

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Kokopo

VOLUME No: 9

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1958 - 1959

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST
PATROL REPORTS, NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1958/59

RABAU
KOKOPO
GASMATA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Kok.1-58/59	J.R.Wolsey	Duke of York Islands (MISSING)
" 2-58/59	B.A.Besasparis	Wide Bay
" 3-58/59	A.R.Swinton	Wide Bay
" 6-58/59	R.J.Fayle	Central Bainings
Rab.1-58/59(Memo)	E.J.Emanuel	Coastal Bainings
Gas.3-58/59(Memo)	C.Fleay	Kandrian - Pomio

NA.30-1-10

4th October, 1958

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

Patrol Report No. 1, 1958-59 - KOKOPO

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

I am gratified to note the manner in which Mr. Wolsey handled the incident on the 4th August, 1958.

Please keep me informed of further developments concerning MUALIM.

It appears to me that there is adequate land in the adjacent New Ireland District for a resettlement scheme should that become necessary.

A.A.R.
JA (A.A.Roberts)
Director.

30/1/10. ✓

(9)

30/1/2

22nd September, 1958

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
KOKOPO

Patrol KOK.I - 58/59

Receipt is acknowledged of the memorandum of patrol, diary, etc., submitted by Mr Patrol Officer Wolsay, as a result of his Duke of York patrol.

Claim for camping allowance has been approved and passed for payment.

I am very pleased with the attention Mr Wolsay is paying to the figures revealed in his census patrols, and the graph and vital statistics since 1949 are interesting.

The village of Mualim, placed as it is on such a small island can ill afford the high increase noted. Most of the migrations out are, to my knowledge, to the west coast of New Ireland.

Before any concrete proposals can be placed before the Director in the matter of land shortage, it is imperative that you complete the land survey which is now long outstanding. You must concentrate on this and I await your advice as to when I can anticipate receiving this report.

Notes
L. 8/10.

I agree with your taking action as a result of the incident at Inlimut, on the 4th August.



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

30/1/2
The Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Copy of memorandum, etc. forwarded for your information.

22nd September, 1958

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

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KPO.30/1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

18th September, 1958.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
RABAU.

Patrol No.1 of 1958-59
Duke of York Islands - P.O. J.R. Wolsey.

I am forwarding herewith memorandum of patrol, patrol diary, village population register copy of memo. KPO. 7/1/2 of 10th September, 1958 and claim for camping allowance in respect of the above patrol.

The patrol was a notable one particularly because of the resistance to capitation tax by a large section of the native community. These disturbances were reported to you by interim reports 14/14 of 18th July and 14/14 of 7th August, 1958. Following the visits by yourself and me on 16th August and again on 18th August good sense prevailed and all outstanding tax was collected without further trouble.

As a result of the incident mentioned in the diary of 4th August, 1958 three natives were convicted in the Court for Native Affairs and sentenced to four months I.H.L. under S.83(D) of the N.A.R.s (threatening behaviour) although some 30 natives were involved only three could be positively identified.

good
Mualim
interview
practice

The final day spent on the patrol was devoted principally to an attempt to collect Council tax from Mualim natives. As on several previous occasions all eligible natives at Mualim refused to recognise the authority of the council and declined to pay the tax. Thirty adult males were subsequently convicted and sentenced to one month I.H.L. in the Court for Native Affairs for failure to pay Council tax. I understand that appeals have been lodged on their behalf.

The population increase noted by Mr. Wolsey in his letter 7/1/2 of 10th September is indeed alarming. This figures are being used in conjunction with my report of the land survey of the Southern Duke of York villages.

A. D. Steven
(A. D. Steven)
a/Assistant District Officer.

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MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 1/58-59 Sub-District Kokoro District New Britain
Officer Conducting Patrol J. R. Wolsey
Census Division Patrolled Duke of York Islands
Objects of Patrol Census Revision.
Collection of Head Tax
Routine Administration.
Date Patrol Commenced 2. 7. 58 Date Completed 1. 9. 58
Duration—days 29

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

✓ 14/14 of 18/7/58 - Interim Report - Native Affairs
✓ 14/14 of 7/8/58 - Native Situation
✓ 7/1/2 of 10/9/58 - Census and Statistics.

[Handwritten Signature]
Patrolling Officer's Signature.

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

[Handwritten Signature]
District Officer 23/9/58

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1958-59

DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS

Govt. Print. - 2734/5.50.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTAL (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8			9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		Males			Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
RAWARA	2/7	3	4			1					4			4	1	11	1	1		5	7	6	4	5	8	4	9	3	5			36	38	59	60	213				
WAN. 1.	4/7	6	3																					4		13	36	6	41		43	56	35	43	49	194				
WAN. 2.	4/7	4									2			1	1	2								3	1	2	36	9	34		37	34	24	44	44	152				
IMAINA	6/7		1											2	2	1	3	1						1		1	7	7	7		8	15	10	12	9	48				
AGAILA	7/7	5	4								2			1				7	3	4		6		14	26	16	37	5	42			43	51	41	47	202				
LIPAL	7/7		1			1	1								1									2		2	11	2	9		10	12	9	11	16	45				
KAKUR. 1.	9/7	1	2								1			1	3	1	2	3		1		5		9	27	11	29	1	33	33	35	36	39	154						
KAKUR. 2.	9/7	7	3			1								1	1	1	4	2						5	5	10	46	10	42		45	55	46	60	67	234				
BILOMO	10/7	5	6								1			1		2	16	1		3		1		10	5	9	25	8	30	1	33	43	38	33	40	180				
KUKUR	11/7	5	2								2			3	3	3	10									8	3	15	29	7	32	3	34	53	46	39	47	203		
AREN	30/7	4	7			1	3									5	6	2		4						8	3	15	29	7	32	3	34	75	65	48	55	275		
LOT	31/7	3	4								1			3	2	1	11	4		1				13	2	25	33	11	40	2	44	75	65	48	55	275				
KUKUK	1/8	6	1				2				1			1	1	3	8	3		2		4		18	29	9	28	1	31	57	34	40	38	182						
BABIAH	4/8	3	2				1																			1		2	14	7	12		14	76	21	22	18	91		
LIMUT	4/8	1	3				1							1	5	5		2	3					5		6	31	9	28		31	44	33	40	34	161				
ITLIWAN	5/8	2	5			1	1							4	4	1	5	2		1				4	1	10	23	2	26	4	27	33	31	32	33	142				
KATOP	5/8	2	4																							3		4	2	7	20	6	27	5	29	43	36	26	36	150
WARA	6/8	3									1				1		3	2		4				5	4	12	31	9	36	6	39	46	37	44	50	195				
ATARA	6/8	2	4								1															4	1	7	24	4	21		22	34	23	28	28	119		
ABUAL	6/8	5	5			1								1	2	1	4			1				9	1	8	38	11	24	8	38	42	49	49	47	202				



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. 2 of 1958-59

Patrol Conducted by Cadet Patrol Officer B. A. Besasparis

Area Patrolled Wide Bay

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans E. Mobbs, A.A.O.

Natives Five

Duration—From 3./9./1958 to 16./10./1958

Number of Days 44 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4./1958

Medical 4./1858

Map Reference Army Provisional Map Wide Bay

Objects of Patrol (1) Census Revision (2) Capitation Tax Collection
(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

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

Village Pop

Year 1950-59

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
KALZIFUE	4/9	5	3												2	1	
GUELA	9/9	1	3			1	2	2							3	3	
KOLCH	8/9	2		1													1
KILALAN	11/9	2									1	1					1
KIRKIHAN	13/9	1	1												1	1	
IGAI	12/9	5	3			2		1	1								4
KU	16/9	3	1	2											1		
WILIH	18/9		3										1		2	1	
KAKUN	20/9	2	3			1	1								1	1	
HOIYA	23/9	1	2	1	2	1									1	1	1
KALIP	24/9	1	2	1											1	1	1
LAMERIN	29/9	4	3		1	1									4	3	
KAVUNENKI	1/10	3	13							2	1		1		1	2	
NARINGA	6/10	4	4			1				1					5	3	
KARONO	8/10	2	2	1				1							2		1
LI	10/10	6	1	1		1									1	1	1
HERAI	11/10	2	3									1			1	2	
QAR (prev.) Hungou	14/10	2	2						1						5		
LAT	15/10														1	1	
Total		46	52	7	3	8	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	32	29	4	0

e Pop

Over 13		Females in Child Birth
M	F	
2	9	
3	3	
	1	
	1	
1	1	
	4	
1		
2	1	
1	1	
1	1	
6	3	
1	2	
5	3	
2		1
1	1	1
1	5	
5		
1	1	
2	2	1

30-13-87

4th December, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAIL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1958-1959 - KOKOFO

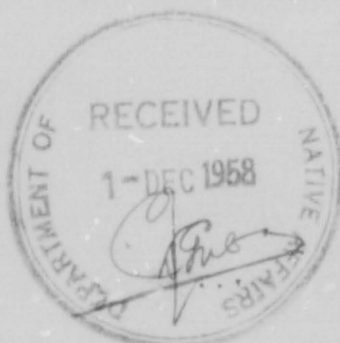
Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

I am gratified to note the complete covering
memoranda accompanying the Report and that action is
in hand to take necessary steps where required in
the matters discussed in the Report.

