

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Pomio

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1972 - 1973

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

POMIC

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	R. Frost	MAMUSI No. 2 C.D.
3-72-73	K.J. Taylor	MAMUSI No. 2 C.D.
4-72-73	J.P. Sutton	KOL C.D.
5-72-73	J.K. Brown	WIDE BAY C.D.
6-72-73	M. Yamali	MAMUSI No. 1 & 2, MELKOI INLAND & COASTAL
7-72-73	M. Yamali	MANSING C.D.
8-72-73	J.P. Sutton	MELKOI C.D.
9-72-73	M. Yamali	KOL & EXTENDED KOL C.D.
11-72-73	K.J. Taylor	WEST WENGEN C.D. (jacket
12-72-73	M. Sangkol	MAMUSI no. 2 C.D. "

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1 of 1972/73

District: East New Britain

Patrol conducted by: R. Frost

Area patrolled: Mamusi No. 2

Duration of patrol: 30/10/72 - 2/11/72

Last D.D.A. patrol: January 1972

Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil

Map reference: Woituna Fournil
Talusea

Objects of patrol: (1) Land - Au'una Mission
(2) Road - Coastal Melkoi
(3) General Administration

Station: Pomio

Subdistrict: Pomio

Designation: Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: 2 R.P.N.G.C.

Number of days: 4 days

Total population of area:

Council area: N/A

House of Assembly Electorate: Pomio Open

The District Commissioner,

District,

East New Britain

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 10 To	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1-	(X)
Patrol map,	(X)

DATE: 13/11 1972

R. Frost
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-	(✓)
<u>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report.....

~~Above average~~

Average

Below average

Date: 1/12/1972

A. T. Leary
District Commissioner

DC. FND

JJT:JK

Grand Total

P.O. Box 2396 - KONEBOBU

67-10-1

24th January, 1973

The District Commissioner
East New Britain District
P.O. Box 714
RABAUL

POMIO PATROL NO. 1 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 1st December, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of MANUSI No. 2 Census Division as submitted by Mr. R. FROST, Patrol Officer.

... A copy of Patrol Report and Field Officer's Journal is returned for your records.

Please note that there were no Assessments on the Sitrep by A.D.C., Pomio. However, a useful observation was made by Mr. Frost.

S.J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary

67-10-1 67-4-21
①

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1972/73

67-1-4

RF

Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
East New Britain

14th November, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 714,
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1972/73

Forwarded is the report on my patrol to the Mamusi No 2 Census Division as directed by Mr Taylor before he proceeded on his patrol to the same area.

The report is short as information relating to the patrol has been sent under separate cover. My 10-3-7 dated 10/11/72; 35-3-6 dated 7/11/72 and my Con. 4 dated 3rd November refers.

Claims for camping allowance are also forwarded.

For your information, please


(R. Frost)
Patrol Officer.

f.v.

to ADSEE
160 NEDOBU

Patrol Officer.

3

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1972/73

Station POMIO Officer Compiling R. FROST

District EAST NEW BRITAIN Subdistrict POMIO

Census Division MAMUJI no. 2 L.G. Council N/A

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was primarily mounted to complete the Land investigation at Au'una for 10 acres of land known as 'MALISINA'. A new Investigation Report has been drawn up (Ref. 35-3-6 dated 7th November, 1972) as most of the original claimants have repudiated their claim now leaving only two owners. Amendements were also made to the plan.

An inspection was made of the Melkoi Road, being supervised by Father Hoffmann at Uvol. The road is progressing satisfactorily and will be a great help to the people of the area. Blasting will clear the two troublesome spots and allow the road to continue at a quicker rate. (Ref. 10-3-7 dated 10th November, 1972)

Raphael Longholo was informed that he had had a "No True Bill" entered on his behalf by the Secretary for Law. He was informed that no further action would be taken but that he would have to sell his shotgun.

A report on the Pomio Kivung has been forwarded under CON 4 dated 3rd November, 1972.

The patrol encountered no difficulties and carriers were on hand and willing to carry patrol gear to Au'una. Several Luluais and Tultuls came to Rano and I had brief discussions with them. Two complaints were recieved and these will be dealt with by Mr Taylor A/A.D.C. who is on patrol in the area at the moment. The area is drying out after heavy rains experienced during the last four months. Some villages are short of food through food crops rotting after the heavy rain.

A new Manager has taken over Rano Plantation. Mr Ken Grant has replaced Mr O. Lamb who had been Manager for the previous four years.

A Situation report covering progress on the Rano - Au'una Road is attached.

Patrol Officer.

POPULATION

MAMUSI No. 2 CENSUS DIVISION
 POMIO SUB-DISTRICT,
 EAST NEW BRITAIN.
 SCALE 1" = 4 miles



Date of
 Census

Village

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: AREA STUDY.
District: EAST NEW BRITAIN	Station: PUNED
Patrol conducted by: E.J. DUNN.	Subdistrict: PUNED
Area patrolled: WARD No 2, O.S.	Designation: ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.
Duration of patrol: 19/11/72 to 24/11/72	Personnel accompanying: 1 Constable, E.J.A.S.O.S.
Last D.D.A. patrol: APRIL 1972	Number of days: 10.
Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A	Total population of area: 2571
Map reference: PUNED PUNED.	Council area: PUNED
	House of Assembly Electorate: PUNED.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
PUNED.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios 22 To 30,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	(X)
Updating of area study,	(X)
Situation Reports No's 1—	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 29/11 1972

E.J. Dunn
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

Mrs. Mary Jane

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
NIL	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	(✓)
Patrol & Report.....	Above average
	Average
	Below average

Date: 1 / 12 / 1972

A. Thomas
District Commissioner

END

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13/11/72	AD'UNA	57	50	57	72			28	2	296
14/11/72	CHALLO	15	23	19	22	2		6	2	69
15/11/72	PULUPUNA	50	31	36	49			15	3	188
16/11/72	WIKIARA	47	38	25	27			6		89
16/11/72	WIKIWA	45	40	50	66			13		214
17/11/72	WAIWA	27	28	37	30			6		148
17/11/72	WIKIWA	35	28	34	42		1	14		150
18/11/72	WAIWA	45	43	35	66			9		221
19/11/72	WIKIWA	32	45	39	50			11		177
20/11/72	WAIWA	52	51	71	80			15		259
21/11/72	WAIWA	38	43	53	63			8		205
21/11/72	WAIWA	10	16	20	22			10		78
21/11/72	WAIWA	20	25	29	29			2		105
21/11/72	WAIWA	33	28	37	41			9	2	150
	TOTAL	476	436	562	677	2	1	150	9	2371

Grand Total

EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

PCMIO

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	R. Frost	MAMUSI No. 2 C.D.
3-72-73	K.J. Taylor	MAMUSI No.

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101

JJT/JK

P.O. Box 2396 - KONEBOBU

67-10-2

24th January, 1973

The District Commissioner
East New Britain District
P.O. Box 714
RABAUL

POMIO PATROL NO. 3 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 1st December, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of updating of Area Study Report arising out of the above patrol of MAMUSI No. 2 Census Division as submitted by Mr. K.J. TAYLOR, Assistant District Officer.

Mr. Taylor has provided an average report.

S.J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary

AREA STUDY.INTRODUCTION.

The Mamusi No 2 Census Division, is situated some 30 miles east of POMIO. This Census Division is bounded on the East by the MELKOI River and the West by the TORLU River. The Mamusi area rises from about 800ft at Peping to about 3000 ft at AU'UNA and then going on to 4500 ft on its northern boundary.

The Mamusi rainfall is in excess of 200inches a year, and the area is covered mainly with rain forest, with some areas of grasslands around Mapuna, Kaitoto, Pelin.

(2).

16

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

Total population of the area is 2371. Absenteeism is approximately 6%. This absentee rate is low when we consider that there is no economic development in the area and most money has to be earned outside the area.

All villages are linked by walking tracks to the AU'UNA / RANO Road. Most villages are within an hour of this road with the exception of KOKEPETENA, PULEPUNA, MOROLONA, ULUTU,.

All villages are linked by reasonable walking tracks.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

The Mamusi NO 2, people fall into two groups. The SA of Kaitoto, Mapuna, Lomeletepena and the SAU which covers the rest of the Mamusi. These are only linguistic groups for they all have the same social structure and customs.

From investigation it would appear that the functional social unit is the extended family.

The traditional pattern of leadership does not show any signs of breaking down. This is due to the lack of any formal education of 90% of the population. People go away to work but are required to see the line when they return to the villages. The village officials still have real control over their villages.

LEADERSHIP.

The leadership pattern in this area still follows the "Big Men" system. All the Luluai's and Tultuls were appointed under this system. The committee system also follows the same pattern. Many of these KIVUNG COMMITTEE men also hold the position of Luluai or Tultul in their villages.

Perhaps the most outstanding leader in the area is the LULUAI from AUSUNA, LOSOAMENI. Losoameni has been LULUAI since 1959 and is held in high regard by most other leaders in the area. He is also regarded as the Senior Kivung Committee Man in the Mamusi No 1 and Mamusi No2 census Divisions.

The traditional pattern of leadership does not show any signs of breaking down, this I feel is due to the lack of any formal education of 99.9% of the population. Men go away to work but are required to toe the line when they return to the villages. The villages officials still have real control over their villages.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

In the mamusi the land holding unit is the clan, and individuals rights to garden and hunt etc on various sections of the clan land is inherited through the mother.

There are no cash crops grown in the Mamusi and gardens once used for subsistence agriculture are never reused.

An application for a lease of land at AU'UNA has been made by the Catholic Mission.

There is no interest in land tenure conversion.

This is the only official school in the area.

EDUCATION.

MAMUSI		AU'UNA		TOTAL	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
10	5	15	10	25	15

RELIGION.

All persons have received a higher education. There are two young men now at High School at UFFA.

TRADE.

There are twenty small villages in the area. Only one village has a shop and a few huts.

LITERACY.(a). SCHOOLS.

There is one school only in the Mamusi Census Division
This is situated at AU'UNA.

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Tot.</u>
STD 1	24	7	31
STD 2			
STD 3	79	9	26
STD 4	7	9	16
STD 5	15	3	18
STD 6	11	2	13
TOTAL.	76	30	106

76

This is the only official school in the area.

(b). ADULT LITERACY.

<u>English.</u>		<u>PIDGIN PIGGEON.</u>		<u>OWN LANGUAGE.</u>	
<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
4	3	73	13	21	6

(c). HIGHER EDUCATION.

Nil persons have received a higher education. There are two young men away at High School at VUVU.

(d). RADIOS.

There are twenty seven radios in the area. Only one village TALALO does not have one.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a). Housing and sanitation in the area appeared adequate. Houses are usually small, built on the ground. Most houses are no bigger than 15ft x 15ft. It was noted that some houses were in a state of disrepair.

European artefacts in common useage includes the following; Sausepan, tin plates, mugs, spoons, axe, bush knife, lamps, blankets, laplap, trousers,.

As a general rule women do not wear any european type clothing, but dress in the traditional dress. Men all wear laplaps or trousers.

(b). The staple food diet consists of Koro, kaukau, sugar, abika, pitpit, bananas, pinapple,. Wild birds and pigs are also consumed. Domestic pigs and hens are kept. European food items consist of rice, meat, fish which are consumed only occasionally.

(c). There are no community organisations or centers operating in the area.

MISSIONS.

(a). The only mission operating in the area is the Catholic Mission which has a mission station at AU'UNA. Approximately 75% of the population claim to belong to the catholic church.

- (b). The services provided by the missionare;
1. Spiritual welfare.
 2. Health facilities at Au'una.
 3. M.C.H. Clinics provided to villages along the road.
 4. Educational facilities. Std 6 school at Au'una.

The mission employs one catholic father, one driver, one storeman and one female aid post orderly.

(c). The catholic mission is accepted without enthusiasm and without antaganism. It is there for those who want the benefit of its services.

NON- INDIGENES.

There is no non - indigenes activity in this area.

The road is paved for one mile from the road/AD road. This is a joint project between the people the mission and the Administration in the form of a road improvement project. The road is 2000 long and will be completed in 1964. The actual construction is complete from here to the end it is open to use. Road vehicles such as trucks and cars are required. Villages are listed in detail in the report.

The road is listed in the report by the name of the road. The road is 2000 long and will be completed in 1964. The actual construction is complete from here to the end it is open to use. Road vehicles such as trucks and cars are required. Villages are listed in detail in the report.

There is no activity in the area. The closest activity is located at PAMUNAL some 25 miles to the south.

COMMUNICATIONS.(a). Roads.

The area is served by one road the RANO/AU'UNA ROAD. This is a joint project between the people the mission and the Administration in the form of a Rural Development Project. The road is 38miles long and could be considered to be 75% complete. The actual construction is complete from Rano to Au'una and it is open to four wheel drive vehicle, much serfacing work is still required. Villages are linked to this road by walking tracks.

(b). Sea.

This Census division is linked to the sea by the Rano/Au'una Road, to an anchorage at RANO PLANTATION . There is no warf available.

(d). Air.

There is no airfield in the area. The closest airstrip is situated at PALMALMAL some 25 miles to the south west.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

The number and categories of skilled workers from this area is nil. The following number and categories represent people with job knowledge but no qualifications.

Carpenters.	5	
Drivers.	12	
Boats crew	6	
Chain saw Operator	2	
Mechanic	4	
Marine Mechanic	2	

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

This area is still at a very low level of political development. There is no council in the area and people show no interest in local government. Knowledge of the workings of the House of Assembly and its major role in the government of this country is not understood and is confused with KIVUNG ideas. It is not understood that the House of Assembly is the Central Government of Papua New Guinea. The role of the public servant is not understood especially the role of the field staff of the department of the administrator, who the people regard to be all powerful, more powerful than the House of Assembly itself.

No one was able to tell me the target date for self government as recommended by the House of Assembly. Very few people know what self government is all about.

The people expect great changes to their way of life when self government comes.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a). Economic Trees.

Nil

(b). Production.

Nil

(c). Possible Production.

Nil

(d). Market Gardening.

Nil

(e). Cash Earnings of Wage Labour.

\$5000.00 money earned working on the RANO/Au'una road. There is no other activity for wage labour in this area.

(f). Co-operatives Rural Progress Societies.

Nil

(g). Local Entrepreneurs.

Nil.

(h). No Of C.S.B. Pass Books.

