagers on the coast (Kalakaru) are still wandering around the bush. This group was instructed to decide where they wished to settle and construct a satisfactory village. Their present site is at Ute but they are not keen on this site. They have decided to construct their village on the Pongola-Paturu road near the Kiani River. This village is to be completed before the next D.N.A. patrol visits the area. Tul Tul of Moive, Tegwali-Tuve is to assume responsibility for the new village.

Similar conditions prevail at Piove. Piove informed the previous patrol that they had now settled at Ute. When this patrol visited Ute no one from Piove was to be seen, and houses belonging to Piove villagers were found in an insanitary condition. Two constables were despatched to see if the people had moved back to their previous site of Krupai. Most of the Piove villagers were found here living under deplorable conditions. Accordingly six males were prosecuted. The rest of the Piove people were found later when the patrol broke bush to the hamlet of Galuruwai. The Piove people are still deciding where they wish to settle, they will have decided and informed the Officer in Charge at Pomio before they return to their area, after completing their term of I.H.L..

Villagers at Mongu are anxious to return to their tribal grounds. The village is at present situated on Kora ground, in fact it is at the former Kora site. The proposed Mongu site was visited by Mr. Agriculture Officer Jones who reports that good soil is available. The site is also quite accessible, being an hour and a half from Lalika. This move has been encouraged to the Lulual of Mongu, Kavari, who accompanied the patrol for its duration. This mans influence is obviously strong throughout the Kol and Extended Kol.

The village of Ora appears to be settling well at their new site of Bila. This ground belongs to them.

Several meetings were held with the people of this census division. The writer attempted to explain why laws were formulated and interpret the N.A.R.s to them. Talks were given on economic development, both in their area and other areas, and comparisons drawn.

NATIVE AFFAIRS -- KOL CONT:

The impracticability of trying to develop them in their present state was pointed out. Development possibilities were also pointed out and this seemed to invoke a spark of enthusiasm.

At present several villages in the No. 1 Kol are clearing ground for the introduction of coffee. It is felt that this will provide a stimulus to live in the village, coffee being a crop providing fairly quick returns. The D.A.S.F. patrol followed up this point. The people will not be planting large plots initially.

Villages in the No. 2 Kol are more interested in resettlement on the coast in Starfall Bay.

Extended Kol.

Conditions were found to be at their worst in this division. Housing was not adequate, villages were dirty, and several of the roads were in an unsatisfactory condition. Several natives were prosecuted for failing to comply with instructions issued by the previous patrol regarding re-construction of houses.

These people also spend the majority of their time in the bush or at garden sites which are distant from their village. A practice known as 'Saili' contributes to the placing of gardens away from the villages. This will be dealt/under Anthropology.

/with

Food shortages are a common occurrence in the Kol-Sui (Extended Kol). These people plant only one garden at a time. Once this has been harvested and consumed, and the garden re-planted the people are forced to find 'wild' food in the bush. Several villages were instructed to plant gardens within close proximity to their village.

The only villages which were found in a satisfactory condition in this area were Kupger, Tuke No. 1 and Maningugule.

Coastal resettlement for the village of Mokeimokei seems to have fallen out of favour. Here it was more obvious than anywhere else, that the villagers are not living in their village. The writer located all hamlets belonging to this village. These are where the people are living. Housing in these hamlets was so poor that all owners were ordered to demolish them. This was the first time a patrol visited this area. (hamlets are as follows; Nengabul, Telemal, Elturubu, Gakoa, and Gulel) Mokeimokei villagers were urged to plant all gardens close to their village.

Mokeimokei and Maningugule are now planting coconut groves about an hours walk from the north coast. This project is being implemented by catechists who have recently been placed in these two villages. However, the main problem in this census division is the improvement of subsistence agriculture, and until this is done little improvement can be expected. It is anticipated that a D.A.S.F. patrol will visit this area in March next year.

As in the Kol instructions regarding the construction of new houses were numerous.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:Extended Mengen.

All villages in this division, with the exception of the Bago group of villages, (Bago, Manu, Leli and Kamatanmi) were disappointing. Conditions in the Bago group were found to be excellent. These people are keen to improve their lot and a group of men from here accompanied the writer back to Pomio for discussions with the Agriculture Officer.

Conditions in the central group of villages were found to be satisfactory. The villages of Muela and Talive are firmly established, however these people too, spend excessive time away from their villages. There is no problem of food shortage here. The village of Malbon appears to be slowly improving, through the efforts of a particularly industrious catechist.

The villages of Pakia, Mili, Mukul and Sangamali were perhaps the most disappointing encountered on the patrol considering these people have, in the past, shown a certain amount of initiative. The people had to be instructed to build new houses and to keep their villages in satisfactory order. These people place their faith in the growing of European type vegetables which are brought to Pomio at infrequent intervals for sale to station staff. The people place unrealistic values on the sale of these items for which top prices are paid.

The people of Mukul village are at present contemplating migration to the north coast, between Bago and Ulaona. They have ground here and were encouraged to make this move as they would have a much better chance of raising standards in this area than at their present site. However, the people are still in the process of considering the idea.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

Despite a thorough Education Programme on the House of Assembly elections it was apparent that the people of some villages, especially in the Extended Kol, did not comprehend to the desired extent. All talks given on the subject were translated into the local languages, these being Kol and Mengen. The people of the Extended Mengen and No. 1 Kol area appeared to grasp the meaning of the talks better than the people of the Kol Sui and No. 2 Kol areas, this being revealed when I asked questions to the people after finishing the talk on the subject. Meetings were held as followed;

1. Brief Introduction.
2. Talk on the House of Assembly elections with the aid of the picture chart published by the Dept. of Information and Extension Services.
3. Called for questions regarding points which were not clear. Even though some points were not clear the people showed a reluctance to ask questions.
4. Asking the people questions on the subject.
5. Conclusion - outlining all the main points.

DISCUSSIONS ON HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS-CONT:

Booklets on the subject written in Pidgin English were given to those who can read, namely, teachers, catechists, Aid Post Orderlies etc.. The people were urged to clear up any points which are not clear with these men.

A list of meetings held and villages attending is appended to this report.

RESETTLEMENT OF THE KOL: No.2 Kol and Timoip.

Within the next three months it is anticipated that the villages of Kauwa and Penoi will make a coastward move. These two villages are amalgamating to form a village near the east bank of the Esau River, about 10 minutes walk inland. Gardens have been planted and house construction has been commenced.

These people are keen to migrate to the coast where they will undoubtedly be more favourably situated. According to D.A.S.F. their present area is particularly poor in regard to soil. Communications and transport to the present sites of these two villages would ~~also~~ be extremely difficult.

The Timoip villages of Kiage and Kavali are also contemplating a coastward move in the near future. They have selected a site in the Bergberg-Esau basin and have planted gardens. Four houses have been constructed at the new site. These two villages are at present located on the Bergberg side of the Iko River, where ~~the~~ soils are particularly poor, and transport well nigh impossible.

When these four villages migrate to the coast, Lakiri will be the only village ~~left~~ remaining in the No.2 Kol-Timoip area. Lakiri people stated that they were not interested in resettlement, but it is felt that once these neighbouring villages depart, Lakiri will follow suit.

Mr. Jones, Agriculture Officer, reports that soils in the resettlement area are satisfactory. It is anticipated that the following villages will settle in the area between the Esau and Bergberg Rivers;

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Population.</u>
Pongola (already established)	43
Kauwa	131
Penoi	75
Kavali	94
Kiage	66
Lakiri (possibility)	169
Total	<u>578</u>

This means that 578 people will be dwelling in the coastal ~~plans~~ area between the two rivers, an area of approx. 4 square miles, which means approx. 4.5 acres per person. Obviously all of this land will not be available for garden use, however it is felt that some areas in the foothills, which are not taken into account in this estimate, will counter balance this.

The Kauwa Aid Post is at present in the process of being moved to the resettlement area. This should alleviate the risk of epidemic outbreak when the people settle in their new area.

RESETTLEMENT-CONT:No.1 Kol.

There are three villages in this area which are going to migrate to the coast, these being Paturu, Senel and Parakaman. These villages intend to combine and settle on a site known as Koinapun, which is on the west bank of the Esau River and about 1 mile inland. Gardens have been planted and the people are now in the process of constructing houses. The combined population of these three villages is 222. The ground available to them is approx. 2 square miles, which means 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres per person. This does not take into consideration ground on the Cutarp side of the Sibul River.

General.

One of the main problems with the resettlement scheme is the question of land ownership. Resettlement land is owned by coastal people, who at present are willing to allow the Kol people to settle on it. ie. the land at Koinapun is owned by the Mengen clans of Laya, Lokato, and Mango. This situation is un-satisfactory, in that I feel there will ~~definitely~~ definitely be disputes in the future as to land ownership, if not with the present village authorities, with the coming generations.

Accordingly there should be a policy formulated whereby the Kol settlers will have guaranteed title to the land. If it is intended that the Administration sponsor this migration, then it is felt that the land in question should be purchased from the owners by the Administration and leased to the settlers on an individual basis; ie. a plot of say 15 acres to a family. As previously shown, the resettlement acreage would allow this to be done for the anticipated and definite resettlers.

/both

Re the Directors 67-10-29, of the 3rd, June 1963, para 5. The establishment of a base camp in the resettlement area would undoubtedly benefit these people in their venture. Such a camp would be well situated at Pongola.

PROPOSED ROAD - CUTARP - NUTUVE:

Since most of the villages in the No.1 Kol prefer to remain in their present area, it is felt that the construction of the vehicular road to Nutuve must be undertaken as soon as possible, especially now that these people appear to be on the verge of economic development. The majority of villages in the No.1 Kol are situated within one hours walk of Nutuve Mission Station. I feel that it would not be difficult to construct such a road. A possible route would be from the Pomio side of the Sibul River to just below the old site of Moive village where the bridging of the Kiani River would not be difficult. Bigger bridges have been constructed on the Pomio - Cutarp section of the Road. From Moive to Paturu the Road could follow a ridge, and from Paturu to Nutuve the route is relatively flat.

It is understood that this project will be undertaken shortly by P.O. Mr. R.J.Burke.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Bridle paths in the Kol and Extended Mengen were found in good condition, however roads in the Extended Kol were not found in a satisfactory condition in a number of cases. Instructions were given to rectify the situation. 'Kunda' suspension bridges are to be found at the Kiani River and at the Esau River between the No.1 Kol and No.2 Kol areas.

ROADS AND BRIDGES - CONT:

It would not be difficult to continue the vehicular Road from Ulamona Sawmill to the Bago group of villages in the Extended Mengen when the position warrants this extension. The present road exists as far as a point about eight miles inland. The population of the Bago group is 357. Economic development in the area at present does not warrant this extension.

HEALTH:

/s Health in the Extended Mengen was good. There are two Aid Posts in this division and the people are quite conscious of the value of medical attention. The Pakia Aid Post cares for the ills of the people from Pakia, Mili, Mukul, Sangamali and Malbon, a population of 773, whilst the Bago Aid Post is responsible for villagers from Bago, Leli, Manu, Kamatanmi, Muela, Talive and the Extended Kol village of Koilau, a population of 586. Aid Post buildings were found to be well maintained, however the people were instructed to devote more time to the planting and maintenance of gardens which supply food to patients.

Of the three census divisions the Extended Kol was the least impressive regarding the general health of the people. Two factors contribute to this state of affairs, these being the lack of a balanced diet, and a reluctance to seek medical attention. Only regular patrols by D.A.S.F. can rectify the former. The people were urged to seek attention at the Tuke Aid Post. At Buloi village a native was charged under regulation 67A of the N.A.R.'s, for failing to seek medical attention for his infant son, who died just prior to the patrol arrival. Buloi is 20 minutes walk from Tuke.

/n The Aid Post buildings at Tuke were found in very poor condition. So bad was their condition that the patrol supervised the entire re-construction of all buildings, including the Aid Post Orderlies' house. The people of the area were strongly warned regarding their apathetic attitude towards this matter.

The Tuke Aid Post serves the entire Extended Kol area with the exception of Koilau village. This constitutes a population of 1,109.

There are two aid posts in the Kol Census Division. The Nutuve Aid Post is responsible for all people of the No.1 Kol area which has a total population of 1,455. The condition of this Aid Post was satisfactory, however the people were again urged to promptly seek attention. The other Aid Post is situated in the No.2 Kol at Kauwa. As previously mentioned this is in the process of being moved to the Waterfall Bay Resettlement Area. Villages remaining in the No.2 Kol will now be under the Nutuve Aid Post.

Aid Post Orderlies accompanied the patrol through their respective areas. Several minor sores were treated. One woman was found with a dislocated hip and is at present being brought to Pomio General Hospital. An epileptic who has not been sighted by an Officer for six years and who the writer believed to be ~~inmate~~ insane, because of reported acts of terrorism, was also brought to Pomio for examination by the R.M.A.. This matter has been taken up by him with the District Medical Officer.

It was noted that the village of Siwoire, which has been established at a site known as Elamongu for some time has not been sprayed by a Malaria Control unit.

HEALTH - CONT:

Elamengu has been established since September 1960. All neighbouring villages have been sprayed two or three times since this date.

EDUCATION:

The sole body providing Education in the area patrolled is the Sacred Heart Mission. One school is located at Nutuve, under the 'Nutuve' priest, whilst the other two major schools in the area are supervised from the Mission Station at Ulamena, these schools being at Bage and Mili.

The school at Nutuve is provisionally recognised as a "Primary T. School". This school has 166 pupils all of whom attend regularly. The school has four classes, these being Standard 2, Standard 1, Prep, and an opportunity class. The school buildings are of permanent material construction.

The school at Mili in the Extended Mengen is also provisionally recognised as a 'Primary T. School'. This school has 155 pupils, having Prep, Standard 1, Standard 1B, and Standard 2. An inspection of the attendance register revealed one hundred percent attendance. During the last patrol to the area in March this year, an Administration Radio was left with the head teacher at this school. The radio is not only used by the school, but is regularly made use of by the people of Mili village, and has definitely given the people an idea of what is going on in the outside world. This was particularly obvious in regard to economic development. The villagers had been listening to talks in 'Pidgin English' on development in other areas.

The other school worthy of note is also in the Extended Mengen and is situated at Bage. This school has four classes, these being Prep, Standard 1, Standard 2, and an opportunity class. Two of the teachers are certificated, and the other has a permit to teach. The opportunity class is taught by a catechist.

There are numerous 'catechist' schools in the area, which provide at best only rudimentary education.

MISSIONS:

There are two Catholic Missions carrying out work in the area patrolled. One of these stations is at Nutuve in the No. 1 Kel area, where a permanent materials Church has recently been completed. Catechists are to be found throughout the Kel Census Division. A list of catechists in all villages is appended to this report.

The other Mission in the area is based at Ulamena on the North Coast. This station is responsible for the people of the Extended Kel and Extended Mengen Census Divisions. Village Churches are present in all villages in the Extended Mengen, and at Mili the Church is a large structure of permanent material construction.

MISSIONS - CONT:

Workers have recently been placed by the Sacred Heart Mission, in the villages of Mekeimekei and Maningugule. The Extended Kel villages of Elamengu, Masuari, and Siteru have had their catechists taken away by Fr. Heppe M.S.C., as the people are not settled enough to justify the placement of catechists in these villages.

NEW NAMES RECORDED:

One of the main aims of the patrol was to attempt to locate uncensused groups. Twenty new natives, previously not recorded were sighted and their names entered in the Census Register. I would have liked to have had more time to search for other groups which have not been located to date, however the time allocated for the patrol did not permit this to be done.

AGRICULTURE:

As an Agricultural Officer has recently visited the Kel Census Division, and in view of the fact that a comprehensive report has been submitted on the three divisions by the previous Agricultural Officer stationed at Pomie, I feel that any comments made by me on this subject would be superfluous.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The following appointments and retirements are provisionally recommended:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Position and Name.</u>	<u>Reasons.</u>
Bagatavi	Lulusi, NOGO/KORE (this man speaks 'pidgin' and should perform his duties well.	Previous Lulusi, LOPA, retired at the wish of the people - does not speak 'pidgin'.
Daka	Lulusi, MAISUA/TOMBIA	Previous Lulusi, MANIURA, retired due to old age and infirmity.
Bakuria	Tul Tul, LAE'E/FUNOLU (pidgin speaker)	Previous Tul Tul, TUTUG, retired at the wish of the people - does not speak 'pidgin'.
Giliu	Tul Tul, LONGE/GWOILTO	Recommended to a new position - large hamlet attach- ed to Giliu (Kamp- ara) has no village official.
Lakiri	Tul Tul, MAILINDE/KAPU	Previous Tul Tul, KAMOMUI, retired due to old age and infirmity.
Mekeimekei	Tul Tul, MAIO/POPA	Recommended to a new position as this village has a population to warrant two V.O.'s. (pop. 131)

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - CONT:

All Luluai recommendations for appointment have been forwarded separately.