However, I feel that further investigation is
desirable in the matter of SIBILOM Plantation Land
payments.

Mr. Besasparis has recorded well his patrol,
which appears to have been most satisfactorily performed.

A.A.R.
JA
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.



30/1/2.

25th November, 1958.

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

KOKOPO PATROL NO. 2, 58/59, WIDE BAY.

Receipt is acknowledged of the report of Mr. Besasparis' patrol to the Wide Bay area and your covering comments.

The appendices to the report are quite interesting, and indicate that the Officer has taken considerable pains with both the patrol and the preparation of his report.

Under his heading of "Tax", I cannot agree at all with his instructions that any collection by Missions should be noted and all names and amounts paid recorded. I think this is unduly prying into people's own private business. If there were any suggestion that the contributions were compulsory then I could not but agree, however, both the Patrol Officer and later Father Hoehne to yourself, indicated that this was not the case, and I think the matter should be left there. What people give to their church is, I suggest, entirely their own business.

I shall recommend the appointment of Lulusis KUSKUS and WAINMANDEN of KALAMPUN AND ILI respectively.

I shall refer the matter of the Aid Post at Karong to the Regional Medical Officer for his decision.

I agree entirely with your remarks under the heading "Census" in relation to the habit of the Sulka natives of having great feasts which are followed by a period of partial hunger. However, it is to be hoped that the introduction of Singapore taro will considerably ease this as that crop is so much less subject to disease and weevil infestation. This practise referred to is something which patrol officers for years have been endeavouring to eradicate, but to date with apparently little success. It is only by the introduction of new crops and constant propaganda that the position can become alleviated.

Claim for camping allowance has been passed for payment.

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

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information. Relevant extracts have been forwarded to the Departments concerned.

(E. Flower)

KPO.30/1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

3rd November, 1958.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
RABAU.

KOKOPO PATROL No.2, 1958/59 - WIDE BAY.

Attached please find four copies of the report of the above patrol conducted by Mr. B. A. Besasparis, S.P.O. The patrol occupied a period of 44 days and appears to have been carried out in a thorough manner.

Native Affairs.

I am pleased to see that the Sulka village officials have taken some action to counter the time consuming and exasperating complaints involving repayment for pigs slaughtered for sing sings.

The social division of the Sulkas into two groups appears to be a society grouping. This bears closer investigation.

A portion of the Marunga village has always lived in the hills behind Marunga. There are only fifteen or twenty natives involved and they are living completely by themselves. They are inaccessible from the Central Bainings. If they do not appear voluntarily for the next patrol, the patrolling officer should attempt to contact them in the bush.

The LAMEREIN natives were given permission by the KAVUDEMKI natives to use ground near the mouth of the MEVELO River for coconuts. When the natives appear to discuss this matter I will go further into the reasons and objects of the move.

Census.

The natural decrease of fifteen within the census group continues a trend which has been in progress for many years. I consider that the main reason for the decrease is the haphazard system of food planting combined with lavish feast giving which follows the harvest period. These people are being continually exhorted to stagger their plantings and grow a greater variety of foodstuffs, thereby avoiding the effects of "time hungry."

Tax.

It is hard to understand the refusal of the Kavudemki natives to pay tax in the first place. I found those natives to be among the most vigorous and progressive in the area. The resistance possibly relates to the fact that their relatives from the Central Bainings are completely exempted from personal tax.

Father Hoehne, the business manager of the Catholic Mission at Vunapope approached me after the patrol regarding

Mr. Besasparis' enquiries relating to the mission "tax". He assured me that no rate was levied; the contributions were purely voluntary and no pressure is put on those who decline to pay. All money so collected is directly used in the upkeep of schools in the particular village. If this is the case I can see no objection to this practice, which is also used by the Methodist Mission in this area.

Village Officials.

Would you please recommend the appointment of provisional luluais KUSKUS and WAINMANDIN. As there were two Tul Tuls at Kalampun no replacement for Kuskus is recommended.

Roads and Bridges.

There is so little traffic over the Sampun - Marunga road I do not consider that any public money should be allocated to this work. However, the natives and plantation owners may be prepared to put the road into order themselves, although the swift-flowing rivers make bridging a problem.

Law and Order.

The preliminary hearings into the murder case will be heard at Kokopo on 4th November. The charge relates to the death of a new born child at its mother's hands.

Plantations.

The alleged wrongful payment for Sibilom Plantation refers to a transfer which took place before the last war. I do not consider that this matter should be re-opened.

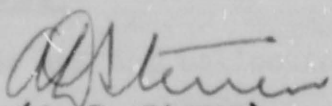
Native Agriculture.

It can only be hoped that the further introduction of Singapore Taro will lead to an improvement in the diet of these people. Apparently the damage done to the taro plantings has not had too drastic an effect on food supplies.

Medical and Health.

The recommendation of a further Aid Post at Karong should be treated cautiously. The post would serve only 380 people and experience has shown that these Wide Bay Posts, cannot be visited by the Medical Assistant sufficiently often to ensure their efficient operation. The orderly at ~~WILM~~ KAVUDE#K should be able to visit these two villages at least once a fortnight.

Enclosed also are four copies of claim for camping allowance.


(A. D. Steven)
a/Assistant District Officer.

Treasury
(Reg)

KPO.30/1

Sub-District Office,
K O K O P O.

PATROL REPORT

No.2 of 1958-59.

Officer Conducting Patrol: B. A. Besasparis, C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled: Wide Bay.
 Patrol Accompanied by E. Mobbs, A.A.O.
 Three Native Constables,
 Two Native Agricultural Fieldwork
 Duration of Patrol: 3/9/58 to 16/10/58 (144 days).
 Objects of Patrol: (1) Census Revision.
 (2) Capitation Tax Collection.
 (3) Routine Administration.

D I A R Y.

3/9/58 Left Kokopo per M.V.Arawe. Arrived Tol Plantation.
 Night in Tol Anchorage.
 4/9/58 Left Tol Plantation per M.V.Arawe. Landed at KALAMPUN
 Village. Night at KALAMPUN.
 5/9/58 Census and tax collection at KALAMPUN interrupted by
 heavy rain. Night at KALAMPUN.
 6/9/58 Census and tax collection completed. Night at KALAMPUN.
 7/9/58 Sunday observed at KALAMPUN.
 8/9/58 Walked to GUMA. Census and tax collection of KOLOM.
 Slept GUMA.
 9/9/58 Census and tax collection of GUMA. Night at GUMA.
 10/9/58 Inspected village sites of KOLOM and GUMA and suggested
 improvements. Night at GUMA.
 11/9/58 Walked to KILALUM. Census and tax collection. Slept
 KILALUM.
 12/9/58 Walked to KIRKIHAI. Census and tax collection. of IWAI.
 Night at KIRKIHAI.
 13/9/58 Census and tax collection of KIRKIHAI. Night at
 KIRKIHAI.
 14/9/58 Walked to KILALUM to investigate an alleged murder.
 Night at KILALUM.

