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STATION: Talasea

VOLUME No: 12

ACCESSION No: 496.

1961 - 1962

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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No of folios
165

PATROL REPORT OF: Talasea
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 12: 1961-62 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 8

No. of maps
7

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PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1961/62

TALASEA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Talasea 1-61/62	C.Booth	Witu Census Division
" 2-61/62	Wetzel	Central New Britain
" 4-61/62	B.Besasparis	Bariai Census Sub-Division
" 6-61/62	C.Normoyle & M.Behr	Bali/Witu Census Sub-Div.
" 7-61/62	B.Batterham	Bola Sub-Division
" 8-61/62	B.Besasparis	Kaliai Census Division
" 10-61/62	M.Behr	Bali/Witu Census Sub-Div.
" 11-61/62	C.Booth	West Nakanai Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. Tal 1 - 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by Colin Booth C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Witu Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 Dentist Crowley

Natives 2 Police
1 Dental Orderly

Duration—From 3/7/1961 to 8/7/1961

Number of Days six

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August /1961...

Medical September 8 1961

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol To carry out non-indigenous census

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/8/1961

E. S. Hukis

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-10-2

27th October, 1961.

The District Officer,
West New Britain,
RAB AUL.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 1-61/62:

I do not see that there is any particular reason why an officer from another post should be transferred to one which is temporarily un-manned because a patrol is being mounted for work in another Division. There is no need to be chary of leaving a station without Native Affairs personnel over the period of a patrol. In any case it is a matter of robbing Peter to pay Paul unless undue and unnecessary consideration is being given to the requirements of the local European population at and adjacent to Talasea.

2. It is very satisfactory to read of the economic potential of the Bali/Witu islands, but not so good that time was not available to carry out a patrol, but only the non-indigenous census. However, I am aware that the Assistant District Officer, Talasea has been directed to regard a fullscale patrol to these groups as a first priority project.

(J. E. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

87-2-12

District Office,
Rabaul.

15th August, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

Patrol Report Talasea No.1 - 1961/62
BALI-WITU Census Division

Your memorandum 67-1-1 of April, 1961, forwarding the above mentioned Report on a patrol conducted by Mr. C. Booth, Cadet Patrol Officer, together with claims for camping allowance, is acknowledged. The claims concerned have been approved and forwarded to the Sub Treasury, Rabaul, for payment.

2. Comments regarding slight damage suffered by the vessel "AIMARA" are noted and appropriate advices forwarded to the Harbour Master, Rabaul.

3. It is now almost 12 months since the last full-scale Native Affairs patrol (Talasea Report No.4 of 1960/61) was conducted to the Bali-Witu Census Division, and it is therefore directed that a further patrol should proceed there as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

4. It is further considered that, in view of the fact that the Division has been comparatively neglected from the Native Affairs standpoint during the past 12 months, you yourself should undertake the patrol. Quite apart from other considerations, this should assist you in familiarising yourself with your Sub District.

5. In view of the fact that you have only a Cadet Patrol Officer at Talasea at the present time, it is suggested that you either arrange for Mr. B. A. Besasparis, Patrol Officer, Cape Gloucester, to temporarily transfer to Talasea for the period of your absence or, alternatively, Mr. H. Wetzel, Patrol Officer, could act as your relief at Talasea upon completion of his present patrol from Cape Hoskins to Central New Britain. Either one of these arrangements should make it possible for you to leave for the Bali-Witu area not later than the end of the first week in September.

6. It is suggested that you inform the Medical Officer, Talasea, of the proposed patrol so that, if necessary, he will have an opportunity of liaising with the Regional Medical Officer, Rabaul, should a medical patrol of the area be also considered.

7. In addition to the census revision, tax collection and general native administration aspects, your attention during the patrol should be directed to the following correspondence from this Office relating to matters in the Census Division which are pending action or investigation.

- (a) Memorandum 21-5-1 of 23rd May, 1961, (copy attached) from the Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives, Rabaul, to this Office. Para.4 indicates that it is the intention of the Assistant Registrar to conduct a survey of Co-operative potential in the Bali-Witu area in the near future. However, Mr. Rissen has advised that his present commitments preclude any attention being given to this matter for at least a further two months. Accordingly, I would like you to make a general assessment of the situation and to endeavour to obtain as much basic information as possible including
- (i) estimated production potential and, if possible, current production figures;
 - (ii) details of village savings, bank accounts etc., which funds could possibly be channelled into Co-operative share capital;
 - (iii) any relevant information concerning earning capacity of natives in the area;
 - (iv) which areas would be most suitable in the event of any Co-operative being established;
 - (v) your observations concerning the attitude of the people towards Co-operatives and the likely success of any such venture in the area.
- (b) Memorandum 35-1-13 of 18th July, 1961, addressed to you and headed "Native Land Survey - Bali-Witu Group". Your memorandum 35-1-1 of 21st February, 1961, also refers. I feel that these investigations, because of the amount of work involved should preferably be conducted by a Patrol sent specially for the purpose. However, I will be pleased if you could assess the position generally during your forthcoming visit and let me have any relevant recommendations.
- (c) My minute 35-3-24 of 8th June, 1961, concerning land shortages amongst the PENATABATONG natives. Please investigate and report.
- (d) My minute 35-3-24 (34-5-7) dated 29th May, 1961, on the subject of Bali Reserve - Portion 694. Please ensure that action is taken in accordance with paragraph 3 of Nataff memorandum 35-1-5 of 23rd May, 1961, a copy of which has already been forwarded to you on 29th May, 1961.
- (e) My memorandum 4-1-0 of 23rd December, 1960, and subsequent correspondence on the subject of possible airstrip site at Bali or Witu. Please investigate and report.
- (f) My memorandum 34-5-4 (34-5-1) of 14th August, 1961, headed "Restoration of Titles - Witu". Since Provisional Orders were made in respect of Witu, by the Commissioner for Titles during July,

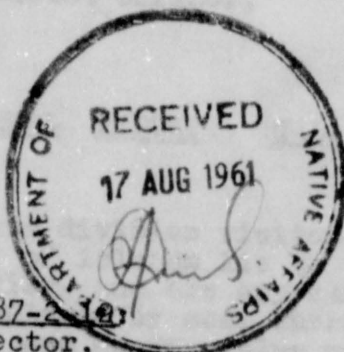
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1961, please carry out the usual investigation into native rights and forward your report in due course.

8. Please advise by radio the date of your anticipated departure for the Bali-Witu patrol.



(E. G. Hicks),
District Officer,
West New Britain.

c.c. Minute 87-212
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

Copy for your information please.

Talasea Patrol Report No.1 - 1961/62 is forwarded herewith. The Report was of a purely routine nature and as such requires little comment.

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. Hicks),
District Officer,
West New Britain.

15th August, 1961.

*I, ^{L. J. J.} Lyden
It is satisfactory to read of the economic
potential of the BALI/WITU group.
but not so good that time was not
available to carry out a patrol but
only the non-marginal census.
I am sure that the D.O. Talasea
has been directed to regard a full scale
patrol to this island as a post script
project.*

Sub-district Office,
TALASEA.

The Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

PATROL REPORT TAL. 1-1261/62.

INTRODUCTION.

The census division visited is the Witu Islands Group. This group of islands lie to the north-west of the Willaumez Peninsular, and are approximately seventy five (75) miles from Talasea by sea. There are three main islands viz, Gareve, Unea, and Mundua, plus many smaller islands, most of which are uninhabited. On these three islands are located Bali, Ningau, Langu, Lama, Meto, and Ilia plantations, and two Catholic Mission stations.

MY DIARY.

Monday. 3rd July.

Departed Talasea per work boat "Aimara" 09.00 accompanied by dentist Mr Crowley- arrived Meto anchorage 16.30 hrs - completed census at Meto and Ilia plantations - overnight at Meto.

Tuesday 4th July.

Departed Meto 08.00 after dentist completed native dental work - arrived Langu Plantation 10.30 - completed census - spoke to District Officer Rabaul by radio /telephone and was instructed to investigate a copra dispute involving Witu Group natives - investigated alleged stabbing at Pidu village - departed Langu 13.00 hrs and arrived Ningau Plantation 15.00hrs - completed census Ningau and remained overnight.

Wednesday 5th July.

Departed Ningau 08.00 after dentist finished his work - arrived Bali Plantation 12.00hrs - did census at Bali and departed 14.15 hrs - arrived Catholic Mission Mekeru 15.00hrs - did census and decided to return Bali after receiving advise as to which was the better of the two available anchorages - departed Mekeru 16.30 arrived Bali anchorage 17.30 advised crew to put out two anchors so that they would be on coral sea bottom. - crew decided one anchor would be sufficient and acted accordingly- wind gusts of up to 50 mph and Aimara dragged anchor and hit reef - crew member came ashore and reported to me at approximately 20.00 hrs. - went aboard Aimara after borrowing powerful torches (spot-light on Aimara was found to be unserviceable) with two local natives and advised crew where to put anchors (advised them to put anchors in shallow water of reef so that they could be recovered by dinghy if necessary) - once again crew disregarded local advise , and put two anchors, one attached to chain and other to manilla line, into very deep water.

Thursday 6th July.

Departed Bali 09.00, after having trouble recovering anchors - main anchor recovered immediately, however after attempting to recover second anchor for an hour and a half, manilla line eventually parted and the anchor was lost - arrived Mekeru Mission 09.50 - spoke with local natives re copra dispute and other local problems while dentist inspected school children - departed Mekeru 14.15 hrs -

arrived Balangori anchorage 17.45 hrs and remained overnight.

Friday, 7th July.

Departed Balangori 07.30 - arrived Lama 08.15 - did census - departed Lama 09.00 arrived Dele village 09.40 - departed Dlee 10.00 - arrived Lambi village 11.00 - departed Lambi 12.15 after discussing AKA copra dispute with Luluai AKA of Lambi - arrived Balangori 14.30 - inspected copper sheeting on Aimara and discovered one small break (32 3" x 5") and another area on the keel in front of the false keel approximately 48" x 9"- was advised by crew members that this piece had previously been patched and that patch had come off. Another area directly beneath the propeller and rudder also has the copper sheeting broken - remained night at Balangori.

Saturday, 8th July.

Departed Balangori 06.00 - arrived Volupai 12.00 - arrived Talasea 15.00 hrs.

CENSUS.

The prime object of this patrol was to carry out a census of all non-indigenous persons in this group of islands. The people of the Witus were most helpful and offered every assistance they could. They were also very co-operative as regards the census itself. There is a total of sixteen non-indigenous persons living in the Witu Group, eleven of which are engaged on plantations and the remaining five in mission work.

COPRA.

While at Langu Plantation, the District Officer, instructed me to investigate a copra dispute involving Secto Tech of Rabaul and several natives of the Witu Group, viz, Jehnathon Bari Bari, Tul tul Kala Kala and Luluai Aka. During the course of this investigation, I was surprised to see so much copra being produced by the natives. Several have banking accounts in the vicinity of one thousand pounds and others have substantial accounts. The copra is either sold locally to neighboring plantations, or is shipped to agents in Rabaul, who handle it on a commission basis. I feel sure that these people could give some lessons to the Bakovi people of the Willaumez Peninsular.

Conclusion.

As stated before, the main object of the patrol was to carry out a non-indigenous census in the area. Hence, not a great deal of attention was paid to general native matters. However, from my few observations, the general situation with natives was good. All natives contacted, (and this was done where ever and whenever time permitted) , appeared very pleased to see the patrol, and ~~xxx~~ were rather disappointed when told that the patrol would not be visiting native villages. Several also asked about a health patrol. I feel sure that the natives of this area would be very pleased to see a full Department of Native Affairs patrol.

C. Booth

C. Booth,

Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **New Britain** Report No. **TAL.2/61-62**
Patrol Conducted by **Patrol Officer WETZEL**
Area Patrolled **Central New Britain**
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **G.P.O. BOOTH**

Natives.....
Duration--From **24/7/61** to **28/8/61**
Number of Days **36**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services **5/10/61**

Medical/19.....

Map Reference **Map enclosed**

Objects of Patrol **To obtain up-to-date information on the people living in the inland regions of the Central Wakannai; Manusl No.2; Inland Melkoi and Mensing Census Sub-division.**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-10-7

2nd March, 1962.

The District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAU.

Central New Britain - Patrol Report TAL.2/61-62
H.B.Wetzel, Patrol Officer & C.P.O. Booth.

1. Thank you for your Report and enclosures.

Mr. Wetzel should be assured that a journey such as this is by no means "mere routine". His very good report tells us much and I am glad that Mr. Nermoye appreciates its informative value.

2. The Patrol confirms my opinion that a person's environment governs his advancement. Living in the rugged and broken ranges of Central Nakanai, the Mamusi remain virtually unchanged, except for the use of Pidgin and steel tools, from what they were thirtyfive years ago. No administrative neglect is responsible for this - the terrain shuts off all hope of better communications and advancement.

However, these mountain people have at least ample food supplies. I presume this is so for although not specifically mentioned in the report, these people always had extensive gardens - proof of their industry in such forbidding country.

3. One other interesting fact emerges. The Patrol followed almost exactly the same route from Walo to Rano and from Montague Harbour to Ubai as I did in January, 1929. The names of the villages remain the same. I hope to give you a copy of my 1929 Patrol report. It makes an interesting comparison.

4. In suggesting the Patrol, I mentioned the possibility of developing the Montague Harbour - Ubai route as a trans-island road. The Patrol gives us little new information on this. It is a pity, I think, that greater attention was not given to this. However, the development of the road is a matter of Administration policy and, of course, proper surveys will have to be made.

5. The Census and Tax Collection appears to be done in a piece-meal manner. In other words, the whole of the Talasea Sub-District was not subdivided at one time. In any case, details of the Census did not appear on my copy of the report.

J. K. M.

(J.K. McCarthy),
Director.

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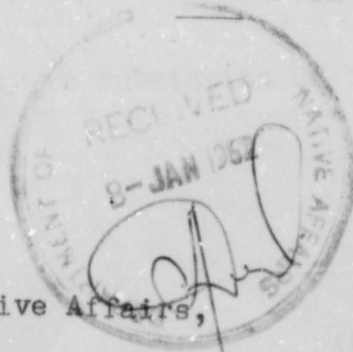
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MIGRATION

In
F M

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-5-8



District Office,
Rabaul.

28th December, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

Patrol - Central New Britain

Pursuant to a direction given during the course of your visit to Rabaul early in July, 1961, a patrol across New Britain from Hoskins Patrol Post to Montagu Harbour and return was recently carried out under the leadership of Mr. H. B. Wetzel, Patrol Officer, Cape Hoskins Patrol Post.

2. The patrol was completed at the end of August and the report thereon reached this office on 2nd October, 1961. Regrettably, shortage of staff has meant that forwarding action was delayed until my return to Rabaul after an absence of 3½ months at the Australian Administrative Staff College in Victoria.

3. As the Assistant District Officer, Talasea, suggests at the conclusion of his excellent and detailed comments, the officers engaged on the patrol performed their allotted task very satisfactorily even if the duties involved were scarcely more than routine. Except under special circumstances, or at infrequent intervals, there does not appear to be any real necessity, unless perhaps from a training viewpoint, for patrols to cross the island when in point of fact all areas and villages visited are already covered by scheduled patrols from either Talasea or Kandrian (or outstations thereof).

4. However, I find Mr. Wetzel's report a most useful document, presenting as it does an up-to-date picture of conditions generally in the areas traversed by the patrol. It would appear from the comments made by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea, (Mr. C.J. Normoyle) that conditions in the mountain villages of the hinterland have not changed appreciably since he himself visited the area eleven years ago. Nor does any improvement seem possible while the people continue to follow the traditional pattern of life in the comparative isolation of their mountain homes. Regarding the economic future of these people, past experience has shown that, as native groups inhabiting inaccessible and unproductive areas eventually become dissatisfied with the lack of opportunities afforded by their environment, there is a tendency for them to migrate to more productive and more readily accessible areas. Such a pattern is already emerging in other parts of New Britain and will no doubt eventually result in a general movement towards the coast where opportunities for economic development and effective communications are so much better.

The report is an interesting one and the comments thereon by Mr. Normoyle are indicative of the thorough manner in which this officer has analysed the material presented. I find myself in agreement with his observations generally, particularly in relation to economic development in the UASILAU area where the need for a clearly defined policy is daily becoming more pressing. It is my intention, however, to write separately on this matter.

Delay in submission of this report is
regretted.

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. Hicks),
District Officer,
West New Britain.

67-5-2

District Office,
Rabaul.

5th July, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District,
TALASEA.

Patrol - Central New Britain

During the course of a visit to Rabaul on the 3rd July, 1961, the Director of Native Affairs directed that immediate consideration be given to the conducting of a patrol across the island of New Britain from the Central Nakanai to Rano Plantation and Montague Harbour on the South Coast.