LAW AND JUSTICE:

Several natives were prosecuted and sent to Pomio, where the Court for Native Affairs was convened. Numerous minor matters were settled out of court. Below is a list of cases arising from the patrol;

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>No. Convicted</u>	<u>Length of Sentence.</u>
112A (1) via 119	16	2 weeks
112A (1) via 119	8	1 month
112B via 118	19	1 month
67A	2	1 month & 6 weeks.
82 (a)	1	not known
102 (1)	3	1 month
113	2	not known
114	2	not known.

Offenders against Regulations 118 and 119 were only found in areas where the patrol arrived unexpectedly.

LAND DISPUTES:

These shall be submitted separately in accordance with the Director's circular 35-1-2 and 35-13-0 of the 25th June, 1963.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Anthropological research was made throughout the Kol and Extended Kol Census Divisions, and it was established that Social Groupings, Land Tenure, Laws of Descent and Inheritance are similar, if not identical for these two Census Divisions.

Origin of the Kol and Kol Sui People:

It was established that the origins of the Kol and Kol Sui people began between the villages of Pongare and Bau'owe in the Extended Kol Census Division. This area is dominated by a mountain known as Gulelve, which was shown to the writer. Gulelve or Gu is also the name of one of the two social groups, and this group, according to folk law, was the first social group to be formed, all other groups being formed from Gulelve.

/main

ANTHROPOLOGY - CONT:

In Pomio Patrol Report No. 9 of 1961/62, under the heading "An Origin of the Kol (and possibly Timeip) People" (pages 13 and 14), there is a story regarding Nutu and Ragira and their children, two children who evolved from cucumbers. The story relates the way the sex of these two 'cucumber children' was decided and states that these two children eventually married and had children of their own. This story is not only present amongst the Kol (Nos. 1 and 2), and the Timeip, but was also found to be part of the folk lore of the Kol Sui (Extended Kol).

As previously stated, all social groups were formed from 'Gu' (Gulselve). 'Nutu', Ragira, the two cucumber children and their children all belonged to 'Gu'. However, after the two 'cucumber' children had matured, married and had children, they decided that there was a need for some more social groups as 'Gu' was becoming too crowded. The 'new' social groups were formed as follows; all the people were attached to a large vine, but there was no longer enough space on the vine for the whole populace, so as there were another fourteen different types of vine available, the people, one by one, jumped onto each of the un-occupied vines until each of the vines was occupied by one person, then the whole process began again etc. etc.. Originally, all males belonged to 'Gu' ('Big Pisin') and all females belonged to 'Ginkagu' ('Smol Pisin')

There are many more social groups to-day, than the original fourteen which were formed from 'Gu'.

DESCENT:

Genealogies were collected and it was established that descent can be either through the matriline or the patriline, depending on the physical characteristics of the child, however this is not completely true.

Laws of Descent are as follows;

1. If a male from one 'Gu' marries a female from another 'Gu' then the child will belong to his fathers group if he looks like his father, but will belong to his mothers group if he (or she) resembles ~~THE~~ mother.

~~2. The same applies to descent within 'Ginkagu'.~~

2. The same applies to descent within 'Ginkagu'.

3. However, if the marriage is between a 'Gu' and a 'Ginkagu' the child, if male will belong to his ~~(xxxxxx)~~ fathers group, or if female will belong to the mothers group.

hat The idea of all males belonging to the 'Big Pisin', whilst all females belong to the 'Smol pisin' has now fallen out of favour.

/cont.

ANTHROPOLOGY - CONT:INHERITANCE.

When a person dies their body is adorned with some of their personal belongings, however nothing of great value is used for this ritual. Items of value usually are given to the family and the clan.

In the majority of cases possessions are given according to oral instructions, however there are also rules governing the distribution of articles to people within the social groups, but these customs are not stringently followed. It seems that the bulk of possessions pass to the wife, or husband, as the case may be, and to the children. Some items also go to the members of the persons social group. The wife, or husband, the true brothers, and the persons eldest son are the executors.

Where a person is not married the possessions pass to the members of the social group.

LAND TENURE:

Generally, it could be stated that when a person dies ground passes to his children. Males receive a larger proportion of ground than females. Sons are bequeathed equal areas of land regardless of age. The same custom holds true for allocation of ground to female children.

Where a person has no children the ground goes to the members of his social group. This land is held by the social group and is used by them. If it is felt that a family has insufficient ground to work, then some of this ground may be allocated to this family. This is decided by the elders of the social group in question; i.e. the clan.

MARRIAGE OBSERVANCES:

The people of the Kel and Extended Kel are definitely polygynous, some men having up to six wives. Enquiries were made concerning polyandry, but assurances were given that this custom has never been followed. Old and middle aged men are married to young women (often child brides), whilst young men have to achieve social standing and wealth before they are considered marriageable. Several men over the age of fifty years have five or six wives, three or four of which are ~~often~~ often under the age of twenty.

Residence.

Marriage in this area has always been patrilocal, however this custom has not been strictly followed. For example, if both parties to a marriage agree that they shall live in the womans village then this can be done, but if the male is determined not to reside in the females village then the woman is obliged to live in her husbands village.

/cont.

ANTHROPOLOGY -- CONT:MARRIAGE OBSERVANCES:

The people of the Kol and Kol Sui areas are exogamous as far as the basic social group is concerned (the clan), however they can be endogamous regarding the two larger social groups, which the writer believes to be moieties. Rules regarding marriages between the social groups are as follows:-

1. A man from any of the constituent groups of 'Gu' can marry a woman from another 'Gu', but not his own 'Gu'.

2. A man from a 'Gu' may marry a woman from any group within 'Ginkagu'.

3. A man from a 'Ginkagu' may marry a woman from any 'Ginkagu' other than his own.

4. A man from 'Ginkagu' may marry a woman from 'Gu'.

The terms 'Gu' and 'Ginkagu' will be discussed under the heading 'Social Groupings'.

Sororate.

Sororate is not practised in any form in this area.

Levirate.

This custom is followed in the Kol, however, if a man does not wish to marry his deceased brother's wife he may waive the right. There is no second bride price for the marriage.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

The social structure of the Kol and Kol Sui people appears to be as follows; there are two large groups which are present throughout the Kol and Kol Sui areas. These groups are known as 'Gu' ('big pisin'), and 'Ginkagu' ('small pisin'). These groups are what I believe to be moieties, as their structure and operation is that of a dual organization. Contained within 'Gu' and 'Ginkagu' are smaller groups which are clans. These smaller groups are not extended families as there are no genealogical ties between some members of the group. The main clans are divided into the moieties as follows; 10. main clans -- (not one hundred percent coverage.)

'Gu'

'Gulelve'	-	Vine
'Givavelve'	-	Vine
'Gonkolobe'	-	Vine
'Milagalve'	-	Vine
'Turavulve'	6	Vine
'Ubonolve'	-	Vine
'Pululve'	6	Vine
'Kangilvei'	-	Vine

(The above are the eight original clans of 'Gu' which were formed from 'Gu' or Gulelve.)

ANTHROPOLOGY - CONT:SOCIAL GROUPINGS:'GU' - CONT:

'Paki'	-	Bird
'Lopu'	-	Pigeon
'Wananel'	-	Pigeon
'Pali'	-	Cockatoo
'Agoi'	-	Hornbill
'Uri'	-	Bird

'GINKAGU'.

'Karo'	-	Vine
'Degaoi'	-	Vine
'Bilakolve'	-	Vine
'Bolborowe'	-	Vine
'Ngoti'	-	Vine
'Moranavei'	-	Vine

(The above six clans are the original clans of 'Ginkagu' which were formed from 'Gu' or 'Gulelve'.)

'Kaus'	-	Bird
'Temeli'	-	Parrot
'Gendring'	-	Bird
'Kalkola'	-	Raven
'Naka'	-	Bird
'Teregli'	-	Pigeon

For a comprehensive list of clans see Pomio Patrol Report No. 1 - 1962/63, pages 14 to 16 (inclusive), also Pomio Report No. 9 of 1961/62, page 16.

OTHER CUSTOMS:'Saili':

/custom is

The writer came across the custom of 'Saili' at Mokeimokei in the Extended Kol, and was assured that this/practised throughout the Extended Kol census division. The custom is not followed to any extent by the people of the Kol census division. This is probably due to the influence of the Government and Mission, however, it definitely has been present in the Kol at a prior stage.

a/placed

The practise of 'Saili' is carried out as follows:- When a person dies he is stood under any large tree which has not been used before for the purpose of 'Saili', or if the tree has been used before, the 'Saili' must first be broken. ie. Two people are not stood under the one tree. Once the person has been stood (with the aid of vines tied to him, and more or less propped against the tree) under the tree nobody can come near this tree. The area is said to be 'Saili'. The area of ground/under 'Saili' from one death is estimated to be about 4 acres. The length of time that ground is held by 'Saili' is estimated to be from 5 to 15 years, and in some cases it appeared to be even more. This means that due to one death 5 acres of ground is lost as far as the growing of food is concerned for a lengthy period.

/cont.

ANTHROPOLOGY - CONT.CUSTOMS - 'SAILI' - CONT:

The ground near the village is always used for 'Saili' before ground further away is used. This custom ties up large areas of ground and forces the people to travel long distances in order to plant gardens. The village of Masuari is an excellent case in point. The only gardens to speak of belonging to this village are ten hours walk away, land closer to the village suitable for the growing of food is under 'Saili'.

When it is considered that an area has been under 'Saili' for long enough the 'Saili' is broken. This is done by holding a large feast and dance away from the 'Saili' area. Upon the completion of the feast the ground is no longer under 'Saili' and can be walked near and planted with crops. Penalty for not observing 'saili' whilst an area is under the custom, has, in some cases been death.

This practise is obviously the reason why the Kol and Kol Sui people do not bury their dead. Now that the Administration is forcing them to bury their dead, I believe that the custom is carried on in the Extended Kol using items which belong to the dead. ie. spears, arm bands etc.

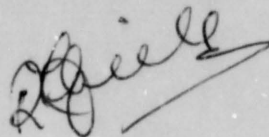
The undesirability of this custom, as far as trying to settle the people in village groups where some sort of improvements can be implemented, is obvious.

CONCLUSION:

The patrol was extremely rushed and did not therefore spend enough time in each village. I consider at least six weeks is needed if these three census divisions are to be patrolled at the one time.

The people of the No. 1 Kol villages are slowly improving, and most of the No. 2 Kol are moving to the coast. Therefore, the people of the Kol census division should begin to improve their lot. Subsistence Agriculture must be improved, if any sort of advancement is to be seen along other lines in the Extended Kol.

Conditions are perhaps at their best in the Extended Mengen, but here to there is plenty of room for improvement.



(R.H. Gibbs)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.ELECTORAL EDUCATION MEETINGS - VILLAGES IN ATTENDANCE.HELD AT.VILLAGES ATTENDING.

Paturu

Paturu, Senel, Parakaman,
Kula, Toravelei, Bagatavi,
Moive, Piove.

Mongu

Kora, Bakuria, Piavu, Mongu,
Giliu, Ora, Lalika.

Lakiri

Penoi, Kauwa, Lakiri.

Kavali

Kiage, Kavali.

Kupgen

Kupgen.

Tuke No. 1

Tuke 1, Tuke 2, Buloi, Daka,
Marivu, Sitoru.

Pongare

Pongare.

Masuari

Bau'owe, Masuari, Koilau.

Mokeimokei

Siwoire, Maningugule, Mokei-
mokei.

Bago

Bago, ~~Maningugule~~ Manu,
Leli, Kamatanmi.

Taliva

Taliva, Muela.

Malbon

Malbon.

Pakia

Pakia, Mili, Mukul,
Sangemali.

oooooooooooo

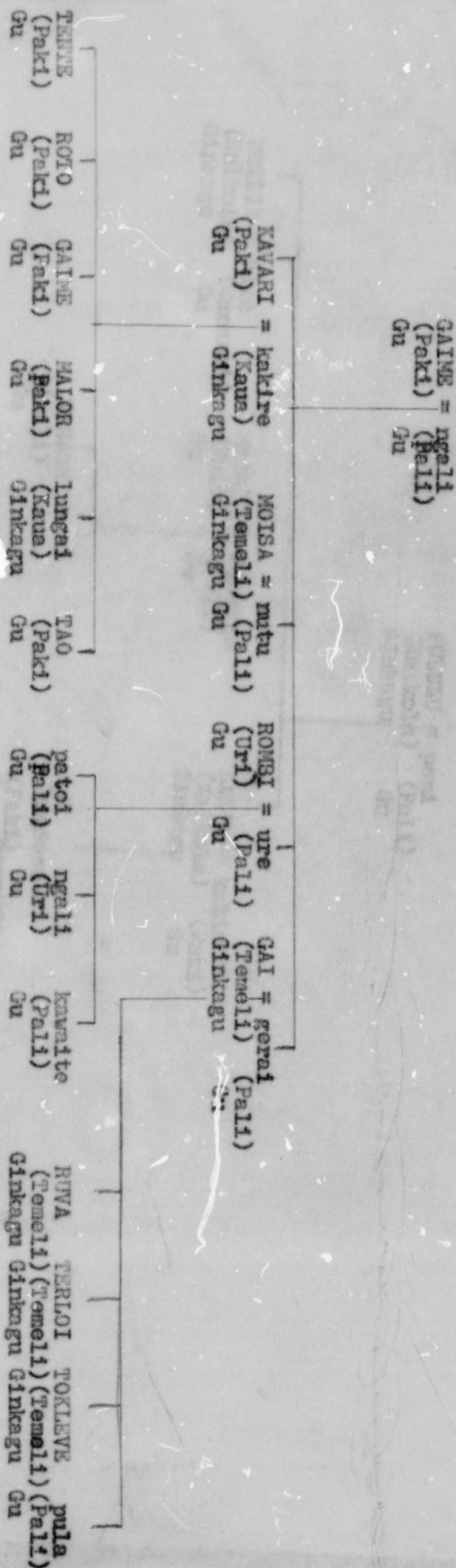
APPENDIX B.

CATECHISTS - KOL - EXTENDED KOL - EXTENDED MENGEN.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>CATECHIST - NUMBER.</u>
Bagatavi	-
Bakuria	-
Giliu	-
Kauwa	-
Kavali	2
Kiase	-
Kora	-
Kula	1
Lakiri	2
Lalika	2
Moive	1
Mongu	-
Ora	1
Parakaman	-
Paturu	-
Penoi	2
Piava	-
Plove	2
Senel	-
Toravelei	-
Bau'owe	-
Buloi	-
Daka	-
Kallau	1
Kupgen	2
Mariva	1
Mauuari	-
Pongare	-
Sitoru	-
Siwoire	-
Tuke No.1	1
Tuke No.2	1
Maningugule	1
Mokeimokei	1
Bago	1
Kamatanui	1
Leli	1
Malbon	1
Manu	1
Mili	1
Muela	1
Mukul	1
Pakia	1
Sangameli	1
Taliva	-

oooooooooooooooooooo

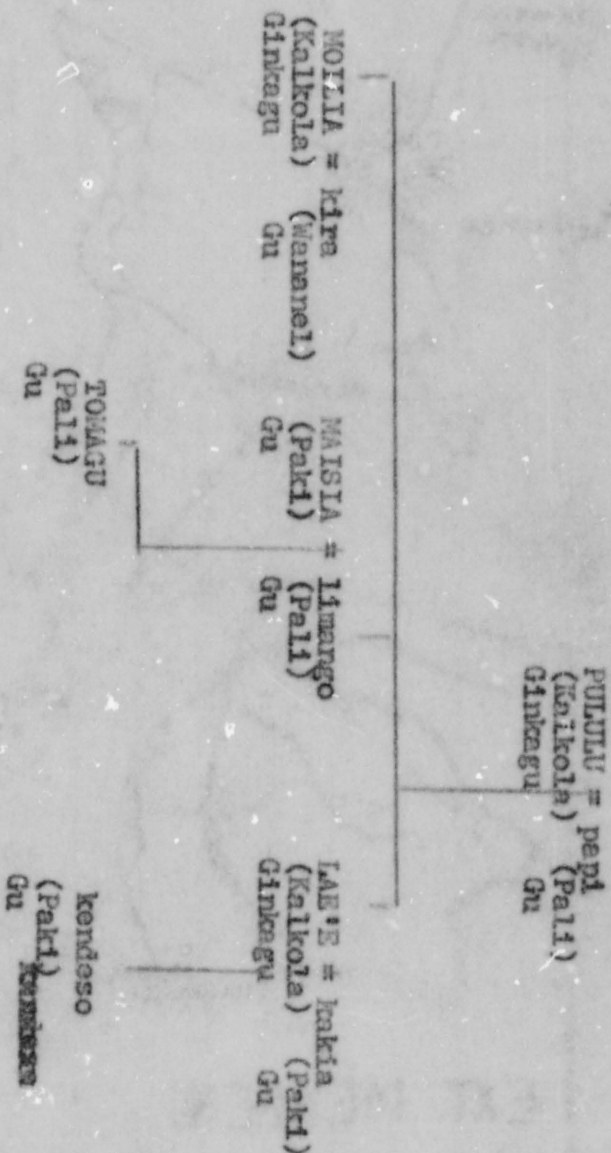
APPENDIX C.