Total 33 Amount \$396.00

(i). Difficulty in Meeting Tax Obligations.

Not applicable.

(j). Average per capita Income.

\$2.10.

(k). Marketing Facilities.

Not applicable.

POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a). Arable land Available.

Unlimited.

(b). Market Gardening.

Potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce etc can be grown in this area. There are no markets available for these crops.

(c). Wage Earnings Be Increased In The Area.

No there are no indigenes or non-indigenes economic activity in the area. Wage earnings can only be increased by larger numbers going away to work in other areas.

(d). Possibility Of Introducing New Crops Or Activities.

Most of the area lies between 2000ft and 3000ft A.S.L. This is not suitable for copra. It would be up to agriculture to suggest a suitable crop for the area.

Activities that could be introduced are (1) TIMBER, (2) CATTLE.

In the AU'UNA area there is New Guinea beech. This is not normally found under 5000ft A.S.L. Forestry reports that the density is about 26,000sp ft per acre. A road is already constructed to this area.

There are large areas of good grass lands in the Mapuna Au'una Kaitoto Pelin areas that would be suitable for cattle.

(4). People Recation To Increase In Cash Earnings.

The people are not afraid of hard work as they have been working on the Rano Au'una road since 1969 for very little payment. The only problem is that the people are members of the POMIO KIVUNG which has cargo cult thinking regarding many matters of economic development.

ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Mamusi people show no interest in Local Government. They feel that there are no benefits in Local Government for them and they could not afford to pay tax. They regard the Mengen Council at POMIO as a forum for discussion only and they claim that they have not seen any material benefits from the council at POMIO .

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The people claim complete loyalty to Mr KORIAM IRIKIT M.H.A. and to the central government. When they refer to central government they mean the Administration of Australia. It is the teaching of Mr. Koriam Irikrit that POMIO will always stay with Australia and he refers to Australia as central Government.

After I had explained the workings of government in Papua New Guinea today to small groups of villages at night they accepted that The House of Assembly is in fact the central Government. This was admitted with reluctance.

The peoples attitude to the administration is reasonable considering the few benefits that they obtain from the Administration.

SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

There are no services or facilities provided in the area by the administration. The aid post previously at MAPUNA VILLAGE has been closed down because of lack of staff.

PATROL REPORT

67-1-2

Report number: 4 of 72/73
 District: East New Britain
 Patrol conducted by: J.P. Sutton
 Area patrolled: KOL Census Division
 Duration of patrol: 13 days
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 8 of 71/72
 Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil
 Map reference: Fourmil Pomio

Objects of patrol: Area Study.
 Station: POMIO
 Subdistrict: POMIO
 Designation: Patrol Officer.
 Personnel accompanying: Const. 1/c 1493 YAGAM.
 Number of days: 22/11/72 to 4/12/72.
 Total population of area: 1955
 Council area: Nil.
 House of Assembly Electorate: Pomio Open.

The District Commissioner,
 District,
 East New Britain
 Rabaul.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 14 To 20, (/)
- Patrol Instructions, (/)
- The Report and my comments, (/)
- Area study, (/)
- Updating of area study, ()
- Situation Reports No's 1-4, ()
- Patrol map, ()

DATE: 11th 12 72

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner
 D.I.C.

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

*Situation Report 1-3 Sat.
 Area Study Sat.*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, (✓)
- Updating of area study, (Nil)
- Situation Report No's. 1-4 (✓)
- ()
- ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....
 -Above average-
 Average ✓
 -Below average-

Date: 28/12/72

A.T. Jones
 District Commissioner EWD

Grand Total

P.O. Box 2396, KONE DOBU

67-10-3

24th January, 1973

The District Commissioner
East New Britain District
P.O. Box 714
RABAUL

POMIO PATROL NO. 4 OF 1972/73

Reference your minute of 28.12.1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 4 arising out of the above patrol of Kol Census Division, and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. J.P. Sutton, Patrol Officer.

It would be appreciated if some assessments or objective comments are made by yourself and the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio from Situation Reports.

The Cargo Cult movement at Pomio would seem to have influenced people of the inland areas and therefore would need to be watched closely in order to avoid its detrimental effects on the people, e.g., "Cult beliefs have stopped children from attending School" - Sitrep 4.

Mr. Sutton has provided a good report.

S.J. PEARSALL
a/Secretary

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270
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67-1-4

RF



Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
East New Britain.

13th December, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 714,
RABUL.

SOMIO PATROL No. 4 of 1972/73

Attached please find Mr Suttons Patrol Report and Area Stud
for the KOL Census Division.

The report gives a clear picture of the attitude of the
KOL people towards political, economic and social advancement.
As Mr Sutton states it would not be feasible to introduce
a council to the Kols. The total population of the KOL
is under 2000 and the people are so impoverish that they
would not be able to support a council. Introduction into
the Mengen Council would overtax the present administration
and again the KOL people would be unable to meet tax rates.
The area is too remote from the Mengen area and this would
create communication problems.

The closing of the school again shows the great lack
of co-operation from the KOL people in the missions education eff-
orts. The people are still saturated in cultism, they see
nothing in health programmes, they have little interest in
economic development and are apathetic towards anything that
does not concern cultism and anything that intrudes into
their frugal everyday life.

The picture over the years has not changed for the KOL
and Mr Suttons report shows that they are still as apathetic
as ever.

A claim for camping allowance is attached.

For your information, please

(R. Frost)

A/ Assistant District Commissioner.

(21)
67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,

POMIO.

6th May, 1972,.

Mr. J. Sutton,
Patrol Officer,
MILLM.

POMIO PATROL No 15 Of 1971/72.

Please make ready to conduct a patrol to the KOL Census Division. You should commence the patrol by the 1st June. The patrol should not be hurried and I want you to spend a day at least in each village.

The main objects of your patrol will be;

- (a) ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION. Refer to Secretary's 1-20-31 of the 11th October, 1971, and 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971.
- (b) AREA STUDY. A new area study is to be compiled for this Census Division. Refer to Departmental Standing Instructions and the Secretary's 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971. Please note that each heading will be submitted on separate foolscap paper.
- (c) RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Inspect the light aircraft strip being constructed at NUTUVE. The strip has been approved as a one way strip running east/west. The D.C.A. Inspector on his recent inspection instructed Fr OTTO, to cut down all the trees on the western approaches. Grass also has to be planted and a drain built along the southern side of the strip. Insure that the instructions are being carried out.
- (e) SHOT GUNS. Compile a record of all shot guns held in the area showing the following information;
- | Name. | Village. | Certification Reg NO. | Shot gun No. | Expiry Date. |
|-------|----------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
|-------|----------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
- Confiscate any shot guns that are unregistered and advise the owners to proceed to POMIO for court action.
- (f) COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK PASS BOOKS. Check all pass books to see that they have been submitted for interest. Obtain a C.S.B. receipt book from POMIO and issue a receipt for any book you take for forwarding to Rabaul for interest;
- (g) EDUCATION. You will have some approaches made to you for administration schools for the area. There is one school in the area conducted by the Catholic Mission at NUTUVE. The peoples response to this school is very poor. Last year there were 119 children attending, on my last visit to NUTUVE there were only 17 pupils. The mission have been advised by the ~~Mission~~ District Education board that unless attendances increase the school will be closed. Discuss this with the people in the area and encourage attendance. The activities of the CULT are responsible for the low attendance.
- (1) CARGO CULT. Pay particular attention to cargo cult activities in the area. I require a list of all the village committee men for the cult. Also the names of the people from the Mungen area who go into this area collecting funds and spreading the Gospel of the cult. I believe that there is a man from MATONG village who is very influential in that area. Dont bother talking out against the cult as it will not achieve any results, your best approaches can be made around the fire in the mens houses at night.

(i). MEDICAL TULTULS. We are required to forward to headquarters a list of those men who held the position of Medical Tultuls in the villages. The list is required so that a exgratia pension can be paid to them similiar to that paid to the Luluais and Tultuls. We require NAME. VILLAGE. Appointed Date . eased. Only those who are still alive are to be recorded. Pensions will not be paid to relatives of any deceased.

(j). LAW AND ORDER. Most matters are settled by the CULT committee men in the villages ,and as you know fines are paid in accordance with KORIAMs ten Laws. I am interested in matters of a more serious nature that are being attended to by the cult that should be reported to us. I have found most LULUAI and Tultuls in the POMIO area very ~~ix~~ reluctant in performing their duties. Make your self familiar with ~~xxxxxxx~~ Regulations 122 (a) to 115, and 120(1) to 123 (3) of the Native Administration Regulations of New Guinea. These regulations are still in use.

(k). N.M.T.A. PAYMENTS. Check with the clerk for any N.M.T.A. requirring payment in the area.

(l). Matters for attention. Check the matters for attention file at POMIO.

On completion of your patrol submit to me within two weeks;

- (1). Patrol report.
- (2). Area Study.
- (3). Situation Reports covering,
 - (a) Education.
 - (b) Nutuve Airstrip.
 - (c) Cargo Cult.
 - (d) Law and Order.
 - (e). Any other matter that arises that would be of value and information to headquarters.

K. J. Taylor
 K. J. Taylor.
A/Assistant District Commissioner.

112 @ Sanitation, Cleanliness, Housing
 water supply
 mosquitos, etc. etc.

113 must appear for exam, and then
 at a later date, should be known
 then

120 authority officers

AREA STUDY. - Kol C.D.
Pomio,
E.N. BATAIN

(19)

INTRODUCTION.

The KOL Census Division is situated inland between the East Mengen and Extended Kol Census Divisions and is bordered by Extended Mengen and Wide Bay Census Divisions on the West and East respectively.

The area is influenced by the South East Monsoon and has a rainfall of more than 200 inches per year which makes it inaccessible during the height of the Rains in July and August.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

Total population is 1955 and absenteeism accounts for 0.3 per cent. There has been a movement to the coastal area around FORA and KAUWA which accounts for the drop in population of 8 per cent.

Twenty people from PENOI Village including the Luluai and Tultul have moved to the coast leaving a population of thirty five of which seventeen are children. This trend seems to be because people find living in the mountains much harder than on the coast where food shortages are not as severe.

LEADERSHIP.

Luluais and Tultuls are of little effectiveness in the area unless they are also KIVUNG committeemen. These Committee men rule the villages through the ten laws of the KIVUNG.

The most outstanding leader in the area is LAI the Tultul and committeeman of BAKURIA Village. He gets most of the KIVUNG ideas, BERNARD and disseminates them in the area.

The cult leaders are not the traditional Bigmen and there seems to be confusion as to who to follow as there is no division in the spheres of influence and the cult leaders try to run all aspects of village life.

Attached is an appendix showing Luluais, Tultuls and KIVUNG committeemen for each village.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULPIL	KIVUNG COMMITTEE.
BAGATAVI	NOGO	BOLELE	WAVALI
BAKURIA		LAI & BALI	LAI & BALI.
GILIV	LONGORE	TEMERE	KAVALI
KAVALI	LOVA		PITAKONG
KIAGE		KAMI	KAMI
KORA		PESA	TEVUA & BOKIA
KULA		YAUU	MADI
LAKISI	TIGUL	MAILINDA	PIMU & TIGUL
LALIKA	SEILA	TUKOL	TOKILE
SONGU	URA BIGILONG		TOTIRE
ORA	TOLOLA	NALU	TUKA
PARAKAMAN		LULI	LONGOTO
PATURU	PASU TEAREVE		PASU
PENCI			KATENTE & ULUWE
PIAVU	LIOKEI	LISA	LISA
PIOVE	TAKALABU	MAWI	TUNA
SENEL	TELPIL	TOKOLOBU	PAKILU
TORAVILEI		USUWE	MADI

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

There are two groups in the Census Division. KOL and TIMOIP. The TIMOIP group is at KIAGE and KAVALI villages and move between the mountains and the coastal villages of KAUKUM and HOIYA in WIDE BAY. The rest of the villagers are KOL people.

The social unit appears to be the clan and people prefer to live on land which is owned by the clan rather than in the village. This is the reason given for people living in houses near their gardens.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

The traditional land holding unit is the clan and most people prefer to live on their land near their gardens rather than in a village. Although most villages have a water supply of some type the garden areas generally have none and the people carry water to their houses in bamboo pipes for drinking and cooking.

Only one person TOKOL of PIAVU village is cultivating cash crops. He has 600 coffee trees planted near the NUTUVE Catholic Mission and he has to carry it to the coast at Cutarp Plantation, about 8 hours walk. In most villages cover trees and coffee were planted some years ago, but these are being neglected and are no longer economical.

The area around NUTUVE Mission is relatively flat and arable and would be suitable for coffee production, but the people do not show any interest in putting it to use.

LITERACY.

SCHOOLS:

The only official school in the area is at NUTUVE Mission and this has been closed down due to lack of attendance. There were 119 pupils at the school but when the attendance dropped to 17 the Inspector of schools decided to close it. There are 3 males and 3 females receiving primary education on the Gazelle Peninsular.

There are 7 males and 4 females literate in English.

There are 5 young men receiving higher education at VUVU on the Gazelle.

Six men and Three women have received High School education to Form one.

There are 4 radios in the area, 2 at NUTUVE and one each at BAKURIA and LAKIRI.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Housing is mostly of a poor standard. In all villages the houses are in a bad state of repair after the rains. However the houses for cargo cult activities are well maintained showing that they have worked on these rather than on their own living quarters since the wet season finished.

Their garden houses are in worse condition, many having only partly built walls and badly made roofs.

Very few people have kerosene lamps and there are only eleven houses with iron roofs. Most people have iron cooking pots, plates, cutlery etc.

Around NUTUVE Mission people buy rice tinned meat and fish but the usual diet is taro, ibica, sweet potato, yams, pitpit, sugar cane and fruit. Very little poultry is kept and pigs are eaten only on ceremonial occasions. People who live near the rivers occasionally get eels and yabbies, but they are generally afraid of these swift flowing streams and only the more adventurous go near the water,.

Most women wear traditional dress and on special occasions such as church on Sundays wear a laplap over it. Men usually wear shorts or a laplap.

People do not wash very often and consequently are very dirty and suffer from skin diseases. During the dry season most small streams dry up and there is nowhere to wash.

MISSIONS.