- 15/9/58 Women suspected of murder and witnesses sent to Kokopo with police escort. Night at KIRKIHOU.
- 16/9/58 Walked to MU. Census revised and tax collected. Night at MU.
- 17/9/58 Walked to KIEP Plantation. Tax collected from all employees. Slept at MILIM.
- 18/9/58 Collected tax and revised census at MILIM. Night at MILIM.
- 19/9/58 Investigated a native claim to part of SIBILOM Plantation Night at MILIM.
- 20/9/58 Walked to DANPUR. Census revised, tax collected and name of village amended to KAUKUM. Night at KAUKUM.
- 21/9/58 Sunday at KAUKUM. Meeting of all Sulka village officials discussed a change of a custom in regard to pigs.
- 22/9/58 Inspected area around KAUKUM and gave advice on possible improvements. Night at KAUKUM.
- 23/9/58 Walked to KAUKUM. Census revised, tax collected and name of village amended to HOIYA. Proceeded on to KALIP.
- 24/9/58 Tax collected and census revised at KALIP. Slept KALIP.
- 25/9/58 Walked to KARLAI Plantation. Night at KARLAI.
- 26/9/58 Collected tax of all employees at KARLAI, Night at Karlai.
- 27/9/58 Tax collected from employees of KAMANDRAN Plantation. Slept Karlai.
- 28/9/58 Sunday observed Karlai.
- 29/9/58 Walked to LAMERIEN. Census and tax collection. Slept LAMERFEN.
- 30/9/58 Walked to KAVUDEMKI where all natives refused to pay tax. Walked to TOL Plantation to advise Kokopo by radio. Night at Tol.
- 1/10/58 Advised Kokopo and ordered KAVUDEMKI to line again. Census revised and all decided to pay tax. Night at LAMERIEN.
- 2/10/58 Heard dispute on coconuts between LAMERIEN and KAVUDEMKI. Const. BEPEBISO returned from Kokopo. Night at LAMERIEN.
- 3/10/58 Walked to TOL Plantation and investigated native rights. Tax collected from employees. Night at Tol.
- 4/10/58 Proceeded to KIRKIHOU per Tol pinnace to examine body and collect other witnesses for murder case. Night at Tol.
- 5/10/58 Sunday observed Tol.
- 6/10/58 Walked to MARUNGA and revised census and collected tax. Returned to Tol for the night.
- 7/10/58 Proceeded per Tol pinnace to MAMBUI, a hamlet of KARONG. Slept MAMBUI.

- 8/10/58 KARONG census revised and tax collected. Slept MAMBUI.
- 9/10/58 Walked to KARONG to inspect village. Returned to MAMBUI for the night.
- 10/10/58 Walked to ILI. Census revised and tax collected. Slept ILI.
- 11/10/58 Walked to MERAI, revised census and collected tax. Night at MERAI.
- 12/10/58 Sunday observed at MERAI.
- 13/10/58 Walked to SUMSUM Plantation and collected tax. Continued on and slept at GAR.
- 14/10/58 Collected tax and revised census at GAR. Walked and slept at LAT.
- 15/10/58 Revised census and collected tax at LAT. Slept LAT.
- 16/10/58 Proceeded on foot to Warangoi River calling at all stations en route. Patrol was met by a vehicle at Warangoi River and returned to Kokopo.

Introduction.

The Wide Bay Census Sub Division commences at the Warangoi River and extends south along the eastern coastal strip of the Gazelle Peninsular and Wide Bay to Kalampun Village, the southern most of the Kokopo Sub District.

The patrol was able to land at Kalampun and except for the uninhabited region between Marunga and Karong, all patrolling was done on foot, although at most times canoe travel was possible.

Native Affairs.

There are three linguistic groups in this sub division, namely Sulka, Coastal Baining and Tamoip. The Tamoips are the minority group with only 164 people living in the two villages of KAUKUM and HOIYA. There are eleven Sulka villages along the Wide Bay coastal stretch going from Kalampun to Lamerien, with Lat isolated as the most Northern village nearest the Warangoi. The six Bainings villages go from Havudemki to Gar along the coast of the Gazelle Peninsular.

The villages named DANPUR, KAUKUM and MUNGOU were changed to the locally known names of KAUKUM, HOIYA and GARA respectively to agree with common usage in the area.

A Sulka custom of a man giving a pig to another, then telling him he is not liable to repay the gift and then demanding repayment at a later stage was outlawed by a combined meeting of village officials. There were no dissenters and this decision has already been made by the Sulkas living on the Sulka Reserve north of the Warangoi River.

The Sulkas are divided into two separate exogamous groups of clans, the names of which together with the recognised leaders are given in Appendix A. It will be noted that many of the village officials are also leaders of clans.

At the Baining village of Marunga, there was a small number of people missing from the census and living in the hills above Marunga two days walk away. Having been instructed to return, there was not sufficient time to send for them. Others who also live in the hills only come down to the coast at times to line for census and during the remainder of the time live in the hills. The reason for their stay away from the coast was believed to be the desire to remain out of contact with Europeans.

The villagers of Kavudemki wish to move their village to the coast but were not able to do so previously as Sulkas from Amerien had planted coconuts and their ground near the Mevelo River and were staying there to look after the ferry across the river. Agreement has now been reached to sell the coconuts to the Bainings who will then be able to re-occupy the ground and intend taking the responsibility for the ferry work. The sale of the 1,128 coconuts involved will be witnessed in Kokopo by the Assistant District Officer.

Census.

The only cases of deliberate absenteeism were at Marunga and it was not possible to take any action at the time. The attendance otherwise was very good and in most cases, men employed casually at neighbouring plantations were also present for the census.

The total population of 2383 shows a decrease of 10 from last year which is caused by the increase of deaths over births which are 15 and balanced slightly by the additional 5 migrants in to the sub division.

The Bainings are now starting to recognize some of their names as spoken by Europeans and several corrections were made where names had been duplicated. The names for new children however are still very long and hard to pronounce the first time correctly.

There is an increase in the number of men away at work from their villages and in some cases their wives and children are staying with them. The majority of these absent are casual labourers on nearby plantations and return to their villages after two to three months work when others go and take their place. The reason for the increase in men working is no doubt due to the commencement of the capitation tax.

Tax.

The only difficulty encountered in tax collection was at Kavudemki where every man including the Aid Post Orderly was personally asked to pay his tax and all refused. On the next day however after a conversation with a/A.D.O. A. D. Steven, the village was again ordered to line for census, but before the census could be taken, a deputation came and indicated that all were now willing to pay their tax. The reason given for the first refusal was that there were not many cash crops owned by the village and that there was no money available. Quite a number of these people work at Tol Plantation for several months of the year and it was pointed out that ten shillings was a very small amount to pay and was equivalent to twelve days work on the plantation. The refusal to pay was not premeditated and appears to have only been decided upon that day. The reason for the sudden change of mind is not known.

Enquiries made established that the Catholic Mission every year or so requests money from all the villages in the sub division with the exception of Lat. The apparent exception of

Lat is that there was previously no teacher stationed there. The standard amount of "tax" requested is 5/- per man, 2/- per woman and 1/- per school child. If the people do not have the necessary money they can give as much as they are able and there does not appear to be any compulsion. The money is apparently collected for the poor and sent to the two Mission stations at Guma and Marunga. Instructions were left at all villages that the next collection by the Mission was to be noted and all names and amounts paid recorded.

A possible difficulty in the reconciling of plantation employees with the home records was found where many of the names in casual workers registers were completely different from their correct names. Three men under contract at Sum Sum Plantation were also found to have taken the place of the originals of the contract and were working in their stead.

Village Officials.

A complete list of village Luluais and Tul Tuls with comments regarding them are given on Appendix B & C. TELPIANTUN, Luluai of Kalampun has been trying to retire on account of old age since 3/4/47 and is well past his prime. KUSKUS of Kalampun, the present Tul Tul was provisionally appointed in his stead. MASAIRGUM, Luluai of ILI also wishes to retire and as he is now partially blind as well as old, WALNMANDEN of ILI was provisionally appointed to take his place.

Merei 2 of the S.D.A. section of Merei Village does not have an official, both the Luluai and the Tuftul being Catholics. This group were told to chose one of their number for the position of Tul Tul and send him to Kckope for an interview with regard to a provisional appointment.

Villages and Housing.

All villages were clean and tidy when entered by the patrol although in some cases there was evidence of considerable and recent cleaning. Those villages with housing scattered haphazardly were told the advantages of planning and were asked to line the houses in straight lines when further houses were to be built.

There is very little bamboo in the area and all villages were asked to introduce it and plant it near village sites so that it would be available as building material in the future.

The introduction of a raised floor for sleeping was encouraged and it was shown that it was possible to make the floors in the traditional houses and yet keep one half of the house for cooking. The stacking of logs inside houses was discouraged due to their help in attracting and protecting vermin, and small sheds were suggested as a measure to protect the wood from rain.

A list of all rest houses is given on Appendix D together with remarks.

Roads and Bridges.

During the war, a military vehicle road was constructed extending from Sampun in the Pomio area to Marunga past Tol Plantation and the road is in quite good condition apart from the river crossings where bridges used to be. With the exception of bridging, not very much work would be required to open this road again to vehicle traffic. Many of the rivers are fordable.

All the tracks were in very good conditions considering the recent rain except for one low lying stretch of approximately two miles before ILI which was extremely muddy. All bridges

over creeks and small rivers were in good repair. Walking times as taken by the patrol together with remarks are given in Appendix E.

The road from Sum Sum Plantation to the Warangoi River is gazetted as a secondary road. Due to recent rain, the section between Induna and Sum Sum was not open to traffic. The section tended by the villagers of Lat and Gar was repaired during the stay of the patrol and arrangements were made with Br. Rischoff, Manager of Put Put Plantation, to repair the section unoccupied Mission ground between Lat River and Talilis Plantation. The remainder of the road was in reasonable condition. Kambubu Mission Station is expecting the delivery of a tractor with a blade with which they will improve their section to assist in bringing timber to their sawmill.