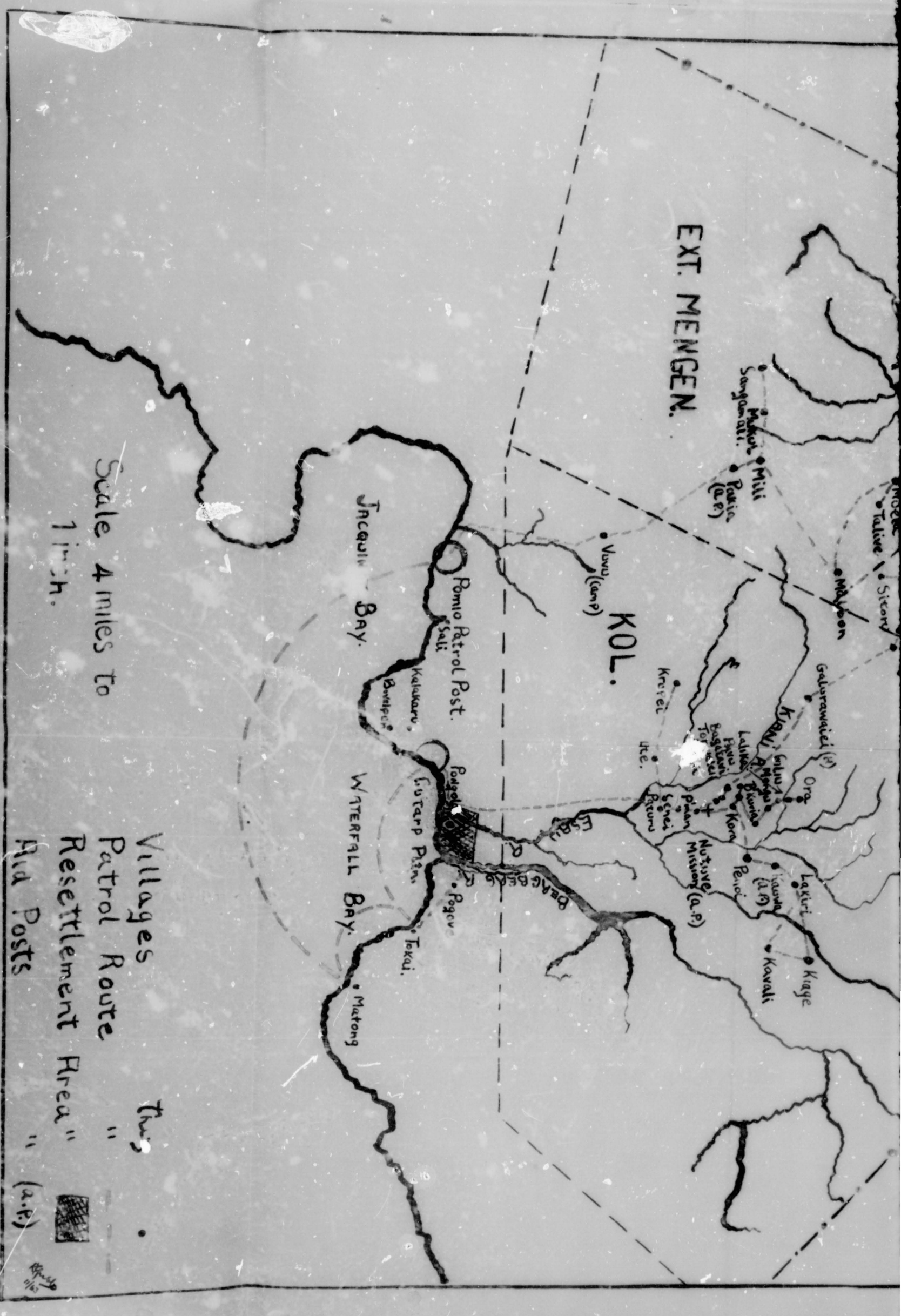
Males are denoted by capital letters; females are in small letters.
 Clan names are under the persons name and are in brackets.
 The moiety name is under the clan name.

APPENDIX D.

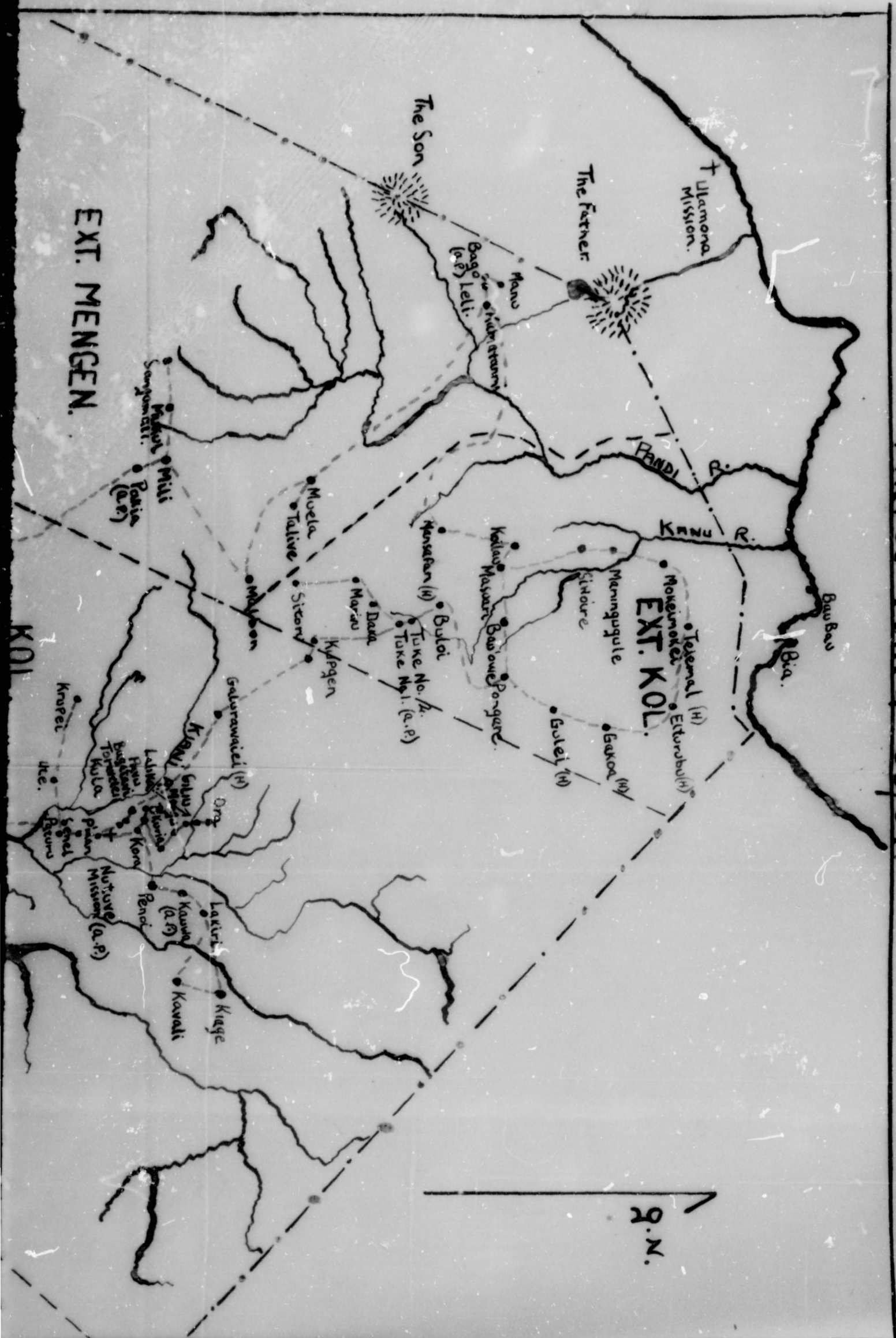
KIAGE.



Males are denoted by capital letters, females by small letters.
 Clan names are in brackets.
 Molety names are under the clan name.



Patrol Pom 4-63/64.



Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....**NEW BRITAIN**..... Report No.....**POM 6/63-64**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**R. J. BURKE, Patrol Officer Gr. 1.**.....

Area Patrolled.....**Mamusi No.1, Mamusi No.2, Inland Melkoi Census Divs.**.....

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

Natives.....**5**.....

Duration—From.....**27 11 63**.....to.....**14 12 63**.....

Number of Days.....**Eighteen (18)**.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....**3**...../19.....**63**.....

Medical /.....**2**...../19.....**63**.....

Map Reference.....**Pomio sheets; fourmil series.**.....

Objects of Patrol.....**Electoral Education; Routine Administration.**.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

popu

in Birth	MIG
	In
M	F

District Officer,
Babul.

18th February 67-10-9

Acting District Officer,
Babul District,
Babul.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-63/64 - POMIO:
PATROL NO. 6-63/64 - POMIO:
PATROL NO. 6-63/64 - POMIO:

11th March, 1964.

The District Officer,
West New Britain District,
R A B A U L.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-63/64 - POMIO:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

It seems these people are not yet prepared to
abandon "Kiap" administration. They probably find it
easier for somebody to make up their minds for them
than to do any thinking for themselves.

It is at least gratifying to note that there
was none of the opposition as experienced during the
last patrol relating to the proposed House of Assembly
elections. The people were at least interested enough
to attend the talks and honest enough to say they did
not comprehend what the elections involved or their
purpose.

The people's attitude seems to be much the same
as that held in the Mengen area. It appears to me they
are frightened of tax because they have no money.

They appear to be at least law abiding and will
no doubt come round to taking an active part in politics
later on.

As with the political field, it is apparent that
the apathetic attitudes of the people must first be broken
down before we can hope to interest them in any measures
to improve their economic position and the subsistence phase.

Obviously until such time as the people are prepared
to accept Administration guidance and themselves display
some initiative and real interest in development,
there is little point in introducing any development
schemes which have little chance of success or even
partial success.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-4-9

District Office,
Rabaul.

18th February, 1964.

Acting Assistant District Officer,
Gasmata Sub District,
KANDKIAN.

PATROL REPORT POMIO No.6-1963/64
MAMUSI No.1, MAMUSI No.2, & INLAND MELKOI DIVISIONS

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report forwarded under cover of your memorandum 67-3-7 of 27th January, 1964, is acknowledged.

Native attitudes in the three Divisions covered by the Patrol, although showing some gradual improvement still leave a great deal to be desired. Despite the educational programme which preceded the House of Assembly elections, there is still obviously much confused thinking in the field of politics. Obviously there are many who still associate the House of Assembly elections in some roundabout way with moves to introduce Local Government over a wider field and it appears that no amount of patient explanation avails to upset these beliefs.

During a recent visit of inspection at Pomio, I discussed the situation as reported in the Inland Melkoi Division with the Officer in Charge at Pomio, Mr. L. Hanson. I was informed by Mr. Hanson that he intends to visit this Division for further discussions with the people prior to the commencement of polling for the House of Assembly elections. Following these elections, as much attention should be given to these "troublesome" Divisions as the staff situation at Pomio will allow.

Notwithstanding the apathetic attitude on the part of the people towards any form of political advancement, it is nevertheless pleasing to note from the Patrol Report that standards of village housing and sanitation were quite satisfactory in all three Divisions and that no cases were anywhere brought before the Court for Native Affairs. This in itself indicates a fairly healthy native situation in so far as the native people themselves are concerned.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

As with the political field, it is apparent that the apathetic attitudes of the people must first be broken down before we can hope to interest them in any measures to improve their economic position beyond the subsistence phase.

Obviously until such time as the people are prepared to accept Administration guidance and themselves display some initiative and real interest in economic advancement, there is little point in introducing comprehensive development schemes which can have little prospect of lasting success or even acceptance while the current attitudes prevail.

67. 10. 9 (19)

- 2 -

However, a start has to be made somewhere and perhaps the most effective means of stimulating interest in cash cropping is the development by the Department of Agriculture of Administration blocks of suitable crops in the area. I note that something along these lines is already proposed by the Agricultural Officer at Pomio.

I agree with the comment by the Officer in Charge, Pomio, that whilst the results achieved by Mr. Burke's election education patrol compare rather unfavourably with the results achieved in other areas, Mr. Burke nevertheless did as well as could be expected in the circumstances. There can be little doubt that the villages of all three Divisions patrolled would benefit greatly from more frequent and more leisurely patrolling but unfortunately this seems likely to prove impracticable if the staff shortages at present being experienced continue.

Mr. Burke's claim for Camping Allowance has been certified and forwarded to the Sub-Treasury, Rabaul, for payment.



(E. G. HICKS)
District Officer
West New Britain

c.c. Minute to:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

... Headquarters' copy of the above mentioned Patrol Report Pomio No.6 of 1963/64, together with copies of correspondence pertaining thereto submitted by the Officer in Charge, Pomio, and the Acting Assistant District Officer, Kandrian, is forwarded herewith.

(E. G. HICKS)
District Officer
West New Britain

18/2/64.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(K)

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-7

If calling ask for

Mr. _____

B/V 67-4-9



Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN,
West New Britain.

27th January, 1964.

District Officer,
West New Britain,
RABAU.

POMIO PATROL NO. 6-63/64

Attached are two copies of the above patrol report with comment by the officer-in-charge and claim for camping cut allowance.

Native Affairs

Electoral education has been given but has been disregarded in the main. The slight improvement in attitude to the Administration is however promising and may improve with more leisurely patrolling in the area.

Other points have already been covered by Mr. Hanson.

Submitted.

(B.A. Besasparis)
a/Assistant District Officer

(17)

COPY 67-8-2

Patrol Post,
POMIO.

31st December, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
KANDRIAN.

PATROL REPORT POM.6-63/64 - Mr. R. Burke

MAMUSI 1, MAMUSI 2, and INLAND MELKOI DIVISIONS.

This Patrol was conducted by Mr. Burke with the main object in mind being the impending elections of February-March 1964.

Particular attention was paid to careful explanations of the proposed activities and their principles. While the results achieved are not really heartening I feel that Mr. Burke has done as well as anybody in communicating with these somewhat difficult people. Mr. Burke's previous Patrol Report for this area, POM.7-62/63 at page 5 discusses the negative attitude of the people with regard to development and unfortunately at page 4 of this present Report it is to be noticed that there is again the attitude "mipela no laik".

The Inland Melkoi people (page 5) have been insufficiently receptive to the Patrol and I intend to visit these people myself immediately following the East Mengen Patrol scheduled to commence this week. The time factor will decide if the Mamusi villagers will be again visited before 15th February.

With regard to 67-3-7 of 3rd May 1963 from the Assistant District Officer, Kandrian, to the District Officer, Rabaul, under Recommendations; a very brief look was taken at the economic potential of the area - the information gathered has been passed on to the Agricultural Officer at Pomio and his proposed Patrol to these Census Divisions will have a basis to work on, and it is hoped to eventually submit a detailed report from which further tax recommendations can be proffered. ~~vious report.~~

It is interesting in that Mr. Burke reports attention has been paid to his previous instructions regarding general village conditions and roads. It seems that where a threat is held over these people (court action) they readily comply, but when an attempt is made to discuss topics and make suggestions for improvement their attitude can become almost "anti". On completion of the elections it is intended to devote as much time as possible to this area.

Attached is Mr. Burke's Claim for Camping Allowance for onforwarding, please.

sgd. (Lyle Hanson)
Officer-in-Charge



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

16

COPY

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-8-2

Patrol Post,
Pomio.

24th November, 1963.

Mr. R. Burke,
Patrol Officer,
POMIO.

Patrol Instructions.

Mamusi 1 and 2, Inland Melkoi.

As per recent discussions with you
please be prepared to leave on patrol to

Mamusi 1
Mamusi 2
Inland Melkoi Census Divisions,
on the 27th November per M.V. Garua.