The only Mission is the Catholic Mission at NUTUVE run by a Tolai priest Father Benedict. There are about 5 catechists who give Religious instruction. From seeing the attendances at church services I would consider that the churches hold on the people was very tentative and the cargo cult has incorporated the ten commandments into its practices.

The Mission instituted Health Services at NUTUVE and there were three nursing sisters there. Only one nursing aid is there now although there are beds for 24 patients.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The only access to the area is by walking track. An airstrip is being built at NUTUVE for light aircraft and should be completed by late 1972.

Most walking tracks are good in the dry season but very difficult in the Wet. The track to KAVALI and Kiage is impassable after heavy rain due to the rivers flooding.

It is possible that a road could be built from SALI village on the coast to NUTUVE but it requires survey and feasibility study before work could start.

POLITICAL DEVELOPEMENT.

This Census Division is at a low level of Political Development. There is no council and no possibility of forming one because of the lack of economic development to support it.

When explaining Political matters to these people it was evident that they had very little knowledge and distorted views of such things as the House of Assembly, in fact they thought their Member of the House made the final decision in all matters.

Self-Government is considered to be the end of the Kiaps and they expect to have all their cargo and the White Mans secret to obtaining it by the time Self-Government arrives. However when trying to explain the facts to them they showed no interest and only four men asked questions on Political matters during the patrol.

ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) Economic Trees.

One Person TOKOL of PIAVU village has 600 coffee trees. Other people did plant coffee but they have not been cared for and are no longer economical.

(b) Cash Earnings.

There are 54 men employed on plantations and sawmills outside the Sub-District. The only employment available in the Census Division is at the airstrip at NUTUVE and \$2000:00 is available. The average income is about \$1:00.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION.

There is a great deal of land available which could be planted with coffee. However the people have lost interest due the difficulty in transportation, and the influence of the cargo cult. If they did improve their economy by planting coffee it would be possible to build a road up from the coast to bring the crop in to Pomio. At the moment there would be no use for the road.

Department of Agriculture may be able to suggest other crops but the apathy of the people has led ~~the~~ the Department to concentrate on other areas where the people are more enthusiastic and cooperative.

The peoples involvement in the Pomio Kivung is the main drawback to Economic Development. The promise of free cargo and and the negative attitude of the cult to business enterprise has stopped individual incentive to improve.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It is not feasible to introduce a council into this Census Division as the low income would not be sufficient to finance a council. Any move toward Local Government should come from the people if they thought they could gain any benefit from it.

Apart from Health Services it is difficult to see what spheres a council could operate in. The people do not want schools and roads and bridges would serve no useful purpose.

ATTITUDE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

It is difficult to assess this attitude in the area as the people showed neither enthusiasm nor resentment and very little knowledge of Government. They are very respectful to Administration Officers and Police but this could be because they see them seldom and there is very little interference with their traditional way of life.

They do seem to prefer to be left alone to live as their ancestors did and would probably resent any moves to force them to change their way of life.

SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

The school and the hospital at NUTUVE
are no longer operating so there are no services or facilities
in the area.

DDA 67. 10. 10

PATROL REPORT

Report number: ⁵ 472/73
 District: WEST NEW BRITAIN
 Patrol conducted by: J.K. BROWN
 Area patrolled: WIDE BAY
 Duration of patrol: 6/8/72 TO 25/8/72
 Last D.D.A. patrol:
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference:

Objects of patrol: AREA STUDY
 Station: HELETH
 Subdistrict: POMIO
 Designation: A.D.O.
 Personnel accompanying: J. TEVAI (A.P.O.)
 Number of days: 19
 Total population of area:
 Council area: HELE
 House of Assembly Electorate: POMIO

The District Commissioner,
District,

F. H. ...

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 6 To 9, (✓)
 - Patrol Instructions, ()
 - The Report and my comments, ()
 - Area study, (✓)
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1-- , ()
 - Patrol map, (✓)

DATE: 15 / 10 1972

K. J. ...
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, (✓)
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1-- ()
 - ()
 - ()
 - District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....
- Above average
Average ✓
Below average



Date: / / 19

P. Bouraga
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9/8/73	MARUNGA	63	59	97	87	-	-	10	2	318
11/8/73	KAVUDIMKI	28	35	24	24	-	-	2	0	113
11/8/73	LAMARAEI	47	49	56	48	-	-	2	2	204
13/8/73	LONG	18	22	28	24	-	-	3	0	92
14/8/73	KALIP	31	20	12	7	-	-	3	2	75
15/8/73	HOYA	40	22	30	27	-	-	5	0	124
16/8/73	KAUKUM	55	57	69	63	-	-	6	3	253
25/8/73	MILIM	32	31	35	36	-	-	7	1	142
20/8/73	MU	29	26	25	21	-	-	1	1	103
20/8/73	IWAI	78	73	72	66	-	-	17	6	312
20/8/73	KIRIKIRAU	15	9	28	18	-	-	2	0	72
21/8/73	KILALUM	45	43	39	37	-	-	4	2	176
22/8/73	GUMA	37	26	24	33	1	-	4	1	158
22/8/73	KOLON	20	20	32	21	-	-	3	3	
24/8/73	KASAPUN	28	35	24	24	-	-	2	0	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>									<u>2,348</u> ✓	

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-10-10
Date: 21st November 1973

The District Commissioner
East New Britain District.
P.O. Box 314
RAUUL

RE: MILUM PATROL NO. 5 OF 1972/73
CONDUCTED BY MR. J.K. BROWN
TO WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- Area Study amendments/recompilation.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

Grand Total

318
113
204
92
75
124
253
142
103
312
72
176
158
99
113

348 ✓

29

15th October, 1973.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
P.O. BOX 714,
RABAUL.

TAYLOR,
A.D.C.

POMIO PATROL NO 5 of 1973/74.

Attached please find an area study of the Wide Bay area as submitted by Mr. J. Metavai T.P.O.

My comments are as follows;

(a). I can find no reasons for the late submission of this area study by Mr Metavai. Mr Metavai had the study written in long hand before he went to Rabaul. In fact I read his long hand version on the 29th August, 1973 while I was at MILIM. Mr Metavai did not have to type the report as he had the service of the S.D.O. Typist at Rabaul.

(b). The various SITREP from this patrol as submitted by MR Brown A.D.O and other correspondence has already been forwarded to you.

(c). Mr Metavai area study is good I have comments only on the sections concerning the following topics.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

A list of people with various technical and clerical skills should have been obtained.
ECCNOMY OF THE AREA.

A fairly accurate account of the revenue to the area from copra could have been obtained from N.M.T.A. records held at Milim Patrol post. And from Kiep plantation.

The rate shown as the fortnightly wage for plantation labourers in the area is certainly wrong. \$26.60 would be closer to the monthly wage.

The co-operative Officer from POMIO is going to Mu village on the 29th to start work on the formation of the Mu Society.

Apart from the points raised above Mr Metavai has submitted a very good area study for a first attempt.

K.J. Taylor
K.J. Taylor.

Assistant District Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION

JOHN MEJEVA

- (a) The Predominant feature of this Area is a narrow coastal strip on which all the villages with the exception of KAVUDEMKI and MARUNGA are located.

The Strip varies in depth from approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in the KALIP-MILIM area to three (3) miles in the KARLAI, LAMARAEN and KAVUDEMKI areas.

The coastal strip is backed by large mountains which are not occupied by any natives. From these mountains comes fast running rivers and streams of which the largest are the WAVELO and the HENRY REID RIVERS.

The month between June and September are occupied with the South East winds while the north west occupies the months between November and April. The annual Rain fall recorded at Karlai Plantation varies between 95 to 120 inches.

Much of the strip has been planted with coconut trees which is used for cash cropping. Where there is no cash crop, the predominant feature is native bush. On the mountain mature bush and vains prevails.

- (b) All Villages with the exception of Marunga and Kavudemki, are linked by road to Milim Patrol Post. The nearest Airstrip, is situated at Tol Plantation. It is an all weather Airstrip which receive twin otters. T.A.A. Planes land there three times a week from Rabaul.

There is a wharf situated at Karlai Plantation where ships call in nearly two (2) times a month to take produce to Rabaul. There are shipping points at Marunga, Tol Plantation, Kaukum, Milim, Kiep Plantation, Iway and Guma.

- (c) The Wide Bay area was first contacted by the Germans. After the Germans Administration, Wide Bay was Administered by Kakopo Sub-District until recently when Wide Bay was under Pomio.

Administration influence in the area is healthy with Pro-Administration in all villages. The Patrol was well received in all villages. Cargo cult influence in Villages is not likely to change the attitude of the people towards the Administration and Central Government. Kaukum, Milim, Foya and Lanarai are noted to be very active in the cult movement. There is a branch of the Kivung movement of the Pomio Area, and is eventually losing its influence in the Wide Bay Area.

(21)

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (a) Village Population register form
(See the Patrol Report Cover)
- (b) All Villages are linked by road to Milim Patrol Post, except Marunga and Kavudemki which are linked by bush tracks. The map will show clearly the distance of each villages from others.
- (c) The outward flow of labour is very low as only very few young men seek employment in towns and plantations.

Most of the absentee noted when on Patrol were those who pay regular visit to the Sulka people living at Mope, in the Kokopo Sub-District. These people sometimes stay with their relatives at Mope for a few months and sometimes for years and then return to Wide Bay.

(d) Most of the absentee were those who were visiting their relatives and friends in other parts of the district of Wide Bay.

(e) All these people have good relations with the people in the villages. There appears to be no ill-feeling or jealousy between these people and the people in the villages. In fact, the relations between the two groups are very friendly.

(f) The relations between the people and the Sulka people is very good and visit each other regularly.

(g) Sulka people are always linked with the people of Wide Bay and they visit each other very frequently.

(h) The Sulka people are helping in their friendly relations with the people of Wide Bay and the people of the district.

SOCIAL GROUPING

- (a) The coastal Strip is occupied by three main Groups. They are the Sulkas, Bainings and Tumoips. The Bainings are again divided into two major tribes called the Mali and Simbali. Mali are those Bainings who are living at Marunga and the Simbali Villages is Kavudeski and some outside the Census Division. Some Simbali people are now living at Marunga to enable their children to be educated at Marunga Primary 'T' School. The Sulka villages are Kalampun, Cuma, Kolom, Kilalum, Iwai, Mu and some are mixed up with Tumoips at Milim. Tumoips Villages are Long, Kalip, Hoya, Kaurum and some are mixed up with Sulkas at Milim and Lamaraen village.
- (b) The Sulka people who follow an extended family pattern is the operational social unit and occupy most part of the Coastal Strip. Tumoips have been gradually influenced by the Sulkas with regard to marriage, family pattern and Land Tenure. This is because of inter marriage which has increase in numbers every year.
- (c) Each of the three groups speaks each own dialect, however some people are found to speak two or all the dialects of Wide Bay.
- (d) All three groups have some New Guinea mainlanders living within the villages. There appears to be no illtreating and trouble between local inhabitants and mainlanders. No conflict between the three groups were noted during the patrol.
- (e) The relationship between the TUMOIPS and the Kol people is very close and visit each other regularly.

Sulka people are closely linked with the people of Mope and people from Wide Bay visit the Sulka people nearly every year.

The Simbali Bainings are keeping up their friendly relation with the Central Baining and few people noted during the patrol, paid visit to the Gaulim people.

LEADERSHIP

(a) The following people are regarded as leaders of the Villages in the Wide Bay Area :-

- MASSAWA of KAVUDENKI Village,
- ALEIA of KALIP Village,
- KOVATPUA of LAMARAEN "
- HOSPUKO of HOYA "
- TINGENGA of KAKUM "
- MAGIL of MILDY "
- PESAL of MU "
- IANEK of IWAI "
- ANIS of KILALUM "
- LANGMAK of GUMA "
- TUMBARE of KALAMPUN "

Massawa who is regarded as leader in Lamaraen and Kavudenki acquired his leadership as he was an ex-Luluai, from then on he is regarded as head man of the village. He has a copra dryer and a Land Cruiser. He is now an old man of 58 years old with no education qualification.

KOVATPUA is the head man of Lamaraen Village is about 60 years old. He acquired his leadership because of his traditional wealth. He is not regarded as leader outside his Village.

ALEIA is now a luluai, who is about 60 years, he is regarded as a leader because of his traditional wealth and his father had been a powerful leader when he was alive.

HOSPUKO is about 62 is an ex-Luluai is look upon by the people as a village head man because of his old age and traditional wealth.

TINGENGA of Kakum Village is regarded as a leader because of his old age and because he is the luluai of the village. He is not influential outside his village.

18

MANGIL of Milin Village who was previous luluai, became a leader because he had travelled out of the District and had been employed in town before the war. He was responsible for spreading the cult movement to some villages in the Wide Bay area. He is now about 60 years old.

PASAL of Mu Village is regarded as leader because he is now a luluai and a member of the District Advisory Council. He is regarded as a leader in a number of villages of the Wide Bay. He is 48 years old.

AKIS, who is a luluai of Nilalum Village acquire his leadership because he had been a member of the Land Board. He was educated by the Missionary at Guma when he was young, this promote him to acquire his leadership of the village.

IANGMAK of Guma is an ex-luluai and he is look upon as a leader because of his old age and because of traditional wealth.

All of the above leaders were found to be Pro-Administration.

- (b) The traditional pattern of leadership is now changing gradually. The older people are now turning to the younger educated people for leadership. Kalampun and Guma Villages had two very young Luluais which shows that the young people are actually taking over.

(17)

LAND TENURE AND USE

- (a) Traditional land is determined by a Matrilineal System in the Sulka Villages while Patrilineal System is used in Baining and the Tumpip Villages.
- (b) Cash cropping has already commenced and are planted individually own. In some villages, cash crops are planted in a piece of land so that any member of the village can harvest crops if he want to, but the money he gets does not go to a village account. There was no communally planting noted during the patrol.

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TRADING COMPANY IN BAINING

Company	10	12	14	16	18	20
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	99	99	99	99	99	99

(16)

LITERACY

- (a) There are two Primary Schools in Wide Bay area which are run by the Roman Catholic Mission. The first one is situated at GUMA and the second one is at MARUNGA. English is taught in both schools.

