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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Pomio

VOLUME No: 8

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1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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662-1969/70

EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

P O M I O

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-68-69	M. Davies	Wide Bay C.D.
2-68-69	R. Frost	East Mengen C.D.
3-68-69	W.H. Muskens	Part Kol C.D.
7-68-69	G.C. Lapthorne	Wide Bay C.D.
5-68-69	G. C. Lapthorne	East & West Mengen C.D.
6-68-69	W. van Rikxoort	Kol C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

67.10.7.
6/10/67

District of East New Britain Report No. POMIO No. 1 of 1968/69
Patrol Conducted by Michael Davies, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled Wide Bay Census Division (Non-Council area) POMIO Sub District
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 0642 Constable Babik
2527 " Mandugu
Duration—From 17/7/68 to 15/8/68
Number of Days 29
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
D.D.A.
Last Patrol to Area by ~~Michael Davies~~ 10/11/67 Actual - 26 days
8/12/67 Included East Mengen Census
Division (Council area)
Medical - / / 19
Map Reference D.D.A. Lands Fourmil Series (Wide Bay)
Village Population Register enclosed - Total population of area 2,206
Objects of Patrol 1. Annual Census Revision 4. N.G.L.T.R.O. Waitavlo
2. Political Education 5. General/Routine
3. Extension of Economic Development Administration
6. Area Study

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Mr. Smith

2/10/68

on 28/10/68

95

67-13-7

24th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABUL.

PATROL REPORT POMIO NO. 1/68-69

Thank you for this most excellent report of a well conducted and thorough patrol by Mr. M. Davies.

... I am enclosing some comments by the Principal Officer, Community Development on political education matters raised in the report.

I cannot agree with your comment concerning the length of time involved in preparation of the report. So excellent and detailed a report must form the basis and pattern for ensuing annual reports for several years to come and hence will lighten the burden of those who follow Mr. Davies. Further, it most adequately complies with the requirements of central government as set forth in my circular on patrol reporting. I must emphasize that this is precisely the kind of detailed information that is required by central government at annual intervals on census division and other areas within Districts. I am unable to concede that it is too much to expect that 15 days be spent by a field officer of this Department compiling a detailed coverage of a four weeks patrol area once a year if the coverage genuinely requires this length of time. It is, of course, expected that field officers of this Department work outside normal office hours whenever the work load demands this.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. M. Davies,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO
East New Britain.
... Enc:

MINUTE

File No. 67-10-7

Govt. Print.—A2867/20,000.—10.67.

SUBJECT

POMIO PATROL 1-68/69 AND COVERING MEMORANDA.

Political Education - Matters Raised

Mr. Davies has done quite well in getting a few ideas across to a few people. This must be recognised as a very long-term project and the lack of early and spectacular results should not get people down.

Two of the major problems of political education are to make the concepts understandable, and to gain and hold attention. Both problems are best met by presenting material through current events and stories, explaining principles through specific cases and showing relevance to day to day life. We need to show not merely what political institutions are, but how the ordinary citizen can use them. This calls for flexibility and preparation, so is more time-consuming than a more formal text book type presentation. However, we must pay this price if we want to be effective.

I agree with the A.D.C. that there is value in a special effort to reach village opinion leaders with political education material. As to the various points made concerning the use of visual aids, circulars to officers, etc., it remains true that an officer in sympathetic contact with the people is still the very best teaching aid. Other aids can either enhance or reduce his performance. The value of these aids for teaching depends very much on the knowledge and skill of the operator in using them as well as on his knowledge of the subject matter. It depends also on the careful design of aids based on the specific points to be made and on the types of audience to be reached. Certainly they are very far from being a means of instant education. It is hoped we can get some work done on these matters in the next few months as part of the new phase of our programme. Any aids for widespread use will have to be cheap and simple. Cinevans are scarce and expensive and must be stationed where there is a sufficient road network to get full utilisation.

It is of particular importance to assess as accurately as possible the reaction to our educational effort. In this connection I would appreciate a copy of the form designed by Mr. Willis, which ^{A.D.C.} referred to the A.D.C., plus any comments as to its use. If ^{we} want a meaningful detailed analysis of results, the design of a form is but a first step. The next major problem becomes careful training of staff to ensure strict comparability of all data recorded.

W.G. SIFPO
(W.G. SIFPO)

7/1/69.

8. Your comments on the Area Study have covered it adequately and they shall be passed to the Director. Please inform Mr. M. Davies that he has conducted a thorough patrol and has submitted a most meticulous and interesting report.

W.J. Kelly
(W.J. Kelly)
Assistant District Commissioner
East New Britain District

MINUTE: 67-4-17 15/11/68

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The above and attached report by Mr. M. Davies is forwarded for your information.

Most matters have been covered by correspondence between myself and the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio. However, I should like your comments on the item "Political Education" in para. 6 of my memo. If our Department is to effectively carry out this vital function we must have teaching aids supplied to officers and not exhortation per media of written instructions. Mr. Davies was fortunate in securing the attendance of the people to his seminars. It certainly shows some awakening of interest on the part of the people and no doubt results from the increased attention that Pomio officers have given the area during the last two years. Such attendance would not be possible in the Gazelle Peninsula where the people spend more time in the daily pursuit of providing for the family in an environment of rising living standards and in meeting many economic and social obligations.

The need for a wider supply of portable film units to disseminate information on other countries, widen the audiences' interests, and attract them with some entertainment, is also evident.

You will note that the full report is of 45 pages and took Mr. Davies 15 days of preparation excluding interruptions by other duties. Whilst the patrol was for only 4 weeks, it is most questionable that officers should spend 50% of that time again on the report. Mr. Davies has put a lot of detailed work into it and is to be commended, but in this day of Territory staff shortage, I feel that the prescribed necessity to submit such documents detracts from the usefulness of an officer in the field. You will also be aware of the time spent by the A.D.C., myself and a headquarters officer in digesting the material of the Area Study and Situation Report. Other reports currently being prepared are similarly lengthy and taking up a considerable amount of time to prepare.

Whilst the previous system of reporting in respect to A.D.O.s, that is, Memoranda of Patrol, has been rejected as unsatisfactory, in order to provide an alternative to the present instructions, it is suggested that the Area Study now required with the annual census, should be no more frequent than three (3) yearly. Situation Reports as required under para. 7 of your instruction 67-1-0 of 21/6/68 would more than suffice for the interim years. Progress in administration is nowhere so rapid that a full analysis and statistics need be prepared each year.

The above remarks apply perhaps to a great degree in regards to the Rabaul and Kokopo Sub-districts which cover the Gazelle Peninsula Council area and in which a detailed study culminating in the Gazelle Council Development Plan, was carried out. In this case a situation report regularly amended by officers consistently in the field should more than suffice in maintaining a necessary understanding of the developments in

DISCOM
67-4-17

JN/ejq

Assistant District Commissioner,
POMIC.



RABOUL

15th November, 1968.

P/R POMIC NO. 1 - 68/69

1. A most interesting 44 page report has been compiled by Mr. M. Davies, Patrol Officer, and he has carefully complied with the requirements of circular memorandum 67-1-0 of 21/6/68.

Situation Report:

2. Timber Purchase. I have dealt with the subject of the SULKA dissatisfaction over the TAMOIP Timber Purchase in my memo 33-2-25 of 11/11/68 and trust this will assist you to resolve the situation and comment further. I do not understand the existing friction as Mr. Willis, the investigating officer, consulted with these people.
3. Land Settlement. The District Co-ordinating Committee has noted the re-settlement potential of the MEVELO Valley area and it is hoped some move may be made in the next few months to carry out preliminary surveys of this and other likely areas. If you have any further details on the Ip River Valley, they would be an assistance to me.
4. Health. Relevant sections have been forwarded to the Regional Medical Officer.
5. Political Education. You suffer from the same disability as elsewhere in the Territory in having a Group Reaction Statistician's form to be completed by officers carrying out political education work. Mr. R.S. Willis, A.D.O. at Rabaul, has had several stabs at drawing up a suitable form and I attach a revised one which has not yet been tested in the field. I am forwarding one to you to consider and experiment with in the field. The analysis of the collated information so that it gives a comprehensible result is the greatest difficulty in using this means of determining reaction of the native people. In my opinion a Statistician could be usefully employed in undertaking a study of our needs in this field.
6. With regard to visual aids, you are no doubt aware that you may submit an outline of the type of material you require and the Dept. of Information & Extension Services will examine it and produce the necessary material. To have officers all over the Territory doing this would be a waste of time as it should be within the scope of that department to investigate the principles of political education at the field level and produce suitable material for all districts. We have received assurances from time to time that they will be supplied in the form of a kit by our Headquarters but nothing has been received. I shall raise the matter again with our Director.
7. Land Titles Commission. Mr. J. Vuia, Land Titles Commission, has been involved in the Town of Rabaul hearing, longer than he anticipated, and is now attempting to visit the Wide Bay area in December.

M.L.P.R. 68/69

WHM

Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain.

16th October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RABUL.

PATROL REPORT POMIO No.1-1968/69

Forwarded herewith are three copies of the above report, covering a patrol by M. P. Davies, P.O. to the Wide Bay Census Division. The report is very comprehensive and is based on Headquarters instructions dated 21st June, 1968 - Annual Census type.

My comments on the report are as follows:-

1. Political Education.

You will note that in the Patrol Instructions, I suggested to Mr Davies that he hold political education seminars, rather than dealing with this subject for the people en masse. I have always felt that it is all very well to mount intensive political education campaigns amongst the indigenous people at the village level, however, apart from the fact that the subject is very "dry", one invariably comes to the conclusion afterwards that the rate of comprehension by the people is limited largely to the quantity of formal schooling that the individual has obtained. The problem therefor is this: how can we successfully and effectively reach the mass of the people at the village level, the uneducated and less sophisticated people, the very people who we are aiming to become politically aware. There is no quick and easy solution to this problem, however I feel that one way is to concentrate on the leading people in each village, and those who have had some measure of formal schooling, with the idea that they can pass their knowledge on to others, in terms that the uneducated can understand. One advantage of this system of course is that the seminar method allows an officer to deal with political education in much greater detail. Another bonus is that verbal participation and reactions are more readily forthcoming.

Mr Davies reports that his efforts in dealing with political education through seminars achieved only limited or moderate success and that comprehension in some places was almost negative. Nevertheless, the fact that the seminar was successful in Marunga indicates that this approach can and does succeed. It would have been interesting to have had more details from Mr Davies about both his approach, attendance figures, duration of sessions, and more important, actual reactions and questions raised. Future patrols will be instructed to report accordingly.

One of the most important aspects of ^{giving} political education is the use of visual teaching aids, which are virtually non-existent. It seems ironic that in field

officers of this department are to be expected to achieve results with political education, and if this subject is regarded as a vital function of field officers, that not more money is available to make visual aids available to field officers for this purpose. Similarly, it would seem to me far more important to have a Cine Unit based in an isolated and less sophisticated area as Pomio than amongst the politically aware Tolais in the Gazelle Peninsula!

2. House of Assembly Members.

Mr Urekit's standing in Wide Bay has always been much the same, and his continued inability to visit the area will not improve his popularity. Still, he is probably aware of his unpopularity in Wide Bay and it is perhaps for that reason that he leaves them alone.

Nothing further has been heard of Mr Tammur's interest in the plight of the Bainigg people of Wide Bay. They are in the unfortunate position of being distant both from Pomio and Kokopo. Eventual extension of Local Government over this area should assist these people to identify themselves with Pomio.

3. Land.

Mr Davies close examination of the land position has revealed a perturbing situation. While at this point of time land shortage is not a real problem, the facts at our disposal indicate that land shortage may well become acute in the not too distant future. Acquisition of Sibilon (300 acres) and Malpas (Much less) by the people will certainly alleviate the situation somewhat, and the next patrol to Wide Bay will be instructed to assist the people to submit proposals for this transaction.

Similarly, a closer examination will have to be made of the reported vast area of land in the valleys of the Ip and Mevelo Rivers, which may be suitable for development by means of a resettlement scheme. This will also be carried out by the next patrol, and depending on the result, the Soil Survey division of D.A.S.F. can be asked to examine the arability of the land.

There is no record of Demarcation Committee activities in the Wide Bay area at Pomio, and I would be grateful if the Land Titles Commission can keep us informed of developments in this field. Unchecked activities of this nature could well have disastrous results, however if supervision is being given by the L.T.C. in Rabaul all should be well.

Payment of timber-purchase interest monies for the Open Bay timber area has certainly caused a great deal of ill-feeling, particularly because the amounts involved are quite large. The matter has previously been referred to you, vide our 33-2-6 of 21st August, 1968.

C.M.B. Payments.

As you are aware, proceeds from sales of copra to the C.M.B. for Wide Bay copra groups have, since the Economic Development Scheme was commenced, been dealt with through Sub District Office, Kokopo. The system has been to send cheques to Kokopo, from which office the Commonwealth Bank has been requested to send the cash to

either Karlai or Guma. The main time delay in this system is communications between Rabaul and Wide Bay, and so the only alteration to the previous system would be to have the bank send the money to Pomio. With our regular four-weekly workboat service to Wide Bay money can therefore be sent to Wide Bay regularly, with less delay. Even though Wide Bay no longer remains under Kokopo, I strongly recommend that Kokopo continue to handle the cheques, as the Treasury Advance at Pomio is not sufficient to handle the often large copra payments, and I am reluctant to seek an increase in our Advance merely for this purpose. The A.D.C. Kokopo is now forwarding details of C.M.B. weight notes and cheques in respect of these groups to Pomio.

It is gratifying to note that both Messrs Parer and Father Kelleher continue to give active assistance to the Wide Bay people; assistance which is extremely valuable to the continued success of economic development progress in that area.

Kiwung Movement.

The decreasing activity reported by Mr Davies in Wide Bay fits in pretty well with the overall pattern in the Pomio Sub District. Movement influence and activity in all Census Divisions has eased off considerably this year, with a new interest being shown in economic development, and vast increases in copra production. Certainly the Movement is far from dead, possibly dormant is the right word. However, if the present trend continues and the pace of economic development is maintained, the Movement should with time die a natural death.

Friction between pro and anti Kiwung forces in Wide Bay is also evident elsewhere in the Sub District, and we have handled this by counselling both sides to mind their own business, to avoid arguing with the other fellow about his principles, and at the same time urging both sides to follow Administration policy by fully exploiting their economic resources. These tactics have been employed both at the village level and meetings of the Mengen Council, and at this stage appear to be paying off.

Health.

The work being carried out by Mrs Fraser of Karlai was first brought to the attention of the Health Department in 1964, and as far as I know P.H.D. declined to give formal recognition, either in the form of a token remuneration to Mrs Fraser, or by supplying medical goods. It seems a great pity that something can't be done, for although Mrs Fraser commenced her work by her own choice, the work that she does there must save the Administration quite a bit both financially and in man-hours through not having to send a Medical Assistant to treat the more serious patients. It is not the intention to have Mrs Fraser being employed by P.H.D., but surely a token ex gratia payment and supply of medical goods is not too much to ask.

Can this matter be raised again with the Health Department, please.

I understand that the issue of 'Erone' tablets was to be carried out under the strict supervision of Aid Post staff, rather than hand-outs to individuals by visiting Malaria Control teams. Can this also be checked

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please with the Health Department in Rabaul.

Women's Clubs.

I will discuss the possibility of sending a Welfare Worker to Iwai with the Mengen Council as soon as the girls have established the proposed bakery at Pomio. Alternatively, it may be possible to have some women from Wide Bay attend one of the courses conducted by the Welfare Officer in Rabaul.

Area Study.

a) Timber. It would be interesting to know if the findings of the Mahysian experts have in fact been confirmed

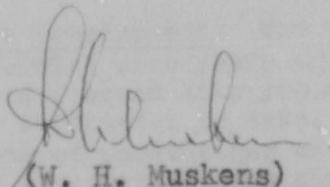
b) Local Government. You already have my submission for the inclusion of Wide Bay in the Mengen Council - my 40-1-1 of 30th July, 1968, refers. Notwithstanding the lack of interest in Local Government by the groups mentioned in the report, I again recommend early action. I recently discussed the matter with the Luluais of Iwai and Mu, both influential men, and they gave a firm undertaking that they would not oppose the move. I feel that once the Wide Bay people are in, they will lend near unanimous support.

Summary.

Mr Davies has submitted an extremely interesting report, with a wealth of valuable data, in keeping with his previous high standard.

It is clear from the report that progress in all fields continues to be maintained in Wide Bay which is in no small way attributable to our policy of having the one officer patrol the area at regular intervals. It is hoped that this policy can be maintained now that Mr Davies has been transferred.

Claim for camping allowance together with F.O.J.'s are enclosed with the report.



(W. H. Muskens)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-4

WHM

Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
East New Britain.

15th July, 1968.

Mr. M. P. Davies,
Patrol Officer,
POMIO.

POMIO PATROL No. 1 of 1968/69.

This will confirm earlier verbal instructions for you to make preparations to carry out an Annual Census patrol to the Wide Bay Census Division. I have made arrangements for your patrol to be transported from Pomio to Guma by Administration trawler departing about midday 17th July.

2. Your patrol will have as main objects the following matters:-

a) Annual Census Revision. You should note Headquarters Circular 14-1-0 of 18th March, 1968, which is on our file 14-1-1 relating to new census registers.

b) Political Education. As you are aware, the level of political understanding and awareness of political development in the Wide Bay area, like the remainder of this Sub-District, is still comparatively low. Our task in removing this ignorance is a very important one, the success of which depends largely on the confidence the people have in us, and the imagination with which we deal with the subject; your extensive contact with the Wide Bay people since 1965 has earned you the confidence of these people and I feel sure that you can present the subject of political education imaginatively. Whilst I require you to visit every village in Wide Bay and hold discussions with every village community, I consider it would be of advantage to gather together at central points those people from surrounding villages who have received some education, and others (e.g. Mission workers), and in the course of 2 or 3 days seminars to deal with political education more intensively. You should seek the co-operation of the Missions in the area to allow you to make use of school classrooms for this purpose.

c) Extension of Economic Development. The Wide Bay Economic Development Scheme, inaugurated some years ago, has proved to be a considerable success, and I would like you to make a detailed survey of the economic activities to date, including village by village assessments of percentages of arable land under cultivation, details of new plantings since your last patrol in 1967, estimated cash return from copra production for individuals, and in particular the views of the people in regard to future economic development, their problems and their plans. In addition please determine whether or not it would be preferable to have the people's copra cheques processed through Pomio instead of Kokopo.

d) M.C.L.T.R.O. Waitavalo. The Deputy Public Solicitor, Babaul, has requested we ascertain whether or not the claimants to this land would be prepared to accept a cash settlement, and an estimate of the value of the land in dispute. Our file 34-2-36 refers.

.....2/

3. No decision has yet been made on the question of including Wide Bay in the Local Government system, however the people should understand that recommendations to bring them into the system is likely to be made in the near future. A further recording of their reactions would be valuable.

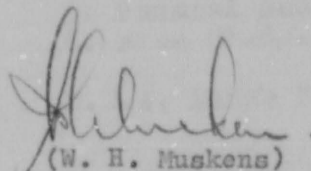
4. With regard to road extensions in Wide Bay, you should stress to the people the importance of self-help and that like elsewhere in this Sub-District at the moment, the people should be prepared to provide volunteer labour to bring roads up to vehicular standard, roads which in the main will benefit them. Also ascertain from plantations such as Kiep, Karlai and Tol whether or not they would be able to hire their transport equipment to the people for cartage of produce to shipping points, once further roads are established.

5. Your attention is directed to Headquarters Circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968, which details the submission of Patrol Reports, the requirements of which you will have to keep in mind throughout your patrol.

6. The objects of your patrol are such that you will not be able to hurry, and I expect that you will spend in the vicinity of five (5) weeks in the field on this occasion. Two members of the Police Detachment will accompany you.

7. Should any matters requiring court action arise these should, in the absence of your court powers, be referred back to Pomio.

8. I wish you a successful patrol, should you have any problems or queries do not hesitate to contact me by radio.



(W. H. Muskens)

Assistant District Commissioner.

(44)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Reference 67-9-6
ask for

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
POMIO, E.N.B.

16th September, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
POMIO.

Pomio Patrol Report Number 1 of 1968/69

Patrol conducted by: Michael Davies, Patrol Officer.
Area patrolled: Wide Bay Census Division - Non-Council Area.
Personnel accompanying the patrol: R.P. & N.G.C.
0642 Constable Babik
2527 " Mandugu
Duration of patrol: 17th July, 1968 to 15th August, 1968
= 29 patrol days.
Last patrol to area: 10th November, 1967 to 8th December, 1967. Included East Mengen Census Division - ~~Non~~ Council Area.
Objects of patrol: 1. Annual Census Revision.
2. Political Education.
3. Extension of Economic Development.
4. N.G.L.T.R.O. Waitavlo.
5. General and Routine Administration.
6. Area Study.
Map Reference: D.D.A. Lands Fourmil Series (Wide Bay).

PATROL DIARY

Wed. 17/7/68 Departed Pomio per M.V. Eros at 1145 p.m. and began disembarking at Guma at 7.30 a.m. on 18/7/68. Actual time by sea 7 hours (Baia, Cape Orford, East Mengen 5½ hrs). Moderate seas.

Thurs. 18/7/68 Off loaded patrol equipment and settled into Guma Rest House. A.M. Held talks with Father in Charge, Catholic Mission, Guma. P.M. Held talks with V.O.s and others from villages Kalampun to Iwai and Kirki-Hau.

Fri. 19/7/68 A.M. Proceeded Kalampun 30 mins. Good track. Revised census and held talks. Returned Guma. P.M. Revised census and held talks with Kolom and Guma.

Sat. 20/7/68 A.M. Held talks in classroom of Mission School with V.O.s and others from Kalampun to Mu villages and Mission teachers. People from Setwi, East Mengen also present.

(45)

- Sun. 21/7/68 A.M. As for entry dated Saturday, 20th July, 1968
- Mon. 22/7/68 A.M. Proceeded Kilalum 25 mins. Good track. Revised census and held talks. Returned Guma.
- Tues. 23/7/68 Proceeded Iwai and Kirkihau via Kilalum 1 hr. Good track. Revised census and held talks.
- Wed. 24/7/68 Held further talks.
- Thurs. 25/7/68 Proceeded to Milim via Kiep Plantation and Mu. Iwai/Kirkihau to Mu 1 hr 35 mins. Mu to Kiep 40mins Kiep to Milim 35 mins. Good track. Held talks with Milim. V.O.s and others from Kaukum present. Held talks with manager of Kiep en route.
- Fri. 26/7/68 Revised census and held talks. V.O.s and others from Kaukum present.
- Sat. 27/7/68 A.M. Proceeded Mu. Revised census and held talks. Returned Milim via Kiep where held further talks with manager.
- Sun. 28/7/68 Observed.
- Mon. 29/7/68 Held further talks with Milim and Kaukum. None from Mu present.
- Tues. 30/7/68 Proceeded Kaukum 55 mins. Budday track. Revised census and held talk s. Villagers from Milim there
- Wed. 31/7/68 Proceeded Hoiya 1 hr 10 mins. Good track. Revised census and held talks with V.O.s and others from Kaukum and Kalip also present. None from Long Hamlet present. Held talks with S.D.A. Mission personnel stationed at Hoiya.
- Thurs. 1/8/68 Proceeded Kalip 25 mins. Good track. Revised census and held talks. Majority of people from Long Hamlet section of Kalip absent. Proceeded to Long Hamlet 1 hr 10 mins. Good track. Held talks with Sulka people there. Proceeded Karlai Plantation 1 hr 15 mins. Good track. Picked up by tractor and proceeded to Plantation house. Held talks with manager/lessees and wife of Plantation mechanic re health situation (qualified nursing sister). Held talks with local people and others working at Karlai.
- Fri. 2/8/68 At Karlai. P.M. Pomio Station workboat the 'Pam' arrived at Karlai from Pomio. Paid out various N.M.T.A.s to clan leaders of Kalip, Hoiya and Kavudemki in respect of timber rights purchased by Administration
- Sat. 3/8/68 A.M. Proceeded Kamandran by jeep 5 mins. Held talks with owners. Returned Karlai.
- Sun. 4/8/68 A.M. Proceeded Lamerein from Kamandran 1 hr 10 mins Good track. Met with and informed claimants to 'Waitavlo' of Land Court Hearing to be held in Rabaul following week and advised time and date of uplift from Tol Plantation Airstrip. P.M. Returned Karlai via Kamandran.
- Mon. 5/8/68 Proceeded Lamerein from Kamandran. Good track. Revised census and held talks. V.O.s and others from Kavudemki present. Proceeded Kavudemki from Mevelo River 1 hr 15 mins. Good track. Revised census and held talks.

(42)

Tues. 6/8/68 Proceeded Tol Plantation via Wulwut (Henry Reid)
River 2 hrs. Good track. Held talks with manager.
Proceeded Marunga 1 hr 20 mins. Good track.
Revised census and held talks. V.O.s and others
from Kavudemki present. Held talks with Father in
Charge, Catholic Mission, Marunga.

Wed. 7/8/68 Held further talks.

Thurs. 8/8/68 Held further talks.

Fri. 9/8/68 Proceeded Karlai by Mission pinnace 1 hr 10 mins.
Seas good.

Sat. 10/8/68 At Karlai.

Sun. 11/8/68 Observed.

Mon. 12/8/68 Proceeded Milim by Karlai speedboat 1 hr 15 mins.
Good seas. Held further talks with Milim people.

Tues. 13/8/68 Proceeded Guma by walking track to hold further
talks 4½ hrs. Good track. Talks held with local
people and Father in Charge, Catholic Mission Guma

Wed. 14/8/68 A.M. Picked up by M.V. Matoko and proceeded to
Cutarp Plantation, Waterfall Bay, where overnighted

Thurs. 15/8/68 Proceeded to Pomio by 'Matoko'. Off loaded patrol
equipment and gear.

END OF THE PATROL

INTRODUCTION

The patrol party left Pomio for Wide Bay in the Administration trawler the M.V. Eros, in the late evening of the 17th July, 1968. The Eros deposited the patrol at Guma at 7.30 a.m. on the morning of the 18th, and then proceeded onto Rabaul.

As can be seen from the map attached to the following Situation Report, the patrol, generally speaking, followed the coastline northwards to Marunga in the north and on the Kokopo Sub District border. It then retraced its steps to Guma. The patrol was picked up from this village by the commercial trading vessel the M.V. Matoko, and reached Pomio in the early hours of the morning of 15th August, 1968, thereby completing the patrol. An overnight stop was made by the Matoko at Cutarp Plantation, Waterfall Bay.

This was an Annual Census Patrol, therefore an Area Study report can be found at the rear of this Situation Report. Several objects of the patrol included Annual Census Revision, parts of Political Education (stage of political development, attitudes towards central and local government), and those parts relating to economic analysis, are all incorporated in the Area Study; and to be found under the pertinent headings. N.G.L.T.R.O. Waitavlo has been dealt with separately to this Patrol Report.

Although carried out in the 'south east' season, no undue difficulty was experienced with the weather which remained fairly good for the major portion of the patrol. The scheduled monthly run to Wide Bay by the Station workboat was delayed one week, however, from the 25th July, 1968 to the 2nd August, 1968. This was due to a bout of inclement weather at the proposed date of departure at Pomio.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

Political Education

One of the major objects of this patrol was to carry out concentrated and intensive political education, not only on an individual village basis, but also by grouping villages together and holding seminars on the subject, at convenient central points.

Meetings were held at Guma, Milim, Hoiya and Marunga. Various political educational material made available by the Department was utilized; and in two instances Mission school classrooms at Guma and at Marunga were used by kind permission of the Fathers in Charge. Seminars were conducted in the following manner. 1. Talk forth on a subject e.g. the House of Assembly, simultaneously showing pictures. (Blackboards were used also at Guma and Marunga) 2. Repeat each segment several times. 3. Ask for questions etc. on any points not understood in the segment. 4 Repeat segment again. 5. Next subject. And so on. I consider that comprehension was shown to a limited degree only at Guma, Milim and Hoiya. A few questions were asked only at Guma and none at Milim and at Hoiya, despite much prompting by myself. Comprehension was appreciably satisfactory at Marunga.

Guma: Two Tolai teachers and one Sulka teacher, a local man from Kolom, showed a goodly amount of awareness of what it was all about. They asked several questions on points in subjects that they did not understand. A definite interest was shown by all present who included village officials and other leading men, not only from the villages from Kalampun to Mu, but also from Setwi in the East Mengen, a Sulka/Mengen village. Setwi is in the Mengen Local Government Council.

No questions were asked because Luluai Anis of Kilalum, who is the spokesman for the villages south of Kiep Plantation, was absent in Rabaul attending a meeting of the District Advisory Council. He is the man whom I have found in the past usually gets the other men present involved in the meetings that were held by me during the course of previous patrols. This assumption of mine was confirmed for me by the previous luluai of Kilalum, Kusa, at one of the meetings.

Milim: People from this village and Kikak attended the meetings here. Interest was shown but comprehension was minimal, as was expected. Villagers from Mu did not turn up but this omission may be partly due to the slight friction existing between Sulka Mu and Sulka/Timoip Milim. Also, the latter are supporters of the 'Kivung' Movement whereas the former are not.

Hoiya: People from this village together with village officials and others from Kaukum and Kalip. The same situation as at Milim, interest shown but negligible comprehension. I had the feeling here that the people were more interested in receiving their half yearly interest monies from monies invested on their behalf by the Administration. This is in connection with the purchase of rights to timber within the area, and owned by the clan leaders at Hoiya and Kalip. People from the Sulka section of Kalip, at Long Hamlet, did not turn up. They believe that they should have received payment for the timber as they consider that this area is owned by them and not the Timoips. The latter only have occupancy rights.

Marunga: People from this village together with many from Kavugemki and several only from Lamerein attended. Much interest and comprehension was shown, not only by the villagers' teachers including Julius Taiul, from Marunga itself, but by themselves. Many questions were asked. I put this down to two things. Firstly, a member of the House of Assembly had passed through Marunga in July (see heading below), and secondly, being a minority group have a desire to equate themselves with larger groups around them i.e. the Tolai and the Sulka. It was pleasing to note that though the Bainings' leaders were absent in Rabaul attending a Land Court Hearing in respect of Waitavlo, an area of land being 'farmed' by the owner of Tol Plantation and considered his property; this did not greatly deter them from asking questions.

House of Assembly Members

Part of the political educational talks dealt with the work and responsibilities of Members of the House of Assembly. Judging from reactions noticed at all meetings bar those held in the Timoip villages, and at the meetings held at Guma and Marunga, the people of Wide Bay have a low opinion of Mr Koriam Urekit, their local Member (Kandrian-Pomio Open Electorate), and his accomplishments to date. To my knowledge this gentleman has visited this area only once and that was in March/April of 1966, i.e. during the life of the first House of Assembly. Since being re-elected in March of this year Mr Urekit has not visited Wide Bay. Reaction was most definite at Marunga especially. I believe the Sulka people have written to Mr Urekit requesting that he come see them.

Mr Oscar Tammur, Member for Kokopo Open Electorate, visited Marunga in early July, 1968, when he came down to that village from the Central Bainings area of the Kokopo Sub District. I was informed by villagers at Marunga that Mr Tammur was under the impression that Kavudemki and Marunga were within his Electorate's boundaries; and that was why he had come to Wide Bay. The Bainings' people asked him for his help in returning them to the Kokopo Sub District. They consider that they are more orientated towards the Gazelle Peninsular than towards Pomio. This is a logical feeling but I stated to them that it was easier to administer the area from Pomio than from Kokopo, in view of the fact that Wide Bay now came under the former's jurisdiction; and that the next village to Marunga along the coast in the direction of Kokopo was one day's walk, i.e. Karong. They accepted my statement. The villagers informed me that Mr Tammur would take the matter up, however, with the District Commissioner, and also the House of Assembly when it next sat. And that Mr Tammur would return to Marunga in early September to see them again.

Local Government Extension

No change recorded from those views expressed in August, 1967 and covered by Pomio Patrol Report Number 1 of 1967/68. See Area Study, heading (O) 'Attitude towards Local Government'.

ECONOMIC

Arable Land under Cultivation

The following is what I consider to be the percentages of arable land under cultivation in each village, beginning with the southernmost village, Kalampun, and proceeding round the coastline to Marunga on the Kokopo border. The estimations given for Hoiya, Kalip and Kavudemki are not totally realistic as their land holdings stretch into the hinterland for several miles, and it is not known exactly what percentage of this land is arable. Hoiya and Kalip lie in the valley of the River Ip and Kavudemki in that one formed by the River Mevelo.

Kalampun	95%	Kirki hau	95%	Kalip	35%
Kolom	95	Mu	90	Long Hamlet	80
Guma	95	Milim	85	Lamerein	95
Kilalum	85	Kaukum	80	Kavudemki	35
Iwai	95	Hoiya	35	Marunga	90

The Sulkas of Lamerein although living in the Mevelo River area do not have as much arable land available as might be expected. It was originally Bainings' land which they bought in years gone by. These Sulkas are hemmed in on the beach by a light range of hills to the north west and rear. Behind these hills is Bainings' land.

Land Shortage

As can be seen many villages have to all intents and purposes practically exploited all available land. A definite interest was shown in by all villages from Kalampun to Kaukum, in Malpas and Sibilon Plantations, satellites of Kiep Plantation. Malpas and Sibilon are not seriously worked at all, probably under the instructions of the owner, Mrs L. Tribolet who is living in Australia. Burns Philp Ltd, Rabaul, are working Kiep on her behalf and have a manager installed there. See Area Study heading (I) and Appendix 13 thereto.

