

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Kokopo

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1955

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



**Copyright:** Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

**Use:** This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

**Constraints:** This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

**Note on digitized version:** A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).



NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1953 - 55.

KOKOPO

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-53/54	J.D.Martin ✓	Vunamami, Sulka, Birar, Kulon, Tarpo Raluana, Toma and Nangananga
2-53/54	M.B.Orken ✓	Wide Bay Census Division
3-53/54	J.D.Martin ✓	Central Baining area
4-54/55	J.P.Walsh ✓	Wide Bay Census Division
1-54/55	M.B.Orken ✓	Norht Baining Census Division
2-54/55	J.D.Martin ✓	Vunamami, Sulka, Birar, Kulon, Tarpo Raluana, Toma and Nangananga



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **KOKOPO NEW BRITAIN.** Report No. **127 1/1953-54.**

Patrol Conducted by **J.D. MARTIN, PATROL OFFICER.**

Area Patrolled **VUNAMANI, SULKA, PIRAH, KULON, TARPO, RALUANA, TOMA, NANGANANCA**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NO.**

Natives **1 POLICE ORDERLY.**

Duration—From **24/2/1954** to **30/3/1954.**

Number of Days **EIGHTEEN DAYS (ACTUAL)**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **16/3/1953.**

Medical ...../...../19..... **NOT KNOWN.**

Map Reference **GAZELLE PENINSULA 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.**

Objects of Patrol **ROUTINE CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

*Handwritten notes:*  
26/5  
Valid  
Kokopo

# Village Po

**SULIA**

Year.....**1954**.....

DEATHS

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
WUNABUR	23.3.54	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
WATWAT	"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
GANAI	"	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
RATAVUL	24.3.54	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOGRO	"	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
RALABANG	"	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	
ZABUNA	"	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
KATAKATAY	"	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
RAINAV	25.3.54	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
BALADA	"	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAUWI NO. 1	"	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ULAGUNAN	"	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
MALAGUNA	29.3.54	1	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAKURAPAU	"	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENEBOMBON	"	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
KORAY	"	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAMAKAMAR	"	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KULON	"	4	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
BIRAR	"	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
MARMAR	30.3.54	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
MARAWA	"	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No: KPO 1/54 Report of a Patrol to: VUNAMAMI, SULKA,  
BIRAR, KULON, TAPO, RALUANA,  
TOMA, NANGANANGA areas.

Officer conducting Patrol: J.D.Martin, Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied by: 1 Police Orderly.

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision and General Administration.

Introduction:

The areas censused in this report are all accessible by vehicle from the Sub District Office at Kokopo. No village is more than half an hour's distance, and the majority are actually within fifteen minutes vehicle distance.

The main object of the patrol was to make an annual census check; the previous census revision having been carried out some twelve months ago.

The census checks were done daily by vehicle from the Office. On odd days routine office work interfered with censusing so that the Diary shows date lapses at various intervals between one census and the next.

The various sections of the report, Native Affairs, Agriculture etc., were made up from information gained during my posting at Kokopo, rather than whilst in the villages on census revision. Routine office work at the station keeps the Field Staff at Kokopo in close, practically daily contact with natives from these sophisticated local groups, in fact they might be classed as native suburbs of Kokopo.

Diary:

- 24.2.54 Completed census RALALAR and NANGANANGA villages.
- 25.2.54 Completed census GUNANUR, REIM and TENAKA villages.
- 26.2.54 Completed census DEVAUN, RABARUA and NGUVALIEN villages.
- 2.3.54 Completed census BITAKAPUK and TAGITAGI NO. 1 villages.
- 4.3.54 Completed census TAGITAGI NO. 2, WAIRIKI NO. 3 and WAIRIKI NO. 1 villages.
- 5.3.54 Completed census TAKUBAR and VIVENAN villages.
- 8.3.54 Completed census TAMANAIRIK, WAIRIKI NO. 2 and RABAGI villages.
- 9.3.54 Completed census KABAKAUL, TAKUBAR, RAMALE, BITAGALIP and LIVUAN villages.
- 11.3.54 Completed census ULAGUNAN, VUNAMAMI and VUNABALBAL villages.
- 12.3.54 Completed census BITAKABAREBE village. Also TINGENAVUDU, ULALATAWA and MALAKUNA villages.
- 15.3.54 Completed census KERAUI, NANUK and BALANATAMAN villages.
- 16.3.54 Completed census TINGENALOM village.

- 17.3.54 Completed census KUNAKUNAI, NGATUR, GUNAMBA and NGUNGUNA villages.
- 23.3.54 Completed census WUNABAUR, WATWAT and GANAI villages.
- 24.3.54 Completed census BATAVUL, TOGORO, RALABANG, TABUNA and KATAKATAI villages.
- 25.3.54 Completed census RAINAU, BALADA, TAUWI NO. 1 and ULAGUNAN villages.
- 29.3.54 Completed census MALAGUNA, MAKURAPAU, MENEBOBON, KORAI, KAMAKAMAR, KULON and BIRAR villages.
- 30.3.54 Completed census MARMAR and MARAWA villages.

The RALUANA villages were censused on the 9th December 1953.

Native Affairs:

The area censused is divided into the following groups;

RALUANA GROUP

VUNATAGIA, VUNAMURMUR, RALUANA, IALAKUA, BARAWON & RANGUNA.

TOMA GROUP

BITAKAPUK, TAGITAGI No. 1 & 2, WAIFIKI Nos. 1, 2 & 3. RABAGI, VIVERAN, TAKUBAR & TAMANAIKIK.

NANGANANGA GROUP

RALALAR, NANGANANGA, GUNANUR, TENAKA, DEVAUN, RABARUA & NGUVALIEN.

SULKA GROUP

WUNABAUR, WATWAT & GANAI.

TAPO GROUP

RATAVUL, TOGORO, RALABANG, TABUNA, KATAKATAI, RAINAU? BALADA, TAUWI NO. 1 & ULUGUNAN.

KULON - BIRAR

MALAGUNA, MAKURAPAU, KULON, MEMEBONBON, KORAI, KAMAKAMAR, BIRAR, MARMAR & MARAWA.

VUNAMAMI GROUP

KABAKAUL, TAKUBAR, RAMALE, BITAGALIP, LIVUAN, ULAGUNAN, VUNAMAMI, VUNABALBAL, BITARABAREBE, TINGENAVUDU, ULALATAWA, MALAKUNA, KERAVI, NANUK, PALANATAMAN, TINGENALOM, KUNAKUNAI, NGA TUR, GUNAMBA & NGUNGUNA.

All the groups censused speak the Tolai language except the SULKA and KULON-BIRAR groups. The SULKA group censused are a linguistic group of their own, though many SULKA natives speak the Tolai language. There are a number of SULKA villages scattered along the coast south east of Kokopo and these are included in the Wide Bay Sub Division. Presumably the SULKA peoples originally came from the coastal mountain areas and migrated to the coast in recent generations. They are a poor people who are commercially backward and who look enviously at their northern Tolai neighbours. They encourage natives from other districts to marry amongst them and there are quite a large number of these "foreign" natives living in the SULKA villages. Some of them have lived there for as many as twenty years. It seems as though they have no



commercial future. Their birth rate is low. Many of them have migrated into Tolai villages in past years and any future that they may have, may be had only if they slowly disintegrate and intermingle with the more vigorous Tolai groups near them.

The KULON - BIRAR group, although not having the same language as their Tolai neighbours, are to all intents, another Tolai group. The Tolai language is spoken throughout the group and most likely in later years the KULON - BIRAR language will disappear altogether. They are closely allied with the RALUANA group commercially, and many natives of the KULON - BIRAR area purchased shares in the RALUANA CO-OPERATIVE STORE. These individual natives feel, I think, that being commercially allied to the RALUANAS that they should also be politically allied and though I feel that the KULON-BIRAR people could be included in our Native Village Council, I think the matter should rest until the RALUANA group is included in the Council. The village officials say that the RALUANA sympathisers assert that they, the officials, will be replaced by natives who have shares in the RALUANA store venture now that they, the RALUANAS, have defeated the Government over the question of Native Village Councils. The officials are fast losing whatever sway they may have had over their people and until the RALUANA Council question is settled, will continue to do so.

The TOMA - NANGANANGA group is included in the VUNADADIA NATIVE VILLAGE COUNCIL, except for the villages of VIVERAN and TAKUBAR, who have allied themselves with the RALUANA and other anti council groups. The VUNADADIA COUNCIL is functioning well and appears popular with its member villages.

The VUNAMAMI group is wholly included in the VUNAMAMI NATIVE VILLAGE COUNCIL which, like the VUNADADIA COUNCIL, is functioning well. I personally, not having seen these Councils in operation, was amazed when I was first introduced to them on being posted to this area. The progress both socially and politically has been magnificent. The works undertakings such as schools and Aid Posts are all functioning well and the next few years should see even more development.

However, to a great extent the future of the Village Councils rests on the inclusion of the RALUANA group into a council. It is no use denying that Administration prestige in this area, and perhaps further afield, in native eyes has suffered badly as a result of the various unpleasant incidents that have taken place. Groups such as the Kulon-Birar group, are watching carefully to see the outcome of the situation. At present to native eyes, and I must admit to my own, the Administration has come out second best in the situation and I am firmly convinced that if the RALUANA group is not included in a Village Council and the law enforced in regard to their inclusion, that the death knell of local government through Village Councils has been sounded in this area.

Commercially, all groups except the SULKA peoples are flourishing. Money is plentiful and the TAPO people recently purchased a truck costing nearly £3,000. Copra and, to a lesser extent at the moment cocoa, is the backbone of the local commercial activity. I think that if any large areas of land are alienated in future years (such as the Warangoi valley area), provision must be made for future Tolai generations as well as European settlement. With increasing birth rate, the result of medical benefits, better living etc., plus the fact that commercial agriculture uses more land than subsistence agriculture, the Tolai peoples, in my opinion, are going to be short of land within a generation and it may well be that as well as European settlement schemes, the Administration may well have to promote a Tolai settlement scheme in future years. As stated before, I think, in the event of large areas being alienated, it is essential that consideration of the Tolai peoples' future commercial and subsistence needs be taken into account.

#### Agriculture

The primary subsistence crop grown throughout the area is TARO (*Colocasia Antiquorum*). Pre war the crop of secondary importance, according to native informants, was the YAM (*Dioscorea*). The giant snails introduced during the war by the Japanese ravaged the yam crops and are

still apparently doing a great deal of damage to them to-day though, of course, some yams are grown successfully. The Chinese taro and the sweet potato (*Ipomoea Batatas*) are also grown in quantity. In addition, TAPIOCA (*Manihot Utilissima*) is grown in quantity and with bananas, green vegetables and other subsidiaries, goes to make up the Tolai diet.

Commercially the Tolai people would appear to be far more advanced than any other natives in the Territory, and perhaps the rest of the South Pacific. Cocoa (*Theobroma Cacao*) and to a greater extent copra, are the two main sources of income and many Tolai natives are well on their way to becoming wealthy men in the future, if the markets hold good. Low production costs and communal effort perhaps give the native cash cropper a slight advantage over the European producer.

The Village Councils employ agricultural assistants who continually check and give advice on cocoa production to natives from the Council villages.

Pigs are fairly plentiful throughout the area. The prices are extremely high compared to other New Guinea areas. Up to £40 for a full grown pig is not an uncommon price in this area, and I have heard of £50 being paid for a pig on one occasion.

#### Medical & Health

Throughout the patrol only one small child was sent to hospital. This child was suffering from badly infected YAWS, and was most likely anemic as well.

The people are extremely healthy and the Council Aid Posts are a marvellous success. With the Council footing the wages bill as far as the native medical assistants are concerned, no slacking is allowed. One native medical assistant from VUNAMAMI Aid Post absented himself for over a week and was sacked and replaced. The people are extremely health conscious and I find it a remarkable and pleasing change to be able to look at large numbers of healthy natives instead of the usual run of scabrous gangrenous sores, usually found in the more primitive areas.

#### Roads & Bridges

The patrol was done by vehicle over good roads to all areas. Because of seasonal rains some parts of the roads are in a state of disrepair, but the local Department of Works road maintenance team, together with the local natives, do a fair job in keeping the roads in good order and condition.

#### Villages, Village Officials & Councillors:

In the area patrolled there are no natives living in large communal village groups as are seen in other Sub Divisions. The people generally live in small scattered hamlet groups, each group made up of only a few houses, and the village name is that of the hamlet or area at which the people gather for census. For the most part all the hamlets are situated near the main roads and those which happen to be some distance off the main roads have vehicular access roads to them.

All houses were in a good state of repair and numerous European style dwellings constructed of fibro cement and/or sawn timber, with galvanised iron roofs and water tanks are to be seen throughout the area. Some of these dwellings must have cost £800 or £900 to construct and that, I think, is a fair indication of the wealth throughout the area. All villages and hamlets sighted were extremely clean, neatly laid out and tidy.

The two Council Presidents, NASON (VUNADADIA VILLAGE COUNCIL) and TOVIN (VUNAMAMI VILLAGE COUNCIL) are extremely able and likeable men. Both appear to have the welfare and advancement of their peoples at heart and are doing all in their power to make the Council system a success. They are supported and assisted by Councillors elected from the various villages in the Council groups. Both men have shown great restraint and will power in ignoring the many insults showered upon them by natives of the anti council groups. Lesser men on a number of occasions would have,

I think, resorted to physical action, rather than submit to some of the insults these men have suffered.

The Paramount Luluai of the KULON-BIRAR-TAPO area, named ISIKEL, an elderly likeable man with no apparent outstanding attributes, is assisted by the unofficial chief Luluai of the TAPO area named TOWILI. This native seems to be more of a commercial leader than a political leader, but as is common throughout the area, successful business men are also acknowledged as social and political leaders.

The RALUANA group are ostensibly controlled by the various village Luluais but in actual fact by a small band of intelligent men who, through natural ability as leaders, hold undisputed sway over the group and in addition, are acknowledged as leaders and advisors by all anti council factions in the Gazelle Peninsula.

Census:

One hundred percent census was recorded and it is pleasing to note the extremely low death rate in the 0/1 month group. The infant welfare work being done by both the Public Health Department and the Catholic Mission Hospital at Vunapope are responsible for this pleasing state of affairs.

Anthropological:

This area has been visited by many trained anthropologists over the past years and no additional remarks are needed from me. The area has been under European influence for many years and the process of acculturation is well nigh complete.

Missions:

The area is spiritually controlled by the Roman Catholic Mission and the Methodist Mission. The Roman Catholic Mission (headquarters Vunapope) has a number of outstations throughout the area, but the Methodist Mission, which has headquarters at RALUANA, has no smaller outstations in the area patrolled.

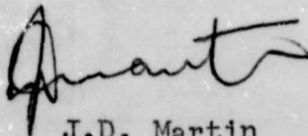
Although as always some slight friction exists between the Missions, mainly in doctrine, both Missions are well established in the areas they control and relations between Mission and Mission and local Administration are extremely amicable.

Maps:

No map is attached as the area has been constantly patrolled over the past few years and maps are already held at headquarters, District Office Rabaul, and the Sub District Office at Kokopo.

Conclusion:

The main problem at present in the area and also in the whole Gazelle Peninsula, is the friction existing between the Council and anti Council groups, plus the fact that the anti Council groups are resolute in their attitude that they will not become members of any existing or projected village Council. Unless this problem is settled in the near future, untold harm may be done to existing Village Councils, and any future Council System expansion may be well nigh impossible.



J.D. Martin  
Patrol Officer.



Sub-division (Rabaul Village Council area). The figures submitted by Mr. Martin are extremely gratifying to read - they show that the work of the Village Aid Posts, the devoted Sisters led by Sister Jones and the Public Health Department generally in this District are achieving wonderful results.

A resume of the census shows :

<u>Area</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
Kulon-Birar	89	2	41	2,383
Vunamami	178	3	56	4,698
Nanga Nanga	75	Nil	20	1,829
Raluana	42	3	14	1,575
Toma	153	6	51	3,480
<b>Totals</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>13,965</b>

The date of the last census was in March, 1953 and Mr. Martin assures me that he questioned each married couple separately so that all births and deaths would be recorded. The recording of the deaths of infants under one year may therefore be regarded as accurate.

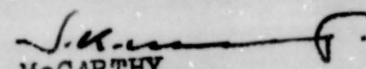
The above shows that -

the infant mortality rate is 2.7 %  
 the crude death rate 1.3 %  
 No. children under 13 years  
     of age 5,226  
 No. of adults .. 5,439  
 Percentage of children 37 %

There can be little doubt that the population of the Gazelle Peninsula is increasing. This is a pleasant fact but it naturally leads to other necessary Administration actions.

Land : As the native population increases the Administration must look forward to the time when the people will require more land. Even now some areas are definitely short of land. On the other hand, it is not practicable to reserve large areas of arable land such as the Warangoi/Keravat Valley for native use and in the meantime permit it to lie idle. I personally think that up to 20,000 acres of arable land at Warangoi/Keravat could be alienated providing 25% of the alienated land was put aside for native leases. Many of the Tolai population can afford to lease land from the Administration and there is no doubt that they would be willing to do so. Vudal land leased from the Administration by the Rabaul Village Council is a case in point.

Conclusion : The last paragraph of Mr. Martin's report should be heeded.

  
 J. K. McCARTHY

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

DS30-13-148

17th May, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
RABAU

Patrol Report KOKOPU, No. I/53-54.

The above Report submitted by Mr. J. D. Martin, Patrol Officer, of his Patrol of the SUIKA, NIYAV, KULOH, VUHAMAMI, HALJANA, TQVA and NANCA HANCA areas, for the purpose of census revision and general administration, is acknowledged.

This Report when received was referred to the Director for perusal and reference. After having read the Report, together with your covering memorandum, he has commented that it is "a very useful record and officers paying short visits over a long period could adopt this form of Patrol Report more often".

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, DISENA.

*Note*

*Donea*  
*24/5/54*

# on Register

Area Patrolled.....

Out	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	
2	16	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	28	1	27	-	27	1.	12	5	24	26	86
2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	35	5	19	-	21	1.	10	4	33	24	79
2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	5	22	-	23	1.	7	10	28	30	80
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	2	22	-	22	2.	15	13	28	26	83
2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	21	24	6	25	3	25	2.	29	26	37	35	130
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	46	8	46	4	52	2.	34	30	55	55	175
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	5	15	-	17	2.	11	11	29	23	74
3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	5	17	-	18	2.	9	11	29	26	77
2	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	38	5	29	3	29	2.	19	15	40	31	112
2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	21	3	17	-	18	1.	8	15	26	21	72
4	7	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	60	8	43	4	45	2.	33	32	54	47	183
2	3	-	-	-	-	22	20	18	91	22	30	6	89	2.	48	53	78	88	312	
4	3	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	3	28	2	20	2	20	1.	11	17	26	23	87
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	36	8	26	1	28	2.	20	22	38	30	116
4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	36	7	27	2	29	1.	16	22	40	30	110
2	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	24	8	21	1	25	2.	16	18	31	26	102	
2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	27	4	17	3	18	2.	17	10	31	19	80	
1	4	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	8	37	7	30	5	32	2.	28	23	33	38	131
1	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	35	6	27	2	32	1.	20	15	13	29	108	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	34	8	21	3	24	1.	16	13	47	34	111
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	21	-	14	1	15	1.	16	8	28	22	75	
-	58	6	8	-	11	-	58	23	143	713	123	565	40	608	2.	395	373	768	683	2383

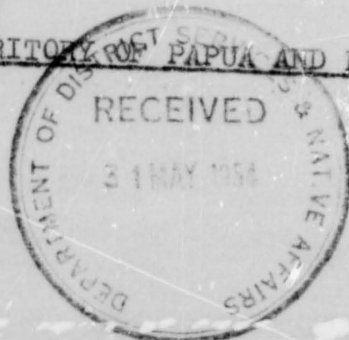
Kokopio

2 of 53/54

M.B. Olsen



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



DS 30/1

Sub District Office,  
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

24th April, 1954.

PATROL REPORT

Kokopo No. 2 of 53/54

Conducted by M.B. Orken, a/Assistant District Officer

- AREA PATROLLED: Wide Bay Sub Division of Sub District.
- MAP REFERENCE: Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain Provisional Map, 4 miles to the inch, No. S 400-E15100/60 x 90.
- OBJECTS OF PATROL:
- 1) Census check.
  - 2) Native Labour inspections of all plantations within Sub Division.
  - 3) Completing purchase of land - Reference Land Application LA 1404/52.
  - 4) Routine administration.
- DURATION OF PATROL: 11th March 1954, to 8th April 1954 (28 days).
- ACCOMPANYING: Mrs. M.B. Orken (by permission of District Commissioner and District Medical Officer) who carried out medical inspections.  
3 constables of the R.P. & N.G.C.  
Native TOM of GANAI, a prominent member of the SULKA community.
- APPENDICES:
- Appendix "A" - Medical report on health within Sub Division.
  - Appendix "B" - Report of accompanying members of the R.P. & N.G.C.
  - Appendix "C" - List of village officials.
  - Appendix "D" - List of Mission evangelists.

-----

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled extends along the south east of New Britain from the Warangoi River to KALAMPUN village, situated near the southern most point of Wide Bay and the hinterlands.

This patrol was the fifth carried out by the Department of District Services since 1946. With the permission of the District Commissioner and the District Medical Officer, my wife, who is a double certificated nursing sister, accompanied the patrol in order to carry out a medical inspection and give medical treatments. To my knowledge this was the first medical patrol of the area since the end of the war.

There are three Mission stations (two R.C. and one S.D.A.) in the Sub Division and nine plantations. Native labour Inspection Reports in respect of the plantations have already been forwarded under separate cover.

The patrol was carried out just at the tail end of the north-west season, and before the full onset of the south-east, although on many occasions whilst in Wide Bay proper, severe south-east blows and squalls were encountered. A Government vessel was available only to bring the patrol to its point of commencement, and to return it from KARLAI on the conclusion of the patrol. However, by the kindness and co-operation of the Missions and Messrs. B. & C. Parer, I was enabled to use their water transport whenever I required it.

It will be noticed that I did not visit SUM SUM plantation, or MERAI and MANGAU villages. I had intended visiting these places on my way back from KARLAI to Kokopo, but owing to the inclement weather and the smallness of my craft, I had to bypass them and go straight on to MATALA. However, immediately on my return to Kokopo Patrol Officer J.D. Martin was sent by road to visit these places. The census figures for MERAI and MUNGAU are included in my report.