GUMA PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL

Standard	Male	Female	Total
1	21	11	32
2A	19	6	25
2B	12	21	33
3	15	14	29
4	17	17	34
5	20	9	29
6	17	10	27
Grand Total			<u>209</u>

MARUNGA PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL

Standard	Male	Female	Total
1	15	15	30
2	11	11	22
3	8	11	19
4	8	15	23
5	18	9	27
6	12	6	18
Grand Total			<u>138</u>

A small school is also run by the Catholic Mission is situated at Kaukum village. Next year the school will be upgraded to Primary 'T' School. This small school was put up for the purpose of giving the children a clear understanding of Bible and the church.

- (b) In every village in the Wide Bay area, only approximately three (3) to four (4) people who could read pidgin, and about 2 in each village could read english. Most people speak pidgin in the Wide Bay area, this include women.

15

(c) There is a teacher, who is from MARUNGA Village, was found to have an Intermediate Certificate. He is now teaching at Marunga Primary 'T' School. At Mu village there is a young man who had completed form 11 at St. Mary's Vuvu. In other villages, no educated people were noted.

(d) MIRAC

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
I. MAMA	11	ST. MARY'S VUVU	KILALUM
I. TWIBTAIN	11	" " "	GUMA
J. PAMLE	11	" " "	GUMA
J. KATAL	11	" " "	IWAI
J. SUKA	11	" " "	KALAMPUN
J. PASSINGAN	11	" " "	KALAMPUN
J. LAK	11	" " "	GUMA
L. TAI'AKO	11	" " "	KALAMPUN
A. VUNCHAM	11	" " "	KILALUM
C. MAVAN	11	" " "	KAVUDENKI
J. SUE	11	" " "	KAVUDENKI
C. GEREP'RYCHUANG	1	" " "	MARUNGA
S. BOIS	1	" " "	KIAMPUN
P. GHAME	1	" " "	GUMA
C. ISSAC	1	" " "	GUMA
M. LELVE	1	" " "	IWAI
J. PITAU	1	" " "	GUMA
P. PAKNIE	1	" " "	KILALUM
G. SUKA	1	" " "	GUMA
M. LONDE'UT	1	" " "	LOP
P. VANGOL	1	" " "	GUMA
A. KIRANG	IV	" " "	KIAMPUN
H. SONGHONG	IV	" " "	MARUNGA
B. NG'EMELA	IV	" " "	MARUNGA

(e) The people of Wide Bay were found to be very interested in Radio Receivers. In every village nearly every family has a radio receiver.

(14)

STANDARDS OF LIVING

- (a) In villages, houses were constructed of bush materials. In some villages, houses were built above the ground to prevent pigs going into them. Latrine pits and rubbish pits had to be built as all villages are on sea level. European artifacts were noted mostly in the houses rather than outside.
- (b) Stable diet food is Taro, yam, Kankou (sweet potato) and banana. Canned food stuffs are purchased only on special occasions.
- (c) People are interested in sport, but there is inadequate facilities there to encourage and promote sporting activities.

(13)

MISSIONS

(a) The major mission operating in Wide Bay is the Roman Catholic Mission. The S.P.A. Mission is operating at Hoya Village. The Mission is not very influential in the villages.

All villages of the Wide Bay profess themselves to belong to the Roman Catholic Mission. There was no conflict or illfeeling noted between people who profess themselves to the two missions. At Hoya Village only a very few people who profess themselves to the S.P.A. Mission.

(b) The Roman Catholic Mission is centered at Marunga and Guma. At Marunga, facilities like health, education and religion are provided. There is an Aid Post there operated by an Aid Post Orderly, which serve the following villages; Marunga, Kavalekai, Lumarain and Long Villages.

The School provides the children from the above villages with Primary Education.

Church services are held at the mission every morning and at villages when Father is on patrol.

Guma Roman Catholic Mission offers the same facilities as those of Marunga except that there is a hospital with twenty-five beds, staffed by two native sisters who carry out child welfare and training. Out-patients are also treated there. Daily attendance of outpatients average from 35 to 40 while inpatients average from 20 to 25. Average birthrate is 70 babies per annum.

The S.P.A. Mission at Hoya provide the village people with health and religious facilities. There is a permanent Aid Post which was opened last year and is operated by an aid post orderly. People from Haliy and Hoya are the regular attenders of the Aid Post.

(c) No conflict or illfeeling was noted between the people who devote themselves to the two missions. The attitude of village people towards the missionary was particularly healthy. Roman Catholic mission is most influential in the Wide Bay.

12

NON INDIGENESE

(a) The three Plantation which are owned and manage by non-Indigenes are Kiep, Karlai and Tol Plantations. Karlai which is made up of Kamandran and Karlai itself is the most Productive of the three.

(b) KIEP PLANTATION - Its Labour force is made up of Locals and New Guinea mainlanders. There are 16 indenture labours who come from Meniamia in Finchafen Sub-District, 10 local indenture labours who come from Milim, Mu and Iwai. There are 8 local female who are casual labours, who come from the above mentioned villages. A tractor driver who comes from Aitape Sub-District. Seven other locals who are general hand labours. A domestic Servant who is from Meniamia.

PRODUCTION - Product of the Plantation of the year 1st July, 1972 to 30th of June, 1973 are as follows.

Copra 136 tons. Monthly average 12 tons
Cocoa 35 tons Monthly average 3 tons.

KARLAI PLANTATIONS - Its Labour force is also consist of Locals and New Guinea Mainlanders. There are 32 Locals who are Casual Labours and 101 New Guinea Mainlanders also casual. They come from Meniamia in the Finchafen Sub-District.

PRODUCTION - For the Year 1st of July 1972 to 30th June, 1973 the plantation produce -

Copra 420 tons, Monthly Average is 35 tons.
Cocoa 80 tons, Monthly average is 6 tons.

TOL PLANTATION - The Plantation's Labour force and Production were not available, so previous record were quoted. Its Labour force is made up of 18 agreement Labours from Meniamia in the Finchafen Sub-District.

12 Locals who are casual Labours, come from Lemaraen and Kavudemki.

Production for the year 1st July, 1971 to 30th June, 1972 is as follows -

Copra 148 tons, Monthly average production 12 tons.
Cocoa no figure available.

(11)

All three Plantation are actual outlet for Primary produces which are copra and cocoa. Kiep and Karlai Plantations are linked by road, to all villages apart from Marunga and Kavudenki, which could be linked by sea. Native agricultural produce is purchase by Kiep and Karlai Plantations.

(a) The road from Kiep to Karlai is a dirt road and is in poor condition. It is about 10 miles long and passes through several villages. The road is very narrow and is often blocked by trees and other obstacles. It is not suitable for heavy traffic and is only used for local transport.

(b) The only outlet for the produce of the plantations is by sea. The produce is transported to the coast and then loaded onto ships. The only port available for this purpose is at Marunga and Kavudenki.

(c) The plantations are situated in a hilly area and are surrounded by forest. The soil is fertile and the climate is suitable for growing copra and cocoa. The plantations are well managed and produce a large quantity of goods each year.

(d) The plantations are situated in a hilly area and are surrounded by forest. The soil is fertile and the climate is suitable for growing copra and cocoa. The plantations are well managed and produce a large quantity of goods each year.

(e) The plantations are situated in a hilly area and are surrounded by forest. The soil is fertile and the climate is suitable for growing copra and cocoa. The plantations are well managed and produce a large quantity of goods each year.

10

COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) The road which runs from Lomaraen to Kalampun link all plantations, shipping points and villages, with the exception of Marunga, Tol Plantation and Kavudeaki which are linked by a bush track. The road can be used from one end to another when the weather is favourable. If bridges are constructed over some of the big rivers like the Ip, Watok, Ma, Mautlie, Rivers the road could be used in any type of weather. Small creek could be fixed up by putting concrete pipe to improve some steep and sharp corners. If the MAVELLO and the Henry Reid Rivers could be bridged, then the other part of the Census Division could be linked to the Patrol Post. The only area which are without road is the Tol Plantation, Kavudeaki and Marunga.
- (b) The only wharf is at Karlai Plantation, however Shipping points are at Tol, Marunga, Kaukum, Milim, Kiep, Iwai and Guma. A Wharf could be constructed at Tol Plantation if badly needed. Kiep is also another possible site for a wharf.

Burns Philips service the area with a boat to take Plantation product to Rabaul nearly two times a month. A part from that, Government Trawlers visit the Patrol Post and Mission establishment every month.

- (c) The Airstrip is situated at Tol Plantation, which take one hour on a speed boat from Milim Patrol Post. The Airstrip is an all weather Airstrip, capable of taking twin-ottors Air craft. T.A.A. Planes service the are by three Shedule flight a week, being on Mondays, Wednesday and Thursdays.

Sufficient land is available for any improvement if there is any intension of upgrading of the Airstrip.

(9)

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

Few carpenters were noted in some villages. Some of these had been working with qualified carpenters at Vunapope Catholic Mission. Tractor drivers can be found in nearly every villages. Some are working with tractors in the Plantation in the Wide Bay area and the Gazelle Peninsula.

The people in the villages of the Wide Bay area are not employed in any of the early work. Some of the people are working in the plantations in the Wide Bay area and the Gazelle Peninsula. Some are working in the plantations in the Wide Bay area and the Gazelle Peninsula.

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(8)

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Politics on village basis is still on the hands of the old people like the Lulais and Tultuls who were found to be Pro-Administration and central Government. Non-Natives are respected by village people and nothing was noted that could change the people's attitudes. Discussions were held with regard to Local Government Council, but people were not interested. The Luluai of Kilalum village stated that if the Wide Bay has to have a Local Government Council then it has to be separated from MENGEN Local Government Council.

The three Tribal groups of the Wide Bay area are not fragmented as used to be in the early days. Inter tribal marriage has been the means where by unity among the three groups has been promoted and will continue to be the most affecting way of achieving unity.

The people understand very little about our present Government. They don't understand why the Government is called a Coalition Government and how come Michael Somare happened to be the head. The only thing they understand is that after every election, the group of successful candidates take up their seats in the house and carry on with discussions regarding development of the country.

(7)

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

Here under is a record of coconut trees and cocoa trees taken in the year 1969-70.

COCONUT TREES

<u>VILLAGES</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
MARUNGA	1261	7540	8801
KAVUDENKI	827	3619	4446
LAMARAHN	1437	5677	7114
LONG	3272	-----	3272
KALIP	1315	-----	1315
HOYA	1420	-----	1420
KAKUM	6745	-----	6745
MILIM	1135	5979	7105
MU	1514	2580	4121
IWAI	2229	17539	19768
KILALUM	237	7227	7464
GUMA	1094	8893	9987
KALAMPUN	2467	7576	10043

Grand Total - 90198 trees.

COCOA TREES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>
KILAMPUN	4963
KILALUM	2125
IWAI	1,8646
MU	4313
MILIM	4440
LAMARAHN	3120
MARUNGA	1,7307
GUMA	3643
Grand Total -	<u>5,4914</u>

In all the villages most cocoa trees are immature. No record was taken as there is not many mature cocoa trees.

6

- (b) The average amount of copra produced by various copra groups in the Wide Bay Area was two (2) tons each group in the year 1971-72. Few natives sell their copra to plantation in baskets but bags are taken to Rabaul. Cocoa trees are not mature enough for production so no figure was available.
- (c) Local labours who are employed at the three plantations in the area get \$26.60 each a fortnight and \$2.00 from other services.
- (d) People of Mu village were enquiring about putting up a Co-operative Society during the patrol. They had collected \$780 from 78 people who are share holders and others are expected to pay \$10 later. They intend to put up a big trade store so that it will enable smaller tradestores and village people to buy things they want from the Society.

This year the people find it very hard to ship their produce to Rabaul as the previous shipping company no longer service the area. I suggest that arrangement with alternative shipping company be made so people could ship their produce to town.

- (e) There is a Commonwealth Bank Agency at Kariai Plantation which carry out approximately 53 transaction per month. Current Balance was not available from Rabaul Branch.
- (f) An average mans income in Wide Bay Area would be \$30.00 a year which is evenly realistic.

(5)

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- (a) Sufficient Arable land is available with an approximate area of 20 acres in the flood plain of the Mavale and Henry Reid River.
- (b) Market gardening could be increase if the people see the demand for their crops. At present people only grow enough for themselves.
- (c) Wages earning could be increase if people are prepared to be employed in the three plantations and others in the Sub-District. Employees in the Wide Bay area get 95% labourers from outside, mainly from Mainland and 5% is made up of locals. Man power would still be available in the villages for primary production be sufficient for increase in plantings.
- (d) Timber would be a very successful activity in the area if the people are prepared to stand together and form a Timber Company.

People in the area do not realise that if the cash earnings be increase, they got to work hard. Very few people do realised.

(4)

ATTITUDE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Council seems to be of no interest to the local people, mainly the older people. My personal opinion is that things may change gradually when the young people take over the political activities of the Wide Bay Region. During the patrol young people were noted to be eventually taking over the responsibilities of older people into their hands and a local Government could be finally accepted by the young and educated people once they have all the power. Young Luluais of several villages were noted to be more flexible than the older luluais.

(7)

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Attitude of village people towards Central Government was found to be healthy with no anti-Government or Administration movement noted in the Wide Bay area. The cargo cult movement in the area is not likely to change the attitude of people. People of the area complained about their Member of the House of Assembly Mr. Michael Urekit as he hasn't pay any visit to the Wide Bay area since he was elected member of the house.

ACCOMMODATION SERVICE AND FACILITIES

Karlai Plantation is the only place where a permanent Guest house is situated. It has two bedrooms, a shower block, a septic toilet, a kitchen and a sitting room. A house is available, which are often made of bush materials in every village for any government official on Patrol in the area.

Each of the three plantations have a workshop. They are mainly put up for the services of the plantations' tractors and vehicles. Locally own tractors and vehicles are sometimes service in these workshops.