You are expected to cover the area
in about three weeks with the main object being the
dissemination of Electoral information to the vill-
agers. Much of the time will be taken up by ~~the~~
this task but you should also pay attention to the
normal routine aspects, including the recording of
any village land disputes.

As this is your second visit to the
area you will be in a good position to follow up
on previous instructions issued and note any change
in attitude towards patrols as mentioned in your pre-
vious report.

(Signed) Lyle Hanson.
Officer in Charge.

15

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL NO. POM 6 - 63/64.

Officer Conducting:

R.J.Burke, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

1. No.1 Mamusi Census Div.
2. No.2 Mamusi Census Div.
3. Inland Melkoi Census Div.

Duration.

27.11.63 to 14.12.63.

Number of Days:

18

Personnel Accompanying:

S/Const. Dinas
Const. Boma
Const. Manu

A.F.W. Bino

Personal servant.

Objects of Patrol:


1. Electoral education.
2. Routine Administration.

Previous Patrols to Area:

DNA - March, 1963.
PHD - February, 1963.

Map References:

Pomio Sheets, fourmil series.


(R. J. Burke)
Patrol Officer.

(1) (14)

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled covers the Mamusi Nos. 1 and 2 and the Inland Melkoi Census Divisions. Conditions regarding health, hygiene, education, Mission influence etc. have undergone little or no change since the last DNA patrol. These aspects of routine administration will be commented upon under the respective sub-headings.

The patrol was primarily concerned with electoral education regarding the forthcoming House of Assembly elections. During the course of this education program, the people's attitude and convictions, towards this aspect of their political advancement, were requested. Although there was none of the opposition as experienced during the last patrol, (see patrol report POM 7 62/63, NATIVE AFFAIRS) and except for some elements of the No.1 Mamusi, the attitude was once again one of negation and apathy. Unfortunately, this situation has now spread to the Inland Melkoi ~~xxx~~ division.

Also, during the course of the patrol, a broad economic survey was conducted. Due to the short duration of the patrol, this survey is not as full as it could be. However, some indication of the area's potential ~~x~~ was gleaned and is given under the heading 'Agriculture'. In order to assist with the survey, the Department of Agriculture at Pomio lent the services of Mr F.Bino, ~~XXXXX~~ A.F.W.

.....
D I A R Y.

Wednesday, 27th Nov.	: Preparing patrol gear for patrol to Mamusi. Departed Pomio 1330 hrs. and proceeded to Lodi. Investigated alleged damage to plant equipment by labourers. Slept Lodi.
Thursday, 28th	: 0800 - Departed Lodi, thence to Bairaman. Departed Bairaman 0945 thence to new site of Maito (Ralona) where slept.
Friday, 29th	: Ralona to old site of Maito (3 hrs), thence to Serenguna (1.10 hrs). Meeting held of people from Maito, Serenguna, and Paliawalu. House of Assembly, electoral roll and coming elections explained. Slept Serenguna.
Saturday, 30th	: Serenguna to Paliawalu (2½ hrs); thence to Viosapuna (2 hrs); thence to Pokapuna (1 hr). Slept Pokapuna.
Sunday, 1st Dec.	: Observed.
Monday, 2nd	: At Pokapuna. Explanation of House of Assembly, common roll and coming elections. Slept Pokapuna.
Tuesday, 3rd	: 0700 - Pokapuna to Matavang (50 min) where inspection. Discussions with village officials. Slept Matavang.

- Wednesday, 4th : Natavang to Kaitoto (2 hrs);
thence to Mapuna (.50 min) where
discussions re House of Assembly
etc. Slept Mapuna.
- Thursday, 5th : Mapuna to Au'una to Kinsena (3 hr).
Rain prevent general meeting to
discuss House of Assembly and el-
ections. Slept Kinsena.
- Friday, 6th : Explanation of House of Assembly
etc to people of Ngalala, Malmalu,
Moralona and Kinsena. Departed
Kinsena 10.00, thence to Ngalala
(5 hrs) thence to Kaubi (1 hr 10 min).
Slept Kaubi.
- Saturday, 7th : Kaubi to Kakaru (.45 min) thence to
Kenmininga (1½ hrs) where slept.
- Sunday, 8th : Observed.
- Monday, 9th : At Kenmininga. Explanation of
House of Assembly etc to people
of all villages of Inland Melkoi.
Departed Kenmininga 10.00, thence
to coastal village of Meleton
(5½ hrs).
- Tuesday, 10th : At Meleton. Discussions with
Fr. Dieckmann at Awul. Slept
Meleton.
- Wednesday, 11th : At Meleton. Awaiting workboat
which arrived at 1400. Departed
Meleton 1600, thence to Rano where
slept.
- Thursday, 12th : 0330 - Departed Rano, thence to
Palmalmal, thence to Wunung to
investigate alleged stealing.
Slept Wunung.
- Friday, 13th : At Wunung. Investigating alleged
stealing. Money recovered, but
no charges pressed by manager, Wu-
nung.
- Saturday, 14th : 0900 - To Palmalmal for discussions
with manager re labour problems.
1500 - To Pomio. End of patrol.
-

NATIVE AFFAIRS.Electoral Education.Mamusi No. 1.

In this area there are to be two polling booths - at Serenguna and Viosapuna. The people of Maito and Paliawalu combined at Serenguna to hear the discussion concerning the House of Assembly. As simply as possible, they were told of the formation of the said House, the significance and use of the Common-Roll and the method of casting votes. The flip chart provided by the Dept. of Information and Extension Services was used for this last aspect of the discussion. Some of the pages of the chart were deleted, being entirely superfluous or irrelevant (at this preliminary stage) to the actual ~~xxx~~ method of casting one's vote.

Response to the talk was not particularly good but, at least, better than that experienced during the previous patrol. Interest in the chart and the description thereof was quite evident. However, the only answer to the writer's questions was - 'Mipela no klir iet'. This phrase was repeated many times throughout the course of the patrol.

At Pokapuna, the people of the villages Matavang, Mau, Meresi, Yelalona, Viosapuna, Sanipuna, Bili and Paka gathered. Attendance was very good, and response to the talk, although the best experienced, still left much to be desired. The above phrase was repeated, but the luluai of Pokapuna, WANGALESA, asked for a clarification of the purpose and meaning of the new House. The writer briefly explained the legislative and executive aspects of the House and that it meant, in effect, a step towards eventual self-government for the whole of the Territory. He declined to make any further comments.

The question of Local Government Councils was again introduced by one LAKOTI of Pokapuna, a man of apparently extensive influence over the younger set. He stated flatly that they (the younger generation) wanted nothing to do with a 'council', as he had been told while in Rabaul, that councils levy exorbitant taxes and that people in council areas are forever in constant fear of heavy court fines or prison terms. He was corrected on these points and told that the forthcoming elections have nothing to do with Local Government. He remained unimpressed.

In a later discussion with the leading men of the villages, the writer was informed that they were not wholly against Local Government Councils and that they understood better, now, the functions of the House of Assembly. They voiced their disapproval of LAKOTI and the like, but said that they were still dubious about Local Government and that they would prefer to see a council on the coast (obviously in the Mengen area) before venturing into a similar institution. They were told that the question of Local Government, in their area, has

/cont.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

not yet been raised and, in all probability, will not be raised until a council is established on the coast.

In the light of the above, it is considered that the situation, in this area, has improved since the last DNA patrol. It is encouraging to see that some thought on the matter is being attempted. This is in marked contrast to the reaction previously experienced. With further discussions, the people should gain a still better understanding of the House of Assembly, and be able to distinguish it entirely from Local Government Councils.

Mamusu No. 2.

In this area also, there are to be two polling booths - at Mapuna and Kinsena. The people of Lomeletepena and Pelin gathered at Mapuna; those of Ngalala, Malmalu, Moralona and Au'una gathered at Kinsena.

Attendance at Mapunawas good but interest was obviously lacking. The majority of the people maintained the 'chin-on-chest' attitude and a few even attempted to fall asleep. Response to the talk was most unimpressive, the only answer to the writer's questions being the repetition of the phrase 'mipela no klir iet'. They were told that it is hoped that another patrol proceeds to the area before the elections, in order to help them to understand further. During the course of this discussion, there was not a mention of Local Government Councils - either by the writer or the people.

At Kinsena, attendance was poor, response to questions was worse and talk of councils in general was again introduced. The only comments made by some of the 'hatmen' were - 'mipela no laikim kaunsil' or simply 'mipela no laik'. It was again pointed out that Local Government Councils and the House of Assembly are separate entities and that the forthcoming elections are wholly unrelated to Local Government. The only answer to this was - 'yes, tasol mipela no laik'. The luluai of Kinsena created a most unfavourable impression by refusing, quite adamantly, to accept the pamphlets explaining the House and the elections. The luluai of Au'una accepted them and agreed to distribute them amongst the populace.

Thus, the situation in this area has remained fairly static. In private discussions with some of the 'hatmen', they maintained the prevailing attitude and would comment no further. It is obvious, therefore, that only further discussions will help to allay their fears and correct their mental aberrations; the writer therefore deems it desirable that another patrol of this area be completed prior to the start of the elections.

/cont.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.Inland Melkoi.

At the one polling booth for this area, the village of Kenmininga, the people of all the villages gathered. With a possible voting population of approximately 700, a large assembly of the people was expected; a rough calculation of those actually present came to around 150. And, when the meeting was about to begin, the people sat down with their backs facing towards the writer.

After having them face the correct way, the meeting was held and their thoughts upon the matter were requested. The only response was 'mipela no gat tok'. There was no interest in the flip chart and in the explanation relating thereto. The talk was often punctuated by Const. Dinas awakening those attempting to fall asleep.

Prior to the meeting, the writer enquired of all the 'hatmen' present as to the incidence of any land disputes within themselves. The tultul of Kenmininga, MULETAUA, said that the Aid Post Orderly was attempting to claim his land in the village. When asked why, MULETAUA did not answer the question but said that if a council was established in the area, then it would attempt to do the same. He then said that they wanted nothing to do with councils (at this stage no mention of councils had been made by any member of the patrol). He was corrected, given an explanation of the functions of Local Government Councils and told that the forthcoming meeting had nothing to do with such institutions. His only answer was to repeat his antagonism towards councils. The other 'hatmen' present were asked for any comments that they might have; no-one replied.

It is obvious therefore, that the situation that exists in the Mamusi has now spread to this division. Garbled talk and bad impressions have ~~xxx~~ led these people to mistrust and fear any suggestion of any aspect of their political advancement. In view of this attitude, which was the worst experienced, the ~~wit~~ writer feels that further discussions should be held with these people before the elections.

General.Mamusi No. 1.

Conditions in this area are considered to be very good: environs of the villages are clean and tidy, housing and sanitation are adequate and it was pleasing to see that previous instructions had been carried out.

At Serenguna, a complaint was received from the catechist that he had been assaulted by one of the men of the village. On questioning both parties, it was found that the catechist had inadvertently snared a village pig in one of his wild-pig traps, with the result that the pig died. The owner of the pig dis-

/cont.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.General.

covered the dead pig, sought out the ctechist, Alois Kavou, and assaulted him causing swelling to both eyes. Alois informed the writer that he did not wish to press charges and after due consideration, an exchange of monies was agreed upon. Alois was told to be more careful in the setting of pig traps, and the owner of the pig was cautioned against any further violence

No other complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol.

Mamusi No.2.

As with the Mamusi No.1, conditions regarding villages, housing, sanitation etc were all very good. And it was again pleasing to note that previous instructions had been carried out.

No complaints were received and no breaches of the N.A.Rs. were noticed by the writer.

Inland Melkoi.

The transition from the two Mamusis to this area is quite noticeable. Housing, while being adequate is nevertheless of poorer quality. Environs of the villages seen were clean but not as well grassed as those in the Mamusis. The village officials were reminded of their obligation to see that instructions given must be carried out. Sanitation in the villages was adequate.

There were nil complaints received and no breaches of the N.A.Rs. came to light.

MEDICINE AND HEALTH.

Throughout the three divisions, the general health of the people can be described as being very good. No major injuries or diseases were noticed by the writer or by the A.P.Os. who accompanied the patrol for part of the time. An inspection of the Aid Posts revealed them to be in excellent condition and sufficiently stocked with medicines. Very few patients were present at the Aid Posts; the A.P.Os. reported a general decrease, over the past few weeks, of the number of patients registering, but this is most probably coincidental.

There are three Aid Posts in the area - at Visapuna, Au'una and Kenmininga. The people are certainly deriving great benefit from the activities of the three A.P.Os.; and, of further assistance, is the A.P.O. from Lau on the coast, who regularly patrols to Serenguna and sometimes to Paliawalu.

EDUCATION.

Educational facilities are adequate for the present needs of the people; and there has been little change in same. Brief inspections were made in those villages visited; the school rooms were found to be in good condition. No problems or complaints were brought to the notice of the writer by the teachers. Attendance was reported as being satisfactory.

VILLAGES (Resettlement).

The people of Maito (No.1 Mamusi) have completed the move to the new site at RALONA, approximately one hour ten minutes from the coastal village of Bairaman. Good solid houses and latrines have been constructed, coconuts have been planted and a good supply of water is close. There are still houses at Maito and the people continue to occupy them, as the bulk of their gardens are in and around this site. As the new gardens at RALONA begin to bear (only a few are bearing at this time), the changeover will become complete.

In the No.2 Mamusi, the people of Ngalala have just completed clearing a land for a new site, approximately 1,000 feet higher than the present site and on the main track between Ngalala and Malmalu. The ground appears to be better than that at the present site, but the portage of water may present a problem, the only source known to the writer being a tributary of the Melkoi River, some ~~twenty~~ twenty minutes walk from the present site of Ngalala. However, this is by no means as bad as the problem that existed at Maito where the people were obliged to walk for about an hour and a quarter to reach their source of supply of water.

There have been no other movements of villages or hamlets.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Within the sphere of the Native Administration Regulations, the village officials are doing their work competently and efficiently. It was indeed very pleasing to see a greater amount of co-operation this patrol than was experienced during the previous one.

There are no recommendations for any appointments or dismissals.

COURT FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There were no cases determined during the patrol.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

During the previous patrol, instructions had been given to improve the roads where possible, and some improvement was noticeable - at the approaches to the villages, mainly. The condition of the bulk of the road network has remained the same: quite good in parts, the rest being mediocre to extremely bad - the worst section being that between Kinsena and Ngalala.

Large scale bridging is non-existent and only a few small creeks have logs spanning them. Fortunately, the Torlu and Melkoi rivers were only waist high and chest high, respectively, and were ~~crossed~~ crossed without mishap.

MISSIONS.

The Sacred Heart Mission operates in the three divisions: the No.1 Mamusi being controlled by Fr. Barrow at ~~Mamux~~ Malmal and Fr. Hartmann at Au'una, the No.2 Mamusi by Fr. Hartmann and the Inland Melkoi by Fr. Dieckmann at Awul.

The Fathers all have well established stations - schools, churches, teachers quarters, and hospital (if any) all being of permanent materials or plans are under way for the replacement of native material houses with those of permanent materials.

Mission influence is strong, especially with the younger generation. Evening prayers are held daily and attendance is very good, the bulk of the population gathering at each village church. In this aspect of the people's lives, the Catholic church is doing highly creditable work.

AGRICULTURE.

As stated previously, information was obtained in order to gain an indication of the economic potential of the area. This information cannot be regarded as being definite and final; it was gained primarily to form a basis upon which the Agricultural Officer at Pomio can plan his forthcoming patrol of the area.

Food crops: Previous officers and the writer have been constantly impressed with the amount of food grown, the size of the gardens and the fact that the people have never been subject to a food famine. Taro is the staple food, there being two varieties present - taro xanthosoma and taro colocasia. Other crops are as follows - tapiok, kaukau, banana, yam, apika, sugar cane, pit-pit and pawpaw; these are grown in all villages. Crops that are grown sporadically in a few villages are as follows - spring onion, tomato, cucumber, corn, Chinese cabbage and cow peas. Fr. Hartmann has grown potatoes at the Mission station at Au'una.

Cash crops: At the moment, cash crops and cash cropping are virtually non-existent. The people of Maito have a small grove of mature coconuts near the coastal village of Mau'una; they sell the copra to the Manager of Drina plantation. There are some coconuts in most of the villages, but about 20% only are mature. A list of villages, with the quantity of coconuts in each is appended to this report; as not every village was visited, this list is incomplete. A.F.W. Bino instructed the people in the correct method of planting coconuts; he informed the writer that the main fault with ~~those~~ those already planted is that they are in fact too close to each other. Bino examined the soils in and around most of the villages and is of the opinion that ~~the~~ the majority is suitable for cash crops, such as coffee and cocoa. The choice between coffee and cocoa (if any) will be left entirely to the Agricultural Officer, Mr M.L.Jones. The ~~writer~~ writer considers ~~that~~ that other foods viz. European type vegetables, could also be grown

/cont.