2. Commencing from the Hoskins Patrol Post, it is proposed that the patrol should proceed via the WASILAU-SILENGE area in the Central Nakanai, across the Nakanai Mountains, thence via the MELKOI River valley to the South Coast. The return trip to Hoskins will be via the ANIA River valley (MANSENG Census Division), across the dividing range to UBAL Village on the KAPIURA River, Central Nakanai. (See Lands Department fourmil of Talasea and Gasmata).

3. Mr. H. Wetzel, Patrol Officer, will conduct the patrol, the main objects of which will be to obtain up-to-date information on these infrequently visited areas while at the same time the patrol should attend to matters of native and general administration in the various areas covered. In view of the special nature of the patrol, the report thereon will be presented in narrative form which will record the views and observations of the patrolling Officer on all matters of interest, e.g., population trends, health, agricultural pursuits, customs etc.

4. I have discussed with Mr. C. Normoyle, who will shortly be taking over as Assistant District Officer, Talasea, the question of moving Mr. C. Booth, Cadet Patrol Officer, to Hoskins immediately so that he may accompany the Patrol. It is considered, however, that the final decision in this regard should be deferred until Mr. Normoyle has had an opportunity of discussing the staff situation with you upon his arrival at Talasea on the 7th instant.

5. It is tentatively proposed that the patrol be commenced on or about the 24th July, 1961, and should be of approximately three to four weeks duration. Upon his return to Hoskins, at the completion of the patrol, it is my intention to post Mr. Wetzel to Talasea as originally proposed and to place Mr. Booth, Cadet Patrol Officer, at Hoskins to assist Mr. Gauci in the administration of the Nakanai area.

6. I would be pleased if you would now take the necessary steps to give effect to these proposals, advising me by radiogram as soon as firm arrangements for mounting the patrol are completed. A copy of this memorandum is also being forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Kandrian, for information in view of the fact that Mr. Wetzel's patrol will be traversing sections of the Gasmata Sub District.

Signed District Officer,
Kandrian.

26th October 1932

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. Hicks),
District Officer
West New Britain

The District Officer,

Kandrian.

Subject: Patrol - Central New Britain.

Reference: Your memorandum 67-5-4 of 7th July, 1932.

I have read attached a report of a patrol recently conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer North across New Britain. Mr. North was accompanied on his journey by Mr. Deputy Patrol Officer North.

Mr. North indicates that the areas through which he passed and will be traversed and suggests that because of this his efforts may well have been employed elsewhere, such as in the KAKI and KULO river areas where the people have seen little of the Administration. This suggestion is not without merit and it is my intention to have Mr. North carry out a patrol of the regions suggested by him as soon as possible.

The people in the mountains of Central New Britain, especially those in the Pania Division, do not seem to have made any appreciable social or economic advances since I patrolled the regions some eleven years ago, but the Pania people appear to be more conscious of the requirements of Administration than their central Mountain neighbours.

The ill-thriftiness of the mountain people is evident when to them and, of course, I doubt whether they have any real conception of a life other than the one that they are accustomed; but with the establishment of the Pania Division station I expect that some improvement in their economic habits can be expected. I am, however, conscious of the shocking state of these villages when last I was there, and telling of the man I saw who had a cat in his hand which was as large as to almost engulf the whole of it.

The economic backwardness of the Interior is a stark contrast to all that I will not permit any suggestion of the people along lines suggested by Mr. North. The Pania and other regions, in that part of my District, are not yet so backward. I would advise any patrol to be made on the Pania area. My reasons for this are plain enough. The area

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67-1-1

Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

26th September, 1961.

The District Officer,

R A B A U L.

SUBJECT: Patrol - Central New Britain.

REFERENCE: Your memorandum 67-5-2 of 5th July, 1961.

Please find attached a patrol report of a special patrol recently conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Wetzel across New Britain. Mr. Wetzel was accompanied on his journey by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Booth.

Mr. Wetzel indicates that the areas through which he passed are well patrolled and suggests that because of this his efforts may well have been employed elsewhere, such as in the KAPIURA and AULO river areas where the people have seen little of the Administration. This suggestion is not without merit and it is my intention to have Mr. Wetzel carry out a patrol of the regions suggested by him as soon as possible.

The people in the mountains of central New Britain, especially those in the Pomio divisions, do not seem to have made any appreciable social or economic advances, since I patrolled the regions some eleven years ago, but the Pomio people appear to be more conscious of the requirements of Administration than their central Nakanai neighbours.

The filthiness of the mountain people is second nature to them and, of course, I doubt whether they have any real conception of a life other than the one that they are accustomed; but with the establishment of the Awona mission station I expect that some improvement in their existing habits can be expected. I can remember commenting on the shocking state of Worai village when last I was there, and telling of the man I saw who had a sore on his back which was so large as to almost engulf the whole of it.

The economic backwardness of the Interior does not disturb me at all and I will not permit any encouragement of the people along lines suggested by Mr. Wetzel, i.e. potato and coffee production, in that part of my Sub-district, just yet: nor would I advise any action to be taken in the Pomio area. My reasons for this are plain enough. The areas

The areas where he proposes that these endeavours take place are located in most rugged terrain so that access to them must at all times be difficult - even for the indigines.

Difficulties in potato production;

Firstly, I am of the opinion that the people of the Mamusi, Nakanai and Melkoi areas are not favourably located to support a potato industry and I feel that because of this, they could not be properly organised to fulfil their obligations under a virtually "cooperative" scheme; for organised they simply must be. Secondly, the price suggested to be paid to the producer, although ordinarily reasonable, in this case is too high. Too high because there would be insufficient profit to the man handling the supplies at Rano, and the potatoes would ultimately sell in Rabaul at a not competitive price. Thirdly, I cannot see that the inland people would maintain enthusiasm in such a scheme. They have been reasonably contented without "money" for a long while and I feel that there would not be any great rejoicing at the prospect of making, say £1-10-0 a 40 lb bag for potatoes which will have taken, by their standards, great effort to produce. Fourthly, the inland peoples' need for money has been traditionally satisfied by either seeking employment with non natives, or by placing themselves in the debt of others. I cannot see this long established practice changing in the case of encouraged potato production.

Difficulties in coffee production;

All those obstacles mentioned above also apply here as well as the following,

1. In the flush seasons much labour is required to gather the coffee cherries - this kind of labour supply does not exist in the centre of New Britain.
2. It would be difficult to render them technical advice.
3. Too difficult a task getting the product out of the area. Portage is out of the question.

Without care in the implementation of the schemes discussed, and I am suggesting here that Mr. Wetzel is not proposing them without care, one might reasonably expect a situation to develop similar to that which occurred in the Managlas division of the Northern District. There the Agricultural Officers encouraged extensive coffee production in the mountains behind Oro Bay and when the coffee was ultimately produced they then realised that they had not planned for delivering the product to some accessible point of despatch, i.e. a port. The native people were therefore told to carry it to the coast, a two or three day walk. The project was not successful.

Missions and Education:

The catechist-in-every-village situation is, I believe, created by the Catholic mission - and it occurs just as regularly with other missions as well - firstly as a valuable prestige medium, secondly as a valuable source of information about the parish and thirdly as a help to

to the native people. The priority usefulness of the catechist probably goes in that order.

Health and Hygiene:

Comments on this section will be passed to the Medical Officer when Mr. Wetzel returns to the station and types extra copies of this relevant section. His observations in this field are interesting and it seems that there is place for a great amount of health work in the areas he visited.

With regard to his paragraph 3 on page 7, it is pointed out, for Mr. Wetzel's information, that any liaison with the Department of Health regarding the position of Aid Posts, supply of staff etc, in this Sub-district will in future be carried out by me; and this for the better coordination of departmental activities in this Sub-district. Patrolling officers should concern themselves with supplying information to the Officer in Charge, and to await further direction, if necessary. When I look at Mr. Wetzel's map and note the location of the Aid Post and realise that the population of UBAI is only 238, and that the apparent population that the Aid Post could be expected to reasonably serve is probably not more than about four hundred people, I am inclined to think that perhaps the placing of the Aid Post at Ubaï is probably a luxurious gesture rather than a sound public health requirement. *Action*

Agriculture and Livestock:

These comments will also be passed to the Agricultural Officer in due course.

I hope that the taro disease reported by Mr. Wetzel is not that which destroyed all taro crops in Bougainville just after the war. I support his suggestion that this finding should be investigated by the Department of Agriculture as soon as possible. *Action*

Economic Development:

The Cooperative Officer at Talasea is currently investigating the possibility of establishing a cooperative society in the Uasilau area and I am awaiting his report.

It has been suggested by the Agricultural Officer at Talasea that he would like a Rural Progress Society formed in the area mentioned. There can't be two organisations established and from my experience with the functions and functioning of both forms of union I certainly would prefer to see a cooperative formed. None-the-less, when final discussions concerning this matter have been concluded at Sub-district level they will be reported accordingly to the District Development Committee through you, for their deliberation. *is*

The suggestion by Mr. Wetzel regarding the main product of the area is worthy of consideration. I am inclined to feel that nearly all crops grown by natives who are members of a native "economic union", whether it be rural progress societies or local government councils, or anything else,

should be treated as "peasant" crops: by that I mean that the people's obligations toward the final product should not be exhaustive. I believe that they should be responsible for-

1. The choice of crop they desire to plant (choice arrived at after consultation with the Department of Agriculture).
2. seeing that the land they plant on is their own, i.e. land which afterwards will not be the subject of litigation. (I am aware of all the difficulties surrounding this, but the way may soon be made more clear for them through legislation).
3. seeing that the land they use is sufficient for their foreseeable needs. (Subject of advice).
4. seeing that they plant and properly maintain the crop.
5. seeing that they harvest the crop.

At this point, their work in connection with the crop, as individual farmers, should cease. The organisation to which ~~to~~ which they belong should then-

1. Provide for the collection of the crop.
2. pay some money to the producer immediately the crop is collected.
3. be responsible for treating the crop to the final product.
4. market the crop and disburse profits.

If these principles are considered, the matter of tree crop and cash crop production becomes more attractive to primitive or semi-sophisticated natives who really have no desire to be bound by the processes of modern business and production. All that they are usually interested in is getting their money easily and quickly. This is merely discussed as a process of organisation for the people who need it and should not be construed to mean that all the people should be bound by what I have said.

True at this stage

I will be visiting the Uasilau - Silanga area soon and that visit will be the subject of a further report.

Native Situation:

With regard to the movement of villages across to the Pomio Administrative area, I fully support Mr. Wetzel's arguments. I can see no real reason to restrict their movement.

Roads and Bridges:

I am inclined to think that the task set the people in the LOMA area is fairly considerable. I am therefore delaying the inspection of the area requested by Mr. Wetzel.

Report on accompanying police:

The comments by the conducting officer are no real concern to anyone except to the Police Department and the Officer in Charge of the detachment to which the men are attached, and should therefore be submitted on police form 1 after due notation in the Record of Service of each man concerned.

Appendix B:

The information supplied under this heading is most interesting and should be of value to the Department of Forests.

The planks mentioned as being used on building construction might be similar to those used by the Buang people of the Morobe District.

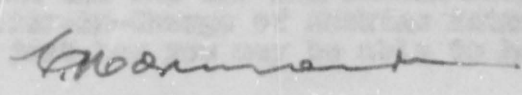
Conclusion:

The patrol appears to have been most interesting to the Officers taking part but has really amounted to nothing more than a routine one.

I presume that Mr. Booth received the instructions laid down in my memorandum 67-1-1.

I should have liked to have seen included in this report a resume of the amount of tax collected and Exemptions granted. None-the-less, the work done by the patrolling officers has been well performed and I know, from past experience, that the journey required considerable effort.

Please find attached camping claims for payment.


C. J. Normoyle
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

attach.

67-1-1

Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

13th July, 1961.

Mr. H. Wetzel,
Patrol Officer,
HOSKINS PATROL POST.

SUBJECT: Patrol - Central New Britain.

Please find attached memorandum 67-5-2 of 5th July, 1961 from the District Officer West New Britain, instructing that a trans-island patrol be conducted by you.

The patrol is to be considered as a special one and will be numbered 2/61-62, from Talasea.

On the District taleradio link on Sunday 9th instant, you took part in discussions on routes across the island which were examined at some length by Officers who know the areas you will be passing through, to make the trip more valuable from the aspect of general administration. None-the-less, I leave the final selection of the crossing to you, with the proviso that you carry out census and tax collection (where applicable) in and around the YAU YAU and TUMULA areas. Please negotiate with the Officer-in-Charge of Hoskins Patrol Post to ascertain precisely just how you may be able to help him in this regard.

On your departure from the Hoskins' Patrol Post the Officer in Charge should advise the Officer in Charge of Pomie of the patrol's ETA on the South coast so that you may make use of the latter's offer to provide his Work Boat to transport your patrol along the coast to the point where you intend starting your trek back.

This patrol will be an interesting one but you must be prepared to meet with very rough terrain where you will encounter difficult conditions. Weather conditions at this time of the year in central New Britain, and on the South coast will be bad, and your river crossings must therefore be cautiously undertaken.

In the mountainous interior of the island you will probably encounter some shortage of carriers, but a proper exercise of your initiative should overcome this problem. In, what I call, the Ti area; an area where the playing of bamboo flutes is popular with the people, I employed, some eleven years ago, flutists to play to the patrol during its crossing of the difficult mountains, and, you may be surprised to learn, that the music from these players gave courage to the carriers and allowed them to persist doggedly with their task. This piece of information may be of some use to you.

2.

As indicated by the District Officer, Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Booth will accompany you. He should receive instruction from you, by demonstration where applicable, in the following matters.

1. Preparation of loads for carriers.
2. The care of carriers attached to the patrol - this includes ensuring that they have adequate food, and shelter at night. I think you share with me the appreciation that the carriers must be very well feed at all times.
3. The duties of patrol carriers in establishing camp.
4. The position of police in the patrol when it is on the move.
5. Police discipline.
6. Extension of friendship to frightened primitive peoples which you may have every chance of meeting.
7. The correct method of establishing camp in primitive areas, i.e. the selection of camp sites, the establishing and positioning of sleeping areas, the mounting of guard, and so forth.
8. Trading relations with the native people when food etc is required to meet the needs of the patrol.

These are some special points that I want Mr. Booth to get experience in and, of course, you will see to it that all aspects of the patrol are brought to his attention. Your problems should be discussed openly with him, for experience sake, but all decisions regarding the patrol's safe crossing of the island will be your sole prerogative. I would suggest that Mr. Booth be given the important tasks of (a) caring for the health of the patrol and (b) ~~be given~~ the responsibility of ensuring that the patrol is properly fed.

You should arrange with the Medical Officer at Talasea to make available a Medical Orderly to accompany your patrol.

During your movements in this Sub-district, arrange with the Patrol Officer at Hoskins to provide you with motor transport where your movements are along vehicular roads. It is my opinion that where roads are maintained by natives for the use of motor transport, and when motor transport is available, the people should not be asked to carry over them. You will, of course, advise the Officer in Charge of Hoskins of this directive, even though I know he shares my opinion in this regard.

Copies of this memorandum are to be attached to the report you submit on your patrol.

C. J. Monacyle
C. J. Monacyle
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

c.c. District Officer,
RABAU.
attach.

The District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAU.

Patrol Report Talasea 2/61-62.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was initiated by the Director of Native Affairs Mr. J. E. McCarthy. The object was to obtain up to date information on the people living in the inland regions of the Central Nakanai, Mamusi No. 2, Inland Melkoi and Maneeng census sub-divisions. The District Officer's memo 67-5-2 of 5/7/61 and the Assistant District Officer's patrol instructions 67-1-1 of 13/7/61 (a copy of which is attached) refer.

The patrol commenced at Uasilau, Central Nakanai, proceeded inland to Awona Catholic Mission, then to Meingi village on the south coast, along the coast to Makmak village from there inland along the Ania river to Ainbul village, thence to Ubai village in the Central Nakanai. See map attached.

The Central Nakanai and inland Mamusi regions were first explored in 1927 by the Administration after four European prospectors were killed at Silanga in November 1926. A Patrol Post was first established at Malutu and remained in occupation until 1932, when a Post was established at Ulo on the coast. It is reported that during this time the area was extensively patrolled and the people became firm friends with the Administration. See Talasea Patrol Report No. 4/58-59.

The 'Kakuna' speaking villages were visited with the exception of Worali, which has moved to the Mamusi census sub-division near the village of Matawan. It was not possible to reach this area due to the flooding of the Melkoi river. These people are still amazingly primitive and a rough estimate would put the pidgin speakers at about 30% of the adult male population. Cash cropping or economic development does not exist in this area, the topography being rough and mountainous, thus making it impossible to plant any economic crops. Their relation to the coast, (two and a half days to the north and three days to the south) would make the marketing of any produce a difficult task.

During the course of this patrol a look-out was kept for any likely forest trees which could be economically utilised and a few fair sized specimens of Queensland Kauri were sighted on mountain ridges between 1500' and 3500' Asl. Throughout the whole of the area from Makmak to Ubai it was seen that the people walled their houses with boards made from an easily splitting softwood in appearance similar to Queensland Maple. It is light almost white in colour and is reported to last from two to four years untreated, while exposed to the elements.