-----  
DIARY

- March 11th, 1954: Departed Kokopo per M.V. Theresa May at 11.30 am. Arrived Rugen Harbour 2.30 pm. Night at MATALA.
- March 12th, 1954: A.M. - Inspection MATALA Plantation.  
P.M. - Inspection S.D.A. Training School and Saw Mill at KAMBUBU.
- March 13th, 1954: A.M. - Inspection PUT PUT Plantation.  
P.M. - Inspection of the site selected by the Gazelle Timber Company for logging operations.
- March 14th, 1954: Sunday - observed.
- March 15th, 1954: Inspection of MARAMBU land (LA 1404/52) and purchase of land completed.
- March 16th, 1954: AM. - Inspection S.D.A. slipway.  
12 NOON departed for INDUNA per S.D.A. launch KAMBUBU. Arrived INDUNA 2.pm.
- March 17th, 1954: Plantation inspection INDUNA.
- March 18th, 1954: Census revision and medical inspection of LATI village, which is on INDUNA Mission land.  
Plantation inspection TALILIS Plantation.
- March 19th, 1954: Departed INDUNA per M.V. Venus for MARUNGA.  
Arrived MARUNGA at 1 pm after six hours journey.
- March 20th, 1954: Departed MARUNGA per Mission pinnace 7 am.  
Arrived KARONG 10.20 am. Census and medical inspection.  
Departed KARONG 1.30 pm.  
Arrived ILI 3.30 pm. Census and medical inspection.  
Departed ILI 5.30 pm.  
Arrived MARUNGA 10.30 pm.
- March 21st, 1954: Sunday. With the consent of resident Missionary MARUNGA census and medical inspection held after morning church service.

- March 22nd, 1954: Departed MARUNGA 7.30 am.  
Arrived TOL 9 am. Plantation inspection of TOL.
- March 23rd, 1954: Departed TOL 7 am.  
Arrived LAMBRAIN 9 am. Census revision and medical inspection.  
Departed for KARLAI 12 Noon.  
Arrived KARLAI 3.pm.
- March 24th, 1954: Departed KARLAI for IANUN 7.30 am.  
Arrived IANUN 9.30 am. Medical inspection and census revision. Returned KARLAI 4.pm.
- March 25th, 1954: Plantation inspection KARLAI.
- March 26th, 1954: Heavy south-east storm. Detained at KARLAI. Day spent on paper work.
- March 27th, 1954: Departed KARLAI per pinnace 7.30 am.  
Arrived KIEP 9 am. Plantation inspection KIEP.
- March 28th, 1954: Sunday. Departed KIEP for GUMA per pinnace 7.am.  
Arrived GUMA 8.30 am.
- March 29th, 1954: Departed GUMA 7.30 am for KALAMPUN, census revision and medical inspection. Returned GUMA 3 pm.
- March 30th, 1954: Census and medical inspections GUMA and KALOM.
- March 31st, 1954: Departed GUMA 7.30 am for KILALUM.  
Arrived KILALUM 9.30. Census and medical inspection. Night at KILALUM.
- April 1st, 1954 : Departed KILALUM 7 am.  
Arrived IWAI and KURKIHAI 9 am. Census and medical inspection.
- April 2nd, 1954 : Departed IWAI 5.30 am by canoe for MILIM and MU.  
Arrived 7.30 am. Census and medical inspection. Night at MILUM.
- April 3rd, 1954 : Departed MILUM 6.30 am for DANPUR and KAUKIM.  
Arrived 9 am. Census and medical inspection.  
Departed KAUKIM 11.30 am for KARLAI, arriving 4 pm.
- April 4th, 1954 : Sunday - observed at KARLAI.
- April 5th, 1954 : Departed KARLAI 7.30 am for KAVUDEMKI travelling by pinnace, canoe and road.  
Arrived KAVUDEMKI 10.30 am. Census and medical inspection. In the afternoon strong south-easterly prevented travel in canoe or pinnace and patrol walked back to KARLAI arriving 5 pm.
- April 6th, 1954 : Radio conversation with District Commissioner who informed me M.V. Tilburra would arrive to pick patrol up later in the day.  
P.M. - Inspection of KAMANDRAN Plantation.  
Tilburra arrived 2.30 pm.
- April 7th, 1954 : Departed KARLAI per Tilburra 6 am.  
Arrived MATALA 12.30 pm. Strong south-easterly so anchored and spent night at MATALA.
- April 8th, 1954 : Departed MATALA 6.30 am.  
Arrived Kokopo 10 am.

END OF DIARY

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

There are three native groups in the Wide Bay Sub Division, viz:- the SULKA group, the COASTAL BAININGS and the TAMOIPS.

The SULKA's, numbering 1,252, reside in the villages of KALAMPUN, GUMA, KOLOM, KILALUM, KIRKHAU, IWAI, MU, MILIM, IANUN, LAMERAIN and LAT. All these villages are situated on the coastal fringe, and stretch from the vicinity of Cape Orford to Wide Bay. The SULKA's at LAT are actually residing on Irana Mission land. They have been on this land since the end of the war when their services were utilised to assist in the rehabilitation of the plantation. I do not favour this arrangement, for obvious reasons, and I have suggested to them that it would be better if they rejoined their SULKA clansfolk either in the Wide Bay area, or in the SULKA villages near the Warangoi.

By comparison with the COASTAL BAINING's and the TAMOIPS, the SULKA's appear relatively advanced. Many of them have worked on plantations in the Rabaul-Kokopo area and some in prewar years worked on the Wau Gold Fields. The outstanding personality amongst the SULKA's in this area is PRANIS of LAMERAIN, who is actually not a full SULKA, but is of MENGEN/SULKA descent. PRANIS's war time and post war activities are well known to you. At the moment he is having some trouble with the Catholic Mission owing to his acquiring three wives. Whilst I was in the area PRANIS told me of his intention to make his peace with the Mission by resuming married life with his original wife, and I understand that he has taken steps to reconcile himself with the Mission. Apart from this aspect of his activities, PRANIS's influence is, on the whole, good. He is progressive and intelligent and has been of great assistance to Government patrols and to Europeans generally in the area.

By and large, however, the SULKA's seem to me to be on the decline. A perusal of the census figures will show that their population is almost stationary and this will effectively prevent any substantial economic or social development amongst them.

It is said that the SULKA's were the original inhabitants of the Gazelle Peninsula, but were driven from that vicinity by TOLAI invaders. They then settled in the Wide Bay Sub Division and I understand that during the Administration of Governor Hahl they were brought from that area and established in the SULKA RESERVE north of the Warangoi River. They then numbered approximately two thousand, but since that time they have drifted back to the Wide Bay Sub Division and, as stated above, now number only 1250 people, although about 300 of them are still residing in two villages on the SULKA RESERVE.

How to arrest this alarming depopulation is indeed a most difficult task. In my view the entire fabric of SULKA life will have to change. Their agricultural system of planting, harvesting and then at harvest time giving huge feasts, means that for at least six months of the year they have not got sufficient food. The effects of this on health, particularly of mothers and children, can well be imagined. At the same time, their tolerance of large numbers of domestic pigs leads to constant depredations of garden areas. In only one village (MU) did I see any determined attempt to prevent the pigs from destroying the gardens.

Mere talking and a patrol every twelve months or so is no answer to the problem. Efforts by the Catholic Mission, which has been closely identified with the SULKA's for over 60 years, have apparently failed to significantly advance the people. I am loath to suggest a reservation type of native administration but I do feel that unless all the SULKA's are brought together into perhaps two or three large villages, given proper medical attention and agricultural and technical training, then the process of depopulation will continue and in the foreseeable future, they will almost certainly dwindle to an extremely small group.

The COASTAL BAININGS number 1,021, and inhabitate the villages of KAVUDEMKI, MARUNGA, KARONG, ILI, MERAI and MUNGAU. All these villages, with the exception of KAVUDEMKI village, are situated on the rocky coastline between Wide Bay and SUM SUM Plantation. NAVUDEMKI village is situated some 2½ hours walk from the mouth of the Mavelo Riber, which flows into Henry Reid Bay. Although these people are known as COASTAL BAININGS, their garden areas are, in most instances, well inland in rather rugged, hilly country. In many respects they are typical mountain people, being timid and, by comparison with their SULKA neighbours, much less sophisticated.

They suffered a heavy death toll during the war and it is apparent that their full rehabilitation has not been entirely accomplished. However, there are some encouraging signs. The village of KAVUDEMKI, for instance, has been consolidated and is particularly well laid out. Whilst there has been no spectacular increase in the birth rate, there are indications, as will be seen from the census figures, that this village will more than hold its own. MARUNGA village also is a consolidation of three or four prewar village groups from the LIMINGI area and has the advantage of being situated next door to the Roman Catholic Mission Station, where the resident Missionary, The Rev. Father Mayrhofer, M.S.C., carries out medical treatments and operates a small school. The village of SUTAMASON mentioned in Kokopo Patrol Report No. 2 of 52/53 has now amalgamated with the village of KARONG and this amalgamation should be to the good of both villages.

The third group, the TAMOIPS, comprise only 222 people in the villages of KAUKIM and DANPUR in the area between KIEP and KARLAI plantations. They are a far from energetic group and their opportunities for development are extremely limited. They still entertain fears of the MOKOLKOL's although there have been no incidents reported for over three years. I told them of the three visits to the MOKOLKOL area which have been carried out and assured them that the MOKOLKOL's numbered no more than 25 men, women and children, and that they appeared to have given up their raiding habits. I do not know whether I impressed them or not, but I noticed that they have given up their habit of carrying spears and bows and arrows when they leave the immediate vicinity of their village to visit other areas.

The area appeared to be peaceful and law abiding. Few complaints were brought forward and those which were ventilated, were of an extremely minor nature and were settled on the spot.

#### AGRICULTURE & FOOD SUPPLY

The staple diet of the area is TARO with smaller amounts of YAM, SWEET POTATO, and TAPIOCA. With the exception of the COASTAL BAINING group, it is doubtful whether the SULKA's and TAMOIP's are adequately supplied with food for the whole of the year. As pointed out above, these food shortages are due to the depredations of pigs and the extensive feasts which are given at harvest time.

Occasionally wild pigs are hunted, particularly amongst the BAINING people, but neither meat nor fish (which is found in abundance in Wide Bay) form significant items of native diet. I was struck by the absence of PAW PAW trees. My wife pointed out the high nutritive value of PAW PAW to expectant mothers and I urged all the villages to try and cultivate this fruit.

Coconut groves in the area are very small, with the exception of an area near KALUMPAN village of about 150 acres. These palms were in quite a healthy condition and the people sell the nuts at a trade store near IWAI, operated by Mrs. Asanuma and her two sons, Felix and Anton. I added my voice to those of previous officers and Missionaries in urging the people to plant more coconuts, pointing out the economic benefits to be derived therefrom, and also that the coconuts form a good standby during periodic food shortages.

Timber Potentialities:- During the war the Army operated a Saw Mill near IANUN village where good stands of Kamerere, some Kwila and laun are still available. The Proprietors of KARLAI plantation have a saw bench and, by their kind co-operation, I made arrangements with them to mill any timber which the natives may require for building purposes, free of charge.

Minerals:- I was informed by an elderly native of LAMERAIN village who worked for the Late Mr. George Naish at TOL plantation prewar, that gold is to be found in the upper reaches of the Mavelo River. Apparently Mr. Naish prospected extensively in this area prewar, but with what results I do not know. I understand Mr. McDougall of MATAIA plantation is a keen mineralogist and has conducted some survey of this area.

#### MEDICAL & HEALTH

My wife accompanied the patrol and carried out medical inspections and treatments. Her report of her work is contained in Appendix "A" attached. Health generally in the area was only fair. Medical attention in respect of injections and dressings are available at the Mission Stations of GUMA and MARUNGA (Catholic Missions) and at KAMBUBU near PUT PUT the S.D.A. Mission operate an excellent hospital with a trained Sister in charge. However, this latter hospital is used mainly by the BAJNING natives around Rugen Harbour.

So far as the Wide Bay area is concerned, both Missionaries informed me that they have great difficulty in persuading the natives to come in for treatments and if they do come in, to stay sufficiently long for a course of treatment. The occupiers of SUM SUM, KARLAI and KAMANDRAN plantations also assist in providing medical treatments to the natives but I am convinced that unless a Medical Aid Post is established in the area, there will be no improvement in native health.

In this regard it is appreciated that funds for the establishment of such an Aid Post, and the provision of a trained Medical Assistant, might be, at the moment, beyond the capacity of the Public Health Department. I therefore suggest that consideration be given to utilising the part time services of Mr. Leo Acquiningo, who is managing KAMANDRAN plantation on behalf of his mother. Mr. Acquiningo is of pure Phillipino descent, 54 years of age, and has been long resident in the area, where he is widely known and respected by the natives therein. He received medical training from Drs. Brem, Schuy (both of the Vunapope Catholic Mission) and Dr. Brennan, the prewar Director of Public Health. From 1945 to 1946 he served with ANGAU Medical Services under the supervision of Mr. D. Joyce, E.M.A. in charge of the Native Medical Hospital in Kokopo, and he is competent to give all injections and administer general first aid and diagnose the more common diseases, such as malarie, dysentery and pneumonia.

Mr. Acquiningo informed me that he would be prepared to build a native material hospital which could serve as an area Aid Post, provided the Administration supplied him with medicines and drugs - which he stated he would fully account for, and also on payment of a small retainer of, say, £150 per annum. He is a married man, his wife being of mixed blood, and I feel that, having the confidence of the native peoples in the area and being so well known to them, he and his wife could be of real assistance in improving the standard of health in the area.

I made it perfectly clear to Mr. Acquiningo that these suggestions were my own entirely, and in no way represented a firm offer by the Department of Public Health, but it is strongly submitted that full consideration be given to this proposal.

#### EDUCATION

The only schools in the area are two village schools conducted by the Catholic Mission at MARUNGA and GUMA, and a central school conducted by the S.D.A. Mission at KAMBUBU, which combines

technical business training and general occupation. The school at AMBUNU is of a particularly high standard, there being a European staff of five, and also trained native teachers. Some twenty children are receiving education outside the Sub Division at centres in Babaul and Kokopo, 18 of whom are attending the Catholic Mission at Vunapope.

#### ROADS & BRIDGES

a) Native Tracks: Tracks generally throughout the area patrolled were in excellent condition, being well cleared and of an average width of approximately 12 feet. They showed signs of regular maintenance. However, the roads between MARUNGA and MERAI are not of the same high standard due mainly to the rough, mountainous country over which they run.

b) Motor Roads: Motor roads exist in each plantation and link the native tracks on each border. When the Army had a base at Wide Bay it was possible to go from there as far as Cape Orford, along a well graded road which fringed the coast. However, much erosion by the sea has taken place, and these roads are no longer suitable to motor traffic, although more than adequate for foot patrolling.

There are no bridges in the area, creeks being forded and the larger rivers crossed by canoe. The LAMERAIN natives maintain a canoe and ferryman at the mouth of the Mavelo River.

#### VILLAGES

There are 19 villages in the Sub Division and all those visited were in a reasonably clean and tidy condition. Outstanding amongst them was MILUM village where clover has been planted throughout almost the entire village area, giving a most pleasing effect. As mentioned above, the best BAINING village was that of KAVUDEMKI.

#### HOUSING

Housing generally was satisfactory and constructed along the following lines. An earth floor with walls of either heavy bark or plaited coconut fronds and the roofs are either of kunai grass or the leaves of the lawyer cane vine. An average sized house would be 20' x 20'.

This is the traditional style of house and appears to suit the requirements of the population. However, an increasing number of houses were sighted that were built off the ground and had plaited bamboo walls. Some of them were quite substantial buildings.

#### REST HOUSES

There are Rest Houses at KALAMPUN, GUMA, IWAI, MILIM, DANPUR, KAUKIM, IANUN, LAMERAIN, MARUNGA, KARONG, ILI, MERAI and KAVUDEMKI. All were in good condition.

#### LATRINES

Latrines either of the deep pit variety or over tidal waters were used in all villages and were in a satisfactory condition.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

All Village Officials were carrying out their duties in a satisfactory manner. The native FRANIS, as mentioned above, appears to be the outstanding personality in the area, although he has no

official position. For reasons which are evident in this report, it will be many years before the people of this area can be incorporated in any system of native local government.

### CENSUS

All groups appeared promptly and willingly for census purposes, and there were only two deliberate absentees. These were a man and a woman from MU village, who absented themselves from the census because the woman was the man's second wife and they feared that some adverse notice would be taken of this arrangement. They came to me a few days later when I was in a neighbouring village, and their names were checked into the appropriate village book. It will be noted from the Diary that the census of MARUNGA village took place on a Sunday. This was done with the full approval of the resident Missionary, and ensured a full attendance as all the people were on the Mission Station for Easter services.

The total population of the area decreased by 53 to a total of 2,495 since the last census period, and the census figures generally do not make happy reading, there being only 99 births, as against 145 deaths. Of these deaths, 30 were of children under five years of age (27 being under 1 year old) and 98 were of people over 13 years of age. There were five deaths notified of females in childbirth, but both my wife and I think that this figure was actually much higher, but no definite proof could be obtained.

It is hoped that if an Aid Post, as suggested above, is established in the area and the people take the advice given them as regard to planting more varied and better food, that the decline in population will be arrested.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL

I was struck by the length of the names given to children in the COASTAL BAINING villages. For example, one name given to a female was NGUSUNGWAIENDELAWOP, which means "I show her to the woman". However, when being addressed by her parents or relatives this woman is not called by this long name, but addressed as NGOEMKI (daughter) or MATKI (elder sister) of LIKI (younger sister).

Males also receive similarly long names. For example NGOEREKERNUKANG, which means "I send him to the other man". This child would, however, be addressed by his relatives as NGOEMGAR (son) or MATKA (eldest brother) or LIKA (youngest brother).

### WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

The entire Sub Division has now been finalised as regards payment of War Damage Compensation, with the exception of 5 claims. The whereabouts of these claimants are unknown. I enquired at every village during the patrol but could not gain any information which would assist in locating the claimants. It is possible that they are duplicated claims lodged under a second name, and they are being returned to the District Commissioner, Rabaul, under separate cover, for cancellation.

### MISSIONS

There are 3 Mission Stations in the area, namely the S.D.A. Mission KAMBUBU, and the Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at GUMA and MARUNGA. The influence of the S.D.A. Mission in this Sub Division is confined mainly to MERAI and LAT villages, where native Evangelists are stationed.

The predominant influence in the area is that of the Catholic Mission at the stations mentioned above. The Missionary at GUMA, Father N.J. Kellerher, M.S.C., works from GUMA north to LAMERAIN,



and the Missionary at MARUNGA, Father J. Mayrhofer, M.S.C., works between LAMERAIN and the Warangoi River. Numerous Catechists are stationed throughout the Sub Division. A list of native Evangelists is attached in Appendix "D".

#### PLANTATIONS

Plantations inspections were carried out at PUT PUT, MATAKA, INDUNA, TALILIS, TOL. KAMANDRAN, KARLAI and KIEP whilst at SUM Plantation. Native labour inspection Reports have already been forwarded under separate cover, however, it may be mentioned here that labour conditions throughout the area were generally very satisfactory and on two plantations, KARLAI and KIEP, of a very high standard.

#### GENERAL

Whilst at TOL Plantation I inspected the air strip which was constructed there by the Japanese. It is 3,300 feet long, has a good approach and, in my opinion, could speedily be restored to a first class condition as an emergency strip for aircraft smaller than DC 3's.

#### MAP

No map of the area patrolled is forwarded as a map was forwarded with Kokopo Patrol Report No. 2 of 52/53 relating to the same area, and no additional information regarding the area was acquired during this patrol.

*M. B. Orken*  
(M.B. ORKEN)  
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Kokopo No. 2 of 53/54

APPENDIX "A"

Medical Report on Health Within Wide Bay Sub Division

INTRODUCTION

The general disease pattern was fairly consistent with the usual malaria, enlarged spleens, tropical ulcers, filaria and yaws. As the supply of Penicillin available to the patrol was limited, its use was confined almost exclusively in the treatment of yaws, except for a few acute infections due to other causes. However, many eye infections of long standing were noticed, and acute cases of this nature were treated with Sulphacetamide.

Hereunder please find details of treatments given in each village visited, and general comments on the health thereof.

LAT VILLAGE

Population: 60. Births: 2. Deaths under 1 year of age: Nil.

Natives of this village frequently receive treatment from the wife of the manager of Induna Plantation, where a good supply of drugs and medicines are kept. As a result of this readily accessible medical treatment, the general standard of health in this village was fairly good. The following call for special comment:-

One male infant with grossly enlarged spleen and distended abdomen was sent to Vunapope Mission hospital for investigation.

One adult female (? uterine fibroid tumours) to Vunapope Mission Hospital for investigation.

One antenatal (4th pregnancy) with history of 3 still born births, to Vunapope Mission Hospital.

MARUNGA, including ILLI and KARONG:

Population: 511. Births: 13. Deaths under 1 year of age: 1.

Many cases of scabies and skin diseases generally. Marked dietary deficiency and malnutrition noticed. Medical attention of a minor nature is available at the Catholic Mission Station nearby, but natives are extremely loath to make use of this facility. The following aspects of health call for attention:

Malaria	7
Spleen Palpable	25
Tropical Ulcers	19
Yaws	2
Filaria	3
Eye Infections	10
Antenatal	3

LAMERAIN VILLAGE

Population: 140. Births: 5. Deaths under 1 year of age: 4.

Malaria	3
Spleen Palpable	16
Tropical Ulcers	6
Filaria	4 (3 females, 1 male)
Infected Eyes	4 (there are also 4 blind aged females in this village)
Antenatal	2 (1 nursing mother with breast abscess treated with I.M.I. Procaine Penicillin and Tab. Tri-Sulpha.)

IANUN VILLAGE

Population: 62. Births: 2. Deaths under 1 year of age: 2.

Malaria	5
Spleen Palpable	10
Tropical Ulcers	2
Filaria	7 (5 females, 2 males)
Antenatal	2 (Tab. Ferri Sulph. given for acute anaemia)
Pneumonia	1 (A female native treated with Procaine Penicillin and Tri-Sulpha Tabs.)