AGRICULTURE.

to facilitate the development of a strong cash-cropping industry.

Native Attitude: In keeping with the prevailing attitude towards political advancement, the people, for the most part, have voiced their disapproval of any agricultural development. The people from ~~the~~ Maito to Pokapuna are generally in favour of cash-cropping; but the rest of the Mamusi is quite adamantly against any such development. The attitude of the people of the Inland Melkoi was not ascertained.

Short discussions were held with some of the village officials to determine the reason for this attitude. The most common answer was - 'mipela no gat moni'. It was explained to them the help that they could expect from the Depts. of Agriculture and Native Affairs, but this did not appear to impress them.

Access Roads: From this point of view, the Mamusi forms a very real problem. Construction of a road into the No.1 Mamusi would be comparatively easy and inexpensive as far as Maito; from there, the undertaking would be costly, extremely difficult and time-consuming. The area between Serenguna and Pokapuna is characterised by steep, high mountains (slopes up to 70 degrees; heights up to 3,000 feet), narrow valley floors and numerous watercourses and small creeks.

On the other hand, construction of a road from the coastal village of Meingi to Mapuna in the No.2 Mamusi would be easier and less expensive than that into the No.1 Mamusi. Only two major bridges would be required, one near Meingi the other between Lomeletepena and Mapuna; the actual road construction would be fairly simple as the existing track follows a gradually ascending ridge for the entire distance. Even so, the cost and time involved of this undertaking is estimated at between £6,000 and £8,000 and from six to nine months.

In connection with the problem of access, ~~the~~ the writer investigated the possibilities of sites for airstrips. The area near the village of Pokapuna is a possible site, but it is marred by the fact that Pokapuna is almost encircled by mountains, some rising to 4,000 feet. Pokapuna is at 860 feet A.S.L. The length of an airstrip here would be 1,700 feet, at the most; and, there is only one approach - from the west. A better site would be near and above the village of Mapuna at almost 3,000 feet A.S.L. Time did not permit an inspection of the site, but the luluai of Mapuna states that the usable length is comparable to that at Palmalmal on Jacquinot Bay. Even half of this length would make an airstrip almost 3,000 feet.

To implement such construction and development, the help of the people is required. It is ~~quite~~ doubtful whether, in their present frame of ~~mind~~ mind, any such help would be forthcoming. In discussing the problem, the Agricultural Officer has suggested establishing demonstration blocks of coffee, where suitable. It is considered that this may help to sway the aberrant thoughts of these people.

AGRICULTURE.Land Disputes.

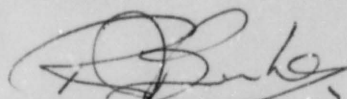
Enquiries were made as to the incidence of any disputes and the answers were, in effect, entirely negative. The statement by the tultul of Kemininga regarding the A.P.O. at that village was a fabrication, and used merely as an excuse to voice his dislike of councils. The luluai of Matavang came forth with a dispute that had existed between two women over a small garden plot. He stated flatly that the dispute was settled and no further information could be elicited.

Whether there are other land disputes and the people are loathe to reveal same or whether there are actually none, the writer was unable to determine for sure. However, it is considered that the former is likely as the people could be maintaining an attitude akin to that towards political and agricultural development.

CONCLUSION.

The attitude towards political advancement is considered to be, over-all, slightly improved since the previous patrol. Although the No.2 Mamusi and the Inland Melkoi are still very much against political advancement, the writer considers that, with further discussions, a change in attitude is a possibility. The Mamusi No.1 is an encouraging example of such a change. For this reason, it is deemed desirable that these divisions receive the bulk of the Administration's attention prior to the elections.

One notable difference during this patrol is that the discussions concerning the House of Assembly were conducted in Pidgin English; there was no professed ignorance of the language, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ in direct contrast to that experienced during the previous patrol.

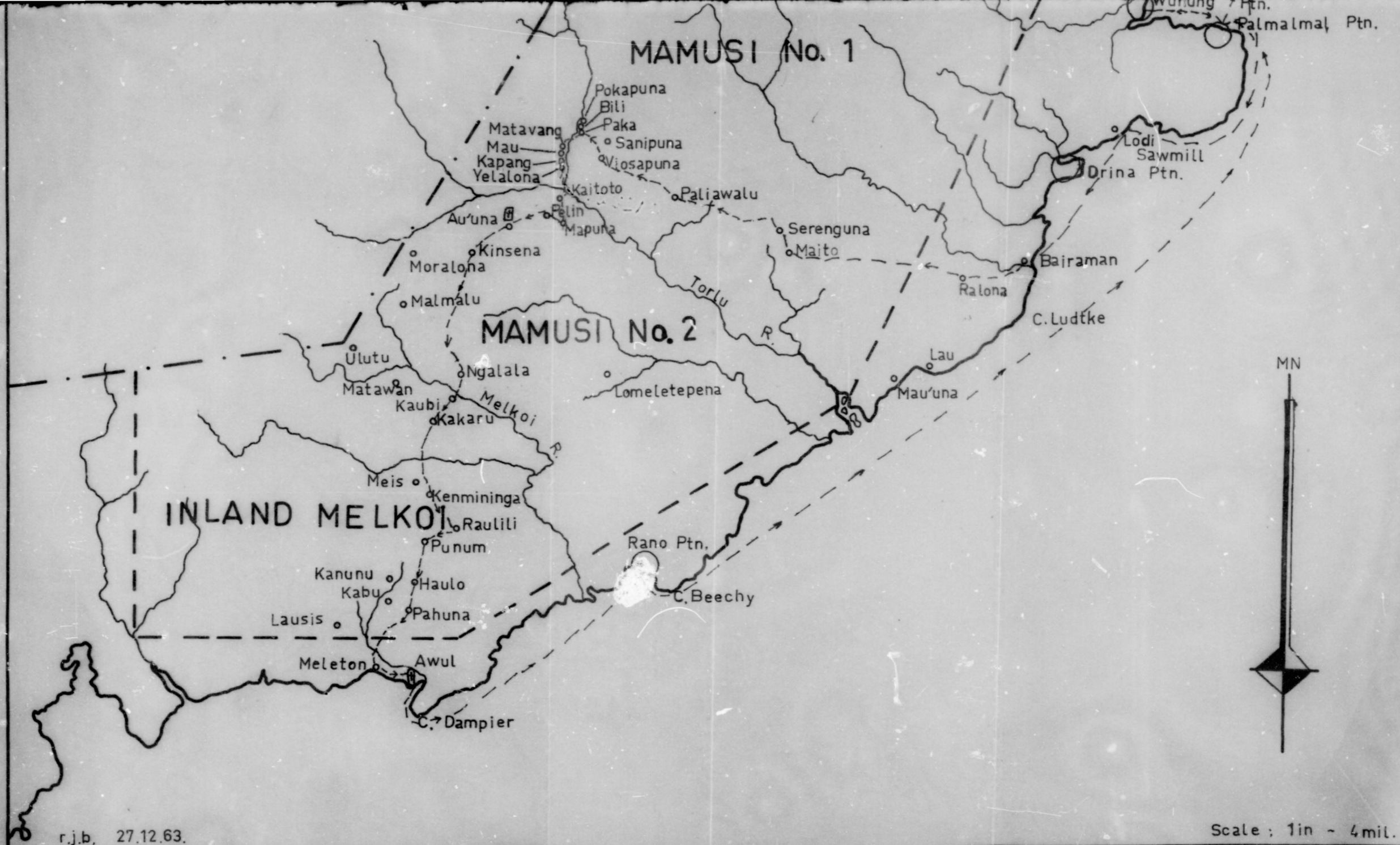

(R. J. Burke)
Patrol Officer.

(4)

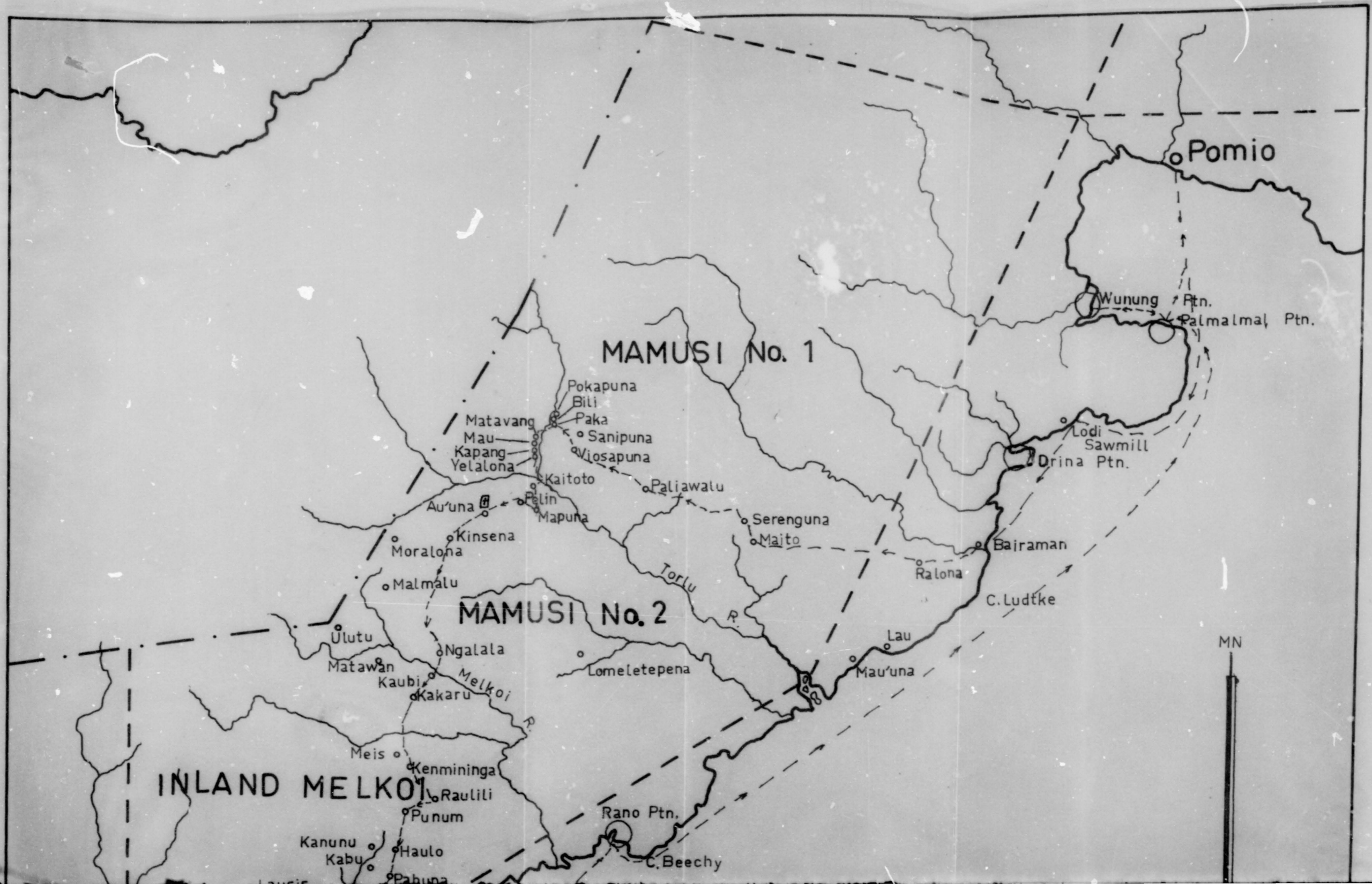
APPENDIX 'A'

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Coconuts</u> <u>Immature</u>
Ralona (Maito)	-	186
Paliawalu	4	51
Pokapuna	10	103
Kapang	-	28
Kaitoto	28	57
Mapuna	3	23
Kaubi	4	7
Kakaru	13	28
Kenmininga	29	118
Meis	-	32
Raulili	48	255
Punum	34	136
Haulo	4	100
Pahuna	2	128
	<u>175</u>	<u>1252</u>

(N.B. Pokapuna includes Bili and Paka; Kapang includes Mau, Matavang and Yelalona).



MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT POM 6 / 63-64.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. POM 8-63/64Patrol Conducted by R. J. BURKE, Patrol Officer Gr. 1.Area Patrolled Kol, ~~Kol-Sui~~ and Extended Mengen Census Divisions.Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NoNatives 6Duration—From 2 / 1 / 19 64 to 20 / 1 / 19 64Number of Days 19Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NoLast Patrol to Area by—District Services 9 / 19 63Medical 12 / 19 63Map Reference Pomio Sheets, fourmil series.Objects of Patrol 1. Electoral education 2. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-10-11

1st May, 1964.

District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-63/64 - POMIO

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is gratifying to note that instructions given by previous patrols have been carried out with so few exceptions.

It is to the credit of the officers that such a high percentage of votes was obtained.

It is very pleasing to see that people of the extended Mongen responded so well and displayed so much comprehension in the matter of political understanding.

The blackboard and chalk appears to have been successful wherever used in political education.

A very good report.

J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 10. 11

(16)

Telegrams

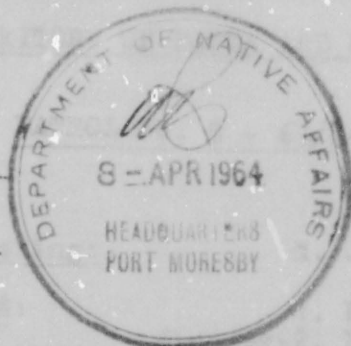
Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-4-9



District Office,
Rabaul.

3rd April, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL No. 8 - 1963/64 - POMIO

One copy of the report covering the above mentioned patrol conducted by Mr. R. Burke, Patrol Officer, to the Kol, Extended Kol and Extended Mengen divisions is forwarded herewith. Delay in forwarding the report is regretted but has been due to my absence at Kokopo on Returning Officer duties over much of the past three weeks.

With regard to the efficacy of the Electoral Education Programme conducted from the Pomio Patrol Post, the subsequent poll has revealed that approximately 75% of eligible voters in the Pomio area actually voted - for the entire East New Britain Electorate on the other hand the figure was down to approximately 61%. At most polling booths in the Pomio area (which, for electoral purposes, included census divisions Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive) however, most voters had to be assisted by polling officials.

The native situation generally in the Kol, Extended Kol and Extended Mengen appears to have changed little since the last patrol went to the area in September, 1963, and indications are that instructions given by previous patrols are, with few exceptions, being carried out.

The question of resettlement of certain villages in these three divisions remains a live issue but with the field staff position at Pomio standing at one Patrol Officer and a Cadet, there is little prospect of any real progress being made in this field until additional staff can be posted to the Gasmata District.

The Patrol Officer's conclusion (page 11) indicates that there has been a steady, if somewhat slow, improvement evident in general standards of village housing, sanitation etc., in the areas patrolled and that an increasing measure of co-operation from village officials is becoming apparent.

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. HICKS)
District Officer
West New Britain

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL NO. 8 - 63/64.

Officer Conducting: R. J. Burke, Patrol Officer Gr.1.

Area Patrolled: 1. Kol Census Division
EXTENDED 2. Kol-Sai Census Division
3. Extended Mengen Census Division.

Duration: 2.1.64 to 20.1.64

Number of Days: 19

Personnel Accompanying: Const. 1/C Dinas
Const. 2/C Boma
Const. 2/C Biangu
Const. 2/C Savaio

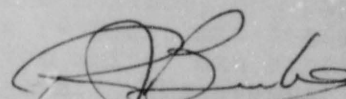
Interpreter - Milo

Personal Servant

Objects of Patrol: 1. Electoral Education
2. Routine Administration.

Previous Patrols to Area: DNA - September/October, 1963
PHD - December, 1963 (Kol)

Map Reference: Pomio Sheets, fourmil series.


(R. J. Burke)
Patrol Officer.

(B)

INTRODUCTION.

The three divisions patrolled cover a large portion of the Pomio area and are characterised by deep valleys and steep-sided mountains with narrow ridges. This extremely rugged terrain does not allow for speedy access and it is for this reason that the area, especially the Kol-Sui, has remained comparatively primitive.

However, signs of improvement, in the living conditions, sanitation etc, are obvious but, at the same time, are slow to eventuate. The Kol has shown a definite improvement but the best area, in the above respect, is quite evidently the Extended Mengen. The people of this division do appear to have more drive and energy than their contemporaries of the Kol-Sui and Kol and have voiced their desire to develop their economic potential and improve their lot. Due to the unfavourable topography and soils of the Kol-Sui, prospects in that area are less than in the Extended Mengen. At the moment, in the Kol, there is a certain amount of activity in the movement of villages to the coast and the beginnings of copra development there, with a proposed introduction of coffee into the Paturu area. However, the question of the migration of some of the Kols to the Waterfall Bay area is still in the balance due to disagreeing opinions between the villagers.