Aircraft and Airfields.

No crashed aircraft that have not been previously reported have been found in the sub division.

The only airfield in the sub division is that at Tol Plantation. The airstrip is in reasonable condition and would require little repair to make it available for use by light aircraft. Coconuts have now been planted on either side of the strip and would be required to be removed if the airstrip was to conform to D.C.A. standards. The surface of crushed coral is in good condition and would require little maintenance.

Law and Order.

The only serious case encountered was that of a woman suspected of murder. The woman and other witnesses were sent under escort to Kokopo by the first available ship whilst the patrol continued on its way.

Several civil complaints were settled in the various villages and several more regarding debts will be investigated on return to Kokopo as those implicated reside outside of the sub-division.

Plantations.

The plantations in the order that they were visited are MALPAS, KIEP, SIBILOM, KARLAI, KAMANDRAN, TOL, SUM SUM, TALILIS, MATA LA 2, MATA LA 1 and PUT PUT. Malpas and Sibilom are managed from Kiep and have been allowed to regenerate to secondary bush. All the plantations are planted with some coconuts and cocoa although in most cases all available land has not been utilized.

Kiep, Karlai and Sum Sum Plantations all employ some local labour and Tol employs only local labour. A great difference has been noticed by these plantations in the number of men offering for employment since the introduction of the capitation tax.

The other business concerns in the area are the slipway and sawmill belonging to Kambubu, the S.D.A. Mission Station, and the Gazelle Timber Co. operating on Put Put Catholic Mission ground north and west of Put Put Plantation.

MANGIL, the Lulvai of Milim has claimed that the payment for Sibilom Plantation was wrongly made to TONAGING of MU and KARI of GANAI who belong to the Masara Clan. The portion known as SARAGUN is claimed to belong to the Tigim and Gelmon Clans whilst the remainder of Sibilom belongs to Masara Clan.

R. S. P. &
C.P.O.

Native Agriculture.

This subject was fully investigated by E. Mobbs, Assistant Agricultural Officer, accompanying the patrol who has written a separate report.

The patrol distributed Chinese taro to all villages to assist in combating the virus and fungus diseases which have affected the taro in the area but do not affect Chinese taro. ~~As~~ most of the Sulka villages, sweet potatoes are being grown in increasing quantities and rival the previous staple diet of taro. All villages were instructed to plant more Chinese taro which is able to withstand adverse weather and the taro diseases.

- 11. SAKA
- 12. KAKAPAVIWA
- 13. YAKAPAVIWA
- 14. YAKAPAVIWA
- 15. YAKAPAVIWA
- 16. YAKAPAVIWA
- 17. YAKAPAVIWA
- 18. KAKAPAVIWA
- 19. KAKAPAVIWA
- 20. KAKAPAVIWA
- 21. KAKAPAVIWA
- 22. KAKAPAVIWA
- 23. KAKAPAVIWA
- 24. KAKAPAVIWA
- 25. KAKAPAVIWA
- 26. KAKAPAVIWA
- 27. KAKAPAVIWA
- 28. KAKAPAVIWA
- 29. KAKAPAVIWA
- 30. KAKAPAVIWA
- 31. KAKAPAVIWA
- 32. KAKAPAVIWA
- 33. KAKAPAVIWA
- 34. KAKAPAVIWA

Rusapari
C.P.O.

Anthropology.

The biological kinship names of the Sulkas were obtained from several different sources and the combined information obtained is given here. The names correspond with the numbers on the kinship chart Appendix G.

1. YIYA
2. PAPAI
3. YIYAKOHAL
4. YIYAKOKOVIK
5. TITAUKUNOPIA
6. TITAUKUNOPIAKUTAVALAM
7. TITAUKWENEK
8. TITAUKAITEM
9. TITAU
10. YINAU
11. KAKA
12. KAKAKUTAVALAM
13. YINAUKATNOKOL
14. YINAUKIEL
15. TITAUKUNOPIAKOHAL
16. TITAUKUNOPIAKOKOVIK
17. TITAUKOMTUA
18. KUNOPIA
19. KUNOPIAKUTAVALAM
20. KUTAVALAM
21. KWENEK
22. KWAITEM
23. KAKAKOHAL
24. KAKAKOKOVIK
25. YINAUKIELKOHAL
26. YINAUKIELKOKOVIK
27. KUNOPIAKOHAL
28. KUNOPIAKOKOVIK
29. KOHAL
30. KOPOLA
31. KOSNEREIP
32. KOKOVIK
33. KOMTUA
34. KWES

Resasparis
C.F.O.

SULKA CLANS.

Group 1.

<u>Clan.</u>	<u>Leader.</u>
KAIMUN	KUSKUS, Luluai of Kalip.
TIGIM	MANGIL, Luluai of Milim.
SAUS	TEIPIANTUN, Luluai of Kalampun.
POGAN	LANGPUL, Luluai of Guma and IANEK, Luluai of Iwai.
SAITEK	TANGARIM of Setwi (Pomio)
SI-IER	PATNAKUP, Luluai of Lat.
GEIMON	TAURA, Tul Tul of Milim.
KEGEN	
MIERKAUT	

Group 2.

MASARA	DANAGING, Luluai of Mu.
MAMAREN	FRANIS of Lamerien.
KAI-IE	KOL, Tuhtul of Gana.
MUNKAI	--
PAMLIKOL	TAIYO of Guma.
OLETUN	IANAPE of Setwi (Pomio).
NOURUM	GERKAU of Iwai.
TELING	
KIMRAU	
LUONGAN	MALELE of Korpun (Pomio)
KAMBLIN	SANDEMAN, Luluai of Watwat.

VILLAGE LULUAI

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
MALAMPUN	TEIPIANTUN	Strong personality but now placed on retired list. His successor is KUSKUS the present TULTUL.
GUMA	LANGPUL	Good.
KILALUM	KUSA	Reasonable but easily swayed.
KIRKIHAI	SONI	Good.
IWAI	IANEK	Good but has a retiring disposition.
MU	DANAGING	Good.
MILIM	MANGIL	Quite good and forceful.
KAUKUM	MALO	Reasonable and due for retirement shortly.
HOIYA	LAKAU	Fairly good but used to spend too much time at Lamerien. Told to desist.
KALIP	KUSKUS	Quite good but not very forceful.
LAMERIEN	MAI-ITGU-UR	Good.
KAVUDEMKI	MANAS	Good. Quiet but has a big say in village.
MARUNGA	IAKUWANG	Reasonable.
KARONG	LANGRAES	Reasonable but tends to be dominated by his Tul Tul.
ILI	MASAIRGUM	Retired and replaced by WAINMANDEN who seems reasonable.
MERAI	SEMENGANDIN	Quite good but has a very impressive Tul Tul.
GAR	PULOK	Fair.
LAT	PATNAKUP	Good.

Appendix C.

VILLAGE TUL TUIS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
KALAMPUN	KUSKUS	Fairly good. At present acting Luluai. Next in line after TEIPIANTUN for leadership of clan SAUE.
	LOKAL	Rather weak.
KOLOM	PAKAKLEI	Rather weak and retiring nature.
GUMA	PRUA	Ex-police. Quite good.
KILALUM	KAVE	Fairly good.
KIRKHAU	TAVKEN	Reasonable but told to avoid long stays at Kokopo.
IWAI	KOMOK	Reasonable.
MU	POTKAU	Good.
MILIM	TAURA	Good.
KAUKUM	PILEI	Fairly good but does not get much say with present Luluai.
HOIYA	OSIPAKAU	Good.
KALIP	KANDIKUM	Fairly good.
LAMERIEN	KAI ¹ ITANG	Not very impressive.
KAVUDEMKI	MANAN	Good and fairly impressive.
MARUNGA	NAINGO	Reasonable.
	NOROMBARON	Reasonable. Not at his best when seen as suffering from malaria.
KARONG	ARGUNANDIN	Quite forceful.
ILI	GNAIRETNUWONG	Fairly good.
MERAI	UANDRUM	Very good
LAT	SIBI	Quite good.

Appendix D.

REST HOUSES.

		<u>Village</u>			<u>Remarks.</u>
		KALAMPUN			Fair only
		GUMA			Very good.
		KILALUM			Fair only.
		KIRKIHAI			Good.
		MU			Good.
		MILIM			Quite good.
		KAUKUM			Reasonable.
		KALIP			Good.
		LAMERIEN			Good.
		KAVUDEMKI			Fairly good.
		MARUNGA			Fair only.
		KARONG			Reasonable.
		MAMBUI			Fair.
		ILI			Good.
		MERAI			Fairly good.
		GAR			Not big enough for two Europeans
		LAT			Very good.
					Ferry at Kevale River.
					To homestead. Only 50 miles to boundary.
					From homestead. From last point of road only 50 miles.
					One fairly steep hill.
					Two hills. Last 10 miles past river flat and liable to be very muddy.
					Only one hill en route. Ferry available at Norea River.
					To homestead. 50 miles to road.
					Gravelled road.
					Gravelled road.