The natives of LAMERAIN and IANUN villages receive medical treatment from Mr. L. Acquingo of Kamandran Plantation (see paragraph "Medical and Health" in body of patrol report). As a result, their general standard of fitness and nutrition is much superior to those of the BAINING peoples of MARUNGA, KARONG and ILLI.

GUMA VILLAGE

Population: 149. Births: 4. Deaths under 1 year of age: 2.

Malaria	3
Spleen Palpable	7
Tropical Ulcers	8
Filaria	1
Infected Eyes	11
Antenatal	5

There is a Catholic Mission Station at GUMA where treatment is available but, as in the case of MARUNGA, great difficulty is experienced in getting the people to attend for treatment.

KALAMPUN VILLAGE

<u>Population:</u>	261
<u>Births:</u>	16
<u>Deaths under 1 year of age:</u>	3
Malaria	4
Spleen palpable	13
Tropical Ulcers	8
Yaws	13
Infected Eyes	17
Pneumonia	1 (Treated with Tab. Tri-Sulpha)
Antenatal	3

KOLOM VILLAGE

Population: 56. Births: 3. Deaths under 1 year of age: Nil.

Malaria	1
Spleen Palpable	6
Tropical Ulcers	3
Yaws	5
Infected Eyes	4
Antenatal	Nil

KILALUM VILLAGE

Population: 92. Births: 4 Deaths under 1 year of age: 1

Malaria	1
Spleen Palpable	9
Tropical Ulcers	4
Yaws	3
Filaria	1
Infected Eyes	2
Antenatal	1

One adult female with ? Puerperal infection I.M.I.  
Procaine Penicillin 2 x 3cc, I.M.I. Quinine, Tri Sulpha, Tab.  
Vita. B. & C. Tab. Ferri Sulph.

KIRKTHAU VILLAGE

Population: 75. Births: 2. Deaths under 1 year of age: Nil.

Malaria	4
Spleen Palpable	6
Tropical Ulcers	9
Yaws	6
Filaria	2
Infected Eyes	7
Antenatal	1

One badly infected scalp wound treated with Eusol  
compresses locally and Tab. Tri-Sulpha.

IWAI VILLAGE

Population: 191 Births: 11 Deaths under 1 year of age: 2

Malaria	4
Spleen Palpable	12
Tropical Ulcers	7
Yaws	13
Filaria	5 (4 females, 1 male)
Infected Eyes	10
Antenatal	6

One Cellulitis leg - Tri-Sulpha tabs. given.

MU VILLAGE

Population: 88. Births: 4. Deaths under 1 year of age: 1

Malaria	3
Spleen Palpable	8
Tropical Ulcers	9
Yaws	13
Filaria	3
Infected Eyes	4
Antenatals	Nil

The general standard of health in this village was extremely poor, there being a particularly heavy incidence of yaws amongst infants, over 50% being infected.

DANPUR and KAUKIM VILLAGES

Population: 222. Births: 18. Deaths under 1 year of age: 3

Malaria	2
Spleen Palpable	6
Tropical Ulcers	7
Yaws	11
Filaria	4
Infected Eyes	10
Antenatal	2
Infected scalp wound	1 (Tab. Tri-Sulpha)

One gravely ill male infant, age 7 weeks, whose mother died in childbirth. Child grossly undernourished, very dehydrated. Sunshine milk, vitamin tablets and vegemite given father, who was instructed to bring the child to hospital by first available vessel.

MILIM VILLAGE

Population: 78. Births: 1. Deaths under 1 year of age: Nil.

Malaria	2
Spleen Palpable	4
Tropical Ulcers	6
Yaws	8
Filaria	1
Infected Eyes	7
Antenatal	Nil

One male infant abscess L. buttock - incised, Procaine Penicillin and Tri-Sulpha Tab. given.

One male child sight destroyed right eye in an accident one year ago. Parents advised to bring to Native Hospital, Rabaul.

CONCLUSION

Sixteen of the nineteen villages in the Sub Division were seen and inspected. The general health of these people is not good and evidence of diet deficiency and malnutrition in children is very noticeable. The staple diet appears to be TARO and KAUKAU with very little else. Bananas, paw paws pineapples etc., are practically unseen, and mothers of small children have not been educated to maintain any kind of a balanced diet. Some villages have Native Medical Orderlies (medical Tul Tuls) but these, without exception, are almost completely untrained and few of them have anything like adequate supplies of such elementary necessities as bandages and dressings. The sole equipment of one Medical Tul Tul was a bottle of Lysol, which my husband hurriedly disposed of. I was struck with an interesting factor in the pattern of Filarial infection, in that there was a much heavier incidence among females as compared with males. Eye infections also were relatively high and I wonder if the restricted diet could have any bearing on this aspect of the general health of the people.

S. J. Baker

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Kokopo No. 2 of 1953/54

APPENDIX "R"

Report of accompanying members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Registered No. 3639 - Constable WAKIK

Constable WAKIK is a BUANG native who has recently completed 10 years service. He acted as the senior member of the patrol and carried out his duties intelligently and cheerfully. He is a conscientious and hard worker, and his handling of village natives was tactful and quiet.

Registered No. 6940 - Constable PANGOGO

PANGOGO is also a BUANG native who has completed 3 years service. He is a rather stolid type, but hard working and well disciplined, and carried out his duties very satisfactorily.

Registered No. 8090 - Constable TAIUNG

TAIUNG is a MARKHAM native who has completed 3 years service. He is young, vigorous and intelligent. He carried out his duties most satisfactorily and, in my opinion, is good N.C.O. material.

*M. B. Orken*  
(M.B. ORKEN)  
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Kokoro No. 2 of 1953/54

APPENDIX "C"

Village Officials

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tul Tul</u>
Kalampun	Teipiantun	Lokal Kuskus
Guma	Langpul	Keso Prua
Kolom	Pakaklei	Lagaut
Kilalum	Kusa	Kave
Iwai	Ianek	Perapera Mereti
Kirkihau	Soni	Kaptain
Mu	Danaging	Potkau
Milim	Mangil	Tau'urat
Kaukim	Lakau	Ospukau
Danpur	Malo	Wile
Ianun	Kuskus	Kandekum
Kavudemki	Manas	Masawa
Lamerain/Giril	Mai'itgu'ur	Kai'itang
Marunga	Iakuwang	Maingo
Karong	Langraes	Tipitka
Ili	Masaigum	Kuskus
Merai	-	Snungpumess
Mungau	-	Pulok
Lat	Patnekup	-

*M. B. Orken*

(M. B. ORKEN)

a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Kokopo No. 2 of 1953/54

APPENDIX "D"

Mission Evangelists

<u>Village</u>	<u>Evangelist</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Kalampun	Kampai of Kalampun	Catholic
Guma ) Kolom )-- Kilalum )	Toluawa	"
Iwai ) Kirkihau )--	Valeig of Iwai	"
Mu	Wulo of Mu	"
Milim ) Kaukim )--	Karila of Milim	"
Danpur	Tohua of Kaukim	"
Ianun ) Lamerain/Giril )--	Fleak of Lamerain	"
Kavudemki ) Marunga )	Catechists from the nearby Mission conduct Services.	
Karong ) Sutamason )--	Arunandin of Karong	"
Ili	Sablendan of Ili Marandan of Ili	" "
Merai	Simunup of Merai Nukpana of Marunga Tobu'ai of Matupi	" " S.D.A.
Mungau ) Lat )--	Lungre of Wat Wat Kwenteip of Lat	Catholic "

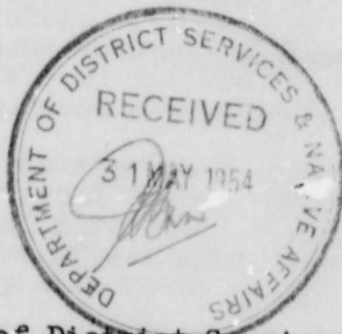
*M.B. Orken*  
(M.B. ORKEN)

a/Assistant District Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. DS 30/1/2

District Office,  
Rabaul,

26th May, 1954.

The Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: Patrol Report - Kokopo No. 2 of 1953/54  
Wide Bay Sub District - Mr. M.B.Orken  
a/Assistant District Officer.

... 1. Original and copies of the above Patrol Report are forwarded please.

The area patrolled has rarely been visited by an Assistant District Officer. The last patrol carried out by the Patrol Officer took place seventeen (17) months ago. An unusual and pleasing feature of the patrol was that Mrs. Orken accompanied her husband, and gave much needed medical attention to this isolated native population.

Mrs. Orken, who is a trained nurse, submitted a separate report on the health of the people, and this is included in the documents. I have already thanked Mrs. Orken for her work and no doubt the Director of Public Health will express his satisfaction for the excellent job which Mrs. Orken did.

2. Native Affairs:

The patrol covered the villages of three (3) tribes, the Sulka, the Tamoip and the "Coastal Bainings". Previously the last named people were known as the "South Bainings".

The Sulkas are the largest tribe of the three. It is noted that most of these people are living on freehold property and I agree with Mr. Orken that this is not desirable. During the period there occurred fiftyfour (54) births amongst these people as against a total of eightysix (86) deaths. Fifteen (15) of these were amongst children under one year of age. The apparent infant mortality rate is 27.7%. I say apparent because it is very likely that the figure is higher. Births and deaths which have occurred in the meantime have been forgotten.

Mr. Orken recommends that the Sulka be encouraged to build on the Sulka Native Reserve where in pre war days they lived. We must face the fact that these people are dying out because of their tribal customs. They are short of food for most of the year. If this is indeed the case then I have no hesitation in saying that the tribal customs should be changed. I am asking Mr. Orken to give me a plan whereby these people can be shifted back to their own land, or rather to the Reserve that has been allotted to them. I am willing to post an officer to live in this area to accomplish this. The matter will be further discussed with the Assistant District Officer, Kokopo.

- (ii) The Tamoips are almost beyond saving. During the period there occurred eighteen births as against nineteen deaths. The infant mortality rate although lower than the Sulka or South Bainings is far from satisfactory. It may be possible to include the Tamoip people in the Sulka for the purpose of building new villages.
- (iii) The South Bainings are apparently the worst off of all. There occurred during the period twentyseven (27) births as against sixtyseven (67) deaths. Nine (9) of these deaths were of children under one year of age, the infant mortality rate being 33.3%.

My only experience of attempting to save a dying population occurred in pre war years when the North Baining people were gathered into one common village at Kamanakan. The experiment never had a chance to prove itself because the Japanese occupation occurred shortly afterwards. Then disease practically wiped the North Baining natives out.

### 3. Health:

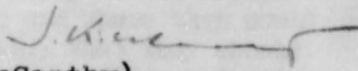
Reference is made to Mrs. Orken's report. The health of these people is far from good and there is no doubt that medical facilities at present available to them are insufficient.

Mr. Orken recommends that a planter, Mr. Acquingo of Kamandran Plantation be given an opportunity to provide medical attention to these people. I know Mr. Acquingo and I have no doubt that he is keenly interested in the native people. He is an honest man and would devote much of his time to this duty. He is willing to erect an Aid Post and personally staff it. I would recommend that the Administration pay Mr. Acquingo the sum of £150.-- per annum for this work and would be glad if you would discuss that matter with the Director of Public Health. The District Medical Officer, Rabaul is in favour of the plan.

In supporting this recommendation I would mention that it is virtually impossible to obtain suitable native recruits for training as N.M.As or N.H.As. This is because the people are of an extremely low educational standard.

4. It is not necessary for me to comment on the report further as Mr. Orken has covered all aspects of his tour.

I would mention that the report is extremely well written and would serve as a model of its kind to other officers.

  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

30/12/53

30-13-153

1st June 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
RABAU.

Patrol Report KOKOPO, No. 2/53-54 - Wide Bay Census  
Sub-division - Mr. M. E. Orken, Asst. District Officer.

Mr. Orken has submitted a balanced and well-written Report of observations made and work carried out on this Patrol. The Patrol was enhanced by the presence of Mrs. Orken with her trained knowledge in the medical field. The medical Report, census statistics and the plan for increased medical aid to these people will be fully put before the Director of Public Health, for his consideration.

We should not accept the idea that these people will die out as inevitable. Substantial increased medical aid seems the first essential. Increased attention from our field staff also seems indicated and if you allot one of your officers to work intensively among them, assisting them to plant up a more varied and adequate food supply and improve their living conditions, all the better. As well as these rather mundane things they probably need something to give them a greater interest in life, such as a chance to improve their lot economically perhaps, if that is practicable.

If the SULKAS would be more happy and contented on that part of their own land reserved for them and where they would live more closely together, it would seem probable that they should occupy that land, however, it would be a matter to be discussed and considered from all angles by those with first hand knowledge of the area and the people in the first instance.

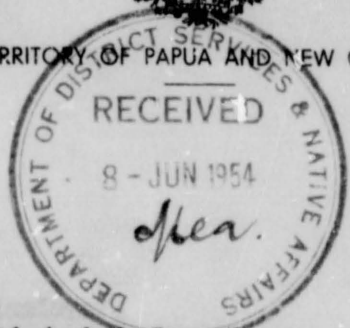
*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director. DISENSA.

30/13/53 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

All Correspondence  
to be addressed to the Director



In Reply  
Please Quote 18/7/11  
No. PHD.3868.

Department of Public Health,  
Port Moresby.

7th June, 1954.

The Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT: PATROL REPORT - KOKOPO - NO.2/53-54.

“ The recommendation made by the District  
Commissioner, Rabaul, that Mr. Orken's recommendation regarding  
Mr. Acquingo be accepted would be considered except for the  
fact that Mr. Acquingo does not appear on our register as  
having either a First Aid or N.A.B. Certificate. ”

*H.N. White*  
(H.N.White)  
Assistant Director (Hygiene)  
for DIECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

30-13-153

11th June, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
RABAIL

Patrol Report - KOKOPO- No. 2/53-54.  
Mr. M. E. Orken, Asst. District Officer.

Your comments together with the matter in the body of this Report dealing with the subject of Health, were forwarded to the Director of Public Health.

The following reply has been received :-

"The recommendation made by the District Commissioner, Rabaul, that Mr. Orken's recommendation regarding Mr. Acquinigo be accepted would be considered except for the fact that Mr. Acquinigo does not appear on our register as having either a First Aid or N.A.B. Certificate."

(H. N. White)  
Asst. Dir (Hygiene)  
for Director of Public Health".

For your information and further consideration and advice, please.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

*Noti*  
*Jamores*  
*2/6/54*

7A



Kokopo

3 of 53/54

J. D. Martin

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No: KPO 3-53/54 Report of a Patrol to:

Central Baining Area.

Officer conducting patrol: J.D. Martin, Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied by:  
3 members R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Native Medical Orderly.  
Carriers from village to village.

Objects of Patrol:  
1) Census Revision.  
2) General Administration.  
3) Payment outstanding W.D.C.

Introduction:

The area patrolled may be divided into two distinct groups. Firstly the group in the north of the area comprising GAULIM, KAINAGUNAN (WUNGA), IVERE (RAMASAKA), MALABUNGA and TAULIL villages which are situated close to the powerful and economically advanced TOLAI group to the north. This group is able to engage in limited copra production and many individual natives have shares in the VIVREN-TAKUBAR Co-operative Society. General thought of economic advancement is strong throughout the group. All natives are financially minded and are striving, without much success, to emulate their TOLAI neighbours in the commercial world.

The second group comprising villages of SUNUM, RIET, ARAMBUM, MARANAGI, LEMINGI and KILIGIA (KANABILET) are the backward peoples of the Central Bainings. These people are typical bush natives whose interests are mainly within their own village groups, and who have no economic future that is immediately apparent.

All objects of the patrol were accomplished and a personally owned barometer was carried so that the heights of the various villages above sea level, given in the Village and Village Officials section of the patrol report can be taken to be fairly accurate.

The last District Services patrol was carried out just over two years ago. No record of any medical patrols is available at this Office and it is fairly safe to assume that none have been made, at least in the post war period.

DIARY

- 19.5.54 Kokopo to GAULIM. 2½ hours per land Rover. Paid War Damage Compensation.
- 20.5.54 Completed census GAULIM. Routine administration.
- 21.5.54 Completed census KAINAGUNAN and routine administration.
- 22.5.54 To TAULIL. Completed census.
- 23.5.54 Completed census IV MALABUNGA.
- 25.5.54 TAULIL to KAINAGUNAN. Three quarters of an hour.  
Thence to SUNUM. Two ..



Diary continued

- 26.5.54 Censused SUNUM. Routine Administration.
- 27.5.54 SUNUM to RIET. Three and a quarter hours. Routine administration.
- 28.5.54 Completed census RIET.
- 29.5.54 RIET to ARAMBUM. One hour thirty-five minutes. Completed Census.
- 30.5.54 Sunday.
- 31.5.54 ARAMBUM to MARANAGI. Two and a half hours. Censused village.
- 1.6.54 MARANAGI to LEMINGI. One hour. Routine administration.
- 2.6.54 Completed census LEMINGI.
- 3.6.54 LEMINGI to KILIGIA. One hour. paid War Damage Compensation.
- 4.6.54 Completed census KILIGIA.
- 5.6.54 KILIGIA to MARAMBU, (hamlet of KILIGIA). Five and a quarter hours. Stayed overnight.
- 6.6.54 MARAMBU to MATALA PLANTATION. Eight and a half hours.
- 7.6.54 At Matala Plantation.
- 8.6.54 To Kokopo per M.V. TILBURRA. Three hours.

Native Affairs:

Linguistically the area is divided as follows:-

- 1) The TAULIL language, spoken only by the peoples of Taulil village. These people originally migrated from the Wairiki area to the west, though they have no affiliation, socially or linguistically, with the Wairiki peoples. The language, strangely enough, is supposed to be similar to that spoken by natives from the Duke of York islands, though no TAULIL stories or legends explain the reason for this.
- 2) The KAIRA language, spoken by the peoples of IVERE, MALABUNGA, and a small percentage of the peoples from ARAMBUM village further south. This language is not a BAINING language, though most of the peoples of the villages mentioned are capable of speaking the BAINING language because of close social contact.
- 3) The BAININGS language, divided into two dialects called URAMUT and MALI. The former spoken by peoples of the KAINAGUNAN, GAULIM and RIET villages, and part of ARAMBUM village. The latter being spoken by the peoples of SUNUM, MARANAGI, LEMINGI and KILIGIA.

The village of TAULIL is probably more closely affiliated with various TOLAI groups rather than with the BAINING peoples. TAULIL village is the largest village censused during the Central Bainings patrol. It is included in the VUNADADIA Native Village Council. This is a result of application by the TAULIL people themselves, rather than because they have any affiliation with the peoples of VUNADADIA, TOMA and NANGANANGA. Prior to being included in the Council, TAULIL

supplied the Paramount Luluai for the BAINING area. A strange appointment seeing TAULIL is not a BAINING village, but the appointee, TOKOPAL, was a good choice. He was, and is, highly respected by the BAINING peoples and he held great sway over them and his own village. TOKOPAL was a strong Council supporter, and voluntarily resigned from his position, and urged the TAULIL people to go into the Council. Since that time (52), however, an open split has occurred within the village. 50% of the people are Roman Catholic, and 50% are Methodists. Each group has its own Councillor and unfortunately, the Roman Catholic Councillor in particular, is a fairly weak character who apparently takes his orders from the village Catechist. The situation under TOKOPAL when he was the Paramount Luluai was entirely different. All members of the community showed allegiance to him, disregarding their religious beliefs. The assembled villages were addressed by me regarding the position, and they were told that the squabbling and bickering and enmity that seemed to be now part of their every day life should cease, and that disregarding their religious beliefs, they must remember that they were all members of the TAULIL community. It was strongly suggested that after a village Council meeting, the village as a whole should assemble and hear what the Councillors have to say, and that the practice of the individual Councillors going to their own religious groups and addressing them, was not conducive to making the village a strong unit. I think if the village has these general meetings occasionally, the political power of the Catechist may be lessened and, in time, he may revert to his spiritual position in the community, and leave the political side of village life to the villagers and their Councillors. If, however, no satisfactory solution can be reached to stop the eternal squabbling, I believe the only solution is to form two villages and issue two village books.

The more sophisticated BAINING peoples in the villages of GAULIM, MALABUNGA, IVERÉ and KAINAGUNAN are fortunate enough to have fairly large coconut groves which enable them to participate in the copra industry in a small way. Lack of transport, plus the long distances involved to centres like Kokopo and Rabaal retard any large scale commercial activity but, with the advent of the VIVREN-TAKUBAR Co-operative Society which engages in the buying of copra and which is situated only four hours walk from these people, there may be an increase in copra production in the future.

At a gathering of Village Officials I was asked to explain the difference between Co-operatives and Councils. I explained that the two movements were entirely separate, but it seems as if the VIVREN-TAKUBAR people, who are part of the anti Council faction, are spreading anti Council propaganda amongst these few BAINING villages. I do not know whether this is really important, as these people are certainly not ready, nor have they the financial backing, to enter the Native Village Council movement. However, recently a few people from MALABUNGA village have included themselves voluntarily in the VUNADADIA Council, and this has caused an open split in that village, as the majority of the people are under the influence of the VIVREN-TAKUBAR group, even though the question of Councils does not really concern them. The situation will have to be watched in the future, until the pro and anti Council position in the Gazelle Peninsula is straightened out.

The more backward BAINING peoples of the villages of SUNUM, RIET, ARAMBUM, MARANAGI, LEMINGI and KILIGIA appear to have no apparent future. These people are typical bush natives without much European contact and without much hope of economic advancement. Within this group, only about ten to fifteen coconut palms were sighted. The various peoples complained that the Japanese had cut down all their coconuts during the war, but no attempt has been made by any village to replant. Thought within these villages does not go past subsistence agriculture. Perhaps, however, seeing the TOLAI peoples and some of the BAINING peoples participating in the native commercial life of the Gazelle Peninsula, they feel that being bush natives and fairly isolated, they are completely out of things. They rightly feel that they have no commercial future. There is a general apathy throughout the area. There is no thought of clearing large areas and systematically planting coconut

proved in the hope that in the distant future they may be able to enter into some commercial activity. It may be possible that some of these villages could engage in cocoa production, though this would be a matter for the Agricultural Department. The villages of LEMINGI, MARANAGI and KILIGIA may even be able to plant coffee, as these villages are high enough above sea level for coffee planting. At the moment, of course, these villages, being completely isolated except for bush tracks and having no decent outlet to the main centres of Kokopo and Rabaul where cash crops could be marketed, have no chance of economic advancement. In future years it may be that this area will be developed as part of normal territory advancement and if this is so, there may be some future for these natives.