Considerable movement of villages has taken place in the Central Nakanai over the past years, resulting in the community settlements of Uasilau and Silanga. Uasilau, brought into existence and to a great extent now held together, by one Soa of Uasilau is a Methodist stronghold and the most progressive of the two. Their first cacao was planted in 1956 and quite a lot

of it is now bearing and being marketed. During the past three months the villages of Yauyau, Lavuge, Kako, Kukula and Ti have moved to Uasilau and expressed their intentions, with Soa's and other land owners' approval to stay there permanently and engage in economic cacao growing.

Silanga settlement was initiated by Fr. Wagner of Santa Maria Mission and one Wulai, the Luluai of Gaikeke village. It differs to Uasilau in that from the very start, nine villages left their traditional lands to come and settle at Silanga. These are of differing language groups. The Silanga development is somewhat behind that of Uasilau which is due, I think to the inevitable problems of general co-operation accompanying such a closely packed settlement, causing the uprooting of traditional ties and creating a dependency upon 'strange' landlords. At Uasilau this was not the case until the recent movement of the villages mentioned above, i.e. all villages participating in the scheme continued to live on their traditional lands, although cacao and coconut planting was carried out on alien land.

The solution, which has been pointed out many times by other Officers, is of course, that the Administration purchase the necessary land at Silanga and Uasilau then allocate titles to the settlers. This will then remove all obligations towards the landlords which the settlers now have as a result of their permissive occupancy, thus considerably enhancing the total success of the two schemes.

In the Mamusi No. 2 area, economic development is at a standstill, a state of affairs hardly unusual when one considers soil resources, climatic conditions and topography in relation to copra, cacao or coffee production. Copra and cacao are both not possible due to excessive rainfall and altitude (almost the whole of the Mamusi No. 2 villages are situated between 2500' and 3500' Asl.), coffee may also be a doubtful proposition on a wide scale owing to the in places very poor soil. On top of this, the distance from the coast and the nearest Administrative centre create problems in supervision and marketing. The exception to this is the area around Awona, here the soil appears good, consisting mainly of a fairly loose black loam with a high humus content and mainly silt base, water retention capacity appeared medium. This type of soil should support potatoes and Fr. Hartmann at Awona grows them quite successfully.

The general picture in the Ala - Melkoi river region showed that the soils became gradually poorer when moving from north to south. Nearer to the south coast weathered limestone became more common in the form of weathered outcrops and along the coast between Rano plantation and Awul Mission there could be seen extensive areas where a thin layer of sandy loam covered uplifted coral reefs.

Some copra is being produced in the coastal Melkoi sub-division, but it appears sporadic and competition between the Catholic Mission and the Chinese trader at Kandrian tends to confuse the minds of the producers.

The people of the Manseng sub-division have some young coconut groves near the coast and appear to be showing a desire to earn some money. The topographic conditions on the coastal regions of the area are unfortunately a strong deterring factor to successful development along the coast from the outset. The lower part of the Ania river flows through flat country criss-crossed by many small waterways and drainage channels which is subject to frequent inundation due to flooding of the Ania.

DIARY.

Monday, 24th July 1961.

Departed Cape Hoskins 0700 per M.V. Aimara for Lasibu.
Arrived 1300. Departed for Uasilau at 1330. Arrived 1715.

Tuesday, 25th.

Tax and census Mulasi, Lavugi, Kaiko, Kukulu, Yauryau and Ti villages at Uasilau. Counted Uasilau proposed society share money. Discussions with Silanga and Uasilau leaders re purchase and re-allocation of land.

Wednesday, 26th

Departed Uasilau at 0930 after further discussions with Soa. Arrived at Bibisi 1230. Taxed and censused Bagela, Bibisi and Movai. People lined for medical inspection by N.M.O. Discussions with village officials and people.

Thursday, 27th.

Departed 1300 to look for a species of Qld. Kauri reported to be growing in the area, found isolated specimens in vicinity of Movai and Bibisi on tops of ridges. Returned Bibisi at 1515.

Friday, 28th.

Departed Bibisi for Mt. Loma at 0800. Steep climb to ridge then steady climbing until 1530. Made camp. Very cold. Isolated Kauri trees sighted en route.

Saturday, 29th.

Departed camp at 0900. Another steep climb up ridge then gradually climbing to Mt. Loma rest house at 5500' Asl. Rest house only partially erected so from 1400 to 1700 spent completing rest house with carrier line and few village officials who had arrived from Pulepuna, Pita and Morawana. No carriers from these villages yet arrived to take us to Morawana. Camped Mt. Loma. Bitterly cold with continuous fog and rain.

Sunday, 30th.

Sent Policeman to Morawana, Pita and Worali to obtain carriers who began to arrive late pm.

Monday, 31st.

Very heavy rain until 1300, with insufficient carriers forced to leave part of gear behind at Mt. Loma. Arrived at Morawana at 1830 after 5 1/2 hours walking. No rest house, slept in disused church building.

Tuesday, 1st August.

Taxed and censused Morawana and Pita at Morawana. Rain necessitated this to be done under tent. Medical inspection and treatments given. Discussion with people re proposed shifting of village site.

Wednesday, 2nd.

Booth to Pita for Medical and housing inspection, a number of people from this village did not appear yesterday for census. Self conducted tax and census Worali village at Morawana. Unable proceed Pita due infected blisters on both heels. Qld. Kauri reported in heavy concentration in Paraga region. Booth returned Morawana at 1620.

Thursday, 3rd.

Departed Morawana at 0800 for Mt. Loma arrived 1400. Waited for all carriers to arrive paid them and departed with Pulepuna carriers for Pulepuna at 1530. Arrived 1900 after descent from 6100' to 3850' Asl.

Friday, 4th.

Taxed and censused Pulepuna and Talalo at Pulepuna, medical inspection and treatments where applicable of all those present. Discussions with people and village officials re shifting of village to Mamusi sub-division. Investigated reported murder but found complaint to be groundless. Remained Pulepuna.

Saturday, 5th.

Booth to Talalo for village and housing inspection plus medical line-up of those not present at yesterday's census. Self to Awona Mission for talks with Fr. Hartmann. Very keen on assisting the organisation of potato growing in nearby villages. Slept Awona.

Sunday, 6th.

Remained Awona until noon, then departed for Kinsena and arranged shifting of gear from Pulepuna to Kinsena. Slept Kinsena.

Monday, 7th.

Line - up and medical inspection Kinsena and Morelona. Large number sores, boils and tropical ulcers treated. Discussion with people re potato growing, response not enthusiastic.

Tuesday, 8th.

Heavy rain. Departed at 0800 for Malumalu. Arrived 1200. Lined and gave medical inspection to all present. Discussions re potato growing, people unenthusiastic. No response at all. Rained all day.

Wednesday, 9th.

Departed Malumalu 0800 for Ngalala. Arrived 1200. Lined and gave medical inspection to all villagers. Melkoi river flooded rain all day. Remained Ngalala.

Thursday, 10th.

Attempted crossing of Melkoi but river flooded and unable to cross due heavy rain last night. Returned Ngalala 1720.

Friday, 11th.

Another attempt at crossing Melkoi but no success. Returned Ngalala.

Saturday, 12th.

To Melkoi again for third attempt at crossing but still no luck. River in high flood. Returned Ngalala, intend departing tomorrow for coast via another route thereby missing a number of villages otherwise to be visited.

Sunday, 13th.

Departed Ngalala at 0930 after listening to Sunday conference sched. Made camp at 1730.

Monday, 14th.

Departed for Meingi at 0800. Arrived at 1000. Made camp in rest house. Visited Rano plantation for talks with manager re purchase and shipment of potatoes if any are grown in Awona area. Returned to Meingi, slept.

Tuesday, 15th.

Unable to cross Melkoi due flooding. Returned Meingi camped night. Medical inspection and treatment of villagers.

Wednesday, 16th.

Melkoi river still flooded unable to cross, returned Meingi. Rain all day.

Thursday, 17th.

Made crossing of Melkoi today but current too strong to ferry gear across. Returned Meingi.

Friday, 18th.

River still in flood but subsided sufficiently to make crossing. Departed Meingi 0730 for Maso. Arrived 1200. Paid carriers and investigated assault case. Departed for Meletona at 1300. Arrived 1500 in heavy rain. Camped in rest house.

Saturday, 19th.

Medical line - up of Meletona, Inahele and Uvol villages. People very healthy. Visited Catholic Mission at Awul, inspected school and hospital both excellently laid out. Booth inspected gardens, found them few and small. Discussions with people re planting of and disease found in taro. Slept Meletona.

Sunday, 20th.

Listened to conference sched, heard that Pomio Work-boat arriving tomorrow. Observed.

Monday, 21st.

Wok-boat arrived 0930. Departed for Makmak anchorage at 1000. Arrived 1200. Organised carriers some of whom were at Umsipol village 3 hours walk from anchorage. Walked there and back to Makmak. Met Mr. F. Liebfried C.P.O. at Umsipol. Made camp at Makmak.

Tuesday, 22nd.

Waited for Mr. Liebfried to arrive from Umsipol with further carriers to take gear to Waipo. Departed at 1200. Arrived Waipo at 1600. One hour taken crossing flooded river by rope. Heavy rain during pm. Medical line - up in village and numerous small illnesses treated. Slept Waipo.

Wednesday, 23rd.

Departed Waipo at 1000 after discussing agricultural development with people. Arrived Ainbul at 1530 in heavy rain. Difficulty crossing last river due to rapid flooding. Made camp Ainbul.

Thursday, 24th.

Medical inspection at Ainbul. Numerous sores and small tropical ulcers treated. People addressed on economic development and planting of coconuts. Discussions which followed were not enthusiastic. Sent Policeman to notify O.I.C. Hoskins of patrol's arrival. Remained Ainbul.

Friday, 25th.

Departed 0930 after paying carriers and further discussions with village officials. Arrived Umoa at 1330. Made camp.

Saturday 26th.

Departed Umoa at 0800. Arrived Bereme at 1130. Continued to Sampantabil with gear remaining at Bereme. Taxed and censused Samapantabil. Returned to Bereme 1800.

Sunday, 27th.

Departed for Ubai at 1330 after tax and census Bereme and Tumula. Arrived 1630. Discussions with village officials. Camped.

Monday, 28th.

Tax and census Ubai, heard three native complaints. Departed 1245 for Lavege - Ubai road junction. Arrived 1445. Loaded gear on tractor and land-rover. Departed 1515. Arrived Cape Hoskins 1715. End of patrol.

N.M.T.A. AND BANKING.

No N.M.T.A. payments or banking transactions were carried out on this patrol.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The Catholic Mission dominated the scene throughout the area patrolled but as stated previously, the Uasilau settlement and the villages of Movai, Bibisi and Bagela are Methodist. Mission influence extends over the whole of the area but religion has not yet really taken a hold on the people of Morawana, Pita and Worali who are nominally Catholics. The only Mission ~~inf~~ evidence in these three villages apart from a fallen down and disused church, was a solitary fowl left there by the previous Catechist who absconded about four months ago.

An excellent school is in operation at Santa Maria with attendance reported good. At Awona a Priest, Fr. Hartmann has been in residence since 1959 and he is doing a good job establishing a school and caring for the health of the people in his parish, limited only by the co-operation he can obtain from them. The Catholic Mission at Awul on the south coast is administered by Fr. Dickmann with a staff of one nursing Sister, one teaching Sister and a third in charge of general duties. The nursing Sister maintains an excellent hospital with the main emphasis on midwifery. The school housed in permanent buildings with ceilings, cement floors and properly constructed desks, has classes up to Standard V and is a credit to the Sister in charge.

There is a Catechist at almost every Catholic village. Unfortunately these Catechists lack sufficient education themselves to be able to do much more than teach very rudimentary English and arithmetic (frequently found to contain numerous mistakes) plus large doses of religious doctrine. The latter is of course their main function in the eyes of the Mission.

Methodist headquarters are at Malalia in the West Nakanai sub-division and their policy is to have native Mission teachers wherever possible. This is the case at Uasilau and all the other Methodist villages. It was observed that the standard of literacy was generally higher in these than in the Catholic villages.

Relations between the two religious groups at Uasilau and Silanga are cordial but one could not say that they are the firmest of friends. Attempts were made by previous Govt. Officers to establish a combined Uasilau-Silanga 'Kivung'. A minute book was issued and a 'clerk' appointed to keep the minutes. The leaders of both groups were to meet at regular intervals and discuss common problems. However the clerk absconded and no one was very interested in continuing the scheme. The leaders of both groups were questioned on this matter and they explained that they would rather go ~~at~~ their own separate ways. These feelings I think are mainly the result of religious differences.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The last complete medical patrol was carried out in the Central Nakanai by Dr. Pike in 1956. This was followed with a partial patrol by Mr. Snashall M.A. in 1958 and a pediatric and virulological survey conducted by Dr. Cadjusek (Walter & Eliza Hall Institute) of the 'Kakuna' speaking villages. In 1960 another partial patrol was carried out by Mr. Roche M.A. of the villages on and near the coast in the area. It can thus be seen that all the further inland villages were last patrolled in 1956, five years ago.

A medical check was made of every person sighted on this patrol and the high incidence of small tropical ulcers, infected sores, boils, scabies and other minor illnesses in the inland Central Nakanai was appalling. A medical orderly

supplied by P.H.D. Talasea accompanied the patrol and treatments were given wherever possible. Considering the lack of medical care that the inland Central Nakanai people have had it was surprising to see that despite sores and tropical ulcers they were of generally good physique and did not appear to be suffering from any organic diseases other than the occasional case of enlarged thyroid gland. Possibly the cool climate and relative absence of malaria may account for this.

In the Mamusi II, Melkoi and Manseng areas the last medical patrols were carried out early this year and the presence of a Mission hospital at Awul and an Aid Post and the Priest at Awona does much to keep minor illnesses at a fairly low level although enlarged thyroid glands were common in the Mamusi II area. The incidence of infected sores and tropical ulcers again increased when moving inland through the Manseng sub-division, no doubt due to the absence of a nearby Aid Post.

An Aid Post constructed from native materials and in good condition exists at Ubai, Central Nakanai. No medical orderly has occupied it for the past three months although his presence there is necessary. The Medical Assistant at Talasea was approached on the matter early July this year but it seems as though nothing was done about it at the time. Following my return to Talasea The Medical Officer has informed me that someone has now been posted to Ubai.

why!!
The practice of binding the heads of children is still carried on in the inland Central Nakanai, Mamusi II, and Melkoi areas. Although it appears to have no ill effects on the 'victims' this was discouraged.

Housing in the mountain villages was generally very poor and dirty. The village of Pita was so littered with refuse that the smell became at times overpowering. Personal cleanliness at some of these villages seemed to be a forgotten art and there comes to mind one old woman suffering from a large boil on the knee who was so covered in dirt that it could be scraped off with a knife.

Wherever it appeared warranted, instructions were given for the removal of old houses and erection of new ones. A Policeman will shortly be sent to the Central Nakanai to see that these have been carried out.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

These people follow the traditional pattern of subsistence agriculture, using the system of bush-fallow rotation common throughout the Territory.

Complaints were made at Maso and Awul in the Coastal Melkoi, at all the villages in the Manseng and at Ubai in the Central Nakanai sub-division that a disease was ravaging their taro plants. This disease appears to destroy the leaf growth of the plant, starting with small brown spots on the leaves which gradually enlarge and merge until finally the whole leaf and stalk withers and rots on the plant. In conjunction with this the plant at maturity produces a tuber only half of normal size with the internal cell structure altered so as to give it a different flavour and mushiness when cooked. These tubers can easily be identified by their sharp taste. In places this condition is further aggravated by the presence of the hawk moth larvae which eat into the stalk and tuber of the plant, destroying its value as a food almost entirely. A few specimens of taro were also seen where a type of groundworm had eaten large holes into and through the tuber sometimes up to an inch in diameter.

It would be well for the Department of Agriculture to

investigate these matters if they have not already done so and perhaps introduce singapore taro to take the place of Xanthosoma since the former appears to be far less affected by these pests and also produces more.

Pigs are plentiful throughout the area except at the villages of Morawana and Pita where only a few young ones were seen.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Since a great deal has already been written about the cacao development projects at Uasilau and Silanga by other Officers and as the Officer in charge Cape Hoskins is currently conducting a patrol of the Central Nakanai area, nothing will be added concerning the workings of the schemes.

The movement of the villages of Yauyau, Lavugi, Kaiko, Kukulu and Ti, from their traditional sites to Uasilau was the culmination of their efforts to plant and produce cacao, since these villages had started to plant and produce cacao at Uasilau as far back as four years ago. Movai, Bibisi and Bagela have also established plantings at Uasilau but they prefer remaining at their village sites, although at present there is talk among some of them that they would like to move to Uasilau.