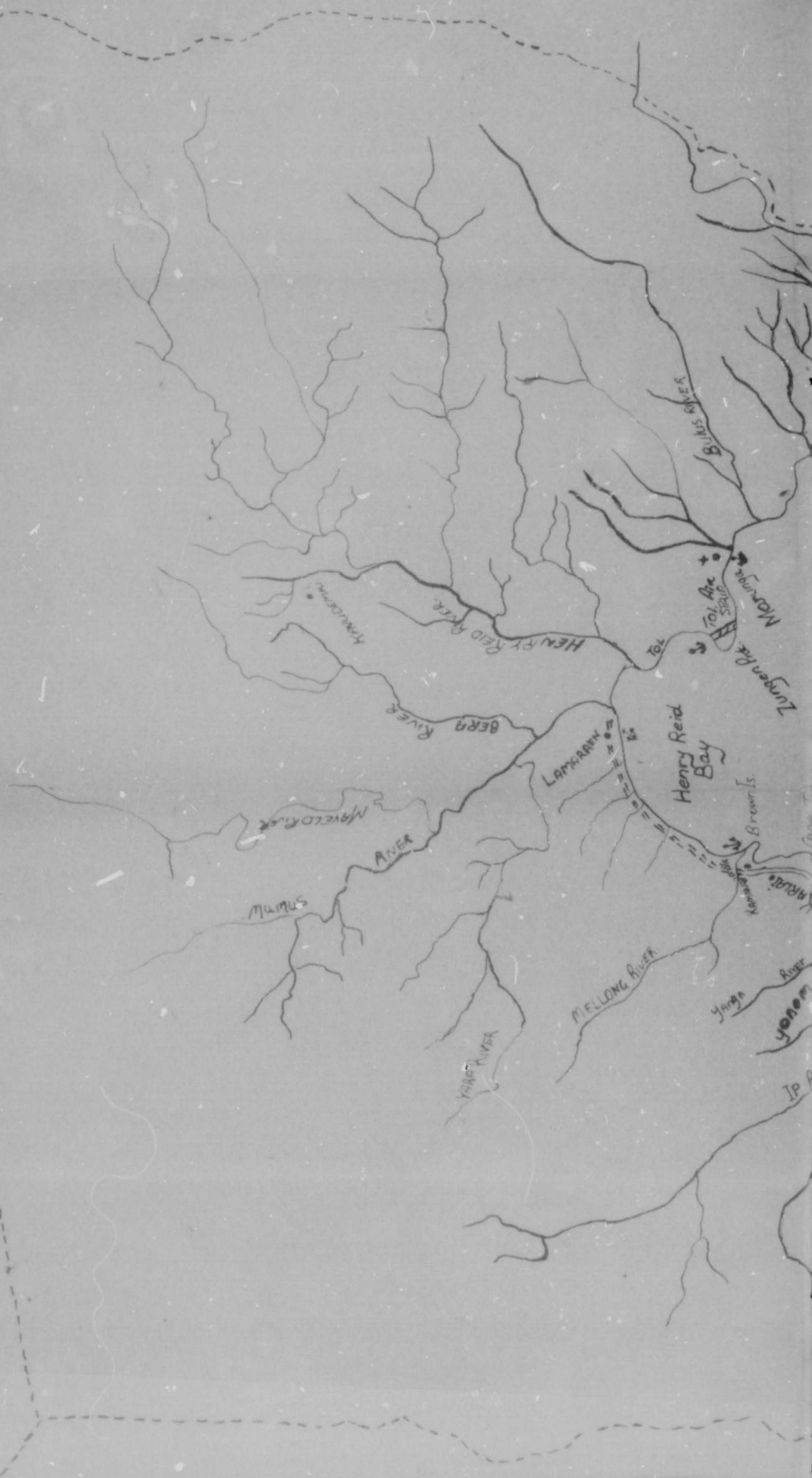
Road transport is met with a landrover and a tractor at Tol Plantation, 3 tractors and 2 jeeps at Karlai plantation, 2 tractors at Kiep Plantation, a tractor locally own at Iwai village, a land cruiser at Tamaraen Village, also locally own and a P.W.O.'S tractor at Milim Patrol Post.

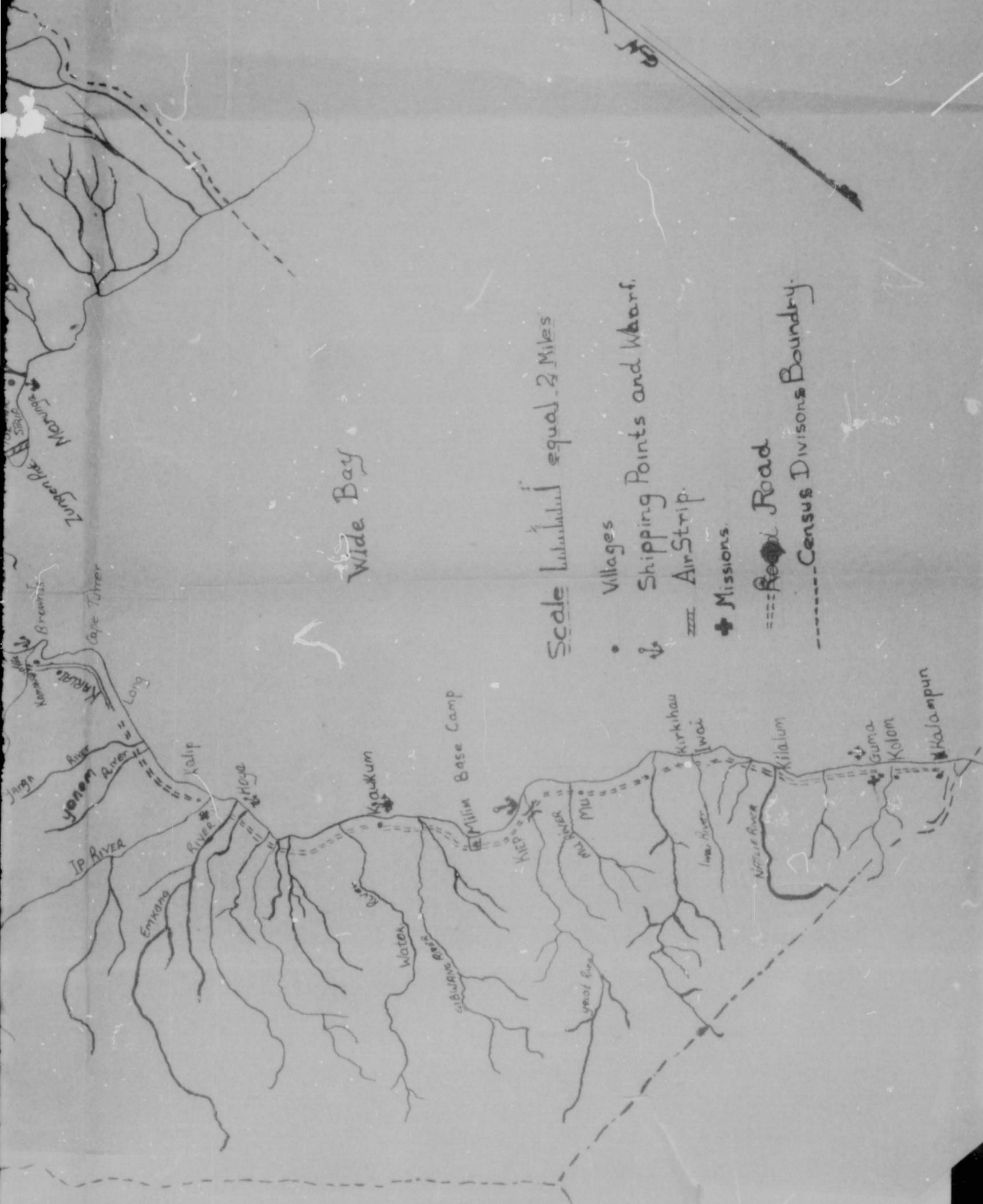
Transport by sea is met by five speed boats. Three of which are own by the three Plantations, one is own by Catholic Mission Guma and one is look after by the Officer-in-Charge Milim Patrol Post.

OFFICER COMPILING - JOHN ISTEVAI

DESIGNATION - ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION





Wide Bay

Scale equal 2 Miles

- Villages
- ↓ Shipping Points and Wharfs
- Air Strip
- ✚ Missions
- ==== Road
- Census Divisions Boundary

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 6 of 1972/73

District: East New Britain

Patrol conducted by: M. YAMALI

Area patrolled: Mamusi No. 1 & 2, Melkoi Inland & Coastal.

Duration of patrol:

Last D.D.A. patrol: 14/2/1972

Last O.L.G. patrol: NIL

Map reference:

Objects of patrol: Political Discussion Group.

Station: POMIO

Subdistrict: POMIO

Designation: Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: CONST. JAHAMUI & YAGAM

Number of days: 21

Total population of area:

Council area: NIL

House of Assembly Electorate: POMIO

The District Commissioner,

District,

East New Britain District

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To , ()

Patrol Instructions, (✓)

The Report and my comments, ()

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Reports No's 1-3, (✓)

Patrol map, ()

DATE: 11/7/1973

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Report No's. 1- 3 (✓)

..... ()

..... ()

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report... attached..... Average ✓

Below average ✓

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Date: 6/6/1973

The District Commissioner
East New Britain District
P.O. Box 714
RABAUL

11th July, 1973.

67-10-4

R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

67-4-21

5th June, 1973.

POMIO PATROL NO. 5/1972-73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of parts of MANUSI No. 1 and 2, MELKOI INLAND and COASTAL MELKOI Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. M. YAMALI, Patrol Officer.

Your comments are noted.

Please ensure the Assistant District Commissioner, POMIO, submits necessary assessments of relevant Situation Reports and assists Mr. YAMALI with his expression in future.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary



DDA

67.10.4

②

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS: DISCOM.
TELEPHONE: 2368 / 3261.P.O. Box 714,
Rabaul.
PAPUA NEW GUINEAThe Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDQBU.Date: 5th June, 1973.
Our Reference: 67-4-21.
Action Officer: JK : lg.
Designation: Associate D.D.C.Your Reference:
Date:POMIO PATROL NO. 5 OF 1972/73 MAMUSI & MELKOI DIVISIONS:

Attached please find above report submitted by Mr. Miki Yamali Patrol Officer. The Patrol contains only Situation Reports Nos. 1 to 3. This patrol was conducted mainly to elect the political discussion group representatives in the village as per Situation Report No. 1. No copy of instructions was received with the report.

Mr. Yamali has submitted an average Patrol Report but he has made too many grammatical or typing errors. I feel that Mr. Yamali should first write his reports in draft form and seek the assistance of a senior officer to correct and point out to him the errors. I realise that English is a foreign language but he can only improve it if he is shown where he has made mistakes.

*P. Bouraga*P. Bouraga,
a/District Commissioner,
East New Britain District.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17/4/73	AINBUL	12	14	7	13	4	4	12	13	79
13/4/73	BURCWEI	7	9	9	8	-	-	2	-	38
15/4/73	LOUPUN	12	18	14	17	-	-	1	-	62
18/4/73	MAKMAK	26	22	22	24	-	-	2	2	98
14/4/73	WAIPO	12	9	11	15	-	-	2	-	49
12/4/73	WOWONGA	5	4	9	10	-	-	2	-	38
		74	76	72	87	4	4	21	15	358

Total
79
88
92
98
99
99

The District Commissioner
East New Britain District
P.O. Box 714
RABAUL

11th July, 1973.

67-10-5
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

POMIC PATROL NO. 7/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 5th June, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of MANSING Census Division, and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. M. YAMALI, Patrol Officer.

Only a fair effort on the part of Mr. YAMALI.

It is most obvious he needs assistance with his spelling and expression. Please have this done.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

67-1-4

Sub-District Office,
POMIO.

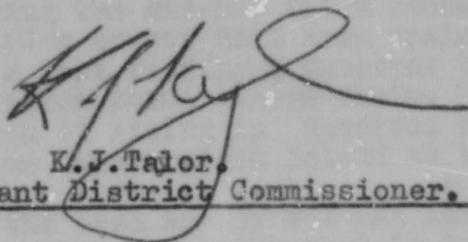
9th April, 1973.

Mr. Y. Yamali
Patrol Officer,
POMIO.

POMIO PATROL NO 7 of 1972/73.

As discussed with you please depart on patrol tomorrow and carry out an area study of the Mansing Census Division. Refer to departmental standing instructions and relevant circulars before you leave.

On completion of your patrol please submit your area study in the correct as laid down by standing instructions etc. You will be required to submit your report within one week.



K. J. Talor,
Assistant District Commissioner.

Division of District
Administration,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
E.N.B.D.

7th May 1973.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
E.N.B.D.

Up Date The Area Study of MANSING Census Division.

POMIO PATROL NO 7 of 1972/73

Introduction

This patrol was conducted to the area study of Mansing Census Division. Also to up date the village census role together with continuing political education in the area.

The Mansing Census Division is one of the eleventh Census Division in the Pomio Sub-District. Which lays extremely west of the whole sub-district, and sharring the Sub-District boundry with Kandriav.

This Census Division covers that area drained by the Ania and Laoni Rivers plus their fast flowing & numerous tributaries. Ania drains into Montigue Harbour which forms a large Basin. Moving inland about six miles its fairly flat then it rising in numerous ridges to a height of between 2900' and 3000' some twenty miles inland at the head waters of Ania and its tributaries.

The climate of the area mostly wet and humid. It is marked by very heavy rainfall during the wet season, that is South East Monsoon. The predominant vegetation is rainforest. When climbing up to about 3000' we could find some few fern forests.

It is almost westerly part of the Sub-District. To reach it by sea is about 9 hours from Pomio.

During the wet season this Cesus Division is always very rough for do any patrolling, because of the flooding rivers.

ooOoo

(B) POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS.

Attached as Appendix 1 are the village population register for the Mansing census division.

The population of the area is grouped in six villages most of which are very small, scattered over a large area. The village of Unsiapel has been split up into two villages. This are Wowonga on the coast looked after by the Luluai and Burowei about an hour from the coast line, situated on the bank of the river Ania, it is look after by Tultul. The present population of the area is too small to use more than a fraction of the ~~land~~ available land.

The village with the biggest population in the area is Makmak (Awit), situated on the coast, 98 people. The smallest is Wowonga the population of 32 people.

The village of Ainbul has now lost some number of people because some of them are now migrating down to Amio and Kaskas of the Kandrian Sub-District of West New Britain. This again hinders the percentage of able bodied people including those few absentees who are at work in the other areas, mostly on plantation.

There is no population concentration in the area, it is probably due to the fact that this area is mostly isolated from any other outside activities such as Medical Patrols. So the population always remains low.

--ooOoo--

(c) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

There is only one group in the Mansing and it is vaguely related to the people either the Melkois or the people of Kandria Sub-District.

