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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: KOKOPO, 1969

Original documents bound with reports
for: Rabaul, volume 11.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF:

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No 12: 1969-70

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100 pages

EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL

REPORTS

1969-1970

RABAU

KOKOPO

POMIO

Report no.

Officer conducting
Patrol

Area patrolled

RABAU

1-69-70

R. Chamberlain

Trans Kerevat Forest
Vunapalandig (Rangoulit)
& Mandres Native reserve

2-69-70

W.H. Biscoe

Watom Island

5-69-70

R. E. DARGIE
R. CHAMBERLAIN

VUNADIG
RABAU

KOKOPO

1-69-70

J.K. Nalau

Central Bainings C.D

1A-69-70

M. Sangkol

Inland Bainings

1B-69-70

J. Bori

Inland Bainings

2-69-70

K. S. TAYLOR

KULON-B. K. TAYLOR SULA

POMIO

J. SUTTON

CENTRAL BAININGS

1-69-70

W. van Rikxoert

East Mengen C.D.

8-69-70

W. H. MUSEKENS

EAST AND WEST MENGEN

9-69-70

R. Frost

MANSING, LONGAL AND INLAND
MELIKO, MUMUS, NO1 AND NO2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number.....KOKORO NO. 1 OF 1969-70.....
Subdistrict.....KOKORO.....
District.....EAST NEW BRITAIN.....
Type of Patrol.....ROUTINE CENSUS.....
Patrol Conducted by.....J. K. NALAU, PATROL OFFICER.....
Area Patrolled.....CENTRAL BAININGS CENSUS DIVISION.....
(Council and/or.....
Census Division/s.).....(AS ABOVE).....
Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....ONE MEMBER I.P. & N.G.C.....
.....
.....
Duration of Patrol—from 1/7/69.....To 21/7/69.....
No. of Days.....21.....
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :.....16/1/68.....
Date.....Duration.....
Objects of Patrol (Briefly) (1) Revision of Census (11) Publicise Application for
Copper Prospecting (111) Land Matters (1V) Political Education.....
(V) Area Study.....
.....
Total Population of Area Patrolled.....1546.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Mrs. Mary Jane

Forwarded, please.

26/1/1970

A. W. West
District Commissioner

67-10-7

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

11th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL NO. KOKOPO 1/69-70

Your reference 67-3-21 of 28th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. J. K. Nalau, Patrol Officer, to CENTRAL BAININGS Census Division.

I am pleased to note that appropriate action is being taken on matters arising from the patrol.

The Assistant District Commissioner's detailed comments are quite effective. Mr. Nalau's report is reasonably informative, and it gives a seemingly sound assessment of the current situation in this area.

I am disappointed with the Area Study. Please ensure that Mr. Nalau adheres to Departmental Instructions in future.

(S.J. PEARSALL)

a/Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c.

Mr. J. K. Nalau,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO. East New Britain District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.7
DPO'S/lec (17)

Telephone 3261
Telegrams DISCOM
Our Reference 67-3-21
If calling ask for O'SULLIVAN
Nr.

Department of District Administration,
Rabaul.

28th January, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Konedobu - Papua.

KOKOPO PATROL NO.1 OF 1969/70

... Attached are two copies of the above mentioned Report by Mr. J.K. Nalau, Patrol Officer, of a patrol to the Central Baining Census Division.

The Assistant District Commissioner, Kokopo, has adequately covered the important matters raised in this Report, and where these matters concern the Departments of Agriculture, Education and Information and Extension Services they will be taken-up with local Departmental representatives.

H. W. West
(H. W. West)
District Commissioner
East New Britain District

... Attch:

67-2-1

RDMC/DJJ

Division
~~XXXXXX~~
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

16th December, 1969

District Commissioner,
Division of District Administration,
RABUL.

KOKOPO PATROL NO. 1 of 1969-70
CENTRAL BAININGS CENSUS DIVISION

I enclose 3 copies of a report on the above Patrol conducted by Mr. J. K. Nalau, Patrol Officer, together with my comments to him.

I apologise for its extremely late submission. Soon after completing the patrol, Mr. Nalau injured his right hand and was unable to write. It had barely healed when he went as an observer to the South Pacific Conference. Since he has completed it, I have been pressed for time to comment adequately on it.

This area, like a few others in the Territory, poses special problems for the extension of Local Government. It is too small by itself and present antipathy towards the neighbouring Tolais seems to prevent them joining the Gazelle Council. Yet this latter is likely to be the only long term solution. To contemplate their joining their clansmen in the Bainings Council would seem to be out of the question on geographical grounds. The closest Central Bainings village would be 3 days walk away, at least. I think there is no urgency about this yet, although I think we should start facing them with the hard facts as soon as the Gazelle situation is settled.

Would you please ask the Department of Agriculture if they can patrol this Census Division soon. The people are definitely becoming more economically aware, and should have technical guidance.

No doubt the Education Department is aware of this area, and has plans for overall District expansion, but nevertheless it may be useful to bring to their attention Mr. Nalau's comments.

I do not know if the Cinema Van goes out to Dadul or not. Would you please check, and request that it pay an occasional visit. This would, I believe, do a lot of good. There always remains a possibility that an area like this be neglected to the point where unrest occurs.

I have taken action locally on the Aid Post Orderly at Meral.

I have recently had a close look at the road into Riet village. It can be made an all weather road with little trouble or expense. Rural Development funds have been requested.

...../2.....

I will write under separate cover on the Gaulin-Riet
Walerua and Butum investments.

67-2-1

R.D.M./DJT

(R.D.M. Cleland.)

Assistant District Commissioner.

1969.

Mr. J. K. Nalan,

cc: J.K. Nalan, District Officer,
District Office,
KOKOPO.

KOKOPO PATROL NO. 1 of 1969-70
CENTRAL TRAINING CENTRE DIVISION

Thank you for your Patrol Report and its various
appendices. You have obviously carried out a very useful
patrol and you have covered all necessary points in your
report. There are a number of details on which I would
like to comment.

1. I am very glad to see that your English expression
is greatly improved compared with your last report of this
area. At all times your meaning is clear. I hope it will
continue to improve.
2. The problem of a Council for these people is
certainly a difficult one. Not only would a population
of 1,500 be barely sufficient to cover administrative costs,
but, they are a scattered population divided by steep
topography. It seems that some sort of union with the
Gassile Council is the only hope, but a big change in outlook
will have to occur first.
3. The hearing for PA 113, Titan New Guinea Ltd., has
taken place since your patrol and the Aruanba and Maranga
people opposed the application thinking that their own
Application had been approved. Until Mr. Ashton himself
can tell them the situation, they will persist in their
attitude. The representative of Titan has assured the
people that if their search is successful, Titan will
certainly take some representatives to Bougainville before
they start operations.
4. It seems that these people are beginning to speed
up their economic development. Undoubtedly, the extension
of the road along the East Coast towards Boral, and also the
roads to Badal and Riet will encourage this. I will request
an Agricultural patrol to the area to ensure that this
development proceeds along sound lines.
5. I will forward the papers relating to withdrawal
of invested monies from the Gaulin-Riet, Walerua and Butum
and purchases and when this is finalised, I will want
you to pay the money out to the people.
6. I agree with your comments on Schawia. Nevertheless,
I think we should ask the Education Department to survey
the area, and keep it in mind for future construction of
a school. I will also ask the Department of Information
and Extension Services if they can occasionally send the
School Bus to Badal.

1969/2/20

7. I too have many complaints about the Aid Post
located at Merai. I will bring this to the attention
of the Department of Public Health.

8. Your Area Study, while on
67-2-1 on, and giving an overall
view of the whole area of V.
Standing Instructions. Your instructions
clear on this point. The Study does not give
the details necessary for an accurate assessment of the
area, and so is of little more value.
16th December, 1969.
report. When doing an Area Study, you must always be very
careful to follow the Standing Instructions closely.

R.D.MC/DJJ

Mr. J. K. Malau,
Assistant District Officer,
KOKOPO.

KOKOPO PATROL NO. 1 of 1969-70
CENTRAL BAININGS CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for your Patrol Report and its various
appendices. You have obviously carried out a very useful
patrol and you have covered all necessary points in your
report. There are a number of details on which I would
like to comment.

1. I am very glad to see that your English expression
is greatly improved compared with your last report of this
area. At all times your meaning is clear. I hope it will
continue to improve.

2. The problem of a Council for these people is
certainly a difficult one. Not only would a population
of 1,546 be barely sufficient to cover administrative costs,
but, they are a scattered population divided by steep
topography. It seems that some sort of union with the
Gazelle Council is the only hope, but a big change in outlook
will have to occur first.

3. The hearing for PA 113, Titan New Guinea Ltd., has
taken place since your patrol and the Arambum and Maranagi
people opposed the application thinking that their own
Application had been approved. Until Mr. Ashton himself
can tell them the situation, they will persist in their
attitude. The representative of Titan has assured the
people that if their search is successful, Titan will
certainly take some representatives to Bougainville before
they start operations.

4. It seems that these people are beginning to speed
up their economic development. Undoubtedly, the extension
of the road along the East Coast towards Merai, and also the
roads to Dadul and Riet will encourage this. I will request
an Agricultural patrol to the area to ensure that this
development proceeds along sound lines.

5. I will forward the papers relating to withdrawal
of invested monies from the Gaulim-Riet, Wilerna and Butum
land purchases and when this is finalised, I will want
you to pay the money out to the people.

6. I agree with your comments on Schools. Nevertheless,
I think we should ask the Education Department to survey
the area, and keep it in mind for future construction of
a school. I will also ask the Department of Information
and Extension Services if they can occasionally send the
Cinema Van to Dadul.

7. I too have heard complaints about the Aid Post Orderly at Meraf. I will bring this to the attention of the Department of Public Health.

(13)

8. Your Area Study, while containing useful information, and giving an overall picture of the area, does not follow chapter xvii of Volume I of the Departmental Standing Instructions. Your instructions were quite clear on this point. The Study does not give the details necessary for an accurate assessment of the area, and so is of little more value than a normal patrol report. When doing an Area Study, you must always be very careful to follow the Standing Instructions closely.