WALKING TIMES

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
KALAIFFUN	GUMA	30 mins	Guma Mission Station, Kolen and Guma are adjacent in that order
Guma	Kirikiatu	20 mins	Possible at present to travel by jeep from Guma to Rail Trade Store past Kirikiatu.
KIRIADUN	IWAI	30 mins	Part walking on beach.
IWAI	Kirikiatu	5 mins	
Kirikiatu	Maipas Pita	30 mins	River boundary.
Maipas Pita	Nu	35 mins	Track through Maipas Pita usually neglected.
Nu	Kiep Pita	30 mins	To homestead.
Kiep Pita	Milin	30 mins	
Milin	Kautun	50 mins	One tree bridge over river.
Kautun	Boiya	45 mins	
Boiya	Kalip	25 mins	
Kalip	Kerlai	120 mins	To homestead.
Kamantran	Laserien 1	50 mins	Kerlai and Kamantran are adjoining properties. Main village of Laserien.
Laserien 1	Laserien 2	30 mins	Rest House here. To be vacated in the near future.
Laserien 2	Kevadenti	50 mins	Ferry at Nevalo River.
Kevadenti	Tal Pita	90 mins	To homestead. Only 60 mins to boundary.
Tal Pita	Merunga	90 mins	From homestead. From last point of road only 30 mins.
Mambai	Krong	100 mins	One fairly sized hill.
Mambai	Ili	120 mins	Two hills, last 35 mins past river flat and liable to be very muddy.
Ili	Merai	110 mins	Only one hill en route. Ferry available at Merai River.
Merai	Sun Sun Pita	70 mins	To homestead. 30 mins to road.
Sun Sun Pita	Ger	50 mins	Grated road.
Ger	Lat	50 mins	Grated road.

Appendix H.

Report on Police Accompanying Patrol to Wide Bay.

Reg. No. 7170 Const. MAI'UM - Conduct and appearance good. Was in charge of detachment and carried out all duties assigned in a satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 8308 Const. BEPEBISO Conduct and appearance fair. Not very energetic.

Reg. No. 9645 Const. NOGSI Conduct and appearance good. Carried out duties well.

Keapans
C.P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR **1958-59**

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F			
				10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45																																
er	14/10	2	2					1						5		3	3			2								5	30	5	24	2	23	2.3	14	19	27	28	100
at	15/10													1	1	4	1			1						1		2	13	10		9	2.1	6	5	18	13	44	
Total		46	52	7	3	8	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	32	29	4	24	21	21	19	115	25	3	1		19	2	479	668	757	570	96	539	2.4	88	384	719	787	2383

ion Register

Area Patrolled... **WIDE BAY**

ONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
	Out	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M		F	M + F
1	9	1	1					2		23	63	15	54	4	52	2.3	53	40	66	68	241	
1	7	1						2		6	43	14	32	1	28	2.1	26	27	40	42	145	
	0							3		4	14	5	9	2	10	2.5	13	11	16	14	58	
3	4	1								8	20	6	18	2	17	2.3	15	17	21	25	83	
	1							2		2	19	1	10		18	2.2	9	5	18	21	56	
2	2							5		17	33	15	40	3	43	2.5	43	33	54	56	193	
2	3	1								6	43	6	18	1	19	2.8	9	10	23	25	71	
2	1									8	26	6	22		18	2.5	11	16	37	29	94	
	2									7	26	10	30	2	28	2.8	14	20	38	40	114	
2	8	1						1		3	21	4	10	2	10	1.8	4	3	18	15	50	
3	10	6								3	13	6	21		21	2.1	6	10	9	20	61	
	21	4	2	1						11	42	6	39	1	34	2.3	24	12	32	46	142	
1	6	1						1		10	64	8	32	6	51	2.4	18	37	75	67	205	
	35	7						1		22	83	8	61	4	36	2.6	46	28	85	78	270	
										12	42	14	37	2	35	3.1	24	26	53	50	153	
1	1									13	22	7	26		24	2.9	31	23	35	37	127	
	11	2						12	2	14	47	21	40	4	40	2.9	22	42	44	52	176	
	2									6	30	5	24	2	23	2.3	14	19	37	28	100	
	1							1		2	13		10		9	2.1	6	5	18	13	44	
19	115	25	3	1				19	2	179	668	157	570	36	538	2.4	388	304	719	7	27	2383



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. No 3

Patrol Conducted by A. R. SWINTON, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled Wide Bay

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4

Duration—From 15/4/1959 to 30/4/1959

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference ARMY PROVISIONAL Map- Wide Bay.

Objects of Patrol (1) Census Revision (2) Capitation Tax Collection
(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



30/1/2

District Office,
Rabaul.

19th May, 1959

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
KOKOPO.

Kokopo Patrol Report No.3 of 58/59

Receipt of the above patrol report is acknowledged, and your remarks are noted.

The people of the Wide Bay area appear to be relatively well off in comparison to people in many parts of the Territory, and have the advantage of considerable Administration and Mission attention and the example of well established plantations, for economic development, and an opportunity to make an income close to home.

However, the more progressive element in the community appears, for a number of years, to have migrated north to the Warengoi, where prospects are more attractive, and this no doubt largely accounts for the stagnation in Wide Bay. Whether this move north can continue would depend largely on the final decision about the use of the Sulka Reserve. However, for the present time further migrations certainly should not be encouraged.

Mr. Swinton's recommendations concerning economic development should be handled with caution, and the policy of directing land tenure toward individual title should always be borne in mind.

Patrolling officers should not lose sight of the fact that they are expected to contact all people in the area patrolled, and where groups live away from regular patrol routes and move inland, they must be contacted.

It is administratively sound to have the Native Labour Inspector visiting plantations at the same time as the Patrol Officer is in the area. However, as far as tax is concerned all plantation employees should have their payments collected by the Native Labour Inspector to avoid confusion. Moreover, wherever possible Patrol Officers are to be relieved of such matters in relation to plantations.

*Claiming
allowance claim
his process
4/27/8*

The Director, (H. W. West)
Department of Native Affairs, District Officer.
PORT MORESBY.

The above report is forwarded. Provisions of Circular 267 of 24th March, 1958 have been complied with. As far as Wide Bay is concerned you already have the assessments of Mr. Steven (Kokopo P.R.No.1 of 58.) and other comparatively senior officers, in various patrol reports. I have no personal knowledge of the area but will discuss future policy in relation to it with the Assistant District Officer, Kokopo when a decision about the Sulka Reserve, north of the Warengoi, at present the subject of a hearing by the Land Titles Commissioner is decided upon.

19th May, 1959

H.W. West
H.W. West, District Officer.

KPO.30/1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

13th May, 1959.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

WIDE BAY PATROL

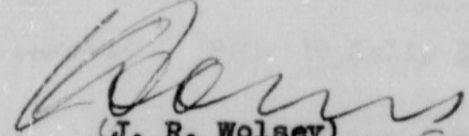
Three copies of the Report covering the above patrol and claim for camping allowance are attached.

It is considered that Mr. Swinton's first patrol in the New Britain District was carried out thoroughly.

It is noted that the population decrease in this area is still maintained and it is perhaps a manifestation of the peoples lethargy in all walks of life. The Sulkas in particular exhibit this disinterest to the full. It has often been noted that the Sulkas on the Reserve north of the Warangoi are entirely different in outlook from their southern brothers. Newly migrated Sulkas take up the character of new men when they cross the Warangoi and regular natural increases in population and a greater industriousness are both features of this metamorphosis.

It is pleasing to note that the head tax has driven at least some of the Wide Bay people to find work and it is to be hoped that their example will be more widely followed.

I agree with Mr. Swinton's remarks about the SIBILON dispute. A proper investigation after a lapse of 25 years and with all the principals to the original transaction removed is virtually impossible.


(J. R. Wolsey)
a/Assistant District Officer.

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

4th May, 1959.

PATROL REPORT

No. of 1959-60

Officer Conducting Patrol: A. R. Swinton, P.O.
Area Patrolled: Wide Bay.
Duration of Patrol: 15/4/59 - 30/4/59 (16 days).
Objects of Patrol: (1) Census Revision.
(2) Capitation Tax Collection.
(3) Routine Administration.