The social unit is the simple family although, the Mansing has the same basic structure as their adjacent, neighbouring cesus divisions. The two moities groups are the Kalkali (Big Pisin) and the Lekebun (Liklik Pisin) each with the respective clansman. These two above moities has broken down into minor, fragmented groups such as:

Kaekaei (Big Pisin) Wallaby. Nakise (Liklik Pisin) Cassowary

Kinolo-Kiatuna
Oio
Wosopo
Melmotu
Mamalewo
Pareole
Menem
Menemao
Rama-Tevikru
Usupo
Mamaiwo
Tokapun

Powerepupo
Potol
Lopui-Tetewua
Salemuli
Rama
Salebeona
Lupalao
Sau-Wareore
Sauvonge-Minakalmala

Above is the list of little groupings, all derived from the two big ones. These little groupings are not very different in any other customs or cultures from each others, because they are from the same group of people, excepting that they have different names of the groups. The names of the groups derived when there was a big flood in the head waters of Ania River. The people were carried down by the current. Some people mostly men saved themselves by grabbing hold onto the overhanging branches of trees, grasses and submerged rocks. So from then till today they called them after those things, but they still remain as Kaekaei the (Big Pisin) and Nakise the (Small Pisin).

The language spoken in the area is known as Mangseng. It is slightly relates to the Lote Language of Melkois and Auvbili Language spoken by the neighbouring parts of the Kandrian Sub-Dist.

This two groups have some certain ties with the people of Amio and Kaskas of Kandrian Sub-District.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

Listed ~~attached~~ here are the names of the Luluais & Tultuls from the six villages in the area.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Official Position</u>	<u>Village</u>
Timeli	Luluai	Wowonga
Molo		"
Tiwalanga	Luluai	Waipo
Ulem	Luluai	Ainbul
Kuris	Tultul	Makmak
Waikikone	Luluai	"
Simleli	Tultul	Burowei
Liveti	Tultul	Loupun.

Out of all the above village elders the Luluai from Waipo, Tiwalanga during his past official duties he had ~~influenced~~ influenced some areas such as Ainbul, Loupun and Amio in the Kandri Sub-District. Now hax is a very oldman, but he is still the Luluai of the village. His son is now look up on as one day he will take his fathers place. Because he is now gradually influencing the near by villages. He is the man of middle age and looks roughly about 35. The other one is atultul from Burowei he had influenced Simi which in Melkoi Inland census division and Makmak. But now he is a very sick old man.

There is no influencing from outside the area coming in to the area.

The powers of influencing the other villages near by it is probably because this two village officials are getting old.

(8) LAND TENURE AND USE;

The ownership of land is communal in the Mansing with each individual member having rights to use certain plots within the clan garden or to work his own garden on the land.

This pattern of land uses still follows the groups, the Big Pisin and Small Pisin. Say when the man from Big Pisin marries a woman from the Small Pisin he can sometimes take his wife to his clan land to make gardens. If the man doesn't want to use his own clan land he can always use his wife's plot of land. Sometimes they make gardens where either their old plot was or they can clear up new lands for gardening. Inheritance of land is from mother.

Each village has boundaries to show that they can't jump into next village's land

There is no leased land in the Mansing, nor is there any knowledge of land tenure conversion.

Only the villages of Wowonga, Makmak, Burouei and Waipo have any economic trees while these are owned ~~indiv~~ communally so the most of the work are also work communally. Only few are individually planted, but the labour provided is merely communal.

Mostly the inheritance of land is from the mother's side, and all children take their clan membership from their mother. Actually it only certain rights that go with clan membership that are inherited.

(F) LITERACY

There are no schools in the three villages of Mansing. these are Waipo, Loupun and Ainbul. The villages of Makmak, Burawei and Wowonga the Father In Charge at Uvol had sent two new cathycist to Makmak and Wowonga. The cathycist have oppenned up new schools. It is only aprep. ~~xxxxxx~~ The children from Burawei together with Wowonga they atten school at Wowonga. At Makmak only the student from Makmak are attending that school,

Here is the Apendix No.2 showing the number of student attending the new schools.

<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Makmak	Prep.	12	11	23
Wowonga	"	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>
		<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>37</u>

For the whole area yhere is nobody with anything like higer educagion nor are there anyx students at schools outside the census division. The numbers of student literate in English and Pidzine, mostly Pidzine.

There are about three cathycist in the area and two are working and one had retired. All this are run by Catholic Mission at Uvol and Amio.

--oo0oo--

(g) STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living in Mansing is fairly low.

The typical Mansing house is made of bush plank walls, a grass roof and dirt floor. Some houses are now built on the post especially individual houses. The common houses or the ~~house~~ (house boy) is always built with the dirt floor, and also the kitchen or (house Mareit) where women lives.

The sanitation is by the usual pit latrines. European clothe is mostly worn by man folk, each man having a pair of shorts and a few lap-laps and some shirt. The women wear the traditional grass girdle with a tail and apron of cloured leaves. This time some women are using clothes and laplaps, this are only few. Especially those were out with their husbands and relatives in the other areas, and the catholic wives. The European artifacts such as axes, bush knives, cooking pots, some few spade and showels. Some tools for the canoe making.

Their average staple food is taro, sometimes, kankau, tapiok (kasawa), yams, bannanna, aibika, pitpit and sugar-cane. For meat, they eat pig only during the feast. Poultry is sometimes eaten with some other wild animals. The canned food is eaten only sometimes if they could afford them.

Now the people are moving in and out of their area and bringing in some new types of crops and diet.

--oo0oo--

(M) MISSION.

The only mission that operates in this area is Catholic. The headquarters being at Uvol and Amio in Kandrian Sub-District.

It has been reported that the JEOWHA WITNESS has come into Ainbul village. Brought into this area by PETER. NGANGME. About 500 people had join in and they have migrate out to Melei in the Kandrian Sub-District,

The most effective mission in the area is the Catholic. The Uvol Mission is by far larger and it provides virtually all the educational and medical services in the Mansing. The mission usually provide them with the boats and conduct clinics in the area for every three months. This clinic patrols usually conducted by the nuns and sisters at Uvol Hospital. They are only infant welfare nurses. There about four of them with one European Sister In Charge. The whole mission station and it's activities is looked after by Father.

Neither mission could be said to enjoy the enthusiastic support of the local people but there are no signs of animosity towards them either. The influence of the Uvol Mission is strongerst in the villages close by, further afield it is extremely limited. Part of the reason for this is that many Mansing villages are too isolated, partly it is a reflection on the general attitude of the Mansing. They prefer to be left alone and while tolerating the presence of the outside bodies have no desire to co-operate with such bodies in development or change.

(1) NON-INDIGENES.

There is no enterprises own by outsiders in this area. The Administration has already purchased timber rights in the Mansing.

There were no reports heard of any enterprises wanting to develop any thing in this area, except for the good timbers probably be cut in the near future if the people would be willing to sell the trees for the timber.

--ooOoo--

(7) COMMUNICATION.

Road

There is no vehicular road to be found in this area. The only road use is a walking track which is sometimes known as Government's track because the Government Patrol always use that track. This track is linking Amic in the Kandrian Sub-District and across the Wakanai Ranges to the North Coast, with the Mansings. Previously there was a survey team had been to the area and had surveyed the land where the proposed road could be built. The metal pegs had been placed are still there. The part surveyed begins near the mouth of the Ania River and following it up into the ranges and down to Amic and across the ranges to the North Coast.

Sea

The only anchorage in the Mansing is that close to Makmak. It has no wharf facilities and it is useless in the wet seasons. There is no good harbours where we could think of put up any jetties.

Air

There is no airstrip in the Mansing area or any sites being proposed for such a project. There are very good sites for the airstrip at Mansing along the bank of Ania River, but the area itself is too isolated to be considered.

--oo0oo--

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

As this area is lack of schools we can hardly find any body with a sufficient skills to become clerk or technical experiences or such .

There are few men had left their villages and went out in the towns like Hoskins, Kimbe and Rabaul to look for the jobs. Here is the apendix 3 showing where about this men are working.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Skills</u>
Laspoti	Wowonga	Store Keeper
Someli	"	" "
Weaimi	"	Admin.Driver
Realai	"	Factory Worker
Bilo	"	Ex-Policeman
Paio	"	Carpainter
Molo	"	Sawmill Worker
Timeli	"	" "
Olil	Burawei	StoreKeeper
Boro	"	"
Lelil	Loupun	Carpenter
Pamosali	Ainbul	Admin.Driver
Limeli	"	Office Boy

All this above list are those who have been working previously and also the ones who are still working at present. They are not fully educated to read or write but they have experiences in their field of working. At present this area is not capable to produce some people to do some of this jobs, because they are lack of interest.

--co0co--

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

This census division is still at a fairly low level of political development. There is no council in the area many of the people are opposed to the introduction of the council. Knowledge of the ~~praxia~~ workings of the House of Assembly and its part in the government of the Territory is very small, and the display in such things is found very few places who are close to the coast.

When the council is introduced this area won't be able to support it, but it would be better if they could join with the neighbouring census division such as Melkoi Coastal and Inland. This is because this area is very low in any ways of economical development. The population is also unsuitable on such a move on their own. The only council in this Pomio Sub-District is Mengen. They wouldn't like the idea of becoming part of Mengen council because this council is dominated by Kivung members which is what the people in this area understand that this is wrong in the presence of the Government.

The other thing is that this people have never seen their Local Member the for the Pomio Open Electorate since the beginning of the second House of Assembly Elections. This is sort of discourage them to consider political movement so seriously. They also don't want to see Mr. Urikit's face because they heard the story that he introduced this Mengen Cault (Kivung) in Mengen area. They are very, very interested in listening to the Officers of the Government on any political discussions. They are now beginning to like the idea of discussing politics, but not so seriously. They might have some greater interest later on.

--ooOoo--

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

The economical development of this area surveyed is very low. There are some coconut trees being planted fairly recently. There are some trees are full bearing stage but not reasonable enough for cash use. They only use them for barter trade, own consumptions and replantings. The village at Makmak had produced one and the half bags of copra and sold it to the Mission at Uvol from the old trees. Again this is a community own trees. Now they have planted about five acres of young coconut trees. They should be ready to bear nuts about two years later.

Appendix 4 for some possible economic trees.

<u>Trees</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Village</u>
Cocoanuts	144	-	144	Wowonga
"	43	81	124	Burawai
"	17	19	36	Wau
"	126	10	136	Waipo
"	11	16	27	Ainbul
"	198	195	393	Makmak
Bentnut	150	217	367	
Breadfruit	-	61	61	
Gallip tree	2	17	19	
Loulau	-	16	16	
	<u>611</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>1323</u>	

From the few hours discussion with the villages elders they wanted to start using their young coconut trees for copra.

Most of the people earn their money when the Administration Patrol goes through their area. They also earn their money from the Timber Trust Payment, this is paid only after every six months, sometimes it depends if any Government patrol goes through the area they pay them. Nearly half of the people in this census division are all out working in the plantations at Fullerborn and also at the new sawmill. They receive \$10.00 fortnightly per heads this is a optimistic because not all of them receive this amount of money.

There is no society of that sort is to be found in this area because they have got no foundation to begin with.

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

→ CC ✓

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy. (cont.)

The Mansing has approximately thirty square miles of perfect country for cashcropping. It is flat with the Ania River providing a suitable method for the light water transport. It would be impossible to put up a wharf because of the Montaigne Harbour is too open to the south east wet season. But the land itself is suitable enough for the cash cropping and market gardening but it is too isolated for any nearest marketing place.

One source of more income is for the men to the men to leave their home to find the jobs in Fuulebourne but again there is possibilities of some local labourers are already at hand.

The starting of timber exploitation will bring two, benefits, chances of employment and the clearing of the land. The people are quite willing to sell their land rights to more of the timber in the area if they company also willing to pay the right prices for the value of the timber cut.

The major problems would be the shipping organizations. to ship the goods produce in this area. If this is well organized these people could be well off in the copra production in the future.

(0) ATTITUDES TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Mansing have very little knowledge of how the councils function in some areas. The word 'council' seems to be the fearfull word in their ears. This was because they fear the tax rate may be imposed on them in high rate. This was explained to them and they seems to be interested on the ideas.

Now they are thinking of putting up a council in this area but they are very scared that they can't afford to support it.

Some of them have now being moving around to Kandrian Sub-District and saw how it is operating so now they got a vague idear of the councils functions. They are also thinking that if they happen to get a council they haven't got enough suitable men to handle such a job of being a councilor.

In the near future this people will probably have their council but not on their own.

--oo0oo--

(P) ATTITUDES TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The term Central Government is quite new to the ears of the Mansings. It was made clear to them now they understand what is a Central Government.

Any way the general attitudes towards the Central Government are very friendly. Even though they have seen less of Administration patrols than the other areas of the Sub-District. Their attitudes of being friendly with the Central Government has been kept long since the pre-war period and they have accepted it as part of their traditions. They know where to act when ever any Government Patrol is in their area. §

One thing really surprised them was that, they didn't expect to see the Local Officers being the same Officers of the Government and conducting the patrol as same as the Ex-territory Officers. Now they are even happier than before. They might probably have slight changes if they see too much of the Local Officers, holding some top jobs in the country, it would probably mean that more encouragement of putting up schools in order to get the same knowledge as what the other areas of the Papua New Guinea.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

There is no services of that sort is to be found in this area being surveyd, because of its remote isolation. This such a improvement would never happen in this area unless if there is any body interested in this area to oppen up lands for the projects. At the momocent it is negetive.

--oo0oo--

POPULATION

Govt. Print.—1946/20,000.—5.72.

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1/4/73	AINBUL	12	14	7	13	12	14	4	4	79
2/4/73	BUROWEI	7	9	9	8	-	-	2	-	35
3/4/73	LOUPUN	12	18	14	17	-	-	1	-	62
4/4/73	HAKMAK	26	22	22	24	-	-	2	2	98
5/4/73	WAIPO	12	9	11	15	-	-	2	-	49
6/4/73	WOWONGA	5	4	9	10	-	-	2	-	30
		74	76	72	87	12	11	21	15	353

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 8-72/73

District: E.N.B.

Patrol conducted by: J.P. Sutton

Area patrolled: Melkoi Census Divisions.

Duration of patrol: 16 days. 27/4/73-12/5/73

Last D.D.A. patrol: 3/2/73

Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A.

Map reference: Fourmil Rabaul

Objects of patrol: Area Study, Rural Development
NMTA's Assistance to Communities,
Station Pomio.