While at Uasilau, a bag containing a substantial sum of money was brought forward, upon counting this proved to be £567-9-0. This money was collected by Soa from the majority of cacao planters as part share capital for a native society. I believe that £750 is usually considered to be the minimum required for the formation of such a society and Soa stated that he could raise the balance without much difficulty. There were some doubts in the peoples' minds as to what kind of society they wanted, some talking of a co-operative store, others of a cacao and copra marketing society. They were encouraged to consider the marketing society rather than the store as it will be more useful in the long run. The purchasing and marketing of cacao is of course more involved than copra purchasing, but I feel sure that with careful supervision in the early stages by our department, Co-operatives and Agriculture it could be carried out successfully, the only stumbling block likely to arise being lack of departmental ~~co-operation~~ ~~back~~ co-operation. The most feasible method would, I think be the purchasing of wet beans by weight, then bulk fermenting and drying, the price paid to the grower being arrived at by calculating the weight ratio of dried beans to wet beans and the total selling price being divided proportionally among the growers according to how much wet beans brought in by each.

The people of Silanga were sounded out regarding the establishment of their own society, but they had as yet no opinions on the matter. It was advised that it would be a good idea to start saving money now, (on an individual basis to lessen the risk of conversion by unscrupulous leaders) so that when their cacao comes into bearing in two to three years time they will have the capital to organise their own marketing.. I do not think that a combined Uasilau - Silanga society would succeed at the outset, due mainly to language and religious differences. However should both societies eventually become fully operational, the realisation of their common problems will most likely cause the people themselves to suggest a merger.

The question of individually held cacao plots was raised, while the Uasilau people appeared to be willing to fall in with any Administration plan to bring this into effect, the Silanga landowners' attitude although not in opposition was 'on the fence'. They stated that they would like to see what will happen at Uasilau before agreeing to accept any proposition put forward

by the Administration. On the other hand I do not think that any opposition will arise once such a scheme is initiated.

It was noted that the Priest at Awona in the Mamusi II area was successfully growing potatoes. Since the only economic development possible in the inland Mamusi areas would be potatoes or coffee and the latter rather doubtful due to heavy rainfall, the matter of potato growing should be investigated. Several meetings were held at various villages, the idea was put forward and elaborated but no enthusiasm resulted. Further efforts by future patrolling Officers may however achieve something, as with any primitive peoples, a new idea is not readily accepted. Marketing would present problems, but I think these can be solved. From talks with Fr. Hartmann at Awona it became clear that he is prepared to supervise and encourage potato growing in his parish, an opportunity like this should not be overlooked. The manager of Rano plantation stated that he would be prepared to buy the potatoes and arrange shipment to Rabaul, he would of course expect to make some money with the arrangement, but this is immaterial provided the producer is paid a reasonable price. A ready market in Rabaul would be assured and it should be possible to sell at lower than current prices. A grower should realise 9d per lb. at Rano, still attractive to an unsophisticated native especially when it is noted that a 40 lb. bag is worth £1-10-0, no small sum for one and a half day's walk to the coast. The soil in this area should prove quite adequate for potato growing although nothing definite can be said lacking an expert analysis.

Copra is being produced on a small scale in the south coast villages between Meingi and Awul. Sometimes the produce is sold to Fr. Dickmann at Awul and sometimes to Chin Chew & Co. at Kandrian, who, it is reported, as soon as they hear that a certain village has produced a quantity of copra, will send their work-boat to collect it. It is further reported that heated discussions take place between the Father and the village officials when he finds out that they have been selling to Chin Chew's instead of him.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Prior to Administration contact the inland areas between Santa Maria (Silanga) and Awul Mission were quite densely populated. In the Kandrian Sub-District there has remained the status quo, but in the Central Nakanai sub-division extensive movement has taken place, resulting in the two settlements of Silanga and Uasilau. The only inland villages now remaining are the 'Kakuna' speaking group, Morawana, Pita and Worali plus Pulepuna and Talalo. Of these Worali has already shifted its site to well within the Mamusi II sub-division, near Matawan village. Morawana and Pita intend to shift to a combined village site at Kupi, about two hours walk removed from Paraga. Pulepuna and Talalo also intend to move, and they have already picked their sites. The former will settle near Malumalu, the latter at a spot quite close to Awona, both well within the Mamusi II sub-division. I firmly recommend that these moves are not discouraged on the following grounds:

1. The two villages concerned are members of the Mamusi language group.
2. They have engaged in no form of economic development and have no income. It is therefore quite illogical that these people should pay 10/- head tax while the Mamusi people are tax exempt. Both groups are of the same degree of sophistication.
3. With the movement of Pita and Morawana towards the coast, these two villages (Pulepuna and Talalo) will be two day's walk removed from the nearest Central Nakanai villages, i.e. Movai and Bibisi. It seems pointless then to move a patrol such a distance when they can be reached in two and a half hours from the

nearest Mamusi village at their present sites and after their move, nearer still.

I find it hard to understand how the tax estimate for the Central Nakanai was arrived at. All the villages from Kaiko through Pulepuna to Worsali had no form of economic development or income at that time, the same as the Mamusi villages, yet they were considered taxable and the others exempt.

One of the objects of this patrol was to have been, 'to obtain up-to-date information on the infrequently visited inland villages'. All the inland villages have been visited regularly by Native Affairs since 1951 and are under complete Administrative control though still primitive. The last patrol of the inland Central Nakanai was done by Mr. Gauci P.O. in 1960 and of the Mamusi II by Mr. Liebfried C.P.O. in May 1961. If I may suggest, what should have been done rather than this patrol, was one of the upper Kapiura and then down the Aulo valley to the south coast. The inhabitants of this area were first contacted by Mr. Fleay A.D.O. Kandrian in late 1959 and again, with the discovery of a few more villages by Mr. Steven A.D.O. Talasea, in mid 1960. No doubt there are still a number of people who have not yet come forward for census and a follow-up patrol this year would have been very useful.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

With the exception of the roads leading from the coast to Uasilau and Silanga, all roads in the area are walking tracks only.

In the Kandrian Sub-District roads are much better maintained than in the Central Nakanai. Steps were cut up steep slopes and where necessary rude ladders had been constructed from saplings, none of these things existed in the Central Nakanai.

A cause of much delay is the Melkoi river, during flood it is impossible to ford or swim and crossing it by rope or 'Kunda' is a slow, dangerous and complicated process. About one mile upstream from the present crossing point the river flows through a gorge, very narrow with high banks on either side. Its width there is about 30 yds and a normally intelligent Patrol Officer or Cadet could construct a suspension bridge there well above water mark. All the materials required would be, wire cable, U bolts, a quantity of creosote treated planks for decking, cement, re-inforcing rod, block and tackle and four sturdy posts cut locally.

Roads between Meingi and Awul are good but numerous rivers, subject to flooding, again cause a good deal of inconvenience to patrolling Officers.

The roads between Mt. Loma, Morawana, Pita and Worsali were completely overgrown ~~were~~. The people were instructed to bring these into good condition, and a Policeman will be despatched shortly to check whether these instructions were carried into effect.

CONCLUSION.

It can be seen that all the matters dealt with on this patrol could have been done by annual routine Administrative patrols. Diary notations make it clear that progress was extremely wet. Much time could have been saved had the patrol been carried out during either one of the two doldrum periods between the Monsoons and Trades, since during the Monsoons the central ranges receive equally as much rain as they do during the Trades.

I repeat that I think it would have been far more

fruitful to have conducted a follow-up patrol of the upper Kapiura-Aulo river valleys from the viewpoint of spreading and consolidating Govt. influence and obtaining information on area to date infrequently visited.

Genet 1/6 No. 5146 Kapi.

An intelligent A.C.O. whose value is quickly reduced by his antiquated ideas and lack of initiative. He is quickly entangled in village intrigues. A serious danger to the Govt. is his position.

W. B. Wetzel
H. B. Wetzel
Patrol Officer

Genet 5/6 No. 5066 Kapi.

A considerable amount of land is being cleared and planted. It is expected that the area will be a valuable asset to the Govt. in the future.

Genet 1/6 No. 5146 Kapi.

A capable young Kapiura man who has just completed his training. He will make good material in the future. He is overworked and his strength is being worn out.

Genet 1/6 No. 5146 Kapi.

A considerable amount of land is being cleared and planted. It is expected that the area will be a valuable asset to the Govt. in the future.

W. B. Wetzel
H. B. Wetzel
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX A.

Report on Police accompanying Patrol.

Const I/C No. 5116 Muki.

An intelligent N.C.O. whose value is considerably reduced by his untrustworthiness and tendency to become quickly entangled in village intrigue. A more forceful bearing would be an advantage in his position.

Const. 5th No. 9066 Jerivia.

A constable of long standing, his response to orders and general effectiveness will ensure that he remains such until retirement.

Const. 1st No. 10809 Moliom.

A capable young Policeman who has just completed his traineeship. He will make good N.C.O. material in due course provided he overcomes his shyness when dealing with members of the public.

Const. 1st No. 10841 Piri.

A contemporary of Moliom. A very intelligent and educated Policeman (Standard IV) who should rise to the highest ranks provided he curbs his tendency towards disobedience and letting others do his work for him.

W. B.
H. B. Wetzel
Patrol Officer

W. B.
H. B. Wetzel
Patrol Officer

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APPENDIX B.

FOREST RESOURCES.

Dense stands of Kamarere were seen in the Ala river valley inland from Silanga and Uasileu. Due perhaps to recurrent flooding of the river, very few of the trees sighted had reached maturity. If these trees were able to grow into maturity, a considerable quantity of timber could be obtained at low expense as the stands in places are almost pure.

Isolated specimens of definitely identified Queensland Kauri (*Agathis Robusta*) were sighted on the ridges inland from Movai and Bibisi villages and in the Morawana, Pita and Pulepuna areas. These occurred at altitudes between 2500' and 3500' Asl. and attained trunk diameters up to five feet. That they were *Agathis Robusta* there could be no doubt, the description tallying exactly with that given in 'Australian Rain Forest Trees, by W. D. Francis, p. 53'. This tree is named 'Kilima' in the local dialect. It was reported that extensive stands exist in the area around Paraga and Roko villages. The specimens sighted in the Movai, Pulepuna, Morawana regions were isolated and inaccessible from an economic viewpoint. On the other hand, it would, I think, be worthwhile to thoroughly investigate the Paraga, Roko area.

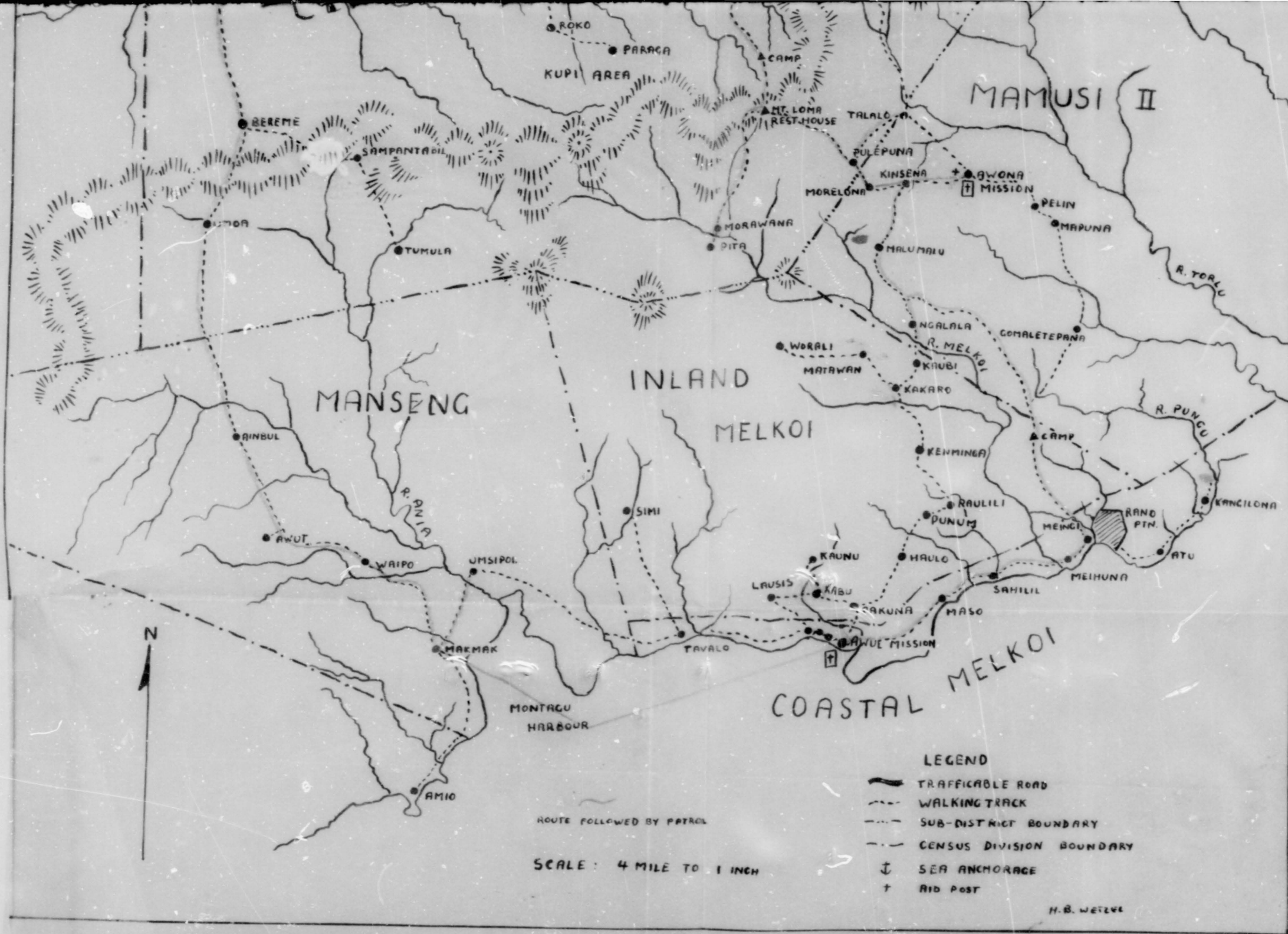
In the Manseng sub-division and the villages inland from Ubai in the Central Nakanai it was seen that the people were using a type of planking for the walls of their houses. These planks were from ten to fifteen feet long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch thick and had been split lengthwise from a section of log. The timber is extremely straight grained, white, soft and light. Grain is similar in appearance to that of silky oak whereas the leaves resemble those of Queensland ~~Kau~~ Maple. The tree itself is very straight, attains a diameter of about five to six feet, with a whiteish green smooth bark and has very small buttresses. The local name for it is Laubalebo.

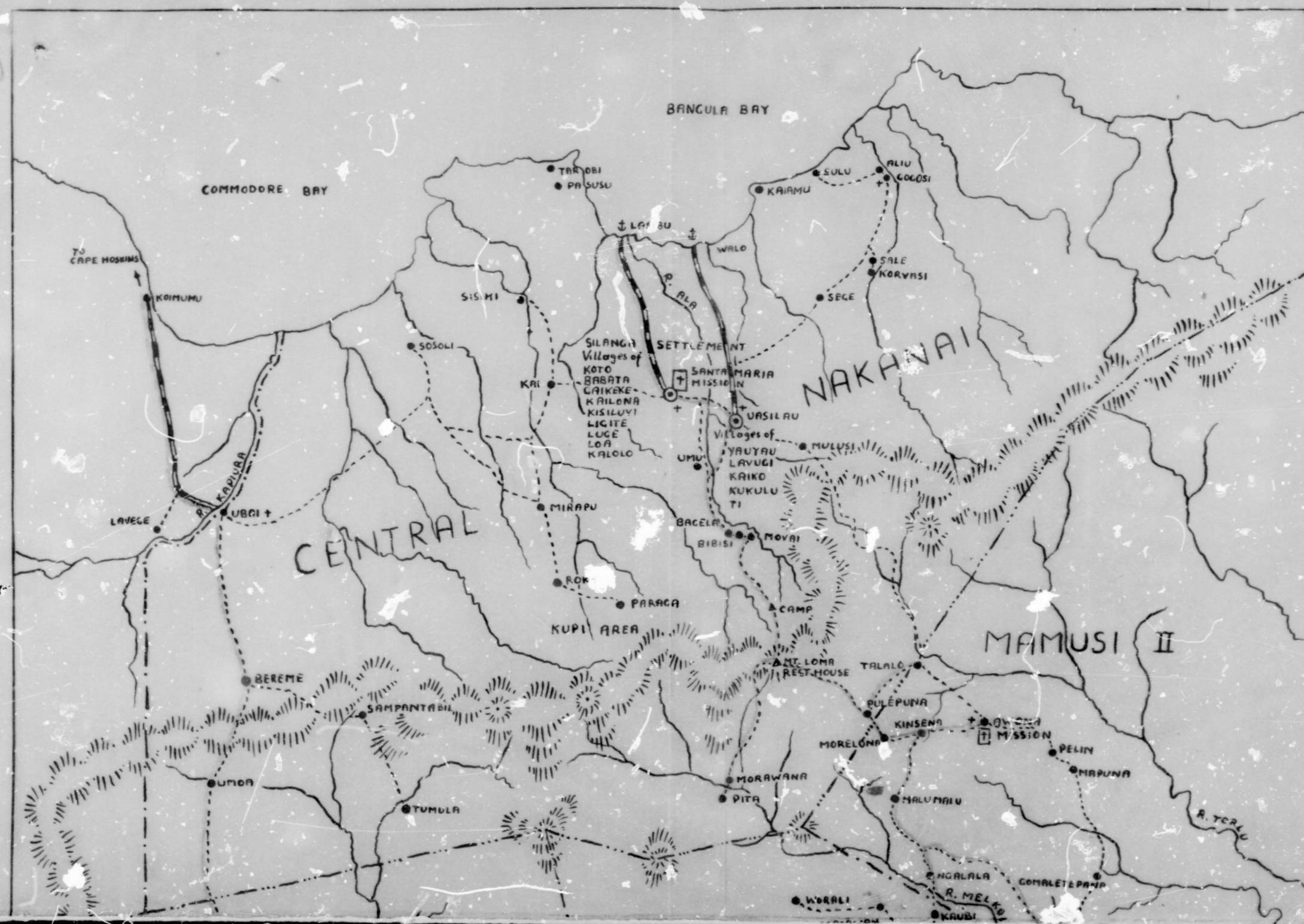
A few specimens were sighted on the road between Umoa and Ubai, but it is reported that in the Bereme region these trees are numerous.