Handwritten signature

(R.D.M. Cleland.)

Asst. District Commissioner.

1. To pay current interest on Meraf and Meraf Land Investments.
2. To ascertain the position in regards to the investors and to get signatures of those who wanted to withdraw all their money invested.
3. To investigate the property "Meraf No. 2 Land".
4. To investigate Meraf Land for "INDONESIA ANGLO-AMERICAN".
5. To contact Meraf Land for "INDONESIA ANGLO-AMERICAN".
6. To conduct general investigation regarding the Meraf Land and all other Meraf Land.
7. To check general Meraf Land and all other Meraf Land.
8. To conduct general investigation regarding the Meraf Land and all other Meraf Land.

Map reference

As attached.

(12)

KOKORO SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE
EAST NEW BRITAIN

KOKORO PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1969/1970

Patrol conducted by: - J.K. NALAU, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled: - Central Baining's Census Division.

Personal Accompanying: - One Member of Royal Papua
and New Guinea Constabulary.

Duration of Patrol: - Twenty days.

Last Patrol to the Area: - D.D.A. - 16/1/68
- P.H.D. - 15/3/69
- MALARIA - 26/3/69
- D.A.S.F. - 12/12/67

Purpose of the Patrol:

- 1. To revise census for the
Census Division.
2. To publicise Application
for Copper Prospecting.
3. To pay current interest on
Gaulim and Riet land investors.
4. To explain the position in
regards to the investors and
to get signatures of those
who wanted to withdraw all
their money invested.
5. To investigate the property
"MERAI No. 2 LAND"
6. To investigate Final Order
for "INDUNA ANCHORAGE"
7. To contact AINING-KATALO of
KAMBUBU S.D.A. ex land matters.
8. To conduct general Administration
routine, political education,
and all other patrol duties.
9. To check general health of the
villagers - aided by an Aid
Post Orderly.
10. To conduct the Area Study of
the Census Division.

Map reference: - As attached.

(11)

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday - 1/7/69 Departed Kokopo per 3 ton truck accompanied by a member of R.P. & N.G.C. to ILUGU plantation and proceeded by foot to RIET. Talks given ex Copper Prospecting in the area.
Camped.

Wednesday 2/7/69 Census amended for RIET village, paid land vendors the interest money and took signatures for those who wanted to withdraw their money.
Departed for SUNUM village, census amended, paid land vendors their interest money and gave the villagers talks ex Copper Prospecting.
Returned to RIET.
Camped.

Thursday 3/7/69 Visited DADUL Hamlet ex road work - talks given ex Copper Prospecting - returned to RIET.
Camped.

Friday 4/7/69 Departed RIET per foot arrived ARABUM 10.30AM - 2 hours walk.
Census amended, talks given ex. copper prospecting - paid the land vendors interest money.
Camped.

Saturday 5/7/69 Departed ARABUM per foot 2 hours walk to MARANAGI. Census amended, talks given ex copper prospecting in the area - paid interest money to the land vendors. Proceeded to LAMENGI.
Camped.

Sunday 6/7/69 At LAMENGI - visited TUBUAN House (Spiritual House) - saw how tapa-cloth is made.
Camped.

Monday 7/7/69 Departed LAMENGI for KILIGIA census amended talks given ex copper prospecting - paid the land vendors interest money. Proceeded to SINBUM 3½ hours walk through wet and flooded rivers.
Camped.

Tuesday 8/7/69 At SINBUM, census amended talks given ex copper prospecting - paid to land vendors their interest money. Proceeded to MARAMBU through wet and flooded rivers - 1½ hours walk. Census amended talks given ex copper prospecting and paid land vendors interest money. Investigated the ^{final} Trial Order "INDUNA ANCHORAGE".
Camped.

Wednesday 9/7/69 Departed MARAMBU via LAT river through wet and flooded rivers arrived GAR village 5.30PM, - 7 hours solid walk.
Camped.

Thursday 10/7/69 At GAR, census amended, talks given ex copper prospecting - arbitrated several disputes and proceeded to MERAI - 2 hours walk.

Friday 11/7/69 At MERAI, census amended for both MERAI and URAI, talks given ex copper prospecting and carried out the Final Order investigation on MERAI No. 2 Land (KAILINI)
Camped

(10)

Saturday 12/7/69 At MERAI proceeded to ILI through wet and flooded rivers - 2 hours walk. Census amended for the village, talks given ex copper prospecting and general village inspection. More discussion.
Camped.

Sunday 13/7/69 At ILI. - More discussion.
Camped.

Monday 14/7/69 At ILI - proceeded to KARONG through wet and flooded rivers - 5 hours walk. Census was conducted for the village, talks given ex copper prospecting - more discussions.
Camped.

Tuesday 15/7/69 Departed Karong to ILI and proceeded to MERAI 7 hours walk.
Camped.

Wednesday 16/7/69 Departed MERAI with 40 labourers to GAR. Supervised road works between GAR and TALILIS.
Camped.

Thursday 17/7/69 At GAR helped supervise road works and visited TALILIS more discussions with manager ex road works. Returned to GAR.
Camped.

Friday 18/7/69 At GAR - more road works - and discussion.
Camped.

Saturday 19/7/69 Departed GAR to LAT - 1 hour walk. Census was conducted for the village, talks given to the villagers ex copper prospecting. More road works.
Camped.

Sunday 20/7/69 At LAT. More discussion.
Camped.

Monday 21/7/69 Departed LAT per TALILIS Land rover to KAMBUBU S.D.A. Mission more discussion ex road works picked up AINONGO and proceeded to mouth of WARANGOI River. Picked up by Landrover - to KOKOPO.

END OF PATROL

SITUATION REPORT.

1. INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was my fourth visit to the Census Division.

With reference to the patrol instruction attached:

The census was amended for every village in the Census Division, the publicity was given on Proposed Copper Prospecting in the area and current interest was paid to the BUTUM, GAULIM-RIET and WALERUA Land investors respectively.

The signatures were taken for the investors of the above lands who wished to withdraw all their money invested.

The provisional Order for MERAI NO. 2 land was investigated there are no objections to the order. I also conducted the Investigation on Final Order, INDUNA ANCHORAGE which the claimants have withdrawn.

The bearer AINONGO - KATALO per instructions number seven (7) was taken to the station where the matter was dealt with separately.

The instructions number 8 and 9 were attended to and for 10, see the heading Area Study.

These topics will be dealt with thoroughly under their own headings.

2. POLITICAL SITUATION:

a) The political situation in the Census Division as regards to the Local Government Council was undoubtable. The majority of the people wanted Local Government Council but their main worries were whereabouts they will get money for tax. However I had made it clear to them that, having council doesn't only mean that people can pay tax! No! Local Government Council also thus train and prepare leaders for the greater responsibilities.

I personally can't see there is any chance for the South Coast Bainings (Central Bainings Census Division) to have a separate council of their own. The difficulties were that, the geography of the area, access to the villages were very poor and also the present population is so small. The average earnings for a Baining man with 3 childrens between \$1.00 to \$2.00 per month. The only possible way if the Bainings do want Council is to include them with the Tolai Council or Gazelle Peninsular Local Government Council.

However, there are also some disadvantages to that, as Bainings do have strong hatred of Tolais. They don't want to share any social services with Tolais. The reason for this hatred was that, in German time, the Germans helped the Tolais and chased all Bainings off the land and all these lands now confiscated.

b) The publicities were given in every village visited and also I had explained the implication of the Application by the TITAN Manufacturing Company for Copper Prospecting in the area.

c) Nearly all the Bainings villagers have expressed their interest in this project and are anxiously waiting to see the work started. The exceptions were ARABUM and MARANAGI villagers who never expressed their thoughts and decisions but always preferred to confer the matter with Mr. O. ASHTON, M.H.A.

A question was raised by the Bainings people, could Administration be kind enough to send several Bainings leaders to BUKA to see the work done there. They have stated that, they have heard more about the services that were provided by the C.R.A. Company for the natives. However, to confirm this they think it will be best to see it with their own eyes.

(4)

Everyone was asked to discuss the matter amongst each other and they will be called to be present at the hearing date which will be fixed later.

3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

a) The Baining Census Division is comprised of the inland and the coastal Bainings. The inland Bainings receive most of their cash income from coffee and many fresh vegetables at the nearby plantations at Warangoi resettlement area and a little bit of cocoa around the villages of RIET, DADUL (SUNUM) and ARABUM.

The coastal villages depend mainly on copra and cocoa. Cash crops are rarely treated on a business basis but more as a ready money for trade goods (food and clothing).

b) I am unable to produce in full details a full census of the economic trees in the area as due to the wetness and also there are no up to date records kept at D.A.S.F. Extension Station.

However I had spent 3 days at MERAI, GAR and LAT counted all the economic trees and from the details below I think I can give you 85% accurate figures of what is grown in the area.

	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>COCOA</u>	<u>COCONUT</u>
1.	GAR	9,900	19,500
2.	MERAI	11,956	13,537
3.	LAT	5,800	5,531
TOTAL =		<u>27,656</u>	<u>38,568</u>

These figures are for both Mature and immature trees. From this figure I can make my rough estimate on what I have seen during this patrol and also what I had gathered from individual men in every village visited.

<u>CROPS</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cocoa	20,000	40,000	60,000 trees
Coconut	30,000	50,000	80,000 palms
Coffee	9,000	11,000	20,000 trees

I refer to these figures, in several years there should be enough production to open up this area. The extensive clearing of bush being carried on in the area. The only disadvantage that I know will overcome this move is the way they can bring their crops to the market. If that is the case then that will discourage people from any further growing of such crops.

Along the coast wet bean and copra are sold locally at the nearby plantations. However, at this time of the year it was very wet and all the rivers were up and the anchorages were unsuitable, therefore copra and cocoa pods were neglected. The coffee growers from inland villages carried their coffee beans 10-20 miles to the D.A.S.F. buying at Warangoi Resettlement area.