Figures supplied me by Luluai Anis of Kilalum of men who have no land holdings whatsoever are as follows: Kalampur 37, Guma/Kolom 36 Kilalum 12, and Iwai/Kirki hau 24. A total of 109 men in all. Figures for Mu, Milim and Kaukum are not available.

Land - Demarcation Committees

Anis informed me of the latest developments in this field. Together with other leaders in Wide Bay, Sulka, Timoi and Baining, he appointed men in each village last year to lead the way, some as 'presidents' and some as 'committeemen', to settle land disputes and rationalize boundaries etc.

These persons are:

Guma and Kolom	-	President Yangnak and committeemen Isac and Pigir.
Hoiya	-	Committeemen Kasongei and Merin.
Iwai and Kirkihau	-	President Konvut and committeemen Renwi, Sandone, and Makai.
Kalampun	-	President Kuskua and Committeeman Simae.
Kalip	-	Committeeman Kandikum.
Long Hamlet	-	Committeeman Metatwain.
Kaukum	-	Committeeman Palir.
Kavudemki	-	Committeeman Masawa.
Kilalum Kilalum	-	Committeeman Anis.
Lamerein	-	President Maitugur and Committeemen Momai and Kamalou.
Maranga	-	Committeeman Benjamin.
Milim	-	Committeemen Mangil and Koganui.
Mu	-	Committeeman Pesal.

The Sulka people will now have nothing to do with the Timoi people of Hoiya and Kalip. They believe that they i.e. the Sulkas, should have received the monies paid out by the Administration to purchase the rights to timber in the area behind Hoiya and Kalip. They consider the land between Hoiya and Kalip is owned by them and not by the present occupiers of the land. The Claimants are Luluai Peni of the Sulka section of Kalip at Long Hamlet, Metatwain also of Long Hamlet, Kamalou of Lamerein and Konvut of Iwai. N.M.T.A.s valued at \$54-19 each were paid out to Luluai Ospikau of Hoiya and Tultul Karlikum of Kalip, clan leaders in these villages. An N.M.T.A. for \$463-79 was also paid out on the same date - 2nd August, 1968 - to Luluai Masawa of Kavudemki for timber in his area. At time of writing this Patrol Report several more N.M.T.A.s have arrived at Pomio to be paid out to the persons named above. Payment to the Timoi men will, believe aggravate the situation somewhat existing between the Timoi and the Sulkas. No records are available at the Pomio Office of the investigation and subsequent report filed on this particular matter.

Luluai Anis informed me that the only outstanding land dispute remaining apart from that one above, involves an area of land between Iwai and Mu and containing 116 mature coconut palms. Parties to this dispute are Karla of Mu on the one hand and Sandone of Iwai and Gwavale of Kilalum on the other. He also said that Mr John Vuai, a Deputy Commissioner of the Land Titles Commission, Rabaul, would be coming to Wide Bay at the end of August, 1968. This Office has received no communication from the Commission on developments in the Demarcation Committee field in Wide Bay, since three men went to Rabaul in August, 1967 for indoctrination purposes. These men are Anis himself, Luluai Maitugur of Lamerein and Tultul Kasongei of Hoiya.

Land - Settlement

As has been mentioned in previous patrol reports there are relatively vast tracts of uncultivated land i.e. virgin bush, in the valleys of the Ip and the Mevelo rivers which empty into Wide Bay at Hoiya and Kalip, and Lamerein, respectively. These areas of land could be utilized to cover all present and future land requirements for many years to come. That is if a survey by D.A.S.F. officer should prove thus. A patrol report Kokopo Patrol Report Number 7 of 1965/66, and the Director's comments on this Report, H.Q. Reference 67-10-36 dated 25th July, 1966 refer.

Village Cash Crop Extension

There have been no new plantings of coconut palms since my last patrol in 1967; and indeed for a couple of years now. Remaining land is being utilized to provide food gardens.

Future Economic Development

The community at large are undecided as to what they want to do. A perusal of economic statistics supplied in the ~~Area~~ Study will show that the people are proceeding satisfactorily along the road of economic progress. I believe they are fairly happy with the present situation as they see it, apart from the pressures now beginning to exert themselves and emanating from the shortage of land in certain of the villages.

Copra Marketing Board Payments

All villages now wish to have their copra cheques processed through Pomio as opposed to Kokopo, through ~~WIKK~~ which Office the copra groups have been receiving payment in the past. This decision is solely due to the fact that the Pomio Station workboat carries out a monthly service to Wide Bay, the dates of which are known by them. Thus they are assured of payments being effected on a regular basis. In the past the people had to wait for ships coming to Karlai and to Guma and which usually ran to Wide Bay on a six weekly cycle.

Non-Indigenous Participation

Messrs. B. and C. Parer of Karlai Plantation, and the Fathers in Charge at the Catholic Mission Stations at Guma and at Marunga continue to be cornerstones of native economic development in Wide Bay. The former help the local community at all times. Their lease of Karlai Plantation, which they hold from the Gilbert and Ellice Missionary Society, runs out in 1972, and it is possible that these two gentlemen may not renew it. It is to be hoped that their loss to Wide Bay, if it occurs, will not strike too hard at the native people there.

Managers of Tol and Kiep Plantations were unable to state whether their transport could be made available for hire to the copra groups, for cartage of produce to shipping points once roads were constructed in the area. However, distances involved in moving copra by sea to the shipping points at Guma and Iwai and Kirikihau from the other villages are by no means great.

SOCIAL

Cult and Unrest

The 'Kivung' Movement

This Movement remains confined to the Timoi villages of Kaukum Hoiya, Kalip (excluding Sulka Long Hamlet), Pleyoip a Hamlet of Sulka Lamerein near Karandran Plantation, the major part of Sulka/Timoi Milim, and a couple of men only in the Sulka village of Mu. The last patrol to Wide Bay in November, 1967 discovered that the 'Kivung' was still in full swing with cargo cult ceremonies, laws etc. still being carried out, obeyed and observed.

Much of the fervour and interest has now gone. The only cultish overtones remaining are the meetings held on Wednesday evenings in the villages, in particular Hoiya and Kaukum, when silence is mutually observed and the ceremonial shaking of hands is carried out. The ceremonial cemeteries on the track between Hoiya and Kalip, and at Milim, are now overgrown with light bush and do not appear to have been maintained for some time prior to the patrol reaching these villages. At the former place extensive food gardens are being made, which, judging from the effort required, have occupied the people there for some considerable time now. Pranis of Pleyoip is not so interested in the Kivung now, as he used to be. I believe he is only interested in the Kivung from what he can get out of it. Although Pranis has Timoip blood (his mother was Timoip) he is not really part of the Kivung Movement in Wide Bay, as I see it.

Palua and Loma of Kaukum received \$104-00 and \$66-00 respectively for copra produced by them in the period 15th June, 1967 to the 15th July, 1968. This is an encouraging sign as a negligible amount of copra was produced at Kaukum before. Total income for the village for this period was \$207-00.

As already stated in a heading above, there is no small amount of friction between the Sulkas of Long Hamlet and the Timoips of Hoiya and Kalip, particularly the latter place. This is over the issue of timber rights to the area and purchased by the Administration. Luluai Peni of Long Hamlet wants Long Hamlet to be given a separate village book and thus recognized as independent of Kalip, the Timoip section. A walk of 1 hr 10 mins is involved in reaching one from the other. The friction has not reached any danger level but needs to be watched for any possible future developments. The payment of N.M.T.A.s now being held in the Pomio may or may not touch these off. Heading in 'Economic' section sub heading 'Land - Demarcation Committees'; and Area Study heading (N) sub heading (d) also refer.

Health

Mrs G. Fraser - Karlai Plantation

Mrs G. Fraser is the wife of Mr G. Fraser the mechanic at Karlai Plantation. This lady is a triple-certificated nursing sister and has been for several years now engaged in tending to the sick, injured and ill in the northern part of Wide Bay. People come from villages as far apart as Kaukum and Kavudemki to see her. Drugs and medicines etc are supplied by P.H.D. Rabaul and also Messrs B. & C. Parer, the lessees of Karlai. There are aid posts at Hoiya (S.D.A. Mission) and at Marunga (P.H.D.), which it may be expected, adequately cover this particular area; and that there is no need for medical facilities at Karlai to be recognized officially. From my observations in the past, and on this patrol, it is quite obvious that people prefer to see Mrs Fraser than the aid post orderlies. Whilst staying at Karlai, I noticed that Mrs Fraser spent the majority of her time away from her own household. She was tending to a seriously ill infant child, the son of a man from Lamerein, Kamalou by name. This baby could quite easily have died if it had not have received her expert attention.

I strongly recommend that Mrs Fraser receive some form of remuneration for her excellent services, even though they may be on a part time basis. This lady is supplying a vital need, and has on many occasions informed Nonga Base Hospital, through Karlai radio, of cases under her care that required specialized attention in Rabaul.

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Thus P.H.D. have been relieved of the necessity and expense of sending personnel -whose time is valuable- to Wide Bay, to find out whether persons concerned did in fact require hospitalization. Mrs Fraser also liases with the Sister in Charge of the Catholic Mission Hospital at Guma, when she makes her monthly visits to Karlai to conduct Infant Welfare Clinics. See Area Study heading (H) sub heading (b) and its Appendix 12.

Kokopo Malaria Eradiction Team

About one week prior to the patrol coming to Wide Bay the Malaria Control Team from Kokopo moved through the area carrying out its work of spraying all dwellings. It also issued in each village malaria tablets commercially known as 'Erone'. People in the villages from Kalamun to Kaukum informed me that several people, most of them elderly, became sick and bed ridden for a couple of days as a consequence of taking these tablets. From what I gathered, the Malaria Team apparently handed out the tablets four or five to each person present with directions to consume them, but not specifying the actual number.

Law and Order

Two cases of adultery were brought to Pomio. Appearing before a sitting of the District Court, one defendant, a woman from Sampun in the East Mengen, received two months imprisonment in light labour; and in the other the defendant, Michael Uva, Mission School teacher at Guma, received a \$20-00 fine for committing adultery with a married woman of Setwi, also in the East Mengen.

Women's Clubs

Luluai Makai of Iwai expressed the desire for one of the women employed by the Mengen Council at Pomio to come to his village, and instruct the women there in sewing and other similar activities. This wish was prompted by the fact that one of them carried out a similar venture at Sampun in the East Mengen, sometime in early June.

MISCELLANEOUS

Annual Census Revision

Although covered in the Area Study, the following should be noted. In 1965 members of the Mali Clan at Kavudemki migrated out en masse to Gaulim in the Rabaul Sub District. They were involved in the 'Golden Egg' cargo cult which was in full swing at that time in the Gazelle Peninsular in certain areas. Since then these people have been returning to Kavudemki in small numbers, usually in family groups. Seven migrations in were recorded for 1967 and for this year seven also. Luluai Masawa said that this trend could be greater but for the fact that shame was felt by all concerned at leaving Kavudemki in the first place. About 20 people are at Awungi, about 1 1/2 days walk inland from Kavudemki on the track to Gaulim, waiting for the right moment to return. Another 45 are still at Gaulim headed by Manas, the previous luluai at the village.

P.I.R. Civic Action Team

The people were informed that one of these teams will be moving through Wide Bay on its way to Pomio and Jacquinot Bay from Kokopo, in October.

Police

A report on the conduct and efficiency of accompanying police will be forwarded to Police Divisional Headquarters, Rabaul and their Duplicate Records of Service held here at Pomio duly noted.

Attachments to this Situation Report include a patrol map, Field Officers' Journal folios 75 (para 17) to 85 (para 46), and a claim for camping allowance.

At the rear can be found the Area Study report with its Appendices numbers 1 to 17 inclusive.

For your information and attention, please.

M. Davis

(Michael Davies)

Patrol Officer

(23)

AREA STUDY

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) The Geography of Wide Bay

The villages from Kalampun at the southern end of the area to a point approximately just north of Milim lie in an extremely narrow coastal strip, ranging in depth from approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile at Kalampun increasing to approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ miles at Sibilon Plantation, north of Milim. Behind this coastal strip lies steeply rising ground leading onto and into mountains which increase in height from 1500 feet to something in the region of 5,000 feet in the hinterland. Numerous swift running water systems which empty into Wide Bay here have formed through the passage of time deep gorges in the mountainous land at the rear of the coastal strip.

The coastal strip in the area of the villages of Kaukum, Hoiya and Kalip widens to a depth here of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles rising to the foothills and mountains behind. The River Ip which empties into Wide Bay at Kalip has formed for itself a large shallow valley, which remains as yet still uninhabited.

Karlai Plantation lies on a peninsula with once again foothills and then mountains to the rear. The area of land between Kamandran and Tol Plantations, encompassing Lamerein, is channelled in a generally north western direction, taking in Kavudemki; and is gently sloping land for many miles inland. This has been caused by the past actions of the Mevelo and Wulwut (Henry Reid) water systems which empty into the sea near Lamerein.

Like Karlai, Tol lies on a peninsula with Marunga situated on a narrow coastal strip to the north of the bay formed by it, and the mountains which lie to the rear of Tol and Marunga.

There are no clearly defined 'wet' and 'dry' seasons as such. The 'south east' season generally runs from early June to early September, bringing with it inclement weather, continual driving rain, high seas, and winds of varying intensity. The 'north west' season generally runs from early November to the end of April. Rainfall is moderate, winds light, reasonable seas and lengthy periods of continuous sunshine.

At Appendix 1 figures are given of rainfall recorded at the Meteorological Bureau Station at Karlai Plantation.

The temperature lies in the range 75. - 95.F, depending upon whether it is the 'south east' or 'north west', day or night etc.

Predominant vegetation is lowland and foothill rainforest, although there are several smallish areas remaining only, the majority of the land being planted up with coconut palms and food gardens. The land at Karlai and Tol Plantations appears to be of a dead coral nature.

(b) Locality and Accessibility

(i) In relation to Sub District Headquarters at Pomio. To the north east and along the southern coastline of New Britain. Nearest village, Kalampun, on the East Mengen/Wide Bay border, is approximately 65 miles and 6½ hours by sea.

(ii) In relation to District Headquarters at Rabaul. To the south west and along the southern coastline of New Britain. Approximately 90 miles and 11 hours by sea to Karlai Plantation.

(iii) In relation to aerodromes. Airstrip at Tol Plantation is approximately 60 air miles and 25 minutes flying time from Rabaul. Airstrip at Jacquinot Bay (Palmaal) is approximately 120 miles by air and 45 minutes flying time from Rabaul.

(iv) In relation to roadheads. None. See headings (B)(b) and (J)(a).

(v) In relation to wharves and/or shipping points. Wharves and shipping points at Karlai and Tol Plantations. Shipping points only at Kiep Plantation, and Iwai/Kirkihau and Guma villages.

At Appendix 2 find a location map of Wide Bay relating it to District and Sub District Headquarters, and other points.

(c) (i) Duration of Administration contact. Pre-war a patrol post was established at Kasalea village (now abandoned) several hours walk inland from the mouth of the Wulwut River, near to present day Kavudemki. It was controlled from Sub District Headquarters at Kokopo. During the War coastwatchers operated in the area.

After the War, and upto about the period 1961-2, routine patrols were carried out, mainly for census purposes. The Wide Bay Economic Development Scheme was then established, resulting in intensive patrolling not only by District Administration, but by technical departments, mainly Agriculture and Health.

In the period August/September, 1965, a base camp of permanent materials was built at Milim in the central section of Wide Bay. Due to the shortage of staff, however, it has not been manned on a permanent basis. On the 6th January, 1967, 3.15 acres of land was purchased from clan elders at Milim, resulting in Agriculture establishing an Extension Centre there. An Agricultural Assistant is semi-permanently based at Milim, patrolling all parts of Wide Bay including that part of Wide Bay east of Marunga and in the Kokopo Sub District. In the early 1960s (exact dates not known) P.H.D. aid posts were established at Kilalum, Lamerein, Marunga and Milim. The first two were withdrawn shortly afterwards, the aid posts at Milim -recently rebuilt and of semi-permanent materials construction- and at Marunga, remain.

At the beginning of 1967 the new sub district of Pomio was drawn up and that part of Wide Bay from Marunga in the north east to Kalampun in the south west, on the East Mengen border, came under its control and jurisdiction.

(ii) Degree of Administration influence. The Sulka, Timoi, and the Bainings' groups of peoples in Wide Bay have a healthy respect, generally speaking, for the Administration. They can be regarded as law abiding peoples on the whole. Receptions to patrols are usually favourable when they move through the various villages, more so through the Bainings, than the other two groups.

The Government appointed headsmen, luluais and tultuls, if not the traditional leaders, are nevertheless fairly important men in their respective villages as a rule

(iii) General attitude and predominant characteristics.

Sulka An extremely promiscuous people they have become coastal orientated only since the War, mainly living in the interior before that period. They have become fairly industrious over the past few years and this shows up in their standard of living and housing. This is due to their progress in the economic field (copra production). There are persons, although small in number, who may be found throughout the Territory engaged in various types of employment. There are students, both male and female, furthering their education at Administration and Catholic Mission schools in the Gazelle peninsula. They appear to have a limited idea of what is going on in the outside world. Kalampun Kolam, Guma, Kilalum, Iwai, Kirkihau, Mu, Lamerein and parts of Kalip (Long Hamlet) and Milim are Sulka. Sulkas can also be found at Mope Reserve in the Kokopo Sub District. Both groups maintain close and binding ties at all times.

Timoip A mountain people who initially came from the inland areas behind Wide Bay, particularly near the present day villages in the Number Two Kol area of the Kol Census Division of the Pomio Sub District. Their ties are also close and binding. The Timoip lag far behind the Sulkas in the economic sphere, and retain far more the characteristics of a primitive people, including an occupied interest in cargo cult. This is partly due to the immaturity of their coconut palm holdings, with all its resultant implications. Kaukum, Hoiya, Kalip excluding that part at Long Hamlet, and parts of Milim are Timoip.

Baining A mountain people whose villages of Kavudemki and Marunga were in the past merely places for shelter and rest when they came down to the coast from the interior. A hardy, durable and quite friendly people in contrast to the Timoip. A few children attend Catholic Mission School in the Gazelle Peninsula. Teachers at the Mission School at Marunga are local Bainings' men. Few in number, they have strong ties with those Bainings to be found at Karong, Ili, Merai and Gar on their coastline to the east, and who are in the Kokopo Sub District; and also the Central Bainings' peoples also in this particular administrative area.

The Timoip, with a few Sulkas in Milim, Mu and Pleyoip a hamlet of Lamerein, only of late have been practising an active form of cargo cult. This has included spotlessly clean ceremonial cemeteries, secret night meetings usually in the adjacent cargo houses where communication is effected with their ancestors, taxes levied, and dates when the cargo would arrive. This cargo cult, presently in a more dormant form, goes under the name of the 'Kivung'. This Movement sprang up in mid-1966 and came to Wide Bay from the West Mengen area of Jacquinot Bay, helped on its way by the Kols and Timoips of the Kol Census Division. In the March/April period of 1966, Mr Korian Michael Urekit M.H.A, moved through the area on his way to Rabaul from Pomio.

Common to all three tribes is their suspicion of their fellow man, covert hostility to progress -more so with the Timoip- and a strong belief in magico-religious powers.

For example, the present luluai of the Sulka village of Guma, Wangol, refuses to wear his badge of office, the hat. Wangol, along with all the other people in the village firmly believe he will become mentally deranged if he was to do so. This is because the previous luluai, Yangnak, has said that this will occur if Wangol wore the hat. Yangnak was confined to Munga Base Hospital, Rabaul, for observation and treatment after a bout of madness in mid 1967 at Guma.

Mr Leslie Kaunsail, Assistant Medical Practitioner, P.H.D. said in 1963 that the village people within the area Kiep Plantation to Karlai Plantation, a most lethargic group, were suffering from a low Haemoglobin count, averaging only 40%. The situation does not appear to have improved much since then, despite extensive and intensive attention by the Administration

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) At Appendix 3 find a copy of the latest Village Population Register, census of which was carried out during the course of the patrol. Previous census was carried out in August 1967.

(b) At Appendix 4 find a sketch map of Wide Bay showing the villages and other pertinent details relating thereto. All villages are linked by walking track. At Appendix 5 are given walking times between the various points and times by sea between certain points.

(c) At Appendix 6 find details of male absentee labour as at time revising the census; and at Appendix 7 details of absentee workers other than those working at local plantations in Wide Bay, i.e. Karlai, Kiep and Kamandran, and in the Kokopo area.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There are three distinct social groups and these are Sulka, Timoip and Baining.

(b) The operational or functional social unit in each case is Sulka - the family group; Timoip - the family group; and Baining the clan. With respect to the last named it is the Simbali Clan which dominates at Kavudemki and at Marunga the Mali Clan.

(c) Three main linguistic groups which are distributed as follows: Sulka - Papuan origin - the villages of Kalampun, Kolom, Guma, Kilalum, Iwai, Kirkihau, Mu, Lamerein and the major part of Milim. Also the Long Hamlet section of Kalip.

Timoip - Melanesian origin - the villages of Kaukum, Hoiya, a minor part of Milim, and that part of Kalip excluding Long Hamlet.

Baining - Melanesian origin - the villages of Kavudemki and Marunga.

Naturally there is a certain amount of social intercourse mainly between Sulka and Timoip, resulting in persons from both groups able to speak a mixture of the two languages, particularly at Milim.

(d) Relationships between the three tribes can be said to be tolerable. At border villages there is no small amount of liaison resulting in marriages mainly between Timoip and Sulka, mostly at Milim. Lamerein and Long Hamlet maintain close ties with the Sulka villages south of Kiep Plantation.

(e) The Baining villages of Kavudemki and Marunga are on good relations with their cousins of the Central Bainings and those on the coast east of Marunga. To the west of Wide Bay can be found the Kols and Timoips of the Kol Census Division. There is much social intercourse between the Timoips on the coast and in the mountains, the latter barrier notwithstanding. There is friction between the Sulkas of Kalampun and the Mengen part of Setwi, located in the East Mengen Census Division. This can be attributed to the fact that the Sulkas of Setwi do not want to be

in the Mengen Council of which Setwi is part, but connected rather with their non-council cousins at Kalampun.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) and (b) The following are the most powerful leaders of the Sulka, Timoip, and Baining, for a variety of reasons. Amongst them are ownership of land and coconuts, age, position within social group, and to a lesser extent, education.

Kalampun - Luluai Kuskus is one of the two main barriers against the introduction of local government in Wide Bay. A traditional elder, he fears to lose his position to something which he does not understand and which he believes would weaken it. He is against progress and development of any sort and is not exactly enamoured of the Administration. Small in stature he does not voice an opinion on anything if he can help it, preferring to air his views through a third party. He has a strong grip on the village, and with Poirir a Sulka and former tultul of Setwi, maintains an uncompromising position from which he will not detour. Of all the Sulka villages in Wide Bay, Kalampun is the one with the strongest ties with the Sulkas at the Mope Reserve, Kokopo. The latter are firmly anti-council, and amongst their leaders can be found Paulus Katangat, a P.H.D. aid post orderly, who is from Kalampun itself. At the time of visiting this village eighty five people were absent at the Mope Reserve, men women and children.

Guma - Ynagnak, the previous luluai is the other barrier against local government in Wide Bay. He is much feared in Guma and Kolom, since becoming mentally unstable in June 1967, and upon his subsequent return to mental health several months later, and the village. He burnt down the previous rest house at Guma. Like Kuskus, does not show his hand. Ynagnak caused much of the wide spread dissension which sprang up over an area of land at Kilalum, in 1966, through the unsuccessful claimant to the ground, Koko, also of Guma. He tolerates the Administration.

Kilalum - Luluai Anis - a member of the East New Britain District Advisory Council, is an extremely shrewd, clever, tough man, and a gifted orator. He may be considered the only person of influence who actually shows support of the Administration. A staunch advocate of progress and development within the area Anis came strongly to the front of local affairs in November, 1966. This was after a Land Court hearing held by Mr M. Neal, Assistant District Commissioner, Kokopo, who was acting then in his capacity as a Deputy Commissioner of the Lands Titles Commission. Mr Neal ruled in favour of the Ngaurul Clan of Iwai as opposed to the Kaimun Clan of Guma, represented by Koko. The former then sold the land in question - 54 acres - to Kilalum which has members of the Ngaurul Clan resident there. Anis then bought some more land off of this clan to rationalize the position of Kilalum as a whole. Since that date, Anis has consolidated his position within Kilalum by taking in people from nearby villages who have left them for various reasons, thus obtaining their allegiance. Population as of even date is 150 persons, in 1967 it was 133 and in 1965 127. Anis is endeavouring to get the Sulka leaders together in order to discuss the various outstanding problems afflicting the area but to no avail apparently. He would like to see local government introduced into Wide Bay. This development could only enhance his position in local politics.

Iwai - Ianek, the former luluai of this village, is a quiet man, merely observing what goes on around him. Has authority not only in Iwai but in adjacent Kirikihau. When speaking he is listened to by those around him. Ianek saw Army service during the War, mainly in the region from Jacquinot Bay to Tol Plantation in Wide Bay.

Mu - Luluai Pesal is the real leader here. An ingratiating man he speaks with a forked tongue and I consider him a man not to be trusted too much. A fence sitter he will not commit himself upon any matter. Pesal's general attitude has always been correct to me but nevertheless I feel his attitude towards the Administration is not altogether a healthy one.

Milim - The former luluai Mangil by name, is extremely shrewd, has a glib tongue and always ready for the half chance. Mangil was convicted of adultery in Milim in January, 1955, and sentenced to two months in hard labour at Kokopo. The consequent loss of prestige and face he has never forgotten. Although now regained, Mangil remains unenamoured towards the Administration mainly because of his term of imprisonment.

Kaukum - Kamor, Buka and Palua are three committeemen of the local Timoiip 'Kivung' cell in Wide Bay, and thus hold sway over the Timoiip population in general there. No interest whatsoever outside this preoccupation of theirs.

Hoiya - Luluai Osipchau is the hereditary leader here. A small inoffensive man and small in outlook he has nothing to offer on any subject that may be broached him. Usually occupied with his thoughts on cargo cult similar to those named for Kaukum above.

Kalip - Tultul Kandikum, another Timoiip, can be placed in the same category as those of Kaukum and Hoiya. The luluai, Peni, is a Sulka from the Long Hamlet section of Kalip. Maintains a standing feud with the Timoiips of Kalip to the exclusion of anything else.

Lamerein - Maitigur is the official head of this village, i.e. luluai, but vies for the actual position with Kamalou and Pranis. The first two are always at loggerheads with Pranis and instinctively oppose him on anything. (Pranis is the leader of the cargo cult faction at Pleyoip, a hamlet of Lamerein). The first two can be regarded as pro-Administration. Pranis' ardour is somewhat cooler. He has Timoiip blood in him making him tend to lean in that direction socially.

Kavudemki - Masawa the luluai and Daris the tultul are the two leaders here. Friendly and co-operative at all times and can be considered pro-Administration.

Marunga - Tultul Maindu is the spokesman here generally. A friendly man he may be considered pro-Administration, and also Michael Setawo a teacher at the Mission School at Marunga. Setawo originally came from the area to the east of Marunga along the coast.

At Appendix 8 can be found the particulars of the above named men with those of the other leaders within the various villages.

(c) The traditional pattern of leadership is not changing to any significant degree. Teachers at the Mission Schools at Guma and Marunga do have a voice in local affairs - particularly the latter - but final decisions on any matter remain with the traditional and hereditary leaders. However, this is not completely the case at Guma, the young Sulka men there beginning to assert themselves; nor at Kaukum where the leaders of that Timoiip community are

presently being dictated to on all matters the three committeemen of the local Kivung cell in Wide Bay.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

- (a) Sulka - Matrilineal
Timoip - Patrilineal
Baining - Patrilineal

(b) There are no individuals who hold land on lease from the Administration or from the Crown. The people do not have any knowledge of tenure conversion.

(c) Cash cropping is carried out in the form of the production of copra by all three communities, to various degrees. They are on an individual basis in respect of the Sulkas and the Timoips. There are several instances only of group or communal effort being applied to individually owned land. See heading (M) sub heading (g) for elaboration on this point. The Bainings apply a communal effort to their communally owned land.

(F) LITERACY

(a) At Appendix 9 can be found details of Catholic Mission Schools in Wide Bay. Attendance is slightly better at Marunga than at Guma. There are no Administration schools.

(b) At Appendix 10 find details of the level of literacy to be found in the area, together with the number of radios held in each village.

(c) Nil

(d) At Appendix 11 are details of students absent from Wide Bay, completing their Primary education i.e. Territory Standards 5 and 6; others whom are training to be Mission school teachers; and those at Administration schools. They are all to be found at schools in the Gazelle Peninsula.

(e) Newspapers do not circulate in Wide Bay therefore any interest in them cannot be gauged. Administration publications such as 'Nius bilong Yumi' are circulated to all places but interest is minimal. The same situation applies to the political education pamphlets issued by the Department, and handed out during talks on the subject on patrols. There is a growing interest in the recently introduced 'Pomio Nius' put out jointly by the Department at Pomio, and the local Mengen Council. There is a definite interest shown in the operations of the Administration Broadcasting Station 'Radio Rabaul', more so in the popular music programmes than anything else.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing In the main bush materials are used, more so in the villages to the north of Kiep Plantation than those to the south of it, where numerous dwellings have corrugated iron roofs, and in several instances cement floors. The standard of dwelling is much higher and superior in the latter area than to be found in the former.

Sanitation Both pit latrines, usually placed on the outskirts of the villages, and the sea, are used as means of disposal. The

level of sanitation is not high in the Timoip villages. The Sulka villages of Lamerein and the Timoip village of Kalip are situated near negative flowing stretches of water and tend to be covered by swarms of mosquitoes and sand flies.

Clothes Meri blouses and laplaps are worn by the female sex, although the more elderly women tend to wear leaves only fore and aft; and in the Timoip villages laplaps only. Men generally wear shorts with laplaps and shirts sometimes, the more elderly ones leaves only fore and aft.

European artefacts In the house - trade store goods including pots, pans, plates, eating utensils, kettles and hurricane lamps. Outside the house - axes, bush knives and the occasional picks, iron bars and hammers.

(b) The staple diet includes taro, yam, sweet potato, tapioca, banana, bean, shallots and pit pit. Wild pigs, pigeons, and other game are sometimes available from the bush. The average family does not purchase introduced foodstuffs, although appreciable amounts of rice, tinned meat and fish, biscuits and tea are bought at the trade stores at Guma, Kipp, Karlai, Kamandran and Marunga

(c) There are no Community Centres in the area nor are there any organizations such as the Red Cross, Guides or Scouts. The people are ~~not~~ interested in sport although footballs and tennis balls are sometimes kicked around in the village place.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) The Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist Missions are the only Missions in the area, the latter operating to an extremely minor degree. All social groups and all villages profess to identify themselves with the Catholic Mission. The several people who were adherents of the S.D.A. Mission at its enclave at Hoiya have now lost interest in and with it, and have switched back to the Catholic Mission.

(b) Catholic Mission, Guma

i) Educational - Preparatory to Standard 4. Students mainly come from the Kalampun to Iwai and Kirkihau area.

ii) Medical - A hospital staffed by two native Sisters, who each have a Maternity and Infant Welfare Certificate obtained from St Mary's Nursing School, Vunapope. Patrols are made on a monthly basis covering all villages in Wide Bay and those in the East Mengen Census Division as far as Baien, at Cape Orford, 5 hours walk from Guma. Attendance figures for June, 1968 were Infants under 1 year - 123, Infants from 1-5 years 528.

iii) Spiritual - Catechists are based in all villages. They also provide a very elementary form of education to those children in the villages from Mu to Kalip.

Catholic Mission, Marunga

i) Educational - Preparatory to Standard 4. Students mainly come from Lamerein, Kavudemki and Marunga itself. Also from other villages in the Baining's areas to the north and to the east along the coastline, in the Kokopo Sub District.

ii) Medical - Elementary facilities provided by the Father in Charge

Details of non-indigenous and indigenous personnel employed by the Catholic Mission are to be found at Appendix 12.

(c) Catholic Mission influence is quite strong and permeates the ~~everyday life of~~ all villages. The general attitude towards this

Mission by the population can be regarded as tolerable. S.D.A. Mission influence is practically non-existent now in Hoiya, where its only sign of presence is a New Guinean Pastor and a Papuan aid post orderly. People usually go to Karlai Plantation for any medical attention that they might require. The position at Hoiya might change if this Mission's authorities at Rabaul decide to build their proposed hospital on the 18.25 acres bought by the Administration in November, 1966, and located immediately behind Hoiya.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(a) (b) Karlai, Kiep (with Malpas and Sibilon), Kamandran and Tol Plantations are all owned and operated by non-indigenous persons. See sub-heading (d) below and Appendix 13.

(c) All these plantations are actual outlets for primary produce i.e. copra and cocoa, ~~examating~~ not only from themselves but from the native community in Wide Bay, they producing copra only. Details on non-indigenous production, and amounts etc. are to be found at Appendix 13. They are all linked by sea and by the track that follows the coastline of Wide Bay.

(d) Karlai N.G.L.T.R.O. Provisional Order issued 10th August, 1966 was read during the period 16th-21st November, 1967 and no objections were recorded. However no actual boundaries were shown on the map attached to the Order and the matter is in the hands of the Lands Titles Commission.