H. B. Wetzel
H. B. Wetzel
Patrol Officer

52

P. 12







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **NW BRITAIN** Report No. **TAL 4** OF 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by **B.A. Besasparis, P.O.**

Area Patrolled **BARIAI Census Sub-Division**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil**

Natives **3 RPNGC**

Duration—From **18** / **9** / **61** to **30** / **9** / **1961**

Number of Days **13**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **10/19/60**

Medical **5/18/62** **61**

Map Reference **Map enclosed.**

Objects of Patrol **1. Census, 2. Tax Collection, 3. Routine Administration,**

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Females in Child Birth	MG
	In
	M
	F

67-13-4

24th November, 1961.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
R A B A U L.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 61/62 TALASEA:

There has been a suggestion that CAPE GLOUCESTER, excluding BARIAI Census Division be included in the GASMATA Sub-District, plus the SIASSI Islands, perhaps, and that another Sub-District be created of the WIDE BAY and JACQUINOT BAY areas. This seems to me rather redundant but I would like your views on the proposition, after the necessary consultation with your Assistant District Officers.

2. I was under the impression that the M.V. "Garnet" was already posted to CAPE GLOUCESTER; that is, actually there although it has been nominally based there for months.

3. You may confidently expect that the absentee workers will further decrease now that the Co-operative Society has been firmly established. In this respect it is obvious that Mr. Haywood did excellent work with his initial propaganda for the BARIAI Native Society as a precursor for the final formation of the new establishment.

4. I understand that James Chung is prepared to operate a regular service providing he receives some reasonable insurance against financial loss by extending his operations West to GLOUCESTER.

5. It is remarkable how many reports comment on the inefficiency of Aid Post Orderlies. It seems they suffer from lack of regular supervision by European Public Health Department staff. It should not be difficult to ensure that all departments endeavour to check the efficiency of each of these officials so that the Department of Public Health can obtain a fair assessment of their individual abilities.

6. A good report and I look forward to a stepped up patrol programme over the important West New Britain Division.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 10-4

67-5-9



District Office,
Rabaul.

3rd November, 1961.

Assistant District Officer, Sub-district Office,
TALASEA.

Patrol Report No. 4 of 61/62

The above report and your 67-1-1 of 23/10/61 is acknowledged with thanks.

The position regarding workboats in the district is grim, and at the present time we can see little hope of the position being changed.

Your comments on the patrol are adequate.

SUBJECT: Whilst appreciating the difficulties with weather conditions regarding the patrol's movements, please request Mr. Besasparis to adjust his patrol programme so that more time is spent in villages by patrols.

Census patrols should be accompanied by at least a Medical Orderly, if available, even though there are Aid Posts in some of the villages.

The above remarks should not be taken to mean that this patrol was not satisfactory - it was - and no doubt Mr. Besasparis had reason for not stopping longer in the villages. This procedure amounts to nothing more than active encouragement. Camping allowance has been passed for payment.

The report needs little comment except perhaps on two matters.

Comments on native activities in the report are of interest to the technical department and by extracts which can be passed to the Sub-district station for their use. Besasparis will be sending me those extracts for The Director, Department of Native Affairs, KONE DOBU.

(E. J. Emanuel),
A/District Officer
New Britain Districts

The above refers. Patrol report is attached hereto. The establishment of a co-operative society is being conducted by the Talasea Co-operative Officer.

With regard to his assistance in the Talasea Co-operative Society, I understand that the Assistant District Officer is already acquainted with the details of the formation of the society.

3rd November, 1961.

Emanuel
(E. J. Emanuel),
A/District Officer
New Britain Districts

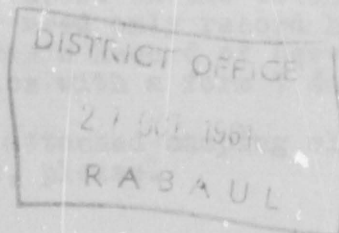
I have passed a suggestion that the patrol should be made up of 10 men each day. The inland area is far from a Sub. district (plus the 5000 ft. block) & that another Sub. district be created of the lower part of the inland area. This seems to be a reasonable suggestion. I am sure you will agree on the proposal.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1



Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

23rd October, 1961.

The District Officer,

R A B A U L.

SUBJECT: Patrol Report No.4 of 61-62.

Please find attached a report of a routine patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Besasparis to the Bariai census division.

I am glad to see that the natives are being encouraged to plant more coconut plams and to produce more copra. This action is absolutely necessary for the success of the newly formed Cooperative Society in the area. It should be a duty of all following patrolling officers to keep up the pressure on these people for their satisfactory economic development. This pressure amounts to nothing more than active encouragement and guidance.

The report needs little comment except perhaps on one or two matters.

Comments on native activities in the report which are of interest to the technical departments should be accompanied by extracts which can be passed to departmental representatives at the Sub-district station for their information. Mr. Besasparis will be sending me these extracts in the next mail for distribution.

For Mr. Besasparis' information, patrol maps should show a scale to which the map has been drawn, and census areas are known as divisions, not sub-divisions. It is also usual to draw up a legend on the map to assist with its interpretation.

With regard to his comments on the newly formed Cooperative Society, I understand that the Assistant Registrar has already acquainted you with the information surrounding the formation of the Society.

His comment about the Workboat on page 3 is not clear and I have no idea as to what he alludes except, perhaps, that he wants recorded that the patrol can, and should, be conducted by using a Workboat; in which case I agree.

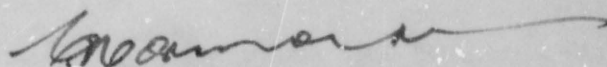
One of the purposes of the patrol was the collection of tax but this function received only brief mention. I should have liked to have seen an indication of the amount

*Given under the impression that the Mr. Besasparis was already
familiar with the Bariai census division, actually there, although it has been
commonly said that the work is not done.*

of money collected and the number of exemptions granted.

The report on the police is not necessary. The reporting officer need only record his comments in the patrolling policeman's Record of Service and supply the Commissioner of Police with a form 1 duly completed.

The attached camping claim is forwarded for early payment, please.



C. J. Normoyle
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

encl.

c.c. The Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
Cape Gloucester.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TAL 4 OF 1961/62.

DIARY

- 18/9/61. Mon. Left Patrol Post by canoe and reached KOKOPO. Night at C.M. SOLYPIO.
- 19/9/61. Tues. By mission pinnace m/v TOMAS to MALASONGNO. Walked to SIAMATAI and returned to sleep at MALASONGNO.
- 20/9/61. Wed. Census and tax collection at MALASONGNO. Slept MALASONGNO.
- 21/9/61. Thurs. By canoe to SIAMATAI. Census and tax collection. Night at SIAMATAI.
- 22/9/61. Fri. By canoe to GURISSI. Census and tax collection. Slept GURISSI.
- 23/9/61. Sat. Walked to KOKOPO over good track while stores came by canoe. Census and tax collection at KOKOPO and stayed the night.
- 24/9/61. Sun. Observed at KOKOPO.
- 25/9/61. Mon. Walked to AKONGA and collected tax and conducted census. Slept AKONGA.
- 26/9/61. Tues. Visited Catholic Mission School at BOMAI-AI. Walked to BAMBAK for census and tax collection then returned to AKONGA to sleep.
- 27/9/61. Wed. To BAMBAK by canoe. Checked gardens. Visited NAMARAMANGA, MAREKA and ALAIDO then returned to sleep at BAMBAK.
- 28/9/61. Thurs. Walked to NAMARAMANGA, collected tax and conducted census. Continued on to MAREKA. Census and tax collection. Slept at MAREKA.
- 29/9/61. Fri. To ALAIDO for census and tax collection. Slept ALAIDO.
- 30/9/61. Sat. Left ALAIDO on foot and proceeded to NATAMO inspecting track. Embarked at NATAMO and returned to Patrol Post by canoe. End of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION

The BARIAI Census Sub-Division extends from Borgen Bay to Rottock Bay on the north coast of New Britain, and is administered from Cape Gloucester Patrol Post situated in west Borgen Bay.

All the villages are situated on the coastal strip and are thus readily accessible by canoe or other water transport. The coastal strip tends to be swampy in many sections and thus the main method of communication throughout the area is by canoe.

The main topographical features are Mount Schrader, approximately four thousand feet in height and the Guriss, El and Tamo Rivers.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The population of this sub-division can be split into three distinct linguistic groups. Firstly there is the true Bariai consisting of GURISSI, KOKOPO, AKONGA, BAMBAK, NAMARAMANGA, MAREKA and ALAIDO Villages, which speaks IEMAPOSANGA. Then there is the ANEM group of MALASONGNO Village who speak ONULA-IMEN in conjunction with KARAI-AI and PURELING Villages of the Kalial Census Sub-Division. Lastly there is the AMARA situated at SIAMATAI Village who speak RAMAKLAUNG in conjunction with NATAMO and KAKUMO Villages of the Kilengi/Lollo Census Sub-Division. The people of SIAMATAI and MALASONGNO are bilingual and able to converse with Bariai proper.

The population of the Bariai appears to have been far more numerous in the past than at the present with the result that all the old villages have combined into the present ones, and 17 big men were found to have some say within the 7 villages. There does not appear to be any individual leader who exercises any control outside his small group.

The number of absentee workers has decreased and is no longer a problem. The reason for this return appears to have been the economic development fostered by the previous officer here, Mr. Haywood, with his Bariai Native Society for the marketing of copra. The Co-operative branch at present forming a co-operative here.

A good reception was afforded the patrol at all villages.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The housing varied considerably from good to fair and instructions for maintenance were given where necessary. Court action was taken against two men who had been instructed by the two previous patrols and had taken no action whatsoever to affect repairs. With plentiful supplies of sago at each village, there is no reason at all for poor housing apart from laziness.

There are rest houses and police barracks at MALASONGNO, KOKOPO and MAREKA. All the police barracks are reasonable but the rest house at MAREKA is not waterproof due to bad design. Instructions were given for erection of rest houses and police barracks at AKONGA and ALAIDO to replace those at MAREKA and also give better coverage for patrolling.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

A list of the present village officials is given as Appendix B. The only officials with authority by descent are the Luluai of SIAMATAI and the Tultul of AKONGA,

None of the officials is outstanding but they all seem to carry out their function satisfactorily. No replacements or alterations are being recommended at present.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

As all the villages are situated on the coast and all have canoes, the preferred method of travel is by canoe. During the dry season the beaches are favoured for walking where necessary and tracks slightly inland of the beach are not well maintained. Instructions have been given now to re-open the prewar track to give communication to the Patrol Post when weather is unsuitable

for canoes or beach walking. The track from GURISSI to ALAIDO can readily take bicycle traffic with little work, but it will take quite a while before the track from ALAIDO to the Patrol Post will take it. This is because the prewar track has been neglected and allowed to grow into bush again since the end of the war and a further dry season will be required to solidify the ground. The maintenance of the track between SIAMATAI and GURISSI is not in my opinion warranted because of the small population and the long distance involved. With a workboat supposedly stationed at Cape Gloucester, there would be no difficulty in reaching SIAMATAI in the wet season. Breaks in the weather of up to several days at a time during the wet season allow canoe travel.

There are some seven tidal rivers between the Patrol Post and the first Mariai Village of ALAIDO that would not be ready bridgeable and thus prevent a vehicular road being extended to there. These rivers are normally fordable during the dry season but rain and the pounding of the sea causes them to greatly enlarge their mouths and depth during the wet season. Ferrys constructed of wartime 44 gallon drums will be tried and it is hoped that they will allow foot traffic during the wet.

A list of walking and canoe times taken by the patrol is given as Appendix C.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

There is quite a good potential for copra production in the area and the planting of more coconuts was encouraged. To date the main trouble has been the lack of shipping to the area to get the produce out. I have recently heard over the ABC news from Port Moresby however that there is to be a regular three monthly service provided for the Patrol Post, and it will then be possible to increase production of copra. A co-operative society is also now in the formative stage and most of the share capital has been collected, the remainder to be paid shortly and then the society will begin to function. This society is to be supervised by the Co-operative Officer, Talasea.

Interest was shown in obtaining cocoa for planting in the area but this was discouraged because of the supervision required. It was pointed out that the fermentation process for cocoa was far more difficult to carry out than the drying of copra and that more attention should be paid to copra production at present. Villages possessing smoke dryers were advised to replace these with hot-air dryers. The agricultural assistant is being sent to the area to supervise the construction of these new hot-air dryers.

CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION

The attendance for census was very good and the figures arrived at are submitted with this report. Since the last census there has been a natural increase in population of approximately 13%. The majority of the students shown absent from the village as mission students, are attending the Catholic Mission School at BOMAI-AI within the sub-division and return to their villages at the end of each day's schooling.

The number of absentee workers has decreased considerably with the greater opportunity for economic development and although GURISSI appears to be over-recruited, this is not the case as several of these people are employed by the Catholic Mission at ~~XXXXXX~~ SOLYMPIO within a short distance of their village.

The migrations shown are internal mainly and some of these are due to the local custom of adoption of children by the wife's kin-folk

The remainder are due to marriages and men returning to their correct villages to claim their own land after sojourn with relatives.

The headtax of ten shillings was collected without any difficulty. These people could readily afford a higher tax but this is not recommended at present due to the irregularity of shipping for produce and also the anomaly that would be created with some Kilengi/Lollo villages in better circumstances remaining fixed at ten shillings due to their overall assessment with a number of villages there not being able to pay more.

Some difficulty is being encountered reconciling absentee tax-payers because of the custom of at least two names per person for use on different occasions.

LAW AND JUSTICE

No complaints were brought before the patrol and the only court action taken was against two men who had failed to carry out instructions and were sentenced to two weeks and one month imprisonment.

These people are law abiding and no serious complaints have been brought forward since my arrival in January this year.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

The principle food in this area is taro, supplemented to varying extents by tapioc, bananas, kau-kau, taro kong-kong, aibika, pitpit and the rare tomatoe, pumpkin and sweetcorn. The gardens are communal efforts for a start with individual plots within the garden once it has been cleared, burnt and fenced. Food shortages are said to happen yearly but this appears to be caused by the continual sing-sings that take place once there is sufficient food. There can be no real starvation in the area as each village has considerable amounts of sago to fall back on once their garden food is exhausted.

The acreage of land used by each village for gardening was measured and the areas are approximately as follows: MALASONGNO 4 acres, SIAMATAI 2 acres, GURISSI 4 1/2 acres, KOKOPO 42 acres, AKONGA 15 acres, BAMBAK 18 1/2 acres, NAMARAMANGA and MAREKA 22 acres, ALAIDO 9 acres.

The number of coconut palms was counted prior to the patrol and a separate account of these was submitted. Planting of further palms has been encouraged to give bigger groves near each village. Smoke dryers at AKONGA, BAMBAK, NAMARAMANGA, MAREKA and ALAIDO are to be replaced by hot-air dryers in the near future to give a better grade of copra.

Requests were made by several people for seed cocoa for planting in the area. These people were told to concentrate on copra production at present as the germination of cocoa required expert supervision and staff was not available for this at present.

A producer co-operative based on the Patrol Post is now being formed to market copra through the proposed three monthly shipping service. The majority of share capital has been collected and the society should start to function in the near future.

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HEALTH

The health throughout the area appeared to be good and this could be ascribed to both the reasonable diet and the health services available. The diet contains considerable protein in the form of readily available fish. The health services consist of Fr. Rose who alternates between SOLYMPIO near KOKOPO and BOMAI-AI near AKONGA and also the A.P.O. Toulul stationed at the Aid Post at MAREKA.