As the main object of this patrol was to educate the people in the House of Assembly elections and the method of voting, the writer has commented upon this in as much detail as possible. In patrol report POM 4-63/64, Mr R.H.Gibbs, Cadet Patrol Officer, stated that the people obviously did not understand to the desired degree. While this is still evident in the Kol and Kol-Sui, the people of the Extended Mengen presented a response and degree of understanding comparable to what the writer has experienced in discussions with coastal villagers. The overall reception to the talks was most encouraging, the attitude being promising for future political development.

.....

D I A R Y

Thursday, Jan. 2nd:	Departed Pomio 1100 per Garua, proceeded to Cutarp. Slept Cutarp.
Friday, Jan. 3rd :	At Cutarp. Awaiting carrier line.
Saturday, Jan. 4th:	0700 - Departed Cutarp, thence to Paturu (7 hrs). Slept Paturu.
Sunday, Jan. 5th :	Observed the day.
Monday, Jan. 6th :	Paturu to Senel to Parakaman ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr). Meeting held re House of Assembly education with people of all villages of No.1 Kol. Departed Parakaman thence to Lakiri in the No.2 Kol (3 hrs 20 min). Convened CNA-one for one month under 112B; nine for one month under 88A(2). Slept Lakiri.
Tuesday, Jan. 7th :	At Lakiri. Meeting re House of

DIARY (cont).

- Tuesday, Jan 7th : Assembly elections with people of No.2 Kol. Discussions with people re resettlement on coast. Slept Lakiri.
- Wednesday, Jan. 8th: 0700 - Lakiri to Kora (3 hrs); thence to Bagitavi (1½ hrs); thence to Galuruwai (Piove), 3 hrs, arriving 1730. Slept Galuruwai.
- Thursday, Jan. 9th : 0630 - Galuruwai to Kupgen (2.45 hrs); thence to Tuke (2.10 hrs). Convened CNA - one for one month under 112B. Slept Tuke.
- Friday, Jan. 10th : At Tuke. Discussions with people re House of Assembly and coming elections. Slept Tuke.
- Saturday, Jan. 11th: Tuke to Masuari, direct (3 hrs 50 min). Explanation of House of Assembly etc to people of surrounding villages. Slept Masuari.
- Sunday, Jan. 12th : Observed the day.
- Monday, Jan. 13th : 0730 - Masuari to Elamongu (1 hr 35 min) where inspection; thence to Maningugule (1 hr 30 min) where inspection. Dispatched Const. Dinas to Mokeimokei for inspection. Convened CNA at Maningugule - one for six weeks under 112B. Slept Maningugule.
- Tuesday, Jan. 14th : 0630 - Maningugule to Koilau, direct (5 hrs) where inspection; thence to new village of Mansafan (1 hr 20 min) where inspection; thence to Kamatanmi (1 hr 35 min) where inspection; thence to Bago (.20 min) where inspection. Slept Bago.
- Wednesday, Jan. 15th: At Bago. Explanation of forthcoming elections etc. Inspection of Manu village. Slept Bago.
- Thursday, Jan. 16th: 0730 - Bago to Muela and Talive (4 hr 45 min); thence to Malbon (1.00 hr) arriving 1330. Slept Malbon.
- Friday, Jan. 17th : Malbon to Mili (2 hr 30 min) where inspection. Const. Biangu to Sangamali and Mukul for inspection. Slept Mili.
- Saturday, Jan. 18th: At Mili. Meeting held re House of Assembly elections. 1200 - walked to Pakia (½ hr) where slept.
- Sunday, Jan. 19th : Observed the day.
- Monday, Jan. 20th : 0530 - Pakia to coastal village of Kes (6 hrs) thence to Pomio (.15 min). End of Patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.Electoral Education.KOL.

In this division there are to be two polling booths - at Parakaman and Lakiri. At Parakaman, the people of all villages of the No.1 Kol (i.e. west of the Esau river) attended. With a possible voting population of 794, attendance at the discussion was very good - a rough count being about 600.

The discussion centered around the formation of the House of Assembly, the Common Roll and the forthcoming elections. Interest in the flip chart and the explanation thereof was quite evident. Response was encouraging, typical answers being - 'mipela hamamas tru long dispela tok' or 'mipela laikim tumas dispela tok'. These answers do not, of course, indicate any real understanding of the purpose and meaning of the House of Assembly. Continued education would be required before the desired degree of understanding is attained.

At Lakiri, in the No.2 Kol, the people of all villages of that area gathered. Attendance was only fair, there being about 100 present. Basically the same response was experienced here, as was in the No.1 Kol. The people were very receptive to the talk but, obviously, did not understand fully. The responses mentioned above were repeated; answers such as 'mipela no save' and 'mipela no klir iet' were also given.

KOL-SUI. EXTENDED KOL.

As in the Kol, there are to be two polling booths in this division - at Tuke No.1 and Masuari. At Tuke No.1, the people of the villages Daka, Mariva, Suloi, Kupgen, Sitoru and Tuke No.2 gathered. Throughout the discussions it was quite evident that the people were interested in the chart and the description of its contents. With a possible voting population of 341, attendance was at around 200. Response was only fair, but one significant question was asked - it being a request for a clarification of the meaning behind the discussions. The right to vote, the part they would now play in their political advancement and the step towards eventual self-government were explained. However, the writer considers that this was not fully understood.

At Masuari, the people of Bau'owe, Pongare, Koilau, Siwoire, Mokeimokei and Maningugule gathered. Attendance was not as good as that at Tuke No.1, and response was again basically the same. As in the Kol, the people of the Kol-Sui, while not really understanding the concept, nevertheless presented a very favourable and encouraging attitude to it. This indicates a loyalty and trust in the Administration which must be preserved.

EXTENDED MENGEN.

In this division, the writer found the most encouraging and impressive attitude of the three areas. The response from these bush people was far better than expected and just as good as that which the writer has experienced in similar discussions at Pomio.

At Bago, the first polling booth, the people of Manu, Kamatanmi, Leli, Muela and Talive gathered. Attendance was quite good, a rough count coming to around 200 (possible voting population - 302). Interest in the chart and the ~~explan~~ explanation was quite evident. At various stages the writer asked if they understood different aspects. Answers in the affirmative, by the men, were numerous; the women retained semi-interested or bored expressions and said nothing (this being the pattern set by all the women in all the discussions during the patrol - possibly due to the secondary position that they take in their society).

To test the extent of their understanding, the writer called for someone to explain some aspect of the discussions. Male Taupora/Dongiri arose and, with some prompting, gave a creditable explanation of one aspect (vide picture No. 5 of the flip chart). The finer points regarding voting, ballot papers etc are still somewhat hazy to them but, it is considered that the greater portion of the discussion was understood.

The biggest success was had at Mili, the second polling booth, at which the villagers of Malbon, Mukul, Pakia and Sangamali gathered. With the aid of a blackboard and chalk from the local school, the discussions were held in greater detail. After explaining the method of preferential voting for the third time, the luluai of Mili explained it a fourth time. Although brief and hesitant, it was nevertheless an admirable effort to understand such a complex method of voting.

Throughout the entire patrol, the writer gained the impression that the people were rather bewildered at the rapidity with which this phase of their political development has come upon them. Also, two major points are indeed difficult for them to grasp: the actual method of marking ballot papers and the fact that, in all probability, they will voting for candidates that they have never seen. Consequently, the writer considers that voting will be poor in the Kol and Kol-Sui, slightly better in the Extended Mengen and the majority of voters will require assistance from the polling officials. The obviously receptive attitude, however, is encouraging and every effort should be made ~~by~~ by the Administration to ensure that this desirable attitude remains - in contrast to the deterioration in attitude of the Mamosis and Inland Melkois (see patrol reports POM 7-62/63 and POM 6-63/64).

NATIVE AFFAIRS.General.KOL.

Conditions in this area were found to be quite good. Housing was of good solid construction, and a considerable number of new houses had obviously been erected since the last DNA patrol. Sanitation was quite adequate in most villages. Previous instructions given, in the majority of cases, had been carried out to the fullest. Some few offended in this respect and the appropriate action was taken. It was noticed that, of the new houses being erected, the majority are being built off the ground on piles.

Due to the rapidity with which this patrol was conducted, not every village was visited. Those that were seen were found to be quite clean and some being very well grassed. However, numerous pigs were noticed in most villages; owners were instructed to keep them well clear of the village environs.

The writer was, in fact, surprised to find housing and sanitation as good as those that can be found in the Mamusi and Inland Melkoi. It is considered that this obviously better standard of village now present comes as a result of the intensive and extensive patrolling over the past two years.

Sanitation at Lakiri was found to be totally inadequate; instructions were given to rectify this. Although, as with most bush areas of the writer's experience, there is room for improvement, the general situation can be described as being satisfactory. Until the people themselves take greater interest in their affairs, improvement will continue to be slow and tedious.

KOL-SWI. *Extended Kol.*

As the people of this area are the most primitive of the three and the area itself being the most inaccessible, conditions were found to be the worst. In spite of this, the standard of housing is obviously improving. The incidence of houses with earth floors is greater here, but there are now more new houses being constructed on piles.

It was pleasing to note that previous instructions except for a few cases, had been carried out. The best villages seen, in this respect, were Tuke No.1, Kupgen, and Mauari; the worst being Elamongu (Siwoire), Mokei-mokei and Maningugule. It was necessary to issue further instructions for these villages.

Sanitation in all villages, except Elamongu, was found to be adequate, sufficient in number and quite obviously used. Numerous new gardens were noted, again the result of previous instructions. The presence of pigs in the villages was again noticed; instructions were again given to keep them out of the village at all times.

/cnt.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The catechist at Masuari reported that the people of that village still spend a considerable time living in the bush, near garden sites. Little can be done, at this stage, to change this practice due to the fact that many gardens are up to six hours walk from villages; the people of Mili, in the Extended Mengen, are now clearing land between Bago and Ulamona - a good ten hours walk from the village. However, the village officials were instructed to plant up future gardens within close proximity of the village - once the far distant gardens have been ~~harvested~~ harvested. It is hoped that these instructions may help to keep the people close to the village, if not all, then most of the time.

EXTENDED MENGAN.

Conditions in this division were found to be the best. In the Bago group especially, housing, sanitation and the general standard of village etc were found to be very good; and previous instructions, except for one case, had been complied with. The villages were clean and tidy and in most cases well grassed.

Housing follows the pattern set by the coastal people i.e. built on piles between two and four feet off the ground and constructed of bush planking. Ventilation is good and an innovation not seen in the Kol or Kol-Sui is the presence of verandahs. A few double-storied houses were noted at Bago; and the design of some of these show that the people do not lack imagination. Earthen floor houses are still common, but these are gradually being replaced by the former variety.

As the patrol progressed towards Pomio, a different form of housing became evident. The majority of houses are built with the earth as the floor and, in many cases, the roof descends to the ground to produce an igloo-like effect. The reason for this is that, the altitude being some 3,000 feet ASL, nights, and even days, are very cool - temperatures below 60 degrees F. being experienced during the patrol's stay. This type of housing is therefore quite practical and, in the villages seen, was found to be clean and of solid construction.

Sanitation in the villages was adequate and in use, village environs were clean and pigs, once again, were an undesirable presence - the required instructions were again given.

Although this Pakia group is of a slightly lower standard than the Bago group, it is however better than the Kol-Sui and Kol and as good as that which the writer has seen in the Mamusi and Inland Melkoi. And, it was again pleasing to see that previous instructions had been carried out.

RESETTLEMENT.KOL

The question of resettlement on the coast (i.e. in the Waterfall Bay area) was again discussed with the village officials of Lakiri, Kauwa, Kiage, Kavali and Penoi. The result of this discussion is that the people of Lakiri have absolutely no desire to move; the village officials of the other villages are still uncertain as to the intentions of ~~their~~ their people. They stated that some are in favour of the move (more particularly the younger generation), while the rest are against such. It was pointed out that this indecision was preventing the formulating of a definite policy, with regard to local conditions and help from the Department of Native Affairs and the technical departments. The village officials were instructed to endeavour to have the question settled, between themselves, as soon as possible.

The villages of Moive and Piove in the No.1 Kol are now non-existent. Elements of Moive are in the process of migrating in to Paturu; the rest are moving to Kalakaru on Cape Jacquinot. The people of Piove have deserted that site and have moved east and north to the hamlet of Galurawai. The entire population is now building houses at this site, which is easily accessible from Bagitavi (being only three hours walk towards Kupgen, over a good track) and has a good supply of water a short distance from it.

EXTENDED KOL (KOL-SUI)

While at Tuke No.1, the tultul of Marivu, Kaviso, approached the writer with the request to be allowed to move to a new village contemplated, at a site known as Mansafan in the Extended Mengen. When proceeding to Bago, this site was inspected, being one hour twenty minutes from Koilau.

Inspection revealed the site to be situated on a fairly flat ridge; three small creeks (permanent) are nearby; an extensive garden has been started and more are planned; and a few houses have been constructed. Kaviso was instructed to finish the clearing ~~of~~ of ground for gardens before actual construction of the village takes place. This move has been sanctioned for the following reasons: (1) Kaviso and some of his group are half-cast Mengen/Kols, (2) the land at Mansafan belongs solely to Kaviso, (3) the ground is favourable for cash and subsistence crops, according to comments by Mr R.Tevlin, previous A.O., Pomio, (4) the move will bring the people closer to the coast - makes for easier communications, and (5) the people of the Bago group have no objections and admit Kaviso's ownership of the land at Mansafan.

Ultimately, this move will leave only a skeleton force at Marivu. As a consequence, the luluai of Daka has said that his entire village will now amalgamate with Marivu to form one larger unit. This move will not add or ~~detract~~ detract from ~~x~~ prospects of economic development, as the soil in that area is not conducive to cash-cropping, again according to Mr. Tevlin.

RESETTLEMENT.EXTENDED MENGEN.

The people of Manu village are now in the process of clearing land for new gardens and new village, approximately one hour from Bago and further towards the coast. At the moment, they are squatting on land belonging to the people of Bago, and they are finding this arrangement to be unsatisfactory due to the many small differences of opinion that are now coming to the fore. Obviously, these smaller differences could enlarge to the extent that major disputes eventuate, a situation that the people of Manu wish to avoid.

According to them, and the rest of the Bago group, the land at the proposed site does belong to them; the area is favourable for economic development, according to Mr. Tevlin; and the move will make for still easier communications.

/site The people of Leli presented an appeal much the same as that given by the people of Manu. They are also squatting on Bago land and wish to move back to the previous site, some three hours further inland. After discussing the problem with the tultul of Leli, and while not denying the possibility of land disputes, he was advised to remain, in the interests of community development. A return to the former/would definitely lessen prospects of such and also re-introduce the problem of difficult communications.

The question of resettlement was again discussed briefly with the village officials of Sangamali and Mukul in the Pakia group. Although they do own land between Bago and Ulamona, which they are now clearing in order to plant coconuts, they have no thoughts of moving - as yet. If and when this development progresses to the stage that it would be economically feasible for them to migrate to this area, then a move might be considered - but only then.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The writer found the majority of village officials to be co-operative and very helpful to the patrol. Some few were rather apathetic in their attitude and did not appear to be particularly bright, especially in the Kol-Sui.

However, in the majority of cases, they are conducting their affairs competently and efficiently; of particular note were the tultuls of Tuke No.1, Bagitavi, Masuari, Kupgen, Kamatanmi and Bago. These men are very energetic and obviously wish to improve the lot of their people.

There are no recommendations for any appointments or dismissals.

MEDICINE AND HEALTH.

In all three divisions, the general standard of health and hygiene were found to be good. It was noticed that the nearer that the people were to respective Aid Posts, the healthier they appeared. This was particularly evident in the Kol-Sui. A few minor sores, the ever present 'grille' (notably in the Extended Mengen), and a few goitre were noticed; but no major sicknesses or diseases were encountered.

/that

During the Christmas period, the five Aid Post Orderlys supervising the three divisions had gone to Pomio for the festivities of the season and also to bid farewell to Mr M.G. Baelen, E.M.A., who was proceeding on leave. Consequently, their ~~views~~ immediate views on the health and hygiene were not ascertained. However, the Aid Posts were inspected and were found to be in good condition. The Kauwa Aid Post, in the Waterfall Bay area, was bypassed and similarly, the Aid Post at Nutuve. This was unavoidable as the patrol was on a tight schedule, due to the writer's imminent departure to A.S.O.P.A. in early February.