Tol (and Tol Extended, Tol Foreshore Reserve and Waitavlo) Tol Foreshore Reserve Portion 540 - the Final Order dated the 9th October, 1967 (N.G.L.T.R.O.) declared absolute ownership by the Administration. It was read during the period 17th-19th November, 1967 to descendants of owners who voiced no objections to these terms but stated that the land was never purchased from them. An appeal was lodged on behalf of them by the Public Solicitor and the matter is in the hands of the Lands Titles Commission. The owner of Tol is still harvesting coconuts and cocoa from this property.

Waitavlo - A Lands Titles Commission Court Hearing was held on the 5th August, 1968 at Rabaul. Claimants to this property from Kavudemki and Marunga attended the Hearing, the outcome of it remains to be made public.

Kiep (and Sibilon and Malpas) Mr L. Tribolet the owner died in Sydney, Australia on the 17th March, 1968 whereupon the three properties passed into his wife's hands Mrs. T. Tribolet. This lady is presently living in Australia and the three estates are managed on her behalf by Burns Philp Ltd, Rabaul. Their manager operates from the central plantation, Kiep, which is the only one seriously worked. Interest in Sibilon and Malpas has been professed by the local community who are becoming short of land and who have fairly extensive food gardens at the southern end of Malpas and the northern end of Sibilon.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) The present walking track around Wide Bay follows that route taken by the road built by Australian Army forces towards the end of the War. It takes in all the villages, expatriate properties and shipping points. The local community in Wide Bay could, if they so desired, bring the entire track back upto vehicular standard. Many stretches of it are capable of taking tractors and four wheeled drive vehicles at even date, minor attention only being required for this to eventuate. These stretches run from Sampun in the East Mengen (1 hour's walk from Kalampun), to Kiep Plantation and upto Milim, the best; followed by that stretch from the northern boundary of Sibilon through Kaukum upto Kalip via Hoiya. The rest of the track upto Lamerein from Karlai and running through Kamandran would present little difficulty.

See Appendix 4.

(b) See heading (A) sub heading (b).

Services to Tol, Kamandran and Karlai Plantations - Run by Tong Brothers of Rabaul with their M.V. Yampilass, capable of carrying 1,000 bags of copra. Frequency of service is approximately once in every five to six weeks.

Services to Kiep Plantation - Run by Steamships' Trading Company, with the M.V. Manugoro (1,000 bags copra), but which ship is presently undergoing survey; the Chinese owned M.V. Matoko (1,000 bags copra) and other Chinese owned smaller ships capable of carrying approximately 350 bags of copra. Also by Burns Philp Limited, Rabaul, with their M.V. Kurwina which has a 1,000 bag copra holding capacity. Frequency of service depends upon availability of shipping but usually once in every two to three weeks.

Service to Native Villages - Run by Chinese businessmen in Rabaul operating small ships (350 bags copra) which collect copra from Iwai and Guma shipping points. Uploading is also carried out at shipping points in the East Mengen at Sampun and Baien. Frequency of service depends upon the amount of copra waiting to be uploaded. Usually once in every six eight weeks, but this can be appreciably reduced if more effort was put to the production of copra.

On occasions services to Kiep and to Iwai and Guma are combined.

Present wharf and anchorage sites are adequate and are quite capable of meeting any future requirements that may be imposed upon them.

(c) See heading (A) sub heading (b).

Tol Plantation Airstrip is classified Category 'C'. Services are run on a charter basis and mainly used by Karlai or Tol, and for medical emergencies when they occur from time to time. The classification can be raised to Category 'A' aircraft if the airstrip were re-aligned. This would entail the removal of three coconut trees and the manager's house to another location.

A possible site for a new airstrip is the area to the north west of Lamerein and west of Kavudemki, a couple of hours walk inland.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

There are several tradesmen only to be found in Wide Bay and these are tractor drivers and unskilled carpenters. The latter are capable of following instructions. These tradesmen are to be found in Mu, Milim, Iwai, Long Hamlet and Lamerein

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

In respect of all three communities in Wide Bay, Sulka, Timoi and Baining, this can be described only as limited. Isolation from and lack of communication with the main centres of thought and movement i.e. Rabaul and Kokopo; a small population 2,206 in all; and the non-appearance of their aged and uneducated Member have all combined to keep the people of Wide Bay at the rear of the march to and of political awareness. In addition, a very satisfactory economic position, particularly that held by the Sulka, has made them satisfied with their present state of affairs to the exclusion of their political advancement in the overall scheme of things. The opposite shore of Wide Bay is their horizon. The Baining appear to be coming along reasonably. Their interest on matters political are due to the fact that they received a visit from the Member for Kokopo Open Electorate in July. The Timoi are still primitive bush people. The only persons in Wide Bay who have some knowledge of outside events are Luluai Anis of Kilalum and Julius Taiul, a teacher at Marunga Mission School.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Coconut trees are the only ones in Wide Bay which can be adjudged to be of economic importance. That is from the native viewpoint, non-indigenous establishments i.e. the plantations having both coconut and cocoa trees. See Appendix 14 for a palm count, and on a village by village basis. The majority of the immature palms were planted in the period 1960 to 1964.

(b) At Appendix 15 can be found production and income figures for the respective copra groups in Wide Bay, covering the period 15th June, 1967 to 15th July, 1968. Price rebate adjustments for the year 1965/66 are included. These figures were obtained from Messrs. B. & C. Paper of Karlai Plantation, and Reverend Father M. Kelleher, M.S.C. Catholic Mission Guma. These gentlemen handle the actual payment to the copra groups, which process starts off at the Department's Office at Kokopo, where all necessary paper work is carried out.

At Appendix 16 can be found details of village production on an individual basis and subsequent income. Note that since price rebate adjustment for 1965/66 has been included in total income, the average price per bag of copra is slightly higher than would be expected; the error is not great in the majority of cases.

A few men buy the right to produce copra in a village other than their own, e.g. Sabong of Guma, now working at Karlai Plantation, is shown in the figures for Lamerein.

(c) Approved agricultural and processing techniques are not now being used and this position will remain thus for many years to come.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in Wide Bay.

(e) At Appendix 17 can be found details of total cash earnings by local wage labour at the various plantations in the area, and also from other sources. Men do obtain employment at plantations and Chinese trade stores in the Gazelle Peninsular. They remain at these places for periods ranging up to eighteen months before returning to their home villages in Wide Bay.

(f) There are no Co-operatives functioning in the area, nor are there any Rural Progress Societies and any other Marketing Societies.

(g) There are no actual outstanding entrepreneurs in Wide Bay, although a perusal of Appendix 16, 'Cash Income from Copra Production', may signify otherwise. Anis of Kilalum distributes part of his proceeds from the sale of copra to other men in the village who help him produce the copra. It is processed from coconut trees owned on a communal basis by the villagers of Kilalum. Livai, Ne and Tauken of Iwai and Kirkihau villages do the same thing but in respect of land held by themselves. The family unit in all cases is used as a labour force.

(h) Three Commonwealth Savings Bank agencies in Wide Bay and these are located at the Catholic Mission Stations at Guma and Marunga; and at Karlai Plantation.

Guma Agency - Opened on the 7th October, 1966. 100 Savings Bank Books have been issued since that date, up to the 15th August 1968.

Marunga Agency - Opened on the 9th March, 1967. 29 Savings Bank Books have been issued since that date, up to the 9th August, 1968, including the Kavudemki Timber Account which has a current balance of approximately \$200-00.

Karlai Agency - Opened now for several years exact date not known. Approximately 400 Savings Bank Books have been issued, most of them containing only a couple of dollars each, and issued in the period February to July, 1967. Most of them went to the Timcip people from Milim, Kaukum, Hoiya and Kalip who are involved in the 'Kivung' Movement.

Guma and Karlai handle the Wide Bay Copra accounts. The agents state that when monies from sale of copra are deposited within the various accounts, these monies are then taken out almost immediately afterwards. All the Sulka villages have what they call 'Village Funds' but these are not held at the Guma Agency as might be expected, but at Karlai. Current balances range from Milim with \$65 to Iwai with \$954. It is not known for what purpose these accounts have been opened the people not wishing to disclose same.

In the period from 6th March, 1967 to 6th May, 1967, adherents of the 'Kivung' Movement deposited monies at the Commonwealth Savings Bank Agency at Pomio, to the value of \$34,216-61. Local 'Kivung' enthusiasts from Kaukum, Milim and Pleyoip (a hamlet of Lamerein), Kamor, Iowa and Munsu by name, deposited \$1,340-10; and from Hoiya and Kalip, Kavil deposited \$656-90. Both were made on the 6th May, 1967.

- (i) Tax is not presently being collected in Wide Bay.
- (j) Any average per capita income figure calculated on all foregoing information would not be realistic. The level of the cash economy i.e. copra production, is definitely much higher in the area south of Kiep Plantation than to the north; \$11,479 as opposed to \$3,985 for the period 15th June, 1967 to the 15th July, 1968. See Appendix 15. However this may be remedied in a few years time. Appendix 14 shows a total of 11,297 immature coconut palms for the southern area and 17,719 for the northern section.
- (k) Marketing facilities are quite adequate and will remain so for many years to come. Pabaul shipping is informed of native copra waiting uploading through Kiep, Karlai and Tol radios. It is then taken from the various shipping points mentioned.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- (a) The coastal stretch between Wide Bay and the mountains to the north and to the west, to all intents and purposes, is completely planted up with coconut palms. However, there are two large areas of virgin bush, several thousands of acres in all, to be found in the flat valleys of the Ip and Mevelo Rivers lying to the rear of the coastal stretch. These water systems empty into Wide Bay near Kalip and Lamerein respectively.
- (b) There are no market gardening enterprises.
- (c) Wage earnings within Wide Bay can not be increased to any appreciable degree. Employers at the various plantations prefer to obtain the bulk of their labour requirements from outside sources.
- (d) Fishing In early 1966 D.A.S.F. sent a team to Wide Bay to evaluate whether a fishing industry could be set up there. Their findings proved successful but the people showed no interest whatsoever and there the matter remains.
- Timber In September, 1967 the Administration purchased the timber rights to land occupied by the Timoip people of Hoiya and Kalip, and the Simbali Clan of Kavudemki, a Baining's village. \$4,300 was paid to each Timoip village clan leader and \$34,850 to the clan leader at Kavudemki. At their request, the majority of these monies were retained by the Administration and invested by it on their behalf. Interest is paid on a half yearly basis.

In May? 1968, a party of several Malaysian gentlemen from Sabah, North Borneo, led by an English gentleman, walked from the Toriu River in Open Bay, West New Britain, through the timber purchase area -which includes Open Bay- to Tol Plantation, taking approximately ten days to make the trek. They were then picked up by two Aztec light aircraft at Tol Airstrip which then returned to Rabaul with them.

They informed Mr E. Schmidt, the manager of Tol, and, I believe, Reverend Father N. Empen of the Catholic Mission at Marunga, that they could not understand why the Administration bought the rights to timber in which their opinion was not very good at all. Also that they put this down to Forestry officers surveying the area by helicopter and not by ground survey. In which latter case the officers would have realized the scarcity of timber of commercial value in the area.

The above account was given me by the two gentlemen named above.

Whilst in the Marunga area I heard over the A.B.C. radio network at Raabul that a party of Japanese gentlemen were to inspect the area from the air at this time. This was during the period from the 6th to the 8th August, 1968. It was confirmed when a D.C.3 aircraft circled overhead for some time before returning to Rabaul.

(e) Reviewing the previous headings in this Area Study, I consider that the Wide Bay are generally proceeding quite satisfactorily along the path of economic development. The Economic Development Scheme initiated in 1963 has proved singularly successful. With the maturity of coconut palms within the Timoip villages in a few years time this development will leap further ahead. I would go so far as to state that with so much money coming regularly into the area, the people, particularly the Sulkas and the Bainings, of Kavudemki, are rather embarrassed to find ways to dispose of it. With the introduction of local government it could well be used to bring back to good order the old wartime ~~xxx~~ road that follows the coastline of Wide Bay from Sampun in the East Mengen, two hours walking time south of Guma, to Tol Plantation in the north; and on which the present walking track is based. Such a project would require constant and close supervision for it to be carried through to a successful conclusion by the Timoips and the Sulkas. That is of course if such a programme were started.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The position here remains the same as that outlined in Pomic Report Number One of 1967/68 the patrol of which was carried out in August, 1967. This position is as follows:

1. The Sulka villages from Kalampun to Mu and the Long Hamlet section of Kalip do not want local government introduced into Wide Bay. Their reasons are a) Village funds must first be built up (See heading (M) sub heading (h); b) Immature coconut palms must be allowed to come to maturity in order to enable the young men of the villages to pay any taxes stipulated; c) The return to them of \$260-00 held by Sulkas in the Mope Reserve area of the Kokopo Sub District. The last named reason refers to a period in 1964 when all Sulka villages collected monies together and forwarded them to certain Sulkas in that area for the latter to buy various types of goods from Australia.

In my opinion they do not want local government for this means the paying of taxes, however small they may be. Also that the Catholic Mission and the Administration, at large, look after them quite well enough as it is now.

I base my opinion on the fact that I have been patrolling the Wide Bay since January, 1965, a period of about 3½ years. In this time I have had fairly close contact with them formally and more so, informally, and have got to know them fairly well in the process.

2. In line with 'Kivung' policy the Timoi villages of Kaukum, Hoiya and Kalip wish to join in a local government system. Apart from this desire they do not have any other thoughts on the subject.

3. The Sulka village of Lamerein together with the Bainings villages of Kavudemki and Marunga appear to realize the advantages to be derived from local government, and wish to join such a body accordingly.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The general attitude of the Wide Bay people may well be summed up by Luluai Wunei of Milim, who told me the following: 'Before the Government came we lived in the bush and our people died in great numbers through fighting, disease and malnutrition. The Government came and now we live 'full' lives, for which we thank the Government. However, if it went away and times became difficult, we would return to and take up the ways of our ancestors.

(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES SECTION

1) There are no hotels, guest houses nor service stations in Wide Bay.

2) There is a fully equipped workshop at Karlai Plantation with an extremely competent mechanic in charge.

3) Land Transport - There are several tractors and trailers together with a grass cutting machine and three war time jeeps at Karlai Plantation. There is one jeep and one trailer at Kamandran. At Tol Plantation there is one tractor and two trailers and one war time jeep. Kiep Plantation has one new tractor and one trailer.

Water Transport - Catholic Mission, Marunga has a small pinnace capable of carrying several passengers and a small amount of cargo. Catholic Mission, Guma has a medium sized speedboat. Karlai Plantation also has a medium sized speedboat. Two natives, Mangil of Milim and Kamalou of Lamerein, possess outboard engine motors. The former uses his to propel a hallowed out kapiok tree trunk, and the latter has in his possession a medium sized speedboat which he bought from the manager of Tol Plantation in the early 1960s.

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APPENDIX 1

Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau Station
Karial Plantation, Wide Bay

Rainfall recorded in points.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Year</u>				<u>No. days that rain fell</u>			
	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>68</u>
January	438	690	1155	469	20	22	24	16
February	433	684	498	961	20	19	16	19
March	676	686	1346	756	13	22	20	17
April	755	670	586	895	21	14	17	23
May	1335	762	759	543	24	19	21	18
June	743	1390	1015	2007	15	18	16	20
July	1222	2294	964	726	14	22	21	29
August	378	1923	987		18	23	22	
September	1752	250	268		16	7	5	
October	468	669	729		11	18	17	
November	492	376	974		10	10	22	
December	518	1466	1032		14	24	16	
Totals -	9210	11860	10313	6357	198	218	217	142

EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

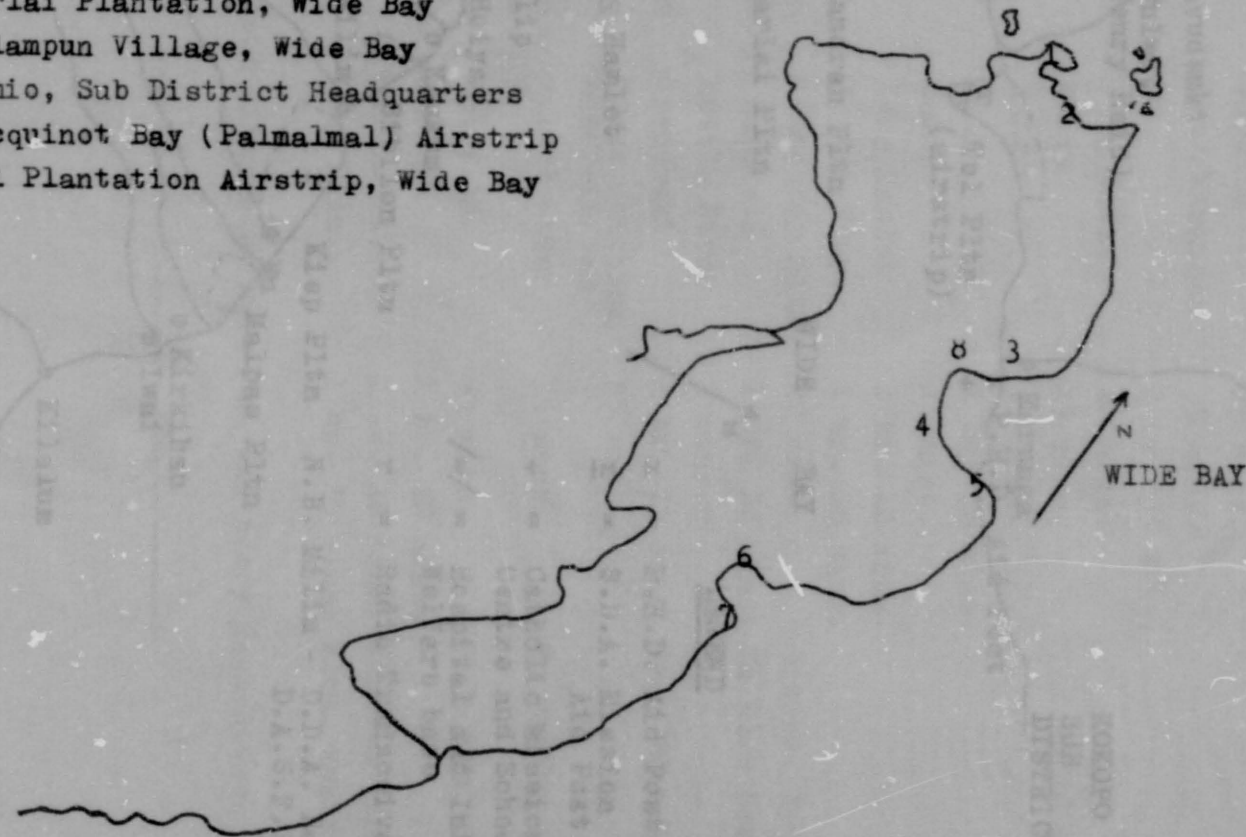
Legend

- 1 - School, District Headquarters
- 2 - Kookpo, Sub-District Headquarters
- 3 - Serunga Village, Wide Bay
- 4 - Karial Plantation, Wide Bay
- 5 - Kolampun Village, Wide Bay
- 6 - Kookpo, Sub-District Headquarters
- 7 - Jacquinot Bay (Palmerston), Koroia
- 8 - Sol Plantation Airport, Wide Bay

EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

Legend

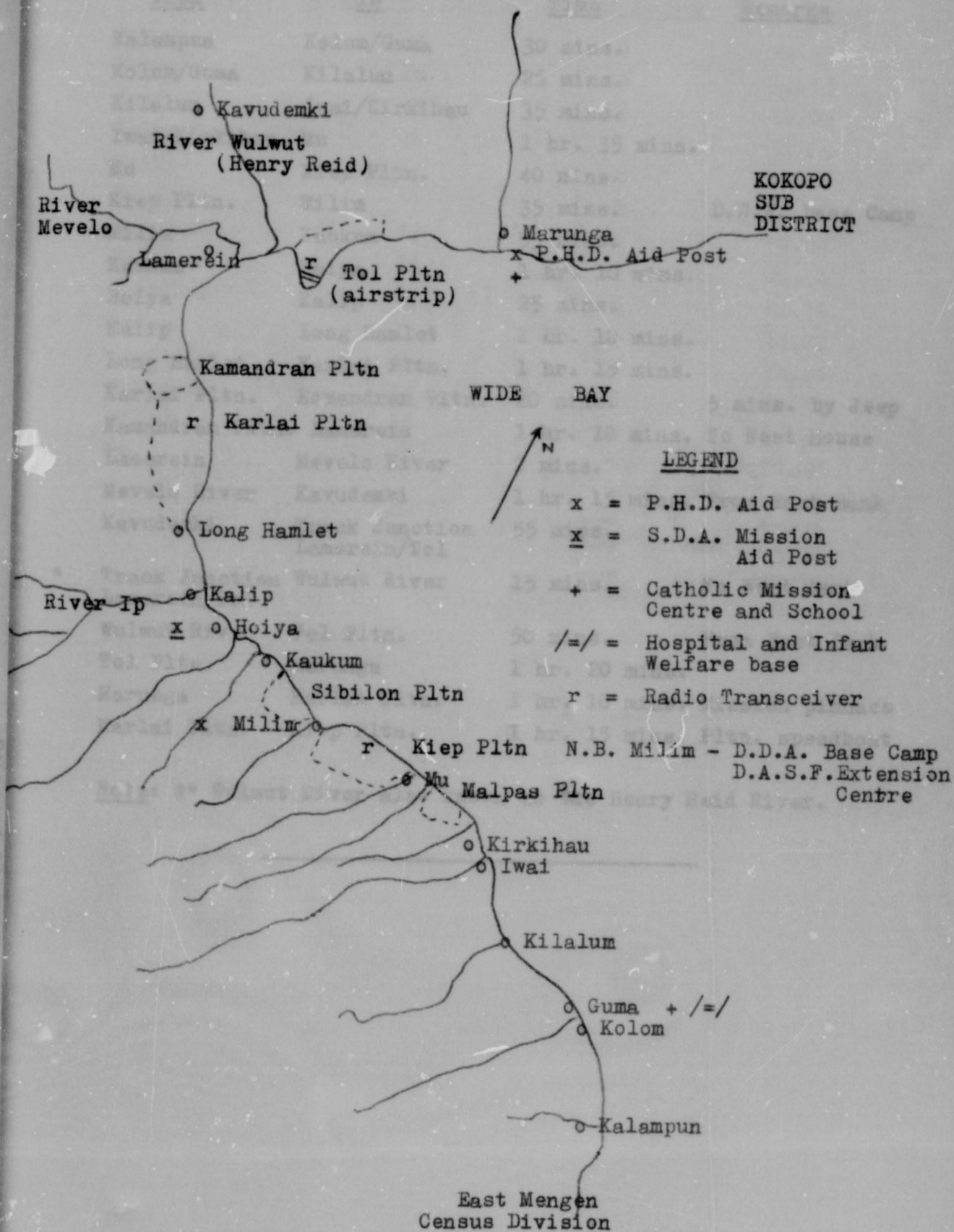
- 1 - Rabaul, District Headquarters
- 2 - Kokopo, Sub District Headquarters
- 3 - Marunga Village, Wide Bay
- 4 - Karlai Plantation, Wide Bay
- 5 - Kalampun Village, Wide Bay
- 6 - Pomio, Sub District Headquarters
- 7 - Jacquinot Bay (Palmalmal) Airstrip
- 8 - Tol Plantation Airstrip, Wide Bay



APPENDIX 2
Location of Wide Bay
within District

APPENDIX 4

Sketch Map of Wide Bay



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APPENDIX 5

Walking Times

Wide Bay

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kalampun	Kolom/Guma	30 mins.	
Kolom/Guma	Kilalum	25 mins.	
Kilalum	Iwai/Kirkihau	35 mins.	
Iwai/Kirkihau	Mu	1 hr. 35 mins.	
Mu	Kiep Pltn.	40 mins.	
Kiep Pltn.	Milim	35 mins.	L.D.A. Base Camp
Milim	Kaukum	55 mins.	
Kaukum	Hoiya	1 hr. 10 mins.	
Hoiya	Kalip	25 mins.	
Kalip	Long Hamlet	1 hr. 10 mins.	
Long Hamlet	Karlai Pltn.	1 hr. 15 mins.	
Karlai Pltn.	Kamandran Pltn.	20 mins.	5 mins. by Jeep
Kamandran Pltn.	Lamerein	1 hr. 10 mins.	To Rest House
Lamerein	Mevelo River	2 mins.	
Mevelo River	Kavudemki	1 hr. 15 mins.	From East Bank
Kavudemki	Track Junction Lamerein/Tol	55 mins.	
* Track Junction Lamerein/Tol	Wulwut River	15 mins.	To West Bank
Wulwut River	Tol Pltn.	50 mins.	From East Bank
Tol Pltn.	Marunga	1 hr. 20 mins.	
Marunga	Karlai Pltn.	1 hr. 10 mins.	Mission pinnacle
Karlai Pltn.	Kiep Pltn.	1 hr. 15 mins.	Pltn. speedboat

Note: * Wulwut River also known as the Henry Reid River.

APPENDIX 6

Male Absentee Labour (16 - 45 year age group)
Wide Bay

Village	Potential Labour	Absent Labour	%age Absent
Guma	37	9	24.33
Hoiya	28	6	21.43
Iwai	48	12	25.00
Kalampun	66	6	9.09
Kalip	32	8	25.00
Kaukum	57	9	15.79
Kavudemki	22	2	9.09
Kilalum	26	3	11.54
Kirkihau	23	5	21.74
Kolom	15	6	40.00
Lamerein	36	15	41.66
Marunga	86	18	20.93
Milim	36	12	33.33
Mu	25	5	20.00
Totals -	537	116	Av. %age 21.60

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APPENDIX 7

Absent Workers from Wide Bay
(excluding local plantation personnel)
in the Gazelle area

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Location</u>
Guma	Pamle - Palia	M	32	General	Chin Hoi Meen, Boroko, Papua.
	Lelmal - Wangol	M	23	"	" "
Hoiya	Mukul - Lumbe	M	35	Aid Post Orderly	Bago, Ext. Mengen, Pomio.
Iwai	Periperi - Koler	M	22	Soldier	P.I.R. Lae, Morobe.
	Otto - Kusar	M	28	App.Carpenter	P.W.D. Goroka, E.H.D.
	Kolei - Rinmei	M	29	Trainee Brother	Ulapia, Kokopo.
	Joseph - Markai	M	25	Teacher	C.M.School, Sampun, East Mengen, Pomio.
	Sylvesta - Pavu	M	23	"	" "
Kalampun	-				
Kalip	-				
Kaukum	Urita - Halmoh	M	26	Teacher	C.M. School, Talasea, W.N.B.
Kavudemki	-				
Kilalum	Sablu - Waron	M	39	Aid Post Orderly	P.H.D. T.B.Hospi- tal, Ritapaka, Kokopo.
	Hulimal - Matwene	M	25	Soldier	P.I.R. Taurama, Port Moresby.
Kirkihau	Alfonce - Kaptein	M	31	Field Worker	D.A.S.F. Taliligap, Kokopo.
	Lulu - Kai-abal	M	37	Pltn. "	Hoskins, W.N.B.
	Mutoko - Lolu	M	21	" "	" "
Kolom	Karmel - Kaiblone	M	31	Warder	C.I.B. Lae, Morobe.
Lamerein	Mirargoi - Karu	M	26	MalCon	P.H.D. Maprik.
Marunga	Josep - Kamni	M	35	Teacher	C.M.School, Arambum Bainings, Kokopo.
	Arangas - Tegerka	M	37	"	C.M.School, Ulanona, W.N.B.
Milim	-				
Mu	-				

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APPENDIX 8

Leadership in Wide Bay

<u>Village</u>	<u>Leader</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>War Service</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>V/O</u>	<u>Crim. Record</u>	<u>Education</u>
Guma	Wangol-Popuyal	51	-	Sub. Frmr.	L.L.	-	-
	Litau-Manisa	38	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
	Yangnak-Kaltir	44	-	" "	Previous L.L.	-	-
Hoiya	Osipakau-Sinakoi	52	-	" "	L.L.	-	-
	Kasongei-Longama	28	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
	Raiu-Longama	30	-	" "	-	-	-
Iwai	Makai-Mirilong	35	-	" "	L.L.	-	Std. 2
	Komok-Kalvetaip	41	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
	Ianek-Naule	43	Yes	" "	Previous L.L.	-	-
	Klerkau-Klesin	58	-	" "	-	-	-
Kalampun	Kuskus-Wandere	52	-	" "	L.L.	-	-
	Gulvava-Patre	42	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
	Kokol-Matguane	47	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
Kalip & Long Hamlet	Peni-Wongau (L.H)	42	-	" "	L.L.	-	-
	Kandikum-Kivier(K)	50	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
Kaukum	Tiernga-Laito	53	-	" "	L.L.	-	-
	Sinakwoi-Malo	34	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
	Kamor-Longotun	37	-	" "	-	-	-
	Buka-Lakau	43	-	" "	-	-	-
	Palua-Pura	48	-	" "	-	-	-
Kavudemki	Masawa-Dai	48	-	" "	L.L.	-	-
	Daris-Mama	41	-	" "	T.T.	3 mths. I.H.L. Adultery 1957	-
Kilalum	Anis-Iangkau	38	-	" "	L.L.	-	-
	Wunganan-Kusa	35	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
	Kusa-Nandre	53	-	" "	Previous L.L.	-	-
Kirkihau	Soni-Lambuan	44	Yes	" "	L.L.	-	-
	Tauken-Tolur	40	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
Kolom	Pekaklei-Ainin	53	-	" "	L.L.	-	-
	Lingen-Taningmal	39	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
Lamerein	Mai-itgur-Matran	58	-	" "	L.L.	-	-
	V'liswun-Wnegpatel	48	-	" "	T.T.	-	-
	Kamalou-Sigau	48	-	" "	-	-	-
	Pranis-Tramein	61	-	" "	-	-	-

/Contd.

(13)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Leader</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>War Service</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>V/O</u>	<u>Crim. Record</u>	<u>Education</u>
Marunga	Geilemi-						
	Garapranas	37	-	Sub. Frmr.	L.L.	-	-
	Maindu-Sisi	53	-	"	"	T.T.	-
	Norombaromnuwong-						
	Karomsaden	39	-	"	"	T.T.	-
	Iakuwang-Olanden	63	-	"	"	Previous	-
Milim	Michael- Setawo	44	-	Teacher	-	-	Vuvu, CM Gazelle, 'A' Cert
	Gunei-Mai-a	45	-	Sub. Frmr.	L.L.	-	-
	Laima-Mugul	42	-	"	"	T.T.	-
	Mangil-Kaptein	51	-	"	"	Previous 2 mths.	-
						L.L. I.H.L.	-
						Adultery 1965	-
Ku	Taura-Laima	46	-	"	"	Previous	-
	Kaget-Turing	44	-	"	"	T.T.	-
	Pesal-Kara	44	-	"	"	L.L.	-
	Danaging-Kusal	24	-	"	"	T.T.	-

(2)

APPENDIX 9

Catholic Mission Schools
in Wide Bay

Guma - St Isidor Primary 'T' School - English taught

<u>Class</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prepartory	28	29	57
Standard One	18	14	32
Two	40	25	65
Three	22	13	35
Four	29	10	39
	<u>137</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>228</u>

Marunga - St Alois Primary 'T' School - English taught

<u>Class</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prepartory	16	16	32
Standard One	9	6	15
Two	13	12	25
Three	11	9	20
Four	14	14	28
	<u>63</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>120</u>

N.B. Figures given are for registered students.

APPENDIX 10

Number of Literate Adults
in Wide Bay &
Number of radios

<u>Village</u>	<u>Vernacular</u>	<u>Literate Pidgin</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Rádios</u>
Guma	18	29	4	3
Hoiya	-	4	-	-
Iwai	7	41	6	8
Kalampun	11	45	-	3
Kalip	-	7	-	3
Kaukum	-	8	-	2
KavuGemki	1	4	-	1
Kilalum	7	25	2	3
Kirkihau	1	8	1	-
Kolom	6	7	-	1
Lamerein	2	12	-	3
Marunga	8	50	8	5
Milim	1	10	-	4
Mu	2	10	-	3
Totals	64	260	21	39

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APPENDIX 11

Absent Students from Wide Bay

At Catholic Mission educational establishments
in the Gazelle Peninsula unless otherwise stated.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Location</u>
Guma	Patpungain - Sakau	F	15	Tapo, Kokopo.
	Tiangleton - Koko	F	18	"
Hoiya	-			
Iwai	Wavu - Ianek	M	17	Kuranga, Rabaul.
	Yo - Waron	F	15	Tapo, Kokopo.
	Longwulkir - Konwut	F	15	"
	Pakni - Konwut	M	18	Kinigunan, Kokopo.
	Rewakli - Tambar	M	17	"
	Awino - Ne	M	19	Vuvu, via Kerevat.
	Tuarn - Mumbai	M	21	Nganalaka, Kokopo. Administration.
Kalampun	Iavetkien - Kosomsom	F	17	Kinigunan, Kokopo.
	Karau - Taipnun	M	12	"
	Netkau - Kasoni	M	25	S.D.A. Kambubu, Kokopo.
	Kampo - Kalvoi	M	15	" "
	Pakatoip - Teipkilunan	M	20	" "
	Yarkia - Gogoraval	M	22	Malaguna, Rabaul. Administration.
	Iasave - Runaket	M	29	Nganalaka, Kokopo. Administration.
Kalap	-			
Kaukum	Wali - Wote	M	18	Kabaira, via Kerevat
	Teul - Sokar	M	19	" "
	Lapal - Palua	M	18	Kinigunan, Kokopo.
Kavudemki	Rapal - Unde	M	22	Vuvu, via Kerevat.
	Jacob - Din	M	25	" "
Kilalum	-			
Kirkihau	Ianakle - Bap	F	16	Tapo, Kokopo.
Kolom	Tanimael - Kaielone	M	17	Kinigunan, Kokopo.
	Klorin - Natolei	M	18	"
	Wasilia - Tominol	F	19	Tapo, Kokopo.
	Leunei - Kakaklei	F	16	"
Lamerein	Mulongi - V'liswun	M	19	Kerevat, Admin.
Marunga	Josep - Gwoi-ying-seva-a	M	22	Kabaira, via Kerevat
	Nemga - Setawo	M	18	" "
	Monemga - Setawo	M	13	Kinigunan, Kokopo.
	Ngolustutsan-Kraisuwang	M	15	"
	Sawongaretpemis-Arurumka	M	16	"
	Katuwut - Topames	M	14	"
	Iremes - Topames	M	17	"
	Karbonok - Noakprana	M	18	"
	Waraserena - Parunupka	F	18	Kabaleo, Kokopo.
Milim	-			
Mu	-			

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APPENDIX 12
Catholic Mission Services
in Wide Bay
and Personnel employed

Guma

Establishment: 1 Father in Charge (European)
 6 Sisters (Native)
 2 teachers
 2 nurses
 2 household
 5 Teachers (Native)

Educational

<u>Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Home Village</u>
Otto Tominol	M	32	Goroka, E.H.D. Teachers' College, 'A' Cert.	Kolom, Wide Bay.
Thomas Baldui	M	30	Vuvu, C.M. Gazelle, 'B2' Cert.	Ulagunan, Kokopo.
Augustine Varagiu	M	32	Vuvu, C.M. Gazelle, 'A' Cert.	Birar, Kokopo.
Michael Uva	M	22	Goroka, E.H.D. Teachers' College, 'A' Cert.	Witu Islands, Talasea, W.N.B.
Christina Ilta	F	25	Kabaleo, C.M. Gazelle, 'B' Cert.	Birar, Kokopo.
Sister Sebastian	F	28	Vunapope, 'A' Cert.	Ulagunan, Kokopo.
Sister Maria Garotte	F	34	Vunapope, 'B' Cert.	Pililo Islands, Arawe, W.N.B.