The Aid Post at MAREKA was inspected and found to be far from satisfactory. The one ward to house both male and female patients was delapidated and still standing in spite of the instructions given by the last medical patrol to build two new wards in replacement. No work had commenced on the new wards. In view of the lack of co-operation, the Health Dept. might possibly wish to change the site of the aid post so no instructions were given on this patrol. The populations and distances involved are as follows: Patrol Post to ALAIDO pop. 100 $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, ALAIDO to MAREKA pop. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, MAREKA to NAMARAMANGA pop. 51 10 minutes, NAMARAMANGA to BAMBAK pop. 83 10 minutes, BAMBAK to AKONGA pop. 120 12 minutes, AKONGA to BOMAI-AI School 100 students 5 minutes, AKONGA to KOKOPO pop. 144 1 hour, KOKOPO to GURISSI pop. 57 $\frac{4}{5}$ minutes, GURISSI to SIAMATAI pop. 31 2 hours and SIAMATAI to MALASONGNO pop. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

It was reported that the patrolling activities by the Aid Post orderly had tended to finish at GURISSI and not continue to SIAMATAI and MALASONGNO. Although SIAMATAI is some two hours distance from GURISSI, there should be no difficulty in hiring a canoe to carry the medicines involved in patrolling.

The above remarks will be shown to the Medical Assistant, Cape Gloucester, when he returns from patrol.

*It is remarkable for many reasons:
Admitted in the morning of*

*It seems very rather for
lack of regular supervision
by Ensign R.H.D. J.A.P.*

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The entire BARIAI is under the control of the Catholic Mission in the person of Father K. Rose whose headquarters alternate between SOLYMPIC on a hill above KOKOPO and BOMAI-AI on a hill above AKONGA. The parish extends outside the sub-division to TAMUNIAI in the KALIAI sub-division and also to several villages in the KILENGI/LOLLO sub-division.

There are three schools in the area, all controlled by the mission. They are two preparatory schools at MALASONGNO and SOLYMPIC and the main school at BOMAI-AI.

The school at MALASONGNO is presided over by TAMUTI, holder of Permit to Teach No. NPT/1472 of 14th November, 1960. The classes for the 15 students are held in the native material church which is to be replaced shortly.

Joseph BOLA, Permit to Teach no. NPT/1474 of 14th November, 1960, teaches 14 students in a classroom under the father's residence at SOLYMPIC.

The main school at BOMAI-AI has three teachers and classes from I to Standard IV. The break-up of students and teachers is as follows:

Class I	15) Teacher Catechist Joseph TOPARAU with no Permit.
Class II	19	
Standard I	11) Teacher Bernard AIKER, Permit to Teach No. NPT/1722
Standard II	22	
Standard III	23) Teacher Patrick NAGUM, said to have passed exams and Certificate en route.
Standard IV	10	
Total	100	Students.

Several pupils from the area are attending Catholic Mission Schools in the Rabaul area.

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APPENDIX A

REPORT ON ACCOMPANYING POLICE

7274 Const. PELIS

Conduct good.

9826 Const. DANI

Appears to be first patrol. Fair only.

10842 T/Const. BAGES

Conduct good. Willing.

B.A. Besasparis
(B.A. Besasparis)
Patrol Officer

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APPENDIX B

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - BARIAI

MIGRATION

In		
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VILLAGE

LULUAI

TULTUL

MALASONGNO

APAGEL

MANE

SIAMATAI

AIBABOU

ARISI

GURISSI

ALESA

NABUS

KOKOPO

LAUPU

NAROMA

AKONGA

APOSA

NAROL

BAMEAK

MUTA

SOWARA

NAMARAMANGA

-

MELI

MAREKA

PORE

-

ALAI DO

MALIU

ALEUA

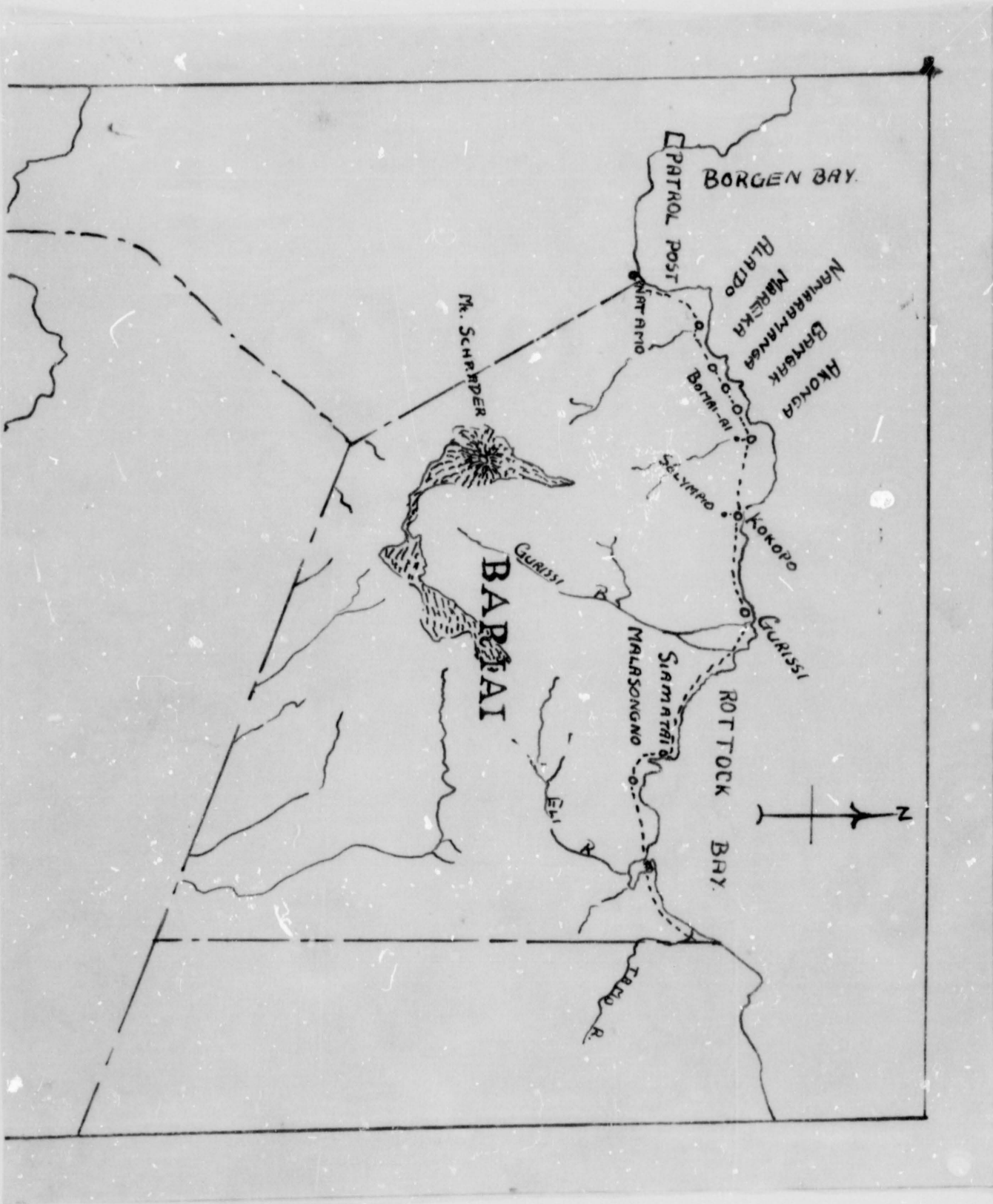
MIGRATIONS

WALKING AND CANOE TIMES

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Patrol Post	KOKOPO	4½ hrs	By sailing canoe.
KOKOPO	MALASONGNO	1½ hrs	Mission pinnacle m.v. TOMAS
MALASONGNO	SIAMATAI	½ hr	Track reasonable, 1 small river crossing.
SIAMATAI	GURISSI	2 hrs	Canoe.
GURISSI	KOKOPO	¾ hr	Good track, two rivers can be forded in dry. Used by vehicles at end of war.
KOKOPO	AKONGA	1 hr	Track quite good. Will take bicycles but not larger traffic due number of small bridges required.
AKONGA	BAMBAK	10 mins	As above but one long bridge.
BAMBAK	NAMARAMANGA	10 mins	1 small bridge required.
NAMARAMANGA	MAREKA	7 mins	No bridging needed.
MAREKA	ALAIIDO	12 mins	Ferry required one river.
ALAIIDO	NATAMO	1½ hrs.	At least one ferry needed even during dry season. Track being re-opened after disuse since end of war.
NATAMO	Patrol Post	2 hrs.	3 ferries needed and one bridge already constructed.

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MORAT	
In	
M	F





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **NEW BRITAIN** Report No. **TAL 6/61-62**

Patrol Conducted by **C. J. Normoyle, A.D.O. M. Behr, C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled **BALI/WITU Census Sub-Division**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

Natives **2 R.P. & N.G. Const.**

Duration—From **3 10** /19**61** to **5 12** /19**61**

Number of Days **63**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **2 9** /19**60**

Medical **8 10** /19**60**

Map Reference **Map enclosed.**

Objects of Patrol **1. Census 2. Tax Collection 3. Routine Administration**

4. Land Investigation 5. Payments of N.M.T.A.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/10/12 ✓
4/11/1



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-5-7
4-5-4

District Office,
Rabaul.

24th July, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 6/61-62
and Airstrips Bali-Witu Division.

With reference to paragraph 4 of your 67-10-12 dated 10th July, 1962, I wish to advise that following discussions with the District Commissioner, the District Airport Inspector proposed to visit the Bali-Witu area sometime during this month, after which he was to report back. To date the District Commissioner has not received the Inspector's report but upon receipt of this the matter will be further reviewed.

Noted
1/8
Action 4-11-1
F. 80.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. Hicks)
District Officer
West New Britain

67-10-12

10th July, 1962.

District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6/61-62 - TALASEA

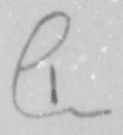
Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I have read this report in conjunction with that of Mr. Behr and am most gratified by the constructive thought and action that has gone to meet the situation in the area.

2. Follow up patrols certainly encourage the people to put into action anything that has been suggested by our officers.

3. I do not know when we will be in a position to provide an officer to work exclusively in this area. I agree that the people will feel we are frustrating them if we discourage them too much from buying a pinnacle.

4. Have you had a policy clearance on the proposed development of an airstrip in the area?

5. I feel sure that Mr. Behr has benefited from the instruction given him. A highly informative report.


(W.R. Dishon)
A/DIRECTOR

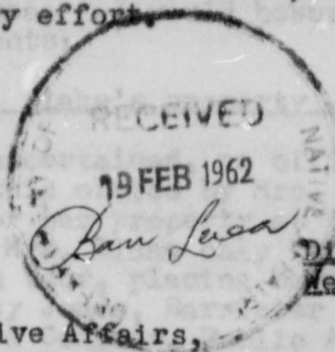
67-10-12

- (a) Location of explosives.
- (b) Type of explosive
- (c) Size of explosive
- (d) Quantity.
- (e) Condition.
- (f) Type of bomb - i.e. whether scattered, stacked under-ground, boxed etc.
- (g) Names of local people who know exact location.
- (h) Means of access to explosive, i.e. motor transport or on foot.
- (i) Degree of urgency associated with removal.

4. Action has been taken to forward relevant extracts from the Patrol Report to the Regional Agricultural Officer, Regional Medical Officer and Regional Educational Officer for their information.

5. I am pleased to note that you are sending Mr. Behr back to the Bali-Witu Census Division for a further period in order to consolidate work that has already been done. As I have indicated elsewhere, there appears to be small prospect of any improvement in the staff situation in the immediate future. Until such time as more experienced staff is available to undertake the task however, I am sure that much of value can be accomplished in the Census Division by a young and conscientious officer like Mr. Behr working under proper direction and supervision.

6. Please inform Mr. Behr that, for his first patrol, this was a very satisfactory effort.



E. G. Hicks

(E. G. Hicks),
District Officer
West New Britain

c.c. The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Attached copy of Talasea Patrol Report No.6-61/62 together with covering memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Talasea, refers.

Two copies of Village Population Registers are forwarded herewith.

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. Hicks)
District Officer
West New Britain

12th February, 1962.

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District Office,
Rabaul.

12th February, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Talasea Sub District,
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 6-1961/62.
BALI-WITU Census Division

Your memorandum 67-1-1 of 17th January, 1962,
forwarding Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. M. Behr's Report on the
above mentioned patrol is acknowledged.

solo/

2. The Report has been read with interest and I agree
with the comments contained in paragraphs 5 and 10 of your
memorandum under reference - Mr. Behr is to be congratulated
for the thorough manner in which he has conducted this his
first/patrol and also for the submission of a well written
and very informative report. I have no doubt that, from an
administrative point of view, the work being done by this
young officer is most valuable and his application to the job
as indicated by his report augers well for his future success
as a field officer.

3. As you have pointed out, all matters of importance
arising from Mr. Behr's patrol have already been dealt with
in separate correspondence as listed in your memorandum of
patrol No. 6-1961/62 Talasea. I would however make the
following additional comments:

(i) Enquiry re Mrs. C. Blake's property - UNEA Island:

So far as can be ascertained, no official approach
has been made to this office by Mrs. Blake concern-
ing the disposal of her property at Makiri village
on UNEA Island. Mrs. Blake only recently left
Rabaul for a world tour, placing her affairs in the
hands of Mr. Dudley Jones, Barrister and Solicitor,
and R.H. Jennings & Company, Public Accountants of
Rabaul, who have indicated that they will contact
Mrs. Blake in the matter and ascertain her intentions.
Should her proposition warrant further consideration,
I will take the matter up with the Director of Native
Affairs.

(ii) Bomb Disposal:

There does not appear to be a copy of the Circular
to which you refer on file at this office. Some
time ago however, the District Commissioner was
advised by the Area Commander for Papua and New
Guinea that the Bomb Disposal Unit had been disbanded
and that all bomb disposal work in the Territory is
now being carried out by a member of the Area Command
staff. Under the circumstances, the Area Commander
requested that in all cases where explosive bombs
have been located, complete data should be made
available to allow proper assessment of the urgency
and/or need for the N.C.O. to visit each particular
area. Full details are therefore required as under:-

67-1-1

Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

17th January, 1962.

The District Officer,

R A B A U L.

SUBJECT: Bali - Witu Patrol No. 6/61-62.

Please find attached a Patrol Report prepared by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Behr together with my Memorandum of Patrol also numbered 6/61-62.

This has been Mr. Behr's first solo patrol of any importance and this is his first Patrol Report.

The patrol carried out by Mr. Behr was most efficiently performed and from an administrative point of view, it has been very valuable. I base this opinion on my personal observations of his work.

Mr. Behr returns to Witu - Bali this month for about sixty days to consolidate the good work he has commenced.

Mr. Behr's observations disclose a mature outlook on the problems at hand and indicate an ability to seek and reveal these. His contact with the native people must, therefore, have been good.

I do not propose commenting to any great length on this report for I will be discussing many of his points in more detail in other correspondence. Never-the-less, on page 7 paragraph 5 a point of interest is Mrs. Blake's plans. Have you any information on these, please? If Mrs. Blake's property is for sale I would recommend its purchase by the Administration to meet our needs for a "temporary" Patrol Post in the area.

On page 12, the schools mentioned as being on Garove Island are operated by the Catholic Mission.

Page 14, Restoration of Titles - Witu. These have been forwarded under separate cover.

Page 17, Unexploded Bombs. The information supplied here does not fill the requirements of a Circular Instruction from the Assistant Administrator on this matter because this Circular is not available here for use by patrolling Officers.

My concluding remarks on this Report are that this has been a job of work well done.

C. J. Normovle
C. J. Normovle Assist. Dist. Office

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TAL. 6 OF 1961/62.