D I A R Y

15/4/59 Left Kokopo 7 a.m. by truck to Warangoi River. Thence to Lat by tractor and foot. Arrived 3 p.m. Slept night.
16/4/59 A.M. Census and Tax Lat. P.M. to Gar Census and Tax. 1½ hrs to Sum Sum Plantation. 1½ hrs to Merai slept night.
17/4/59 A.M. Census and Tax Merai. 2½ hrs to Ili. P.M. Census and Tax. Slept night.
18/4/59 A.M. to Karang 5½ hrs. Census and Tax. Slept night.
19/4/59 A.M. to Marunga 9 hrs. Slept night.
20/4/59 A.M. Census and Tax Marunga. P.M. to Lamarien 2½ hrs. Slept night.
21/4/59 A.M. to Kavudemki 1 hr. Census and Tax. Returned to Lamerien P.M. Slept night.
22/4/59 A.M. Census and Tax Lamerien. P.M. to Kalip 3 hrs. Slept night.
23/4/59 A.M. Census and Tax Kalip. ½ hr. to Hoiya Census and Tax. 1 hr. to KauKum - Census and Tax 1 hr. to Milim Census and Tax. 1 hr. to Mu. Slept night.
24/4/59 A.M. Census and Tax Mu. 1 hr. to Kirkihau and Iwai Census and Tax. ½ hr. to Kilalum Census and Tax. ½ hr. to to Guma. Slept night.

Introduction.

The Wide Bay Census Division extends along the eastern coastal strip of the Gazelle Peninsular. The area patrolled commences south of the Warangoi River and the first village is Lat. The last is Kalampun - on the eastern end of the southern side of Wide Bay.

The patrol walked south from Kokopo and when finished returned to Kokopo by M.V. MAIMUNA from Kalai Plantation. All plantations offered as much assistance as possible to the patrolling officer and in particular Mr. Parer of Kalai Plantation.

There are three linguistic groups in the Census Division. These are; Sulka, Tamoip and Coastal Bainings.

The Sulka villages are: Kalampun, Kolon, Guma, Kilalum, Iwai, Kirkihau, Mu, Milim, Kalip Lamerien and Lat in the extreme north.

The Tamoip villages are: Kaukum and Hoiya. This group is by far the smallest.

The coastal Baining villages are: Kavudemki, Marunga, Karong, Ili, Meral and Gar.

Native Affairs.

The most striking thing about this area is the absence of progress, and this is not due to any lack of effort in the past to try and interest these people in bettering themselves. They have had both Mission and Administration attention directed towards helping them as well as having the practical example of plantation to follow. However very little advancement has been made and they give me the impression of wanting nothing more than their age old way of life - without the inter-group wars - of a little gardening, a little hunting and much talking. I think the greatest effort they make during the year is to get the Annual Patrol through with as little trouble as possible.

The southern Sulka villages have more coconuts than other villages and they obtain a small income by selling them to a trade store between Mu and Iwai. Other villages sell what copra they have to plantations.

There is some cocoa in the Lat-Gar area but it needs the attention of an agricultural officer if its continual existence is to be assured.

The major problem throughout the area is the ever falling population. All officers in the past have commented on this fact and for some relevant remarks I refer to Kokopo Patrol Report No.1 of 1957/58, page three paras. 3 and 4. In this report Mr. Steven has stated the problem involved in trying to solve the dilemma of the Sulkas.

Admittedly the last census was only five months ago but the indications are that the population still declines. Why is this? In the first place I think there is a possibility that the women deliberately restrict the birth rate in order that the food reserves of the villages will not be overtaxed. (It was noticeable right throughout the patrol that no villages have a surplus of food.) In the past there has been some trouble caused

by the failure of crops but there is no shortage of land so the only factor left appears to be the human one. That is, each gardener does too little work to ensure enough food for himself and family.

If things remain as they are, then these groups of people will eventually die out. Therefore something must be attempted. My suggestion is this. Instead of trying resettlement over a long distance it could be tried on a local scale.

*by Lamerien
at Lamerien*

The basic presumption underlying this approach is that the average village in the census division is not able to economically ensure its continued existence. That is they cannot produce enough. Therefore, some should be joined together for purposes of working into economic units, whereby the process of more hands making less work the ratio of food produced to the amount of time that the people are prepared to devote to this activity would be such that there would be more than enough food for all. This would not be a completely new idea in Wide Bay, as there are many examples to be found throughout the area of small hamlets dying out and the few remaining people being ~~absorbed~~ into nearby villages.

The history of the native PRANIS has been well documented in previous reports and his activities must still be noted. I understand that, one of the basic reasons for his influence in the area is that his family has always been associated with sorcery and he has inherited the power that goes with this.

PRANIS spends little time at Lamerien nowadays but works for Mr. Norman Duncan on his plantation in the Kokopo area. However, he still has influence in local affairs and he made a determined effort which failed, some months ago, to get all the luluais in the Wide Bay area to approach the Administration and ask for his appointment as Paramount Luluai.

There is still bad feeling between PRANIS and the Luluai of Lamerien and in my opinion he was indirectly responsible for the dispute between Lamerien and Kavudemki mentioned in the last para of the section headed Native Affairs in Patrol Report No.2 of 1958-59 - Kokopo.

This dispute has now been settled, as instructed by the A.D.O. Kokopo, by the payment of £5 by the Luluai of Lamerien to the Luluai of Kavudemki. The Kavudemki village stays where it is - about one hours walk from the coast.

Census

where necessary

There are still some people at Marunga whose names are on the books but do not attend and cannot be found. An attempt was made to find them, and some were found. These people live in the bush and have very little contact with the rest of the villagers.

There has been a decrease of 21 in population in the last five months. This is caused by 51 deaths to 27 births and 12 migration out to 15 migration in.

Tax

The Tax is having the effect of making the men find work on the plantations for part of the year as casual labourers.

TOTAL

In my opinion this is a good thing as it is making them at least do something. There are now 142 casual workers. An increase of 27 in the last five months.

There was no difficulty collecting the tax this year. Every village was ready to pay when requested. In some cases casual workers arranged for their tax to be paid in the villages and in other cases they were said to be paying it themselves at the plantation where the tax was being collected by Mr. M. Mogridge the Kokopo Native Labour Inspector. Owing to the difficulty arising through long names in this area some discrepancies were inevitable. In future it would perhaps be better if the Patrolling Officer was to collect the tax from all casual workers on plantations.

Village Officials.

There is nothing outstanding about any of the officials in this division. However I feel that they are all reasonable competent.

Villages and Housing.

Villages were all clear and it seemed to me that some attempt was being made to keep them that way. Although most houses are still built with the ground as the floor there are some, in all villages, with a raised floor. The houses look to be very frail and of poor quality especially those in the Baining area.

Roads and Bridges.

All tracks throughout the area are in good condition. But there are no bridges. The road between Sum Sum plantation and the Warangoi River, could, with very little attention to river crossings, be kept open during the dry season. Initially some work would have to be done to replace those fords washed out during the last wet season but once completed, half a days work per week by the villagers of Gar and Lat would keep the road open to four wheel traffic between Sum Sum and Lat. Further attention by the plantations in the area would open the road as far as the Warangoi River.

There would be little hope of building a vehicle road between Meral and Karong and even less between Karong and Marunga.

Between Marunga and Sampun in the Pomio area there is the remains of a military road, which is in reasonable condition. But the nature of the rivers in this area makes it very doubtful if the road could be feasibly opened with the native and European population being as it is.

Aircraft and Airfields.

Tol Plantation has the only airfield in the area. It was constructed during the war with a crushed coral surface. Coconuts have been planted around the perimeter and the field is not used.

Law and Order.

There was only one dispute in the division that even approached the stage where it should be dealt with in the Court for Native Affairs. This involved the Native PRANIS, his wives and two men of the village of Lamerien, one of whom is the Luluai's son.

As stated, PRANIS and the Luluai of Iamerien have always disagreed. Jealousy is, I think; the cause of the trouble. However the situation may settle down as I understand that PRANIS is planning to move his family and live permanently on Mr. Duncan's plantation.

Plantations.

The plantations in the area from south to north are: Malpas, Kiep, Sibilom, Karlai, Kamandran, Tol, Sum Sum, Talilis, Matala No.2, Matala No.1 and Put Put. These plantations are concerned with coconuts, mainly, and some coconuts.

At Kambubu the S.D.A. Mission have a sawmill and slipway and at Put Put the Gazelle Timber Co. is operating.

Plantation native labour inspection and tax collection was carried out by the Kokopo Native Labour Inspector, Mr. M. Mogridge.