Medical

Sister Ancilla	F	25	St Mary's Nursing School, Vunapope, Mat./Inf/Wel. Cert.	Lorengau, Manus.
Sister Aloisa	F	26	St Mary's Nursing School, Vunapope, Mat./Inf/Wel. Cert.	Kokopo.

Marunga

Establishment: 1 Father in Charge (European)
 6 Teachers (Native)

Educational

<u>Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Home Village</u>
Julius Taiul	M	28	Vuvu, C.M. Gazelle, 'B2' Cert.	Marunga.
Michael Setawo	M	44	Vuvu, C.M. Gazelle, 'A' Cert.	Marunga.
Jacob Kuruerka	M	40	Kinigunan, Vunapope, Permit - Std. 3.	Marunga.
Alois Ngoarumsanden	M	36	Kinigunan, Vunapope, Permit - Std. 2.	Marunga.
Pascalis Monmetnaing	M	23	Goroka, E.H.D. Teachers' College, 'A' Cert.	Lemengi, Bainings, Kokopo
Simon Kelum	M	38	Kinigunan, Vunapope, Permit - Std. 2.	Kavudemki, Wide Bay.

Medical

Elementary Aid Post facilities afforded by Father in Charge

S.D.A. Mission Services
in Wide Bay

Hoiya

Establishment: 1 Pasteur (Native - New Guinean)
 1 Aid Post Orderly (Native - Papuan)

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APPENDIX 13

Plantations in Wide Bay

KIEP Plantation, with its satellite plantations Malpas and Sibilon

Labour Force

- i) Agreement Workers - 38 men from the Menyamyam Sub District of the Morobe District. 25 complete their Agreements in March, 1969; 3 in May, 1969; and the remainder, 10, in March 1970.
- ii) Local Labour - 20 men mainly from Mu and Milim, comprising four firemen, four coconut husk collectors, two tractor crew, one sacker, one driver, and six elementary carpenters. The last named are assisting in the construction of a Ceylon type copra drier at Kiep, itself.

Production

- i) Kiep Plantation - Recorded in Tons for the period July, 1967 to June, 1968 inclusive:
Copra: 155.60 Cocoa: 30.95
- ii) Malpas Plantation - Value of Production only
November, 1967 - Copra \$132 and Cocoa \$10-80
February, 1968 - Copra \$110 Cocoa -
May, 1968 Copra \$ 58 Cocoa -
- iii) Sibilon Plantation - Not worked.

KARLAI Plantation

Labour Force

- i) Agreement Workers - Nil.
- ii) Local Labour - Wide Bay and 'Foreign' 14 men mainly from Kaukum, Long Hamlet and Lamerein. They are employed as firemen, tractor drivers, storemen and general labourers. 33 Sio and 4 Wien men from the Morobe District employed on a 'permanent' casual basis as copra and cocoa workers, together with another 17 men from the same District who carry out general labouring duties

Production

For the year 1st July, 1966 to 30th June, 1967
Copra - 460 tons (6,310 bags)
Cocoa - 75 tons

Income and Expenses

Copra - \$73,375 and \$27,954 for Cocoa
Expenses - \$44,895
Nett Profit - \$56,434

KAMANDRAN Plantation

Labour Force

- i) Agreement Workers - Nil.
- ii) Local Labour - 18 men mainly from Kaukum and Hoiya, of whom 9 are employed as copra cutters and 9 on general labouring duties. Employed on a casual basis.

Production

Approximately 4 - 6 tons of copra per month and a limited amount of cocoa. Small amounts of green copra are bought locally from Lamerein village.

(7)
/Contd.

TOL Plantation, with Tol Extended Portion 539, Tol Extended
Foreshore Reserve Portion 540, and Waitavlo.

Labour Force

- i) Agreement Workers - 12 men from the Menyanya Sub District of the Morobe District who complete their Agreements in August, 1969.
- ii) Local Labour - 10 men of whom 2 are from Lamerein and the remaining 8 from Baier and Wawas in the East Mengen Census Division (Mengen Council) of the Pomio Sub District.

Production

Approximately 12 - 14 tons of copra per month and a limited quantity of cocoa. Small amounts of the latter produce are bought locally from the Catholic Mission and people of Marunga.

(6)

APPENDIX 14

Coconut Palm Count
in Wide Bay
as at 30th January, 1964

<u>Village</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Senile</u>
Guma/Kolom	2,251	1,194	278
Hoiya	2,130	455	-
Iwai/Kirkihau	1,241	1,935	713
Kalampun	4,602	792	71
Kalip/Long Hamlet	3,827	300	-
Kaukum	1,630	1,430	-
Kavudemki	1,699	343	-
Kilalum	1,363	313	161
Lamerein	3,909	1,993	481
Marunga	2,127	333	100
Milim	2,397	771	131
Mu	1,840	2,390	118
Totals -	<u>39,116</u>	<u>12,249</u>	<u>2,059</u>

Note: Figures taken from D.A.S.F. records.

A coconut palm count as
at 30/1/64 is useless - Ag
should have been able
to estimate from his base

(3)

APPENDIX 15

Copra - Income and Production
in Wide Bay

Period 15th June, 1967 to
15th July, 1968

South of Kiep Plantation

<u>Village</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Production</u>
Guma and Kolom	\$ 1,526	168 Bags
Kalampun	2,205	209
Kilalum	1,184	148
Iwai and Kirkihau	5,205	448
Mu	1,359	123
	<u>\$ 11,479</u>	<u>1,096 Bags</u>

North of Kiep Plantation

<u>Village</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Production</u>
Milim	\$ 536	67 Bags
Kaukum	207	22
Hoiya	-	--
Kalip and Long Hamlet	143	Not known
Lamerein	2,380	271
Kavudemki	304	37
Marunga	415	45
	<u>\$ 3,985</u>	<u>442 Bags plus</u> <u>Kalip?</u>

N.B. Income includes Price Rebate Adjustment
for the year 1965/66.

<u>Village(s)</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Guma and Kolom	\$ 128 -40
Kalampun	128-40
Kilalum	75-45
Iwai and Kirkihau	356-70
Mu	93-90
	<u>\$ 773-85</u>
Milim	\$ 26-70
Kaukum	5-25
Hoiya	-
Kalip	-
Lamerein	270-15
Kavudemki	-
Marunga	18-15
	<u>\$ 320-25</u>

APPENDIX 16

Cash Income from Copra Production on a Village basis, Wide Bay Period 15th June, 1967 to 15th July, 1968

South of Kiep Plantation

Guma and Kolom

Income \$1,526 Production 168 bags
Average price per bag = \$9.08

Litau	\$ 45-28	Koke	\$ 108-96	Lolpuga	\$ 99-88
Yangmak	88	Kavale	45-40	Krame	27-24
Pakaklei	65-56	Sangkiau	27-24	Vagol	36-32
Mau	81-72	Celina	18-16	Legengmak	99-88
Sakao	127-12	Lak	45-40	Pengen	45-40
Kanikle	63-56	Piga	54-48	Lapse	27-24
Velin	45-40	Gupkane	18-16	Garama	54-48
Maregie	27-24	Isak	108-96	C.M.Mission	54-48

Kalampun

Income \$2,205 Production 209 bags
Average price per bag = \$10.55

Loka	\$ 42-20	Kovakup	\$ 327-05	Kokrava	\$ 63-30
Lumbege	73-85	Tipkentkun	31-65	Maman	73-85
Mal	116-05	Sis	31-65	Popos	84-80
Timwun	31-65	Parlega	21-10	Kelie	73-85
Maktaman	116-05	Pakao	126-60	Anton	94-95
Walol	31-65	Magalsos	73-85	Pon	63-30
Wungtot	84-40	Keso	42-20	Misalal	52-75
Lungotka	63-30	Nambutu	73-85	Katengkut	21-10
Komok	42-20	Yarkia	31-65	Bois	73-85
Gwiva	31-65	Walai	42-20		
Simal	94-95	Same	73-85		

Kilalum

Income \$1,184 Production 148 bags
Average price per bag = \$8.00

Prua	\$ 88	Anis	\$400
Pava	48	Guavale	120
Ramoge	152	Vunagam	64
Lagau	16	Mene	48
Ruolge	144	Kusa	56
Kolol	48		

Iwai and Kirkihau

Income \$5,205 Production 448 bags
Average price per bag = \$11.62

Livai	\$ 371-84	Malmul	\$ 69-72	Kape	\$ 11-62
Sulpe	81-34	Mitanging	81-34	Kamno	11-62
Pataip	232-40	Kelde	34-86	Tivan	139-44
Tanaka	81-34	Tokolre	34-86	Lakau	151-06
Tombias	58-10	Litgo	46-48	Tomas	34-86
Pom	58-10	Kapate	116-20	Lugre	23-24
Gervas	58-10	Totpul	58-10	Klerkau	81-34
Tabak	34-86	Konut	92-96	Mamite	11-62
Patlum	104-58	Maria	58-10	Rinvai	104-58
Pekle	151-06	Ravukle	151-06	Sese	23-24
Varon	81-34	Valai	46-48	Pleleteip	23-24
Sandone	162-68	Regel	104-58	Komok	58-10
Lue	34-86	Girat	116-20		
Ne	348-60	Prevokie	34-86		
Petrus	267-26	Lusia	23-24		
Makain	185-92	Mau	127-82		
Pako	197-54	Vikiou	104-58		
Ianek	162-68	Magap	81-34		
Tauken	476-42				

/Contd.

Mu

Income \$1,359 Production 123 bags
Average price per bag = \$11-05

Tanaka	\$ 99-45	Milio	\$ 88-40
Tosip	143-65	Genmo	11-05
Wulo	142-60	Karla	209-95
Vogda	55-25	Rate	55-25
Patrick	88-40	Vauna	66-30
Danaging	55-25	Raeo	55-25
Nemo	33-15	Timi	55-25
Tapakie	155-75	Pesal	44-20

Milim

Income \$536 Production 67 bags
Average price per bag = \$8-00

Sanman	\$ 32	Anton	\$ 240
Laima	80	Tomas	16
Wunei	16	Kongau	24
Mangil	128		

Kaukum

Income \$207 Production 22 bags
Average price per bag = \$9-41

Palua	\$ 103-51	Toto	\$ 28-23
Lowa	65-87	Tiernga	9-41

Hoiya

Income Nil Production Nil

Kalip

Income \$143 Production Not known
Average price per bag not known

Lamerein

Income \$2,380 Production 271 bags
Average price per bag = \$8-78

Kemoso	\$ 114-14	Venglon	\$ 61-46
Sale	61-46	Pranis	131-70
Koko	52-68	Kalplengyo	61-46
Usom	105-36	Velot	26-34
Otto	245-84	Sagao	35-12
Kivinga	114-14	Manglol	298-52
Habak	201-94	Lukas	87-80
V'lisgwun	87-80	Mahote	17-56
Maitigur	61-46	Kole	79-02
Kamalou	201-94	Sabong	87-80
Venkau	61-46	Komae	52-68
Motkain	35-12	Palie	26-34
Kerne	43-90	Mundae	26-34

Kavudemki

Income \$304 Production 37 bags
Average price per bag = \$8-22

Produced on a communal basis - individual incomes
not known.

Marunga

Income \$415 Production 45 bags
Average price per bag = \$9-22

Production by five separate groups within village -
individual incomes not known.

N.B. Income includes Price Rebate Adjustment for the year 1965/66

(2)

APPENDIX L7

Cash Earnings by Local Wage Labour
at Plantations in Wide Bay

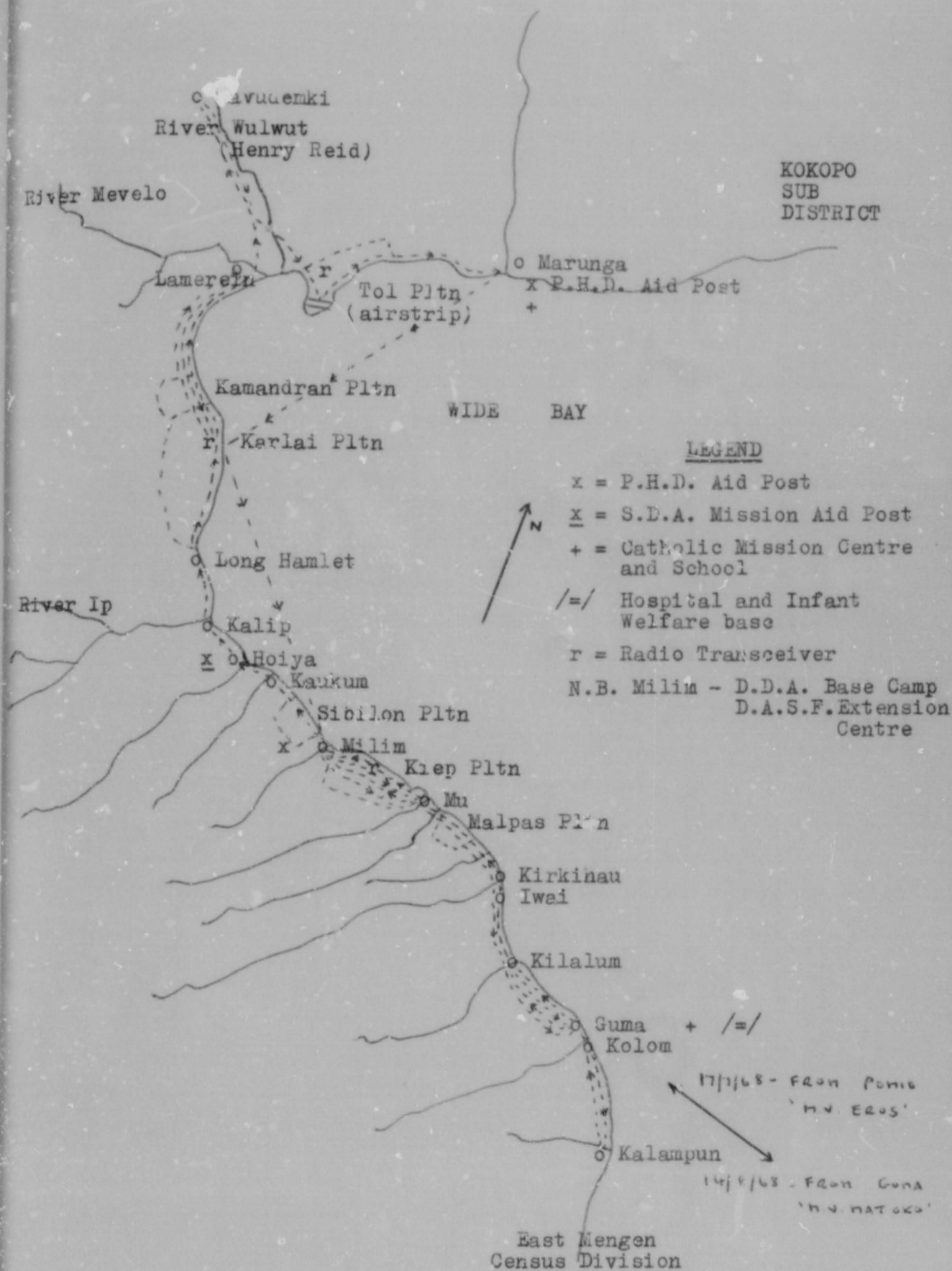
<u>Plantation</u>	<u>Av.No.Men Employed</u> <u>per week</u>	<u>Av.Wages</u> <u>per week</u>	<u>TotalWages</u> <u>per week</u>	<u>Total Cash</u> <u>Earnings</u> <u>for a year</u>
Kiep	14	\$ 4-50	\$ 63	\$ 3,276
Karlai	14	4-50	63	3,276
Kamandran	18	4-50	81	4,212
Tol	10	4-50	45	2,340
Totals	—	—	—	—
=	56	-	\$252	\$13,104

Other Cash Earnings

Eight men from Marunga obtained \$128 from a sale of their semi-processed cocoa to the Manager of Tol Plantation early in 1968. In addition, the Father in Charge at the Catholic Mission Station at Marunga, with the aid of local villagers, obtained \$15 from the sale of Mission cocoa which they had produced and also sold to the Manager at Tol.

Sketch Map of Wide Bay

Route of the Patrol





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. POMIO No. 2 of 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by Robert Frost, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled East Mengen Census Division. Mengen Council Area (part of)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives One R.P. & N.G.C. 1055 Constable Llean

Duration—From 23./8./1968 to 4./9./1968

Number of Days Thirteen days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by D.D.A. 10/11/67 Actual - 26 days
Dist. Services 8/12/67 included Wide Bay Census Div.
(non Council area)

Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference Army Provisional 1 inch to 1 mile
Village Population Register not included Total Population
of area - 874

Objects of Patrol (a) Council Works Projects
(b) Labour Complaints - Marau Pltn. (c) General Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

(12)

67-16-9

~~67-15-2~~

67-10-3A

February 10th, 1969.

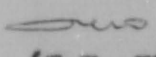
The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABUL.

PATROL NO. POMIO 2/68-69

Your reference 67-4-17 of 5th November, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by Mr. R. FROST, Cadet Patrol Officer to Part of East Mengen
Census Division.

An informative and well presented Report.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

Mr. R. Frost,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
East New Britain District.

67-4-17
JEN/BS



67.16.9. (11)
RABAUL.

5th November, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
POMIO.

POMIO PATROL REPORT - 1968/69 No. 2
PART MENGAN COUNCIL AREA.

Thank you for your memo 67-1-4 and the attached Patrol Report submitted by Mr. R. Frost, Cadet Patrol Officer.

I am very pleased with the way field staff are getting out and working with the village people on projects. This is far more effective in creating good relations than speaking to them on matters of principle involving Administration, as the people have a greater regard for "doers" rather than "talkers".

It was also of interest to note that Mr. Frost stirred the interest of the younger people rather than holding discussions only with the elders. It is the attitude of the younger people that is going to count in your efforts to direct the people into more practical avenues of self help.

All other matters have been adequately dealt with by you, I note, and I would like you to pass my comments on to Mr. Frost, and commend him for a satisfactory Patrol.

W. J. R.
(W.J. KELLY) *[Signature]*
A/District Commissioner
East New Britain District.

MINUTE: 67-4-17 of 5/11/68.

✓ The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the above report are attached for your information.

W. J. Kelly
(W.J. KELLY) *[Signature]*
A/District Commissioner
East New Britain District.

000
10/2

A.L.P.R. 68/69

WHM

Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain.

21st October, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT POMIO No.2-1968/69

I enclose herewith three copies of the above report, which covers a Special Patrol conducted by Mr R. Frost, Cadet Patrol Officer, to part of the East Mengen Census Division.

You will note from the Patrol Instructions that the purpose of the patrol was to make first-hand observations of two projects which the Mengen Council has not managed to complete for a long time, and to investigate the situation regarding working conditions at Marau Plantation.

The following are my comments on the report:-

Council Projects.

Since Mr Frost's return the Council has obtained all the materials required to complete the Aid Posts at Pulpul and Matong villages, and the Contractor is now in the process of completing them. Both buildings should be ready for use by the end of November, weather permitting.

Labour - Marau Plantation.

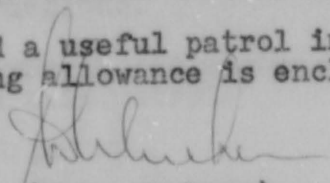
Mr Frost found that little improvement had been made to working conditions at this plantation, and I have placed the matter in the hands of the Labour Inspector, Rabaul, for his attention as soon as possible. The owner, Mr J. Leong, has little idea about management of plantations and labour, and has shown little inclination to provide even minimum facilities for his workers.

General.

The agricultural fieldworkers at Pomio are currently investigating the reported taro pests and diseases at Matong and elsewhere. The situation will be watched and if found serious, assistance will be sought from D.A.S.F. in Rabaul.

Coastal people in the East Mengen area have all been advised that if they have difficulty in marketing their copra, assistance will be given. The Government workboat at Pomio has for some months now been collecting copra from a number of villages along that coast, for sale to the Mengen Society. The argument put forward to Mr Frost is therefor to be regarded as completely invalid, and I have informed the Councillors in that area again of the availability of the workboat to assist their people.

Mr Frost has conducted a useful patrol in a capable manner. Claim for camping allowance is enclosed for processing, please.


(W.H. Muskens)

Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram 67-1-4
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. WEM

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain.

22nd August, 1968.

Mr R. Frost,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
POMIO.

POMIO PATROL No.2 of 1968/69.

As discussed with you earlier, I would like you to prepare for a Special Patrol to the East Mengen Census Division. The M.V. PAM will take you to Pulpul Village, leaving at 6 a.m. tomorrow morning, and I will make arrangements for the same vessel to collect you at Matong Village on 4th September.

The purposes of your patrol are as follows:

(a) Council Works Projects. The Mengen Council has since July last year planned to construct permanent material Aid Posts at Pulpul and Matong. The projects have yet to be completed. Consult the Council Clerk for details of these projects, and on your arrival at Pulpul please locate the Contractor and assist him and the people to get this work under way immediately. The same thing is required at Matong.

(b) Labour Complaints - Marau Plantation. Casual labourers employed at Marau have complained that they are not being paid by the Owner/Manager. A visit by a Labour Inspector found a similar situation last April. Please see the Owner/Manager at Marau and investigate these complaints, and also endeavour to find out whether or not he has complied with other instructions given to him by the Labour Dept., as noted on our file 65-1-13. You should advise the people that as casual workers they can not be forced into work at Marau, and that if the Owner does not pay them they should not work for him. Similarly you should inform the Owner that if he does not pay his workers the money due to them, he can be liable to Court action on their complaints.

(c) General. In the course of your patrol, attend to any matters requiring attention which may be brought up by the people. Any matters requiring action you should investigate and bring with you to the completion of your patrol. You should encourage informal discussions with the people in this area, and take every opportunity to improve their awareness of Political Developments taking place in the Territory today, including the role of the House of Assembly and Local Government, as well as the Administration. It is a good idea to make full notes of any discussions after they have taken place, for subsequent inclusion in your report. Delve into Economic Development activities in the area you will visit, and encourage them to continue new plantings of coconuts. Also determine what, if any, their problems may be in this respect, e.g. land shortages, marketing etc.

At the conclusion of your patrol you will be required to submit a report of this Special Patrol, in accordance with Headquarters instructions.

Const. LIEAN 1055, an experienced member of the Constabulary will accompany you on this patrol.

I wish you a successful patrol.

(W. H. Muskens)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(8)

Telegram..... Distroff
67-9-1
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for R.F.
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
East New Britain,

6th September, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
East New Britain.

POMIO PATROL REPORT No 2 OF 1968/69

Sub-District: Pomio
District: East New Britain
Area: East Mengen Census Division
(part of)
Mengen Council Area
Patrol Conducted by: Robert Frost
Designation: Cadet Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled: Part Mengen Council Area
East Mengen Census Division
Pulpul to Matong
Personnel Acc.: Const. Lian. No 1055
Date and Duration: 23rd August 1968 to 4th September
1968
Total - 11 nights out
Last D.D.A. Patrol: 10th November 1967 to 8th December
1967
Objects of Patrol: (a) Council Works Projects
(b) Labour Complaints - Marau Pltn.
(c) General Administration
Map Reference: Army Provisional 1 inch to 1 mile

.....

(7)

PATROL DIARY

Friday 23rd August 1968

3 hrs 30min

Departed Pomio aboard M.V. Pam and arrived Pulpul early morning. Calm seas. Inspected Aid Post and then departed Pulpul for Marau Plantation (15). Inspected Marau Plantation and talked to Plantation Manager. Returned to Pulpul. Slept Pulpul.

Saturday 24th August 1968.

Further inspected Aid Post and talked to Aid Post Ordely. Talked with populace re Aid Post and discussed other subjects. Heard several complaints but dismissed them all. Slept Pulpul.

Sunday 25th August 1968

Observed Pulpul

Monday 26th August 1968

1hr 50 min

Talked to contractor for Aid Post and went over building with him. Talked to Councillor re Aid Post. Walked Pulpul to Bokongtata (45 mn). Held talks with populace re coconuts, House of Assembly and general subjects. Walked Bokongtata to Poman (1hr 05 min). Held discussions re coconuts Government, Political development, Social development and general subjects. Inspected village. Slept Poman.

Tuesday 27th August 1968

2hrs 00min

Walked Poman to Manguna Plantation. (2 hrs). Track good. Talked with Plantation Manager and then walked to Buka (Laikatokia) (10 min). Held discussions with people re Government, Political development and general subjects. Walked back to Manguna. Slept Manguna.

Wednesday 28th August 1968

45min

Walked Manguna to Buka and discussed trade store then walked Buka to Matong (35 min) Heavy rain prevented any further movement, had talks with Councillor and elders. Slept Matong.

Thursday 29th August 1968

Did Aid Post preliminaries and inspected village with Councillor. Talked to younger people of village and discussed many subjects. Slept Matong.

Friday 30th August 1968

Worked on Aid Post project and pump installment. Talked again with Councillor and younger set of the community. Slept Matong

Saturday 31st August 1968

Held a meeting and encouraged people to bring up any subject - results suprising. Slept Matong

PATROL DIARY (cont)

Sunday 1st September 1968

Observed Matong.

Monday 2nd September 1968

Heavy rain again made outside movements impossible.. Talked with Councillor and heard a complaint re Marau Plantation. Afternoon spent doing book work and preparing a rough draft of Patrol.

Tuesday 3rd September 1968

Constructed well and placed cement pipes in position ready for pump. Cleared large area of land round pump and levelled approach. Slept Matong.

Wednesday 4th September 1968

3hrs 30 min.

Embarked M.V. Pam for Pomio. Arrived Pomio

.....END OF PATROL.....

(5)

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol left Pomio aboard the M.V. Pam in the early morning of the 23rd August. The Patrol disembarked at Pulpul and the M.V. Pam continued its scheduled run to Wide Bay.

The patrol covered part of the East Mengen Census Division from Pulpul to Matong. The greater part of the patrol was spent in these two villages.

Rain fell regularly and in doing so hindered to a certain degree, the transport and working of council materials for council projects.

The area is relatively flat and the villages are within reasonable distances, so the patrol itself was not hindered except for several heavy rainfalls which threatened to swell rivers to flood point.

(a) COUNCIL WORKS PROJECTS

PULPUL AID POST

The Aid Post at Pulpul, one of the Council projects last year, has been completed to the stages of base and frame. On arrival the contractor was contacted and a full inspection carried out.

The contractor, Tagus of Pulpul, seems to be quite competent in the building of permanent material structures.

The project is, at present, held up by a shortage of materials which will be rectified following consultation with the Council clerk. Of the work done the quality is good and should last for quite some time. The plans have been closely adhered to and the structure promises to fulfil the requirements needed in an Aid Post.

Discussions were held with the people of Pulpul and all were told to help as much as possible in getting the project underway again and finished. The point was stressed that an Aid Post was needed urgently to ensure more hygienic conditions and to give the people of Pulpul and surrounding villages the benefit of a properly constructed and equipped Aid Post.

MATONG AID POST.

The case in Matong is entirely the opposite. The people, while anxious to get the project underway are drawn to a full stop because materials have not, as yet, been delivered to the site. The basic elements of construction such as sand, small pebbles and coronas have been collected and delivered to the site and the site itself has been leveled and cleared. Cement for the project is still at Pulpul where it was deposited initially. At the moment it is impossible to carry the cement overland as heavy rains fall ~~continuously~~ continuously and rivers are flooding. The people of Matong are quite keen to get this project underway and the materials will be sent to them as soon as possible.

(a) COUNCIL WORKS PROJECTS (cont)

MATONG AID POST (cont)

The contractor is standing by and several work gangs are ready to start work. The site is ideal being flat and a little away from the village itself.

MATONG WELL AND PUMP

While the Aid Post project could not be carried out, the people were anxious to construct a well and build a pump into it. As most of the materials were already on the site the project was carried out.

The well was dug out to a depth of fourteen feet and at this level the well was filled with about three feet of fresh water. Three cement pipes were lowered into position by using vine and poles of hard wood. The pipes, after being lowered one on top of the other, were then secured by filling around the outside with rocks, coronas, gravel and sand. The top pipe is three feet above ground level allowing, when the cement is in place, an effective run off area from the pump. The whole structure is sound and a pump will be added as soon as one becomes available.

The whole village turned up to help, the men doing the hard labour and the women and children collecting rocks and sand, and the work was done in a surprisingly short time with much enthusiasm.

(b) LABOUR COMPLAINTS - MARAU PLANTATION

REFERENCE - letter to the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio dated 6th September 1968 Ref No 65-1-13 (Pom).

(c) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

Reception of Patrol

The reception of the patrol was friendly at all times. This area, being close to Pomio, is familiar with patrols and visitors and ~~the~~ the people are friendly and helpful.

Outline of Political Situation.

No great evidence of cult movements are present in these areas. The cult 'gardens' are still maintained but the full force of these 'gardens' seems to be losing its effect. Although the 'Thursday' cult (in which Thursday is a day of rest and nobody must work) is still said to be prevalent, the evidence of it is almost none ~~exists~~ existent.

During discussions there was a noticeable trend, in questions, towards world affairs. Questions were asked on the situation in countries such as England, Australia, Holland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia!. The questions came mostly from the younger set of the community while the older people seemed content to sit back and let the younger people ask their questions.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS(cont)

AGRICULTURE

Two kinds of diseases are causing some concern in the whole of the Pomio area. These are both effecting taro crops in the district.

The first is a beetle, of the Papuana ~~type~~ type, which eats the leaves and so causes poor crops. These beetles were seen in ever increasing amounts and seem to reach plague proportions in much the same way as grasshoppers.

The second disease to taro crops is a rot which effects the root of the plant thus causing complete loss of crop.

The area patrolled is ideal for coconuts as the land is low in elevation and mostly flat. The people of all the villages visited were encouraged to plant more coconuts and produce more copra as a source of income.

Failure of regular shipping services to this coast has caused some concern to those villages that wish to retain their C.M.B. members. With the failure of shipping the ~~people~~ people have no way in which to get their copra out. The argument put forward was that the failure of shipping had resulted in a build up of copra of which some had rotted. The question was then 'do we have to produce copra even if there is no shipping to take it away'.

Livestock

All the villages visited had pigs and some poultry. These animals are for subsistence use only and are not used as a local means of gaining cash. The pigs, of course, are a sign of wealth in these societies.

Complaints

A few complaints were heard, all being marital disputes. The complaints were all settled without court action being necessary. This trend can be mostly attributed to the growing influence of Missions and regular contact with Missions.

Rest Houses

The three rest houses used, one at Pulpul, one at Poman and the one at Matong, were all in good condition and are all capable of accomodating two officers.

Roads and Bridges

All roads travelled on were well cut and well looked after. Although rain made the tracks muddy and slippery the going was made easier by well maintained roads and tracks. The bush was well cut back and steep inclines cut to form steps.

Anthropological

On the road between Matong and Kolai Plantation is a gigantic rock of musherom shape

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

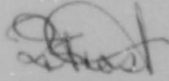
Anthropological(cont)

, which the natives call 'Bongating'. According to a legend the rock was once over the road and the way barred. The ancestors of the people in that area cut the rock through with stone axes and threw the pieces far and wide, some of these 'pieces' weighing about fifty tons. The road was then driven through the part of the rock that had been cut away, under the overhang...

Police Personnel Accompanying

A report on the conduct and efficiency of the accompanying policeman will be forwarded to Regional Police Headquarters and this Record of Service held at Pomico office duly noted.