#### Conclusion:

The Central Baining people as patrolled, and except for TAULIL village, are generally the most backward people of the Gazelle Peninsula. The area is law abiding and the people appear happy and contented. There does not seem to be much economic future for them unless some European venture or settlement scheme takes place which may open new avenues of employment to a limited number of these people. Although Agricultural Officers have visited the area, apparently there has been no particular idea behind these visits. It could be that an Agricultural Officer may be able to find some scheme whereby these people could enter into the commercial activity that abounds throughout the Gazelle Peninsula.

#### Agriculture:

The main subsistence crop grown throughout the area patrolled is TARO (*Colocasia Antiquorum*). Some Chinese TARO is grown by the peoples of the GAULIM area but the remaining bush villages grow none of this species of TARO. Subsidiary crops comprise bananas, sugar cane, sweet potato etc though the sweet potato is not grown in the villages of LEMINGI and KILIGIA, probably because of the height above sea level of these two villages.

Some copra is harvested commercially by the peoples of the GAULIM area but the remaining villages have no more than ten or fifteen coconut palms between the lot of them. Natives of these villages were advised to plant coconuts, mainly for their own food benefit rather than for any commercial gain. These people of the southern Central Bainings are typical bush natives and being isolated as they area it would seem that they have no commercial future.

A large number of seeds of European type vegetables were issued throughout the area by an Agricultural Officer who accompanied the DDS patrol to the area two years ago. These seeds were apparently planted haphazardly and not given much attention so that it is not surprising that no results were obtained.

There are very few pigs to be seen throughout the area. Compared to the TOLAI people these Bainings are financially poor and would be unable to build up their herds of pigs because of lack of finances.

Fowls are plentiful throughout the area but as in other parts of the Territory, they are not used as food.

#### Medical and Health

Health is fairly poor throughout the area and a medical patrol is badly needed. However a fortnights visit would not be enough. The southern part of the area is mountainous and evacuation of patients needing hospital treatment should only be considered as a last resort because of the travel difficulties plus the fact that food would also have to be carried by any people carrying the patients..

Medical and Health cont'd.

It would be essential for any Medical Assistant patrolling the area to remain in the area for some considerable time, and if possible, finalise his treatments of various diseases within the area itself, and so save unnecessary evacuation of patients to hospital with its ensuing hardships to these natives themselves.

The usual run of tropical ulcers, infected Yaws etc. were seen throughout the area and other than dressing the various sores and giving penicillin injections for Yaws, nothing was done about having these people evacuated to hospital, because of the hardships involved. However, two extremely ill natives were found in LEMINGI village and the opinion gained by me on viewing these two natives was that unless they were removed to a native hospital for proper attention and possibly some surgery, they would most likely die. Accordingly I issued instructions that they be carried to the coast some three days journey through mountainous country. These instructions were carried out and the patients are now in Rabaul native hospital undergoing treatment.

A Native Medical Orderly from Rabaul accompanied the patrol.

Roads and Bridges:

- a) Motor Roads - The five villages around the GAULIM area are accessible by vehicle road from Kokopo. GAULIM itself is 2½ hours by vehicle from Kokopo Sub District Office. This road is a secondary road, and is maintained by the various native villages along its route. In wet weather it is only passable by a four wheel drive vehicle.
- b) Native Tracks - From GAULIM further south through the remaining Central Baining Villages, only native tracks exist. These tracks were in good order and condition and reached their maximum height above sea level at KILIGIA village, which is about 2,000 feet.

There are no bridges in the area. The Warangoi River and its tributaries are crossed by fording, and in the event of heavy rain, any patrol would most likely be delayed through the rise of these rivers, plus the fact that they flow very swiftly.

Villages & Village Officials:

TAULIL - about two hours by vehicle from Kokopo

This village is not actually a Baining village, but is patrolled with the Central Baining group for convenience. This village is included in the Vunadadia Native Village Council but unfortunately, because of the Roman Catholic/Methodist antagonism within the village itself, it may be that eventually the village will have to be divided into two, and separate Village Books issued.

TAULIL can be considered a comparatively wealthy village. The village owns a truck and a jeep-truck communally and in addition to copra marketing, quite a large amount of native foods are transported to Rabaul and sold there.

GAULIM, KAINAGUNAN, IVERE and MALABUNGA

These villages are all close handy to the Methodist

Mission Station, which is situated within 100 yards of GAULIM village.

N.B. KAINAGUNAN village originally known as WUNGA

IVERE village originally known as RAMASAKA

Health is excellent throughout these villages, mainly because the Methodist Mission Hospital is situated centrally amongst them all. All natives are extremely health conscious and the villages are clean and tidy. All these villages engage in copra marketing to a certain extent, but are hampered by lack of transport etc.

#### SUNUM and RIET

These villages are the first of the typical bush villages. Health is reasonably good, mainly because the Sister in charge of the Methodist Mission Hospital at GAULIM visits these people occasionally. The people of these two villages engage mainly in subsistence agriculture within their own villages, but a few of the adult males work in the copra plantations owned by the GAULIM natives, and are thus able to procure a little money for themselves.

These two villages are the last of the Methodist villages.

#### ARAMBUM, MARANAGI and LEMINGI

These villages are all spiritually controlled by the Roman Catholic Mission situated at MARUNGA in the Wide Bay area. The Priest in charge of this Mission visits these villages once or twice a year. The peoples of these villages appear to have no commercial future, as they are so completely isolated, like all the mountain peoples of the Territory. The people appeared apathetic and have made no attempt to replant any of the coconuts that were destroyed during the war.

Health throughout these villages is not good.

#### KILIGIA

N.B. KILIGIA village was originally known as KANABILET

The population shown for this village also includes about thirty people from the hamlet of MARAMBU, which is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk towards the coast. MARAMBU hamlet is a Seventh Day Adventist group, and because of this they refuse to live with their relatives and fellow villagers in the main village at KILIGIA. KILIGIA itself is Roman Catholic. Also included in the census of this village were about twelve people never previously censused, from a hamlet known as SENBUM. The natives assure me that these people are the last of any group in the Central Baining area that remains to be censused.

People from the hamlet of MARAMBU walked to KILIGIA for census purposes. Although this is not entirely satisfactory, it is imperative that they do so because adult males from this small group are needed to carry patrol stores from KILIGIA, through MARAMBU and thence to the coast which is another  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk from MARAMBU hamlet.

There is a possibility that within the next year or two Mr. Stan McCosker from Matala Plantation will commence to work his lease near MARAMBU hamlet. If this is so, some of the people from KILIGIA village may have an opportunity to gain a little money by being employed on this lease.

Villages & Village Officials cont'd.HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Taulil	)	
Gaulim	)	
Kainagunan	)	450'
Ivere	)	
Malabunga	)	
Sunum	)	
Riet		1100'
Arambum		750'
Maranagi		1250'
Lemingi		1100'
Kiligia		1950'
Marambu		800'

CONCLUSION

Except for the village of TAULUL which has two Councillors elected by the people, the remaining villages censused have the usual run of Luluais and Tul Tuls. None of these are particularly outstanding men, but all appear to do the job in their own villages to the best of their ability.

Census

Twelve new names were recorded at KILIGIA village during the patrol. These were people from a small hamlet called SENBUM, near KILIGIA. It is amazing that previous patrols have not recorded these names, but apparently the group was leading an isolated life, uncontacted except occasionally by other natives, and it was only after overtures had been made by myself that information concerning these people were given.

I cannot guarantee the death rate figures for 0-1 month, 0-1 year, or the females deceased during childbirth. The previous patrol was made over two years ago, and I have the impression that these figures should be higher than shown, but the unsophistication of these people make it very difficult to extract accurate information from them.

DETAILS OF CLAIMS PAID.

Type:	No paid:	Amount.	Remarks:	ensation ves
Form 'A'	7	£125	Final Payments to area.	
Form 'F'	48	£328.7/-	"	the
<u>Total Amount:</u>		£453.7/-		

It is interesting to note that the natives of the Central Baining area (excluding the village of TAULIL) do not use the KUNDU, or ceremonial drum, which is normally used by natives of other areas during dances and ceremonial gatherings. The Baining people make use of short lengths of bamboo beaten against planks of wood, as a substitution for ceremonial drums. In other areas it is common to see male natives dancing around and beating drums. In the Baining area, beside the male dancers who carry no drums at all, there is a small

Villages & Village Officials cont'd.HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Taulil	)	
Gaulim	)	
Kainagunan	)	
Ivere	)	450'
Malabunga	)	
Sunum	)	
Riet		1100'
Arambum		750'
Maranagi		1250'
Lemingi		1100'
Kiligia		1950'
Marambu		800'

CONCLUSION

Except for the village of TAULUL which has two Councillors elected by the people, the remaining villages censused have the usual run of Luluais and Tul Tuls. None of these are particularly outstanding men, but all appear to do the job in their own villages to the best of their ability.

Census

Twelve new names were recorded at KILIGIA village during the patrol. These were people from a small hamlet called SENBUM, near KILIGIA. It is amazing that previous patrols have not recorded these names, but apparently the group was leading an isolated life, uncontacted except occasionally by other natives, and it was only after overtures had been made by myself that information concerning these people were given.

I cannot guarantee the death rate figures for 0-1 month, 0-1 year, or the females deceased during childbirth. The previous patrol was made over two years ago, and I have the impression that these figures should be higher than shown, but the unsophistication of these people make it very difficult to extract accurate information from them.

War Damage Compensation

A total of £453.7.- was paid out as War Damage Compensation including £125 paid as compensation for death to relatives of natives killed during the war.

These payments finalise War Damage Compensation for the Central Bainings area.

Anthropological (1)

It is interesting to note that the natives of the Central Bainings area (excluding the village of TAULIL) do not use the KUNDU, or ceremonial drum, which is normally used by natives of other areas during dances and ceremonial gatherings. The Bainings people make use of short lengths of bamboo beaten against planks of wood, as a substitution for ceremonial drums. In other areas it is common to see male natives dancing around and beating drums. In the Baining area, beside the male dancers who carry no drums at all, there is a small

orchestra composed of a number of men beating the short lengths of bamboo against short planks laid on the ground.

(2) Baining people are noted for their highly decorated bark cloth work. This cloth is made by beating out the bark of various trees, including the African Tulip, Breadfruit and *Focus* species, until the bark is so fine that it resembles coarse cloth. This cloth is then decorated with markings of natural paints.

A specimen of the abovementioned decorated bark cloth was handed to Mr. Charles Julius, the Administration Anthropologist who is now in the Kokopo Sub District.

Missions

The Methodist Mission has a Mission Hospital situated at GAULIM. This hospital was, at the time of the patrol, staffed by one European Sister, but is normally staffed by two European Sisters. These Sisters mainly concentrate on physical welfare rather than spiritual, although some prayer meetings are held daily. About 50% of the people of TAULIL village are Methodist and the remaining 50% are Catholic, and come under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Catholic Mission Station at Vunadadia. The Methodist jurisdiction extends to GUNUM and RIET villages. From there on the villages come under the control of the Roman Catholic Mission at MARUNGA in Wide Bay, except for the hamlet of MARAMBU, which follows the Seventh Day Adventist faith. Because of the various restrictions of this faith, these people moved away from the main village at KILIGIA and live at MARAMBU on their own, where they can follow their faith with its restrictions on eating pig, smoking, chewing betel nut etc., without being ridiculed by their fellow villagers.

Except for the squabbling in TAULIL village, the remainder of the area, being equally divided into mainly Roman Catholic and Methodist village groups, follow their religious faiths without interference from outside sources, and without any inter-village bickering. The only unfortunate fact being that peoples from the Roman Catholic villages will under no circumstances send a sick native to the Methodist Hospital at GAULIM.

Maps

This area has been patrolled on a number of occasions since the war and maps have been forwarded with these other patrol reports. As no further information of interest was obtained by me in relation to mapping, no maps are forwarded with this patrol report.

*J. D. Martin*

J.D. MARTIN  
Patrol Officer.



PATROL REPORT 3-53/54

Report on Police attached to Patrol Officer J.B. Martin during a patrol to the Central Baining area.

3639 Constable WAKIK

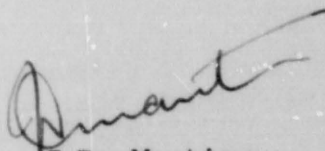
A ten year Policeman who acted as Patrol Detachment Leader, capable, conscientious, and a good bushman with no outstanding leadership qualities. Completely reliable for patrol work.

6839 Constable KADABUN

A good conscientious Policeman who is always willing to do that little extra work. He proved quiet and well disciplined and was a very handy member of the Detachment.

7436 Constable TARANGOWI

A Policeman who proved quite reliable and conscientious during the patrol. However, he has no outstanding ability and if unwatched would be inclined to shirk his duty. He is too fond of sitting down and eating betel nut when there is work to be done.



J.D. Martin  
Officer of the New Guinea Police  
Force.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

KPO 30/1.

Sub District Office,  
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

28th June, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
District of New Britain,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT - KOKOPO NO. 3 OF 53/54

CENTRAL BAININGS AREA

Patrol Report Kokopo No. 3 of 53/54 by Patrol Officer J.D. Martin covering the Central Baining villages of this sub district is forwarded please.

Aspects of the report calling for comment are as follows:-

(2) Native Affairs

(i) Religious Differences TAULIL Village: I do not regard the sectarian differences in this village in a very serious light. Catholics and Methodists in the Gazelle Peninsula have a long history of amicable relationships, in the main, and I am sure that any excesses of religious fervour, which would be detrimental to the native community, would soon be curbed by the heads of the respective Missions.

I can also see no reason why the Catechist should not have "political" influence. In all societies it is notorious that the possessors of power and influence, often prefer to remain in the background; and provided that the political activities of the Catechist at TAULIL are not such as to cause a breach of the peace or otherwise cause the law to be broken, I prefer not to interfere with them.

In this context it is interesting to recall that in two VUNAMAMI villages last year, much the same situation prevailed. The position was ~~changed~~ by the election of the Catechists concerned to the Council, and their political activities were thus brought into the open, to the benefit, I think, of the Catechists and the community alike.

(ii) Anti Council Activities of the TAKUBAR-VIVEREN Group:- TAKUBAR and VIVEREN, two TOLAI (TOMA) groups who successfully opposed being incorporated into the VUNADADIR Council are apparently now actively spreading anti Council propaganda in the GAULIM/MALABUNGA area.

Although, as Mr. Martin reports, there has been no attempt made to incorporate these Baining villages into a Village Council, it is true that some MALABUNGA villagers have voluntarily paid tax to the VUNADADIR Council.

I agree with Mr. Martin that, until the whole matter of the extension of Village Councils in the Gazelle Peninsula is straightened out, the position at MALABUNGA should be carefully watched in order to prevent any untoward incidents. I will also instruct the officials at VIVEREN and TAKUBAR that they must refrain from intervention in the affairs of MALABUNGA and particularly with those people there who voluntarily desire to be enrolled as tax payers of the VUNADADIR Council.

(iii) Economic Advancement:— Commercial progress, whilst clearly most desirable, is not, in my view, the be all and the end all of native administration. The TAULIL people, because of their proximity to their commercially minded TOLAI neighbours are becoming more and more aware of the material benefits accruing from cash crops, and their efforts in this direction will be fostered.

For the remainder of the area, I agree with Mr. Martin that it will be a very long time before their activities should be given a cash crop bias. Their attention should be directed, at this stage, to better village health and hygiene, provision of adequate gardens and improvement of roads and tracks so as to improve communications within the area.

(3) Medical and Health

The problems of maintaining and improving the health of these people are well known to you and the P.H.D. and need no elaboration by me.

However, I would ask that every effort be made to provide a medical patrol as suggested by Mr. Martin, or better still, for the provision of an Administration Aid Post with a trained native medical assistant in residence. Mr. Martin informs me that the best site for such a post would be in the vicinity of MARANAGI which is reasonably central and would serve those who do not desire to go to the Methodist Mission Hospital at GAULIM.

It is distressing to learn from Mr. Martin's report that Catholic natives will not go to the Methodist Hospital. I have made enquiries from both Mission bodies to find out if any religious embargo is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs, and I am informed that this is definitely not the case. It seems obvious therefore, that it is the traditional reluctance of the natives to enter any hospital that will have to be overcome and I think this can only be achieved by thorough medical patrolling and the provision of Aid Posts.

(4) Census

The figures show 151 births as against 57 deaths at all ages (2 under 1 month, 9 under one year, and 21 under 5 years of age).

This, whilst not good, at least shows the population appears to be holding its own, but the fact that there are apparently only 18 women pregnant out of a total of 410 of child bearing age, does not augur well for the future.

(5) General

The patrol, which covered some very broken country, was carried out with the thoroughness and care which is characteristic of all Mr. Martin's work.

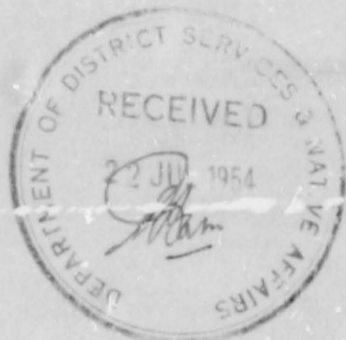
Mr. Martin is also to be commended on his concise and thoughtful report.

*M. B. Orken*  
M. B. ORKEN,  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/13/1587



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. D.S.KPO 3-53/54

Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
Rabaul.

19th July, 1954.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
& Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.


PATROL REPORT - KOKOPO NO. 3-53/54 - J.D. MARTIN P.O.  
CENTRAL BAININGS AREA.

1. Mr. Martin's Report has been read with much interest and appreciation of the difficulties that he encountered.

2. I am not greatly worried about the religious differences existing amongst these people. I have no doubt they will learn in due course that fighting amongst themselves in these matters will reflect only to their own disadvantage. Everything to the native is such a personal matter that it is almost unavoidable that splits should occur when anything new is introduced. He will learn the benefits of objective thinking in the years to come.

3. Of course I have not visited this area personally, but I am loath to accept Mr. Martin's assertion that the Central Bainings people have no chance of economic advancement. I agree with the Assistant District Officer that economic advancement is not everything, but it does provide the where with all for the many improvements needed in the lives of such people.

4. The possession of suitable manpower is a great economic asset if the people will learn to use it and I assume that coffee could be grown and packed to roadhead by donkey or mules, the price of such commodity being sufficient to carry the extra cost of such transport. I do not advocate immediately starting any such drive and mention the matter only to indicate my disbelief that the people have no economic future. There is generally a key to the riddle and our job is to find it.

  
(J. R. FOLDI)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,  
NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

30-13-158

27th July, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District, RABAU.

Subject: EKOKPO Patrol Report No.3 of 1953/1954  
Central Baining Area.

The above report, submitted by Mr. J.D. Martin, Patrol Officer, is acknowledged.

2. Mr. Martin has composed an informative and neatly executed report of his patrol of the Central Baining area, which has obviously been conducted in a thorough and painstaking manner.

3. Considerable improvement in the native situation would occur if more regular patrols of this type were undertaken in this area. It is noted that the previous one was carried out in February 1952.

4. Recommendations regarding Village Councils in the Gazelle Peninsula are at present under consideration by His Honour the Administrator.

5. I am glad to see in this part of the Baining that births are well in excess of deaths.

*A.A. Robert*  
A.A. Robert  
Director.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **NEW BRITAIN** Report No. **KOMFO 4 of 5/55**

Patrol Conducted by **JOHN P. WALSH GADGET PATROL OFFICER**

Area Patrolled **WIDE BAY SUB-DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

Natives **4**

Duration—From **20** / **5** / 19 **55** to **8** / **6** / 19 **55**

Number of Days **20**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **11** / **3** / 19 **54**

Medical **11** / **3** / 19 **54**

Map Reference **CASSELL PENINSULA N.S. PROVISIONAL MAP 4 miles = 1 inch NO. 5400 - K15100/60 x 90**

Objects of Patrol **CENSUS REVISION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £ **12 / 16 / -**

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

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

# Village Pop

Year.....1955.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Birth		DEATHS													
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
LAT	21/5/55	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
KAR	23/5/55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
MERAI	24/5/55	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
ILI	24/5/55	3	2	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
KARONG	26/5/55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
SUTAMASONG	26/5/55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARUNGA	29/5/55	3	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
KAVUMDEMKI	30/5/55	8	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
LEMAREIN	30/5/55	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
KALIP	1/6/55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
KAUKUM	1/6/55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3
DANPUR	2/6/55	2	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
MILIM	2/6/55	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
MU	3/6/55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
KIRKIHAI	3/6/55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWAI	3/6/55	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
KILALUM	4/6/55	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
GUMA	4/6/55	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
KALAMPUN	4/6/55	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
KOLOM	4/6/55	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS		48	32	-	-	4	2	4	3	-	2	1	1	27	27	37	37



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

DS 30/1.

Sub District Office,  
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

13th June, 1955.

PATROL REPORT

KOKOPO NO. 4 OF 54/55

CONDUCTED BY MR. JOHN P. WALSH - CADET PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED: Wide Bay Sub-Division of Sub District

MAP REFERENCE: Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain Provisional  
Map 4 Miles to the inch No. S400-E15100/60x90.

OBJECT OF PATROL: (1) Census Revision.  
(2) Routine Administration.

DURATION OF PATROL: 20th May, 1955 to 8th June, 1955.

ACCOMPANYING: Three (3) Constables of the Royal Papuan &  
New Guinea Constabulary.  
One (1) Native Medical Orderly.  
Carriers from village to village.

APPENDICES: Appendix "A" - List of Village Officials.  
Appendix "B" - List of Native Evangelists.

-----  
INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled extends along the South East Coast of New Britain from the Warangoi River to Kalampun village, situated near the Southern most point of Wide Bay and the Hinterlands.

This patrol was the sixth carried out by the Department of District Services since 1946. A partly trained Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol to give medical treatment where necessary.