Concerning the claim made by MANGIL (ref. last para. of Patrol Report No.2 of 1958-59 Kokopo section "plantation"). The transaction referred to occurred some 20-25 years ago and the original native parties concerned are now said to be dead. It was indicated to the Luluai that this officer thought that too much time had elapsed since the original transaction for a claim to be made but it was also said that the final answer would be given by the next patrol after the A.D.O. Kokopo had made a decision on the matter.

Native Agriculture.

At the time of this patrol there was not very much food in the area. The Chinese taro distributed 5 months ago by the last patrol is not as yet ready. However there were no complaints of actual shortages.

New garden sites are in the process of being cleared from one end of the division to the other.

Missions and Education.

Villages all have their village mission schools, and at Guma and Marunga the Catholic Mission have stations in charge of Europeans.

At Kambubu, just south of Put Put, the S.D.A. Mission has a training school for its islands pastors.

Most of the people are Catholics with some Methodists at Kavudemki and some S.D.A.'s at Merai.

There is no Government school in the area.

Medical and Health.

There are aid posts at Kilalum, Milim and Kavudemki. Further medical assistance is available to the native people at the plantations.

The most prevalent diseases noted were a scaly skin rash and swollen legs.

J. P. Swinton
7.5.59

Police.

- OMARASAN No.8429 - In charge of detachment. Carried out duties well.
- AUAVU No.6472 - A good constable. Shows possibilities for the future.
- IAMU No.9300 - Fair with supervision. Not much imagination.
- NOSKI No.945 - This constable has greater possibilities than his action show. At the moment he needs strict supervision.

A.R. Austin
7.5.59

For remarks concerning:

Luluais refer appendix B of Patrol Report No.2 of 1958-59.

Tultuls. Appendix C of Patrol Report No.2 of 1958-59.

Rest-houses. Appendix D of Patrol Report No.2 of 1958-59.

Schools. " F " " " No.2 of 1958-59.

Anthropology.

An attempt was made to discover the rights of land usage by the three linguistic groups. Namely coastal Bainings, Tamoips and Sulkas.

The land belongs to the groups in all cases and individuals have usufructory rights only. (The group is referred to as the clan but no investigation was made of this point.)

For the three linguistic groups anyone is at liberty to build a house anywhere within the clan boundaries and in the case of Bainings and Sulkas the man who builds the house owns it while he lives but he can sell it or give it away to someone from his own clan. A Tamoip owns his house but when he dies it is pulled down.

When making gardens a sulka or a Baining native can do so on any clan land that is not already in use. This is not so for a Tamoip who must first ask permission of the clan elders and it is this group's custom to work in clan units in preparing and maintaining the gardens. In the former case whoever makes the garden owns the produce but for Tamoips the produce belongs to the group. Bainings and Sulkas decide individually on what to grow in their gardens but for Tamoips it is the village elders who decide on what to grow.

Bainings and Sulkas can plant trees anywhere but Tamoips must first ask permission of the elders. The former cannot cut trees from clan land except in an area close to each village. The latter may do so.

Trees cannot be sold, from any of the three groups, because they belong to all the people. However coconuts can be sold as they are individually owned.

For Bainings and Sulkas the hunting of wild pigs is generally a clan affair - however an individual can hunt by himself and keep what he gets but a Tamoip man is expected to share his kill with the clan members.

In all three cases, when a man dies, his usufructory land rights revert to the clan and are not necessarily taken over by his sons.

A. R. Swinton
7-5-59.

POPULATION RECORDS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

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

Patrol Conducted by Robert John FAYLE, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Central Bainings

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A. F. McCluskey E.M.A.

Natives 3 members R.P.&N.G.C; 2 N.M.A.

Duration—From 25 6 / 19 59 to 3 / 7 19 59

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 27 5 / 19 58

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Fourmil Gazelle Peninsula

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration, Collection of Capitation

Tax and Economic Survey.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

J. N. Raitano
District Commissioner

27/8/1959

D.O.

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

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

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

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

Pop

er 13
F
Females
in Child
Birth

KPO.30/1

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

25th August, 1959.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABUL.

PATROL No.6 OF 1958/59 - CENTRAL BAININGS

Please find enclosed the above report. The patrol was conducted by Mr. R. Fayle, Patrol Officer and accompanied by Mr. A. McCluskey, Medical Assistant.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In this relatively remote area the people are continually grasping at straws in order to bring their economic standards to the same high level as their Tolai neighbours. I feel that this proposed road is just another example of this tendency. The people concerned are few in number and certainly would not possess the required technical skill to construct a suitable road bed.

HEALTH.

The death rate revealed by the census points to some deficiencies in the medical coverage of this area or to the apathy of the people. The coverage of aid posts certainly appears to be adequate and undoubtedly lack of interest and of health education causes the unduly high rate of mortality.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The provision appointment of NOMUKWANG is endorsed and would you please seek confirmation from D.N.A. Headquarters.

AGRICULTURE.

The interest of the people in cash cropping has been brought to the attention of the Agricultural Officer, Taliligap.

This patrol report has taken an inordinately long time to produce and be presented. I fully expected a most erudite document, with all aspects of native administration fully covered but I am afraid it is a case of "the mountain heaving and bringing forth a mouse". Not an outstanding report.

(W. J. Kelly)
Assistant District Officer.

CENTRAL BAININGS PATROL No.6 58/59.

JUNE-JULY, 1959

D I A R Y.

Thursday, 25th June :

Departed KOKOPU at 1000 hours by truck for SUNUM, arriving at 1130 hours. Inspected village. The village was lined, the census revised and the capitation tax collected. Remained overnight.

Friday, 26th June :

Departed SUNUM at 0750 hours and arrived RIET at 1030 hours. The village was inspected, the census was amended and capitation tax collected. Spent night at RIET.

Saturday, 27th June :

Departed RIET at 0800 hours and arrived at ARUMBUM at 1030 hours. The village was inspected in the morning and the census revised and tax collected in the afternoon. Stopped the night at ARAUMBUM.

Sunday, 28th June :

Observed at ARUMBUM.

Monday, 29th June :

Departed ARUMBUM at 0800 hours and arrived at MARANAGI at 1030 hours. The village was inspected, the census amended and the capitation tax collected. Departed MARANAGI 1305 hours and arrived at LEMENGI at 1350 hours. The village was inspected. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 30th June :

LEMENGI village was censused and the capitation tax collected there in the morning. Departed from LEMENGI at 1305 hours and arrived at KILIGIA at 1350 hours. The village was lined, censused and taxed. The village was also inspected. The night was spent at KILIGIA.

Wednesday, 1st July :

Departed KILIGIA at 0810 hours and arrived SINBUM at 1120 hours. The village was inspected the census was amended and capitation tax collected. Remained overnight at SINBUM.

Thursday, 2nd July :

Amended census and collected tax of MARAMBU people at SINBUM. Left SINBUM at 0930 hours for MARAMBU. Inspected MARAMBU village and returned to SINBUM at 1610 hours. Spent the night at SINBUM.

Friday, 3rd July :

Departed SINBUM at 0830 hours and arrived at Gazelle Timber Sawmill at 1310 hours. Truck to mouth of Warangoi River. Truck to KOKOPO arriving at 1540.

Introduction.

The patrol visited the eight villages now included in the Central Baining Division of the Kokopo Sub-District. It was the first patrol to gather capitation tax in this area. The patrol was carried out in conjunction with a Medical Survey of the area and the last patrol through this Division was in May 1956 and was a census and routine administration patrol.

The purpose of this patrol was to carry out a revision of census in this region and to levy capitation tax and also to conduct an economic survey of the area.

Native Affairs.

In all the villages visited, the state of affairs was found to be quite satisfactory. The complaints brought forward were all of a very minor nature and were easily straightened.

The Baining people are now beginning to realize the progress that has been made by their Tolai neighbours in the field of cocoa planting and they wish for assistance and aid to enable them to begin the planting of a cash crop. There are only four villages, namely RIET, ARUMBUM, MARANAGI and MARAMBU who appear particularly keen about beginning this type of venture with the other villages showing only token enthusiasm. The four villages named and Sunum village are also interested in building a road capable of lorry traffic through passed Riet. There has apparently been a lot of talk about this previous to the coming of this patrol as the luluais of the interested villages have named two foreman to supervise its construction. The only help and advise asked for in this undertaking is in the building of two bridges across small creeks. This road will for quite a distance be going through the Administration land purchased in the Warangi area and assistance could be given as this section of land will finally be opened for agricultural leases and the presence of a properly constructed road would be of value to this scheme.

The only attempt really made at cash cropping in the Division was found at the village of Riet. Here the attempt had failed, although beginning with an amount of keenness, due to the distances the produce had to be carried to Gaulim. The Riet people had bought a half share in a truck at Gaulim with the people there and had been transporting vegetables to Rabaul for sale. Now however they were allowing vegetables to rot in the ground because of the carrying distance. They stated that if they could build a road through from Sunum, they would recommence cash cropping, and begin planting cocoa.