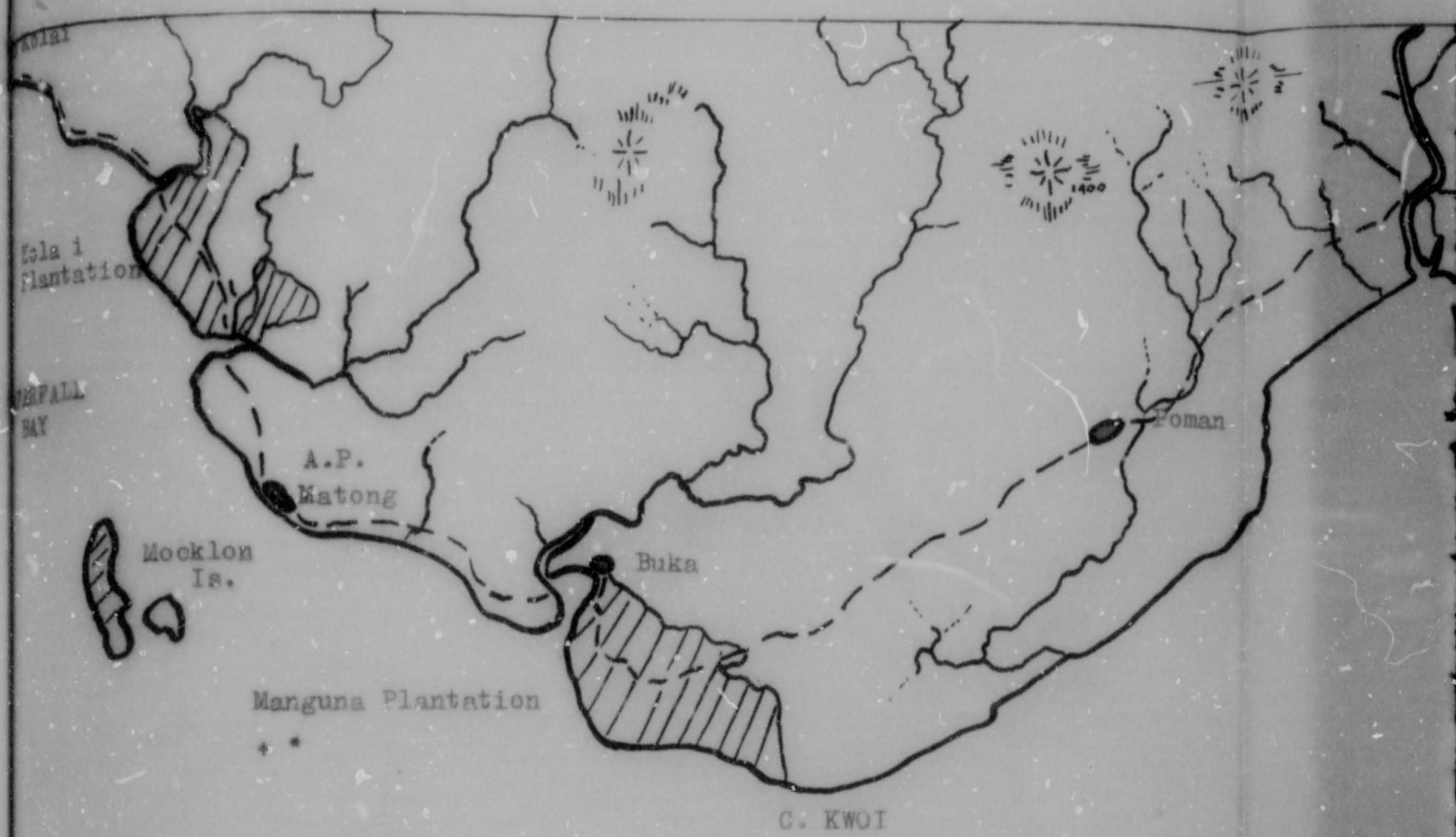
For your information and attention, please.



(R. Frost)

Cadet Patrol Officer

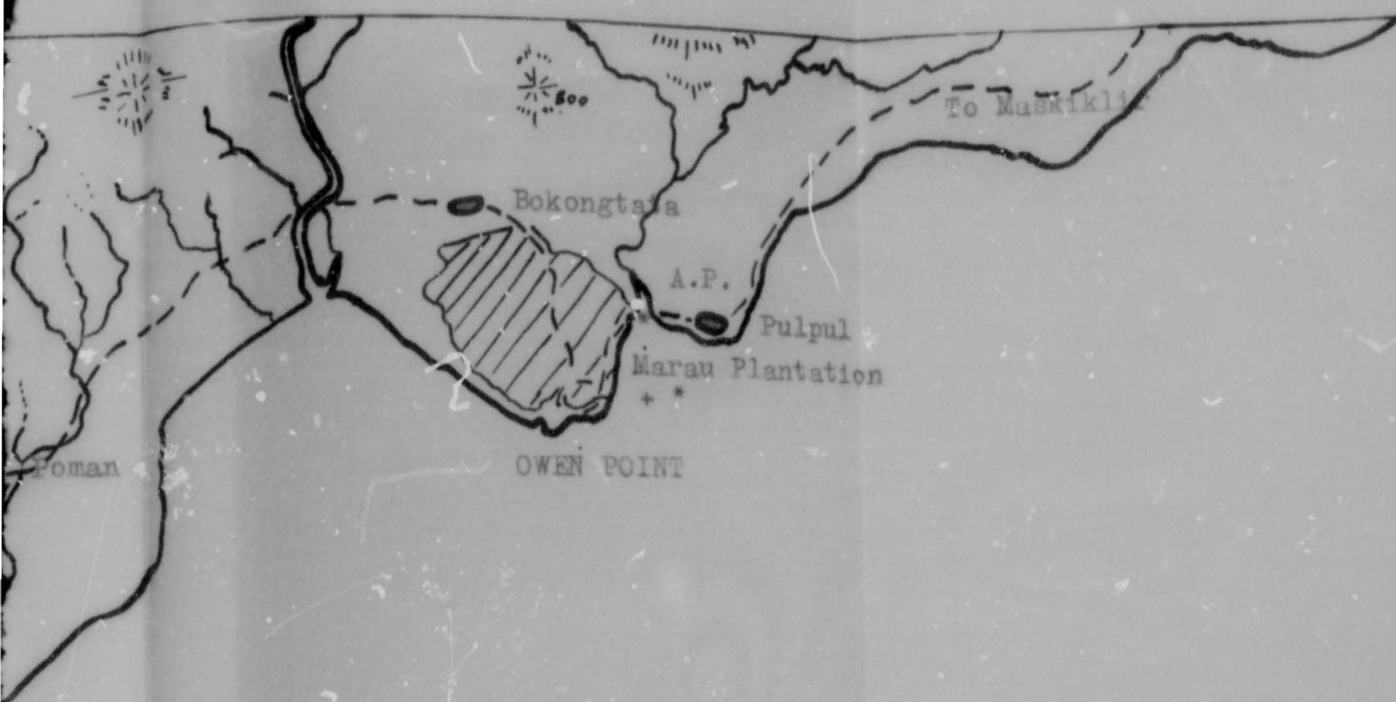
111V
BIA
ANCH
WIA
BIA



LEGEND

- Village
- Aid Post
- Anchorage
- Walking Track
- Radio

Scale 1 inch to 1 mile



LEGEND

Village

Aid Post

Anchorage

Walking Track

Radio

A.P.

*

+

1 mile

Drawn: R. Frost. C.P.O. 9.10.68



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No. POMIO 3 OF 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by W.H. MUSKENS D.O./A.D.C.

Area Patrolled PART KOL CENSUS DIVISION (NON -COUNCIL)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 R.P.N.G.

Duration—From 29 / 10 / 1968 to 4 / 11 / 1968

Number of Days SEVEN (7)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12 / 6 / 1968 TO 25/6/68

Medical MARCH / 1968 TOTAL POP. 2,125
V.P.R. NOT ENCLOSED

Map Reference LANDS DEPT. FOURMIL SERIES (SEE POMIO P.R. 9-67/68)

Objects of Patrol AREA FAMILIARISATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-10-9

23th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RABUL, East New Britain.

PATROL NO. POMIO 3/68-69

Your reference 67-4-17 dated 18th February, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr. W.H. Muskens, District Officer, to Part of KOL Census Division.

Although brief, the report gives a clear picture of conditions prevailing at the time the patrol was in the area.

I am sure Mr. Muskens' return to POMIO will lead to a gradual improvement in this Census Division.

A copy of map is required, please.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

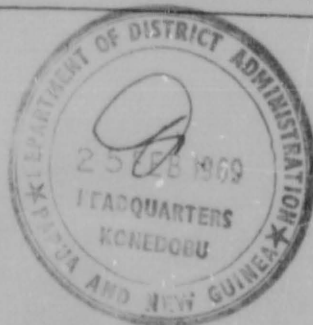
cc: Mr. W.H. Muskens,
District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO, East New Britain.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

To: DISCOM
By: 67-4-17
Our Reference: JEN/jr.
Calling ask for:
At:



Department of District Administration,

RABAUL

18th February, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

POMIO P/R NO. 3 OF 1968/69

I regret the lateness of this Patrol Report, but there has been an unusually large volume of vital matters which have had to be dealt with. This report has, therefore, unfortunately been delayed in being dealt with.

The patrol by the Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. W. Muskins, enabled him to check on the cult activity of the KOL people prior to departing on leave. There is little change except that he appears to have been able to commence directing some of their interest towards working with the Administration and Missions for their own welfare. Fortunately Mr. Muskins is returning to POMIO after his leave so the area shall continue to have the benefit of his refreshingly frank approach to the people.

The planning of a domestic science school by the Mission and construction of an air strip at NUTUVE could only be accomplished by the Mission. There is no economic justification for the projects, but they will have a not inconsiderable effect on the lives of the people in the area. The airstrip construction has continued to move forward, but I understand it will be suitable for no more than light aircraft operations.

For your information

H. W. West
(H. W. WEST)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(5)

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

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain.

12th November, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT POMIO No. 3 OF 1968/69.

Patrol Conducted by: W. H. Muskens, D.O./A.D.C.
Area Patrolled: Part only KOL Census Division (Non-Council)
Personnel Accompanying Patrol:
Const. 1/Class SAVAIO 1474
Const. BAURI 2336
Duration of Patrol: 29th October, 1968 to 4th November, 1968
Seven (7) days
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: 12/6/68 to 25/6/68 - 14 days
Objects of Patrol: Assessment of Political Situation;
Area Familiarisation.

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PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday
29/10/68

Departed Pomio at 1340 by vehicle to Goinali.
Walked on to Cutarp Plantation, arriving 1610.
Inspected roadwork en route, and discussed
future voluntary roadwork with people of
Bovalpun Village. Overnight Cutarp.

Wednesday
30/10/68

Departed Cutarp at 0710. Walked to Nutuve Catholic
Mission Station (situated central all Kol Villages),
passing through Paturu, Senel and Parakaman Villages.
Arrived Nutuve 1730.

Thursday
31/10/68

At Nutuve. Inspected Mission school and newly
constructed hospital. Talked with large number
of Kol officials and others during morning. Rain
during afternoon. Discussions with Rev. Fr. B. Otto
followed by group discussions with Mission teachers
and catechists. Overnight Nutuve.

Friday
1/11/68

At Nutuve. Addressed gathering of some 500 Kol
people representing all Kol and most Extended Kol
Villages. Proceedings interrupted by intermittent
rain. In the afternoon held meeting with Village
Officials only, in school classroom. Discussed
local problems and government policies. Worked
through to 1720 for informal talks with V/O's and
settling minor disputes.

Saturday
2/11/68

Walked through bush near Nutuve inspecting various
possible sites for airstrip construction. Insuf-

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

efficient time to make thorough investigation. To be followed up by Fr. Otto. Left Nutuve at 1430 in light rain, walked to Paturu, arrived 1540. Inspected ceremonial ancestor food houses at Parakaman and Paturu en route. Dealt with several disputes at night. Overnight Paturu.

Sunday
3/11/68

Left Paturu at 0800, walked in light rain to Resthouse at Kalcal on bank of Esau River (near Penoi). Arrived 1505. Overnight Kalcal.

Monday
4/11/68

Talked with Officials from Penoi Village. Paid N.M.T.A. (Workers Compensation) to woman from Penoi. Left Resthouse at Kalcal at 0855, arrived Cutarp 1025. Boarded MV PAM at 1400, arrived Pomio at 1520. End of Patrol.

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INTRODUCTION.

The main aim of this very brief patrol was to familiarise myself with the Kol area and to assess the political situation. The previous patrol to the Kol had reported active cult participation by the people, and a general reluctance ~~in~~ by them to co-operate with Administration and mission activities in their areas. In July, I held a meeting with a large number of Kol people on the coast where I told them, amongst other things, that the Administration, would not, and could not, tolerate an attitude of non-co-operation by the people towards efforts being made for their advancement by both the Administration and Church bodies. The patrol therefor was also able to gauge the effect of this earlier action.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Without being over-optimistic, it can nevertheless be said that there has been a measure of improvement in the Kol area, politically, since July this year. Adherence to cult beliefs and practices does not, on the surface, appear to have diminished to any great extent. However the essential improvement noted now is that the people are no longer employing the cult as a tool manipulating against Administration and Church activities. The Catholic Church which conducts a large school and hospital at centrally located Nutuve, reports a vastly increased patronisation of these facilities by the people, and is receiving far more co-operation from the people with this community work than in the past.

At the meeting held at Nutuve, with about 500 people present, I again stressed the importance of co-operation, and that the Kol people should firmly grasp all opportunities for advancement that come their way, and capitalise on these opportunities. The reaction on the whole was favourable and I feel that they ^{now} more understanding now of what outside agencies are trying to do for them.

As mentioned earlier, beliefs in mystical fantasies continue to dominate life amongst the Kol people. Offering of food to ancestors in special houses remains a routine ritual on Friday evenings, cemeteries are kept meticulously clean and Thursdays are days of rest and devotion to the Movement. Village 'Komitis' continue to exercise considerable authority over the people and organise periodic money collections for the Movement fund.

It is of course futile and quite unwise to try and stamp out a lot of these cult practices which on the whole are quite harmless and which we know from experience will eventually die a natural death through the people's disillusionment. I do feel

though that the time is ripe to take action against cult principals who impose spot-fines on village people who contravene their orders. Several people have complained that they have been penalised and forced to pay fines up to 50 cents for working on Thursdays. The gathering at Nutuve was informed that the Administration does not regard Thursday as a day of rest, and if an individual wishes to work, that is his business; similarly that the practice of certain people levying fines on others does not have government backing and should be regarded as illegal. It will probably be some time before we will see individuals coming forward with actual complaints for action, however I feel that a firm stand is necessary in the Kol area if we are to achieve further progress.

One of the aspects of the political situation in the Kol Census Division (and elsewhere) which has given me some concern recently, is the attitude and actions of Catholic catechists towards the Korian Movement. These people have tended to become increasingly militant towards cult followers, and more and more intolerant. There is no doubt that the actions of catechists is based on quite sincere intentions, however, invariably their militancy has placed them on the wrong side of the law, and has contributed towards driving cult followers further away. A week before this patrol, the catechist of Tal (hamlet of Paturu) in anger burned an ancestor-worship building to the ground because the local people had spread some uncomplimentary rumours concerning his wife. I was able to settle this complaint with little damage to the pride of either the catechist of the people, however in a private meeting with Catholic catechists and teachers at Nutuve, I strongly advised them to "play it cool" when handling political matters and emphasised the principle that two wrongs do not always make one right; at the same time they were advised to report any matters of a contentious nature to Pomio, rather than take regrettable actions themselves.

Although I am satisfied that the situation in the Kol has improved somewhat, it is still clear that further and more significant progress cannot be achieved rapidly unless and until we can commence economic development activities in that area. At the moment there is nothing doing whatsoever, leaving the people completely susceptible to cultism.

ECONOMIC.

I still find it difficult to accept a lack of policy for economic development in the Kol area, as well as other inland areas of this Sub-District. Discouragement of coffee as a cash crop is of course understandable, however surely there must be something else that we can offer to these people. As a first step, I would again strongly recommend increased attention by the Department of Agriculture to this problem.

SOCIAL.

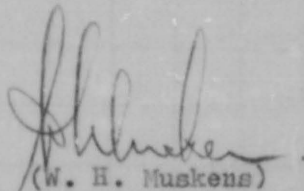
One of the major problems of a social nature in the Kol Census Division over the years has been child marriages. This practice is still maintained and there are still instances of girls being forced into marriage before reaching puberty. The Nutuve Mission hospital recently had a case of a young girl, no older than 12, dying in childbirth. To combat this practice, the Catholic Church are planning to open a domestic science school at Nutuve, where girls in the age group 12 to 16 will be kept under the protection of the Church, at the same time gaining a valuable education. It is planned to commence this school in 1969, with funds from Church organisations in Germany. Total cost is expected to be \$15,000.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A brief investigation was made during the patrol of a possible airstrip site in the Kol area. The bulk of the population in the Kol Census Division is situated eight hours hard walking from the coast, and further, and a light aircraft strip would be a definite asset to the area, even without any economic activities. At present all hospital and school supplies for the Church establishment at Nutuve have to be carried up from the coast, a constant problem. In addition, serious cases at the hospital requiring specialist attention in Kabaul have to be carried down to the coast first, and then taken by boat to Palmamal - a journey which can take two days in all. Searches for sites in the past have mainly been concentrated on areas further inland from Nutuve, with no success. Although I had little time to pursue the investigation in detail, with the aid of local people we managed to find a straight stretch 1,300' in length, with possible extension to 2000'. It is situated a stone's throw from Nutuve. Since arriving back at Pomio, I have received advice from the Catholic Priest at Nutuve that with the enthusiastic assistance of the local people, an area of land measuring 2,400' in length, 180' width has been cleared, and prospects for construction of an airstrip are extremely good.

The possibility of this project was discussed with the Kol people, and they gave a clear undertaking that they would carry out all manual work required voluntarily. The Nutuve priest has reported that up to 200 people at the one time have worked on clearing bush for the airstrip, in the past two weeks.


(W. H. Muskens)

Assistant District Commissioner

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



District of East New Britain Report No. Pomio No. 7 of 1968/69

Patrol Conducted by Geoffrey G. Lapthorne, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Wide Bay Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Two members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 17/3/1969 to 29/3/1969

Number of Days 13 days (12 nights out)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jul/Aug/1968 (29 days)

Medical March/1969 (Kokopo)

Map Reference Journal of Wide Bay.

Objects of Patrol Political Education, Demarcation Committees,
General Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-10-26

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

7th August, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL NO. 7-68/69 : POMIO.

Your reference 67-4-17 of 14th July,
1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
Situation Report by Mr. G.C. Lapthorne to the
Wide Bay Census Division.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.
Department of the Administrator.

c.c.
Mr. G.C. Lapthorne,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain District.

Please note that political education must be a
continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on
the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.26

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Telephone

Telegram

Our Reference

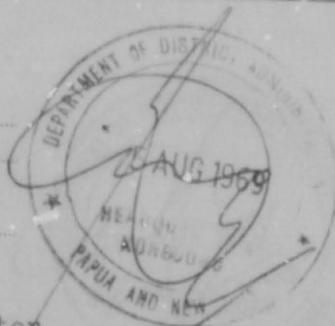
If calling ask for

Mr

DISCOM

67-4-17

PO'S/gk



Department of District Administration,

RABAU

14th July, 1969

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

POMIO PATROL REPORT NO.7 of 1968/69

All matters of consequence raised by Mr. G.C. Laphorne, Patrol Officer, in the abovementioned Patrol Report have been adequately covered by the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio, in his memorandum A.L.P.R. 68/69 of 14th May, 1969.

In view of the people's poor reaction to political education it is high time a more practical approach was adopted. It is considered that the inclusion of these people in the MENGEN COUNCIL and the development of roads in the WIDE BAY AREA are two undertakings more to the point in meeting the present situation.

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

District Commissioner
East New Britain District



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

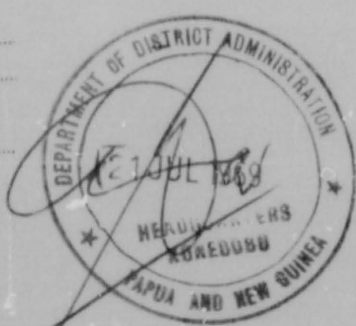
67.10.26.

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
Calling ask for.....
Mr.....

DISCOM

67-4-17

PO'S/gk



Department of District Administration.

14

RABAU

14th July, 1969

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PCMIO PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 1968/69

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

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

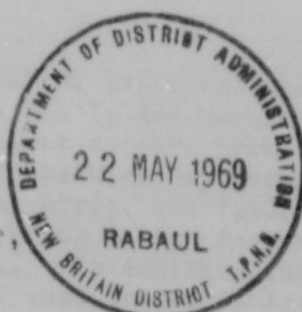


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-4-17

13

Telegram
On Reference A.L.P.R. 68/69
If calling ask for
Mr. WHM



Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain.

14th May, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RABAU.

POMIO PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1968/69.

Forwarded herewith please find three copies of the above report, covering a patrol to the Wide Bay Census Division by Mr G.C. Lapthorne, Patrol Officer.

You will note from the Instructions that it was intended for Mr Lapthorne to carry out the Annual Census patrol this time, however his subsequent transfer from Pomio early in April did not permit him sufficient time to do the Annual Census, and this report therefor is of the Situation Report type.

My comments on several matters in the report are as follows:-

1. POLITICAL SITUATION.

Disillusionment with the "Kivung", even though confined to a few individuals, is a gratifying development, and I am hopeful that this trend may develop further in the next twelve months. Withdrawals of contributions by one or two individuals from the Kivung coffers could prove to be the thin edge of the wedge, and the reaction this will cause in Wide Bay and elsewhere will be closely watched. It is, however, too early to be really optimistic, and all we can do at this stage is to wait and see.

Confused interpretations of Local Government Councils, such as noted in the report, have been reported by previous patrols as well; particularly the references drawn to the difference between the Gazelle and Mengen Councils, and the relationship between the latter and the Kivung. Merely explaining the differences and outlining the system and principles of Local Government is obviously not sufficient to dissuade the people from this line of thinking, however I remain confident that their inclusion in the Mengen Council late this year (or early 1970) will go a long way towards clarifying their ideas.

Your instructions to draw up amendments to the Mengen Council proclamation to bring in the Wide Bay and Kol Census Divisions have been noted and will be attended to as soon as possible. Indications from the people that they are now less reluctant to be brought under the system are pleasing.

2. POLITICAL EDUCATION.

Mr Lapthorne's observation that reaction to his efforts in the field of political education were negligible is not unexpected. To me it indicates that the people are not really interested in gaining increased knowledge of our system of government and allied subjects, and why, we may well ask, should they. This laissez-faire attitude on the part of the people lends force to the argument that until such time as our officers are armed with effective visual aids (particularly film projectors), we can not expect to get very far with this work.

*Do the people wish to be in the Council?
Mengen and Council will have to be consulted on the subject of variation of constitution.*

DDC

3. LAND DEVELOPMENT.

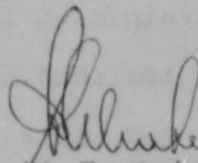
I am pleased that Mr Lapthorne was able to have even a brief look at the land in the Ip and Mevelo Rivers valleys and that his preliminary assessment appears promising. Previous reports have indicated that the Wide Bay people have virtually developed the entire coastal strip, and future land demarcation work will more than likely bring to the fore some land shortages which are believed to exist. In addition further expert surveys may reveal the existence of vast tracts of land suitable for agriculture, for development by resettlement schemes. In this regard I would recommend that this proposal be examined in full detail by the departments concerned.

4. GENERAL.

It is my intention to station an officer in Wide Bay (staff permitting) early in June, for an initial period of three months to assist and guide the people of Wide Bay in the construction of a road system, and to keep an eye on the land demarcation work. I regard the development of roads in Wide Bay as an important and major step forward in the general advancement of this area. Establishment of a road network will be of considerable benefit to the people, particularly in the marketing of their copra which in 1968 earned them well over \$17,000.

Notwithstanding the glaring spelling errors and the below-average presentation of the report, Mr Lapthorne has carried out a very useful piece of field work. The road data in particular is of considerable value.

Claim for Camping Allowance is forwarded for your action please.



(W. H. Muskens)

Assistant District Commissioner.

(11)

Dept. of District Administration
Sub-District Office
POMIO.
East New Britain.

1st April 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner
Sub-District Office
POMIO.

POMIO report No. 7 of 1968/'69

POMIO Sub-District.

East New Britain District.

Non Council area.

Patrol Conducted by Mr. G. C. Lapthorne, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Wide Bay Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol; 2 members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol; 17th March 1969 to 29th March 1969
13 days (12 nights out)

Last D.D.A. Patrol; July/August 1968 (29 days)

Objects of Patrol: Political Education
Demarcation Committees.
General Administration.

Total Population of area Patrolled: 2,206 indigenes

Map Reference; Fourmil of Wide Bay

Village Population Registers are not enclosed.

INTRODUCTION.

The Wide Bay Census Division is some eight hours by workboat, East from the Pomio station. Until the establishment of the Pomio Sub-District in 1966, this area was administered from Kokopo and strong ties with that centre still exist. Mr. Davies, P.O. conducted the Area Study and census revision during his patrol No. 1 of 1968/69 so this was not repeated (See Patrol Instructions, Appendix I)

PATROL DIARY.

(As taken from Folio 197 Para 162 to Folio 200 para 174)
Of Field Officers Journal

Mon. 17/3/69 Dept. Pomio per M.V. Pam 07.00 via Cutarp, Matong, Manguna, Pulpul, Baien and Sampun to Guma arriving 17.30

Tues. 18/3/69 At Guma talks with V.O.'s, to Kalampun 30 min then to Setwi 30 min, Returned to Guma 1 hour, heard local court.

Wed. 19/3/69 At Guma talks with people from nearby villages.

Patrol Diary (Contd.)

(10)

- Thurs 20/3/69 Dept. Guma walked to Kalalum 15min, to Iwai 30min, to Mu 1 hr 25 min to Kiep plantation 30min, to milim 30min. Road flat and once vehicular.
- Friday 21/3/69 At Milim people from nearby villages came for talks.
- Sat 22/3/69 Dept. Milim walked to Kaukum 55 min; to Hoiya 1 hr.; to Kalip 25 min. meetings in afternoon.
- Sun 23/3/69 Walked to Long 45 min then tractor to Karlai Ptn.
- Mon 24/3/69 At Kalip surveyed old wartime road inland followed Ip River inland for some miles.
- Tues 25/3/69 Walked Kalip to Long 45 min to edge of Karlai Ptn 10 min by jeep to plantation and to Kamandran Pltn. walked to Lamerein 1 hr 30 min by canoe to Tol Ptn 1 hr. Returned Lamerein then back to Tol
- Wed 26/3/69 Mr. Norton D.D.C. flew in and told me I am to be transferred to Baining's Base Camp. I returned to Lamerein had meetings.
- Thurs 27/3/69 Dept. Lamerein crossed Mevelo River by canoe flat but slippery walk inland to Kavudemki 1 hr 30 min. Held talks.
- Fri 28/3/69 Dept. Kavudemki easy downhill walk to Wulwut River waded across then by tractor to Tol Plantation 2 hours. then by M.V. Langu to Marunga held talks then by boat to Karlai then to Kalip and Hoiya then Kilalum and Guma and off through the night to Pomio
- Sat 29/3/69 Arrived Pomio 06.30

End of Patrol.

SITUATION REPORT.

Political

The overall political situation in the area has changed little since the last patrol however in those villages where the "Kivung" has been active there appears to be a definite weakening in this movement.

Alphonse Kaptain, the D.A.S.F. Field Assist. stationed at the Milim Base camp, reported that several groups want to withdraw the contributions they have made to the "Kivung". Alphonse reported that the people believe that the money they sent to Pomio for the "Kivung" in 1966/67 has been sent to a secret place "of their ancestors"

One man at Kalip village, Anis Kanikora, previously of Lae but married into Kalip, approached me and said that he wanted to withdraw his money, after consultations with the various committeemen in the area he received back \$21.10. This amount was taken from funds

Political Situation (contd.)

that had been collected since the money was taken to Pomio to be banked. Although some of the money that Anis had contributed had been previously had already been banked at Pomio, the Wide Bay Committeemen were loath to withdraw this as they are afraid of the "Kivung" hierarchy in the Mengen. A small group at Mu have also indicated that they wish to withdraw their contributions but they made no steps to do so while the patrol was in the area. I think that they are waiting to see if there is any reaction to the withdrawal by Anis.

At Kalip people said that they were worried by reports of Self Government in 1975, I told them that no date had been set for self Government and that it ~~was~~ would be up to the House of Assembly to do so, the people answered that they did not want Self Government.

Due to the firmer line being taken regarding the inclusion of Wide Bay into the Mengen Council nearly all the people spoken to said that they now want to join into the Council.

In some villages the Mengen Council and the "Kivung" are thought of as being one and the same. The Timoi villages, Kalip, Hoiya and Kaukum, refer to the "Kivung" as "liklik Kaunsil" and also the Mengen Council as "liklik Kaunsil" but the Gazelle Council is a "Local Government Council". It was quite a job getting across the message that the Mengen Council was different to the "Kivung".

Political Education.

Seminars were conducted at Guma, Milim, Kalip, Lamerein, Kavudemki and Marunga. I gave a general talk on the establishment of councils and followed this (Or tried to follow) general discussion and question and answer session. I also gave a talk on voting and how to fill in a ballot paper, I used a small black board with a sample ballot paper drawn on it to illustrate this talk.

The response to my talks was only luke warm, most of the people just sat and looked. The response was poorest in the Baining Villages of Kavudemki and Marunga.

The "Group Reaction Check" sheets referred to by the District Commissioner were used at the village meetings. While it is a decided advantage to have some means whereby we can check on the effectiveness of our work, this form as it is now appears to be of little use in the Pomio situation where we are talking to small groups of people who are mostly on the spot. Also the "Observed Reaction" section requires some standard to compare the various reactions to. If a person is consistently getting very poor response to his talks then he will tend to expect this and will give a "0" rating the same as a person who is always getting good results.

Economic.

Alphonse Kaptain, the D.A.S.F. Field Assist. who has been working at the Milim Base Camp is doing a splendid job in stimulating the economy of the area. Just prior to the patrol he had the villages between Guma and Milim plant 14,000 cocoa trees, these villages also as a result of Alphonse's efforts have either killed off or enclosed their pigs.

People again expressed their desire to purchase Malpas and Sibilon plantations (Both minor parts of Kiep plantation) however no decision can be made before these properties go up for probate.

Economic (contd.)

(8)

Development of Ip and Mevelo River valleys.

A brief survey was conducted up both the Ip and Mevelo valleys. The land in both these areas is very fertile and is made up of flatish alluvium deposits, there are sizable amounts of millable timber including kamarere in both valleys. Access to these inland areas will be very easy as roads will only have to be cut through the bush from the coast.

The Ip River valley area is owned by Timoi people who, although they make no use of this land, say they are not prepared to part with it. The land in the Mevelo area belongs to the Baining people, the Administration has already approached the owners concerning the purchase of a large area North of the Mevelo River and a favourable response has been received.

Roadwork in Wide Bay.

The road built by the Australian Army during the War around Wide Bay from Tol plantation to Sampun village (East Mengen) is still quite visible and many parts are in very good condition and capable of carrying vehicles. However all culverts and bridges built by the army have long since rotted away and because of the numerous creeks and rivers that cross the road one cannot drive far. A brief survey of this road was conducted and note made of the work required to open it to vehicles.

At the moment there are few vehicles available for hire in the area, the only one being a spare tractor at Karlai plantation which is mainly used for station road maintenance. I do not see this as any problem however as the Wide Bay people have sufficient money to purchase their own vehicles and Fr. Kelleher said that he would most likely try to get one.

See Appendix II for notes on road survey.

Social.

The Wide Bay people are healthy, being served by a Catholic Mission hospital at Guma, Administration Aid Post at Milim, Catholic Mission aid Post at Marunga and Mrs. Fraser at Karlai Plantation. The Aid Post Orderly at Milim appears to do little work, he is administered from Kokopo.

The Seventh Day Adventist people have appeared to have completely pulled out of Hoiyax village and the people there say that they are now Catholics again.

The split in the village of Kalip with half of the people moving to Long about three miles away is now permanent and the people of Long asked to be made a separate village. Because of the great friction between both groups I recommend that Long be made a separate village.

There has also been a split in Lamerein village with a group of people living nearby at Plagaip, they also requested that they be made a separate village but because both groups are ~~XXXXXX~~ still geographically close together there is nothing to be gained from this.

Social (contd)

Two cases of indecent behaviour, and one of adultery were heard before the Local Court also one civil case concerning payment for coconuts at Iwai was settled by arbitration and the agreement reached made an order of the court.

Although it was not an object of the patrol I made a preliminary subdivision of the Census Division into tentative wards for when they join into the Mengen Council. These are given as appendix III.

With the greater development of cash crops in this area the people should be able to pay Council Tax at a much higher rate than the \$4.00 paid by the Mengens.

Demarcation Committees.

The Chairman of the Wide Bay Adjudication area (NB. 43) Mr. Anis Nandre accompanied the patrol to all villages and talks were given explaining the work of these committees. Mr. Nandre and the villagers appointed members to the Demarcation committee in each village and there is considerable interest in this work.

A list of the members of the Wide Bay Demarcation Committee (See appendix IV) has been forwarded to the Land Titles Commission in Rabaul.