DIARY

- 3/10/61. Tuesday. Departed Talasea 8.40 am by M.V. AIMARA and arrived WIDU village at 4.30 pm. Stayed the night.
- 4/10/61. Wednesday. Inspection of suitable airstrip site near Langu Plantation. Departed Widu village for Langu PLT., Balangori No. 1, Balangore Catholic Mission, and then to Meto anchorage. Spent the night Meto harbour.
- 5/10/61. Thursday. Departed Meto for Ndolli village. Inspection of village by A.D.O. Departed Ndolli for Lambe village, and due to rough seas, unable to land. Departed Lambe for Kuravu village on Mundua Island and thence on to Goru village. Stayed the night.
- 6/10/61. Friday. Departed Goru by canoe for Rangu village. A.D.O. held court at village. Departed for Kuravu, Korae, and to Ningau Plantation. Departed Ningau for Silengi village. Stayed the night.
- 7/10/61. ~~Departed~~ Saturday. Departed Silengi for Unea Island. A.D.O. inspected Kumburi village and then on to Makiri Catholic Mission. Departed Makiri for Bali Plantation. Stayed the night.
- 8/10/61. Sunday. A.D.O. departed for Kumburi. I walked to Penata village and then on to Malangai village for inspection of airstrip site. Joined A.D.O. at Kumburi. Stayed the night.
- 9/10/61. Monday. Walked back to Malangai whilst A.D.O. to BALI Plantation. Joined A.D.O. at Bali. Departed Bali for Kumburi. Stayed the night.
- 10/10/61. Tuesday. Tax collected and census revised. Departure by A.D.O. for Iboki Plantation. Stayed the night.
- 11/10/61. Wednesday. Raining for half day. Departed for Kumburi 2 arrived 2 pm and as it was still raining, did not collect Tax. Stayed the night.
- 12/10/61. Thursday. Census revised and Tax collected. Instructions given for general cleanup of village. Stayed the night.
- 13/10/61. Friday. Departed Kumburi 2 for Matapupuru. Collected Tax and revised Census. Instructions given for general cleanup of village. Stayed the night.
- 14/10/61. Saturday. Departed Matapupuru 0800 arrived Penatagetineravi 0845. Census revised and Tax collected. Stayed the night.
- 15/10/61. Sunday. Observed.
- 16/10/61. Monday. Departed Penatagetineravi 0800 arrived Tamagoni 0845. Census revised and Tax collected. Inspection of site for airstrip. Stayed the night.
- 17/10/61. Tuesday. Departed Tamagoni 0800 arrived Rukumbroke 0825. Nice welcome from villagers. Census revised and Tax collected. Further inspection of airstrip site. Unsuitable. Stayed the night.

- 18/10/61. Wednesday. Departed Rukumboroko 0800 arrived Kumbu 0825. Census revised and Tax collected.
- 19/10/61. Thursday. Departed Kumbu 0800 arrived Makiri 0840. Census revised and Tax collected. Visited Mission in regards to land query. Stayed the night.
- 20/10/61. Friday. Departed Makiri 0800 arrived Manope 0930. Departed Manope for Penata 0940 arrived Penata 1010. Census revised and Tax collected. Stayed the night.
- 21/10/61. Saturday. Stayed at Penata and finished Tax/Census. Also walked to inspect piece of land for suitable airstrip. Stayed the night.
- 22/10/61. Sunday. Observed at Penata. Stayed the night.
- 23/10/61. Monday. Departed Penata 0800 arrived Manope 0830. Census revised and Tax collected. Inspection of village and instructions for general cleanup given. Stayed the night.
- 24/10/61. Tuesday. Departed Manope 0800 arrived Penatabotong 0915. Census revised and Tax collected. Measuring of mission land. Instructions for cleanup in village. Stayed the night.
- 25/10/61. Wednesday. Walked to Balinanakumbu for Census revision and Tax collection. Clean up of village ordered, especially 7th Day Adventists' community. Stayed the night Penatabotong.
- 26/10/61. Thursday. Departed Penatabotong 0800 for Malangai arrived 0905. Census revised and Tax collected. Instructions for clean up of village given. Stayed the night.
- 27/10/61. Friday. Walked back to Manope for measuring of land for proposed airstrip site. Conversation with A.D.O. Stayed the night Malangai.
- 28/10/61. Saturday. Walked to Bali Plantation for collection of tax from local workers. Stayed the night Malangai.
- 29/10/61. Sunday. Observed at Malangai. Stayed the night.
- 30/10/61. Monday. Departed Malangai for Kumburi 1 0800 arrived Kumburi 0835. Back to Bali to have conversation with A.D.O. Stayed the night at Kumburi 1.
- 31/10/61. Tuesday. Departed Kumburi 1 with one Const. to walk round all villages again. Visited Kumburi 2, Matapupuru, Penatagetineravi, Tamagoni, Rukumboroko, Kumbu and to Makiri. Stayed the night.
- 1/11/61. ~~Wednesday~~ Wednesday. Departed Makiri for Manope, Penata, Penatabotong and thence by canoe to Kumburi to wait arrival of A.D.O. Stayed the night.
- 2/11/61. Thursday. A.D.O. held court at Kumburi 1. Departure by M.V. AIMARA for Silengi. Arrived Silengi 1300. Inspection of coconuts on Wambu Island. Stayed the night.
- 3/11/61. Friday. Census revised and Tax collected. Stayed the night.
- 4/11/61. Saturday. Departed Silengi 0800 by canoe. Arrived Goru 0848. Census revised and Tax collected. Stayed the night. Instructions for clean up of village given.

- 5/11/61. Sunday. Observed at Goru arranged with Fr. Linnenbaum for hire of pinnace. Stayed the night.
- 6/11/61. Monday. Departed Goru 0800 arrived Rangu 0825. Census revised and Tax collected. Payment of N.M.T.A. Stayed the night.
- 7/11/61. Tuesday. Departed Rangu 0800 arrived Korae 0925. Census revised and Tax collected. Cleanup of village ordered. Stayed the night.
- 8/11/61. Wednesday. Departed Korae 0800 arrived Kuravu 0835. Census revised and Tax collected. Inspection of 7 Day Adventists community. Stayed the night.
- 9/11/61. Thursday. Departed by M.V. REGINA for Lambe village on Garove Island. Stayed the night.
- 10/11/61. Friday. Census revised and Tax collected. Clean up of village ordered. Visited Ilia Plantation. Stayed the night.
- 11/11/61. Saturday. Departed Lambe 0800 arrived PotPot 0900. Census revised and Tax collected. Stayed the night.
- 12/11/61. Sunday. Observed at PotPot. Stayed the night.
- 13/11/61. Monday. Departed PotPot 0800 arrived Ndolli 11.10. Census revised and Tax collected. Stayed the night.
- 14/11/61. Tuesday. Departed Ndolli 0800 arrived Lama 10.10. Census revised and Tax collected. Measurement of Mission land. Stayed the night.
- 15/11/61. Wednesday. Departed Lama 0800 per M.V. OTTO arrived Balangori 2 0850. Census revised and Tax collected. Stayed the night.
- 16/11/61. Thursday. Departed Balangori 2 0800 arrived Balangori 1 0945. Very nice welcome. Census revised and Tax collected. Stayed the night.
- 17/11/61. Friday. Departed Balangori 1 0800 arrived Widu 0835. Census revised and Tax collected. Visited Langu Plantation.
- 18/11/61. Saturday. Conversation with A.D.O. Stayed the night.
- 19/11/61. Sunday. Observed at Widu. Stayed the night.
- 20/11/61. Monday. Marked edge of proposed airstrip near Langu. Stayed the night.
- 21/11/61. Tuesday. Collection of genealogies in connection with provisional orders issued July. Stayed the night.
- 22/11/61. Wednesday. Departed Widu 0800 arrived Balangori 1 0835. Collected genealogies as above. Stayed the night.
- 23/11/61. Thursday. Completed collection of genealogies at Balangori a.m. Measured Mission land p.m. Stayed the night.
- 24/11/61. Friday. Departed Balangori 1 0800 arrived Balangori 2 10.00. Collected genealogies as above. Stayed the night.
- 25/11/61. Saturday. Completion of genealogies as above. Measured mission land. Stayed the night.

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- 26/11/61. Sunday. Observed at Balangori 2. Stayed the night.
- 27/11/61. Monday. Departed Balangori 2 0800 per M.V. OTTO arrived Lama 0910. Inspection of wartime bombs on planation. Stayed the night.
- 28/11/61. Tuesday. Collection of genealogies as above. Stayed the night. Inspection of gardens.
- 29/11/61. Wednesday. Departed Lama 0800 arrived Ndolli 1015. Collected genealogies as above. Stayed the night.
- 30/11/61. Thursday. Departed Ndolli 0800 arrived Lambe 1100. Inspected road to Widu, also gardens. Stayed the night.
- 1/12/61. Friday. Collected genealogies from PotPot. Stayed the night.
- 2/12/61. Saturday. Collected genealogies from Lambe. Arrival of M.V. AIMARA at Meto. Stayed the night Lambe.
- 3/12/61. Sunday. Departed Lambe 0600 arrived Meto 0800. Departed per M.V. AIMARA to Balangori Mission. Departed for Unea Island. Anchored Makiri and walked to Manopo. Stayed the night Makiri.
- 4/12/61. Monday. Departed Makiri 0530 arrived Bali Plantation 0640. Walked to Penatabotong and then to Aid Post. Departed Bali 0900 for Kumburi 1 distributed hats Lulusai and Tultul and departed for Makiri. Picked up some passengers and then to Goru. Departed Goru for Langu Plantation and then on to Balangori Mission. Stayed the night.
- 5/12/61. Tuesday. Departed Balangori Mission 0530 and arrived Talasea 1400. End of patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION

The Bali/Witu Census division which consists of seven islands covers approximately twenty square miles.

The islands are all of volcanic origin and therefore have good soils. Garove Island, which lies about seventy miles to the North West of Talasea, consists of the extinct cone of a huge volcano. The southern side of the cone blew out in its final eruption and the crater now provides the island with a first class harbour. The crater is over two miles wide.

The sides of the crater are perpendicular and therefore are useless for agriculture.

On the sloping land, on the outside of the crater, there are four plantations and seven native villages. Copra and cocoa are produced on the plantations.

Mundua Island, consists of a series of small volcanic cones, the highest being about 600 feet. There are four smaller islands in close proximity to Mundua. They are; Goru Island, Schilling Island, both of which are inhabited, Wambu Island and Undaga Island, which are uninhabited. These two islands are used for gardens. There is one plantation on Mundua Island.

Unea Island is fairly mountainous, with relatively little flat land. The highest peak is over 1900 feet. There are thirteen villages and one plantation on the island.

The Bali/Witu Census division is administered from Sub-District Headquarters at Talasea.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Due to the high increase rate of population, in the Witu group, patrolling by Native Affairs Officers should be carried out more regularly. A visit once a year is not really sufficient as there are many disputes to be settled.

The people realise that the Administration sends out an officer every year to collect tax and revise the census, and due to lack of staff, these visits have been all too short. If people want advice concerning the settlement of disputes, they must either wait till the next patrol, which comes the following year, or go to Rabaul. I have been told by the manager that in many cases he has been asked by the people to settle disputes. Mission influence is also fairly strong on the islands.

It has been found that in some cases, instructions given the previous year, had not been carried out.

While waiting the workboat to take me to Silengi, I walked round the island (Unea) for the second time and was met with so many astonished looks that it was obvious that it had never been done before. It was also obvious that the work allocated to the villagers was not carried out.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Minor squabbles over ownership of coconuts are arising in the various villages on Garove Island. This is due mainly to the fact that during "Kiap Wallace's " time all the villages were ~~ordered~~ ordered to plant coconuts, with the result that coconuts were planted on other peoples land, without his or her permission. I must add, however, that whilst the coconuts were being planted, no objection was raised by the person owning the land. Now the coconuts palms are in full production, and the people realise the potential of copra, they complain about their land having been stolen.

This sort of trouble is becoming very noticable over the group, and eventually, unless some definite direction is given, serious trouble could occur.

TAX COLLECTION AND CENSUS

The attendance for the census taking was good and the figures are submitted with this report. Since the last census in 1960, the population has increased by 4.2%.

There were a number of absentees, most of them being men employed on the coastal vessels.

There were 73 Tax Exemptions issued during the patrol, and this is due to the fact that there are many more students then in 1960.

There were 770 Tax Receipts issued during the patrol.

The migrations shown are internal, mainly due to adoption and marriage.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

There were many minor disputes which were handled by Mr. A.D.O. Normoyle, the cadet not having any powers of court.

ANTHROPOLOGY

This was unfortunately not gone into very closely, but at Malangai Village, on Unea Island there are three stone carvings, two of human faces and one, of a fish.

These are about two foot high. The people have no idea how they came to be there, and the retired Lulusi, a man of about sixty, has said that they were there when he was only a baby.

This will be gone into further during the next patrol to the area.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UNEIA ISLAND. Bali is the more prosperous of the group, having a greater potential for copra production due to the fact that there is no land shortage at present on the island.

FOURTEEN SIXTEEN
About seventeen to eighteen tons of copra are produced by the natives and some of this is sold to James Chung and the rest is sold to the Copra Marketing Board.

A great deal of interest was shown in the C.M.B, not only on Unea, but also on Garove and Mundua Islands. I was approached many times by the people who wanted to apply for the copra numbers. Whether this is only for prestige purposes, or for their one or two bags of copra per month, I don't know. It was encouraged, however, and if a better system of payments, that is, if the Commonwealth Bank is agreeable for the Copra Marketing Board to pay their accounts into a savings bank account, for example, the C.S.B. agency at Bali Plantation, then I feel sure that the people dealing with James Chung at the present time, would leave him and change to the C.M.B.

A great deal of money is floating loose on Unea Island. It was interesting to note that £1,100 in tax money was collected on the island, and all of it was in notes. This can be accounted for partly by the fact that Bali Plantation pays out over £200 per week for casual labour during the cocoa season. Apart from this, there are also seventeen trade stores ~~xxxx~~ where goods are sold at 200 to 300% profit. The system of accounting, by these semi-literate natives, leaves much to be desired, but never-the-less, they seem to be making some sort of profit, which is only spoilt by bad debts.

A trade store was opened by a Mr. Miller a few years ago, but he was forced to close down due the stiff competition from the village stores. He sold his store, which is at Makiri Village, to Mrs. C. Blake who also was forced to close due to the competition. At the moment the store is standing vacant and Mrs. Blake has plans of selling the house and store to the Administration, for a future Patrol Post.

Many of the villages have savings accounts at the agency at Bali Plantation, and these accounts are well in the £500 to £660 mark. This is due mainly to Mr. A.D.O. Steven, who encouraged the people to bank their money rather than have it buried under their houses. This is also prestige value, as the first thing that the village officials produce, during my visits to their respective, is their savings account books.

The Catholic Mission at Unea, operates a trade store, but otherwise takes very little interest in the islands economic development.

WITU GROUP. These people are not so well off economically as their counterparts from Bali. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a land shortage for coconut groves. Only about five tons of copra are produced per year and some of this is sold to the Catholic Mission at Balangori. The Father pays about 30/- per bag and this ensures that the mission coffers are kept full. An example of the missions prosperity is the fact that there are

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

three pinnaces working in the Witu group, the latest one, the M.V. Regina was bought in 1961 with donations of £300 by Korae village alone.

The pinnaces are hired out to the natives who go to Undaga Island to work copra. The copra is brought back by the mission pinnace and is then usually sold straight to the Father. The pinnaces are also hired out to villages who would like to come to the church at the mission.

Vidu village is still adamant about buying their own pinnace, and I personally can not see, why the people should not be allowed to go ahead with the purchase, providing, they are assisted by the Administration in finding a suitable buy.

It has been the policy of the previous officers to discourage the buying of this pinnace, and I feel sure that if the Administration, continues with this present policy of dissuasion, it will only do harm to us, and the people will never-the-less, go ahead with their purchase.

The Tultul of Lama Village recently bought a tractor from the Burns Philp Plantation at Lama. The tractor was bought for £250, and was paid from the Tultul's personal money. This is the first native owned vehicle in the Talasea Sub-District, and I have heard rumours of plans for the purchase of a jeep by Lambe village, but as yet nothing has eventuated.

There are twelve trade stores on Witu (Mundua included) and these are of the same standard as the stores on Bali. Lambe village has two trade stores one owned by the Luluai, who has built his store out of cement and Fibro. The other store is owned by the Tultul, who has built his store out of cement and brand new corrugated iron. Both these stores must have cost a great deal of money, and as far as I can see the only purpose these stores serve are for prestige only, as their is great rivalry between the two officials.

There are no banking facilities on Carove Island.

Whilst on Unea Island I was approached by members of three villages who were interested in the formation of societies for the selling of copra, in other words a producers co-operative. I advised them to wait for a visit from the Assistant Registrar of CO-operatives either in late 1961 or early 1962.

I feel, however, that the majority of the people on Unea Island are not particularly interested in the formation of co-operatives.

Individual production of copra was encouraged wherever possible, over village production. This was done because the division of profits for village copra was distributed unevenly and in many cases the man with a little knowledge, took the lions share of the profits. Usually he is the one who contributes the least amount of copra.

There is no cocoa production in the area and none was encouraged at this time.

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MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health of the people in the Witu group is fairly good. No cases of serious sickness were found.

The last Medical Patrol was carried out in 1960 and the second spraying of houses was carried out by the Malaria Control unit in 1961.

The Aid Post at Makiri village has now lost a lot of its patients, due to its proximity to the Mission Hospital. The Mission has a Sister in constant attendance.

If possible, it would be better to move the Aid Post from Makiri, to either Kumburi 1 or Kumburi 2. The total population of these two villages alone is close to 500. This would mean that the people of Matapupuru, forty-five minutes, could also come to the Aid Post, which would be closer than the Mission.

At the present time, the Aid Post at Penatabotong serves six villages, Kumburi 1, 2, Malangai, Balinana-kumbu, Penatabotong, and Penata, a total population of over 1750 people.

It was found that most of the Aid Posts ran out of medicines very quickly, and that medicines such as Penicillin and insect camoquin were very quickly used up, managers of plantations were approached for these medicines, when this occurred.