Altogether the people of the Central Baining Division are showing greater interest than shown before in the possibilities of cash cropping though as previously stated the progress made is negligible.

Education and Missions.

There are three denominations carrying out missionary work in the Central Baining Division. Sunum and Riet are Methodist, while Arumbum, Maranagi, Lemingi and Kiligia are Roman Catholic, and Simbum and Marambu are Seven Day Adventists. The villages work well together and there is no inter-mission trouble.

The education in this area is given by the mission and is of various standards depending upon the interest shown by the teacher in the different villages. The teacher at Maranagi appears to have some enthusiasm and teaches the children to quite a good standard.

Villages and Village Officials.

In most villages the housing and sanitation was found to be quite satisfactory. Where conditions were noted to be unclean instruction were given to bring about rectification.

In most villages there are several houses built on the ground, but these are clean and tidy and are mainly used by the older people. Lemingi was the only village that could be considered dirty but this was due to the fact that the entire village had been ill for the week prior to arrival.

The village officials were co-operative and very helpful and for the most part reasonably satisfactory in their work. The luluai of Kiligia died on the 28th June, that being the Sunday prior to the arrival of the patrol in that village. The tuitul, MOMUKWANG, was provisionally appointed as luluai.

Health.

The patrol was accompanied by a European Medical Assistant, A. F. McCluskey, and the Division receives frequent visits from this officer. His report covers the area fully and therefore a report on health here will only be general.

The Central Baining Division is served by three Aid Posts staffed by Native Orderlies. They are centred at Sunum, Arumbum and Lemingi. There is also a Seven Day Adventist hospital at Kambubu on the coast which caters for the two southern villages of Sinbum and Marambu.

Skin complaints were seen in all villages and a high per centage of enlarged spleens was apparent. The villages of higher altitude appeared to be healthier than the lower villages.

Agriculture and Livestock.

As stated before the people of the Central Baining division are primarily subsistence farmers. The usual staple diet of taro is now quite adequate and the blight that previously attacked this vegetable appears to have completely gone from all those gardens which were visited. Greater amounts of supplement foods are now being employed, including varieties of paw-paw, kau kau and tapioca. Some protien is being found in the form of fowls, fish and prawns.

In some villages there has been overplanting of taro and kau kau above the village needs in an attempt at cash cropping. This has failed however and there is taro and kau kau rotting in the ground.

Only one small pig was seen throughout the patrol and the main livestock interest in the area is in poultry.

As mentioned previously there is now a keen interest in the planting of cocoa in some villages and this would have to be investigated for possibilities by an Agricultural Officer.

Roads and bridges.

A good road runs from Kokopo to Sunum and crosses two well constructed bridges. Beyond Sunum it is possible to journey for approximately another four miles along a road which with maintenance could be considered an all weather road.

The tracks are well kept in most places and few instructions had to be giving regarding their up keep. From Sinbum to Gazelle Timber Sawmill however the track completely disappeared at times though the walking was easy as the bush was not thick. This track is not often used by the local natives and they expected the patrol to return through to Sunum.

There are no bridges in the Division and all the rivers and creeks are fordable in the dry season.

A proposed road was mentioned in the section of the report on Native Affairs.

Census and Economic Survey.

The census was taken in all villages. The birth rate being fifty-two per thousand while the death rate was found to be seventeen per thousand in the Division. The absentees were twenty one away at work and five away at school.

A comparison between the birth and death rates of the Central Baining natives and the Tolai natives in the Sub-District shows that the birth rate to be approximately equal while the death rate in the Central Bainings is nearly double that of the Tolai population. The only reason that can be given for this difference is the ~~xx~~ apathy shown by the Baining people towards the medical services provided.

Economically the Baining natives are not well off. They will not work on plantations in the Sub-District but prefer to earn their money by working for the Tolai on his small plantings for short periods and then return to their villages. This is their only method of obtaining any type of income at the present. As previously mentioned an attempt was made at the cash cropping of vegetables by Riet village and reasons were given for this failure.

A table of coconut plantings is shown below.

SUNUM	:	932
RIET	:	1733
ARUMBUM	:	98
MARANAGI	:	352
LEMENGI	:	63

KILIGIA	:	21
SINBUM	:	78
MARAMBU	:	127

As can be seen from the above figures there could be no income derived from the sale of copra as these coconuts are use purely for food. It may also be noted that approximately seventy per cent of these coconuts are immature.

I would advise that the five shillings capitation tax already imposed upon these natives be continued as it will give them some incentive to earn money.

At the present the people could not be considered lazy but keen to make progress after the fashion of the Tolai and it is necessary that an Agricultural Extension Officer proceed to this area and assist the people.

R. J. Fayle.

(R. J. Fayle)
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 58/59

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males			Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F				M	F				
SUNUM	25-6-59	-	4	1	2											1		2	3									1		3	18	4	16	0	14	1.8	13	16	19	14	63		
RIET	26-6-59	1	3	1														1	1	3	2											7	21	5	16	1	17	2.1	17	20	27	22	91
ARUMBUM	27-6-59	7	1	1																										6	51	5	43	5	43	2.5	33	26	58	52	169		
MARANAGI	29-6-59	1	2													3	1											1		1	35	1	13	3	13	1.8	7	6	42	24	80		
LEMINGI	30-6-59	3	-			1												3	2	9	2							1		8	24	3	17	-	17	2.4	21	7	31	27	98		
KILIGIA	30-6-59	3	2													2	1	4	4	1										2	13	3	11	1	11	2.8	7	8	14	13	43		
SINBUM	1-7-59	1	3													6	8	2	1									1		0	11	6	10	-	10	1.0	5	11	14	14	45		
MARAMBU	2-7-59	2	1			1		1		1								1	1	1	3									1	3	23	4	12	1	12	2.6	7	10	28	12	62	
TOTAL		18	16	3	2	1	1	1		1	5	2				11	11	13	11	14	7							4	1	30	196	31	138	11	137		110	104	233	178	651		

Amount
Returned
to Sta

78

30-1-10

Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

29th November, 1959.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAIL.

Patrol No.1. 1958/59 - Rabai.

Receipt of the memorandum on the
abovementioned Patrol is acknowledged with thanks.

It is noted that all necessary local
administrative action has been taken on matters
arising from the patrol, at District level.

A.A.R.
pl (A.A.Roberts.)
Director.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 1/58-59 Sub-District Rabaul District New BritainOfficer Conducting Patrol F. J. EMANUEL, A.D.O.Census Division Patrolled Coastal BainingsObjects of Patrol (1) Census revision(2) Personal Tax Collections(3) General administration.Date Patrol Commenced 11.11.58. Date Completed 30.11.58.Duration—days 20

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

- ✓ (1) 34/22/20 of 6/12/58 - Land purchase, extension of Bangarere.
87 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. LA. 2833.N.G.
- ✓ (2) 34/3/26 of 8/12/58 - N.G.L.T.R.O., certificate under section 36 -
NEINDUK, Bainings area, 149. 7541 HA.
- ✓ (3) 34/1/2 of 8/12/58. N.G.L.T.R.O. Portion 752, New Britain.
- ✓ (4) 34/3/22 of 11/12/58. N.G.L.T.R.O. Portion 471 - MULLIANAI,
Bainings area, 70. 2916 HA.
- ✓ (5) Check Labour Inspections IR.RB.8 and 89(a); 192; 193; 194
of 1/12/58.
- (6) 9/13/1-110 of 2/12/58 To Taxation Commissioner. Duplicates of
taxation receipts 354001 - 354400; 55201 - 55290; duplicate
Exemptions 376801 - 377012.
- (7) 30/2 of 2/12/58 to D. Jones, Barrister & Solicitor, Rabaul.
original writ of summons re KWONG CHONG Bros (1946) v. T. Ting
Gee of Odnop Plantation - summons served 19/11/58.

F. J. Emanuel
Patrolling Officer's Signature.

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

Rowe
District Officer.

DNA Copy

Appendix A

54

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 3-58/59 Sub District GASMATA District NEW BRITAIN

Officer Conducting Patrol Campbell Fleay ADO

Census Division Patrolled Kandrian - Pomio

Objects of Patrol Inspection of Pomio Patrol Post,
Coronial Inquiry at Lodi Sawmill,
Settlement of labour dispute at Manguna Plantation.

Date Patrol Commenced 25th October '58 Date Completed 2nd November '58

Duration—days NINE

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

- 31-1-1: 892 Inspection Report - Pomio
- 2-1-3: 893 Maintenance of Palmalmal Airfield.

ADO

Patrolling Officer's Signature.

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

4/11/58
District Officer.