I think that to follow up with this great move, a regular visit by D.A.S.F. and D.D.A. officers to keep them going ahead. One of the things I feared of most was that, if the villagers lose interest because there is no way that they will bring their crops to market, they will easily give up planting more crops.

There are no Trade Stores owned by the villagers, but they all went to nearby plantations to buy their wants.

...../3

The only outstanding native planter in the area at the moment is MAIE (Sulka man) from MERAI village. He owned a brand new copra-dryer (\$400) and 4 acres of cocoa bearing and about 8 - 10 acres of coconut, with most of them already bearing. MAIE also has a new permanent building now completed. It cost him \$1,000 for the house. He also has 3 New Guineans working full time for him.

c) During this patrol I had paid \$1,626.00 current interest money to the Bainings people on GAULIM - RIET, WALERUA and BUFUM lands. Nearly all the Bainings people have applied to withdraw their capital from the bank. The reason for this withdrawal was that they wanted to be in possession of their money rather than to let someone else look after it for them. One of the reasons was the disputes between the boundries of land already bought and Baining's land at DADUL -REIT area. They say because the Administration paid them interest on their money invested this is why the boundries of land always changed. They said if all their money paid out then they can know exactly where they stand. One group of people at SUNUM stated that, they wanted to withdraw their money so that they could buy a car etc.

4. SOCIAL

There are three Mission bodies operating in the area, see Area Study for the boundries of the villages administered by each Mission.

The only Mission that has schools operating at present is the Roman Catholic.

<u>SCHOOLS</u>	<u>STD. IV.</u>	<u>STD. III</u>	<u>STD. II</u>	<u>STD. I</u>	<u>PREP.</u>
MERAI	-	20	17	13	28
ARABUM	20	21	18	15	25
TOTAL	20	41	35	28	53

The other two Missions had schools at one stage but were closed up. The main reason was no teachers. The foreign native teachers don't like to live there so they left and ran away.

These classes are conducted in Pidgin language and English. Most of the Teachers now remaining are Bainings and are "A" Certificate teachers. Three children from the area are now attending Vunakana Teachers College (R.C.M.)

The United Church villages do send their children to Gaulim P.T. School and S.D.A. Children went to KAMBUBU. There are also many children of school age now living in the school.

I can't see there is any chance at the moment for an Administration P.T. School for the area as others may think it is possible. My reason was that there are not enough children to meet the school requirement. To make my argument clearer, there are enough children all through the Census Division but the difficulty lies solely on the location and the geography of the area, which forms a great barrier between the inland and coastal Bainings.

I personally think Bainings people are Educationally neglected. For these reasons it is now very difficult if we try to persuade them to sell more to Administration. One of the ways I think will help the Educational knowledge in the area is a "portable projector of cinema" that can be carried from village to village and show development in the undeveloped areas either outside or within the Territory.

...../4..

(6)

I know we already have a Cinama Van that visits Tolai villages in the Gazelle Peninsular.

During this visit I have explained to the villagers all about what is good about copper mining if the copper is found in their area, and also gave them some examples of the services that were provided by C.R.A. in PANGUNA for the locals. The simple and quick answers from several villagers all through was that, we Bainings people want to see this service with our own eyes before we can believe what we hear. To comment on this argument made by the people, I think the Administration will be wise enough to send several of the village leaders from the Bainings to Buka to see the work, this is just to avoid all the problems.

The health services all through the Census Division are fairly good. There are three Aid Posts in the area together with several clinics from the plantations. The Aid Post orderly from MARANAGI AND MARAMBU are both Bainings men and for MERAI a Tolai man. The Bainings people have stated that no foreign Aid Post Orderly or teacher ever work for long periods in their area, therefore they want a Bainings man to take over as Aid Post orderly at MERAI. They also have stated that the Aid Post Orderly from MERAI never visited villages but always expected the people to visit him for treatment.

With the aid of the Aid Post Orderly, people were medically examined from village to village during my visit to each village.

CONCLUSION:

All villages were visited during the course of the patrol and it is hoped that this information coupled with previous reports will give an up to date coverage of the present situation.

For your information, please.

(J.K. NALAU.)
Patrol Officer.

10

AREA STUDY.

A. INTRODUCTION.

a) The census division (Central Bainings) is consisted of Inland Bainings, the former Bainings Census Division and coastal villages which are formally known as Wide Bay, Census Division. The part of Wide Bay Census Division now administered by Pomio during the reamendment of Sub-District boundaries during 1967.

b) The inhabitent of the Census Division, the majority are Bainings and the minority was Sulka. The two groups are culturally different from each other. These are languages appearances, customs and the way of thinking. Sulka's originated from Pomio Sub-District, during German Administration.

c) The Census Division is well drained out by deep river gorges. The main ones are Warangoi, Marambu, Lat, Gar Merai and several others.

d) The whole of the Census Division is still under Luluais and Tultuls.

B. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

a) The social structure of the Census Division is very different from that of Tolais. They have three main clans and several other sub-clans, namely:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>MAHUP</u> (Cassowary) | 2. <u>KAELEGA</u> (Wallaby) | 3. <u>ALAGARKA</u> (Parrot) |
| a) <u>KARUWAITKA</u>
(Morning Bird) | Nil | a) <u>LANGA</u> (Pig)
b) <u>YONGOGI</u> (Flying Fox) |

This only covers Bainings people of both inland, coastal, Rabaul and Pomio's Bainings. The Sulka's of the same division have their own clans similar to those of Pomio areas.

The Bainings traced their descendants by the clan names.

a) Other divisions in the social structure are those formed by different religious followings. This religious form of social structure thus brings the two groups together Sulkas and Bainings owing to wherabout they lived.

b) Bainings people don't have a boss clan leader for each clan like Tolais, but they have representatives of each clan (leaders) in every village and hamlet. They only take advice from their village-clan leader

The sixty years old clan leader of a clan has the same power as that of 25 years old clan leader of a nearby village. They have the same power of deciding who is to own land etc.

When they come to talk about land ownership in the Bainings, there is no land-lord in the area unlike Tolais who have a clan leader who is also land-lord. Each clan leader is responsible for clan land in his own village area.

I think this is the only reason no Bainings person actually owns any land, but Bainings land belongs to all the Bainings people.

c) Language Groupings - There are two main languages spoken all through the Bainings area. The summary shows the lan language and the villages

1. Uramit - spoken by Arabum, Riet, Sunum and Gaulim area.
2. Mali - spoken by Maranagi, Lamengi, Kiligia, Sinbum, Maranbu, Gar, Merai, Urai, Ili, Karong and villages in Maringa's area.

Many Bainings people can speak both of the languages as well as The Tolai language, Kuamma.

C. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

- a) See attached Village Population Register.
- b) The Bainings people do casual labour locally then they migrate out. Many of them go out to nearby plantations to work one or three months and then return home.
- c) See patrol maps. All villages have tracks linking them up.

D. LITERACY.

There is no Administration School situated in the area. There are Roman Catholic Mission Schools at ARABUM and MERAI. The Seventh Day Adventists at one stage had a school at MARAMBU but this was closed early 1968, as the teacher sneaked off. The same thing had happened to a United Church School at Sinbum.

Please see Situation Report for more information concerned with education (schools) in the area.

There are only children who are literate in writing Pidgin. The majority of the adults are illiterate. Most of them speak Pidgin but they cannot write it.

E. STANDARD OF LIVING.

a. Houses and villages generally are in reasonable state. There is only one permanent building in the area, one owned by MALE (Sulka man) at Merai village.

Sanitation during that patrol was very poor due to the wet season. Latrine pits were built one for each family. Malaria control teams from Kokopo usually visit the villages in the area two or three times a year.

b) The main diet for the area is taro, banana and sweet potato. Canned foodstuffs are eaten occasionally. Taro is baked on stone-oven, only a few people boiled them in pots.

c) Land is plentiful, both for cash-crops and for food gardens.

F. MISSIONS.

a) The three main Missions that operated in the area are Roman Catholic, United Church and Seventh Day Adventist's. The Catholic Church is much more influential in the area than the other two.

b) The Missions previously had some ill feeling against each other but this is gradually quietening down. There are no European Missionaries on the area except Seventh Day Adventists at Kambubu.

(3)

These are the three Missions and the villages each has administered:

1. ROMAN CATHOLIC. 2. UNITED CHURCH. Seventh DAY ADVENTIST

ARABUM (village)	SUNUM (Village)	MARAMBU
MARANAGI "	RIET "	URM
LAMENGI "	SINBUM "	
KILIGIA "	DADUL (Hamlet)	
GAR "		
MERAI "		
ILI "		
KARONG "		

G. NON - INDIGENES

- a) Sum-Sum Plantation
1 Manager,
1 Mechanic
- b) Saragas Plantation (Wong Bros. Co.)
1 Mixed Race Manager.
- c) Talilis Plantation (Ah Wong Co.)
1 Manager and Wife
- d) Induna Plantation (Catholic Mission)
1 Manager and Wife
- e) Kambubu S.D.A. Mission
Teachers College - 5 teachers and wives
Marine Base - 3 Engineers and Wives
- f) Matala Plantation.
1 Manager
- g) Yamas Plantation
1 Manager and Wife
- h) Put Put Plantation (Catholic Mission)
1 Manager,
1 Assistant Manager
1 Storeman

Most of these plantations employed foreign labourers both Agreement and Casual. Several Baining people work casually for one or two months on the plantations and then go home.

H. TECHNICAL - CLERICAL SKILLS

a) There are none from the area who are skilled but there will be in a couple of years. There are several students now attending Mission's high Schools around the Gazelle Peninsular area.

I. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Some coverage to this section has been given in the Political section of the Situation report.

The Baining people politically are not aware of the machinery of the present form of Government. However, they understand that there is a law that enforced by the Government to look after the interests of the people of this Territory. They also worry that, if self government comes too soon, they are not ready yet to accept it, therefore they will always be against the idea of self-government too soon. They are also frightened to accept any form of Local Government Council. As their reason for it was that, they haven't any plantations of cocoa, coconut and good roads like Tolais to enable4...

them to pay the Council tax.