Complaint Regarding Malaria Control Spraying Team

While the patrol was at Guma a Malaria Control team from Rabaul ~~XXX~~ arrived and sprayed most of the villages in the area. As most of the people of Kaukum and Hoiya were absent (no notice had been given of the spraying) their houses were locked and the Malcon team "busted" into several so they could spray them. Naturally the people are annoyed and incidents such as this do not help the image of Malcon. (see also separate correspondence) to D.C. Rabaul)

Appendices.

- I. Patrol Instructions.
- II. Details of preliminary road survey.
- III. Possible Council Wards for Wide Bay.
- IV. Members of Wide Bay Demarcation Committee.
- V. Patrol Map.

Geoff. C. Lapthorne
(G. C. Lapthorne)
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

6

Reference 67-1-4
Calling ask for

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office
POMIO

East New Britain District

7th March 1969

Mr. G.E. Laphorne
Patrol Officer
POMIO

POMIO PATROL No. 7/1968-69.

WIDE BAY C.D.

As discussed with you verbally yesterday you are requested to prepare for an Annual Census patrol to the Wide Bay Census Division and depart Monday the 17th March at the very latest, but at an earlier date if possible. The 1968-69 patrol programme will be seriously jeopardised if this patrol does not commence at the time stipulated.

The MV PAM will be available to bring you to the first village in the Census Division or, if the PAM is not available through further deterioration of its seaworthiness, you may hire the MV CULHANE from the Catholic Mission.

The main aims of your patrol are as follows:

1. Annual Census Revision.

As per Headquarters Circular 14-1-0 of 18.3.68.

2. Area Study and Situation Report.

As per Headquarters Circular 67-1-0 of 21.6.68

3. Political Education.

Recommendations have been made previously of having the Wide Bay Census Division included in the Mengen Local Government Council, although this has some disadvantages, notably the long distance from Pomio Sub-District Headquarters and the rest of the Mengen Local Government Council area.

Whether this proposal will eventuate or not, it seems fairly certain that the area will be included in a L.G.C. in the not too distant future. Every endeavour should be made to explain the workings of Local Government Councils.

Political Education, especially the House of Assembly in view of the KIWUNG and the involvement of Mr. Koriam Urekit, needs much attention and lectures should be held as much as possible.

I suggest that you take a copy of the Group Reaction Check awarded by the District Commissioner last November (see file 67-1-1) for a more accurate evaluation of responses to lectures on Political Education.

4. Demarcation Committees.

See correspondence on file 35-7-1 from the District Commissioner and the Land Titles Commissioner. Please comply with the instructions contained in the above correspondence and make every attempt to activate the Wide Bay Adjudication Area (WB+3)

Make sure you have the necessary literature on the subject to assist you. If you are unable to find any please ring the

(5)

Land Titles Commission office in Rabaul and request a copy of all Demarcation Committee Circulars issued to date. Also make sure the Minutes of Meeting and other forms are distributed and understood.

5. General.

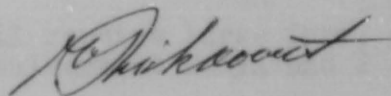
Please take your time on this patrol as all the above duties should be done as thorough as possible. There is no need for you to be at Pomio when Mr. Muskens returns from leave.

You may choose any two members of the Pomio Police Detachment to accompany you except Const. BREMAN, who is required for other duties.

See also file 67-2-11 for various matter outstanding in the Wide Bay area.

You may also want to take a note of Memo.33-2-1 from the District Commissioner and attached letter from the Forestry Officer regarding the purchase of Timber Rights, in case similar queries should be brought up on this patrol.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.



W. van Rikxoort
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

(4)

Appendix II. Preliminary Road Survey Wide Bay.

Below is a brief survey of the work that will be required to bring the road back up to vehicular standard. Also refer to the Patrol Map, Appendix V.

Kalampun to Guma. ford required over Lagi River (at Kalampun)

Guma to Kilalum. 2 deep gullays at Guma will require cement pipes and then filling with stones and approaches cut. 5 other culverts will be required.

Kilalum to Iwai/Kirkihau. Ford over Matlip R. 2 small and one large culverts

Iwai/Kirkihau to Mu. Bridge or ford over Matpa River 8 culverts.

Mu to Kiep Plantation. Ford over Mu River.

Kiep to Milim. Ford over Yelot R. 2 culverts.

Milim to Kaukum. Fords over Yaret and Siblong Rivers 5 small and 1 large culverts.

Kaukum to Hoiya. Fords over Bato, Publon and Hoiya Rivers (Hoiya might require a bridge) and the Publon changes course a lot and wire baskets may be required to keep it in place. One gulley will require cement pipes and filling 3 small and 2 large culverts will be required.

Hoiya to Kalip. Lemkong R. will require large ford, pipes or a bridge. A cutting and culvert at Hoiya and 2 small and 1 large culverts.

Kalip to Long. Ip River to be crossed by ford about one mile upstream. A new road bed will have to be cut as the old one in parts of this section has been washed away by the sea. The Yalon and Yonwa Rivers will also have to be forded upstream.

Long to Kamandran Plantation (Via Kaitai Plantation. Vehicular road in use in this section.

Kamandran to Lamerein

Here road is well formed of Koronas but 2 large and 1 small culverts will have to be built.

Lamerein to Tol

Here the road turns inland to cross the Mevelo and Wulwul rivers upstream & bridges will be required over both these rivers and these are the largest obstacles to be overcome. From the East bank of the Wulwut R. the road proceeds to Tol and then on most of the way to Marunga, this section is in use.

Recommendations. The majority of the \$3,000 available from the Administration for work on this road should be used to buy cement and arcmesh to make concrete pipes for the many culverts. (Moulds for the manufacture of these pipes are at Pomio.)

Messers B. and C. Parer and P. Saward and Fr. Kelleher are most interested in opening up the road and their co-operation is assured. The Parers helped build many roads during the war and so have much experience.

Appendix III. Possible Council Wards for Wide Bay. (3)

- a) Kalampun Pop 278
- b) Kolom, Guma and Kilalum Pop 380
- c) Iwai and Kirkihau Pop 330
- d) Wu, Milim and Malpas, Kiep and Siblon plantations
Pop 220
- e) Kaukum, Hoiya and Kalip Pop 370
- f) Long, Lamerein and Kavudemki, Karlai, Kamamdran and
Tol Plantations Pop 380
- g) Marunga Pop 310

(N.B. the population figures are approximate and include the expatriate population)

The people of Long specifically requested that they be put in a separate ward from Kalip

Some people at Marunga requested that they be made one ward with Kauldemki as both villages are of Baining stock.

~~XXXX~~ An alternative would be

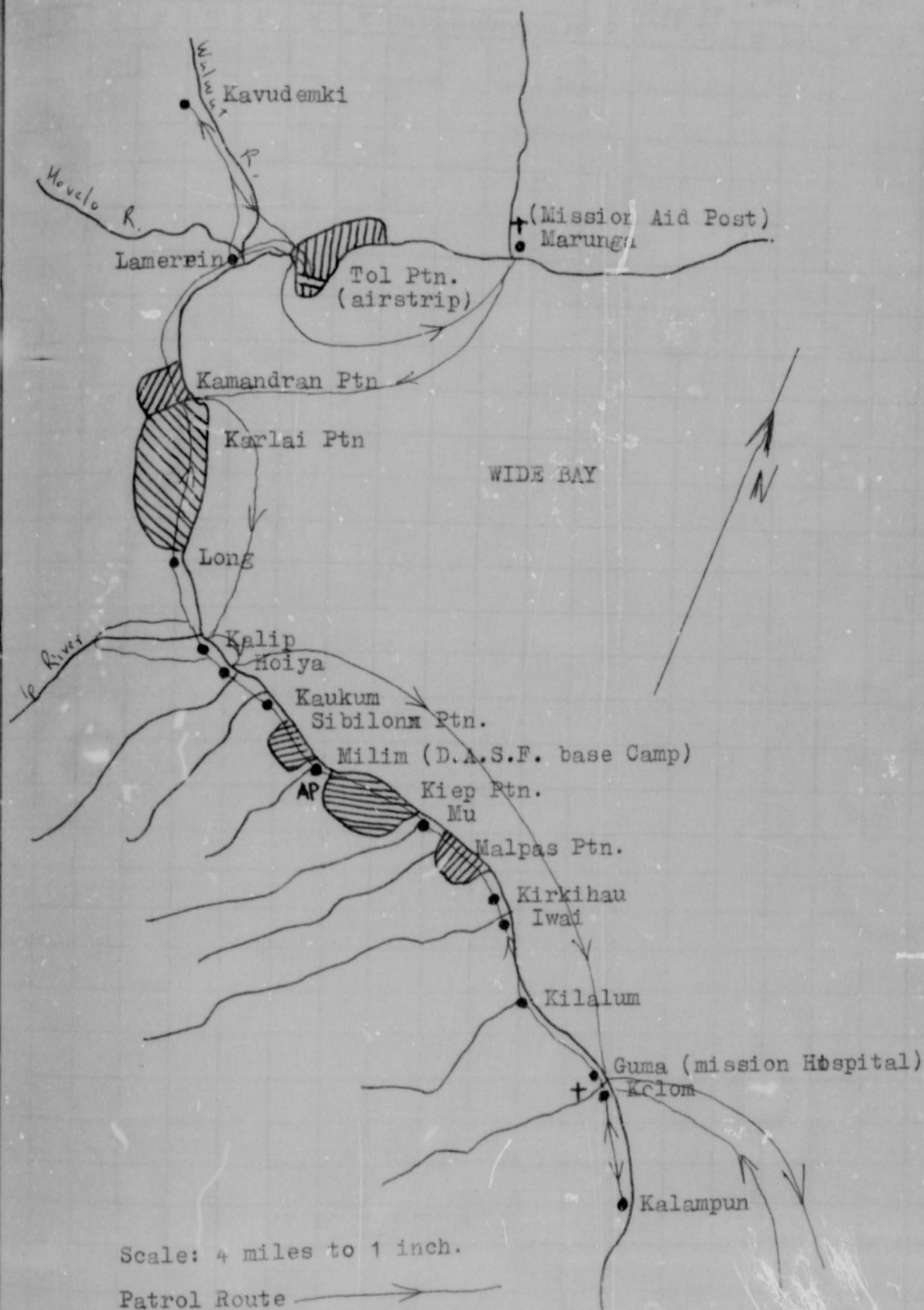
- f) Long and Lamerein and Karlai and Kamamdran Plantations
Pop 300.
- g) Kavudemki and Marunga and Tol plantation Pop 410

Appendix IV. Members of Wide Bay Demarcation Committee. (2)

Chairman		of Kilalum	(Literate)
Anis Nandre		Lamerein	
Maitigur Matran		Hoiya	
Kasonge Longana		Guma	"
Yangnak Kariki		"	"
Isac Palai		"	"
Piga Lak		"	"
Konvut Hokie		Iwai	"
Renwi Taip		"	"
Sandone Waiele		"	"
Makai Brilong		"	"
Pesai Karang		"	"
Kairo Mailu		Mu	"
Mangil Kaptain		"	"
Kongang'u Sinakoi		Milim	"
Woiele Buka		"	"
Palir Live		Kaukum	"
Merin Longamal		Hoiya	
Kandikum Kivit		Kalip	
Witatwain Ikewa		Long	
Palti Komok		Kalip	
Pranis Ramai		Lamerein	"
Komoi Laip		"	"
U-la Sinanga		Kavudemki	"
Daung Nain		"	"
Ngoarugavatuang Launka		Marunga	"
Ngoaratpam Nangkuang		"	"

Appendix V. Patrol Map.

(1)



Drawn: G.C.Lapthorne, P.O. 2/4/69

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. POMIO No 5 1968/69
Patrol Conducted by Geoffrey C. Lapthorne, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled East & West Mengen Census Divisions, Mengen Council area.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
Natives Two members R.P.N.G.C.
Duration—From 16/12/1968 to 20/2/1969 (broken periods)
Number of Days 50 days (39 nights out)
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no
December/January 1967/68 & other visits.
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19
Monthly infant welfare clinics
Medical / / 19
Map Reference Fourmils of Pomio and N Talasea.
Objects of Patrol Revise Census, Area Study, Political Education,
General Administration and Mengen Council elections.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Anna Shuey D. Lee

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Pop

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, PAFUA.

67-10-29

6th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL POMIO NO. 5/1968-69.

Your reference is 67-4-17 of 18th September, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. G.C. Lapthorne, Patrol Officer, to East Mengen and West Mengen Census Divisions.

3. I consider that the general situation throughout this area is basically sound. There is plenty of work to be done, but there do not appear to be any problems that cannot be overcome.

4. I feel that the position at Marau Plantation should be brought to the attention of the Regional Labour Officer, Rabaul, for his action.

5. This is a well detailed, informative report. Mr. Lapthorne has obviously applied himself conscientiously to his work. His patrol was a useful effort.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. G.C. Lapthorne, P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO,
East New Britain District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(20)

67.10.29.

DISCOM
67-4-17
DPO'S/lec

Department of District Administration,
Rabaul.



18th September, 1969.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-68/69 - POMIO

Mr. G.C. Lapthorne has presented an informed and detailed report on the Mengen Council area in the East and West Mengen census divisions.

In an area that presents so many frustrations to the officer in the field it is a credit to Mr. Muskens and his field officers, that due to their patient and conscientious efforts there has been a very noticeable decline in the influence of the "Kivung" movement over the past 18 months, and the people are now taking more interest in improving their lot economically by increasing copra production.

Mr. Van Rikxoort covered most of the points and although the report has its defects it is felt Mr. Van Rikxoort has been rather hypocritical.

Regrettably this report was filed away, hence its late submission.

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

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

29

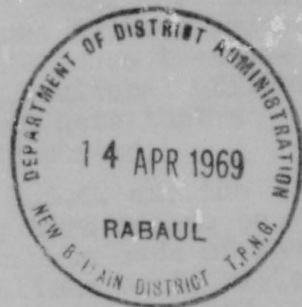
67-4-17

Telegram
Our Reference
Heading ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office
POMIO
East New Britain District

21st March 1969

The District Commissioner
District Office
RABAU



COMMENTS - PATROL REPORT No. 5/1968-69.

Please find attached three copies of the above report for your attention

The patrol was conducted in Mr. Lapthorne's customary conscientious manner and has achieved the purposes it set out to do apparently satisfactorily.

However there are several weaknesses in the report that tend to detract much of its value. The spelling, composition and lay-out of the report leave much to be desired and rather irrelevant comments occur all too often and at too great length. The worst example of this is perhaps the reported conversation between Mr. Lapthorne and one Tokarea on page 11, which is downright silly.

It is also unfortunate that it took Mr. Lapthorne 50 days to complete his patrol, allowing for the interruption of the Christmas Holidays. It was suggested several times to him that the patrol be done in two stages, each commencing at one end of the respective Census Divisions and working towards Pomio. Days spent on the station during a patrol are wasted, tie up transport and are confusing to the villagers as to the arrival of the patrol. Mr. Lapthorne has not seen fit to accept these suggestions which would have saved several weeks, especially valuable because of the transport difficulties and shortage of staff at Pomio.

The report also does not fully comply with the instructions contained in Departmental Circular Instruction 67-1-0 of the 21st June 1968. Two very important subjects, Attitude Towards Local Government and Attitude Towards Central Government, have not been discussed in the report nor are they dealt with satisfactorily in other headings.

In view of the potentially touchy political situation, both involving Local Government and the Central Government, this is particularly disappointing and should not have occurred.

My comments on some of the headings of the report are as follows:

Situation Report.

Economic. An Agricultural Officer from Rabaul has visited the area for about a week since the patrol. He is of the opinion that the rice project at Cape Cunningham has some limited potential, but only for local consumption. This of course means the

the virtual end of such a project because of the small scale diseconomies. It would be more economical to buy rice from the trade stores. However further trials will be carried out later this year under the close supervision of an Agricultural Assistant, which could possibly develop the project into a commercial proposition.

Despite several requests by the Mengen Local Government Council for this visit, no interest was shown by many Councillors who often did not even bother to introduce themselves or attend meetings conducted by the Agricultural Officer. On the credit side however it is pleasing to note that a number of new coconut plantings have been reported.

The purchase of a boat by the Mengen L.G.C. and the Mengen Co-op. Society could quite possibly turn out to be a white elephant unless an efficient use can be made of such a boat. At present copra is sold to plantations or is collected by workboats. Although this is not a perfect arrangement, the system works reasonably satisfactorily and careful consideration should be given to all the factors involved before committing Council money to such a project.

Road Work Cape Cunningham and Jacquinot Bay.

It has been advised that plans for a steel bridge over the Ungatere River have been cancelled. Mr. Lapthorne is quite right in his assertion that such a bridge would serve little purpose and only be a waste of money.

Labour.

A new incident has been reported on Marau plantation since the visit there by the patrol. Upon investigation it was found that the manager had withheld tobacco, rations and monthly payments because of alleged laziness and did not provide medical treatment. It was found that he is almost entirely to blame for the continued unrest on his plantation and he has been advised that there will be no further mediation between himself and his labourers and that legal action will be contemplated if he continues to break the Native Employment Ordinance.

It is incredible that nothing has been done about this situation by the Labour Inspector on a visit to the plantation about five months ago.

Leadership. (Area Study)

There seems to be a certain amount of contradiction made under this heading. It is claimed that the new Local Government Councillors are younger, more educated and travelled, but at the same token are powerless and merely figure heads.

It is unfortunately true that there has been no improvement in the calibre of Councillors since the last election and several good ones have not been returned. The vast majority of them are disinterested, dull, unintelligent and strongly influenced by the Kivung. At meetings they stare in front of them as if hypnotised and take no part in the debates.

Councillors Bernard and Painap continue to exercise their disruptive and damaging influence on the susceptible minds on the other leaders of the area and seem to regard the Council more or less a part of their Kivung activities.

This manifests itself in the almost complete lack of discussion during Council meeting when the Adviser is present and the semi-secret meetings at night in the dormitories.

W. van Rikxoort

W. van Rikxoort
a/Assistant District Commissioner

Dept. Of District Administration
Sub-District Office
POMIO.
East New Britain

11th March 1969

Assistant District Commissioner
Sub-District Office
POMIO.

POMIO No. 5 of 1968/69

POMIO Sub-District

East New Britain District.

Mengen Local Government Council area.

Patrol conducted by Mr. G. C. Lapthorne, P.O.

Area patrolled; Mengen Council area,
East & West Mengen Census Divisions.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol; 2 members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration: 16th December 1968 to 20th February 1969
50 days, 39 nights out (broken periods)

Last D.D.A. patrols December 1967, January 1968

Objects of Patrol: Revise Census
Area Study
Political Education
General Administration
Mengen Council Elections.

Total population of area; 5360

Map reference: Fourmils of Pomio and Talasea.

Village Population Registers are enclosed as
Appendix II.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was carried out in broken periods, interrupted by the Christmas and new year holidays, a Council inspection, commitments at the Pomio station, transport difficulties and the Mengen Council Elections.

The Patrol clashed with many village singsings in the East Mengen and these disrupted the patrol program and made the holding of village meetings and compilation of statistical information extremely difficult.

Patrol Diary.

16th December 1968, Monday.

45min walk over very muddy and hilly track to Olaiupun census revised.

17th December 1968, Tuesday.

30 min b-y tractor to Sali, census revised, talks held.

18th December 1968, Wednesday. station duties.

19th December 1968, Thursday.

To Cutarp plantation by workboat 1 hour 30 min. 10 min walk to Kalakru census revised and Political Education talk given. 20 min walk to Bovalpun, census and talk given, return to Cutarp, 15 min.

20th December 1968, Friday.

By tractor 30 min, to end of Cutarp plantation, 10 min walk to Pora, census and talks. By canoe across Esau R. to Reinut (Pongola) 10 min. Inspected Aid Post then walked to Kauwa, 30 min and returned to Reinut.

21st December 1968 Saturday.

Revised census for Reinut (Pongola), Penoi and Kauwa. Talks at night with men from these villages at Reinut.

22nd December 1968 Sunday.

To Cutarp plantation, straightened out some labour disputes.

23rd December 1968 Monday.

Dept. Cutarp 06.15 to Reinut 07.15 waded across Bergberg R. arrived Pogove 08.15, then to Ram and Tokai 08.45. Census Pogove, Tokai and Ram (combined now) and Lamlampun. Walked Lamlampun and return in afternoon. Talks at Tokai at night.

24th December 1968 Tuesday.

Dept Tokai 07.30 by canoe to Kolai plantation then on foot to Sonn R. across by canoe and to Matong 09.00. Heard Local Court then revised census had talk with men then by workboat to Cutarp plantation.

25th to 30th December 1968

Christmas holidays and duties at Pomio station.

31st December 1968. Tuesday.

Road inspection, Pomio Cutarp road, by tractor to Goirale then walked to Cutarp plantation, 3 hours.

1st January 1969, Wednesday. New Years Day at Cutarp.

2nd January 1969, Thursday.

By workboat to Matong, general talks at night.

3rd. January 1969, Friday.

From Matong X 45min over excellent road to Buka. Census for Buka, and Poman and Sliplipun (combined now) heard some complaints.

Patrol Diary (contd.)

4th January 1969, Saturday Observed singsing at Luka.

5th January 1969, Sunday.

Observed singsing and straightened out a few labour complaints at Manguna.

6th January 1969 Monday.

Dept. Buka 09.45, arrived Poman 11.15 on to Bokongtata 13.15 then to Marau plantation 14.00.

7th January 1969, Tuesday.

Spoke with Marau labourers and did brief plantation inspection. To Pulpul, 10 min, census Pulpul and Bokongtata and talks at night.

8th January 1969, Wednesday.

Dept. Pulpul 07.35 easy walk to Maskikilir 10.30 census revised and talks given.

9th January 1969, Thursday.

From Maskikilir to Kormun 1 hour 30 min by canoe census revised and talks given.

10th January 1969 Friday.

Kormun to Ralman (Kralman) 45 min easy walk forded a few rivers. Census revised Singsing at night.

11th January 1969 Saturday. Singsing at Ralman.

12th January 1969 Sunday.

From Ralman to Balen (East) 2 hours steep muddy climb in rain. Census revised talks at night.

13th January 1969 Monday.

Balen to Wawas 1 hour 30 min census and talks given Wawas to Taintop 30 min Track good but slippery census and talks given. Taintop to Sampun 1 hour down very slippery track, census revised talks given at night.

14th January 1969 Tuesday.

Sampun to Tagul 15 min Census and heard complaints. Tagul to Setwi 1 hour easy walk, census and talks given. Returned to Sampun 1 hour 10 min.

15th January 1969, Wednesday.

Sampun via Tugal to Setwi 1 hour rounded up some men who failed to line. to Guma mission 45 min, returned to Sampun held informal talks at night.

16th January 1969, Thursday.

Held Local Court. in morning collected by workboat 14.30 arrived Manguna plantation 18.30 overnight.

17th January 1969, Friday.

Manginuna to Pomio by workboat 2 hours 15 min.

18th & 19th January 1969 Sat and Sunday at Pomio.

20th January 1969, Monday.

Prepared for Council elections H.M.A.S. Lae called

21st January 1969 Tuesday.

Council elections Wards 9 & 10 Pomio and Sali.

22nd January 1969 Wednesday.

To Galowe, 5 min by speedboat Council elections Ward 11

23rd. January 1969 Thursday.

By speed boat to Maimal 30 min Council elections also Unung Plantation for ward 15 elections, returned Pomio.

Patrol Diary (contd.)24th January 1969 Friday.

By workboat to Kaiton for Council elections but as there was only one candidate no one turned up. Returned Pomio.

25th. January 1969 Saturday.

By workboat to Malakua, elections for Wards 12, 13 & 14.

26th January 1969 Sunday . Observed.27th January 1969 Monday. Australia Day Holiday.28th January 1969 Tuesday. Office duties.29th January 1969 Wednesday.

By workboat via Palmalmal to Malakua, talks at night

30th January 1969 Thursday.

Revised census Parol, Pikapuna, Navali and Malakua.

31st January 1969. Friday.Malakua to Rurai (Gorman) 40 min easy walk, census and talks
Rurai to Kerkerena 30 min, Census and talks, Kerkerena to
Baien (West) 15 min easy walk, census and walks, Baien
to Malakua 50 min.1st February 1969 SaturdayWalked to Navali, Parol and Pikapuna and gave talks at
each place, returned Malakua 15 min gave talks.2nd February 1969, Sunday. Observed at Malakua.3rd February 1969, Monday.Malakua to Galowe 1 hour 10 min very big surf.
Census revised held talks at night.4th February 1969, Tuesday.Galowe to Marmar 40 min good road, census then 20 min to
Pomio road very rocky. Pomio census in afternoon.5th February 1969, Wednesday. Office duties.6th February 1969, Thursday.Pomio via Palmalmal to Lau per M.V. Kerwina 4 hours 30 min
landed by canoe in heavy rain.7th February 1969, Friday.Lau to Mau'una 40 min good flat road, census, returned
to Lau, census for Lau and Porlo, Ward 19 elections.
Talks at night.8th February 1969, Saturday.Lau to Bairaman 2 hours 15 min good flat road canoe across
river. Census Bairaman and Bindapuna, talks given, By
canoe across Lodi R. then walked to Drina Plantation.9th February 1969, Sunday.

Drina to Kaiton by canoe 20 min. talks at night.

10th February 1969, Monday.Council elections Wards 18 and 17. Kaiton to Puapal 2 hours
over very muddy and hilly track, Puapal to Malmal 30 min
by canoe, then 20 min by canoe to Palmalmal, picked up by
workboat and return to Pomio.11th February 1969 Tuesday.Mr. J. Worcester, Regional Local Govt. Officer arrived
for Council inspection

Patrol Diary (contd.)

(22)

12th February 1969, Wednesday. Council inspection, Pomio

13th February 1969, Thursday.

Pomio to Kaiton by workboat 2 hours 30 min. revised census
Kaiton to Rowan (Tuapun) 20 min muddy walk, revised census
returned Kaiton, talks at night.

14th February 1969, Friday.

Kaiton to Pomei, 45 min by canoe up Drina R. census and
return to Kaiton.

15th February 1969, Saturday.

Kaiton to Totongpal 1 hour, vehicular road, census.

16th February 1969, Sunday.

At Totongpal, talks at night.

17th February 1969, Monday.

Totongpal to Manginuna 1 hour 15 min. Census and talks.

18th February 1969, Tuesday.

Manginuna to Palmamal plantation 1 hour over excellent
vehicular road. By workboat to Malmal 10 min. Malmal to
Puapal 39 min by canoe, census and returned, revised
Gugulen census in afternoon. Very good talks at night.

19th February 1969, Wednesday.

Malmal to Unung Plantation by canoe 15 min. then 30 min
walk to Irena (Kangal) census Irena and Mafa, returned
to Unung signed off labourers, returned Malmal, revised
census Malmal and Talie.

20th February 1969, Thursday.

By speedboat to Palmamal then to airstrip to meet
Mr. Lokoloko M.H.A. Ministerial Member for Public Health,
Returned to Pomio with visitors.

End of Patrol.

SITUATION REPORT.

Political

The political situation in the Mengen has not
changed much during the past year. People involved in
the Koriam "Kivung" movement were much more open in their
discussions on the movement that when I last visited the
area, and I gathered that they are getting a bit tired of
waiting for some developments. The "cargo" has not come
yet but people in all villages, "Kivung" and "Non Kivung"
were most interested in wanting to know "where the cargo
comes from" and "where money comes from".

The biggest difficulty in any talks was getting
over the "time barrier". "The Mengen have no concept of
time" (Dr. M. Pannoff, Anthropologist) It is virtually
impossible to get across the idea of progressive develop-
ment over a long period of time as to the Mengen any
event that occurred more than one hundred years ago is
"in the time of our ancestors" and this appears to be an
era without time.

Although it is now fairly dormant, cargo cult
ideology is rife throughout the area. Even the new village
books which I issued were "Buk bilong Koriam" because in
some villages I gave them to "Kivung" committeemen (also
unofficial Council Ward committeemen) for safe keeping.

At Malakua, during the Council Elections, the
non "Kiv-ung" group did not nominate any candidates as
they are a minority and did not want any strife with the
"Kivung people."

(21)

Political (cont'd.)

At village meetings I spoke mainly with the elder men as they have a better understanding of Pidgin and the more travelled of them have some knowledge of happenings in other areas.

The people have very little idea-r of preferential voting and an education campaign regarding this is urgently required. Visual aids such as small blackboards with sample ballot papers drawn on them for people to practice filling in might help, if we can get them.

Nearly all men in the area have paid their Council Tax. Council "Oda's" were given to defaulters and most paid their tax after receiving them.

For further comments see also relevant section of Area Study, report on Mengen Council Elections (appendix I) and notes on prominent leaders (Appendix III)

Economic.

As stated in virtually all previous Pomio patrol reports, an Agricultural Officer is urgently required to be stationed at Pomio. "Hit and run" patrols from Taliligap, with no followup, achieve nothing. The last Agricultural Officer to visit the area (some 12 months ago) left copious instructions in some village books, adding the footnote, "will the next Kiap please check"

Regarding the trial rice plots that were started in the Cape Cunningham area in 1967, these were harvested in early 1968 but the promised D.A.S.F. rice huller has not turned up. I think the people have abandoned the project.

Mr. J. Wijnand has recently started clearing and planting Drina North (Lodi) plantation, several hundred acres have been cleared and staked ready for planting.

A group of people in the Sampun area and in Wide Bay approached me regarding the purchase of a boat to ship their copra, sold through the C.M.B., to Rabaul. They would like to go into partnership with the Mengen Council Society ship (if they purchase one). However the Mengen Council and Mengen Society are considering a small workboat (about 25') whereas the Wide Bay people would like a ship that can carry 150 to 200 bags of copra.

I have written to the Harbour Master requesting details of the cost of purchasing, maintaining and running various sized boats but as yet have had no reply.

Social.

See relevant section in Area Study.

Road Work Cape Cunningham and Jacquinot Bay.

The bush materials vehicular bridge over the Ungatore River, built in November 1968 by a P.I.R. civil aid group, is still in excellent condition. There are moves to replace this with a permanent steel and concrete structure (cost \$11,550) but before these are underway it would be wise to consider the use it will get. The only vehicle in the area is the Palmal tractor and except on

Road Work Cape Cunningham and Jacquinot Bay.

very favourable conditions it cannot climb the hill near Totongpal to get as far as the bridge (the manager has little cause to send his tractor there anyway) Local Copra is collected by workboat or carried to buying points by canoe. The Mengen Council, with a recurrent revenue of only about \$4,000 would not be able to contribute to any bridge projects.

Much thought has been given to building a road around Jacquinot Bay and this would indeed be a great asset to the area. During the War the Australian Army had a jeep track from Unung plantation to Baien (West) as well as a first class military road from Unung to Manginuna. Now all bridges (wooden) have long since disappeared, and these will thousands to replace. The terrain from Baien to Galowe to Pomio is mountainous and the Galowe and Matali Rivers are large obstacles. A bridge across the Wunung River would cost in the vicinity of \$100,000.

The maintainance of any roads will be very great because of the very high rainfall. There are about 1,000 adult males (excluding absentees) in the Jacquinot bay area but the majority of these live near Unung and Malmal so finding labour to work on the road would be difficult, the road would be approx 16 miles long.

Shipping.

Shipping is the only solution to the transport problem in the Sub-District. The four plane services each week tie our workboat and speedboat up a great deal and the provision of a second workboat would greatly increase our mobility, enabling us to visit more frequently those villages down the coast.

Labour.

The labour situation at Marau Plantation has not improved at all. Mr. J. Leung, the owner/manager, is frightened of indigenies and consequently stays in his house all day and does not supervise his labourers. Naturally his labourers do not work to their full capacity and as a result of this Mr. Leung recently cut the pay and rations of his contract labourers. This led to a disturbance resulting in two men being charged with riotous behaviour.

The whole plantation is in a mess, although Mr. Leung is in possession of a "Medical Certificate" he sends his labourers to Pulpul Aid Post for treatment. Regarding his "Medical Certificate", Mr. Leung was not even sure of the required dosage of Anti-Malarial tablets and the only medical treatment he gave while I was there was "Tiger Balm" applied to cuts.

Unpaid wages from April 1968 have not been paid yet and the Labour inspector, Mr. R. Datram, who recently visited the plantation, principally to check on this made no comment, but gave Mr. Leung a "first class" report.

As the Dept. of Labour will do nothing to rectify the situation at Marau there is little we can do as Mr. Leung ignores any instructions we give him. This does not in any way enhance the reputation of D.D.A. in this area.

AREA STUDY.Introduction.

The East and West Mengen Census Divisions stretch 50 miles East and 30 miles west of the Pomio station. The people occupy the flat (mostly) coastal belt to a depth of a few miles but many villages have land rights which extend far inland. The flat coastal strip varies in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to several miles.

The lowlying coastal areas consist principally of raised quaternary coral reefs and flood plane alluvium deposits. In the Jacquinot Bay area the hinterland is composed of several thousand feet of miocene limestones raised and tilted towards the South East. The plateau like surface of this limestone is pitted with numerous sinkholes that feed an extensive subterranean drainage system.

The major rivers such as the Bergberg, Esau, Galowe and Wunung have incised deep gorgelike valleys through the limestone hinterland and are fed largely by underground streams which can often be seen emerging as waterfalls from the steep sided gorges. In the case of the Malakli River which exits near Pomio, the river debouches from a subterranean tunnel at the base of a spectacular amphitheatre some five miles from the coast.