There are three mission stations (two Roman Catholic and one Seventh Day Adventist) in the Sub-Division and nine plantations. There was no Native Labour Inspections on this patrol. A Government vessel was not available to bring the patrol to the starting point, but a lorry from the District Office, Kokopo, brought the patrol to the Warangoi River. A truck from the Gazelle Timber Company, which is operating near the Warangoi River, then took the patrol to Put Put Plantation.

-----

DIARY

- May 20th Departed Kokopo per Vunamami Council Truck at 8.40 am, arrived Warangoi River 11 am. Arrived Put Put Plantation per mission truck 1 pm. Night at Matala Plantation.
- May 21st Departed Matala Plantation 9 am, arrived Induna Plantation 11 am. Departed Induna Plantation 1 pm, arrived Lat Village via Talilis Plantation 4.30 pm. Census Revision.
- May 22nd Sunday observed.
- May 23rd Departed Lat Village 8 am, arrived KAR Village at 9.10am. Census revision. Departed KAR Village at 1.30pm, arrived Sum Sum Plantation 3.0pm. Departed Sum Sum 4 pm arrived MERAI at 5.20 pm. Met Rev. Father Mayrhofer.
- May 24th Census Revision of MERAI. Departed MERAI 12 noon. Arrived ILI at 2.10 pm. Census revised.
- May 25th Departed ILI 8.30 am arrived KARONG 3 pm.
- May 26th Census revision KARONG.
- May 27th Departed KARONG 6 am. Arrived MARUNGA 2 pm.
- May 28th Census amended MARUNGA. Departed 1 pm. Arrived TOL 2 pm.
- May 29th Sunday observed.
- May 30th Departed TOL 11 am. Arrived KAVUDEMKI 1.25 pm. Census amended. Departed KAVUDEMKI 3.30 pm. Arrived LEMARIEN 4.45 pm. Census revised. Departed LEMARIEN 6.15pm. Arrived KALAI Plantation 8.30 pm.
- May 31st Tour and inspection Kalai Plantation.
- June 1st Departed KALAI 9.35 am. Arrived KALIP at 11.15 am. Census revision of KALIP and KAUKUM. Departed KALIP 3.35 pm. Arrived DANPUR 4.45 pm.
- June 2nd Census amended of DANPUR. Departed DANPUR 10 am. Arrived MILIM 10.55 am. War Damage Paid and census revised. Departed MILIM 1.30 pm arrived KIEP Plantation 2 pm.
- June 3rd Departed KIEP 12 noon. Arrived MU 12.30 pm. Census revision. Departed MU 1.45 pm - arrived IWAI 3.30 pm. Census revision of IWAI and KIRKHAU.
- June 4th Departed IWAI 10 am. Arrived KILALUM 10.25 am. Census amended. Departed KILALUM 11.35 am. Arrived GUMA 12 noon. Census revision of GUMA, KOLOM, KALAMPUN.
- June 5th Sunday observed.
- June 6th Awaiting ship a GUMA.
- June 7th M.V. Teresa May arrived 9.0 am. Departed 9.30 am. Arrived Matala Wharf 4.30 pm.
- June 8th Arrived Kokopo 9.30 am.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS

There are three native groups in the Wide Bay Sub-Division, viz:- the Sulka group, the Coastal Baining and the TIMOIPS.

The SULKAS, numbering 1,290, live in the villages of LAT, LEMARIEN, KALIP, MILIM, MU, KIRKHAU, IWAI, KILALUM, GUMA, KOLOM and KALAMPUN. All of these villages are situated on the coast from the vicinity of Cape Osford to Wide Bay. The SULKAS residing at LAT are on Catholic Mission owned ground, near the Lat River, and although they have been advised it would be best for them to join their fellow SULKAS in Wide Bay, they have not heeded the advice and are now building a very neat and clean village, and have commenced gardening activities. Because of their building and gardening activities at LAT, it may be better for them to remain where they are for the present.

The SULKAS appear to be relatively advanced, and although they appear lazy, many have found work on nearby plantations. The outstanding character in this area is PRANIS, a MENGEN/SULKA native. All people in the area know of PRANIS's war time escapades and his post war activities. PRANIS has resumed married life with his first wife and has made his peace with the Catholic Mission. PRANIS's influence is, on the whole, good, and he helps Europeans in the area. He assisted this patrol at KAVUDEMKI and LEMARIEN. He was informed that he did not have the power to appoint Village Officials, and the Luluai he had appointed at MU was deposed.

The SULKAS group is on the decline. Although this census showed an increase of thirty-eight, it is not very satisfactory. This was due to a large number of migrations in from KAUKUM village. Although this is a TIMOIP village, as many as thirty of the inhabitants were of Sulka descent. There is a lot of sorting-out going on and when this has finished, the chance of an increase in population could be obtained.

Due to Mr. Orken's appeals to the SULKAS, much food has been planted. In LEMARIEN Village, home of PRANIS, it is possible to get Taro, Kau kau, Yams, Eschallots, Pumpkin, Pawpaws and Bananas. However, the food shortage is due to two main reasons:-

- (1) The people are forever changing villages. They never get a chance to build a garden, but rely on friends to give them food. A lot of it is sheer laziness.
- (2) The most important factor is the absentee males. Not labourers, but people "on holidays". The villages these people go to for their holiday are MOPI (GANAI) and RAINAU, - On the SULKAS Reserve near the Warangoi River. In one instance a Luluai has not been near his village for three years. Men are the main offenders and often leave their wives and small children to look after themselves for periods between six months and three years. Unless something is done to force these men back to their villages, shortages will occur (in some cases they have occurred) and a resultant decline in health standards will eventuate.

Another point about these absentees is that when they return after a year away someone informs them that the wife has not been faithful. The husband immediately divorces the woman and birth rates suffer enormously. If all these absentees were forced back into their villages, gardens could be planted, population increased and the decline of the SULKAS group arrested.

Medical treatment too will be needed to save this group. TOPINDIK, a trained Native Medical Orderly has an Aid Post

at MARUNGA, but his supplies run out regularly because of the heavy demand. Guma Mission Station, and most plantations in the area, will help if natives come to them. However, they will not come for treatment and so the only way to stop the bad health situation is to send trained staff to them, not once a year or every six months, but regularly. Once the people free themselves of their diseases and more food is grown and in greater variety, the SULKA natives should develop into a contented group.

The Coastal Bainings number 1,615, a decrease of six since the previous patrol. These natives dwell in the villages of KAR, MERAI, ILI, KARONG, SUTAMASONG, MARUNGA and KAVUDEMKI, and situated between the rocky coastline, Wide Bay and Sam Sum plantation. KAVUDEMKI is the only exception, and it is situated on the Mavelo River some 2 1/2 hours from the mouth of this river, which flows into Henry Reid Bay.

These people suffered a heavy death toll during the war, and some villages have consolidated into one big village. KAVUDEMKI consists of a number of pre-war villages. PRANIS's influence has spread even to the Bainings, and during the census taking at KAVUDEMKI, any order given by PRANIS was immediately carried out. The village is well laid out, and I feel sure, due to PRANIS's influence, many houses have been raised off the ground and latticed with split bamboc. MARUNGA, too, is a consolidation of a few pre-war villages, and this village is flourishing with the help of the Roman Catholic Mission established there.

The third group, the TIMOIP, number only 194, a decrease of 28 since last patrol. This decrease was due to the large number of migrations to MILIM. These people are beyond saving, and could easily be consolidated with nearby SULKA villages. The people are law abiding, and apart from a few cases of adultery and one case of a native refusing to put eye drops in his infected eyes, the matters were of a trivial nature only.

#### AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLY

The staple diet of the area is Taro, with a little Sweet Potato, Yams and Tapioca. Although the food situation has greatly improved since last patrol, the people are still undernourished. Paw paw and Banana trees have been planted, and in a few villages, bearing fruit. Nearly all the pigs have been killed, and eaten, and the extensive feasts given when the crop was due for harvesting have ceased.

Although every patrol has urged the natives to plant coconuts, this has not been done, and unless someone actually watches them do it, may never be done. There are a few coconuts in each village and a good area near KALAMPUN Village, but these are not enough to bring about a better standard of living.

#### TIMBER POTENTIALITIES

During or after the war the Army operated a sawmill near KALIP Village where there are abundant supplies of KAMERERE with some KWILA and TAUN still available. Messrs. C. and B. Parer of KALAI Plantation, who own a sawmill, have made good use of this easily accessible timber supply and nearly all their buildings are of sawn timber structure.

#### MEDICAL & HEALTH

A native medical orderly accompanied the patrol and gave injections and treatment where necessary. Many patients needed hospitalization. Those people from the Bainings were sent

to Induna Plantation for further treatment and in the SULKA area the more serious cases accompanied the patrol back to Kokopo. There are about 500 people with some kind of sickness or disease. The main ones were Yaws (74), Tinea (143), Tropical Ulcers (97), Scabies (17), Infected sores on legs (81), Elephantiasis (84), suspected T.B. (3), suspected cancer of the tongue (1), enlarged spleen (11), Eye trouble (27). KIALA, a native who is blind in both eyes was ordered to hospital over a year ago for an operation to save his right eye. He did not go and now it is too late.

GUMA and MARUNGA Roman Catholic Mission Stations, S.D.A. Mission station and quite a few plantations give injections to the natives but a great quantity of Penicillin would be required before the sicknesses and diseases were eradicated. The three suspect T.B. cases have been brought to Kokopo. Two were small children under one year, and one an aged man who was in Rabaul when the T.B. tests were taken in the SULKA area.

A small hospital is run by Mrs. Diercke of Induna Plantation, but natives from only nearby villages ever go there to receive treatment. A great deal of the trouble in getting people to go to stations is the long walks required. If a person is sick enough for hospitalization, he is certainly not fit enough to walk ten or twelve miles. Most of the people remain in the village until they are quite sick, and then they are not capable of going in for treatment.

#### EDUCATION

The only schools in the area are two village schools conducted by Roman Catholic Mission at Guma and Marunga, and a central school run by the S.D.A. Mission, where five European staff reside. There are 24 children at school in the District, 21 at Vanapope and 3 at Vuru. There are also 7 males schooling at Nonga Medical Training School.

#### ROADS & BRIDGES

Most of the native tracks were in reasonable order. They appeared as if they had been cleared about two days before the patrol arrived. In the coastal Baining area roads were very bad due to the mountainous terrain and the many creeks which had to be crossed. Between Tol and Kalai Plantation the roads are very good, but mainly because they were Army roads during the war. Many natives use bicycles from KAVUDEMKI to LEMARIEN.

There are no bridges in the area and creeks are forded and rivers crossed by canoe.

#### VILLAGES

There are 20 villages in the Sub Division and all were clean and in a tidy condition. Outstanding village was MILIM, where clover covers the ground and red shrubs are planted along footpaths and around the Rest House.

#### HOUSING

Housing was always adequate, but not always good. In many villages certain houses were marked out for demolition and reconstruction.

#### REST HOUSES

There are Rest Houses at LAT, MERAI, ILI, KARONG, KAVUDEMKI, LEMARIEN, KALIP, KAUKUM, DANPUR, MILIM, IWAI and GUMA. Some of the Baining rest houses resembled fowl-houses, but all the SULKA rest houses were in excellent condition.

### LATRINES

Most of the Latrines, especially those over tidal waters, were in need of repair and in nearly all villages, the people were instructed to build new latrines.

### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Most Village Officials have been carrying out their duties well but at IWAI a complaint was lodged against the Tultul. It was stated he does not help the Luluai as he is always going out with PELIS, a half-caste, in his ship. At MU the Luluai has been missing for three years. He is at MOPI (GANAI). At MERAI the Luluai SANANGPEMES, asked to be relieved of his duties because he is deaf. KENMI was provisionally appointed Luluai, and WAINTERAM was appointed provisional Tultul to replace the deceased Tultul. PRANIS is a big influence in the area and does a lot to keep law and order.

### CENSUS

All groups came quickly into line for the census revision. However, there are too many people at MOPI who continually miss the census. At MERAI two people deliberately missed the census. They were NANGERIMESO and NGORIARNANGOLA. These two are married, but not to each other, and missed the census to avoid court proceeding wished by the aggrieved party.

At MU a native PARULI failed to appear for census. Mr. Orken warned him last patrol not to miss this census. He is at TOMBUTUE.

### ANTHROPOLOGY

When a young man and young woman wish to marry, the male must go to the village of the female to live. Children of a broken marriage go to the woman.

PRANIS, a native of MENGEN/SULKA descent is a big man in the area. He derives his power from two main sources.

- (1) The people think he has the Administration at his beck and call. All Patrol Officers in the area know of PRANIS and address him by name when they see him. He has been highly decorated during the war, and this adds to their belief that he is a big influence with the Government.
- (2) Another source of power is his ancestral background. His father was a sorcerer known all along the coast and the people believe that PRANIS has obtained his powers.

### WAR DAMAGE

One War Damage claim was paid at MILIM to the value of £12.16.--. Forwarded herewith are copies of the claim and contingency vouchers covering payment.

### MISSIONS

There are three mission stations, namely the S.D.A. Mission, Kambubu, and the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Marunga and Guna. The predominant influence in the area is Catholic. The Methodist mission has set up a small church at KAVUDEMKI. Only eleven people out of 207 desire

the Methodist Mission. The general feeling amongst the natives is that if the Mission is allowed to stay, mixed marriages will occur and trouble will come. They have threatened the two Tolais and they are frightened, but DAOUN, leader of the eleven Methodists, does not wish them to go. Unless something is done quickly, serious trouble may arise from the situation.

MAP

No map of the area patrolled is forwarded, as a map was forwarded with Kokopo Patrol Report No. 2 of 52/53 relating to the same area, and no additional information regarding this area was acquired during this patrol.

*John P. Walsh*

JOHN P. WALSH  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Kokopo No. 3 of 1954/55

APPENDIX "A"

Village Officials

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>
LAT	PANEKUP	-
KAR	-	PULOK
MERAI	KENMI	WAINTER
ILI	MASAIRGUM	KUSKUS
KARONG	LANGRAES	TIPITKA
MARUNGA	IAKUNANG	MIANGO
KAVUDEMKI	MANAS	MASAWA
LEMAREIN	MAI-ITGU-UR	KAI-ITANG
KALIP	KUSKUS	KANDEKUM
KAUKUM	LAKAU	OSPUKAU
DANPUR	MALO	WILE
MILIM	MANGIL	TAU-URAT
MU	DANAGING	POTKAU
KIRKIHAI	SONI	KAPTAIN
IWAI	IANEK	PERAPERA
KILALUM	KUSA	KAVE
KOLOM	PAKAKLEI	LAGAUT
GUMA	LANGPUL	KESO PRUA
KALAMPUN	TEIPIANTUM	LOKAL KUSKUS

*John P. Walsh*  
JOHN P. WALSH  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Kokopo No. 4 of 1954/55

APPENDIX "B"

Mission Evangelists

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>EVANGELIST</u>	<u>RELIGION</u>
LAT	KWENTEIP of LAT )	Catholic
KAR	LUNGRE of WATWAT )-	
MERAI	SIMINUP of MERAI )	Catholic
	NUKPANA of MARUNGA )-	
	TOBU-AI of MATUPI	S.D.A.
ILI	SABLANDAN )	Catholic
	MARANDAN )- of III	
KARONG	ARUNANDIN of KARONG	Catholic
KAVUDEMKI )	Catechists from nearby Missions conduct services.	Catholic
MARUNGA )-		
KALIP )	PLEAK of LEMARIEN	Catholic
LEMARIEN )-		
DANPUR	TOHUA of KAUKUM	Catholic
MILIM )	KARILA of MILIM	Catholic
KAUKUM )-		
MU	WULO of MU	Catholic
IWAI )	VALEIG of IWAI	Catholic
KIRKIHAI )-		
KILALUM )	TOLUAWA	Catholic
GUMA )-		
KOLOM )		
KALAMPUN	KAMPAL of KILAMPUN	Catholic

*John P. Walsh*  
 JOHN P. WALSH,  
 Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. KPO.30/1



Sub District Office,  
KOKOPO. NEW BRITAIN.

30th August, 1955.

The District Officer,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT - KOKOPO 4/1954-55.

The above mentioned report of a Patrol conducted by Mr. C.P.O. WALSH is attached in quadruplicate.

I understand Mr. Walsh has been continually on other duties since he returned from the Patrol and has apparently been unable to complete the report for submission earlier.

It was planned that Mr. WALSH should accompany Patrol Officer D.J. Martin on this patrol, and in fact it commenced with the two officers, but after only a few hours out Mr. MARTIN was recalled by the District Commissioner for other urgent duties in connection with the purchase of the BUTIM-WARANGOI land. After consultation with the District Commissioner it was decided to send Mr. WALSH alone. This was his first solo patrol and I consider he has carried out his duties efficiently and offer the following comments:

- (a) For the first time since the war it is pleasing to note that the population of this sub division is at least maintaining itself. The total increase of 4 on last years figures is more than taken up in the excess of migrations "in" over those "out". However the pertinent fact is that the number of births were only 1 less than the deaths, whereas last year there were only 99 births against 145 deaths. This area suffered severely at the hands of the Japanese and recovery has been slow. Between 1952 and 1955 the total decrease was 147 and in the previous three years 543. It can thus be realised that the present situation is somewhat pleasing.
- (b) Native Affairs  
The Officer could have taken some action in the matter of the absentee luluai mentioned in para. 5 (2), but as he is now in RABAUL I will investigate this matter together with the other instances mentioned, from here.
- (c) Medical and Health  
The difficulties confronting medical work amongst these people are well known to both yourself and the P.H.D. The incidence of Elephantiasis, approximately 1 in 30 of the total population, appears very high.
- (d) Roads and Bridges  
This matter is being dealt with by separate memorandum in view of its recent discussion in District Advisory Council meetings.

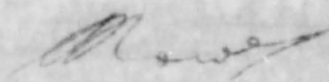
(e) Village Officials

The Tultul of IWAI is now remaining in his village. The Luluai of MU is said by PRANIS to be in his village and he states the Luluai of KILALUM who is the one who is away constantly at GANAI. Action is in hand to rectify this.

(f) Census

Action is being taken from this office to apprehend the Census evaders.

Forwarded please for your comments and onward transmission together with Contingency Voucher for Camping Allowance.



(E. FLOWER)  
Assistant District Officer.

ENCLS.

Register

30/13/5 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

DSw. 30/1/2

District Office, Rabaul.

22nd September, 1955.

Director of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - Kokopo No.4 of 54/55  
Cadet Patrol Officer J. P. Walsh

Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report of the Wide Bay Sub-Division of the Kokopo Sub District, by the above mentioned officer.

This was Mr Walsh's first solo patrol, and I agree with Mr Flower that within the limits of Mr Walsh's experience, he has done a reasonable job. However, I think he is rather naive in his approach to natives, but I have no doubt that with experience he will acquire a shrewder appreciation of life generally, and particularly of native motivations.

As my views on this area were fully covered in my Patrol Report, Kokopo No. 2 of 53/54, I have only one comment to offer, and this is in regard to the reported threat to the Tolai Methodist Mission teacher at Kavudemki, near the pre war Patrol Post site of Kasalea.

As you are probably aware, the Methodists, for many years, have had some interest in this area, but owing to their lack of European Missionaries they have been unable to consolidate there. Unfortunately Kavudemki is not in Father Mayrhofer's parish but forms part of Guma parish, controlled by Father Kelliher. I say 'unfortunate' because Father Mayrhofer is a mild and tolerant person with nearly twenty years experience of the Bainings people, whilst Father Kelliher is an excitable Irishman who came to Guma after some unfortunate experiences with the Paliau Movement in Manus.

I know these two priests well, and I have told them that I will view very seriously any outbreak of sectarian strife at Kavudemki. I have also reassured the Reverend Wesley Lutton of the Methodist Overseas Mission of my attitude in this matter, and I understand he is also contacting the Mission authorities at Vunapope in this regard.

*M. B. B. Crken*  
(M. B. B. Crken)  
s/District Officer.

# on Register

Area Patrolled... WIDE BAY SUB-DIVISION...

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
-	4	2	5	3	-	-	1	-	3	18	-	11	-	8	1.4	8	2	19	15	59
-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	30	6	17	1	16	1.1	21	12	38	24	99
2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	18	51	11	42	1	39	1.2	29	44	55	56	192
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	28	5	24	2	25	1.3	25	20	38	41	124
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	28	6	21	3	17	1.1	14	17	30	29	95
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	7	-	6	1.8	9	5	9	9	33
-	18	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	22	93	10	60	3	50	1.3	44	31	98	80	275
2	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	11	64	8	52	4	50	1.1	24	25	80	74	207
1	12	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	11	44	4	40	-	32	1.0	19	10	47	47	148
-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	16	7	19	2	14	.88	6	13	17	22	64
4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	25	5	20	2	12	1.3	12	7	26	25	74
5	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	31	9	28	4	22	1.3	22	23	32	39	120
5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	32	5	23	2	15	1.3	19	14	34	32	101
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	28	9	23	2	22	1.4	9	12	31	33	87
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	23	1	19	3	19	1.0	12	6	22	29	72
4	7	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	18	53	11	47	3	39	1.9	41	30	43	57	184
-	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	22	5	25	1	20	1.6	14	20	22	36	93
2	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	45	6	33	3	20	2.0	26	25	44	45	150
3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	70	10	52	3	43	2.3	56	41	82	77	261
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	14	3	12	-	9	1.2	9	11	15	16	56
46	81	18	9	6	7	-	21	3	172	723	22	575	39	478	-	419	368	862	786	2499



# Village Pop

Year.....1954/55.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
MALASAIT	6.8.54	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
AL JSUM	7.8.54	5	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
SAPREIGI	7.8.54	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
GALAVIT	8.8.54	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RAUNSIMNA	9.8.54	22	16	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-
IBITKI	10.8.54	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YALOM	11.8.54	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-
KOMGI	11.8.54	15	13	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
ST. PAULS (NAVIU)	12.8.54	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
KARO	13.8.54	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
KULIT	15.3.54	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
VUNAPLADIG	15.8.54	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
KAMANAKAM	15.8.54	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LASSUL	19.8.54	5	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
LAMERAIN	21.8.54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TAKIS	27.8.54	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
WILAINBUMKI	29.8.54	10	6	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	2	-
MANDARAMBIT	31.8.54	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-
AILO	1.9.54	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	
		<b>187</b>				<b>6</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>55</b>			
						<b>11</b>				<b>100</b>							

=X= Inter village

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

KPO 30/1.