It has been explained to them that, having a Council doesn't mean that people can be forced to pay tax but it also helps to train the leaders and help people to know a little bit about the outside world. The rate of tax for the council is set according to the earnings and the economy of the area.

The village officials (Luluais and Tultuls) have done a wonderful work in the village, but to have a Council the counsellor will learn new things everytime when he goes to the monthly meetings, where as the former village official's don't. This piece of phrase was also explained to them.

Relationships toward Europeans are quite good, but only recently when the news of copper prospecting swept through the area, the Bainings people hate to see any European in the bush or land except Administration Officers.

J. THE ECONOMIC OF THE AREA

No accurate figures can be given under the heading as the difficulties were that the Bainings Census Division is composed of two sections, inland Bainings and the Coastal Bainings. Both are encouraged to plant two different types of cash crops. The inland people grow mainly coffee and a little bit of cocoa around Riet, Dadul and Arabum. The coastal villagers grow mainly cocoa and coconuts. Therefore patrols conducted by the D.A.S.F. Officers to the area usually are done separately in different time.

Please, refer to Situation Report for more information.

K. POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

During this patrol more bush was cleared and extensive planting of cocoa, coconut and coffee were carried out. In a couple of years time Bainings people should increase their earnings from \$1.00 per month per average family of three to \$3.00 per month.

One of the disadvantages that I am feared of may discourage this development is the access to the area. In four or five years most of these crops will bear and the next thing they want to see is the possible way to take their products to the market.

The three miles extension of ILUGI- DADUL roads are of great help to the people of Arabum, Maranagi, Lamengi and Dadul.

There is no other source of local market in the area but if the way opens up for the inland Bainings, they no doubt will have enough vegetables to complete with Tolais. If this is the case, more foreign vegetables like carrot, cabbages, tomato etc, will be encouraged in the area just to be sold in the market.

CONCLUSION.

All the villages in the Census Division, both Coastal and Inland were visited during the course of the patrol. I hope this information given with the previous report will give an up to date coverage of the present situation.

For your information, please.

J.K. NALAU. PATROL OFFICER.

68-1-0

JKN/DJJ

Division

XXXXXXXX

Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

31st October, 1969

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
KOKOPO.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANIED PATROL

Reg. Number. 2757

Constable ATON - GIGIT
of Rabaul Police Station.

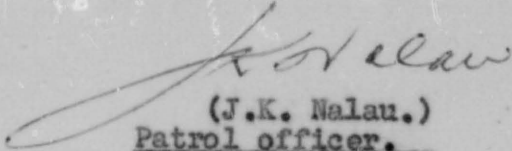
Comments:

Good worker. Knew all his work
but very slow in doing it.

Unfit for long walk and solid
patrol.

Never prepared but always expecting
things from villages (food & personal
goods).

A clever policeman in head (thinking).


(J.K. Nalau.)
Patrol officer.

Mimute to:
Officer in Charge,
Police Station,
RABAU.

For your information, please.

(R.D.M. Cleland.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-10-3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number.....1 of 1969/1970, LASSUAL BAY

Subdistrict.....RABAU

District.....EAST NEW BRITAIN

Type of Patrol.....ROUTINE CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by.....MOSES SANGKOL

Area Patrolled.....INLAND BAININGS

(Council and/or.....INLAND BAININGS

Census Division/s.).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....ONE SERGEANT AND A

.....SENIOR CONSTABLE 23

.....CARRIERS

Duration of Patrol—from 25/ 8/ 69..... To 11/ 9/ 69

No. of Days.....17

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :.....

Date.....Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly).....(1) CENSUS ✓

.....(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Total Population of Area Patrolled.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

23 / 12/1969

H. W. W. W. W.
District Commissioner.

67-10-3

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

22nd January, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL NO. BAININGS 1/69-70

Your reference 67-2-20 of 22nd December, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report
by Mr. M. Sangkol, Trainee Patrol Officer, to BAININGS
INLAND Census Division.

The detailed covering comments are noted with interest.

This report is a very reasonable first effort by Mr.
Sangkol. The subject material is generally quite sound, but
the overall impression of the report is somewhat spoilt by
poor spelling. Mr. Sangkol should watch this aspect of his
work in future.

(S.J. PEARSALL)

s/Secretary,Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. Moses Sangkol,
Trainee Patrol Officer,
Vunadidir Local Government Training Centre,
VUNADIDIR, East New Britain District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is
becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to
participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.2 (17)

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....

DISCOM

67-2-20

DPO'S/lec

Department of District Administration,
Rabaul.



22nd December, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
K o n e d o b u .

BAININGS PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1969/70

... Two copies of the above mentioned Report are submitted by Mr. Sangkol for your information.

This Report covers the period 25th August to 11th September, 1969, when Mr. Sangkol accompanied G. Lapthorne, Officer-in-Charge, Lessul Bay on a patrol of the Central Bainings Area.

Mr. A.D. Pitt, Assistant District Commissioner, Rabaul, in his memorandum 67-2-17 of 4th December, 1969, has covered the important matters raised in this Report.

I am sure this patrol has been a valuable experience for Mr. Sangkol and he has learned by hard experience the foolhardiness of taking unnecessary risks. It is most unwise to walk at night, and particularly so in unfamiliar country. One of the first responsibilities of a patrol officer is for the safety and wellbeing of every member of his patrol, consequently, as a leader of a patrol, he must take good care of himself.

Mr. Pitt has already pointed out that Mr. Sangkol has prepared an interesting Report, a particularly good first effort, but as some times happens when one puts a lot of effort into doing a good job he may overlook the small things, such as minor errors in spelling and mistakes in stated facts. Though such things may not be immediately obvious to the writer ingrossed in his work they would be quite obvious to a friend if he were asked to proof-read the draft. In this respect trainee patrol officers would be of immeasurable help to one another.

H. W. West
(H. W. West)

District Commissioner
East New Britain District

... Encl:

DISCOM

67-2-20

DPO'S/lec

Rabaul.

22nd December, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
K o n e d o b u.

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H. W. West
(H. W. West)

District Commissioner
East New Britain District

... Encl:

DISTROFF
67-2-17

ADP/LL

11
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

4th December, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

BAININGS PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1969-70

Please find enclosed a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Moses Sangkol, Trainee Patrol Officer. Mr. Sangkol and Mr. Bori both accompanied the Officer-in-Charge of Lassul Bay, Mr. Lapthorne, as part of their training at the Vunadidir Local Government Staff College.

Comments on Mr. Bori's Report have been forwarded.

INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Sangkol's introductory comments are good and give an unfamiliar reader a fair picture of the area patrolled. His layout and break-up into paragraphs, however, could be improved.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

"Griele" unfortunately seems to be a way of life to these people and will be with them no doubt until their standard of living and education improves so that they want to wash every day and can afford soap etc.

LIVING CONDITIONS.

Again it is difficult to get people to change the habits of generations. If they could afford blankets and realized that they must keep them clean then they would possibly build their houses off the ground. However, no one is going to shiver at night purely because of a suggestion from a Patrol Officer that houses above the ground are healthier.

However, the positioning of toilets and their cleanliness is something we should insist upon and Mr. Sangkol used the right approach by having the A.P.O's carry out inspections.

MISSIONS.

It is pleasing to note that there is no friction between the two Missions working in the area. It is to be hoped that in encouraging the people to plant cash crops the Missions and the people are aware of the difficulty in transporting the produce to a market.

EDUCATION.

As mentioned in my comments on Mr. Bori's Patrol economic and social development has been retarded and will remain so until there are good communications linking the

10

area with Rabaul and within it.

LAW AND ORDER.

It is disappointing that more time could not be spent in the area to hear complaints, which although fairly trivial are very real to the people. However, as Mr. Sangkol has not a second patrol will be visiting the area shortly and will attend to all out-standing matters. It was not possible on this occasion because of other commitments for the O.I.C.

POLITICAL.

At this stage the people are not particularly politically aware and probably will not become so until better communications are established. The Council has not yet made much impression on the people but this should increase as Council services increase.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Lack of roads to a market has of course hindered most forms of economic development. A road to the area is being currently discussed.

Coffee has been tried but is not actively encouraged due to the uncertainty of world prices. Officers of the Department of Agriculture are currently considering the feasibility of cattle for the area.

PROSPECTING AUTHORITY.

The Officer in Charge at Lassul Bay has followed up the refusal by the Rangoulit people to allow the prospecting firm in. I am expecting his report shortly.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Sangkol has prepared an interesting Report and it is particularly good as a first effort.

(A.D. PITT)
Assistant District Commissioner

(9)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NO.:

1 of 1969/1970, Lassul Bay.

SUB-DISTRICT:

Rabaul

DISTRICT:

East New Britain.

COUNCIL AREA:

Inland and Coastal Bainings.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

Moses Sangkol.

AREA PATROLLED:

Inland Bainings.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

Census and Administration Routine Patrol.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL:

One Sergeant and a Senior Constable of the Police Force, a prisoner and 23 carriers (changed from village to village).

DURATION OF PATROL:

From: 25/3/69 to 11/9/69
No. of Days: 17.

TOTAL POPULATION OF THE
AREA PATROLLED:

2,819

MAP REFERENCE:

Inland and Coastal Bainings
Census Divisions.

VILLAGE POPULATION
REGISTER:

Enclosed.

PATROL DIARY

AUGUST 1969

MONDAY 25th.

Departed Lassul Base Camp per foot at 0910. The Patrol conducted supervision of Mr. G. Lapthorne (Patrol Officer) . Arrived Luan Village at 1215. Paid carriers and gathered all the people of Luan for Census which commenced at 1330. Completed Census review at 1630. A meeting was held with village people at 1940 and ended at 2040.

Object of Meeting :-

- 1) Giving advice to people about setting up of "Land Demarcation Committee".
- a) Explanation of structure and functions of this Demarcation Committee.
- 2) Getting peoples permission for the mining prospectors to come into the native land and prospect.

These were the main objectives of meetings held throughout the villages Patrolled. "Night at Luan"

TUESDAY 26th

At 0800 the Patrol departed on foot again for Puktas at 0930 after an hours hard walking. Luan Carriers were paid off and returned home. In the afternoon made an inspection of village and roads. This was followed by a meeting held with village people until 1820. Meeting was incomplete so it was put off until the next day. "Night at Puktas".