The predominant vegetation is rainforest, there are some areas of millable timber in the Cape Cunningham area (Drina timber purchase, Lodi sawmill, closed down) and the old Bergberg sawmill area. There is also much timber in other areas but the rough terrain makes its exploitation uneconomic.

The rainfall is exceedingly heavy, the "wetter" season being the South East, during May June July and August. Average rainfall for the area is 260 inches per year and consequently the humidity is high.

The only airstrip in the area is at Palmalmal Plantation, Jacquinot Bay. This all weather strip is approx 4,500' long and has just been upgraded to conform with the higher D.C.A. standards for D.C.3's. T.A.A. run four regular flights each week; two from Rabaul ~~xx~~ to Lae and two from Lae to Rabaul, all via other New Britain ports.

The Pomio Coastal area has had contact with the Administration since German times. A Police Post was established at Pomio prior to World War II and administered first from Gasmata and then from Kandrian. Pomio was declared a Sub-District in 1966.

The main political influence in the Mengen is the Koriam "Kivung" movement. This is definantly stronger in the West Mengen where virtually all villages, with the exception of a few hamlets in the Malakua - Kerkerena group, subscribe to it. The East Mengen is much less involved in the "Kivung", groups at Matong, Sali and Olaiupun are the main strongholds.

The "non kivung" people are much more progressive and active in the production of cash crops, however those in the "Kivung" now appear to have "waken up" out of their period of great inactivity and are increasing their copra production.

With regard to the "Kivung" I gathered that the people are rather anxiously waiting for developments. They want Mr. Koriam Urekit, M.H.A. to visit them (and give

Introduction (contd.)

Fresh instructions). I personally have noticed a substantial thaw in the movement during the past 18 months.

The leaders of the movement are Bernard Balatape (President of Mengen L. C. Council), Pinap-Lalu (Vice President of Mengen Council) and Alois Koki. These three pass on information and instructions, allegedly from Mr. Urekit.

The only means of transport is by sea along the coast and this is only safe in the North West season, there are few suitable anchorages (see Map, Appendix VII).

The numerous rivers running to the sea make road building extremely difficult.

Population - Distribution and Trends.

Copies of Village Population Registers are attached as Appendix II. The populations of the East and West Mengen are 2,534 and 2,826 respectively, giving a total indigenous population of 5,360 for the Council area. These show increases of 248 and 127 respectively for the East and West Mengen.

The high birth rates, 4.2% and 5.3% and low death rates 1.1% and 0.9%, giving natural increases of 3.1% and 4.4% for the East and West Mengen respectively indicate a healthy population increase in the area.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is very low, only one baby died within one month of being born (at Baien East). The rate is 1.7% for the East Mengen and nil for the West.

The rates of absent workers (and adult students) are 22.3% and 27.1% for the East and West Mengen respectively. These are not unduly high, most absent workers are in the Gazelle Peninsula working casually.

There are two new villages in the East Mengen, Pora and Peroi, both immigrating from the Kol Census Division and settling on land they have rights to between the Esau and Bergberg Rivers at Waterfall bay.

The relatively large number of Migrations Out is due to the census rolls being re-compiled. People who have been absent from their villages for many years were not included.

All villages are linked by walking tracks, (see Patrol Map). In the East Mengen a vehicular road exists between Pomio - Salii - Bovalpun - Cutarp Plantation. Work is being carried out to provide a better surface, maintain bridges and build several culverts, with finance from the Administration and voluntary village labour.

An excellent wartime road exists between Palmalmal plantation and Manginuna village, then this becomes an unformed road to Kaiton village, crossing the Ungatore River by the bush material bridge built by the P.I.R. Civic aid platoon that visited the area last year.

Social Groupings.

There are five distinct social groupings within the East and West Mengen Census Divisions, they are;

Social Groupings (contd.)East Mengen.

a) Mengen: in three sub-groups.

- i) Olaipur, Sali, Bovalpun and Matong
- ii) Tokai, Ram, Buka, Poman, Bokongtata and Pulpul
- iii) Maskikilir, Korfun, Ralman, Baien, Wawas, Taintop, Sampun, Tagul and Setwi (Setwi also has many Sulkaas)

b) Timoip; Reinut (Pongola), Pogove, Lamampun.

c) Kol; Kalakru, Pora, Kauwa and Pencoi.

West Mengen

d) Mengen; in three broad overlapping sub-groups.

- i) Puapal, Malaml, Talie, Gugulen, Malakua, Parol, Pikapuna, Navali, Kerkerena, Baien and Pomio (this group is related to a(i) above.)
- ii) Galowe (Manten), Rurai (Gorman) and Marmar (Kes) (related to the Extended or Bush Mengen)
- iii) Lau, Bairaman, Bindapuna, Pomei, Rowan (Tuapun), Kaiton, Manginuna and Totongpal.

e) Mamusi.

Irena (Kangal), Mara, Mau'una and Porlo.

The operational social unit appears to be the extended family.

The language pattern follows the social groupings as listed above, the language changes among the Mengens are dialectal, virtually all West Mengens can understand each other, however in the East Mengen very few people in the Pomio Waterfall Bay area can understand those in the villages towards Wide Bay.

With the increases in travel and intermarriage between villages these language divisions are becoming less definite. Most people living near a language boundary "hear" both languages and speak either both or a mixture of both.

The two Census Divisions can be regarded as two separate political camps. This is emphasized by the support each area gives the "Kivung" movement also there is some friction between the two in the Mengen Council, where the "Kivung" group want to accumulate several years revenue and spend it on one big project (e.g. purchase of a workboat) while the "Non Kivung" want to carry out more smaller village projects such as Aid Posts and wells each year.

The only major groups outside but adjacent to the council area are the Kol and Wide Bay Census Divisions, there has been talk of these eventually joining into the Mengen Council and indeed four Kol villages: Kalakru, Pora, Kauwa and Pencoi have migrated into the East Mengen.

Those villages from Maskikilir East to Setwi have connections with Wide Bay and are served by the Catholic Mission at Guma.

Leadership.

In all villages Local Government Councillors and Council Ward Committeemen have replaced the previous Village Officials. Most are younger, more educated and travelled men. (see Appendix III for list of Councillors and other men of influence.)

In several villages where the Council Elections were recently held, young men who had virtually no standing

Leadership (contd.)

in their communities were elected.

The following is a precis of a conversation I had with the station carpenter, Tokarea, of Pomio village.

Me: "Are Droge (newly elected councillor for Pomio and Marmar villages) and Pomi'iore (councillor for Sali Olaipun, Bovalpun and Kalakru) big men in their villages?"
Tokarea: "Good grief no! they are only kids!"

Me: "Well, why on earth did the people elect them when there are many other men of influence who would make good Councillors in their villages?"

Tokarea: "The people are afraid that if a big man is elected he will boss them around as Golpak (Paramount Luluai) and other Village Officials have done in the past."

See Appendix II I for list of influential men.

Land Tenure and Use.

In all areas the official traditional system of land tenure and inheritance has been matrilineal, however in all villages except Rowan (Tuapun) (situated on Kaiton Land) there is an abundance of land, and people often use the land of either parent. Malakua and Rurai (Gorman) are short of land suitable for coconuts as they were originally situated much further inland.

Only one Mengen, Martin Poirir, holds land on lease from the Administration. This land, Malop, of 22 acres is adjacent to Unung Plantation in Jacquinet Bay.

An area of land at ~~KAKANA~~ Manguna (Cape Kwoi) has been Sub-Divided for development but no local people are interested because they have sufficient.

Very little work regarding Land Titles Commn. has been done in the Mengen and the people have no appreciation of the Commissions work.

Cash crops, copra, have been established in all villages but economic activity is greater in the East.

Most plantings are individually owned.

Literacy.

Schools have been established within the Mengen for many years now and consequently the majority of persons under 20 years, living near them, are literate in Pidgin.

An Administration school, Golpak Memorial Primary "T" school, is at Pomio. It was, until this year, staffed by an oversea officer.

Recognised Mission schools are established at Pomio, Malakua, Malmal, Kauwa and Matong.

Mission schools teaching in Pidgin are situated at Lau and Kaiton.

The J.W.'s have a small school at Bovalpun, teaching mainly their religious teachings, in Pidgin.

See Appendix IV for details of each school.

There are approx 20 people literate in English in the East Mengen and 50 in the West, 260 people in the

Literacy (contd.)

East and 399 in the West Mengen are Literate in Pidgin English. Virtually all villages have one or two literate persons, but those near schools have greater proportions.

Most of the children of school age attend the various schools in the vicinity of their villages so most of them are literate in English to some degree (The figures above are for Adults only)

There are 46 in the East and 39 in the West Mengen attending secondary schools (including the Vocational school at Kandrian). One boy from Pomio is at Ryde, N.S.W. attending high school)

Regarding tertiary education, there are three men from Setwi at Kundiawa Technical College and 13 from within the West Mengen pursuing Higher studies, 3 are at the Territory University and 1 in Australia.

See also section on "Skills Available".

Much interest is shown in radio programs, Radio Rabaul is the most popular. There are 89 receivers, not counting Pomio station, in the area, most villages have at least one.

Much interest is shown in "Our News" and "Pomio Nius" the Sub-District news paper which is produced monthly jointly by D.D.A. and the Mengen Council.

Standard of Living.

Being situated on the coast, owning cash crops and having access to markets and sources of employment has given the Mengen a much higher standard of living than the inland areas.

Many houses in Pomio village and Sali are of permanent materials while in the other villages (with the exception of Malmal and Manginuna where wartime scrap has been utilised) nearly all houses are of bush materials.

All villages have many European artifacts such as clothing, watches, cooking utensils and tools. Much rice is consumed as well as tinned meat, but fishing supplies most of the meat that village people eat.

There are no community centres in the area or organizations such as boy scouts.

Fr. White, the priest at Malmal, organized a soccer competition last year within the Jacquinot Bay and Matong area. This has not started again yet this year. Playing fields are situated at Matong, Tokai, Malakua, Galowe, Kaiton, Rowan, Malmal and Pomio station.

The people are quite healthy, being served by the Hospital at Pomio and Aid Posts at Baien (East), Pulpul, Matong, Kauwa, Malakua, Malmal, Kaiton and Lau.

Monthly Infant Welfare clinics are conducted at Pulpul, Matong, Cutarp Plantation, Sali, Pomio, Galowe, Malakua, Malmal and Kaiton.

Missions.

The predominant mission throughout the area is the Roman Catholic, Order of the Sacred Heart. The main mission station is at Malmal, where Fr. S. White is the priest, Kalakru, Pora, Kauwa, Pencoi and Pongola are administered from Nutuve, because of their Kol origins. The Guma mission station serves the villages East of Maskikilir,

The Jehovah's Witness sect has a small stronghold at Bovalpun in the East Mengen. European members have visited the group from time to time and its strength is greatest during these visits. The leader of the group is Kente, an ex-Catholic mission teacher. There has been much ill feeling and accusations at times between zelots of the J.W.'s and Catholics but nothing requiring court action has occurred.

The only mission services provided are schools, a 25' workboat is stationed at Malmal and this has been used by the Administration on occasions when our boat is out of order or busy.

The mission has become part of the peoples way of life.

Non Indigenes.

The following plantations are in the East Mengen

Marau; Owner/manager, Mr. J. Leung. employs 14 casuals. Mr. Leung is held in utter contempt by the local people, because he is visibly scared of them and he cannot handle his labour.

Manguna; Owner, J. Thurston. Manager D. Wijnand, employs about 3 casuals. The Wijnands enjoy very good relations with the locals.

Mocklon and Kolai; Owned by Mr. Leung not properly worked. employes about 20 casuals.

Cutarp; Owner, Steamships. Manager, C. Cutlin, Just arrived.

The following establishments are in the West Mengen.

Pomio Station; employs 10 to 30 casuals, depending on works projects.

Unung; Owner/Manager, Mr. H. Bode. Employs mostly contracts but recruits locally, about 5 casuals. The Bodes are very paternalistic and have excellent relations with local people.

Palmaal; Owner C.P.L.. Manager Mr. E. Maslin, just arrived employs about 4 casuals.

Drina; Owner J. Thurston, Manager J. Wijnand, employs about 10 casuals and could absorb another 20. The Wijnands enjoy very good relations with the local people.

Communications.

Roads. The only road of note is the Palmal to Kaiton one, there is thought of extending this to Unung Plantation by bridging the Kalamulagi and Tatamulagi Rivers, but the cost for value would not make this project practical.

Communications, Roads (contd)

Much work has been carried out on the Pomio Cutarp road which is in very good condition except for a boggy patch at Goinali, which is being worked on.

The numerous rivers are the only obstacle to constructing a vehicular road from Tokai to Marau.

Sea: The only economic way of travelling is by sea. Unfortunately the So East season makes few anchorages safe. All weather anchorages are at Manguna, Matong, (Mocklon Island), Cutarp, Pomio, Unung, Malmal, Palmalmal (deep water), Lodi and Drina. (see also map, Appendix VII) The above with the exception of Manguna, Matong and Cutarp have wharves.

Fine weather (NW season) anchorages are at Sampun, Baien (East), Pulpuk, Marau, Kolai, Tokai and Bairaman.

Shipping is the only solution to the transport problem in the Pomio area, there are moves for the Mengen Council and Mengen Co-operative Society to purchase a small workboat to collect copra and help on administration trips.

Air: The only airstrip is at Palmalmal, Jacquinot Bay.

Technical and Clerical Skills.

The following are the numbers of people in the East and West Mengen Census Divisions respectively who have the following skills.

Carpenters; 11 + 32 = 43;	Drivers, 17 + 16 = 43
Domestics, 7 + 42 = 49	Boats Crew, 4 + 16 = 20
Mechanics, 1 + 3 = 4	Nurse, 0 + 7 = 7
A.P.O., 2 + 5 = 7	Police, 6 + 2 = 8
Teachers, 8 + 28 = 36	Shipwright, 1 + 4 = 5
Farmer Trainees, 2 + 2 = 4	Clerks, 0 + 5 = 5
Patrol Officer, 0 + 1 = 1	Medical Assist. 0 + 1 = 1

Many of the above are working away from their villages.

Stage of Political Development.

The Mengen have a long way to go as far as Political Education is concerned, the Koriam "Kivung" cargo cult movement has led to much distorted thinking on the roles of Members of the House Of Assembly and Local Government Councils. The Local member, Mr. Koriam Urekit has much influence, especially in the West Mengen, where the "Kivung" is strongest. All instructions are given in his name, but I feel that most originate from Bernard, Rainap and Koki, who are his lieutenants in the area.

The People are starting to realize that they can make their opinions felt through the Local Government Council, but because it is limited in its work program they are not over enthusiastic about it.

See also Situation Report.

The Economy of the Area.

The economy of the area is based on copra production with a little cocoa in the Jacquinot Bay area. Coconut Census figures as at March 1969, supplied by D.A.S.F. field workers Pomio, are included as Appendix V.

The Economy of the Area. (contd.)

It is difficult to get an actual production figure for the area as in many villages groves have been neglected over the past two years because the "Kivung" had somehow decided that copra was not the "way to get the cargo".

The biggest selling concern in the area is the Mengen Co-Operative Society, which last year made a profit of \$5,000. It also buys approx two tons of copra each month.

Mr. H. Bode, of Unung, has a pedlars licence and uses his workboat to travel up and down the coast buying copra. Because of the difficulties in transport, the service he provides has greatly stimulated production. He buys approx 4 ton of copra on his workboat and 5 ton at Unung plantation, on an average each month.

Drina plantation buys about 3 ton and Manguna 4 ton of copra each month.

The villages east of Maskikilir (East Mengen) have C.M.B. numbers but Mr. Bode buys as far as Taintop.

Sampun, Tagul and Setwi sell to the C.M.B. with other Wide Bay villages, however they have difficulty at times in arranging transport.

Copra sales would provide an income of approx \$2,200 each month. Wage earnings would amount to \$2,000 each month among village people.

The Mengen Co-operative Society is the only one in the area, it has 462 members and a trading turnover of \$2,000 per month. The society showed a profit of \$5,000 last year, many people are not satisfied with the Society because of the delay of up to a year in paying out rebates. Improved accounting methods now in operation should improve this.

Trade stores exist at Marau Pltn. (J. Leung), Manguna Pltn. (D. Wijnand), Poman (Belbel), Buka (Ben), Matong (Tovlon), Kauwa (Fr. Otto), Pomio (Mengen Society and Fr. White), Unung Pltn. (H. Bode), Kerkerena (Otto), Malaml (Fr. White) and Drina (J. Wijnand).

The main Mengen entrepreneurs are Tovlon (Matong) and Otto (Kerkerena), because of their inability to obtain credit they have great difficulty in obtaining trade goods. The stores at Drina and Manguna sell wholesale and there is a great need for the Mengen Society to do so too.

The Mengen Council is responsible for issuing licences and all stores except Marau (see separate correspondence 42-1-9 of 24/2/69) are correctly licenced.

Virtually all adults in the West Mengen and many in the East have Commonwealth Savings Bank Pass Books, they were ordered to get them by the "Kivung" and most have only the original \$1 or \$2 they deposited when they obtained their books. Because of the cargo cult concepts associated with Pass Books I felt it wise not to ask many questions regarding these. The Mengen have deposited (in 1967) \$13,082.10 in the Kivung account.

The average per capita income for the area is \$18.

Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

The only possibility of expanding the economy of the area is by increasing the copra production, no other cash crops appear to grow well in the area, but perhaps if an Agriculture Officer is ever stationed at Pomio some research could be done to find others.

Sali and Pomio villages have fishing nets and have sold fish to Pomio Hospital, but now these nets are damaged and need repairing.

Manguna and Drina plantations raise pigs and sell them to the local people. This is a project that the Mengens themselves could well undertake.

There is still a great deal of timber in both the Bergberg and Lodi timber areas. (Forestry estimate the Lodi area now has as much timber from natural growth as when it was first opened) Also the huge amount of ~~KAMARERE~~ Kamarere at the mouth of the Torlu River could very easily be exploited if the owners would change their minds and agree to sell.

Facilities and Services Available.

Pomio Station. Radio transceiver; Electricity 2 x 25 KVA and 1 x 1,000 watt Honda portable (privately owned); 30' workboat; 3 speedboats (2 are U.S.); 2 Honda 90 motor bikes; 1 tractor; 1 Mini Moke; very limited workshop facilities; supplies of fuel oil, petrol and kero; wharf; Native Hospital.

Cutarp Plantation Radio transceiver; Electricity 3 KVA Honda portable; 3 tractors; Limited workshop facilities; Limited supplies of fuel; anchorage.

Manguna Plantation. Radio transceiver; Electricity 6 KVA; 1 tractor; 1 Honda motor bike; Limited workshop facilities; Limited supplies of fuel.

Marau Plantation. Radio transceiver; Electricity 6 KVA; 1 tractor (U.S.); some workshop facilities; anchorage.

Kolaj Plantation; 1 tractor (U.S.); anchorage.

Drina Plantation. Radio transceiver; Electricity 6.4 KVA (110 volt DC) 1,000 watt Honda portable; 2 tractors; 1 Honda 90 motor bike; speedboat; Limited workshop facilities; supplies of fuel; wharf.

Lodi (Drina North); Electricity 6 KVA; Bulldozer D7; Well equipped workshop, welder etc.; Bulk fuel; wharf (aged).

Palmalmal Plantation. Radio transceiver; 1 tractor; airstrip; deep water wharf; weather station.

Malmal Catholic Mission. 25' workboat, wharf.

Unung Plantation. Radio transceiver; Electricity 300 watt 12 volt DC; 3 tractors; 1 small bulldozer; motor bike; Fully equipped workshop, welder lathes etc.; Wharf; Bulk fuel; Slipway capable of vessels up to 30'; 25' work boat; motor boat.

Appendices.

- I. Copy of report to the Commissioner for Local Government on the Mengen Council Elections.
- II: Village Population Registers.
- III. List of Leaders and notes on same.
- IV. List of Schools and enrollment figures.
- V. Census of Cash crops.
- VI. Changes in Village Directory.
- VII. Patrol Map.

...the past few years have been held in this campaign there was no special pre-election campaign for the Council elections was conducted.

Method of Elections

The election was held in two sections, first the West Mengen and then the East Mengen. The A/ Council Clerk, Mr. J. C. Lapthorne, was appointed as the returning officer and he conducted the polling.

Jeff. C. Lapthorne
(J. C. Lapthorne)
Patrol Officer.

...and 10th February 1969 inclusively.

...all counting of ballot papers was done in the view of the voters.

Results of the Elections

There was only one candidate in each of nine of the nineteen wards (wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20) and in seven of those wards the Councillor had already been chosen before the election took place and the result was just a formality. In only three wards (7, 8, 9) was there any real contest.

Ward 7, Matong, Pona and Pona had three candidates. Ward 8, Tera, had two candidates. Ward 9, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 10, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 11, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 12, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 13, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 14, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 15, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 16, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 17, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 18, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 19, Pona, had two candidates. Ward 20, Pona, had two candidates.

...the fact that all but the above three wards were decided in the polling.

...the election was held in two sections, first the West Mengen and then the East Mengen.

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Appendix I. Copy of Report to the Commissioner for
Local government on the Mengen Council Elections.

REPORT OF 1969 (3rd.) MENGAN COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

COUNCIL: MENGAN Multi-racial Local Government Council.

Council Area: East and West Mengen Census Divisions of
Pomio Sub-District, East New Britain.

Pre-Election Campaign.

Because of last years House of Assembly elections extensive political education campaigns have been held within the Council area. Virtually all partols during the past two years have taken part in this campaign therefore no specific pre-election campaign for the Council elections was conducted.

Manner of Elections.

The elections were carried out in two sections, first the West Mengen villages and then the East Mengen. The A/ Council Clerk, Sael Enos, Local Govt. Assist. II, was appointed an assistant Returning Officer and he conducted the polling in the East Mengen. villages.

Polling was conducted between 21st January 1969 and 10th February 1969 inclusively.

No scrutineers were appointed by candidates, all counting of ballot papers was done in the view of the voters.

Interest in the Elections.

There was only one candidate in each of nine of the nineteen wards, (wards 1, 2, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 & 19) and in seven of those wards contested the Councillor had already been chosen before polling took place and the voting was just a formality. In only three wards (7, 8, & 9) was there any real contest.

Ward 7, Matong, Buka and Poman had three candidates.

Ward 8, Tokai, Ram, Lamlampun, Pencoi, Kauwa, Pora, Pongola and Pogove had eight candidates.

Ward 9, Olaipun, Sali, Bovalpum and Kalakru had six candidates.

Due to the fact that all but the above three wards were predecided, interest in the polling was very low and therefore absenteeism high.

The elections were advertised via the Council meeting and through the Sub-District News letter "Pomio Nius".

No women stood for election and while most voted they appeared to be following their husbands.

About 90% of voters requested assistance in marking their ballot papers.

Expatriate Interest.

Four out of the six expatriates living in contested wards voted. A lot of interest was shown but no expatriates stood for election.

Appendix I (contd.)

Incidents. - Nil.

Absenteeism.

A very high absentee rate was evident throughout the Council area, only 62.6% of electors voted. 15% of the adult population are absent, working away from their villages.

At Tokai (ward 8) very few of the women voted due to the heavy rain.

Statistics.

Forms 9, 10 and 11 in respect to those wards where polling was conducted are attached.

Total electoral population in the Council area is 3,205

For your information please,

Ward 6 (Palpal)
Sela Jawa (born 1927) 3 wives, 7 children, new councillor, was Palpal, has travelled a little.

Ward 7 (Mistong)
Kusuma (born 1927) 4 children, new councillor, in 'Kivung', (G. C. LAPTHORNE) Returning Officer.

c.c. Chief Electoral Officer
K O N E D O U.

For your information and publication in the Local Government Gazette.
Ward 8 (Tokai)
Literate Pigin, has been councillor for 3 years, literate Pigin, has no power, in 'Kivung'.

(G. C. Lapthorne)
Returning Officer.

c.c. Regional Local Government Officer
RABAUL

For your information, 5 children, has been councillor for 3 years, very active, was Taltal, in 'Kivung'.

c.c. The President,
Mengen Council.
POMIO.

For your information.
Ward 9 (Tavoli)
Tavoli Kiana (born 1917) 4 children, has been councillor for 3 years, literate Pigin, worked for Catholic Mission, was Taltal, in 'Kivung'.

Ward 10 (Tavoli)
Tavoli Kiana (born 1917) 4 children, has been councillor for 3 years, literate Pigin, worked for Catholic Mission, was Taltal, in 'Kivung'.

Ward 11 (Tavoli)
Tavoli Kiana (born 1917) 4 children, has been councillor for 3 years, literate Pigin, worked for Catholic Mission, was Taltal, in 'Kivung'.

Appendix III, List of Leaders and Notes on Same.

Councillors in Mengen Council.Ward 1 (Setwi)

Ianape Sek (born 1925) 4 children, councillor for 3 years.

Ward 2 (Tagul)

Tologua Preate (born 1930) 4 children, Literate Pidgin, councillor for 3 years, very active.

Ward 3 (Wawas)

Sagor Kwentaip (born 1924) 6 children, literate Pidgin, Catechist and Mission teacher, has travelled a little, new councillor.

Ward 4 (Baien East)

Pananlik Kumbu (born 1933) 4 children, has travelled a bit, new councillor.

Ward 5 (Maskikilir)

Guaval William Kraku (born 1940) Married, no children
Literate Pidgin, new councillor, has travelled, was in charge of C.M.B. number for his group.

Ward 6 (Pulpul)

Sela Tewa (born 1927) 2 wives, 7 children, new councillor, was Luluai, has travelled a little.

Ward 7 (Matong)

Metania (born 1927) 5 children, literate Pidgin, in 'Kivung',
Was foreman of Mocklon Island Plantation,
Was painter in Rabaul. new councillor.

Ward 8 (Penoi)

Boiale Legra (born 1936) 2 wives, 4 children, new councillor
has travelled a little.

Ward 9 (Olaipun)

Pami'iore (born 1944) 2 children, has been councillor for 3 years, literate Pidgin, has no power, in 'Kivung'.

Ward 10 (Marmar)

Droge Mune (born 1932) 3 children, new councillor, Literate Pidgin, has no authority, in 'Kivung'.

Ward 11 (Galowe)

Kai'iopuna Litore (born 1929) 5 children, has been councillor for 3 years, very active, was Tultul, in 'Kivung'.

Ward 12 (Malakua)

Kiulaga Toro (born 1917) 9 children, has been councillor for 3 years, in 'Kivung'

Ward 13 (Navali)

Ututap Kutana (born 1931) 4 children, has been a councillor for 3 years, literate Pidgin, worked for Catholic Mission, was farmer trainee. 'Kivung'

Ward 14 (Parol)

Iowakuna Ututoto (born 1906) widower 3 children, has been councillor for 3 years, literate Pidgin, was a Catechist in Catholic Mission. 'Kivung'

Ward 15 (Irena (Kangal))

Tovulo Mulo (born 1920) 2 wives 11 children, was Tultul, has been councillor for 3 years, in 'Kivung'.

Appendix III. List of Leaders (contd.)Ward 16 (Gugulen)

Pinap Lalu (born 1932) 6 children, has been councillor for 3 years, is vice President, literate Pidgin, very active and is one of the 'Big four' in the 'Kivung'

Ward 17 (Kaiton)

Bernard Balatape ~~XXXX~~ Gali (born 1934) married, no children has been councillor for 3 years, is president, literate in Pidgin, speaks some English, extremely powerful in the West Mengen, and is local leader of the 'Kivung' movement, has a reputation as a sorcerer, wealthy, not at all interested in the council.

Ward 18 (Rowan (Tuapun))

Lonatari Balpita (born 1939) no children, new councillor literate Pidgin. in 'Kivung'

Ward 19 (Lau)

Magiote Utakote (born 1937) 4 children, has been councillor for 3 years, active, literate English, is Mission teacher and Catechist.

Other men of Note.East Mengen.

Kente (Bovalpun) leader of J.W. sect. literate English, was Catholic mission teacher, no influence outside his group.

Tongor L.S.M. (Ralman) was coastwatcher, was catechist.

Tovlon (Matong) was councillor but defeated this election, has trade store and C.M.B. number, hard worker, literate Pidgin, anti 'Kivung' very progressive.

Otto (Sali) was first Council President but defeated 1967, anti 'Kivung' Literate English, has trade store, hard worker, was A.P.O. attended Malaguna Tech.

Pasini (Sali) in charge of Sali road work, has much land, worked for D.A.S.F. 15 years, literate Pidgin.

Rungum (Tokai) was councillor but defeated, Literate English, very bright and active, his uncle Magindi, is land chief.

West Mengen.

Pakenpita (Galowe) was Paramount Luluai, still has much power.

Shivol (Galowe) land chief and traditional religious leader.

Alcis Koki (Gugulen) (born 1936) is one of the 'big four' in the 'Kivung' and is Secretary/Treasurer. was a Catholic Mission teacher, Literate English, says very little but works behind the scenes, some people say that he is more powerful than Bernard. he is also land chief of large area near Toriu River.

Lukas (Gugulen) mission teacher also deeply involved in the Kivung.

⑤

Appendix III. List of Leaders (contd.)

Longkrumia (Pomio) member of District Advisory Council,
literate Pidgin.

Palaman L.S.M. (POmio) was coastwatcher, active , defeated in council elections.

Siname(Pomio) was Luluai, hard worker, is a director of Mengen co-operative Society.

Kaivendu L.S.M. (Pomio) was Tultul fairly active.

Tanickelan (Kerkerena), a director of the Mengen Society,
very anti 'Kivung'

Appendix IV. List of Schools.

Golpak Memorial Primary 'T', Administration.

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
Std. 1	12	18	30
2	12	8	20
4	21	8	29
5	25	5	30
6	24	7	31
Totals	94	46	140

Malmal Catholic Mission.

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
Std. 2A	5	7	12
2B	13	9	22
6	23	8	31
Total	41	24	65

Kaiton Catholic Mission.

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
Prep	16	17	33
Std. 2	15	9	24
3	8	11	19
4	12	11	23
5	21	9	30
Totals	72	57	129

Haus Kolai Catholic Mission.

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
Prep	8	8	16
Std. 1	11	9	20
Total	19	17	36

Matong Catholic Mission.

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
Std. 1	3	10	13
2	10	9	19
4	7	9	16
Total	20	28	48

Malakua Catholic Mission.

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
Prep XX 1	23	16	39
Std 1 X	10	20	30
2	14	13	27
3	13	15	28
4	15	14	29
5	20	13	33
Totals	95	91	186

Kaiton Progress School, Catholic Mission, teaches mostly agriculture in Pidgin, has 16 boys.

Lau literacy centre, Pidgin 8 boys 7 girls

Appendix V Census of Cash Crops.

(3)

Figures supplied by D.A.S.F. Pomio June 1967

Coconut Census.

XXXX Mengen. West.

	Mature	Immature
Mau'una	1949	1718
Lau	951	1622
Maito	---	856
Bairaman	671	700
Bindapuna	221	302
Kaiton	470	911
Rowan (Tuapun)	---	760
Pomei	116	719
Totonapal	556	1920
Mangiauna	498	3931
Talie	608	1279
Malaml	503	1439
Gugulen	236	2165
Puapal	197	1145
Irena (Kangal)	20	750
Mara	---	140
Malop	347	777
Baien	660	3619
Kerkerena	535	2020
Naval	398	2120
Parol	350	1160
Gorman	75	960
Malakua	398	1572
Galowe	540	1980
Marmar (Kes)	193	772
Pomio	980	2946
Total	11,470	38,283
		49,753

Coconut Census East Mengen, May 1962 (only figures available)

Olaipun	99	1098
Sali	849	1728
Bovalpun	264	633
Kalakru	204	54
Pongola	---	182
Pogove	90	727
Ram	---	603
Tokai	179	1182
Lamlampun	---	470
Matong	744	4243
Buka	252	1489
Poman	370	1497
Sliplipun	289	2314
Bogongtata	322	4020
Pulpul	114	3296
Maskikilir	145	1015
Korpun	185	4744
Ralman	73	536
Baien	574	2222
Wawas	95	1370
Taintop	149	1897
Sampun	300	2482
Tagul	222	885
Setwi	305	4189
Totals	5,824	42,876
		48,700

Virtually all those immature trees above are now bearing. D.A.S.F. Pomio are in the process of updating their figures.

Appendix VI. Changes in Village Directory. (2)

Below are listed the villages as they should appear on page 103 in the Village Directory.

East Mengen

Baien (East) The (East) is to distinguish this village from "Baien (West)", West Mengen

Bokongtata

Bovalipun

Buka

Kalakru

Kauwa

Korpun

Lamlampun

Maskikilir

Matong

Olaipun

Penoi Was previously in Kol Census Division

Pogove

Poman (Sliplipun) The people of "Sliplipun" have migrated to Poman.

Pora Was previously "Parakaman" in Kol Census Division

Ralman Was previously spelt "Kralman"

Reinut (Pongola) people have moved to a new site.

Sali

Sampun

Setwi

Tagul

Taintop

Tokai (Ram) Both villages have combined at Tokai

Wawas

West Mengen.

Baien (West) See above

Bairaman

Bindapuna

Galowe (Manten) Manten has combined with Galowe

Gugulen

Irena (Kangai) people have moved to a new site

Kanon

Kerkerena (not "Kirikeren")

Lau

Malakua (not "Malakur")

Malmal

Manginuna

Mara

Marmar (Kes) people have moved to new site

Mau'una

Navali

Parol

Fikapuna

Pomei

Pomic

Porlo

Puapal

Rowan (Tuapun) people moved to new site

Rurai (Gorman) people moved to new site

Talie

Totongpal





Cannington

EAST AND WEST MENCEN

Census Divisions.