PATROL REPORT

Kokopo No. 1 of 1954/55

Report of a Patrol of the North Bainings  
(Coastal and Inland) Sub Division

KOKOPO SUB-DISTRICT

NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

Conducted by:- M.B. ORKEN, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled: North Bainings (Inland & Coastal Sub-division)

Map Reference: Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain Provisional  
Series 4 miles to 1 inch, No. S400-E1500/60 x 90

Objects of Patrol: (I) Annual Census Revision & General Native  
Administration.  
(II) Native Labour Inspections.  
(III) Investigation of Agricultural Lease  
applications at NAMBUNG, GALTUM, SERAGI,  
and purchase of land at MATANAKUNAI.

Duration of Patrol: 2nd August 1954 to 1st September, 1954.

Accompanying: 3 Constables of the R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 Native Medical Orderly.  
1 Personal Servant.  
1 Baining native from 11/8/54 onwards.  
3 Boatscrew "M.V. TILBURRA" from 13/8/54 onwards.

Appendices: Appendix "A" - Patrol Map, 4 miles to 1 inch.  
" "B" - Report on Members of R.P. & N.G.C.  
" "C" - Report by N.M.O. TOLIKEN.

INTRODUCTION

The North Baining Sub Division consists of two well  
defined types of terrain:-

- a) A coastal strip extending from ATILIKLIKUM BAY on  
the North Coast of the Gazelle Peninsula to  
Powell Harbour in Open Bay. It is along this  
coastal belt that the majority of the plantations  
are situated.



- b) A rugged, mountainous area, rising in places to approximately 5,000 feet, lying inland from the North Coast and the Open Bay area. It is in this area that the majority of the native peoples live.

The Coastal strip was patrolled by sea, using the workboat Tilburra, whilst the inland area was patrolled on foot, after a two days walk into the area from the village of GAULIM in the Central Baining Sub division.

I consider that this approach to the sub division is the best available, as it ensures continuous progress from place to place, without unnecessary doubling on one's tracks. The weather, in the main, was good, but some heavy rain was experienced in the mountains. However, I suggest that future patrols to this area should be undertaken during the month of June and July. Then, there is less rain in the mountains, and the passage from Cape Lambert to Open Bay, with its many reefs and shoals, does not present such a hazard as it does during the latter days of August, when the S.E. season is changing over to the North-West, and the possibility of N.E. squall is always present.

It will be noted from the Diary that on three occasions census and medical inspections were held on a Sunday, after Church services. I did this after consultation with the village officials and Mission representatives, and with their consent, because I did not want the people to disperse and thus lose valuable patrol time in gathering them together again.

#### DIARY

#### AUGUST, 1954

- Monday, 2nd - Left Kokopo by car for GAULIM. Visited Vunadadir en route and had discussion with S.N.A.O. on native cocoa project. Arrived GAULIM at 2 p.m. Arranged carriers for start of patrol tomorrow.
- Tuesday, 3rd - Carriers from TAULIL did not arrive until 12.30 pm. Departed GAULIM 12.45 p.m. in heavy rain. Arrived Keravat River 4 pm. Camped for night.
- Wednesday, 4th - Left Keravat River 6.45 am. Reached abandoned village site at RAMASAKA near head waters of Vudal River 1.45 pm. Heavy rain. Camped.
- Thursday, 5th - Left RAMASAKA at 7 am. Proceeded in general S.W. direction through bush for 1½ hours, picked up a native track and arrived MALASAIT at 2 p.m. Inspection of village area and gardens. Night at MALASAIT.
- Friday, 6th - Census and medical inspection of MALASAIT. Settled dispute over coconuts planted by MALASAIT natives at GUWAWBUM hamlet, near GAULIM. Left MALASAIT 12 noon. Arrived ALAUSUM (ALAGASAM) at 3 pm. Inspection of village area and gardens. Night at ALAUSUM.
- Saturday, 7th - Census and medical inspection ALAUSUM. Left for GALAVIT, via SARREIGI at 9 p.m. Arrived SARREIGI 11.30, census and medical inspection. Departed for GALAVIT 2.30 p.m. Arrived GALAVIT 4.30 pm. Inspection of village area and gardens. Night at GALAVIT.
- Sunday, 8th - Census and medical inspection held after Church service. Left for RAUNSIMNA at 12 noon. Arrived 1.30 p.m. Night at RAUNSIMNA.

- Monday, 9th - Census and medical inspection RAUNSUMNA. Was preparing to leave for IVITKI when they arrived at RAUNSUMNA, so I lined them and medical inspection was held at RAUNSUMNA. Slept night.
- Tuesday, 10th - Left RAUNSUMNA for YALUM at 8 am. Heavy rain and bad track. Arrived 12.30. Inspected village and gardens. Night at YALUM.
- Wednesday, 11th - Census and medical inspection YALUM. Left 10.30 am and arrived KOMGI at 12 noon. Census and medical inspection held in afternoon. Slept night.
- Thursday, 12th - Left KOMGI 7 am. Heavy rain early but slackened off about 10 am. Arrived ST. PAULS at 12.45 pm. Census and medical inspection in afternoon. Slept night.
- Friday, 13th - Left ST. PAULS at 7.30 am by jeep loaned me by Father Hagen of VUNAMAITA. Arrived VUNAMAITA at 8.15. "M.V. TILBURRA" waiting there. Census and medical inspection KARO and left, per "Tilburra" for VUNALAMA Plantation at 12 noon. Arrived 2.30. Plantation inspection. Slept night at VUNALAMA.
- Saturday, 14th - Continued inspection VUNALAMA. Left for KLINWATA Plantation at 8.30 am. Arrived 9 am. Plantation inspection. Left for MANDRES Plantation at 1.30 pm. Arrived MANDRES Plantation at 3.00 pm. Plantation inspection. Night at MANDRES.
- Sunday, 15th - Census and medical inspection of three small villages of KULIT, VUNAPLADIC and KAMANAKAM, carried out after Church services. Left for MASSAWA by "Tilburra" at 3.30 pm. Arrived 5.30 pm. Left by jeep for GUNTERSCHOE Plantation. Night at GUNTERSCHOE.
- Monday, 16th - Plantation inspection GUNTERSCHOE. Returned MASSAWA 12 noon. Inspected land occupied by Mr. C.K. Johnston as T.A.L. & Agricultural leases. Night at MASSAWA BAY.
- Tuesday, 17th - Plantation inspection NEW MOBISBERG. In afternoon and night attended Jubilee Commemoration of massacre of St. Pauls missionaries. Saw performance of Baining Fire Dance. Night at MASSAWA BAY.
- Wednesday, 18th - Plantation inspection NEW MASSAWA and OLD MASSAWA Plantations. Left for LASSUL BAY and arrived here at 4 pm. Night at LASSUL BAY.
- Thursday, 19th - Inspection LASSUL Plantation. Census and medical inspection LASSUL village. Night at LASSUL BAY.
- Friday, 20th - Inspection NAMBUNG, NEINDUK and ASALINGI Plantations. Night at TOVANAKUS.
- Saturday, 21st - A.M. Inspection TOVANAKUS Plantation.  
P.M. Census and medical inspection of LAMERAIN village.  
Night at TOVANAKUS.
- Sunday, 22nd - To NAMBUNG for land investigation in connection with Agricultural lease by Mr. G. BLADEN. Night at TOVANAKUS anchorage.
- Monday, 23rd - Generator on "Tilburra" out of order and Batteries flat. Towed to GAVIT by M.V. "Lady Josephine". Land investigation at GALTUM in connection with Agricultural lease by Mr. K. DESBOROUGH. Night at GAVIT.

- Tuesday, 24th - Inspection SAVIT Plantation. Borrowed some batteries from Mr. Desborough and left for NOTRE MAL. Anchored there. Inspection NOTRE MAL plantation. Night at NOTRE MAL.
- Wednesday, 25th - Walked to LILINAKAIA and inspected plantation there. On way back inspected USAVIT Plantation. Night at NOTRE MAL.
- Thursday, 26th - Left for LANGANOA where Mr. F. Conroy will try and fix generator. Arrived 9.30. Inspected plantations at LANGANOA and RANGARERE. Night at LANGANOA.
- Friday, 27th - Mr. Conroy fixed generator. Left for TAKIS at 7.30. Anchored at TAKIS at 8.30. Census and medical inspection TAKIS village. Left for SERAGI at 11.30. Anchored there at 3.30 pm. Plantation inspected. Night at SERAGI.
- Saturday, 28th - Left for PONDO arriving there at 10.15. Inspection PONDO and ODNOP Plantations. Night at PONDO.
- Sunday, 29th - To WILAINBUMKI (WALASKA). Census and medical inspection held after Church services. Investigated rumours of Cago Cult (See below under Native Affairs). Returned PONDO where I slept night. Arrival of U.S. Survey Party at PONDO, accompanied by A.D.C. Ewing of Rabaul.
- Monday, 30th - To POWELL HARBOUR. Arrived 9.30. AILO natives were absent at MATANAKUNAI, so decided to go to TORIU and line AILO the next day. Arrived TORIU Plantation 1.30. Inspected and slept night.
- Tuesday, 31st - To MANDARAMBIT village. Census and medical inspection. Returned to mouth of TORIU at 4 pm and proceeded to POWELL HARBOUR where I spent the night.
- SEPTEMBER, 1954
- Wednesday, 1st - Census and medical inspection AILO village. Proceeded MATANAKUNAI and completed land purchase in connection with Agricultural lease by Mr. F.E. Petterson. Departed MATANAKUNAI for STOCKHOLM HARBOUR and SERAGI SAW MILL. Arrived 10 am. Inspection STOCKHOLM Plantation and SERAGI SAW MILL. Night at SERAGI SAW MILL anchorage. Sick child picked up at SERAGI SAW MILL.
- Thursday, 2nd - Left SERAGI at 7 am. Arrived TOVANAKUS 10.15 where I was informed my wife had been taken to hospital the previous Sunday. Left TOVANAKUS 11.30 for Rabaul. Struck heavy S.E. Blow but arrived Rabaul 6.30 p.m. Brought sick child to hospital. Reported arrival to D.C. Night at Rabaul.
- Friday, 3rd - Discussion with D.C. on patrol. Returned Kokopo in afternoon.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The North Baining Sub Division has been patrolled at regular intervals since the end of the war and my patrol was the seventh into the area by the Department of District Services since 1946.

It might be expected, therefore, to find the area one in which the orderly and peaceful transaction of day to day native affairs are carried on without untoward incident. Whilst this is substantially so, there are two aspects of native life which make it imperative for more regular visits and firmer control of the area, provided, of course, that staff is available for this purpose. These aspects are as follows:-

(1) Evidences of Cargo Cult - It will be recalled that in March 1953 Mr. Patrol Officer Morgan investigated an outbreak of Cargo Cult in the MALASAIT area. (For full particulars see Kokopo Patrol Report No. 5 of 1952/53). Accordingly, I made MALASAIT the starting point of my patrol, and I found that the people of the immediate MALASAIT area had apparently fully recovered from their disturbing experience. The native SIKIM, who was the leader of the movement, had also apparently benefited from his spell of re-orientation at Kokopo, and I found that he was leading a quiet and useful life, in fact he was of some help to my patrol. However, the Cargo movement manifested itself in two different areas of the Sub Division apparently a few weeks before I came into the area.

(a) SLOMGA, the Tul Tul of SAPREIGI invited the people of VUNAPLADIG (which is inland from ATILIKLIKUM BAY) to settle down close to his area. He told them that the mountains would flatten out, that jeeps would run on all the roads, that American barges would bring Cargo up the PONDO RIVER, and that shortly afterwards all their ancestors would return.

(b) NUMGAMUK, a native of WILAINBUMKI (near PONDO) had a dream in which his father appeared and told him to be ready to receive some Cargo, particulars of which were written down in a book. NUMGAMUK, the next day, went to a store near PONDO which is operated by a half caste Chinese named AH KAU. He told AH KAU he was the Kiap, and that the natives with him were Police and that they wanted to see a Cargo book. AH KAU, who is a man of over 50 years of age and of an extremely mild, and even timid nature, produced some books which NUMGAMUK looked at without, of course, being able to comprehend what they were, and returned to AH KAU.

So far as SLOMGA's case is concerned, it would seem that the presence of the United States Surveyors in New Britain has become known to the people, and garbled variations of their presence have been spread. It is conceivable, also, that the talk of the mountains flattening out was inspired by the recent visit of Works Department Officials to the area back of VUNALAMA to reconnoitre a possible site for a hydro electric scheme. With regard to the talk of jeeps laden with cargo running along the roads in the BAININGS, SLOMGA told me that he had heard stories of road development in the New Guinea Highlands where, according to him, the main purpose of the road being built there was to bring cargo for the Highland natives. NUMGAMUK's dream was probably inspired by the talk which emanated from SAPREIGI.

In his case, he and his henchmen were confronted by me with AH KAU, and they expressed great sorrow for the alarm and inconvenience they had caused.

Both instances, viewed in the light of my knowledge of the area and its people, were not very serious, and as I was in the area very shortly after these incidents occurred, I was able to take prompt remedial action. In every village I gave a series of careful talks, in which I explained in detail the real reason for the presence of U.S. Surveyors and emphasised that Australian Surveyors were also re-presented in the survey operation. The true significance of hydro electric schemes and road development projects were also explained to the people. I stressed the ill effects of adherence and belief in such wild explanations as SLOMGA's and NUMGAMUK's, and I referred with good effect, I think, to the fiasco of SIKIM's movement at MALASAIT in 1953. Village leaders, Catechists, Teachers and the Catholic Mission Priest at VUNAMARITA, were requested to keep a careful watch on the situation and to immediately report any recrudescence of Cargo Cult talk. In addition, Mr. A.D.O. Ewing, the Liaison Officer to the Survey party, was informed of the situation when I met him at PONDO on the 29th August.

- (2) Dispersion of Village Groups - Traditionally the North Baining people live in small family groups with very little contact, even with members of the extended family or clan. By 1942, as a result of Administration pressure and Mission activity, these small family groups had achieved some degree of cohesion and there were several comparatively large villages in the area.

As is well known, the people were particularly hard hit by the Japanese occupation, and they became dispersed and dispirited. After the war vigorous patrolling of the area, particularly by Mr. A.D.O. Parrish, and the establishment of a Medical Aid Post at LASSUL under E.M.A. Selby, helped to bring the people together again, so that now one can find an area such as the RAUNSIMNA, YALUM and KOMGI area, in which over 1,000 people are congregated in well laid out and attractive villages or hamlets, and where there was no difficulty in assembling the people for census. However, a tendency towards dispersion of existing groups was found in the following areas:- MALASAIT, IBITKI, WILAINBUMKI, MANDARAMBIT, ST. PAULS, VUNAPLADIG, KAMANAKAM and TAKIS.

This tendency towards dispersion is, I think, strengthened by the Baining habit of farming out newly born children to foster parents in distant hamlets. The feeling of cohesion which should inherently exist in a family, is thus not present right from the beginning, moreover, marriage appears to be an extremely simple procedure in which a man expresses a desire for a mate, and she goes to him without any ritual of "Bride price" or feasting.

In my talks at all villages, whilst pointing out to the people their complete right to live where they liked, I stressed the importance of their coming together and staying together if they had any desire to increase in population and to improve their natural resources. I instanced the solidarity and cohesion of the RAUNSIMNA, YALOM, KOMGI area, and I urged the people to give serious consideration to curtail any future tendencies to split into small semi-nomadic groups. It is pleasing to report that the Rev. Father Hagen, the resident Catholic Missionary, and the Rev. Mr. Lutton of the Methodist Overseas Mission who periodically visit this area, both agree with me, and have assured me that they also will advise the people to come together, rather than to split into small fragmented groups.

In general, apart from the two aspects covered above, the native situation throughout the area is quite satisfactory. Villages were clean and well kept, gardens were in excellent condition with plentiful food supplies. The Baining people are by nature docile, hard working and obedient. Some old Missionaries go so far as to state that they have a "slave" complex, which is an inheritance of the days when they were subjugated and driven into their present area by the vigorous TOLAI invaders. In my experience they are people who will respond to firm control, but that control must be continuous, and it is not sufficient to send a patrol into the area once in every twelve months, and hope that the native situation will continue to be maintained or improved.

I appreciate the shortage of staff, and I therefore suggest that serious consideration be given to the posting of an experienced, reliable, married native Constable to the area, so that he can supervise such work as the maintenance of roads and keep an eye on the general situation. I realise that this revival of a pre-war Administration practice is regarded in some quarters as not conducive to the best ends of native administration, but I feel that unless some direct Administration influence is present in the area continuously, then the Baining people will quickly lapse back into their traditional semi-nomadic practices. The area is fertile, the population is on the increase, and they are well behaved and hard working people, and I strongly urge that they be given all the assistance they can to improve their way of life. Such assistance can only come from direct Administration support (together with, of course, ancillary Mission activity) and the first requirement before there can be any improvement in their condition, is that the people should settle down in stable, orderly, decent sized village groups.

The creation of a Patrol Post under a European Officer would, of course, be the answer to this problem and failing that, I think that the suggestion outlined above would be the best solution to the problem.

#### AGRICULTURE & FOOD SUPPLY

Agriculture throughout the Sub Division follows the pattern of shifting agriculture, and with the exception of the TOLAI people of KARO (near MASSAWA), little emphasis or interest is shown in the production of cash crops. The gardens of the inland Baining are large and well tended. TARO was the staple crop, but there are extensive areas of PIT PIT, Sugar, and all forms of native spinach. In the KOMGI, BAUNSIMNA, YALOM area, which is at an average height of approximately 2,500 feet, the soil is eminently suited to the production of European type vegetables. English potatoes, cabbage, carrots and lettuce do extremely well here, and I am certain that this area could become a main source of supply of fresh vegetables for the non indigenous population of Rabaul. The area is about six hours walk away from ST. PAULS, which is, in turn, only half an hours drive by jeep from MASSAWA BAY. There would be no difficulty in constructing a bridle track or even a jeep or tractor road from KOMGI to MASSAWA, from which place there are frequent shipping services to Rabaul. The economic lot of the Baining people must be developed and improved if they are to make any real progress, and the area mentioned above offers a real opportunity for these people to indulge in cash cropping. It will be of real benefit to them.

In addition, I have been informed by Mr. McLean of VUNALAMA Plantation that the area would be well suited to the production of tea or coffee, and if possible, I would like the Department of Agriculture to make an Officer available for the purpose of assessing the agricultural potentialities of the area, both from the point of view of developing native cash crops, and from the aspect of an area for potential European settlement.

Timber potentialities: During my approach into the area

I traversed the Trans Keravat Timber Lease where the Department of Forests has conducted a survey of timber resources. In the rain forest areas of the mountains there are several fairly large stands of KUMSERERE and TAUN, but it is doubtful whether it would be economically possible to work this timber on any large scale. Near SERAGI Plantation I saw several specimens of TEAK and I was informed by the Proprietor of SERAGI, Mr. Karl Hoerler, that these trees, which were planted in German times, do extremely well in the area. This might be worth bearing in mind in any future schemes of reforestation. A Saw Mill is operated by Mr. E.H. Hawkins at a timber lease near SERAGI which was formerly operated by New Guinea Forests. He appears to be getting mostly KUMSERERE and ERIMA.

#### MINERALS

Mr. J. McLean of RANGERERE Plantation has a mining lease in the TALELE Gold Field area near Cape Lambert. I understand that in addition to gold deposits there are also deposits of iron ore and copper, but I am not aware of whether he has done any work in the area.

#### MEDICAL & HEALTH

The Patrol was accompanied by Native Medical Assistant TOLIKEN of VUNAMAMI. In each village TOLIKEN gave treatment for a variety of illnesses, which in the main consisted of yaws and infected sores. He carried out his duties in a manner which reflected great credit on ~~us~~ himself, and on his instructors at the NONGA Medical Training School. I attach as Appendix "C" to this report a Diary compiled by TOLIKEN, showing the places he visited, the number of cases treated, and the particular treatments given.

Until 1952, an Administration Native Hospital was maintained at LASSUL BAY, from whence the E.M.A. in Charge, Mr. Selby, conducted many medical patrols into the interior. Mr. Selby's presence at LASSUL and his patrolling work were of great benefit to the Sub Division where, as is well known, there are always likely to be sudden epidemics of influenza and other respiratory diseases, or dysentery, and it is a matter for regret that this Post is no longer in existence. If my suggestions for the opening of a Post in the RAUNSIMNA, YALOM, KOMGI area are considered feasible, I suggest also that a trained native medical orderly (of the same standard as TOLIKEN) be also attached to the Post.

At the moment, the only hospital facilities within anything like reasonable walking distance of the area are at GAULIM, where the Methodist Overseas Mission maintain a hospital with a trained European Sister in charge. The resident Missionary at VUNAMARITA also gives medical treatments on his frequent patrols into the area, and by and large I think the health of the people was quite good. There was certainly no evidence of malnutrition, as I saw some of the sturdiest and healthiest babies I have ever seen anywhere.

#### EDUCATION

The only school in the area is one operated by the Catholic Mission at VUNAMARITA. Again, if any sort of a Post is to be established in the RAUNSIMNA, YALOM, KOMGI area, if at all practicable, it would be of great value to the people for a village school or village higher school to be established in the area. I am assured by the Rev. Father Hagen and the Rev. Mr. Lutton, that they would allow no Sectarian influences to prevent them from giving full support to the establishment of such a school.

## ROADS & BRIDGES

a) Motor Roads - The only main motor road in the area visited is the road running from the beach at NEW MASSAWA Plantation, through that Plantation up to GUNTERSCHOE Plantation, a distance of approximately five or six miles. It will be recalled that in 1951 as a result of a direction from the then Administrator Colonel J.K. Murray, arrangements were made whereby the natives of KARO and ST. PAULS were to be paid for the maintenance of this road and the two or three bridges thereon. This road, which throughout its entire length runs through privately owned land, is not at all extensively used by the natives, and after I think a payment of some £40, the arrangements broke down, mainly, I think, because of a lack of co-operation between the Europeans occupying the various Plantations. At the moment the road is in fair condition, and is being largely maintained in that condition through the efforts of Mr. J. Adams of New Massawa Plantation. I understand that in the near future there will be a change in control at GUNTERSCHOE Plantation, and I feel certain that the new management at GUNTERSCHOE will co-operate more fully with Mr. Adams in keeping this road in good condition.