WEDNESDAY 27th

At 0815 gathered all people of Puktas and commenced reviewing Census. Meeting was held again after Census was completed at 0920. At 1200 meeting ended and was followed by lunch. Instructions given by Mr. Lapthorne on the compiling of Census figures so work began on the village Registration Book until 1600. "Night at Puktas again".

THURSDAY 28th

Departed Puktas at 0730 with fresh carriers from Puktas village, for Komgi. After six hours hard walking the Patrol arrived Komgi at 1530. Had the rest of the time off for resting. The carriers were all paid. "Night at Komgi".

FRIDAY 29th

At 0815 waited for people to gather for Census review. A meeting was held straight after the Census. Meeting ended 1130 and so an inspection of village carried out. At 1430 started compiling Census statistics till 1600. "Night at Komgi" again.

SATURDAY 30th

Departed Komgi with new carriers from Komgi village at 0800 and arrived Yalom at 0910hrs. Paid the carriers off and reviewed Census when Yalom village people gathered. At 1320 hrs had an inspection of village. Completed Census at 1415 and followed by sitting for a court case on Adultery. A meeting held straight after this court case and ended at 1720 hrs. "Night at Yalom".

SUNDAY 31st

OBSERVED AT YALOM.

SEPTEMBER 1952

MONDAY 1st.

Departed Yalom with new carriers at 0715 for Rannepna. The Patrol arrived Rannepna at 0945. Had a visit to a Catholic Missionary at a Catholic Mission station at Rannepna. Paid carriers and had an inspection of village and village Aid Post at 1110. From 1400 to 1540 reviewed Census. Had meeting with the village people from 1900 to 2300. "Night at Rannepna".

TUESDAY 2nd.

From 0815 to 0900 walked Rannepna to Lamerain Village. Gathered the Lamerain people and reviewed Census. At 1200 Census completed and the Patrol returned to Rannepna P.M. Compiled Census statistics. Held meeting with active people from 0800 to 1045. "Night at Rannepna".

WEDNESDAY 3rd.

Departed Rannepna with new carriers, for Wilainboski at 0745. Arrived Wilainboski 1200. From 1400 to 1745 Reviewed Census. Meeting held at 1950 and ended at 2050.

"Night at Wilainboski"

THURSDAY 4th.

Ran short of kerosine so walked to the nearest Coast to a place called Tondo. Left Wilainboski at 0800 and arrived Ponde at 1200. Purchased a four gallon drum of kerosine and departed for Wilainboski again at 1600. After only one and a half hours walk it got dark in the jungle. From then on walked in the thick darkness. Just feeling our way up and down the mountains and across the creeks. At times we wandered off the track's and so struck matches to locate the track. At one stage I nearly fell over the cliff of a about three hundred feet in height. It was so fortunate that I accidentally swung my hand and got hold of a tree root unobserved. After some hours walking arrived Wilainboski at 2030 hrs. The writer was very tired, so had his bath and went to bed. "Night at Wilainboski again".

FRIDAY 5th.

Departed Wilainboski at 0730 and arrived Galavit 1215. At 1300 gathered people and commenced Census. Completed Census and had an inspection of village at 1530. Had a meeting with the people. "Night at Galavit".

SATURDAY 6th.

At 0815 the patrol departed for Alakasm. Arrived Alakasm 1040 Paid Carriers and reviewed census at 1100. Completed Census at 1520. Checked over the Census Roll to ensure that the population figures were correct. "Night at Alakasm".

SUNDAY 7th.

From 1010 to 1120 held meeting with village people. The rest of the day observed at Alakasm.

MONDAY 8th.

Departed Alakasm 0740. Crossed a river called Sorla River at 0820. Reached our destination which was Malasait village at 1000. From 1130 to 1530 reviewed Census. Very heavy lashing rain came down in p.m. So no work could be done out side. "Night at Malasait".

TUESDAY 9th.

At 0815 had an interview with the owners of a piece of land proposed to be bought by the Administration for the establishment of a Primary School. The owners refused to sell or leave the land to the Administration. The survey was not carried out on this piece of land. People were told that report would be made on this matter to the Administration. At 0900 had a meeting with the people. The object of this meeting as it was outlined in the first page of the Diary. The patrol noticed that when a talk was given in all villages about the function of the Prospecting Authority, people seemed to get the idea that the Administration is trying to grab their land. But further explanation on the part of the patrol always made the people really understand the functions of Mining Prospectors. These people understood what benefit they might earn of this country as a whole can earn if these Prospectors are successful in their research. "Night at Malasait again".

PATROL DIARY (CONT)

SEPTEMBER 1969.

(6)

WEDNESDAY 10th.

Departed Malasait for Rangukit which is on the East Coast of New Britain. Left Malasait 0725 and arrived 1035. Rain started on our arrival so waited. At 1330 rain ceased so waited for people to gather for Census. Reviewed Census at 1400hrs. Meeting was held after Census completed. Surprisingly enough the patrol found out that this place Rangulit was the only village out of all the villages patrolled that strongly objected to the idea of the Mining Prospectors. Even further and Detailed explanation was made on the function of the mining Authority these people still did not want the prospectors to go into their land. When asked why, the reason they gave was that in the previous year a surveyor was sent to their land and started surveying their area which is really native land. The surveyor they said came in without giving the people notice. Just for this reason they have decided not to allow any Administration Officer's or Europeans to come into their land. Meeting ended at 1640 Hrs. "Night at Rangulit".

Thursday 11th.

At 0815 hrs patrol walked to where the vehicle road begins and waited to be picked up. After an hour waiting, two vehicles arrived. Vehicles picked up the patrol, gear and the writer got into the vehicle and departed for Vunadidir Local Government Staff College. Arrived Vunadidir at 0950 hrs.

*****END OF PATROL REPORT*****

(5)

Lassul Base Camp
Sub-District Office Rabaul,
East New Britain District,

14th September 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABUL,

INLAND RAININGS PATROL NO 1 OF 1969/70

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol covered the inland census division of Bainings, from Komgi to Wiliambimki and Rangulit to Alakasam including Luom, Puktus and Rangulit which are a portion of the Coastal Bainings Census Division. The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct Census. There are no roads constructed in the area, however there are bush tracks available. Walking is the main form of transport. Rainy weather proved difficult walking at times.

Here the landscape rises some thousands feet above sea level. This is in fact one of the most distinct mountainous areas of New Britain.

The climate is entirely different to that of the coast. The weather up here is cold. During the day it gets a bit cold, but when night falls it becomes extremely cold. At early mornings and rainy days thick fog comes right down to the ground level. Heavy rain falls all the year round. Light rain is received during November to February. There is no change in vegetation which is ever green rain forests. The change of seasons cannot be measured as there is no mark distinction between seasons. This area does not come in contact with Administration Patrols very regularly, due to inadequate forms of transport and communication. It takes well up to one week of walking before reaching the town of Rabaul where the main District Headquarters and Sub-District Headquarters is situated. The main station for this area is on the coast at Lassul Bay Base Camp. It takes four days walking from this area to the Base Camp.

As the Patrol was not completed because the period of patrolling was only three weeks, accompanying Officer Mr Lapthorne had to complete the whole patrol. He will be submitting a report on area study. The writer here is only dealing with the situation Report.

(MOSES SANGKOL)
TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER.

M Sangkol

SITUATION REPORT

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

It was noticed throughout the patrol that quite a number of people have suffered from numerous diseases. There were more victims of dysentery than other diseases. Within the last two years quite a number of children especially, under the age of one to five have died from dysentery. The common skin disease in the area was "greasy". About three quarters of the population in each of the villages patrolled has "greasy". It was found that even little babies under one year of age has this disease. The only exception of these villages was Wilainbonaki. People of this village on the whole were very clean. Greasy did not affect them much, although they were victims of dysentery too. People were advised to seek medical attention. There are aid posts in the area but some people still prefer to walk down to the coast to get treatment from the Coastal Aid Posts. Minor cuts and sores were taken care of at these aid posts. People with serious sickness, injury and pregnant mothers take three to four days hard walking before they reach the Kenga Base Hospital to get special treatment. The Malaria Control Section of the Department of Public Health patrols the area at certain times of the year and spray the village houses in order to prevent malaria. It is believed that the diseases in the area are result from the peoples diet.

LIVING CONDITIONS

In general, living conditions are poor. The overall cleanliness of the villages is good, but it was noticed that pigs were wandering about. Most of the houses in the area are built with ground floors, no windows and small doors. People built houses this way in order to keep inside, since the climate is cold. The family sleeps on woven mats on the floor of the house, near the fire at night. All houses are built of bush materials and the average is fifteen yards square. Ground latrines are built close to the houses, it was noticed that these people did not seem to care very much about looking after them and keeping them clean. The Medical Orderlys in the area also did not seem to care about carrying out inspection of the villages. The Aid Posts were not even well looked after. At one stage when the Patrol arrived at Paunsepra and inspected the village, it was found that the condition was not reasonable and the medical orderly there was told to carry out the health inspection of the village the next day. The people get their water from rivers and creeks. All the villages are situated near good supply of water so there was no problem about this. Only exception of Puktas village where the women have to walk about half a mile in order to get water from the creek for cooking and drinking. The people suggested that they would need a pump for their underground water. They were told that this matter could be brought up in their Council Meetings so that the Council could assist. It was observed that all the men and children of both sex wear lapalaps and most women especially old ones wear grass skirts. Young girls between ages of fifteen and twenty also wear lapalaps, no blouses or skirts were worn by women. Cooking utensils were bought from stores. Very rarely people purchase canned food stuffs from stores. They depend on their Tar'or and bananas grown in their gardens.