Before proceeding on patrol, the writer was informed of vague threats of violence that were being made towards the APO at Tuko No. 1 in the Kol-Sui. On arrival at this village, this matter was investigated, but no facts came to light. As the Aid Post Orderly was absent, the finger, as it were, could not be pointed at any one person and a complete denial of the allegation was made. However, the writer considers that this situation requires careful watching.

EDUCATION.

The education for these divisions is in the hands of the Sacred Heart Mission - the Kol under the supervision of Fr. Meyerhoffer at Nutuve, and the Kol-Sui and Extended Mengen under Fr. Hoppe of Ula-mona. As stated above, the writer was bypassed Nutuve and is, therefore, unable to comment on conditions there. However, the schools situated at Bago and Mili were inspected and are truly a credit to the work of Fr. Hoppe. Unfortunately, the writer was unable to go to Ula-mona to discuss local problems with Fr. Hoppe.

The catechists and teachers of the Extended Mengen are industrious and dedicated. At the two main schools, excellent attendance was reported; at the smaller schools which give, at best, only very basic education, attendance is sporadic. This is to be expected and the situation will improve only when better facilities become available and when the people move into permanent or semi-permanent settlements e.g. Bago. Until such time, children of the more remote villages must continue to receive only this basic education.

AGRICULTURE.

Two AFWs π , Paul Molele and Kente Manuel, accompanied the patrol to the Paturu/Parakaman area of the No.1 Kol for the purpose of finding blocks of land suitable on which to start cash crops, principally coffee. The Agricultural Officer at Pomio has already reported favourably on the soil of this area and discussions were held with the village officials to impress upon them the need for development.

According to comments (in village books) by the previous Agricultural Officer at Pomio, Mr Tevlin, there is very little or no room for economic development in the Kol-Sui. Soils are of poor quality and the topography of this area does not allow for speedy communications or the possibility of such. Consequently, the migration of these people, further towards the coast, will be required before any real development can be contemplated.

The people of the Extended Mengen are the most industrious and obviously wish to better their environment. As suggested by the A/ADO, Kandrian, in his 67-3-9 of 24th December, 1963, a road route from Ulamona to Bago should be investigated as part of a future plan to develop this area. In all the village books of the Bago group, Mr R. Tevlin has commented favourably upon the soils and the potential that exists.

MISSIONS.

As stated under EDUCATION, the three areas are supervised by the Sacred Heart Mission.

Mission influence is strong in the Kol, more so in the Extended Mengen and quite obviously less in the Kol-Sui, due, most probably, to its comparative remoteness and inaccessibility. More constant patrolling by Fr. Hoppe should bring about a stronger influence.

The only change of note is the departure of Fr. Linder from Nutuve in the No.1 Kol. The replacement, Fr. Meyrhofer, will no doubt benefit from the fine work of Fr. Linder over the past five years.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In the Kol and Kol-Sui, the patrol kept mainly to secondary tracks that are little used. Consequently, these tracks were found to be the worst that the writer has ever experienced. Of particular note ~~is~~ are the sections between the mouth of the Esau river and Paturu, that from Parakaman to the Esau river and that between Kora and Bakuria. As these tracks will most probably be used by the polling officials (Being the most direct links between the villages), instructions were given to rectify the shocking condition of these routes as quickly as possible.

The Kol-Sui presented a picture that was little different. The only good section, for its entire length, was that between Kupgen and Take No.1. The rest could be described as slimy filthy excuses for tracks - the worst being that between Maningugule and Kollau, a track

(3)

(1)

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont.).

that is very rarely used and consequently not recommended to following officers. As in the Kol, many of these more direct routes will be used by polling officials; similar instructions were given to better same.

In the Extended Mengen, the patrol kept to the main road, this being the most direct route between villages. Consequently, the roads were, for the most part, well maintained and a pleasure to walk upon. A very few short sections between Kamatanmi and Muela required attention and this was indicated to the relevant village officials.

In all three divisions, and except for one 'kunda' bridge across the Esau river, bridging is non-existent. This 'kunda' bridge, near Parakaman, is quite sturdy and would obviously stand up to a lot of punishment; although, at the height of the wet season, it cannot be used as it is completely covered or swept away entirely. Typical one, two or three log bridges are a feature over a very small creeks or the occasional morass, but are otherwise of no consequence.

MAPPING.

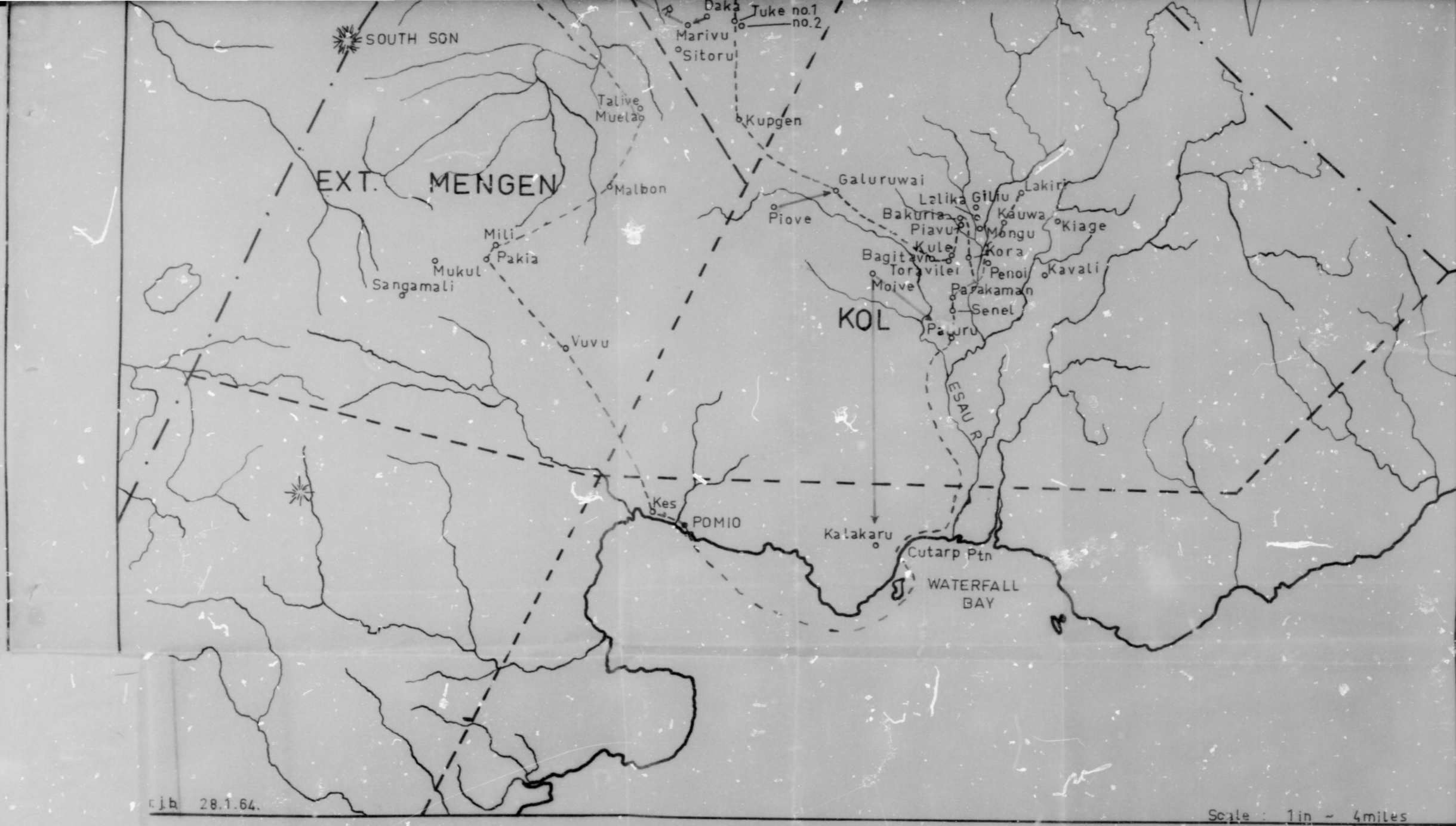
During the compilation of the maps to accompany this report, it was noticed that there were many anomalies with regard to distances as shown on the master map and actual walking times involved. With regard to the attached maps, the writer has repositioned, approximately, many of the villages of the Kol-Sui and Extended Mengen.

However, with the use of a compass and using such fixed points as the Father, the South Son and, the North Son and Lolobau Island, highly accurate positioning of nearly every village in the Kol-Sui and Extended Mengen could be obtained. For example, from Muela in the Extended Mengen, the villages of Marivu, Daka, Sitoru, Masuari, Koilau, Kamatanmi and Bago can be seen; from Tuke Noi, one can see Koilau and Masuari. And, cross bearings and back bearings can be taken from various pairs of villages. From Bagitavi, in the Kol, one can see Lakiri, Kora, Nutuve, Mongu and Bakuria; and similar cross bearings can be taken between various pairs. This matter could perhaps be a matter for attention for the next DNA patrol, as accurate positioning of villages is a desirable feature in mapping.

CONCLUSION.

Overall, the writer is favourably impressed by the general standard of housing and village, the co-operation received and energy and drive of most village officials - especially in the Extended Mengen. The Kol is definitely, but slowly, improving in the above respects, while the Kol-Sui still remains the most backward. The writer considers the most pleasing aspect of this patrol to be the encouraging attitude towards political advancement, in these days of such rapid political changes in this Territory.

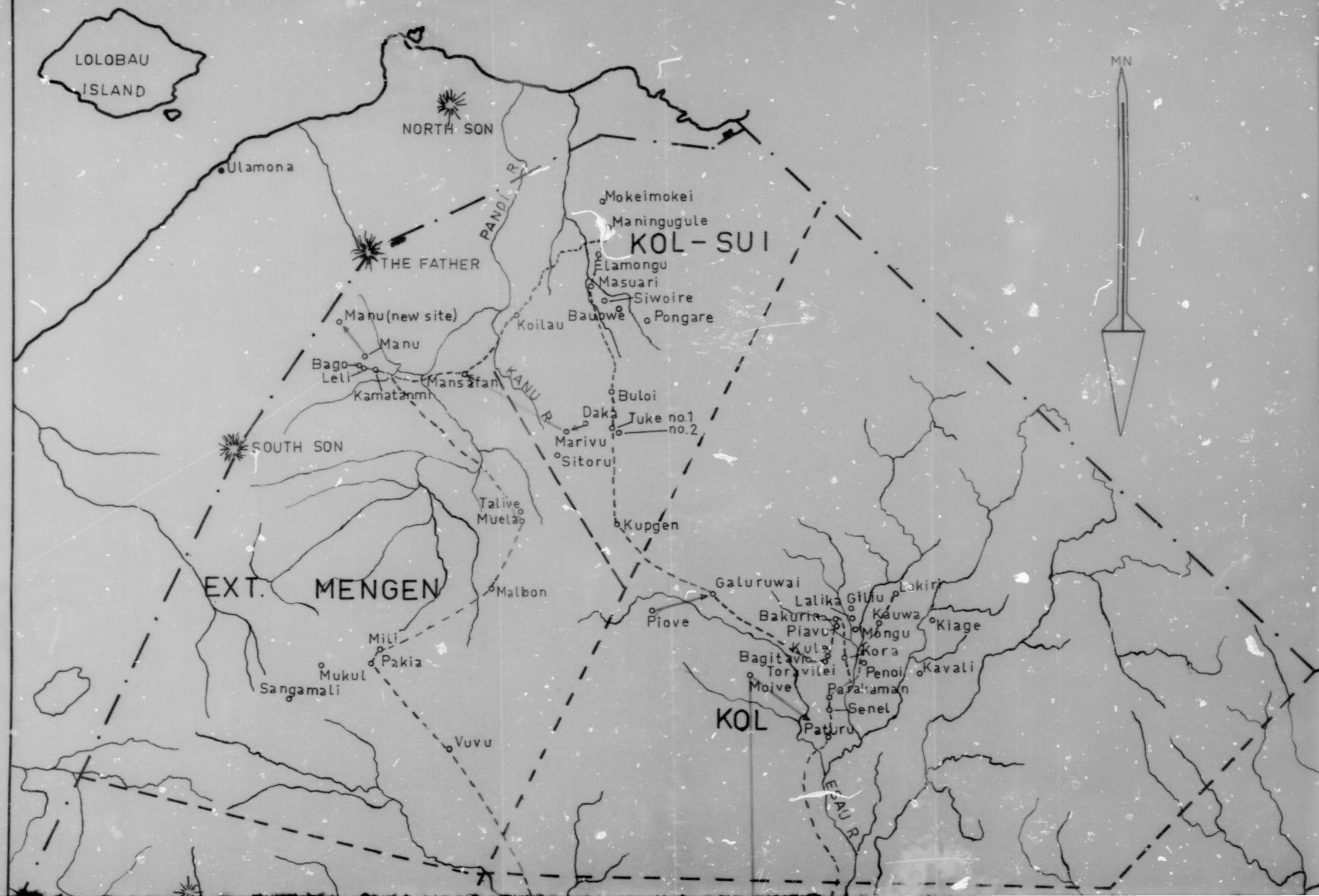
R. J. Burke
(R. J. Burke)
Patrol Officer



MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT POM - 8/63-64

PATROL ROUTE: - - - - -

MIGRATIONS: ————





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. Pam 9 - 63/64

Patrol Conducted by MR. D.N. HOOPER - CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled EAST MENGAN TAX/ CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 3 POLICE

Duration—From 6/ 4/19 64 to 23/ 4/19 64

Number of Days 18 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/ 1/19 64

Medical 11/19 62

Map Reference NEW BRITAIN FOURMIL

Objects of Patrol (1) Tax Collection (2) Census (3) Investigations re voting House of Assembly Elections (4) Routine Administration.

→ Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

3/6/1964

E. H. H. H.
District Commissioner - Officer

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

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

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

Popu

14

67-10-12

19th June, 1964.

District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9-63/64 - POMIO.


Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks. The content of the report has been well covered in the accompanying comment.

I am pleased with the manner in which you are using your limited resources in the field of resettlement.

Pigs have been and will continue to be a problem in rural areas and officers should always appreciate the place of the pig in the people's traditional society when giving any instructions concerning the beast.

I am gratified to note that the patrol was well received throughout the division and that village officials are accepted and respected by the people.

A well presented, informative patrol report.


J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

67-4-9

District Office,
Rabaul.

3rd June, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,
Gasmata Sub District,
KANDRIAN.

POMIO PATROL REPORT No. 9-1963/64
EAST MENGAN

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum 67-3-8 of 26th May, 1964, forwarding report of the above patrol conducted by Mr. D.N. Hooper, Cadet Patrol Officer, Pomio.

Your covering comments deal adequately with the subject matter of the Patrol Report but it is noted that no comments have been furnished by the Officer in Charge at Pomio Patrol Post.

With regard to the resettlement of certain KOL villages in the Waterfall Bay area, it is advised that the District Economic Development Committee at its 7th Meeting held on the 10th October, 1963, determined certain priorities to be observed in relation to the various land settlement projects proposed in the West New Britain District. Briefly these were as follows:-

- (1) West and Central Nakanai Divisions (including Dagi River and Uasilau-Silanga Resettlement Projects).
- (2) Kaliai Division (Bibling Ridge Resettlement area).
- (3) East Mengan Division - Proposed Kol resettlement in Waterfall Bay area.
- (4) East Nakanai Division for proposed resettlement of certain Extended Kol and Extended Mengan villages.
- (5) Jacquinet Bay area - for future resettlement of Inland Mamusi.

With the ^{limited} low staff resources available, it is impossible to undertake all the above projects simultaneously, and consequently priorities (1) and (2) are currently receiving attention. While the situation has therefore changed little since my memorandum 6-5-1 of 2nd May, 1962, was forwarded to you, I would nevertheless refer you to my memorandum 25-3-2 of 15th May, 1963, addressed to the Director of Native Affairs (with copy to you for information, in reply to your 35-6-4 of 7th May, 1963) which stated the position at that time.

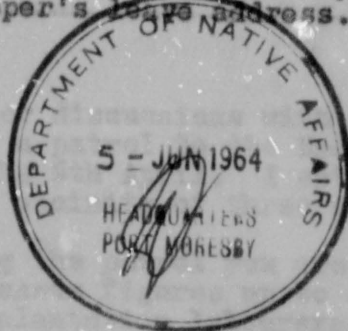
67. 10. 12
13

As indicated in my covering comments 67-4-9 of 3rd April, 1964, on the report of the last patrol to visit the Kol Division (Pomio No.8 of 1963-64) the matter of resettlement of certain Kol, Extended Kol and Extended Mengen villages remains a live issue, but one which calls for more staff than is currently available in the Sub-District.