Whilst I was at TOVANAKUS Plantation I was approached by Mr. D.H. McLean of TOVANAKUS, Mr. K. Desborough of GAVIT, and Mr. Edwards of NAMBUNG Plantation, and asked what assistance the Administration would be prepared to render them in the construction of a road from GAVIT, through TOVANAKUS and NAMBUNG to LASSUL BAY. I advised them to submit a formal application giving full details of this projected road, and assured them that the Administration would give full consideration to their request for assistance in this project. I have since been informed by Mr. McLean that they have succeeded in bringing the road from GAVIT to LASSUL BAY, and that the formal application I spoke of would shortly be made to the District Commissioner in which they would request assistance in the maintenance of a road and for the construction of any bridges necessary.

(b) Native Tracks - Generally speaking, native tracks were in fair condition, taking into consideration the irregular terrain over which they run. I encouraged the Lulua of KOMGI to start improving the road from that place to ST. PAULS, and I have since been informed that good progress has been made on this track which, as stated above, is in my view capable of being developed into a good bridle track or jeep or tractor track. A comprehensive description of native tracks in the area is contained in Kokope Patrol Report No. 3 of 1951/52.

## VILLAGES

There are 19 villages in the Sub Division, and all those visited were in a reasonably clean and tidy condition. The mountain villages were outstandingly clean, and they were, without exception, sited well on flat mountain ridges, giving a magnificent view of the surrounding countryside.

## HOUSING

Housing generally was satisfactory, and constructed along traditional lines of an earth floor, with walls of either a heavy bark, or plaited palm fronds. The roofs are either of kumul, or the leaves of the Lawyer cane vine. In the POLAI village of KARO, an increasing number of houses are being built off the ground and are being constructed of sawn timber and corrugated iron.

## REST HOUSES

Each village contains an adequate rest house with attendant accommodation for accompanying Police. All were in good condition and the one at KOMGI village was particularly good.



### LATRINES

Several villages were without latrines and instructions were given for the construction of the deep pit variety of latrine. In cases where this instruction was given, work was commenced on them before the patrol left the area. The coastal villages had latrines over tidal waters which were quite satisfactory.

### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village Officials ranged from very good to extremely poor. The outstanding Official was SAULMIT of KOMGI village, who is a keen, progressively minded man, well aware of his responsibilities, and energetic in the discharge of his duties. It can be expected, however, that if an Administration Post is established in the area, the calibre of Village Officials will improve, as they will be under continuous supervision, and will be encouraged to carry out their duties without fear of incurring unpopularity. As stated above, the Baining native is a docile type who has had very little experience in assuming responsibilities. If those who hold Office can be certain in their own mind that their legitimate activities will receive the support of the Administration, then their degree of control will improve considerably.

### CENSUS

The population of the area increased by 62 since the last Census in April 1953. There was an increase of births over deaths of 87, and it was gratifying to be able to record that in 187 births, there were only 11 deaths of children under one year of age, 5 of which occurred in the first month of life. There appeared to be no deaths of females in child birth, and 49 women were recorded as being pregnant, but it would be unwise to place any great reliance on these particular figures, or to attempt to draw any valid inferences from them, as I am not at all certain that they represent the true maternal mortality situation.

The villages of RAUNSIMNA, YALOM and KOMGI contain 996 people, or nearly one third of the total population of the area. In these three villages there were 83 births in the period under review, and it was encouraging indeed to see such a thriving and vigorous area in the Sub Division. I think it has long been felt that the North Bainings are dying out. This is certainly not so so far as the RAUNSIMNA, YALOM and KOMGI area is concerned, and it appears fairly clear that if the other Baining areas can be induced to come together as this area has done, then the increase in population will be maintained.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL

When I was at VUNAMARITA on the 17th August I was fortunate enough to see a performance of the spectacular North Baining Fire Dance. The dance is performed as part of the fertility rites which the Bainings people carry out periodically in order to increase the production of food, and to increase the population. Some considerable period before the time for harvesting the TARO, certain males are selected to take part in the dance. They are given the names of deceased persons and they assume the identity of these people and are consequently, as spirits, protected from any harmful effects of walking on or through fire. Elaborate masks symbolising every aspect of their life are constructed. These masks may represent pigs, cassowaries, large taro tubers and so on, and are in many cases of phallic significance. On the day of the dance the morning and afternoon are devoted to a performance by the women, who shuffle around in a never ending circle, monotonously chanting in a low tone. When the dance is performed in the village, the women are completely unclothed, but in deference to the Mission's wishes, when I saw the women at VUNAMARITA they were fully clothed.

As soon as night falls huge fires are lit, and the tempo rapidly changes. The male performers, wearing the elaborate masks and headdresses, bound into the area and leap and dance around the fire. The women, in the meantime, have formed a separate group, and they pound out a tune by means of lengths of bamboo which are struck on pieces of wood on the ground. The Bainings do not possess either kundus or garamuts, but the effect of these bamboo instruments, which are of varying lengths, is almost that of an organ. At the same time the monotonous low chant of the day time performance changes into a fullthroated roar, and at a given signal, individual male dancers plunge into the centre of the fire, disturbing the blazing wood, and run rapidly through and over the flames. It is a most awe inspiring and impressive sight, and it continues throughout the hours of darkness, until dawn. I am informed by the Rev. Father Meyerhoffer of MARUNGA, in the Wide Bay area, who has had over sixteen years experience of these people, that he has never seen one native burnt or injured as a result of indulging in this ceremony.

#### WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

The entire Sub Division has now been finalised as regards to the payment of War Damage Compensation.

#### MISSIONS

Both the Catholic and Methodist Missions have Evangelists in the field, and there is a Catholic Mission Station at VUNAMARITA on MASSAWA BAY. I was impressed by the calibre of these Evangelists. They appeared to be men of high principles and courage, and I am sure that they are exerting a good influence on the people.

#### PLANTATIONS

Twenty-four of the twenty-six plantations in the Sub Division were inspected during the course of the patrol, and native labour Inspection Reports have been forwarded under separate cover. The plantations at RAMONDO and NEU KAVERN, which are operated under lease by Mr. A.H. Cresswell of LILINAKAIA were not inspected because at the time of my visit there was no European Manager or Overseer on the properties. I have arranged with Mr. Cresswell's Manager at LILINAKAIA for an inspection of these places in his presence, within the next two months. Working conditions generally were quite good.

#### LAND INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations were carried out at NAMBUNG, GALTUM and SERAGI of applications for Agricultural Leases in these areas, and the purchase of the land known as MATANAKUNAI on Open Bay was completed. All these matters have been reported on by separate memoranda.

*M.B. Craken*  
(M.B. CRACKEN)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Kokopo No. 1 of 1954/55

APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON ACCOMPANYING MEMBERS OF P.P. & N.G.C.

Reg. No. 3715 Const. FEU

FEU is a MARIA native whose service dates back to 1936. He acted as Senior Constable on the patrol and has an extensive knowledge of the North Baining Sub Division. He is a solid, dependable policeman who carried out his duties satisfactorily.

Reg. No. 7508 Const. MISANGIO

MISANGIO is an ALAME native with about ten years' service. He is a most intelligent native, smart in his turn out and displayed plenty of initiative on patrol. He is one of the best patrol Constables I have ever encountered, being equally at home in the bush or at sea, and in my opinion is worthy of consideration for N.C.O. rank.

Reg. No. Const. TATU

TATU is a MARIGHAM native who has just completed three years service. This was his first real patrol and he carried out his duties efficiently and with intelligence. He should be prospective N.C.O. material in a few years time.

*M.B. ORKEN*

(M.B. ORKEN)  
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

KPO 30/1

Kokopo No. 1 of 1954/55

APPENDIX "C"

REPORT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION - NORTH BAINING SUB DIVISION  
KOKOPO SUB DISTRICT

Carried out by:- N.M.O. TOLIKEN of VUNAMAMI

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PARTICULARS</u>	
6/8/54	Malasait	Hook worm	3
		Yaws	7
7/8/54	Alausum	Yaws	12
		T.U.	1
		? T.B.	1
7/8/54	Sapreigi	Yaws	11
8/8/54	Galavit	Yaws	10
9/8/54	Raunsimna	Yaws	25
		T.U.	9
10/8/54	IBITKI	Yaws	1
11/8/54	Yalom	Yaws	13
		T.U.	3
		Abscess	1
		Infected eyes	1
11/8/54	Komgi	Yaws	3
		T.U.	3
		? T.B.	1
12/8/54	St. Pauls	Yaws	3
		T.U.	3
13/8/54	Karo	Yaws	5
		T.U.	3
		Abscess	1
15/8/54	Kulit ) Vunapladig)- Kamanakam )	Yaws	7
		T.U.	2
19/8/54	Lassul	Yaws	10
		T.U.	3
21/8/54	Lamerain	Yaws	1
		T.U.	2
		Cold	5
27/8/54	Takis	T.U.	2
		Abscess	2
29/8/54	Wilainbunki	Yaws	27
		Abscess	1
		Infected eyes	6

<u>DATE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PARTICULARS</u>
30/8/54	Mandarambit	Yaws 1 Cold 3
31/8/54	Ailo	Infected sores 4

.....

<u>TOTALS:-</u>		
Yaws	136	22363
T.U.	31	"
Hookworm	3	"
Infected sores	4	"
Colds	8	"
Infected eyes	7	"
Abscess (Boils)	3	"
? T.B.	2	"

.....

I gave injections of procain penicillin for the yaws and the sores. Agyrol was applied to the infected eyes and Mag. Sulph. paste to the abscesses. Aspirin and cough mixture was given to the people with colds.

I saw a lot of people, mostly on the coast, who had enlarged spleens because of malaria, but no one was sick with malaria when I examined them. The people who I think have T.B. were an old man and a young woman. I told them to come into Rabaul so that they could have an X Ray.

The people have plenty of food and the babies were healthy, but they had a lot of yaws.

(Sgd.) TOLIKEN.  
N.M.O.

NOTE:- The above is my translation of a diary report which TOLIKEN kept at my request. As stated in the body of my report, he carried out his duties efficiently and intelligently.

*M.B. Orken*  
(M.B. ORKEN)  
Assistant District Officer.

30-13-163

9th November, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

Patrol Report KOKOPO No. 1 of 1954/55

Acknowledgement is hereby made of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. M. B. Orson, Assistant District Officer, regarding his Patrol of the North Rainings sub-division.

Mr. Orson, as is usual with him, has prepared a Report of superior quality and which forms a useful record for this Headquarters of the situation in the coastal and inland sections of this sub-division at the present time.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries chief representative in Rabaul should be approached to see whether he can make an officer available to visit this area to assess its agricultural potentialities from the point of view of both European and native economic development.

Should it not be practicable to patrol this area regularly, that is at least twice a year, I think it would be worthwhile to try posting a married native policeman of above average stability in this particular area for a period. His duties should be restricted to improving roads, supporting and reporting any untoward incidents or unrest. His activities should be checked regularly as he must not become a petty native dictator attempting to resolve matters which should be decided by one of our field officers or Village Officials.

The Assistant District Officer evidently had very good assistance from this detachment of policemen on this Patrol.

I hope Mrs Orson has recovered from the indisposition which resulted in her entering hospital.

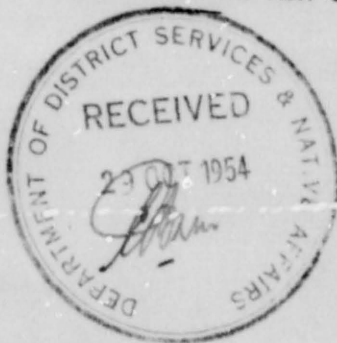
*Village officials in improving village conditions*

81A

*A.A.R.*  
(A. A. Roberts),  
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30/10/1954

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. DS30/1/2-

Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
Rabaul.

26th October, 1954.

The Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: Patrol Report Kokopo No 1 of 1954/55.  
By Mr Assistant District Officer  
M.B. Orken - North Baining Area.

Mr Orken's report presents a well defined picture of the Native situation in the North Baining. The numerous Native Labour inspections together with the Medical work and explanatory talks to the people combine to form a very worthwhile piece of Administration.

Although I do not like the idea of Native Police on detached duty, such as suggested in this instance, I am prepared, with your concurrence, to try the experiment in this particular case. I understand from Mr Orken that such an arrangement would result in better roads capable of carrying wheeled traffic into the area and thus paving the way for more frequent visits by Government Officers. In view of the tendency towards cargo cultism this aspect alone should make the experiment worthwhile. Needless to say the man chosen for the job will be the best available and a close check will be maintained on his activities.

In the agricultural field I feel that we have as much on our plate as we can handle with present staff. Once the roads open the area to more rapid inspection the agricultural extension officers will undoubtedly make a survey with a view to advising on the best use to which the land may be put. Rabaul is fairly well supplied with fresh vegetables at the present time so that the Baining people would be faced with a good deal of competition at the end of their long haul to market. A crop, such as coffee, would appear to offer the best chance of success.

(J.R. Foldi)  
District Commissioner,  
New Britain District.

DS. 30/1/2-

26th October, 1954.

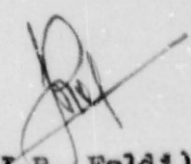
The Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: Patrol Report Kokope No 1 of 1954/55.  
By Mr Assistant District Officer  
M.B. Orken - North Baining Area.

Mr Orken's report presents a well defined picture of the Native situation in the North Bainings. The numerous Native Labour inspections together with the Medical work and explanatory talks to the people combine to form a very worthwhile piece of Administration.

Although I do not like the idea of Native Police on detached duty, such as suggested in this instance, I am prepared, with your concurrence, to try the experiment in this particular case. I understand from Mr Orken that such an arrangement would result in better roads capable of carrying wheeled traffic into the area and thus paving the way for more frequent visits by Government Officers. In view of the tendency towards cargo cultism this aspect alone should make the experiment worthwhile. Needless to say the man chosen for the job will be the best available and a close check will be maintained on his activities.

In the agricultural field I feel that we have as much on our plate as we can handle with present staff. Once the roads open the area to more rapid inspection the agricultural extension officers will undoubtedly make a survey with a view to advising on the best use to which the land may be put. Rabaul is fairly well supplied with fresh vegetables at the present time so that the Baining people would be faced with a good deal of competition at the end of their long haul to market. A crop, such as coffee, would appear to offer the best chance of success.

  
(J.R. Foldi)  
District Commissioner,  
New Britain District.



# on Register

NORTH BAININGS SUB DIVISION

Area Patrolled.....KOKORO SUB-DISTRICT.....

P	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	AT WORK				Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			
	Inside District	Outside District	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45			M	F	M	F			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45	M	F	M	F	M + F				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	34	11	30	3	24	2.2	42	23	34	30	129	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	41	15	25	4	39	2.5	37	29	53	39	168	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	30	2	18	-	18	1.0	9	14	25	20	75	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	43	6	19	1	20	2.2	20	14	46	24	104	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	118	34	115	9	116	2.3	112	88	122	125	443	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	3	20	-	18	2.6	22	14	17	21	78	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	63	31	59	6	55	2.4	77	72	64	71	292	
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	65	24	70	4	65	3.0	73	57	51	68	256	
11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	50	14	32	3	30	2.2	16	14	46	41	130	
2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	52	8	41	7	42	2.2	32	31	49	162	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	3	15	-	13	2.0	6	5	23	13	48	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	7	12	-	12	1.5	7	7	12	19	45	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	4	18	2	15	1.5	11	9	31	28	80	
21	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	97	5	58	1	57	2.0	29	23	79	55	210	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	5	10	-	7	1.0	5	3	19	12	41	
5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	3	36	1	38	1.4	16	17	37	31	108	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	59	18	50	5	46	2.0	41	33	66	66	209	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	32	4	25	2	26	1.5	20	<del>20</del> 20	33	27	101	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	1	10	1	10	3.6	15	5	14	9	43	
2	86	5	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	238	815	198	663	49	651		590	478	821	740	2727

within Census Sub Division NCT shown.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of KOKOPO NEW BRITAIN Report No. Kok 2/54-55

Patrol Conducted by J.D. MARTIN, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled VUNAMAMI, SULKA, BIPAR, KULON, TARPO, RALUANA, TOMA, NANGANANGA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 1 POLICE ORDERLY

Duration—From 7./2./1955 to 15./3./1955

Number of Days TWENTY-FOUR DAYS (ACTUAL)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/2/1954

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

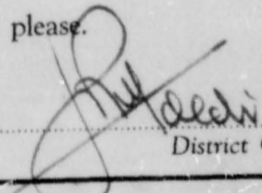
Map Reference GAZELLE PENINSULA 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

6/4/1954

  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

# Village Pop

Year...1955.....

VU

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
KABA KAUL	9.2.55	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAKUBAR	"	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
LIVUAN	"	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
RAMALE	"	4	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
BITAGALIP	"	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ULAGUNAN	10.2.55	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
VUNABALBAL	"	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
BITARABAREBE	11.2.55	3	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TINGENAVUDU	"	4	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ULALATAWA	"	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALAKUNA	"	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TINGENALOM	15.2.55	16	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
NGATUR	"	16	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
KUNAKUNAI	"	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
KERAVI	16.2.55	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NANUK	"	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
BALANATAMAN	"	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNAMBA	17.2.55	7	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
NGUNGUNA	18.2.55	3	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
VUNAMAMI	21.2.55	13	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		121	114	6	4	3	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	8	11	1	-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No: 2. 54/55

Report of a Patrol to: VUNAMAMI,  
SULKA, BIRAR, KULON, TAPO,  
RALUANA, TOMA, NANGANANGA areas.

Officer conducting Patrol: J.D. Martin, Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied by: 1 Police Orderly.

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision and General Administration.

Introduction:

The main object of the Patrol was to carry out the annual census check; previous census revision having been carried out just on twelve months ago.

All groups visited are within easy vehicle distance from Kokopo. The Toma group, being the farthest away, are approximately 35 minutes by vehicle, whilst the closest, the Vunamami Group are within 5 to 10 minutes distance.

The census checks were done daily by vehicle from the District Office. On odd days routine Office work interfered with censusing, so that the Diary shows date lapses at various intervals between one census and the next.

The main body of the report is made up from information gained by daily contact with these people, rather than whilst in the villages on census revision. Normal Office work at Kokopo keeps the Field Staff in close personal contact with these people, whose groups are no more than native suburbs of Kokopo.

Diary:

7.2.55 Completed census RANGUNA, VUNATAGIA and VUNAMURMUR villages.  
8.2.55 " " RALJANA, IALAKUA and BARAWON villages.  
9.2.55 " " KABAKAUL, RAMALE, BITAGALIP, LIVUAN and TAKUBAR villages.  
10.2.55 " " ULAGUNAN and VUNABALBAL villages.  
11.2.55 " " BITARABAREBE, TINGENAVUDU, ULALATAWA and MALAKUNA villages.  
15.2.55 " " TINGENALOM, KUNAKUNAI and NGATUR villages.  
16.2.55 " " KERAUI, BALANATAMAN and NANUK villages.  
17.2.55 " " GUNAMBA village.  
18.2.55 " " NGUNGA village.  
21.2.55 " " VUNAMAMI - previous village books lost. New books made up.  
23.2.55 " " RALABANG, RATAVUL, KATAKATAI, TABUNA and TOGORO villages.  
25.2.55 " " BALADA, TAUWI No. 1, ULAGUNAN and RAINAU villages.

- 28.2.55 Completed census WUNABAUR, WATWAT and GANAI villages.  
1.3.55 MAKURAPAU, MALAGUNA, BIRAR, KULON, KAMAKAMAR, KORAI and MENEBOBON villages.  
2.3.55 Completed census MARMAR and MARAWA villages.  
7.3.55 " " RALALAR and NANGANANGA villages.  
8.3.55 " " GUNANUR, REIM and TENAKA villages.  
9.3.55 " " DEVAUN, RABARUA and NGUVALIEN villages.  
10.3.55 " " RABAGI, TAMANAIRIK, and WAIRIKI No. 2 villages.  
11.3.55 " " WAIRIKI No. 3 and WAIRIKI No. 1 villages.  
14.3.55 " " VIVERAN and TAKUBAR villages.  
15.3.55 " " BITAKAPUK, TAGITAGI No. 1 and TAGITAGI No. 2 villages.

Native Affairs:

The area censused is divided into the following groups;

RALUANA GROUP

VUNATAGIA, VUNAMURMUR, RALUANA, IALAKUA, BARAWON and RANGUNA.

TOMA GROUP

BITAKAPUK, TAGITAGI No. 1 & 2, WAIRIKI Nos. 1, 2 & 3, RABAGI, VIVERAN, TAKUBAR and TAMANAIRIK.

NANGANANGA GROUP

RALALAR, NANGANANGA, GUNANUR, TENAKA, DEVAUN, RABARUA and NGUVALIEN, and REIM.

SULKA GROUP

WUNABAUR, WATWAT and GANAI.

TAPO GROUP

RATAVUL, TOGORO, RALABANG, TABUNA, KATAKATAI, RAINAU, BALADA, TAUWI No. 1 and ULAGUNAN.

KULON - BIRAR

MALAGUNA, MAKURAPAU, KULON, MENEBOBON, KORAI, KAMAKAMAR, BIRAR, MARMAR and MARAWA.

VUNAMAMI GROUP

KABAKAUL, TAKUBAR, RAMALE, BITAGALIP, LIVUAN, ULAGUNAN, VUNAMAMI, VUNABALBAL, BITARABAREBE, TINGENAVUDU, ULALATAWA, MALAKUNA, KERAVI, NANUK, BALANATAMAN, TINGENALOM, KUNAKUNAI, NGATUR, GUNAMBA and NGUNGUNA.

### Raluana Group

Since the time of the last census there has been a great improvement in personal relations between the District Services Field Staff and the various Raluana communities. At the time of the last census relations were strained to say the least of it. Rumour had it that the previous A.D.O, Mr. M.B. Orken and myself were in danger of assault if we visited the Raluana villages. However, nothing untoward ever occurred, but there was always that slight feeling of tension when dealing with these people. Of recent months a different atmosphere has prevailed and tension has eased and, in fact, it could be said that there is actually friendship between various Raluana leaders and the local Field Staff Officers.