MISSIONS

There are two missions operating in the area. These are Catholic Mission and Methodist Mission. The people identify themselves in the villages with one of these missions. Lalou and Malasait are the only two villages which are looked after by Methodist Mission. The rest of the villages in the inland of Braining are under the influence of the Catholic Mission. The Catholic Mission has built six big and permanent church and school buildings in the area. There were permanent classrooms and church still under construction, at the time when the patrol arrived at Alakawan. In the other two villages, the Methodists built their classrooms and churches out of bush materials. There are two ministers in each of these villages. The main Catholic Mission Station is at Paunsepra, where a priest is permanently stationed. It was observed that there was no tension between identified villages. The missions are doing all they can for these people to plant cash crops. In the field of Education Missions have done a lot and still doing more educational work in the area. There is no signs or reactions from these people to indicate if there was any Cargo Cult movement. It was noticed that the people of this area are very grateful for having Christian Missions there. The Catholic Mission is more influential and effective than the Methodist Mission.

EDUCATION.

Walking through the Area only one Administration Primary Schools was seen. This School was situated at the Malasait Village. The classes begin from preps up to Standard Six. All the other schools are run by the Roman Catholic Mission. The children from various outlying areas go to Raunsepna to attend school. This Primary school at Raunsepna holds more than two hundred students, after completion of Standard six the male children go to St. Mary's High School at VuVu to begin their secondary education. The girls go to Vunapope Girl's High School. Although the school children were away on their holiday's, the school areas looked quite clean. The parents of children are very keen to have their children go to school to be educated. Throughout the area only a few can speak English. About one third of the people do speak Pidgin. The rest can only speak their place talk. There are no womens clubs or any other Community Education conducted in the area. Until enough people are educated and can speak english or pidgin, they are not interested in this Community Education.

LAW AND ORDER.

On the whole these people are law abiding people. The main complaint which was brought up to the notice of the patrol was about Adultery and Divorce. The Patrolling period was very limited so the patrol could not spend more time hearing these complaints. Only one complaint was heard and it was about Adultery. The Minister of the Methodist Mission at Yalom, committed adultery with a woman, this woman's husband brought the complaint up. The other people were told that there would be another patrol conducted to the area in the near future, so they could bring their complaints up later. There were no serious crimes committed in this area during the patrol.

POLITICAL.

The Bainings Local Government Council started not more than six years ago. These people regard Local Government Council as very important to them. They could see what Benefit the Council could do for them, seeing that at this stage of their development they are in need of help. It was explained to them that Local Government is very important but without the help from the people it would not function properly. When asked about who were their House of Assembly Members for Open and Regional Electorate most of these people could not name them. Explanation was given about the function of each of these members. The people said that very rarely they meet their members and talk with them.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Walking through the area no cash crops, large or small scale was seen grown in the area. These people get practically no cash crops grown in the inland of Bainings. Coconut trees could not be grown there, because the climate is too cold and the land is too high above sea level for the coconut trees to survive. Cocoa cannot grow well in this area. There may be possibility that coffee might grow well here if people try to grow some trees. Although the other cash crops, like peanuts, onions, beans, tomatoes, cabbages or carrots can be grown in this climate, but there again there is a big problem for market and transportation of crops to the market. These people however walk down to the coast to plant small acres of coconuts or cocoa for their source of income.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

The main form of transport is by walking, there are small tracks leading from one village to another and down to the coast. To construct permanent roads from the coast to the inland of Bainings would cost up to a million dollars. Plans have been made to construct a road from Rangulit which is on the Coast to the nearest village to the inland. It looks like this road will end at Alakesam village. The progress in this area is a very slow one, due only to the problem of roads.

LAND DEMARCATION COMMITTEE.

Throughout the area patrolled, talks were given to the people about the Land Demarcation Committee, its functions and how it operates. Advice was given about the need of Demarcation Committee in the Area. It was explained that there are lots of land problems in the Territory at present and the only solution to solve these is through the work of the Demarcation Committee. After all the talks were given, the people decided to select one or two men from each of the villages to be in their newly formed Demarcation Committee.

PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES.

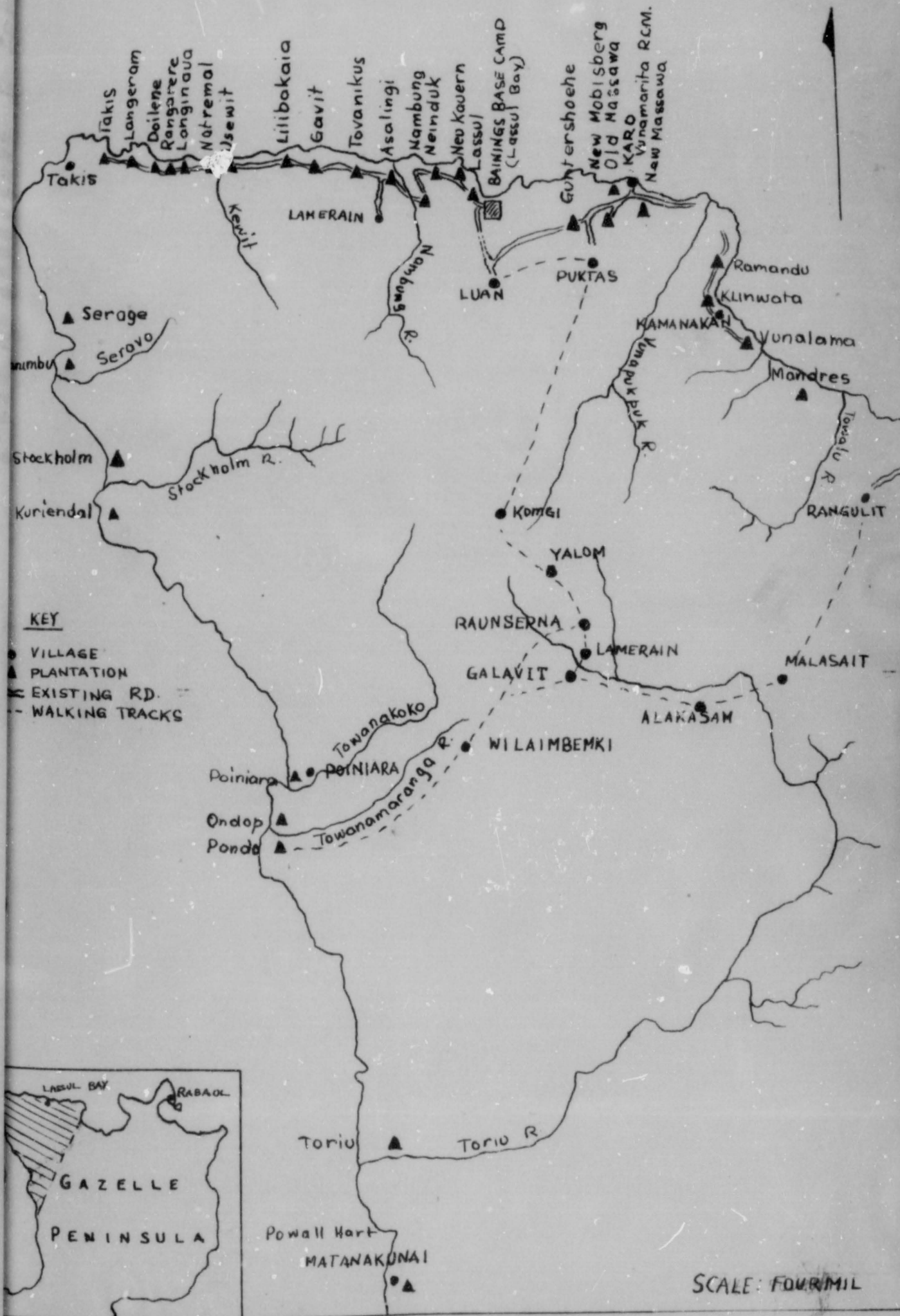
During the Patrol interviews were made in all the villages, to obtain the people's consent on the mining prospectors who were coming into the native land to prospect. All the villages agreed to allow the prospectors in, but only on exception of Rungit village. The people here strongly believed that these prospectors might be taking steps in order to take their land. Although more explanations were given by the Patrol that the mining prospectors were just coming to find out if there were any minerals under the ground. The people still could not give consent. They claimed that because in the previous years the surveyors had come into their land without consulting the people, and had started surveying the land for the Administration.

CENSUS.

The Census was conducted in all the villages patrolled. It was noticed that there had been some migration in and out of the whole Area, not very many people have gone to work outside the district. The rate of births was not high enough. The death rate was lower than the previous deaths recorded during the last Census. A village population Register form is attached with the patrol report, with all the population statistical information on it, for the recent patrol.

INLAND AND COASTAL BAININGS CENSUS DIVISIONS

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

67-10-4

B

Report Number..... 1 of 1969/1970, LASSUL BAY

Subdistrict..... RABAU

District..... EAST NEW BRITAIN

Type of Patrol..... ROUTINE CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by..... JOSEPH BORI

Area Patrolled } INLAND BAININGS

(Council and/or } INLAND BAININGS

Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol ONE SERGEANT AND A SENIOR

CONSTABLE 23 CARRIERS

Duration of Patrol—from 25/ 8 / 69 To 11/ 9 / 69

No. of Days..... 17

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... (1) CENSES

(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 2,819

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

23/ 12/1969

N. W. West
District Commissioner

67-10-4

GFB/BT

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOEU. PAPUA.

22nd January, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL NO. BAININGS 1/69-70

Your reference 67-2-20 of 22nd December, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report
by Mr. J. Bori, Trainee Patrol Officer, to BAININGS INLAND
Census Division.

This is a well written, informative report. It is
clear that Mr. Bori adopted a diligent approach to his
field work during this patrol, and the results are very
pleasing.

(S.J. PEARSALL)

s/Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. J. Bori,
Trainee Patrol Officer,
VUNADIDIR Local Government Training Centre,
Vunadidir. East New Britain District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is
becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected
to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity!



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

13

67.10.4

Telephone DISCOM
 Telegrams 67-2-20
 Our Reference
 If calling ask for DPO'S/lec
 Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Rabaul.

22nd December, 1969.

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
K o n e d o b u .

BAININGS PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1969/70

Attached please find two copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report submitted by Mr. J. Bori, Trainee Patrol Officer, covering a patrol of 17 days in late August and early September, 1969, when he accompanied Mr. G. Laphorne, Officer-in-Charge, Lassul Bay, on patrol of the inland Bainings Area.