Subdistrict: POMIO.

Designation: Patrol Officer.

Personnel accompanying: 2 members R.P.N.G.C.

Number of days: 16 days.

Total population of area: 3926

Council area: Nil.

House of Assembly Electorate: Pomio Open, E.N.B.
Regional.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,

RABAU

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 35 To 40 ,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1-2 ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	(✓)

DATE: 22/5 1973 .

B. Stanley
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

Mrs. Susan J. ...

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1-2	(✓)
.....	()
Patrol Map	(✓)

District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report..... *attached* Above average

Average ✓

Below average

P. Benaga
District Commissioner

Date: / / 19

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
11/5/73	ATU	20	20	35	28			6		109
7/5/73	HAUMAKIA	75	67	64	69			16		291
2/5/73	INAHELE	20	27	39	51			9	2	158
12/5/73	KANGILONA	19	15	17	20			7		78
6/5/73	KANANU	40	40	34	31			2		147
8/5/73	KENMININGA	63	49	57	69	4	3	11	4	260
9/5/73	KORATUL	34	16	36	35			10		131
5/5/73	LAUSIS	38	46	40	46			9		179
10/5/73	MAIHUNA	5	2	2	4			1		14
9/5/73	MASO	74 83	83	72	81	1	1	24		333
10/5/73	MEINGI	32	36	30	41			4		143
8/5/73	MEIS	12	12	8	18			3		53
1/5/73	MELTON	39	29	31	43			24		166
9/5/73	MENINGA	49	43	35	42	1		8	1	179
5/5/73	PILIMATANA	63	52	41	51			28	1	236
6/5/73	POIO	38	45	30	32	5		17	1	169
4/5/73	PULPULC	31	26	28	27			8		120
9/5/73	PUNUM	43	45	39	54			13		194
10/5/73	RAHILILI	27	36	29	39			6		137
4/5/73	RUAHANA	31	29	31	34			12	2	139
10/5/73	SAHILIL	29	23	23	28			3		106
1/5/73	SIMI	41	27	51	42					161
30/4/73	TAVALO	46	20	38	48			7		159
2/5/73	UVOL	57	61	48	64	5	2	25	2	264
		923	849	858	997	17	6	263	13	3926

Grand Total

The District Commissioner
East New Britain District
P.O. Box 714
RABAUL

11th July, 1973.
67-10-6
R.C. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

67-4-21
5th June, 1973.

POMIO PATROL NO 8/1972-73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of INLAND MELKOI and COASTAL MELKOI Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. J.P. SUTTON, Patrol Officer.

Covering comments adequately deal with Situation Reports and Area Study. I note local action has been taken on matters raised in the Situation Reports.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

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DDP
67. 10. 6

(25)

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS : DISCOM.
TELEPHONE : 2368/3261.

P.O. Box 714,
Rabaul.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

Date: 5th June, 1973.
Our Reference: 67-4-21.
Action Officer: JK : lg.
Designation: Associate D.D.C.

Your Reference:
Date:

POMIO PATROL NO. 8 OF 1972/73 MELKOI DIVISIONS:

Please find attached Situation Reports Nos. 1 and 2 and also the area study as submitted by Mr. J.P. Sutton, Patrol Officer. My comments are as follows:

I am pleased with Mr. Sutton's comments on encouraging people to grow cash crops such as coconuts and also the building of access roads through villages. The roads will make it easy for them to transport their cash crops to wharves for shipment to Rabaul. I agree with Mr. Sutton that development will only come if people are prepared to assist themselves. The principal of self-help is a sound made one, particularly if the people wish to obtain assistance from Rural Development Funds.

It is good to note that political awareness in the area has improved since the last area study in 1970 as the understanding of political development is a continuous process, explanatory discussion should be carried out in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity. I have found that success can be obtained if Political Education is presented to small groups rather than a group of people like a lecture. Meetings should be made as informal as possible and a good time for discussion is in the evening. Once these small groups become aware of the type of Government system in Papua New Guinea, they will tend to pass this knowledge on to the Island people.

P. Bouraga

P. Bouraga,
a/District Commissioner,
East New Britain District.

Beaufort Area Study
DA 67-1-12-6-73

THE INLAND AND COASTAL MELKOI CENSUS DIVISIONS.

AREA STUDY.

INTRODUCTION:

The two Census Divisions are West to North West from Pomio Sub-District Headquarters and are bounded on the East by the Torlu and Melkoi Rivers, on the West by the Simi River, on the North by the Whiteman Range and on the South by the Coast of E.N.B.

The terrain features a narrow coastal strip rising gently to long ~~XXXXX~~ hills interspersed with river valleys and finally rising to rugged ranges in the North.

A heavy rainfall coincides with the South East Monsoon Season and the area is covered by rainforest.

There are anchorages at Uvol, Rano, Atu and Kangilona. All except Uvol are subject to heavy seas and are not always safe. A new jetty is being built at Uvol behind the reef and will provide a good all-weather anchorage. The new jetty at Atu will be tested during the coming Wet season and if it lasts may be constructed as a permanent concrete structure.

The areas have been under Administration control and Mission influence for well over thirty years but no major development has taken place. It is proposed to undertake the construction of a road network in the 1973/74 financial year which will link most copra producing villages with the Anchorage at Uvol. This will allow easier marketing facilities and, it is hoped, higher production.

Coastal Shipping and the Catholic Mission ships service the area which is about six hours from Pomio and twenty four hours from Rabaul.

The Catholic Mission assists with Copra marketing but it is desirable that they will ship direct to C.M.B. so that they can get full prices and the copra rebate as well as reducing costs.

Political interest of the people has increased over the past three years mostly in the non cargo cult villages which are the copra producing villages. During Political education talks it was evident that the people had reached a stage of political awareness wherein they are starting to question the decisions of the government and their fears and misinterpretations are easily overcome because they express them clearly. Villages influenced by the cult movement show no interest at all in matters political.

INTRODUCTION Cont.:

Cargo Cult has been brought in from the Mamusi
Census Division with a small variation that the people still chew
betel nut. Villages involved are Kenmininga, Meis, Koratul, Punum,
Haulili, Sabilil, Meingi and Kangalona. Hukul had just collected their
first tax for the cult when they arrived there and when I told them
that the Government was against it and would help them with roads
and other development if they produced cash crops as part of the
development of the country as a whole, they decided to hand back the
money and said they would start planting coconuts. I said that if they
did so the road would come through to their village in the new
financial year. In fact it would only take about a day for the dozer
to form and clear the road. A visit should be made when the roadwork
starts to see if they have finished with cult activity.

All other villages are strongly in favour of the
cult and no persuasion would get them to doubt their wisdom in
pursuing it.

Among their beliefs are:

1. People will be taken to
court before the Assistant District Commissioner if they do not pay
the tax.

2. All Business activities
will close down after Self-Government.

3. Another country will take
over ~~from~~ Papua New Guinea from Australia after Independence.

I explained to them that these rumours were false
but the only people interested were about ten men at Meingi village
who were interested in starting a copra plantation. However they seemed
to fear reprisals from others if they did this. I told them that as
the Government was strongly in favour of Economic Development it
would not like to see people stop it in its aims.

20

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

The highest concentration of population is around the Mission station at Uvol and the focal point is the large composite village of Meleton, Uvol and Inahele which has a population of 588. The largest single village is Maso with a population of 333.

There has been a gradual movement towards the coast for some time. This is evidently due to Mission and Government influence and the need for the facilities provided at the hospital and stores at Uvol.

The people of Poio and Haumakia have purchased land from the coastal people and are planting coconuts, so they will probably not move any further down.

Twenty three percent of the adult male population is absent working on Mission plantations on the Gazelle Peninsular. People complained that many men left their wives and children behind and this caused trouble in the villages because there was not enough men to work the gardens and copra and to look after the women and children who were left on their own. They blamed the Mission for getting their plantation labour from the area.

19

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

There are three different groups, the Lote between Kavalo and Sahilil, the three Mamusi villages of imi Kenmiminga and Kangalona and the Meingi group. The ties between these groups are quite close with the Meingi between the Lote and Sau group being the ethnic bridge.

The Lote group have simple families with strong allegiance to their families and the others place greater emphasis on clan ties.

The language pattern reflects the differences and similarities of the Melkoi. The largest linguistic group is the Lote, the Meingi speak a closely related dialect called Salo. Kangalona speaks a Mamusi dialect known as Sa and Kenmiminga is one of the Sau villages. All of these are local variations of Kau-a-Pelu which includes the West Mengen area.

Each group has two Moieties. The Lote are known as Kololo and Kameeso, the Meingi have Kibolo and Kasa. These have one clan each Kibol and Nga clans. Marriage must as usual not take place within the Moiety.

LEADERSHIP.

A list of Village officials is attached.

With the death of Paramount Luluai Ei'iote his son Angihuna has taken his place at Maso and has tried to have himself recognised as the leader of the Melkoi. To some extent he has been successful but does not seem to have the drive to be widely accepted. He does have a great deal of competition from the younger and more educated men who have a greater knowledge of political ~~things~~ matters and are called on to explain them and who are pushing ahead economically.

The Luluai at Atu, Atana, is the only other official who exerts any real influence and his authority appears to be unquestioned. The progress in the village in terms of economic growth and standard of living appear to be due to him as he is pushing ahead with coconut planting, a new jetty at the anchorage and a new copra drier.

Most other appointed officials seem to be quite inefficient but other men are the real leaders. At Haumakia a bigman called Tente is obviously the village head and came forward to ask many questions about the Discussion Groups and then was called upon to explain it to the people. He quickly organised anything required by the patrol and his authority was not questioned.

All Luluais and Tultuis seemed to have very little knowledge of their job or were reluctant to perform their duties.

17

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>YEAR APPOINTED</u>
ATU	ATANA	LULUAI	1957
HAUMAKIA	KELEKE	TULTUL	1944
	TUALO	LULUAI	1946
INAHELE	ULAMULI	TULTUL	1961
	BOLON	TULTUL	1938
KANGILCNA	WASIPUN	TULTUL	1964
KANANU	LOELE	LULUAI	1963
	TUNASAU	TULTUL	1965
KENMININGA	LIKTELE	TULTUL	1967
KORATUL	POKEI	LULUAI	1957
	LAUI	TULTUL	1944
LAUSIS	KARAS	LULUAI	1957
	HEREMENI	TULTUL	1959
MAIHUNA	MOLC	TULTUL	1961
MASO	ANGIHUNA	LULUAI	1970
	SALAMANG	TULTUL	1935
MEINGI	KARAWAREN	LULUAI	1961
	KAKAKELI	TULTUL	1961
MEIS	ANGIKERO	LULUAI	1937
	AKAU	TULTUL	1949
MELETON	RAKME	LULUAI	1949
MENINGA	MANUN	LULUAI	1947
	LUPO	TULTUL	1959
PILIMATANA	HAIRO	LULUAI	1961
POIO	LONGTAWA	TULTUL	1949
PULPULO	LABULIKAI	LULUAI	1939
	SO LONG	TULTUL	1939
PUNUM	HAIMENE	LULUAI	1967
	MAINGE	TULTUL	1954
RAHILILI	POISINGA	LULUAI	1965
	HETAI	TULTUL	1965
RUAHANA	MUMOIO	LULUAI	1951
	LANGHOLO	TULTUL	1945
SAHILIL	ALARKERO	TULTUL	1960
SIMI	TUNKSIO	LULUAI	1951
	KATONGUSO	TULTUL	1965
TAVOLO	TEU	TULTUL	1959
UVOL	NOHE	LULUAI	1958
	KUUPA	TULTUL	1958

16
LAND TENURE AND USE.

Land ownership is generally communal as is cash cropping. Some individual land is recognised but this is only usage rights during the life of the individual. Copra is the only cash crop and is mainly confined to the coast and the inland villages near Uvol. Other villages are planting copra or have small stands of immature trees. There is very little production in cult influenced villages and it is obvious that it is only produced to pay for the tax imposed by the cult as there are no improvements in those villages.

The villages of Haumakia and Poio have bought large areas of good flat to undulating land from the Coastal People and have moved their villages and are starting large copra plantations.

Pilimatana has also bought some of this land but has not moved onto it. They have quite a good stand of young coconuts and the road will serve it when they mature.

These plantations on communal land appear to be owned and worked communally, the money being used to buy materials to improve housing mainly.

15

LITERACY.

There are two Mission run Government Schools in the area. One at Uvol has 180 pupils to Standard 6 and one at Maso with 81 pupils to Standard 6. There are 6 teachers at Uvol and 3 at Maso.

The Mission has Catechists teaching elementary lessons to Pre school children at Tavolo, Simi, Poio, Haumakia, Sahilil, Meingi and Atu.

There are 27 students at High School on the Gazelle Peninsular and 6 student teachers at Mission training centres.

It is noticeable that the greater percentage of children receiving full Primary education and people receiving Higher Education are from the villages close to the Mission at Uvol.

The Mission proposes building a new Primary school to serve the Pilimatana, Haumakia and Poio area where there is a great increase in the number of school age children.

There are 161 people literate in English and most of these are from the villages around the Mission. Literacy in Pidgin is lower as school is taught in English, however I consider that as well as the 54 literate in Pidgin, the 161 literate in English can also write and read Pidgin.

All villages except Maihuna, Meis and Punum have radios and most have 3 or 4. In the 4 villages near Uvol Mission there is a radio to almost every home.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

A community Development Scheme was organised in the villages of Meleton, Uvol and Inahele some years ago and the money derived from copra production has been used to provide housing materials for the villagers.

All houses are built off the ground some with concrete floors, many with cut timber frames and walls and all have iron roofs. To prevent the heat from the iron causing discomfort the greater proportion of houses have lined the roofs with timber planks. Many homes are quite ornate in structure having multiple rooms and large verandahs and applications of paint.

Further away from Uvol, at Tavolo a similar project is in hand and as the village is being moved to the Eastern side of the river all new homes are being built with cut timber frames and iron roofs.

Away from the coast there is not as much introduced buildings being used but in the copra producing villages most houses have more than one room and many are built off the ground.

In cult influenced ~~villages~~ villages housing is of a much lower standard. Nearly all houses have earth floors and consist of one room. They are generally in a poor state of repair.

Throughout the area men wear shorts or laplap but most women wear traditional dress. Near the Mission the younger women wear blouses and laplap but even then only when something of importance is going on.