All is not well, however, within the group itself. During the last twelve months there has been a slight disintegration of loyalties which led, in one case, to about forty people from VUNAMURMUR migrating to NANGANANGA, which is in the VUNADADIR Native Local Government Council. The exact reason behind this migration is vague, but apparently some dispute arose which could not be settled by the all powerful Raluana Committee, the controlling body within the group. In addition to the above, some months ago about twenty youths were fined the sum of £2. each by the Committee for causing trouble within the group. These youths at first refused to pay the fine, and it looked as though they may have broken away from the control of the Committee. However, the fines were eventually paid by these youths, and they refused to take any legal action against the Committee. This system of levying fines and small tax collections has been going on for years amongst the group with, of course, the full concurrence of the people themselves.

However, the above incidents, I think, lead one to believe that perhaps the power of this all powerful Committee is on the wane. We see more Raluana peoples at the District Office settling disputes and receiving advice than we did 12 to 18 months ago. Prior to that time everything was settled within the group itself, without any reference to Governmental authority.

My personal opinion about these people, who, I might mention are the most law-abiding in the Sub District, is that they should be left alone for the time being. I am of the opinion that to try and force these people into a Native Local Government Council would lead to violence. They are adamant in their attitude that they will not go into a Council. In time to come, as the Raluana people themselves see the advancement of the peoples of the various Local Government bodies, they will wish to join such a body, and I think that such a move must come from them.

The Raluana people are incapable of making a success of a Local Government Council on their own. They are too small a group. They would have to be incorporated in another Local Government body, and it could be that in the future they could join up in such a body with the peoples of the KULON-BIRAR area, who have the numbers and economic potential to make a success of such a move. The Raluana group have certain social and political affiliations with this group.

In conclusion, I think, as I stated before, that the Administration should watch and wait in this matter.

### Vunamami Group

The villages of this group are all incorporated in the Vunamami Local Government Council which is a flourishing native effort. I am constantly amazed at the way in which this Council functions. The attitude of the President and Councillors towards their people is excellent. The progress, both socially and

politically, has been magnificent. The works undertakings such as schools, Aid Posts, underground tanks, are all functioning well, and the next few years should see even more development.

#### Kulon-Birar-Tapo Group

This group, ostensibly under the guidance of a Paramount Luluai, ISIKEL, is a flourishing group economically. They are politically advanced enough to be incorporated in a Local Government Council, and they have the numbers and the economic ability to be able to support such a move. However, introducing a Council into this group may be a problem, as they are socially allied with the Raluana peoples. With their economic advancement they have tended to become rather lazy, and up to twelve months ago a large percentage of deserters and vagrant natives found haven amongst them, cutting their copra and generally acting as hired labour. The application of Regulation 128 (a) of the Native Administration Regulations to this area stopped this, and as a result these people are doing more of their own work, and the haven that was open to deserters and vagrants has now closed.

#### Sulka Group

This group consists of three villages only, which are socially and linguistically allied with the remainder of the Sulka people who live in the Wide Bay Sub Division of this Sub District. Politically and economically the Sulkas are still very backward. These three villages have deteriorated over the years, and a large percentage of the males in the villages are foreign natives who married there, after completing contracts on plantations both pre and post war. These people are trying to ally themselves economically with the Tapo group, but without much success. They live on an area called the Sulka Reserve, which is allegedly a reserve dating from German times. They have no coconuts to speak of, and are not engaged in cocoa production. Consequently they are very poor. They look with envy to their Tolai neighbours, and it is doubtful as to what will become of them in the long run.

#### Toma & Nangananga Group

The villages in these two groups, with the exception of VIVERAN and TAKUBAR, are incorporated in the VUNADADIR-TOMA-NANGANANGA Local Government Council. The latter two villages are allied with the Raluana group, and are anti-Council. During the year there was an unseemly demonstration against Mr. J. Page, Native Authorities Officer, Rabaul, and NASON, President of the VUNADADIR Council, who both went to talk with these people about Native Local Government.

The TOMA-NANGANANGA group are a vigorous native group, well developed socially, politically and economically, and are typical of the Tolai peoples.

#### Linguistics

Except for the SULKA and KULON-BIRAR groups, all the people censused are TOLA IS, and speak the GUNANTUNA language, with slight dialect differences. The KULON-BIRAR group have their own basic language, but long association with the TOLAI peoples has brought about the introduction of the TOLAI language into their group so that, to all intents and purposes, they are now TOLAI natives. They have some social alliance with clan groups in the NAMATANAI (New Ireland) area. It is difficult to find out the reason for this.



It appears as if clanspeople can come from the NAMATANAI area and converse quite readily with these people. However, as natives advance economically, it seems as if old legends and stories are tossed aside, so that the present population are vague as to their origins.

The Sulka peoples speak the language of their kinspeople in the Wide Bay Sub Division. It is thought that these Sulka people, and perhaps the BIRAR peoples, may have been the original inhabitants of the Gazelle Peninsula until they were overthrown in bygone days by the ancestors of the present TOLAI peoples.

### Agriculture

#### Commercial

Commercially these people would appear to be far more advanced than any other natives in the Territory, and perhaps the rest of the South Pacific. Many natives are in receipt of fairly large annual incomes from copra and to a lesser extent, from cocoa, though in a few years time cocoa production will increase greatly.

Cocoa planting in the area is under the control of Mr. F. Ryan, Agricultural Extension Officer, and there is no doubt that he is doing an excellent job of work. Many of the native groves which have been planted under his supervision could well be used as show plots, and are infinitely better planted than many European groves, mainly because of the strict Agricultural Department supervision.

Within a few years there will be a number of natives in this area with incomes of up to £5,000 a year and this, I think, is a pointer to show what local cocoa production is like.

The Local Government Councils employ Agricultural Assistants trained by Mr. Ryan, who continually check and give advice on cocoa production to natives from the Village Councils.

A small quantity of rice is produced in the Vunamami area, and hulled in a Huller owned by the Vunamami Council.

#### Subsistence

The primary subsistence crop grown throughout the area is TARO (*COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM*). Pre-war the crop of secondary importance, according to native informants, was the YAM (*DIOSCOREA*). Giant snails introduced during the war by the Japanese ravaged the Yam crops, and are still apparently doing a great deal of damage to them to-day. The chinese taro and the sweet potato are also grown in quantity. Tapioca, along with bananas, green vegetables and other subsidiaries go to make up the TOLAI diet. As a point of interest, however, it may be mentioned that many natives spend fairly large sums of money in buying European type food stuffs such as tinned meat, bread etc., as an addition to their own native diet.

### Medical & Health

No natives were seen to be sick during the census, but a number of abscondeeas from the Tuberculosis Hospital at Kokopo were told to go back to that hospital and stay there until their treatment was completed.

Generally the people are extremely healthy. The Council Aid Posts are sprinkled throughout the Council areas, and there are two Aid Posts in the KULON-BIRAR-TAPO area. These Aid Posts are extremely popular with the people. All villages in the area have

some sort of vehicle transport, and seriously ill people are transported to hospital regularly.

I still find it most pleasing to be able to look at large numbers of healthy natives instead of the usual run of scabrous, gangrenous sores usually found on natives in the more primitive areas.

### Roads & Bridges

The census patrol was done by Land Rover over good roads to all villages. Because of the seasonal rains, many parts of the roads are in a state of disrepair, but the local Department of Works Road Maintenance Team, together with village natives, do a fair job in keeping the roads in good order and condition.

Main roads passing through plantations are generally not in a good state of repair, but not much can be done about this until the much needed Roads Maintenance Ordinance is commenced.

### Villages, Village Officials & Councillors

#### Villages

In the area patrolled there are no natives living in large communal village groups, as are seen in other areas. The people generally live in small scattered hamlet groups, each group made up of only a few houses, and the village name being that of the hamlet or area at which the people gather for census. For the most part all the hamlets are situated near the main roads, and those which happen to be some distance from the main roads have vehicular access roads to them. All houses were in a good state of repair, and numerous European style dwellings constructed of fibro cement and/or sawn timber, with galvanized iron roofs and water tanks are to be seen throughout the area. Some of these dwellings cost between £800 and £1,000 to construct and that, I think, is a fair indication of the wealth throughout the area.

#### Village Officials & Councillors

##### Raluana Group

As is well known, the Raluana Group is controlled by a so called Committee, consisting of about twelve leaders. The older men such as the Luluais amongst these leaders could be called customary leaders, but the younger men of the Committee are leaders because of their own individual forceful personality. Individually they are all pleasant and amicable men, but collectively there is no doubt that they are a powerful domineering body, and any future development of the Raluana peoples, so far as Local Government Councils are concerned, will depend mainly on the loss of power of these men.

##### Toma-Nangananga Group

The President of the VUNADADIR Council, NASON, is the customary and elected leader of these people. He is a pleasant, able man, and has the welfare of his people and the Council system at heart. During the more troublesome stages of the anti-Council disputes he was subjected to vile insults from peoples belonging to the anti-Council faction which, if he had been a lesser man, would have led him to take physical action against the parties insulting him. During these times I must say he showed remarkable self control and was, I am sure, thinking only of the future of the Local Government Council scheme.

##### Tapo-Kulon-Birar Group

This group, but more particularly the KULON-BIRAR

section of it, are under the control of an elderly Paramount Luluai called ISIKEL. He is not a likeable man, nor is he a good Paramount Luluai. Remour has it that he indulges in drinking parties, accepts bribes for settling squabbles, and generally behaves in a manner unbecoming to a native official. No proof of any of his illegal actions has, however, been presented, but his activities are kept under as close supervision as is possible.

A native named TOWILI is the main leader, both politically and economically, in the TAPC area. He is a pleasant, amicable native but not, I think, the type to be a Councillor or office bearer in any future Council that may be introduced into this area, though of course this would depend on the people themselves.

#### Vunamami Group

The President of the Vunamami Council, TOVIN, is a youngish man highly respected throughout the area, and with the welfare of his people and the Council system at heart. He is an excellent man for the job, and is held in high regard by myself.

#### Sulka Group

A native TOM of GANAI Village is regarded as the unofficial leader of these people. He also has some sway amongst the SULKA peoples in the Wide Bay Sub Division, and generally accompanies patrols to that area. He is not a natural born leader, nor is he anyways highly intelligent, but he is a useful gobetween when dealing with these people.

#### Census

One hundred percent census was recorded. During the year there were two slight influenza epidemics, and I think these were responsible for the increase in deaths in the 0-1 month, and 0-1 year age groups. Infant welfare work being done by both the Public Health Department and the Catholic Mission hospital at Vunapope are responsible for the good health and condition of most of the babies sighted in the villages.

#### Anthropological

This area has been visited by many trained Anthropologists over the past years, and no additional remarks are needed from me. The area, as is well known, has been under European influence for over seventy years, and the process of acculturation is well nigh complete.

#### Missions

The area censused is spiritually controlled by both the Roman Catholic Mission and the Methodist Mission. The Roman Catholic Mission has a number of Outstations throughout the area, but the Methodist Mission which has its headquarters at RALUANA, has no smaller Outstations in the area patrolled, though all Methodist villages have a native Mission teacher posted to them.

Although, as always, some slight friction exists between the Missions, mainly in doctrine, and mainly amongst the native peoples themselves, both Missions are well established in the areas they control and relations between Mission and Mission, and Mission and local Administration, are extremely amicable.

#### Maps

No map is attached as the area has been constately



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. KPO 30/1.

Sub District Office,  
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

25th March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
District of New Britain,  
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT 2/54-55

Attached in quadruplicate is a Report of a Census Patrol carried out by Mr. P.O. Martin. Apparently no written patrol instructions were given for this Patrol, which was arranged prior to my arrival.

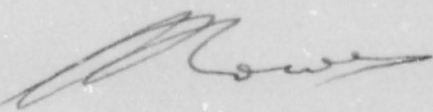
The Patrol was of a routine nature and as the Officer reports, all villages visited are in easy access from Kokopo.

I agree with Mr. Martin's remarks regarding the Raluana people. The time must come when they see the benefits of the Local Government system and of their own volition ask for Village Councils.

A comparison with the census figures submitted last year reveals a somewhat startling situation. Last year there were 537 births, which exceeded deaths by 354. This year the figures were 715 and 525. The total population last year numbered 13,965 and now 14,492, an increase of 527, which is accounted for entirely in the normal population increase, i.e. births over deaths.

Some indication of the problems to be faced in the matter of land and the usage of the people themselves can be gained when it is realised that in twenty years time the present 14,000 will probably exceed 24,000. Already there is a dearth of land, especially in the Raluana and Vunamami groups. Added to this, the above figures reveal a 171 birth/death increase over last years figures, which could well give a 10,000 increase within 12 to 15 years. The problem of future native land requirements must, I submit, be considered and solved immediately. It is useless shelving the matter until this huge population increase occurs, as then there will probably be no answer at all, and the Administration will be faced with vast hordes of landless natives.

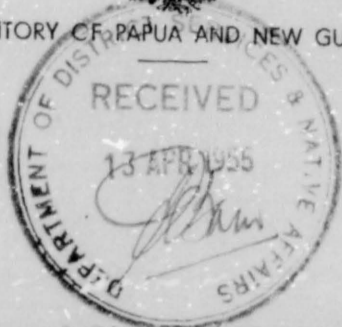
For your comments and on forwarding please.

  
(E. FLOWER)  
Assistant District Officer.

Encl:

30/13/199 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. DS 30/1/2

District Office,

Rabaul,

6th April, 1955.

The Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.


Subject : Patrol Report Kokopo No 2 1954-55 by  
Patrol Officer J.D. Martin - Vunamani,  
Sulka, Mirer, Kulo, Tarpo, Raluana,  
Toma and Manganaga.

What Mr Martin says about the Raluana group is quite true. I feel that progress has been made, but whether this is sufficient to stand the test of an outright request that they now form a Council, is very hard to say. Personally I think that that time has not yet arrived. Their need for land is such, however, that if a large area ever came up for allocation, circumstances might well force them into the position of wishing to become a body corporate in order to obtain a lease.

Because of their present lack of land I feel that the average Raluana native has not the money to pay a tax equal to that levied by neighbouring Councils and they would be ashamed to set a lower one for themselves. As you know I have already had talks with their leaders and expect to meet them again in 2 or 3 weeks time.

With the exception of the political aspect, all phases of native life in the area are healthy and progressive. Especially is this the case in the ever increasing population, a blessing which may quite easily become a problem if not carefully watched.

With regard to the Assistant District Officer's remarks on the rising population, there is plenty of land in the Territory which everyone agrees must be developed and I can see no reason why these people must continue to remain on their ancestral lands. Secondary, and in the course of time, tertiary, industries must come to this Territory and the indigene will have to play his part in their development. It is the present lack of economic pressure on the native which is one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the path of advancement.

  
(J. J. Foldi),  
District Commissioner,  
New Britain District.

DS 30/1/2

6th April, 1955.

The Director of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.


Subject : Patrol Report Kokopo No 2 1954-55 by  
Patrol Officer J.D. Martin - Vunamasi,  
Sulka, Mirar, Kulo, Tarpo, Raluana,  
Tona and Nagaŋanga.

What Mr Martin says about the Raluana group is quite true. I feel that progress has been made, but whether this is sufficient to stand the test of an outright request that they now form a Council, is very hard to say. Personally I think that that time has not yet arrived. Their need for land is such, however, that if a large area ever came up for allocation, circumstances might well force them into the position of wishing to become a body corporate in order to obtain a lease.

Because of their present lack of land I feel that the average Raluana native has not the money to pay a tax equal to that levied by neighbouring Councils and they would be ashamed to set a lower one for themselves. As you know I have already had talks with their leaders and expect to meet them again in 2 or 3 weeks time.

With the exception of the political aspect, all phases of native life in the area are healthy and progressive. Especially is this the case in the ever increasing population, a blessing which may quite easily become a problem if not carefully watched.

With regard to the Assistant District Officer's remarks on the rising population, there is plenty of land in the Territory which everyone agrees must be developed and I can see no reason why these people must continue to remain on their ancestral lands. Secondary, and in the course of time, tertiary, industries must come to this Territory and the indigene will have to play his part in their development. It is the present lack of economic pressure on the native which is one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the path of advancement.

  
(J.R. Foldi),  
District Commissioner,  
New Britain District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

D.S. 30-13-179

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT SECRETARY  
23 APR 1955  
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
Port Moresby.

Memorandum for—

22nd April, 1955.

The Government Secretary,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.2/1954-55 - J. D. MARTIN,  
P.O., KOKOPO.

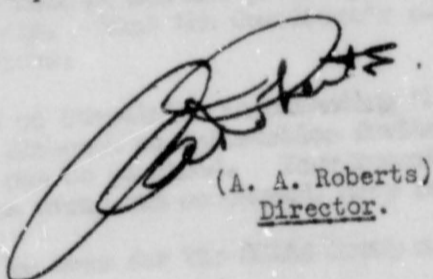
I forward herewith Report of Patrol received from the District Commissioner, Rabaul. On page 3 of the Report, Mr. Martin has commented extensively on the Raluana Group. Subsequently, the District Commissioner, in his covering memorandum, refers to the Raluana people.

2. The census figures in the Report indicate a pronounced increase in this portion of the Tolai population and conforms with the views already formed that these people are rapidly multiplying and will reach a stage where population pressure must cause embarrassment, unless a long term plan is arranged for their expansion into other areas. Mr. Martin took census of 14,492 persons. During the period of one year there were 715 births in that area and 190 deaths, giving a natural increase of 525 persons. The A.D.O., Kokopo, estimates that in 20 years' time the 14,000 will have increased to 24,000. I think this estimate is very conservative.

3. I would be glad if this report could be submitted to His Honour the Administrator as a matter of information. Recent investigations in the Warangoi area may disclose land available for the expansion of the Tolai group. This is a matter already before the Land Development Board.

*Recd  
28/4*

*A.A. to see other  
before please to  
DDSN/A*

  
(A. A. Roberts)  
Director.

*Noted  
Rauw  
30/4*

*PA...*

30-13-179

6th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
RABAIL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1954-55 - J. D. MARTIN,  
P.O., KOKOPO.

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged. The report has been perused by His Honour the Administrator.

2. The census figures indicating a pronounced increase in this portion of the Tolai population conforms with the view already formed that these people are rapidly multiplying and will reach a stage where population pressure must cause embarrassment unless a long-term plan for their expansion into other areas is arranged. To this end the long-term requirements of the Tolai group will receive consideration when the Land Development Board discusses the future of the Warangol area.

3. On this matter, any specific recommendation you care to make will be brought to the Board's notice. Some more accurate estimation of the carrying capacity of both the Tolai lands and the Warangol area under the usage to which the Tolai are clearly tending seems to be warranted in the near future. The Critical Population Survey System, satisfactorily used in Northern Rhodesia, of which Messrs. Allen, Foley and Ashton will at least be aware, should prove adaptable to your purposes. In this connection, the A.D.O's estimate of 24,000 Tolai in 1975 seems to me to be very conservative. The activities of the Baluana Committee (Kivung) mentioned on pages 3 and 6 have been noted. Consideration is now being given as to whether legal action can or should be taken against the Committee's assumption of authority, in view of the fact that it has not proved possible to counter this growth administratively. That the Committee's power must, in some way, be diminished is obvious.

4. The question of the use of compulsion in extending the Village Councils is receiving attention, although no information further to that gained by you in March last can be provided. Your remarks regarding this matter, so far as the Baluana Group are concerned, have been noted.

5. Can something positive be done for the SUKA Group mentioned in the report.

6. Although neat and comprehensive, the census figures are given without any reference to Census Sub-Divisions, notified by you earlier. Please, therefore, bring all officers' attention to Circular Instructions Nos. 115, 67 and 77, and particularly to paragraph 1 of the latter. Notwithstanding this comment, the patrol was efficiently carried out, and the report gives a good resume of the native situation in the area patrolled.

*Kearney*  
(J. K. Kearney)  
A/Director.

17/5/55



# ion Register

Area Patrolled.....

DUP

NS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK					STUDENTS					Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing AGE	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District			Govt.		Mission			10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	Out	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											M + F	
-	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	17	2	13	-	15	1.	11	9	19	16	61
6	5	9	-	1	-	7	-	1	1	15	39	6	36	2	39	2.	37	25	43	41	165	
1	6	8	1	2	-	7	-	3	-	8	55	19	37	2	44	2.	25	33	42	52	173	
1	1	4	2	2	-	1	-	10	-	14	49	10	40	5	42	2.	29	33	50	52	183	
-	-	2	3	3	-	4	-	4	1	9	29	10	26	1	29	2.	17	22	25	31	110	
-	-	6	12	3	-	2	-	8	5	14	58	23	48	8	62	2.	32	49	67	64	248	
2	3	7	1	6	-	13	-	6	-	22	84	21	69	3	78	3.	57	63	92	92	337	
2	11	17	1	5	-	13	-	16	10	37	97	38	66	4	74	2.	86	74	82	91	395	
5	7	6	3	-	-	1	-	10	5	14	41	8	34	2	37	2.	22	24	41	43	155	
4	4	7	-	-	-	4	-	5	1	8	32	6	20	2	25	2.	41	21	35	27	141	
1	3	5	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	11	54	8	45	3	50	2.	31	41	63	56	205	
3	4	6	-	1	-	19	-	6	7	23	99	20	86	7	92	2.	98	97	94	100	428	
8	12	16	5	-	-	18	-	3	2	31	90	37	72	7	79	2.	99	71	104	91	409	
5	6	-	-	-	-	11	-	12	3	29	95	27	66	7	74	2.	71	70	97	86	350	
7	5	6	1	5	-	10	-	3	1	6	64	7	42	4	44	2.	37	23	50	46	182	
3	4	4	-	2	-	9	-	2	-	10	54	6	51	2	54	2.	43	20	53	56	189	
1	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	6	69	8	41	4	45	2.	33	25	61	55	188	
3	3	5	1	-	-	4	-	2	2	26	88	23	73	13	83	2.	64	64	111	102	355	
7	8	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	14	55	12	53	12	58	2.	44	54	68	63	239	
-	-	13	3	6	-	16	-	15	4	38	94	24	74	6	86	3.	68	66	88	87	366	
-	-	125	31	38	-	164	-	114	42	339	1263	315	992	94	1110	2.	945	884	1285	1251	4879	