Mr. Bori has presented an interesting and informative report; a truly creditable first effort that displays his interest in his work and a desire to give of his best.

The main points raised in the Report have been covered by the Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. A. D. Pitt, in his memorandum 67-2-70 of 1st December, 1969.

Mr. Joseph Bori,
 Trainee P.O.,
 VIMARIBU

H. W. West
 (H. W. West)

District Commissioner
East New Britain District

Atch:

(2)

the area appears quite good. The Regional Medical Officer is aware of the closure of the KOMGI-YALOM Aid Post. Discussions have been had with the Regional Medical Officer for the establishment of a Rural Health Centre at Raunsepna but this cannot be considered until a road network has been established. A road from the existing road-head at RANGOULIT to Malasait is in the discussion stage at present and from there to the inland villages. Once this is completed the subject of a Rural Health Centre will be again brought up.

CONCLUSION.

I feel Mr. Bori is to be congratulated on a well written report. He has obviously gone to a great deal of trouble to get his facts and he has been observant.

A.D. Pitt
(A.D. PITT)

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer in Charge,
Bainings Base Camp,
LASSUL BAY.

Mr. Joseph Bori,
Vunadidir L.G.S. College,
VUNADIDIR.

The Principle,
Vunadidir L.G.S. College,
VUNADIDIR.

DISTROFF
67-2-17

ADP/LL

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Rabaul Sub-District Office,
MATUPIT,
East New Britain.

1st December, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

BAININGS PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1969-70

Please find enclosed a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Joseph Bori, Trainee Patrol Officer. Mr. Bori accompanied Mr. G. Lapthorne, Officer in Charge, Lassul Bay. The Patrol and the report are part of his training at Vunadidir.

INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Bori has covered the background to the area patrolled extremely well and has obviously carried out some research to get his facts.

POLITICAL.

Poor communications is probably the main reason for the lack of development and understanding in the inland area. The Council has tended since its formation to assist the coastal areas as the headquarters of the Council is at Lassul Bay and communications along the coast are extremely good. Council have allocated the major bulk of its revenue to road construction for the last two years and with assistance from the Central Administration in the form of rural development funds it is hoped that a good road network can be constructed.

LEADERSHIP.

The clash between the traditional Village elders and the young but more sophisticated men is now occurring throughout the Territory. The situation is probably not yet so apparent in the Bainings because of the areas overall lack of sophistication. However, it cannot be long delayed.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

The Bainings people have so far been fortunate in that they have a small population but vast areas of land. However, because of a complete lack of roads this land is of little use, at present, for cash cropping. It will be interesting to see if the land use pattern as described by Mr. Bori continues once the Gaulim-Powell Harbour Road is completed.

EDUCATION.

Again, all development, both economic and social hinges on adequate communications. At present schools are isolated, not frequently inspected and of a low standard. It is however, interesting to note that in spite of this, some students are getting through to high school level.

HEALTH.

Despite all the problems the standard of health in

(10)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NO.:

1 of 1969/1970, Lassul Bay.

SUB-DISTRICT:

Rabaul

DISTRICT:

East New Britain.

COUNCIL AREA:

Inland and Coastal Bainings.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

Joseph Bori.

AREA PATROLLED:

Inland Bainings.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

Census and Administration Routine Patrol.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

One Sergeant and a Senior Constable of the Police Force, a prisoner and 23 carriers (changed from village to village).

DURATION OF PATROL:

From: 25/8/69 to 11/9/69
No. of Days: 17.

TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA PATROLLED:

2,819

MAP REFERENCE:

Inland and Coastal Bainings Census Divisions.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER:

Enclosed.

(8)

PATROL DIARY

25/8/69

0905 left Lassul Bay by Council tractor to where the road ends. 1015-1145 walked to LUAN Village. The commencing of patrol with Moses Sangkol, Trainee Patrol Officer and Geoffrey Lapthorne, patrol officer conducting patrol. 1330-1630 Census taking. 1950-2045 held meeting with the village people. Explained to them the Prospecting Authority, the Demarcation Committee and what the Council could do to help the village people. The people agreed on the Prospecting Authority to have a look at their land and the letter was written. Spent the night in LUAN Village.

26/8/69

0800-0930 walked to PUKTAS Village. 1330-1600 roads and village inspection. 1710-1740 meeting with village people - the same topic as LUAN. People agreed and a letter to the Administration was written with their signatures on.

27/8/69

Still at Puktas - 0800-0910 census taking. 0910-0950, discussion with the people by Mr. Lapthorne on the work of Demarcation Committee and the Council. Asked them if they had any problems.

28/8/69

0730-1330 from PUKTAS to KOMGI Village. Crossed couple of small rivers and creeks on the way. Tracks pretty muddy and narrow in some parts. Carriers and policemen arrived 1530.

29/8/69

0815-0845 census taking. 0845-1045 meeting. The people were explained about the role of Council and the idea of Demarcation Committee. Also explained the Prospecting Authority. People agreed on Company to have a look at their land and a letter was written with their signatures on. 1300-1400 Village inspection. 1430-1500 entering of figures into the Village Population Register.

30/8/69

0800-0910 left for YALOM Village. Paid interest to the people on the money received on land. 1010-1310 census taking. 1320-1400 Village inspection. 1410 entering of figures into the Village Population Register. 1600-1630 heard Court case on adultery - man involved fine \$6-00 and paid the husband of the wife \$2-00. 1630-1730 meeting. Explained to the people on Demarcation Committee and Prospecting Authority. People agreed on Company to see their land and a letter was written. 1930-2030 completed the Village Population Register.

31/8/69

Sunday spent at Yalom Village. 1345-1415 met the people after Church service and discussed with them whether it would be good to go and settle on the coast.. Younger people wanted to go so that they could start business with an easy access to transport.

1/9/69

0715-0935 to RAUNSEPNA Village. 0945 call in at Father's place. 1030-1145 Village inspection. 1400-1540 Census. 2000-2100 entering of figures into Village Population Register.

2/9/69

0815-0845 walked to LAMERAIN Village and 0850-1010 census there. 1030-1130 talked with the village people and find out if there were any problems. 1140-1210 walked back to RAUNSEPNA. 1330-1445 doing Village Population Register. 2000-2245 Meeting with Village people of RAUNSEPNA and LAMERAIN. Same topics were explained and discussed. People agreed on Prospecting Authority and a letter was written.

3/9/69

0745-1200 walked to WILEMBAIMKI. 1430-1700 Census taking as well as entering of figures into Register sheet. 1950-2050 meeting was held. Similar topics were discussed and explained. The people agreed on Prospecting Authority. Asked them if there were any problems. No problems arising.

4/9/69

Still at WILAIMBEMKI. 0800-1200 walked to Pondo plantation down the West Coast to get resupply of staff - as well saw a man involved in the interest on timber lease. 1545-2010 returned to WILAIMBEMKI.

5/9/69

0730-1130 to GALAVIT Village. 1330-1515 Moses Sangkol and I were writing out new Census books while Geoffrey Lapthorne was doing census as well as talking to the people and asked them if they have any problems. 1600-1630 went on village inspection.

6/9/69

0745-0910 left Galavit for ALAKASAM Village. 1100-1500 census. 1500-1525 recording of names on Register sheet.

7/9/69

Sunday 1045-1125 Meeting with the village people on the same topics as other villages.

8/9/69

0740-0830 to TORIU River. 0830-1000 arrived at MALASAIT Village. 1100-1430 Census. As well looked at the village. Heavy rain prevented the meeting in the evening.

9/9/69

0800-1045 asked the owners of a piece of land on which an Administration school is situated and asked them if they would sell it to the Administration. They refused but wanted the school to be there.

Explained to the people on the Prospecting Authority and the people were not objective to it. 1500-1600 Councillor MOLIT, the President of the Baining Council paid a visit and had a talk with us in the rest house and as well he was asked few questions.

10/9/69

0725-1025 walked to the last village of the Patrol, RANGULIT. Carriers and the Policemen arrived at 1130. 1330-1515 Census taking. 1515-1640 held a meeting with the village people. Same topics were discussed. However, this was the only village which opposed the idea of Prospecting Authority coming to their land. 1900-2130 made out proper Village Population Register Sheets which would finally go with the reports of the area. Spent the night there.

11/9/69

0800 walked to where the vehicle road starts to catch the transport. 0900 two vehicles arrived and we left for Rabaul.

END OF PATROL

AREA COVERED IN CENSUS TAKING

Below are the following villages with their respective population of the year 1969/1970 covered in this patrol:-*

ALAKASAM	291
GALAVIT	124
KOMGI	260
LAMERAIN	223
MALASAIT	469
RAUNSEPNA	386
WILAIMBEMKI	419
YALOM	647

* CENSUS BOOK, LASSUL BAY.

Note - Two villages are excluded because they are under Coastal Baining's Census Divisions.

The aim of this patrol was the Administration routine patrol and census taking. As well as that the patrol carried a special work to explain to the people about the Prospecting Authority. The people in the first place misunderstood the whole idea of the Prospecting Authority. They thought that the Company would acquire their land as they assumed these people to own and have a lack of their land. They were explained the whole idea of the Prospecting Authority and the people especially the older ones agreed. The younger people could see the benefit of it and on that was not such a surprised from them.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The people in the area have contact with Europeans for quite a long period. The first contact was with German Missionaries and planters. This could be still shown by the evidence of the plantations along the coast and the old German roads from the coast to some of the villages inland. There are the remains of the German Mission Station left at WILAIMBEMKI. This place is well known in the area because of the history which can be still remembered by the plantations and the people. The German Missionaries were killed by the people in one of their activities in the Church. It was told by one of the people who was a German Missionary and was killed in the area of the church. This was the last of the German Missionaries in the area.

(5)

INLAND BAININGS CENSUS PATROL

INTRODUCTION.

During the three-week break at the Local Government Staff College, Moses Mangkol and I as trainee patrol officers were picked to go to Lassul Bay Base Camp and accompany a patrol that would be conducted by Patrol Officer, Geoffrey Lapthorne, into the inland section of the Bainings Census Divisions. We were to accompany the patrol as observers and to see how a patrol is conducted.