POMIO Sub-District.

EAST NEW BRITAIN.

Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch.

Drawn: G.C. Lapthorne, P.O.
14/3/69

Pc

21

67-10-23

24th June, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.


PATROL NO. POMIO 6/68-69.

Your reference 67-4-17 of 13th June, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census Report by Mr. W. Van Rikxoort, Patrol
Officer, to XOL Census Division.

A good report which paints a rather hopeless
picture of the area.

Nonetheless I agree that political education
must be intensified, and to this end regular
routine patrolling must be the main task of
officers in this area.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

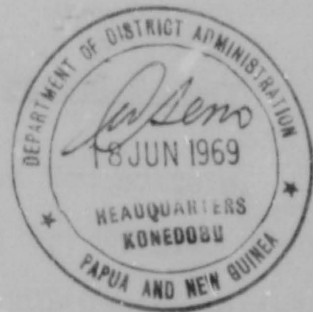
cc: Mr. W. Van Rikxoort,
Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO, East New Britain District.

Please note that political education
must be a continuing process in all situa-
tions with the emphasis on the advantages
of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DISCOM
67-4-17
DPO'S/hm



67.10.23
Department of District Administration,
RABAUL. (20)

13th June, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.
Papua.

POMIO PATROL REPORT NO. 6-1968/69

The attached Patrol Report and Area Study covering Mr. W. Van Rikxoort's patrol of the Kal Census Division of the Pomio Sub-District depicts a dismal situation and on present indications forecast an equally depressing future, at least for some time to come.

The problems confronting officers trying to assist these people would appear to be almost insurmountable. However, it is noted that an Agricultural Officer has never visited the area and priority should be given to having a qualified officer conduct a survey of the agricultural potential of the Kal area.

The Kivung movement exerts a strong influence and although Mr. Korian Urshit has never visited Kal, the people obviously attribute him with some mystic quality and their faith in this could well remain firm for a considerable time. Despite this, the political education of the Kal people must be intensified; a talk once in eight months will be of little or no value.

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

PATROL REPORT

District of: East New Britain. Report No.: POMIO 6/1968-69

Patrol Conducted by: William van Rikxoort, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: KOL Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Nil

Natives : 2 Members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration - From 22/2/69 to 6/3/69

Number of Days : 13 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? - No.

Last patrol to Area by - DDA June 1968

PHD 1968

Map Reference : New Britain 1 Mile Army Provisional.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census
2. Political Education
3. Area Study
4. Routine Administration.

DIARY

- 22/2/69 Departed POMIO at 0645 per helicopter. Arrived Nutuve Catholic Mission at 0730 hours. Discussions with Fr. Otto on Cargo cults and other local problems. Talks with various VO's
- 23/2/69 Sunday observed at Nutuve.
- 24/2/69 Departed Nutuve at 0730 hours. Arrived PEMOI at 0900 hours along steep and difficult track. Census revised. Departed 1000 hours, arrived LAKIRI at 1250 hours. Camp made. Census of LAKIRI, KIAGI and KAVAI. Talks on House of Assembly. Further talks at night with VO's and other leaders.
- 25/2/69 Departed KIAGI at 0700, arrived Nutuve 1300 hours. Treatment of injured leg. Stayed at Nutuve.
- 26/2/69 Departed Nutuve at 0730 hours. Arrive Bakuria at 0800. Settled at resthouse. Census revised of Bakuria and nearby Kora and Lalika. Talks with villagers in afternoon and night.
- 27/2/69 Departed Bakuria at 0700 hours. Arrived Giliu, via Lalika, at 0900 hours. Census of Giliu, Lalika villages. Political and other talks held at night.
- 28/2/69 Departed Giliu at 0700 hours, arrived Mongu at 0810 hours. Census of Mongu and Ora villages. Talks on Political education and other subjects, very poor response as usual. Slept at Mongu.
- 1/3/69 Departed Mongu at 0700 hours, arrived Nutuve at 0930 hours. Slept at Nutuve.
- 2/3/69 Sunday at Nutuve.
- 3/3/69 Departed Nutuve at 0700 hours. Passed through Toravilei and Kula. Arrived Bagitavi at 0805 hours. Camp set up. Census revised of Torivilei, Kula, Bagitave and Piove. Talks given on House of Assembly, Kivung, L.G.C. and other subjects.
- 4/3/69 Departed Bagitavi at 0700 hours. Passed through Nutuve for medical treatment and collection of some statistics. Arrived Paturu via Parakaman and Senel at 1000 hours. Camp set up. Census revised of above places. Talks on House of Assembly, Kivung, L.G.C. and other subjects.
- 5/3/69 Departed Paturu at 0600 hours. Arrived over precipitous and slippery track at Cutarp Plantation at 1400 hours. Slept at Cutarp.
- 6/3/69 Collected by workboat from Cutarp at 1000 hours. Arrived POMIO at 1130 hours. Patrol stood down.

SITUATION REPORT

A. Political.

Local Government. No definite plans have been made to establish a Local Government Council in the area. This is partly due to the scarcity of population, difficult terrain and almost impossible communications.

Because of the influence of Kivung leaders in the Mengen L.G.C the idea of local government is received favourably by the local leaders. A Council in the area will probably be dependent on subsidies for many years and its effect and impact on any economic, political and social progress is bound to be minimal.

At any rate it seems inadvisable to introduce a Council at this stage and it is more prudent to wait until such time as the Kivung Movement in the Pomio Sub-District has lost some of its influence on the people and is not so narrowly associated with Local Government Councillors as at present.

On the whole the people of the KOL area do not have the slightest idea of the functions of local government and are rather disinterested.

House of Assembly Member.

The Member for the area, Mr Korian Urekit, greatly influences the leaders in the area, either directly through infrequent meetings at Pomio or through various rumours and claims made about his powers and ability to deliver cargo.

He has never visited the area personally and some resentment has been voiced against this. It is felt however that any request for him to visit the KOL people will be nothing short of disastrous as no doubt he will be able to immediately reaffirm the peoples beliefs in the Kivung and reverse any trend of disillusion, of which some small signs have been observed. Because of his involvement and leadership of the Kivung and his probably limited intelligence Mr Korian has been a negative factor in the political development of the area and has made no contribution to progress whatsoever. No doubt it will take many years to reverse this unfortunate situation.

House of Assembly.

Apparently little notice has been taken of previous lectures on the House of Assembly. It was found to be a fairly common belief, for example, that the House of Assembly consisted solely of Mr. Korian who more or less controlled the government. Because of the lack of radios and literate or semi literate people in the villages the only knowledge people have about the House is through talks given about once a year by visiting patrol officers, which has obviously not been adequate. It is difficult to see any quick solution to this problem, in view of the peoples involvement with their strange wish fulfilment ideas, except by perhaps persuading villages to buy cheap radios and listen to educational talks. Several villages have agreed to do this and are in the process of collecting money for this purpose.

B. ECONOMIC.

General Rural Development.

The economic situation and outlook is unfortunately quite dismal in the KOL Census Division, and little or no development has been attempted so far by the villagers.

Coconut palms grow badly and are not an economical proposition, coffee planting is officially discouraged whilst the altitude is not high enough for such small volume crops such as tea and pyrethrum.

An Agricultural Officer visiting Pomio was of the opinion that virtually nothing can be done at present to introduce a successful cash crop and he was unable to make any suggestions for introducing such a crop.

Marketing facilities are hopeless and cannot be improved to any great extent except by air when and if the airstrip now under construction at Nutuve will be completed. Even then the cost will be prohibitive to utilise this airstrip as an outlet for cash crops except for highly priced and small volume crops.

Activities of Development Departments.

The area has never been visited by an Agricultural Officer. This is of course a most unsatisfactory situation and despite staff shortages and pressing commitments elsewhere is quite inexcusable. It has been intimated within the last few weeks that it is almost certain that either a European or a highly qualified Local Officer will be posted to Pomio, which should be a great step forward to alleviate the economic situation.

C. SOCIAL.

Education and Health.

The people are curiously indifferent whether their children will receive any education or not and is yet another sign of their general lack of ambition and any strong desire to improve their standard of living.

Attendance by those children enrolled at the Nutuve C.M. school is often spasmodic and rarely do pupils complete the standard 3 at the school.

The educational facilities provided by the Mission are adequate and the Government need not establish any further schools for some considerable time to come.

A hospital staffed by some indigenous nurses is also situated at Nutuve and provides a reasonably satisfactory service.

Cult and Unrest.

The entire KOL Census Division is under the influence of the Kivung Movement, a cargo cult reactivated by the Member for Pomio - Kandrian, Mr. Koriam Urekit. Although the people are firm believers of the rumours and instructions transmitted from the coast, they are unsure of its exact aims and promises.

Although they admit that they have the usual Garden Bung and offering houses, they insist that they are merely following instructions and do not know the meaning of these ceremonies. Any suggestion of cargo cultism is denied strongly but it is obvious that this is the driving force behind their beliefs.

There are some signs of disillusionment with the Kivung. There were some suggestions that all "tax" should be refunded and questions were asked as to the possible involvement of the Government and the attitude of the Government to the Kivung. (15)

It is impossible at this stage however to make any predictions of whether the cult is losing influence.

Law and Order.

It is a feature of the Movement that law and order is taken care of by the villagers themselves, mostly by the elected "komiti". and any offenders are fined. A set of simple laws, a corrupted version of the Ten Commandments, are the basis of the system. The result was that not a single complaint was made to the patrol.

One of the infuriatingly stupid reasons given was that before when people broke the law the Government did not do anything about it. It was explained that law enforcement is not an invention of Mr Kordam but that it is the duty of the Government to punish law breakers. If this did not happen before it was because of their own failure to lay a complaint.

Child marriages, long a problem in the area, is still being practiced. Often ten or twelve year old girls are forced into marriage with older men, despite warnings by Government officers that this practice cannot be tolerated. A legal opinion has been obtained recently which states that this unsavoury practice cannot be prevented legally because it is a native custom. This seems incredible and it is strongly suggested that further notice be taken of this social evil. It is hardly a credit to the Administration that this situation has been allowed to go on as long as it has.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

Resettlement.

One of the solutions of lifting the area out of its economic, political and social misery could be a resettlement scheme for those people who are prepared to leave their villages.

Careful enquiries as to the people's willingness to undertake such a possibility were made and almost without exception they were strongly reluctant to leave their ancestral grounds. It is possible that if the Administration is able to make more concrete proposals the more ambitious and progressive people may change their mind.

AREA STUDY1. Introduction.

(a) The main geological feature of the KOL area is the southerly dipping surface of the Jacquinet limestone of probably Moicene age (about 25 million years old). The land surface has been recently uplifted - certain uplift features in the Gazelle Peninsula have been dated at 50000 years - and the rivers of the KOL area have cut spectacular gorges into the limestone surface, especially the gorge cut by the Berg Berg River.

In the upper Berg Berg River rocks of the Baining volcanic seams are exposed and they are also exposed north of the village of ORA in the upper Igo River and probably in the upper Iko River.

The limestone surface is relatively bereft of flowing surface water which makes expansion of native farming rather difficult.

The climate varies from hot and humid towards the coast to a cooler climate comparable to the Highlands, towards the border with the Extended Kol C.D. Rainfall is extremely heavy and although no records have been kept, the figure is likely to be similar to Pomio Sub-District Office, approximately 300 inches per year.

There is no predominant vegetation. It varies from thick jungle with heavy trees and thick undergrowth near the gorges to smaller trees and thinner secondary growth on the less steep mountain sides and smaller hills.

(b). There is only one track connecting all the villages of the KOL area with the coast. (See map). From the coast access to Sub-District Headquarters is either by sea or by road through Cutarp Plantation, some distance away. This road is now nearing completion and should be ready for all types of vehicles within the next few months.

There are no other road heads, aerodromes, wharves or shipping points nearby (except for some small wharves at some coastal plantations and which are of little significance to the KOL area). The nearest airstrip is situated at Palmamal at Jacquinet Bay. An airstrip is also under construction at Mutve Catholic Mission with volunteer labour but will not be completed for some time.

(c). Administration contact was originally made by the Germans but visits made by them and the Australian Administration were very infrequent until the post war years. At present the area is under relatively strong Administration control with more or less regular patrols being made by DDA Officers and solo patrols by members of the Pomio Police Detachment.

The people are comparatively backward, especially when compared with the coastal villages, and progress, either economically, socially or politically, is agonizingly slow. Little improvement in this situation can be expected in the near future.

The entire area is under the strong influence of a cargo cult which carefully regulates the thoughts and actions of the people. More details of this cult will be given under the appropriate heading.

The people appear to be unambitious, little interested in education and other means of improving their standard of living.

B. Population-Distribution, Trends.

(a) See Village Population Register attached.

A new Census Book has been compiled on the new type of forms provided. It is understood that improvements will be made to further supplies of these forms. It is difficult to see that with present design of these forms they will survive more than a few years. They are certainly no improvement on the previous forms, which were by no means perfect, and are bound to give rise to much frustration and lost tempers in later years in the field.

Infant mortality is very low due to the efficient service given by the Infant Welfare Clinics conducted by the Catholic Mission at Mutuve.

A number of people have migrated to the coast within the past few years resulting in an overall decrease of population, as these people are censused in another Census Division.

(b). All villages are inter-connected by tracks, most of them through rugged terrain.

See also the map attached to this report and heading "J".

(c). There seems to be no greater outward flow of labour than in previous years, with few people going to outside places of employment and others not returning for many years or even settling down in other places. This could be regarded as yet another sign of the apathy of the people, especially as they have no cash crops of their own to attend to.

C. Social Groupings.

(a) There is only one component social group in the area, viz. the KOL people.

They are vaguely related in language and customs to the people in the Extended Kol and some coastal villages.

(b). The functional social unit of the area is the simple family. These families are members of clans which have a relatively limited influence on normal, daily life.

(c). The area has one uniform language, the PEKOLE language, somewhat related to the Tumoip and Mengen languages of their northern and southern neighbours respectively.

(d). In past times various alliances and affiliations were made between neighbouring villages from time to time to wage war on other villages. However these alliances were rare and not liable to remain in force for any length of time. Very little of them is known to the present village leaders and only the old men are likely to have heard of them in their youth.

These alliances play no part in the present and in due course will be completely forgotten.

(e). Because of their relative isolation and concentration in one small area, the KOL people have little contact with people outside their own area. Such contact as there is seems to be without animosity and no feuds are carried on.

This isolation is changing somewhat with the migration to

the coast of some of the KOL villagers and more and more people are venturing to the beach to visit relatives. There is no friction the KOL and the Coastal people, although there are some rumours about KOL people infringing on land owned by other people.

D. Leadership.

The following is a list of leaders from the area:

(a)	<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>HEREDITARY/ACQUIRED.</u>
	KAMI-BURO	KJAGE	Hereditary
	KAVALA-VOVALTE	KAVALI	Acquired
	LULI-BISE	BAKURIA	Hereditary
	SEVI-TEO	TORAVILRI	"
	MONGO-KATI	GILIU	"
	GWAVALI-NORA	LALIKA	"
	LULI-BEISA	BAGITAVE	"
	LUARE-KAGIA	"	"
	LOPI-TELE	PATURU	"
	LUVI-MASEWIA	SENEL	"

(b). Some of the personal details of the above people are as follows:

KAMI-BURO: The Tultul from KUACE village, approximately 37 years old and illiterate. He has been a labourer at a sawmill in the Pomio Sub-District some years ago.

KAVALA-VOVALTE: The only lead who has acquired his leadership. He is one of the few remaining Medical Tultuls. He is approx. 40 years old, illiterate and has also worked at a sawmill.

LULI-BISE: This is an old man from Bakuria whose influence is declining but has not yet been replaced. He is illiterate and has never been outside his own area.

SEVI-TEO: Another old man with decline influence. Has never been outside the KOL area.

MONGO-KATI: An older man, but still has considerable influence over his village.

GWAVALI-NORA: One of the most influential leaders although he is getting old and seems to be losing some of his faculties. Illiterate.

LULI-BEISA: About 50 years of age and does not speak Pidgin. He has influence only in matters dealing with village affairs, and has very little say in Administration or Mission matters.

LUARE-KAGIA: A very old man with little say left.

LOPI-TELE: One of the younger leaders. Approximately 20 years of age. Does not appear to be a strong personality and has rather limited influence.

None of the above leaders have any outstanding qualities or have any criminal records. They influence only in their own village and there are no powerful men in the area who are able to dominate over neighbouring villages. They appear to be well disposed towards the Administration and Mission although the degree of their loyalty is an unknown quantity.

They have few ideas on progress and development and although they do not actively oppose it they are unable to make any contribution themselves or even prepared to make the effort.

(c). Although no drastic changes in type of leadership are being made there are signs that the traditional pattern may be changing with the fading away of the present hereditary leaders. Normally the sons of these men would more or less automatically take over from their fathers, but this is by no means the case at present.

It was claimed by some leaders that a number of the traditional heirs will face competition from other strong contenders and in several cases it was noted that young men returned from towns or plantations had more influence than would have been the case if they had never left the village.

Nevertheless it should be emphasized that these changes are occurring very slowly and it will be a considerable time before a new type of leadership has evolved, even if a new ~~type of leadership~~ Local Government Council will be introduced.

The process might be accelerated if more young men received formal education but because of their general apathetic attitude towards education has resulted in only a handful of boys which have completed standard III of the primary school at Nutuve.

The village officials have virtually become powerless and have been forced to relinquish their power to the Kivung Komitis, who administer the law and are the more or less official representatives of this movement.

A list containing the names of the more powerful Kivung cult leaders and anti-Kivung leaders is attached.

E. Land Tenure and Use.

(a) The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance is uniform throughout the area. There are no restrictions on women owning or inheriting land although male children have inheritance. If a woman inherits land her husband has no control over it but upon her death reverts to her children, either male or female, as the case may be.

(b). The only lease in the area is the Mission lease at Nutuve. The people have no knowledge of tenure conversion nor was this discussed during the patrol. It would only give rise to confusion and serve no meaningful purpose in the KOL area. The present system works well and there are no serious land disputes in the area.

(c). Cash cropping has not commenced in the area for a number of reasons. The KIVUNG Movement has a strong hold on the activities of the people and one of its rules are that cash crops are unnecessary. The terrain is also difficult and the land does not appear to be particularly fertile. More details of the above points will be given under the appropriate headings.

F. LITERACY.

There is only one school in the area, viz. the one run by the Catholic Mission at Nutuve. The statistics are as follows:

<u>Standard.</u>	<u>Boys.</u>	<u>Girls.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Prep. A	35	27	62

<u>Standard.</u>	<u>Boys.</u>	<u>Girls.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Prep.B	27	9	36
Standard I	17	14	31
Standard II	9	8	17
Standard III	9	3	12

 153

TOTAL

+ F

English is taught in all the above grades. It is obvious from the above enrolments that few children even complete Standard III. Normally a considerable number of children does not bother to turn up at the school for days or even weeks at a time. The only occasion all students are at the school is when a patrol passes through the area. Parents do not bother to exert whatever little influence they have over their children and suggestions that children should be made to attend school by force if necessary are shrugged off with the remark "laik blongem" and little or no further thought is given to the subject.

At each village explanations of the value and need for formal education were given. These talks were received with mixed success. Some parents realize this need and make sure their children attend school.

One of the arguments against education was that when a boy or a girl finishes school the Mission claims them and sends them away, to be trained as teachers or nurses. This argument was put forward on several occasions and the fallacy of such reasoning was explained as much as possible.

Another objection was that during the wet season children could not cross the ~~financing~~ rivers because of flooding. It was pointed out that the Mission was prepared to take boarders and that gardens could be made near the Mission station.

Every endeavour should be made on future patrols of the necessity that children should enrol at the school and complete it.

(c). The number of literate or semi-literate adults in the area is as follows:

KORA Village	1	semi-literate in Pidgin
LALIKA "	3	" " "
GILIU "	1	" " "
TOLAVELEI	1	" " "
		and 1 literate.

(d). There are no persons residing in the area who have received an education past Standard VI.

(e). At present two girls from the EOL C.D. are receiving 2nd year training as nurses at the Catholic Mission in Rabaul and two boys are studying High School Form I this year.

Although this can hardly be termed a higher education it is the highest standard yet attained by any of the young people from the area.

(f). The total number of radios is four. Three of these are owned by Bakuria village and the fourth one by Gilu. These radios are not as used as often as might be expected although the programmes of Radio Rabaul can claim a certain amount of popularity.

Some of the other villages are planning to buy radios if and when they have collected sufficient money.

A monthly newsletter, the POMIO NIUS, is regularly distributed in the area and are read to the villagers by the teachers or catechists from the Catholic Mission at Mutuve. Attempts have been made to include articles dealing exclusively with the KOL area, to generate more interest. These efforts have met with some success. These articles deal mainly with the Maternal Child Health clinics and visiting patrols.

No other newspapers are distributed.

A. Standard of Living.

It can safely be said that there has been little or no improvement in the standard of living during the past 10 years or so. Several reasons for this unfortunate state of affairs are the lack of expert advice on growing cash crops, the general apathy of the people themselves, the remoteness and isolation of the area and, in recent years, the strong adherence to the KIVUNG Movement in recent years. More details of the above will be given under the appropriate headings.

The people are among the poorest in the Sub-District and depend mainly on cash for handouts by labourers returning from plantations or other places of employment and whatever they can earn from the Mission.

The only manufactured and imported artifacts used are bushknives, plates and spoons (important Kivung utensils) some items of clothing and occasionally torches and hurricane lamps.

Housing is of the traditional type only throughout the area. They consist of a frame on the ground covered with roughly split bush planks and a roof of kunai. They are only wall constructions and completely devoid of windows and other apertures except for a small door. Much of the interior is taken up by a large fireplace providing warmth for the cool nights. The whole arrangements does not exactly allow for gracious living, with a whole family squatting in the dirt in near darkness in an overcrowded, smoke filled hut.

Pit latrines are supposed to be build for every house but it was found that in a number of cases the latrines were unused. Instructions were issued to build new latrines or repair existing ones but it is suspected that people will not always use them.

(b). The staple diet consists of taro, sweet potatoes, abika, singapore and various leafy plants. Meat forms only a small part of the diet and consists of whatever wild pigs and birds they manage to shoot.

There are no introduced food crops.

Canned foodstuffs are bought very rarely and only in small quantities. They are bought from the Catholic Mission at Mutuve, the only store in the area and which has to be supplied by carrying stock from the coast.

(c). There are no community centres in the area nor are there any organisations of any description in the area.

Sport is not played because of the high rainfall and lack of level ground.

B. Missions.

The only Mission operating in the area is the Catholic Mission

at Nutuve. It was established a little over ten years ago but to date only about a third of the local population has been baptised.

Some Jehova Witnesses operate on the coast and on one or two occasions have visited the KOL area but without any apparent success. One of their native converts has a habit of writing exceedingly stupid and arrogant letters to the priest at Nutuve who becomes very upset at the mere mention of Jehova Witnesses.

The people in general take no notice of ill feeling between the parish priest and Jehova Witnesses.

(b). The Catholic Mission operates a school and hospital at Nutuve.

The hospital has a staff of three indigenous nurses from another area who conduct Maternal Child Health clinics at Nutuve and surrounding villages. They also give treatment for sores etc at Nutuve itself.

The number of outpatient treatments given during February 1969 was 74, a reasonably average figure, and were mostly for tropical ulcers and other infections.

The average number of inpatients at any one time is 20.

The total number of babies delivered in the hospital for the whole of 1968 was 19, rather a low figure but the idea of having babies delivered in the hospital is still regarded with suspicion by many people.

The Mission is also in the process of building a school for girls and young women where it is proposed they learn such crafts as cooking, sewing, child care, hygiene etc. The construction of the buildings has just started and should be completed within the next six months or so.

(c). The general attitude of the indigenous population towards Christian Missions is one of almost complete indifference and detachment. After being established in the area for more than ten years the Catholic Church can claim only about a third of the population as its adherents and even by this minority the efforts of the parish priest seems to be largely ignored. Although there is no ill feeling towards the Catholic Mission, people do become occasionally irritated by the actions of the priest, especially when he berates them.

I. Non-Indigenes.

There are no non-indigenous persons resident in the area.

In view of the adverse conditions this situation is likely to remain so.

I. Communications.

(a). Roads.

There are no roads in the KOL area. As with heading I this situation is likely to remain so for many years to come.

A road from the coast to Nutuve, the only access route by track to the area, would be prohibitively expensive, even if it were feasible to build such a road, which is

unlikely. The building of roads in the other parts of the KOL Census Division would also be an impossible proposition.

(b). The nearest anchorages are at Cutarp Plantation and at Matong, a village approximately three miles up the coast from the Esau River. Under favorable weather conditions ships can also anchor near the mouth of the rivers.

There are no sites which could be developed into wharf sites.

(c). Air. An airstrip is under construction near the Catholic Mission at Nutuve and the work is done entirely by volunteer labour from the nearby villages. The building of this strip was commenced in November 1968 and progress made to date has been spectacular. Land has been cleared of heavy trees and undergrowth for a length of 2400 feet by 200 wide, with only a few and primitive tools available. There are a number of small water courses and coral like outcrops on the strip which are now being filled and levelled. The strip is sub-divided into a number of blocks each of which is allocated to a village to work on.

All labour is done regularly and with enthusiasm. The main reason for this is that having an airstrip in the area fits in perfectly with the KIVUNG Cult doctrine and has decidedly cargo cult overtones.

The building of this airstrip will probably ~~turn~~ be one of the very few positive contributions of the Kivung.

No other sight for possible sites for new aerodromes were sighted.

Medical and Clerical Skills.

There are only two men in the entire area who have received any training; they are two drivers from KORA village. The rest of the men employed are either plantation or sawmill labourers.

L. The Stage of Political Development.

Because of the traditional leadership, which is of a very uninspiring type, lack of communications and the isolation of the area, political progress has been severely limited.

The people have had little contact with people from outside their own area, e.g. recruiters and traders, and they appear to have no prejudices against outsiders. Because of the confused ideas of the House of Assembly and the role of Mr Korian, the MHA for Pomio-Mandrian, in the Kivung Movement, particular attention was given by the patrol to lectures on the House of Assembly. It became evident that despite lecture given by previous patrols the people had no ideas or knowledge whatsoever on the functions and purpose of the House. The area abounds with vague and odd rumours about Mr. Korian and his activities.

Literature supplied by the Department on the subject (Suwai Finds His Country and other publications) was found to be wholly unsuitable for these people. It was found necessary to simplify lectures to such an extent that only the basic principles could be dealt with. Such topics as the duties and powers of Parliament, the Members, both individually and collectively and the reasons for electorates had to be carefully explained several times before each audience.

(6)

9

The Member for Pomio-Kandrian, Mr Koriam, has never visited the KOL Census Division, which in this particular instance is fortunate as he would only add to the confusion and no doubt strengthen the hold of the Kivung Movement.

The response to the lectures were mixed. The women, as could be expected, had no interest at all while most of the influential old men did not speak Pidgin. Attempts to have the lectures interpreted to these people were mostly ineffective.

Night sessions were also held at night with the village leaders and others, dealing with a wide range of subjects such as economic development, the Kivung Movement, the possibility of a Local Government Council being established in the area, education and resettlement. These talks and discussions usually lasted for about three hours or so and were much more useful than the ones at which every body attended, mostly because it was thought compulsory.

Attached are two appedices listing the Kivung leaders and the anti-Kivung leaders.

V. The Economy of th Area.

(a). The only economic trees in the area are 400 two year old coffee trees planted by one Tokol of Pakia village. The soil appears to be poor and no expert advise has been available to the people as to the most suitable cash crops.

(b). Not applicable

(c). Not applicable

(d). There are no market gardening enterprises nor is there any likelihood of them being established in the completely unsuitable terrain.

(e). The total cash earnings, including wages brought in by returning labourers, casual labourers at Pomio, carrying supplies for the Mission, is estimated at \$2000, a rather low figure but in view of the backwardness of the people, lack of enterprise and other factors is probably even on the optimistic side.

(f). Not applicable

(g). There is one outstanding entrepreneur, viz. TOKOL of Pakia village. His activities to date are the planting of 400 coffee trees (still immature) and the raising of pigs commercially. He has at present a scheme in mind of raising chickens for producing eggs and the sale of fat chickens. The Agricultural Officer visiting Pomio has agreed to take him to Rabaul for a few months as a farmer trainee with special emphasis to be given on chicken raising.

He is an extremely industrious man who does most of the work himself with his wife helping out occasionally. He also finds time to supervise the construction of the airstrip at Mutuve, although he is anti-Kivung and does not associate the strip with cargo cults.

He should be given every possible support by Administration Officers in his enterprises, without showing any undue favoritism, as his success or lack of success will have great bearing on the morale and diligence of other prospective entrepreneurs.

He is strongly pro-Administration and pro-Mission and has considerable influence with other leaders. His intelligence and reasoning, although uneducated, is superior to any of the other leaders in the KOL.

(h). It is one of the rules of the Kivung that its adherents have Savings Bank accounts. These accounts are not used for any transactions apart from the initial deposit. Most people have managed to get \$1 or so and there is little likelihood of any further deposits. No enquiries were made as to the exact number of pass books held in order not to arouse suspicion, but at any rate they are no indication of the prosperity of the area.

(i). No tax has ever been collected from the area. There would be difficulty in meeting any but the lowest amount of tax rate of any future Local Government Council.

(j). The average per capita is calculated as from \$1.50 to \$2. This would be fairly lower in the more remote villages and higher in the villages near Nutuve.

(k). Not applicable

N. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a). The possibilities of expanding economic activities in the area appear to be very slim. An agricultural officer who recently visited Bomio is of the opinion that the altitude is not sufficient for such small volume crops such as tea and pyrethrum. Further coffee plantings are discouraged while coconut palms grow poorly and cannot be depended upon as a cash crop.

Cattle and sheep are also out of the question as they cannot be brought in and out, lack of suitable pastures and the high rainfall.

Land for planting permanent tree crops is still reasonably plentiful, if a suitable tree can be selected.

(b). Not applicable

(c). One possibility of increasing cash earnings is for the KOL people to seek short term contracts on nearby plantations or casual employment elsewhere within the Sub-District.

This may also free them of some of the Kivung demands as at present most of the men have too much time on their hands with too little to do.

(d). See above headings.

(e). See above headings.

O. Attitude Towards Local Government.

Because of the involvement of the leading Councillors of the Nengen Local Government Council ~~and~~ in the Kivung Movement and rumours of their activities reaching inland, the people are quite willing and even eager to join a Council or have one established in their own area.

Because of the cargo cult overtones it is undesirable that a Council be established until such time as the Kivung is no longer associated with local government or its influence has been reduced considerably.

Other reasons for postponing the introduction of a Council are firstly the isolation of the Kol people and the area, which has only a small population. Secondly there is little contact with outside tribes or groups and seem to have little desire to promote such contact. Thirdly because of the low per capita income any Council would have to be subsidised for many years and would virtually have no works programme. Fourthly the people have no idea of the advantages and workings of local government. Fifthly supervision and assistance to such a Council would be difficult in view of the distance from Pomio (about two days walk away) and Council staff would be difficult to retain. Although each of the above reasons taken separately sufficient

are hardly sufficient not to introduce a local government council, collectively they show that that any Council established would be ineffective and even its educational and training value would be offset by the present cargo cult thinking.

M. Attitude towards Central Government.

It can safely be said that the attitude of the people towards the Central Government is favorable, although there may be a certain disappointment with the Government because of its failure to improve the standard of living. One of the rumours is that Mr Koriam MHA has taken charge of the Government and will take care of the peoples needs, both in the way of material demands and law and order. As a result the prestige of the Government has declined somewhat and the power of its representatives, Iuluais and Tultuls, have been replaced largely by the Kivung Komitis.

The cult will most likely be a temporary phenomenon with a normal situation perhaps gradually being restored within the next five years or so.

If and when this happens it will remain to be seen whether the Central Government is still regarded with the same mild approval, and a delicate situation could then quite easily develop.

At present it seems advisable to ~~disassociate~~ disassociate Mr. Koriam's activities from those of the Government without discrediting the Member as much as possible, in order to avoid blame when people become disillusioned with Kivung doctrine.

N. Accommodation, Services, Facilities.

This heading does not apply in the KOL Census Division.

W. van Rikxoort
W. van Rikxoort
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "B"

(3)

List of Kivung Movement leaders in the KOL Census Division.

NAME	VILLAGE	REMARKS
PASU	PATURA	Tultul
KASARI	PARAKAMAN, SENEL	Very powerful and influential
LAPUN	TORAVILEI	
MATI	"	
GUVALE	BAGITAVI	
MATI	"	
IKI	KULA	
LISA	PIAVU	Tultul
PASAVEL	BAKURIA	
BALE	"	Tultul
LAI	BAKURIA No.1	Tultul. A very strong and influential Kivung Komiti
BOKIA	KORA	
BO	LALIKA	Very strong. A cousin of LAI.
MAVALE	GELIU	
BULO	MONGU	Tultul
YALU	ORA	Luluai
PIMU	LAKIRI	
UTE	KAVALE	Medical Tultul. A member of the neighbouring TIMOIP tribe.

APPENDIX "C"

Influential anti-Kivung leaders.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
BOLELE	BAGITAVE	Tultul. Very intelligent and cunning.
USUVE	TORAVILEI	Tultul. A strong supporter and follower of the Catholic Mission at Nutuve.
TOKOL	PAKIA	AN ENERGETIC Entrepreneur. See heading M (g).