European artifacts are knives cooking pots cups axes and in most villages there are kerosene lamps. Canned food and rice are consumed at villages where the people have access to trade stores but the usual diet is yams taro pitpit sweet potato sugar and ibika.

Some of the men around Uvol have been trained in cooking at Vunapope and are being encouraged to bake bread on a village industry basis. Women have sewing machines and make articles of clothing.

MISSIONS.

The Catholic Mission at Uvol is the only Mission in the area. As well as its religious function it provides for the educational and health needs of the people.

The hospital has forty beds and is staffed by a European Sister and three trained nurses. The staff also conducts clinics in the more distant villages and their transport is the Mission pinnace.

The Mission has recently purchased a tractor and trailer and has built a road to Meleton and has partly constructed a jetty at Inahele with the volunteer labour of the people. Rural Development Funds have been granted for more roads since the people have done a lot of work with the Missions encouragement.

Influence is quite strong in the nearby villages but it appears to dwindle as with distance. All villages have catechists but the only ones who attend religious instruction appear to be the children. On the other hand the people at Pilimatana recently carried sufficient stone and cement to the new church site near the village to complete the large concrete floor.

If the Mission continues to assist ~~xxx~~ with the road project and the marketing of copra it is probable that its influence will be greatly increased

NON-INDIGINES.

The European Priest at Uvol and the Two Sisters appear to get on quite well with the local people and work well with them.

The plantation at Rano is owned by Kwong Chong Bros. and run by a young European Manager. It produces about 15 tons of copra and employs mostly people from the Mamusi Census Division. These labourers generally work for only one fortnight at a time thus causing a great turnover in staff. The Manager has been on the plantation for about 2 months and seems to be running the plantation quite well as far as labour relations go. One worker did ask if the wage paid was correct but an investigation showed that they are being paid the award.

There are no other non indigenous persons in the area.

and Coastal strip and where the anchorage of Longham Bay, Rano, Uvol. Uvol will be the only anchorage during the South East Monsoon season. It is often impossible to travel by sea due to the extremely rough seas.

There are no airstrips in the area the nearest is at 2 hours 4-6 hours away by ship.

Transmitters are at Rano and Uvol.

11
COMMUNICATIONS.

The only existing road is between the Mission and Meleton village. It is planned to link the villages of Lausis Pilimatana, Poio, Haumakia and Hulhul to the existing road ~~in~~ in the 1973/74 financial year. Rural Development Funds have been allocated for this. The people have already cleared most of this roadway and a bulldozer is needed to straighten and form it.

It is also proposed to build the road to Tavalo and Maso which has been cleared and is quite flat. This work will link all copra producing villages in this section with the new wharf at Inahele which is also being built as a Rural Development Project.

Sea communications are available from Catholic Mission and Coastal ships and there are anchorages at Kangilona Atu, Rano, Uvo. Uvol will be the only all weather anchorage. During the South East Monsoon season it is often impossible to travel by sea due to the extremely rough seas.

There are no airstrips in the area the nearest is at R Palmamal 4-6 hours away by ship.

Transceivers are at Rano and Uvol.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Most people with technical skills have been trained by the Catholic Mission at Vunapope or on its plantations. These people include seamen, carpenters, storemen, drivers and engine attendants.

Clerical skills are limited to a few storekeepers and people who are responsible for copra money accounts.

About 10 young women have been trained as Nursing Aides and others have received training as cooks and housekeepers.

9

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPEMENT.

It is evident that Political awareness has improved since the last Area Study in 1970. People had knowledge of almost every matter brought up for discussion by the patrol although not a complete knowledge and it was quite a simple matter to clear up points on which they were not clear.

Many of the young men, mostly in coastal villages, brought up questions on things they had heard over the radio and were clearly keen to understand and be up to date on political developments.

The older people seemed to be sceptical on many points and still express fears as to what is going on, whereas the young people seem to find a sense of identity with their developing country.

In cargo cult influenced villages Political matters are confused with the cult activities and attempts to explain new developments are largely unsuccessful. These people believe that another country will take over the the governing of Papua New Guinea from Australia and all business enterprises will close down after self-government so they are not interested in any type of development be it political or economical.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

8

The economy is based on copra production and the latest census figures show 15280 mature trees and 13261 immature. No figures are available at all for Haulo Pilimatana Lausis and Poio where very large plantings have been made and trees are now starting to mature.

Production is not very efficient and the low prices paid over the past 12 months has caused production to be reduced. It is essential for economic growth that these people get their own copra numbers and are shown how to operate on their own as a business enterprise. This will reduce costs and they will get a better price as well as the copra rebate.

The average earnings per adult male is in the vicinity of \$50 per year and more efficient copra production and marketing could increase this greatly. Most production is done on a communal basis and if they could be organised to cut copra at the same time in all villages the larger amount produced and ready for shipment at one time would make it more attractive to shipping companies, this would give a more steady income and more reliable service.

The proposed road network (to begin 73/74) and the new landing facilities at Inahele will also make cash cropping easier and if correctly organised more regular.

The communal aspect of production and even trade stores has prevented the emergence of any entrepreneurs it could be seen however that individual villages have been more enterprising and look better off financially.

A small market is at Uvol for people on the station but producers complain of low prices and long carrying distances.

7

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

There are large areas of good arable land on the coast and up to 3 miles inland which have hardly been used. It could all be planted with coconuts as the inland areas are low enough to produce good nuts.

It is three to four years since a D.A.S.F. officer visited the inland parts and as the people are showing interest in expansion it could be that alternative crops would be accepted and be ideal for this area.

At Kenmininga there is a big high valley with a good water supply which looks ideal for cattle and an Agricultural Officers opinion on the possibility would be interesting. On the coast there are no cocoa plantings and cattle could be introduced there.

6

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It appears that the attitude towards councils has not changed since the last Area Study was conducted. While discussing forms of Government, Local Government was mentioned and the immediate reaction was one of open dislike.

The main opposition is because of the imposition of tax and the association of councils with the Pomio Kivung and Tolai Council problems on the Gazelle.

They make no effort to understand the reason for taxation or the workings of councils. It is probable that this attitude will persist while the government hands out Rural Development Funds and the people make no monetary contribution. Although their labour is considered to be their contribution they do not fully understand that it is considered as a money value on RDF submissions.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Administration ~~cannot~~ assistance in the area these people have looked to the Mission at Uvol for help in fields of economic development, Health and Education. The Administration is looked on as something that has tried to introduce changes but has not done sufficient follow up work to implement them.

It is to be hoped that this attitude will change over the next year as development of roads and the wharf at Inahele will be direct Central Govt. assistance and of great value to the people.

2

SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

The hospital at Uvol is the only service in the area. There was an aid post at Meingi but this has been closed due to lack of staff.

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PATROL REPORT

Report number: 9 OF POMIO 192-73	Objects of patrol: DISCUSSION GROUP COMMITTEE.
District: EAST NEW BRITAIN	Station: POMIO
Patrol conducted by: M. YAMALI	Subdistrict: POMIO
Area patrolled: KOL and EXT. KOL	Designation: PATROL OFFICER
Duration of patrol: 16/5/73 to 26/5/73	Personnel accompanying: CONST. LIEMAN
Last D.D.A. patrol: 25/5/72 - 3/6/72	Number of days: 10
Last O.L.G. patrol: Nil	Total population of area:
Map reference:	Council area: Nil
	House of Assembly Electorate: POMIO OPEN

The District Commissioner,

E-NCB District,
Rahave

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	()
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1- 4 ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 6 / 6 1973 .

R. H. Day
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1- 4	(✓)
	()
	()

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average ✓
	Below average

P. Bauaga
District Commissioner

Date: / / 19 .

Grand Total

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The District Commissioner
East New Britain District
P.O. Box 714
RABAUL

11th July, 1973.

67-10-7

R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

67-4-21

13th June, 1973.

FORMED PATROL NO. 9/1972-73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 4 arising out of the above patrol of KOL and EXTENDED KOL Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. M. YAMALI, Patrol Officer.

Your comments are noted and require no further amplification from this Headquarters.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary



DDA 67. 10.7

(11)

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS: DISCOM
TELEPHONE: 3261

P. O. Box 714,
RABAUL.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
P. O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

Date: 17th. June, 1973.
Our Reference: 67-4- 21
Action Officer: JK:do-h
Designation: Administration,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
Your Reference:
Date:

REPORT NUMBER POMIO 9 of 1972/73

Please find attached Situation Reports 1 - 4. These have been assessed by the Assistant District Commissioner and self.

Mr. Yamali, Patrol Officer, has greatly improved his style of report writing, since the previous reports.

P. Bouraga
P. BOURAGA
a/District Commissioner
East New Britain District

The departing time of this patrol was very late as usual and was running on the field jobs because there was weather...
The climate was a mixture of wet and fine day. The conditions...
The air of the patrol was found quite safe and sound.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Chief Minister's
Department,
Development
Administration,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
31st May 1973.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO.

POMIO PATROL No.9 1973-74

KOL AND SUI KOL DISCUSSION GROUPS.

Introduction

This patrol was conducted ~~merajya~~ to conduct a Political
Discussions with the Discussion Groups of Kol and the Extended Kol.
Also to check on the labourers on the Nutuve Airstrip and the
progress of the jobs.

The departing time of this patrol was very late so this
patrol was rushing on the field jobs because there was another
political education was on the way, 28th of May 1973.

No D.D.A. field job was done except for the Airstrip, also
I was chosen as the ~~Discussions~~ Adviser of the two Discussion Groups,
so I didn't have enough time to do some routine jobs or patrol for
this very area.

The climate was a mixture of wet and fine day. The condition
of the walking track is too muddy of about a foot deep in the mud.
These conditions and the movement of the people also held up some
quick movement of the patrol. The people in some villages
are not living in the village, they live in the shelters near their
gardens. Only some time they come to the villages.

The aim of the patrol was done quite safe and sound.

--ooOoo--

9

KOL CENSUS DIVISION
DISCUSION GROUP COMMITTEES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
Leo Masing		Kora (2)
Bokea Joanes		"
Kente Moela		Lalika
Jacob Iutua		"
Patrick Telkuni		Bakuria
Gabriel Tora		"
Patric Kovi		Gelies
Pende		"
Andrew Tesui		Nutuve
Usove		"
Keto Unge		Parakaman
Pakilu Kasere		Senel
Mesa		"
Bagula Kamboia		Patulu
Joseph Tiwong		Tital
Kana		"
Makile		Moko
Mikel		Ora
Koro kie		Piove
Mati		Torovele
Bolele		Bagitave
Kieno		Kula
Frances Dugute		Piovu
Mouvc		"
Pitiouwong		Kavale
Kamei		Kiage
Piigu		Lakiri

PATROL REPORT

Report number: **11 974/3**
 District: **EAST NEW BRITAIN**
 Patrol conducted by: **K.J. TAYLOR.**
 Area patrolled: **WEST HENGEN.**
 Duration of patrol: **18/5 to 25/5.**
 Last D.D.A. patrol:
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference: **D.D.A. JOURNAL**

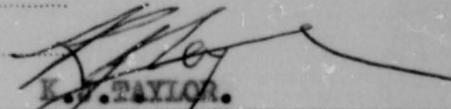
Objects of patrol: **R.D.F. Investigations.**
 Station: **POMIO.**
 Subdistrict: **POMIO**
 Designation: **DISTRICT OFFICER.**
 Personnel accompanying: **NIL.**
 Number of days: **7 DAYS.**
 Total population of area: **2944**
 Council area: **HENGEN COUNCIL.**
 House of Assembly Electorate: **POMIO.**

The District Commissioner,
E.H.B. District,
BABALU.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 35 To	(/)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1—	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: **4/6 1973.**


K.J. TAYLOR.
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

	Above average
	Average
	Below average

Date: / /19

.....
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Cost Print - 1046/20 000 - 5 73

Grand Total

Sub-District Office,
POMIO.

4th June, 1973.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
P.O. BOX 714,
RABAUL.

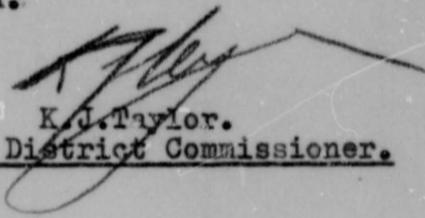
POMIO PATROL NO 11 of 1972/73.

This patrol was for the purpose of inspecting and gageing the scope of the number of projects that could be included in the Rural Development Programme. My main investigation was in the possibility of getting back in order the old logging road from Drina to Bindapuna and from Drina to Palmalmal.

The old road from Palmalmal to Baien was also inspected.

These projects will be bought up to the council when they discuss their R.D.F. Submissions for 1974/75.

Camping allowance claim is attached.



K.J. Taylor.
Assistant District Commissioner.

Grand Total

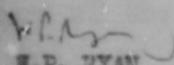
The District Commissioner
East New Britain District
P.O. Box 714
RABAUL

27th August
67-10-8
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

POMIO PATROL NO. 12/1972-73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of MAMUSI No.2 Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. M. SANIKOL, Patrol Officer.

Situation Report has been passed to Principal Officer (Lands) for appropriate action.


W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,
POMIO.

21st June, 1973.

Mr. Meses Sankel,
Patrol Officer,
POMIO.

POMIO PATROL NO 12 of 1972/73.

Please prepare to depart on patrol on the 25th June.
You will depart on the OLOBO at 0700 hours. You will be accompanied
by Constable BABIK.

You will be patrolling a part of the Mamusi No 2 Census
Division.

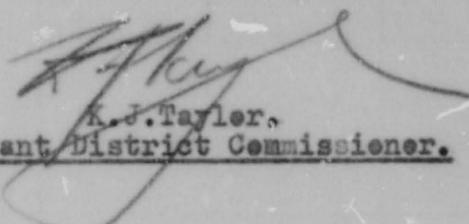
The aims of the patrol are as follows;

(1). To advise the people of MEINGI and ATU villages that the land
board hearing on renewal of the lease for RANO Plantation will be held
on 2nd July, 1973. See file ~~33-2-20~~ 34-2-20.

(2). Seek the peoples views on the proposed timber development
in the Mamusi No 2 area. See file 33-2-4..

You can return from the patrol on the Trawler taking
members of the land board to Rano on the 2nd July.

I will require your patrol within three days of returning
to the station.


K. J. Tayler,
Assistant District Commissioner.