We departed Rabaul on Thursday 0130, and arrived at Lassul Bay 0700 by M.V. "ARAWA" and on the same day we attended the Council Meeting which lasted the whole day. The next day we got our things prepared for the patrol. The weekend was spent at Lassul Bay and on Monday 24th August we commenced the patrol.

Lassul Bay which is situated on the West Coast of New Britain is only a base camp surrounded on either side by some of the coconut and cocoa plantations owned by W.R. Carpenter, Burns Philp and Chinese. The base camp is approximately forty-five miles away from Rabaul, and the only access to it is by sea. This usually takes about five hours as the boat has to go around the tip of Rabaul. There is no airstrip there or any of the places in the area covered in the patrol and also there is no vehicle road linking the Base Camp with Rabaul or any of the inland villages. The only linking is through small walking tracks some of which were made by Germans. The accessibility to the area is hindered by the structure and nature of the country. There is a vehicle road from Rabaul going in this direction via Vudal but it stops at the village called RANGULIT. From this point along the coast there are some high mountains several thousand feet high above sea level stretching out to the coast where they form steep cliffs in some parts and this is a problem to building of vehicular roads to the area at the moment. Into the inland of Bainings it is mountainous with thick tropical rain forest.

The aim of this patrol was the Administration routine patrol and Census taking. As well as that the patrol carried a special task to explain to the people about the Prospecting Authority. The people in the first place misinterpreted the whole idea of the Prospecting Authority - they thought that the Company would acquire their land so they opposed those people to come and have a look at their land. They were explained the whole idea of the Prospecting Authority and the people especially the elder ones agreed. The younger people could see the benefit of it and so there was not much opposition from them.

EUROPEAN CONTACT.

The people in the area have had contact with Europeans for quite a long period. They had earlier contact with German Missionaries and planters. This could be still shown by the evidence of the plantations along the coast and the old German roads from the coast to some of the villages inland. There are the remains of the Catholic Mission Station left at PUKTAS Village. This place is well known in the area because of its history which can be still remembered by the missionaries and the people when the German Missionaries were killed by the Baining people in one of their gatherings in the Church. It was told by one of the Baining men that the Missionaries had gone against some of the customary practices - main one was the practice of polygamy and so the Baining

people got stirred up and killed all the Missionaries in the station. The German authorities (which could mean the authorities from the German Company) sent some men to the area and shot down the people of the surrounding Villages and as a result they scattered all over the place.

However, they were grouped to villages again when the Australian Government took control of the Territory of New Guinea. One of the old men from PUKTAS Village said that it was McCarthy (J.K. McCarthy) who came to their area as a patrol officer and eventually grouped them to their particular villages. This shows that there was a long contact with the Administration. Despite the fact that there was a long contact with Missionaries, planters and government officials, the people are not as advanced as Tolai people in the field of education and economy. Most villages in the area patrolled appeared to be influenced by the work of the Missionaries, mainly Catholic. However, with most people still illiterate any sort of movement such as Cargo Cult, could influence the people easily.

Baining area is divided into two census divisions - the coastal and inland Bainings. Because of the difficulties in the road systems and the transport of the area we only covered the Inland Bainings Census Division and the Coastal Baining would be covered by patrol officer, Mr. Lapthorne, by boat as a continuation of this patrol. The villages covered in the patrol are linked with bush tracks and the condition of those tracks gets pretty bad in wet season particularly those linking villages further away from the coast.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

At this stage it seems that the people are more influenced by the work of the Missions and in regards to the political development of the area the people are not fully conscious of any forms of development. This is apparent by the fact that even though there is a Council established not long ago the people do not really know its function and role. This I think will take time before the people will be aware of it. It is likely that if the Council starts helping villages in providing some services this might enlighten the people's attitude towards the Local Government Council.

The Council so far has provided water tanks to PUKTAS village and is now spending some money on a new road that will link a new site of the proposed hospital at Lassul Bay to serve the people. In fact Council is providing fund with the help of the Administration to build the proposed hospital. However, people have been asked whether they would also like to have one aid post of bigger size built in the centre of the area inland and this has been suggested to the Councillors of the Inland Bainings. It is up to them to make decisions.

LEADERSHIP.

The prominent figures who are sufficiently influential are village elders as claim by the younger generations in terms of decision making relating to customary matters. However, the same leaders when dealing with matters beyond their scope of understanding are not as sufficient as younger ones. Because of this, the influential men in the villages could be categorised into two groups - that is, the elders who are more influential in ways of life in the villages and are respected

by the young generations and young leaders from the category of young generations who are respected for their ability and potential as sufficient leaders in matters dealing with sophisticated new ways of life. As a result most Councillors in those villages are young men because the village people thought they would have better understanding - however, when we come to matters concerning lands or anything of that nature the burden lies on the elders who come out with their views and decisions. In this case, then the leadership stature by hereditary is broken down by emerging new leaders from the young generation because it is felt that so long as they are sufficient by potential. Despite the fact that the young generation are gradually taking over the leadership, most of them still do not have ability or experience in Council because of the educational background and late establishment of the Council. Local Government Council is a new thing to most of those young Councillors and it will take time before they can gain experience.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL GROUPING:-

It appears to me that there are no social component groups in the area patrolled and this I think because the operational or functional social unit is simply family. The people also have the same vernacular but there could be slight difference to the other side of the coast (around Warangoi area).

Regarding affiliations or alliances which occur or likely to occur from time to time, it was discovered according to census book, people do migrate to other villages to settle with other clans or relatives. However, this movement of people is not to a large degree.

LAND TENURE AND USE:-

The traditional system of land tenure and use is similar in many ways as those of other parts of the Territory. In this I mean that the land is owned by the clan groups and each member of the clan has a right to make use of the land. Sometimes a whole clan can clear a piece of land for gardening and when it comes to planting of crops the land is divided into sections so that each family in the clan can work on a section of each land.

MISSION:-

The main denomination in the area is Catholic Mission. This Mission has been doing a great deal particularly in education and general welfare of the people. Out of the ten villages covered in the patrol, eight of them are under the Catholic and the other two belong to the United Church denomination. As far as those two denominations are concerned, there is no conflict among the people regarding their denomination.

LITERACY:-

All the villages mentioned below with the exception of YALOM and MALASAIT are under the Catholic Mission and as a result the Mission established schools in nearly everyone of them where necessary:-

LUAN and PUKTAS - School at PUKTAS with classes from standard one to four. The school is at the old

ruins of German Mission Station where the Missionaries were killed.

- KOMGI - There is a school there with standard up to two.
- RAUNSEPNA - biggest school there with standard from one to six and there are about two hundred boys and girls. There is a father there and he has a hydro power which provides light to all the classrooms. This school also serves the two nearby villages, LAMERAIN and GALAVIT.
- WILAIMBEMKI - the second biggest school there with about hundred school children, and classes from standard one to four.

The two villages, YALOM and MALASAIT are under the United Church denomination and there is a school at YALOM village - the standard goes from one to six. At MALASAIT village however, there is a government school with quite a large number of school children because it has to serve another two villages, ALAKASAM and RANGULIT. At the moment, there is only one teacher there and this makes it difficult to teach such a number of school children.

Because of the education delay in the area, the literacy at this stage is quite low. As a result of this, only a few people got through early Mission school and went on to High School to complete form two or three. This could be seen by some local Baining teachers who came back to aid their villages in teaching at the Mission schools. A good example of it would be in RAUNSEPNA Village where all the staff of the school there are local. An interesting thing is that there is a local woman teacher who teaches there. This I gathered that she is the first and the only Baining woman teacher. The rest of the male staff are some of the first qualified teachers.

Regarding means of communication such as Radio and Newspaper, there is scarcely any - except for one or two people in a few of those villages, own radios and they normally listen to Radio Rabaul.

STANDARD OF LIVING:-

Standard of living is similar throughout the areas. The types of houses built are mainly traditional ones. Most of those houses are mainly built with ground floor and there are no separate kitchens - people cook and sleep in the same house. In some parts they make an attempt to improve the housing. A good example would be of WILAIMBEMKI, ALAKASAM and RANGULIT villages. Most houses in those villages are built above the ground with separate kitchens.

HEALTH:-

Most people are in fairly good health with the exception of some who have "grillie" on their bodies. This may be due to insufficient diet and failure to have proper wash.

There are three medical aid posts set up in the area. One was set up by the Army between KOMGI and YALOM Villages. It is idle at the moment because the aid post orderly has resigned. There is one at RAUNSEPNA and the other one is at MALASAIT Village. They are quite far from some of the villages

in the area and the nature of the country makes it quite difficult for most people to get prompt medical aid. Last year there were quite a number of deaths according to census books among young babies due to the outbreak of an epidemic known to be dysentery.

The staple diets in those villages are taros, sweet potatoes and vegetables, mainly the local type known as "AIBIKA". They obtain meat through hunting. Canned foodstuffs are scarcely eaten there because most people cannot afford them and as well the supplies of these things are quite far on the coast or in Rabaul town. There are no trade stores owned in those villages. At RAUNSEPNA there is a small trade store owned by the Catholic Mission, but still this cannot be reached by the surrounding villages because of the distances. However, at PUKTAS village there are couple of people building a trade store and this may be in operation soon.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The economy of the area is quite low and this is due to many factors affecting it. The primary factors I feel are - access to the area; understanding of trading or business; late introduction and advice of cash cropping to the indigenous people. Because of this most villages with the exception of one or two in the area do not have any forms of cash crops whatsoever. Again because of lack of better road system those crops would be wasted as the trading place would be quite far. The only trading place would be either in Rabaul or Kerevat.

With those few villagers which start to grow cash crops, the Agricultural Officers and Assistant Field Officers are assisting the people with their projects. The main cash crops in those villages are, coconuts, cocoa and coffee. Coffee is not attracting much attention now because of the price drop on the world market.

The soil of the area is quite good, or better still the best, especially on the lowland area where it is quite a promising one in its future economy.