Your comments concerning pig enclosures are noted and I concur. Officers should beware of issuing instructions which are not enforceable at law. Under the provisions of the Native Administration Regulations, penalties are provided for trespass by pigs, goats and other animals but there are no provisions whereby enclosure of animals by villagers can be enforced.

Apart from certain omissions to which you have drawn attention, Mr. Hooper's report and patrol maps are very well presented and represent a standard of work which augurs well for this young officer's future as a member of the field staff of this Department.

Mr. Hooper's claim for camping allowance has been certified and passed to the Sub-Treasury, Rabaul, for payment by cheque to Mr. Hooper's leave address.



(E. G. HICKS)
District Officer
West New Britain

a.c.c. Minuted to:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Copy for your information please.

... Duplicate copy of Pomio Patrol Report No.9-1963/64,
... together with 2 copies of the Village Population Register for
the East Mengen Division is forwarded herewith.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
District Officer
West New Britain

3/6/64.

11

67-8-1

Patrol Post, Pomio,
Gasmata Sub-District,
NEW BRITAIN.

3 April, 1964.

Mr. D. N. Hooper,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
P O M I O.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - EAST MENGEN.

As per discussions with you would you please commence a patrol to the East Mengan commencing on the 6th April. I estimate it will take you in the vicinity of three weeks.

During the patrol you are to collect tax and bring census figures up to date. Do not neglect to tax plantation labourers.

Three policemen will accompany you. Please supervise the issuing of their rations and personally check on all equipment leaving the store. Note that no election equipment is to be used.

Also, please make discreet enquiries into the reasons for KORIAM UREKIT polling such a large majority of votes in the House of Assembly Elections, and attempt to trace the source of any stories you may hear.

Complete any matters on the 'Attention Patrol' File and execute interest payments on the timber rights, Waterfall Bay.

I will expect you back at Pomio within three weeks to take over the office work to enable me to commence the West Mengan Patrol.

L. Hanson
L. HANSON.
Officer-in-Charge/.
HL

(10)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL No. ^{PON}~~RAM~~ 9 - 64/65/.

DIARY.

Monday 6 April.

Departed Pomio 0830 hrs per Government work-boat 'Garua' and arrived off SAMPUN Village in the East Mengen at 1615 hrs. Difficulty experienced in the transferring of patrol gear to shore due to a heavy swell and the presence of only one small canoe. Disembarkation accomplished without mishap and after instructing Village Officials to effect repairs to large canoe proceeded to Rest House where slept night.

Tuesday 7 April.

Departed SAMPUN Village 0645 hrs for SETWI passing enroute TAGUL Village at 0700 hrs. Arrived SETWI 0755 hrs. Village taxed and census amended. From SETWI proceeded to TAGUL where undertook the collection of tax and amendment of census. Tul Tul provisionally appointed at express wish of people. Returned SAMPUN 1600 hrs and held discussions with villagers at night.

Wednesday 8 April.

Census and tax SAMPUN. Thence to TAINTOP where collected tax and amended census. Several houses to be rebuilt and improvements effected to several others. Proceeded to WAWAS Village at 1500 hrs and held discussions with villagers at night.

Thursday 9 April.

Amended census and collected tax WAWAS. Thence to BAIEN Village at 1200 hrs. Census amended and tax collected. Slept night BAIEN.

Friday 10 April.

Inspected BAIEN Village. Several pigs still in evidence village area contrary to instructions by Native Affairs and Health Officers over the past four years. Luluai taken to Pomio for court action and subsequently charged for failing to keep his village in

Friday 10 April. (cont).

a sanitary condition in accordance with Regulation 112 A (1) of the Native Administration Regulations thereby contravening the provisions of Regulation 118 of the Native Administration Regulations. The defendant was sentenced to one months imprisonment with hard labour. Departed BAIEN 1030 hrs and proceeded to KRALMAN Village - tax collected and census amended. Slept KRALMAN.

Saturday 11 April.

Departed KRALMAN 0800 hrs for KORPUN Village arriving 0905 hrs. Census amended and tax collected. Slept KORPUN.

Sunday 12 April.

Observed day at KORPUN.

Monday 13 April.

Departed KORPUN Village at 0630 hrs for MASKIKLIR Village arriving 0800 hrs. Tax collected, census amended and village inspected. Thence by canoe to PULPUL Village where undertook the collection of tax and amendment of census. Proceeded to nearby MARAU Plantation to notify Manager that patrol would be arriving on the morrow to collect tax from labourers. Discussions with PULPUL Villagers at night.

Tuesday 14 April.

Departed PULPUL Village 0620 hrs and proceeded to MARAU where met the Manager Mr. Carl Hurler. Plantation workers taxed. Thence by tractor to BOKONGTATA Village arriving 0800 hrs. Census amended and tax collected. Numerous C.S.B. Deposits executed and several disputes resolved. Proceeded to SILILIPUN Village at 1200 hrs and amended census and collected tax POMAN and SILILIPUN Villages. Banking and discussions with people at night.

(8)

Wednesday 15 April.

Departed SILILIPUN Village at 0800 hrs for LAIKATOKIA Village passing enroute POMAN Village where made inspection. Arrived LAIKATOKIA 1020 hrs. Village census amended, tax collected and inspection conducted. Malodourous swamps and myriads of mosquitoes make this village singularly unpleasant. Thence by canoe to MATONG Village where collected tax and revised census. Banking and discussions with villagers at night.

Thursday 16 April.

Departed MATONG 0645 hrs for MANGUNA Plantation arriving 0740 hrs. Plantation labourers taxed. Thence to KOLAI Plantation where taxed labourers. Returned MATONG 1340 hrs. Village meeting in afternoon at which Tul Tul was provisionally appointed. Talks with Village Officials at night.

Friday 17 April.

Departed MATONG Village 0745 hrs for TOKAI Village. Arrived 0945 hrs. Amended census and collected tax from villages of RAM, LANLAMPUN, POGOVE, and TOKAI. Discussions with villagers in afternoon. Slept night TOKAI.

Saturday 18 April.

Inspected villages of RAM, LANLAMPUN, POGOVE and TOKAI. Further talks with villagers at night.

Sunday 19 April.

Observed day at TOKAI Village.

Monday 20 April.

Departed TOKAI Village at 0645 hrs for CUTARP Plantation. Enroute inspected KOL Villages of PENCIL, KAUWA and PONGOLA and made enquiries regarding migration of KOLS to Waterfall Bay Area. Arrived CUTARP 1130 hrs and renewed acquaintance

Monday 20 April (cont).

with Plantation Manager Mr. C. Butcher. Slept night CUTARP.

Tuesday 21 April.

CUTARP labourers taxed. Thence by tractor to BOVALPUN Village arriving 1000 hrs. Census amended and tax collected. Continued on tractor to GOINALI River crossing where carriers were waiting to take me to SALI Village. Arrived SALI 1400 hrs. Census amended and tax collected. Departed SALI 1630 hrs for Pomio arriving 1705 hrs. Slept night Pomio.

Wednesday 22 April.

Departed Pomio 0830 hrs for OLALPUN Village arriving 0930 hrs. Census revised and tax collected. Returned Pomio 1300 hrs.

Thursday 23 April.

Departed Pomio 0900 hrs for GALOWE Village in the West Mengen. Arrived 1015 hrs. Discussions with villagers until 1220 hrs. Thence returned by canoe to Pomio arriving 1330 hrs. End of patrol.

INTRODUCTION:

The purposes of the patrol were the collection of head-tax, amendment of census and routine administration in the East Mengen Division of the Gasmata Sub-District.

Level terrain and ideal weather made the patrol most enjoyable and the monotony of walking was often interrupted by short canoe trips. The patrol was well met throughout, roads in excellent condition and attendance at census and tax collections good. Only one native was sent to Pomio for court action. (see law and justice).

An investigation was also conducted in an attempt to discover the reasons for KORIAM KREKIT polling such an overwhelming majority of votes in the House of Assembly Elections. It was also endeavoured to find out how far any stories which circulated about him, contributed to his success. This matter is dealt with under separate correspondence.

The question of resettlement of KOLS and EXTENDED KOLS in the Waterfall Bay Area was again discussed with villagers concerned (see Resettlement).

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received throughout the division and the general native situation appears very satisfactory. Village officials in the main seem cognizant of their responsibilities and it was manifest that most villagers accepted and respected them for so doing.

Nearly all pigs are now being fenced a good distance from the village area and there were few offenders in this respect.

Co-operation sought from villagers was at all times willingly given, and the numerous minor disputes and complaints that were brought to the writer's attention were settled to the satisfaction of all parties without having recourse to court proceedings.

Housing was generally of good solid construction, and sanitation was adequate. In the villages of WAWAS, BAIEN and TANTOP, however, housing was in poor repair, due in part to the many young men who leave their village to work as Agreement Workers, very often for several years.

At the villages of SAMPUN, SETWI and TAGUL the people were instructed to have prepared at least one large canoe to enable officers disembarking at

(5)

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont).

any of these points ready transport to shore for themselves and cargo.

Previous instructions given by Native Affairs and Technical department officers had been conscientiously carried out and the amelioration in living conditions can be directly attributed to regular patrolling and readiness to comply with instructions and advice by villagers.

Although the population of many of these coastal villages is small, there was at all times a plentitude of carriers due to the willingness of villagers to carry for several days.

EDUCATION:

Catechists are established in village schools throughout the East Mengen, and no child is beyond reach of a rudimentary form of education. Many of these schools give only a very basic form of education, most lessons taking the form of singing lessons or physical training.

The schools of SAMPUN and MATONG are of a higher standard, and attendance is correspondingly greater. The ever present problem of parents detaining their children at home to assist with village chores is not apparent here, and protracted absenteeism is slight. In the few cases brought before the writer, the child had been playing truant and parents were instructed to spare no effort to ensure regular attendance of their progeny at classes.

All schools are of native materials, and are adequate for present requirements. At SAMPUN a new school consisting of three large buildings is in process of construction, and a sizeable area has been demarcated and cleared for a playing field.

Awareness of the benefits of education is now readily apparent with an ever increasing number of parents sending their children to Government and Mission Schools in Rabaul and Vunapope. Children within walking distance of Pomio attend the Government and Mission School there.

HEALTH:

At the time of the patrol a large number of villagers were suffering from Influenza. People said

(4)

2

HEALTH: (cont).

It was an annual occurrence, though more severe this year. It apparently does not last long, but nevertheless must cause the deaths of several aged, and have a general debilitating effect on others thus rendering them more susceptible to other ailments..

Swarms of mosquitoes infest the coastal villages of LAIKATOKIA, MATONG and the TOKAI Group, and Malaria is consequently prevalent. Partial and total blindness is also not uncommon.

The Aid Posts at BAIEN, PUL PUL and MATONG were inspected and found to be in good order. The Aid Post Orderlies seem competent and energetic, and more than justify their important role in the village community. Only in rare instances do villagers fail to avail themselves of these facilities. The more serious patients are taken to Pomio for treatment.

The general standard of health is good due to improvements in sanitation and hygiene. Relatively few sores and 'Grille' were noticed.

AGRICULTURE:

The agricultural situation in this region is quite good in that gardens are well maintained, and there are no food shortages or imminent shortages. Taro is the staple crop, but the diet of these people is supplemented by many fruits and vegetables. Malnutrition is rare.

Coconut Groves in the main had been badly neglected and had not been cleaned for some months. Villagers were reprimanded and told to remedy this in the near future.

LIVESTOCK:

Pigs, poultry and dogs are the only domestic animals kept. In some villages pigs constitute a health hazard as they are allowed to wander aimlessly throughout village area. Owners were warned that failure to construct a solid pig enclosure would result in court action being taken.

RESETTLEMENT - WATERFALL BAY.

The question of resettlement of KOLS and EXTENDED KOLS in the Waterfall Bay Area was again investigated.

(3)

RESETTLEMENT - WATERFALL BAY (cont).

There has been absolutely no change in the situation since January this year, when Mr. R. Burke, PO reported in his Patrol Report No. 8, file 67-8-3, that "Indecision was preventing the formulating of a definite policy with regard to local conditions and help from the Department of Native Affairs, and the Technical Departments". The only villages to have completed this move and are now happily resettled are PONGOLA, PENOI and KAUWA.

There is virtually no activity at all at the present time with the doubtful exception of several men from PARAKAMAN Village who are clearing a small area of ground not far from PENOI and KAUWA.

Villagers from KIAGE have constructed a few houses on the coast, but they were found abandoned, the people having returned to their old village site.

LAW AND JUSTICE:

Only one native was prosecuted and sent to Pomio where the Court for Native Affairs was convened. The native was charged for failing to keep his village in a sanitary condition in accordance with Regulation 112 A (1) of the Native Administration Regulations, thereby contravening Regulation 118 of the Native Administration Regulations.

Numerous minor complaints and disputes were settled out of court.

ROADS:

A vehicular road runs from Pomio to Cutarp Plantation, a distance of approximately twelve miles. From Cutarp to Setwi Village there is a system of well maintained footpaths. To extend the road any further, however, would not be economical due to several rather abrupt mountains, and two or three large rivers which would have to be bridged.

BANKING AND N.M.T.A:

A total of £89-16-0 was paid into C.S.B. Accounts during the patrol. N.M.T.A. Payments to the value of £25 were made, this being the interest payments of timber rights, Waterfall Bay.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The majority of village officials were co-operative, and, what is essential, appeared to have the support of their people. All appointments and resignations have been dealt with under serarate correspondance. (92-1-3).

TAX AND CENSUS:

A total of £590 was taken in with tax still to be collected from East Mengens employed at Pomio. Generally all villagers paid their tax without question and most seem to have some basic form of knowledge of the reasons for, and uses of, tax money.

Some difficulty was encountered with men who had recently returned from employment either inside or outside the district. Many had not been taxed for the period they were absent, and were a bit reluctant to part with more than their fellows.

The revised census shows a steadily increasing population (see Village Population Register Sheets).

CONCLUSION:

This area is now fairly well advanced, and it is a relatively simple matter to trace this advancement over the last half dozen years. It is due mainly to the fact that every village is readily accessible by workboat.

MATONG.		
POKOVUA	14.4	17-4-64
POMIO.		
KATOL	14.4	
PURUVO	14.4	
YAMAUU (dec) KONGALUHA	14.4	
WENU	14.4	
PANASUKA (dec) KONTAGORUA	14.4	
SANUKU	14.4	
PANANIA	14.4	
SALI.		
KIRIKIRI (dec) GERO	14.4	21-4-64
LOPUE	14.4	

D.N. HOOPER
Cadet Patrol Officer.

I hereby certify that the above entries were paid the amount due and are correct and that no further action is required.

PAYING OFFICER

(1)

TIMBER RIGHTS - WATERFALL BAY.

N.M.T.A. No. 53943 - £25.

BOVALPUN.

PEKE (dec) MARETA	£.-14.3	21-4-64
KAMOI	14.3	"
PATNOMATANG	14.3	"
PUPORE (dec) KENWORIGIGI	14.3	"

KAM.

LUNGRE	14.3	17-4-64
PINEKE	14.3	"
LUKW (dec) PINEKE	14.3	"
SALFI	14.3	"
LIS	14.3	"
RUP	14.3	"
LUKA (dec) BAUTA	14.3	"
KAIKI	14.3	"
METALU (dec) RAPRAPKEN	14.3	"
MAMTOP	14.3	"
BOTUA (dec) LUNGRE	14.3	"
BITAI	14.3	"
NUMALON (dec) NASEP	14.3	"

TOKAI.

MERIANTE (dec) INDUAN	14.3	17-4-64
INDUAN	14.3	"
BAKTESIAIS (dec) PRIL	14.3	"
TONU (dec) KAUKELA	14.4	"
NINGEN	14.4	"
GRIAL (dec) BATLELE	14.4	"
NOMBUSLAK (dec) TELJBIPIENG	14.4	"
TOVI	14.4	"

MATONE.

TOTOPUA	14.4	17-4-64
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POMIG.

MATEL	14.4	22-4-64
PURUSO	14.4	"
IAMAING (dec) KELELIGNA	14.4	"
MESU	14.4	"
PABARIKIA (dec) KINTAGORIA	14.4	"
SANGIL	14.4	"
PAMARIA	14.4	"

SALI.

SERALON (dec) OTTO	14.4	21-4-64
TOTUL	14.4	"

I hereby certify that the above natives were paid the amounts set out opposite their names and that no literate witness was present

PAYING OFFICER

.....*[Signature]*.....