There are three Aid Posts in the Witu group, one at Rangu, on Mundua Island and two on Garove Island. These were found to be fairly well looked after. The A.P.O. at Rangu has asked to resign, claiming that he is too old. He was informed that at the moment P.H.D. did not have the staff to replace him and it would not be fair to the people if he resigned and there was no A.P.O. to replace him.

A water tank was purchased by the people of Penatabotong, who raised a total of £34.4.0 and this was set up at the Aid Post. It was planned to buy a 1000 gallon tank, but as funds were insufficient, a 500 gallon tank was installed instead.

A ward made out of native materials is also being built at the Penatabotong Aid Post, and this is being built with the co-operation of the villages using the Aid Post.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The principle food crops in this area are kaukau, yams, mami, bananas, taro and sweetcorn. Some taro is grown is prone to disease.

The gardens were well laid out and very clean. The gardens are communal efforts, with individual plots within the garden. These were all fenced in with bamboo to keep out pigs. Smaller individual plots were also planted close to the village.

The gardens were not measured, but appeared to be quite extensive. There was no shortage of food in the villages.

Coconut groves. Most of the groves were all very old, having been planted during the time of "Kiap Wallace." During the last few years more and more coconuts have been planted.

The new groves have all been properly lined and spaced and are fairly well looked after.

Cocoa. Some cocoa has been planted at Goru village and at Lama village. These do not amount to more than about fifty or sixty per village. The planting of cocoa was not encouraged and the people were told that the fermentation of cocoa required expert supervision and staff was not available for this at present.

Cattle. There are two herds of Zebu cattle on Garove Island. One is reported to be running wild on the northern side of the island and the other herd is at Lambe Village.

There are five cows and two bulls at the village. There are two calves, one a bull and one a cow. The animals are in very good condition. They are kept for prestige only, as no one in the village knows how to milk them.

A few years ago, one of the bulls gored the father from Balangore. They killed the animal and ate him, but since then none of the cattle have been slaughtered.

There are three head of cattle at the Catholic Mission at Balangore, they are two Zebu's (one cow and one bull) and one Illawara cow. These are also in very good condition, though the Illawara looks scruffy in comparison to the two Zebus.

Fishing. The amount of fish caught by the people depends on; 1. the season, and 2. on which side of the island you live on.

During the north westerlies, from November to March, it is possible to fish on the southern side of the island, whilst during the south easterlies, the fishing is fairly good on the northern side of the island.

This also depends on the amount of reef encircling the island. In places where the reef is very narrow, the fishing is reasonably poor.

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EDUCATION

There are four Catholic Mission Schools on Unea Island and four on Garove Island. There are also two Catholic Mission schools on Mundua Island. There are four Seventh Day Adventists Schools on Unea and one on Mundua Island.

SCHOOL	No. of PUPILS.	No. OF TEACHERS.	STANDARDS TAUGHT.
MAKIRI	220	1. European Sister 3. Qualified Native teachers. 4. Assistant native teachers.	STANDARDS I to 4
PENOPO	140	2. Qualified native teachers. 2. Assistant native teachers.	" " "
VATUKELE	140	2. Qualified native teachers. 2. Assistant native teachers.	" " "
KUMBURI	120	1. Qualified native teacher. 4. Assistant native teachers.	" " "

The above schools all have a good attendance and are very well organised. The schools at Vatukeye and Kumburi are both overcrowded having all the pupils in the same building. A new building is being put up at Kumburi which will hold two classes.

RUKUMBOROKO	30-40	1. Qualified native teacher.	ST. 3
PENATA(NIGILAN)	15-20	1. Qualified native teacher.	"
BALINANAKUMBU	10-15	1. Qualified native teacher.	"
PENATABOTONG	10-15	1. Qualified native teacher.	"

The above schools are taught by Seventh Day Adventists teachers. These schools were very poor. There is relatively little actual learning except for the Bible of which there is a great deal. It is interesting to note that every male eligible for taxation is a student at one of the schools.

WITU (GAROVE AND MUNDUA ISLANDS.)

BALANGORI(MISSION)	45	1. Qualified native teacher. 2. Assistant native teachers.	ST. 1, 2.
BALANGORI	50	2. Assistant native teachers.	Prep classes ST. 1

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SCHOOL No. of PUPILS. No. of TEACHERS. STANDARDS TAUGHT.

WIDU 30 1. Assistant native teacher. Prep. classes.

LAMBE 40 1. Qualified native teacher. Prep. classes
1. Assistant native teacher. ST. 3.

The above schools are on Garove Island and have a very poor attendance rate. Village officials were encouraged to try and persuade the people to send their children to the schools, but this was unsuccessful.

GORU 50-60 1. Qualified native teacher Prep. classes to
1. Assistant native teacher. ST. 1.

KORAE. 20 1. Assistant native teacher. Prep. classes.

These two schools on Mundua Island are also very poor.

There is a Seventh Day Adventists school at Korae, but this was not visited.

A good walking track is being built by the villagers of Balangori 1 and Balangori 2.

Plantation roads are all open to use by the natives.

VILLAGE AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Many of the village officials were old and requested to resign. In some places this was not possible as there were no suitable replacements.

In some cases it was reported to me that villagers would not carry out the instructions issued by their officials. It was pointed out to the villagers that the officials had the authority of the Government, and if any reasonable order, regarding village life, health, maintenance of roads, the cleaning of villages etc, was not carried out, the matter would be brought before the next officer and he would take relevant action.

In one village, the official was warned that he could not use his authority for personal gain.

Villagers on the whole were fair, some old houses were to be pulled down, latrines were few, and badly neglected. These were ordered to be rebuilt.

Gardens and coconut groves were inspected, and on the whole it was found that whilst the gardens were very reasonable, the coconut groves had been left overgrown and unattended for many months. These were to be cleaned immediately.

In villages where pigs have caused a great deal of trouble, instructions were given to the people to build enclosures for their pigs. These were to be large enough to enclose all the villagers' pigs.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Most of the travel on the islands is by canoe. On Unea Island, however, most of the villages are inland and rely on the system of walking tracks. The island is too steep for vehicular roads, except on Bali Plantation which is relatively flat in comparison to the rest of the island.

The tracks connecting most of the villages are all in good order, except in a few cases where some of the tracks are becoming overgrown with grass, and bush. Instructions were given to the village officials that the roads were to be clean at all times.

There are no bridges on Unea Island, except those built by the plantation. There are no rivers on the island.

There is very little road on Mundua Island, and most of the travel is by canoe.

Garove Island has a good system of roads, since most of them have all been built by the plantations. If an airstrip is to be built near Langu Plantation, the villagers have agreed to build a vehicular road to connect the airstrip to Iliia Plantation. This will give the island fifteen miles of road.

A good walking track is being built by the villagers of Balangori 1 and Balangori 2.

Plantation roads are all open to use by the natives.

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In villages where pigs have caused a great deal of trouble, instructions were given to the people to build enclosures for their pigs. These were to be large enough to enclose all the village pigs.

Of the 3000 people on Unea Island, approximately 300 of them are Seventh Day Adventists. On village, Rukumboroko, is entirely of the Seventh Day religion (175), whilst some of the other villages have small communities of Seventh Day Adventists.

The Catholic Mission at Mekiri has a European Father, and three European sisters. The mission is very active. The Father visits the villages at least once every two weeks.

There is a small Seventh Day Adventists community at Kuravu village on Mundana Island.

N.M.T.A.'s

RESTORATION OF TITLES-WITU

All people owning land in the reserves were interviewed.

In many cases repetition was unavoidable as many of the people owned land in more than one of the reserves. In cases where the geological tree was too extensive, and was split between different villages (still having the same ancestors) relevant names only were entered, with a reference for continuation of the genealogy in another reserve.

Male deceased was indicated as (md) and female deceased was indicated as (fd). Children under the apparent age of fourteen were indicated as ~~X~~ (X)

Ownership for the NATAMO reserve is by the AILA clan from EALANGORI II only.

Inheritance is both through the father and the mother, but the genealogy is traced through the mother.

In some cases where the mother has immigrated from either Unea Island or Mundua Island, the genealogy was not traced as no land was owned in the reserves. Inheritance in this case is through the father.

and major earth moving work would have to be done.

A second site was inspected, but as the natives owning the land were not interested, the matter was not pressed.

A third site was found near the villages of Manage and Fometa. This time the people were very willing to sell the land to the Administration for the construction of an airstrip, if the land was suitable.

An inspection was carried out and it was found that it would be possible to build an airstrip of 2000 feet. Extension to 2500 feet for a flying area is impossible.

The strip lies in a valley, what may have been an old volcano. The strip runs at 150 degrees, but this could be swung a few degrees either way.

The land is very flat and relatively little work would have to be done at the moment the land is under gardens.

There are no graves on the northern end of the strip and there would have to be cut for the approach.

The southern end is covered with secondary bush which could be cleared quite easily. Some work would have to be cut down for the laterals, but this would depend a great deal on the final bearing of the strip.

The approach from the northern end is not a particularly good one because of the overhanging hill which would be about half a mile away. The height of the hill is approximately 600 feet (max.).

The approach from the southern end is a lot better as the overhanging hill is approximately one and a half miles from the end of the strip. The height of the hill is approximately 400 to 500 feet.

Also at the southern end of the strip, at the 1800 foot mark a small amount of earth moving would have to be done, either mechanically or by labour. A small hill about eight to ten feet in height, runs at an angle to the strip and this would make landings difficult.

The dimensions of the strip would be length, 2000 feet plus 1500; width 150 feet plus laterals.

There are some fairly big trees on the laterals which would also have to be cut down.

Labour for the construction of the strip is plentiful, as every village has been told to send labour if the strip is to be built. All the villages are ready for the construction of the strip.

Estimated time for construction would be two to three months, depending on whether the earth moving is done by labour or by the D8 bulldozer owned by Bali Vito.

A tractor and trailer would also speed up the work.

Shovels, axes and bush knives would have to be supplied by the Administration.

The work would also have to be supervised by a European.

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AIRSTRIPS - BALI/WITU.

One of the aims of the recent patrol to the area was to find suitable land for the construction of airstrips.

Two suitable sites were found, one on Garove Island and one on Unea Island.

The site proposed by Mr. Steven, for Unea Island, was found unsuitable as it was too short, being only 1700 feet in length. Apart from being too short, it is too rough and major earth moving work would have to be done.

A second site was inspected, but as the natives owning the land were not interested, the matter was not pressed.

A third site was found near the villages of Manopo and Penata. This time the people were very willing to sell the land to the Administration for the construction of an airstrip, if the land was suitable.

An inspection was carried out and it was found that it would be possible to build an airstrip of 2000 feet. Extension to 2600 feet for a Piaggio ~~xxx~~ is impossible.

The strip lies in a valley, or what may have been an old volcano. The strip runs at 190 degrees, but this could be swung a few degrees either way.

The land is very flat and relatively little work would have to be done as at the moment the land is under gardens.

There are mangroves on the northern end of the strip and these would have to be cut for the approaches.

The southern end is covered with secondary bush which could be cleared quite easily. Some coconuts would have to be cut down for the laterals, but this would depend a great deal on the final bearing of the strip.

The approach from the northern end is not a particularly good one because of the encircling hill which would be about half a mile away (max.) The height of the hill is approximately 600 feet (max.)

The approach from the southern end is a lot better as the encircling hill is approximately one and a half miles from the end of the strip. The height of the hill is approximately 400 to 500 feet.

Also at the southern end of the strip, at the 1800 foot mark a small amount of earth moving would have to be done, either mechanically or by labour. A small hill about eight to ten feet in height, runs at an angle to the strip and this would make landings difficult.

The dimensions of the strip would be; length, 2000 feet plus 100; width 150 feet plus laterals.

There are some fairly big timbers on the laterals which would also have to be cut down.

Labour for the construction of the strip is plentiful, as every village has been told to send labour if the strip is to be built. All the villages are keen for the construction of the strip.

Estimated time for construction would be two to three months, depending on whether the earth moving is done by labour or by the D2 bulldozer owned by Bali Pltn.

A tractor and trailer would also speed up the work.

Shovels, axes and bush knives would have to be supplied by the Administration.

The work would also have to be supervised by a European.

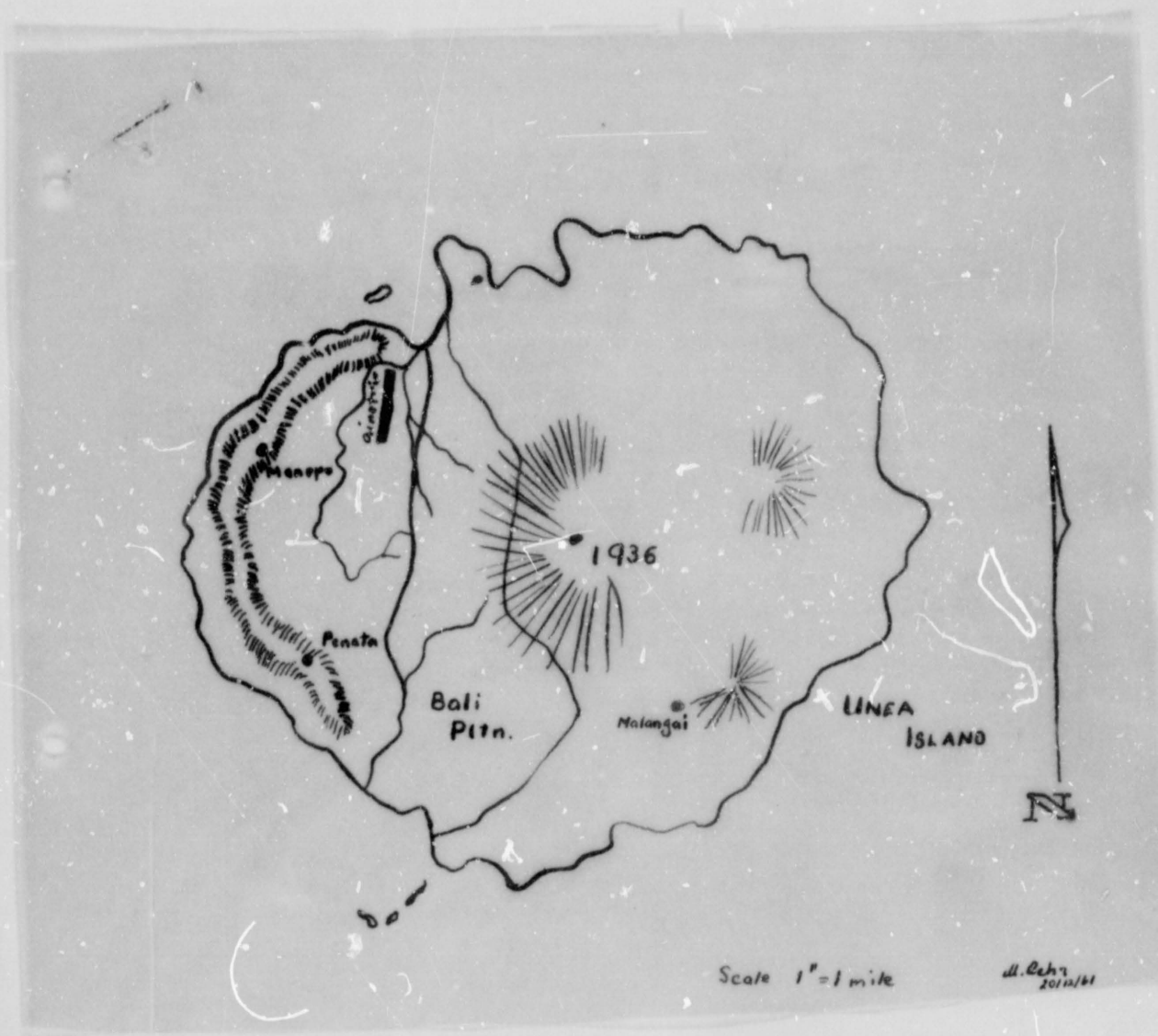
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LOCATION OF WARTIME BOMBS.

During the last patrol an investigation was carried out concerning the locating of bombs on Garove Isalnd.

Three unexploded 200 or 300 pound bombs were found.

1.(refer map)This bomb lies on a reef about 300 yds from the beach at Lama Village.It is about five feet below the level of the water at high tide.The bomb is badly corroded.

There is also an old torpedo,which had been opened with a chisel and hammer by some of the villagers a few years ago.All the explosives had been removed.The location of the bomb is known by the villagers.

2.(refer map)The second bomb lies in a gully about 45 minutes from Lama Plantation house.The bomb is still in good condition, and no corrosion has taken place.The yellow paint ring around the bomb easily distinguishable.The location of the bomb is known by the villagers.

3.(refer map)The third bomb lies within 100 yds of Ndolli village.This bomb is also corroded.The location is known by the villagers.

The managre of Meto Plantation has informed me that he has found a dump of anti-aircraft ammunition 150 feet away from his house.He doesn't know the amount of ammunition buried there,but believes it to be a quite considerable amount.

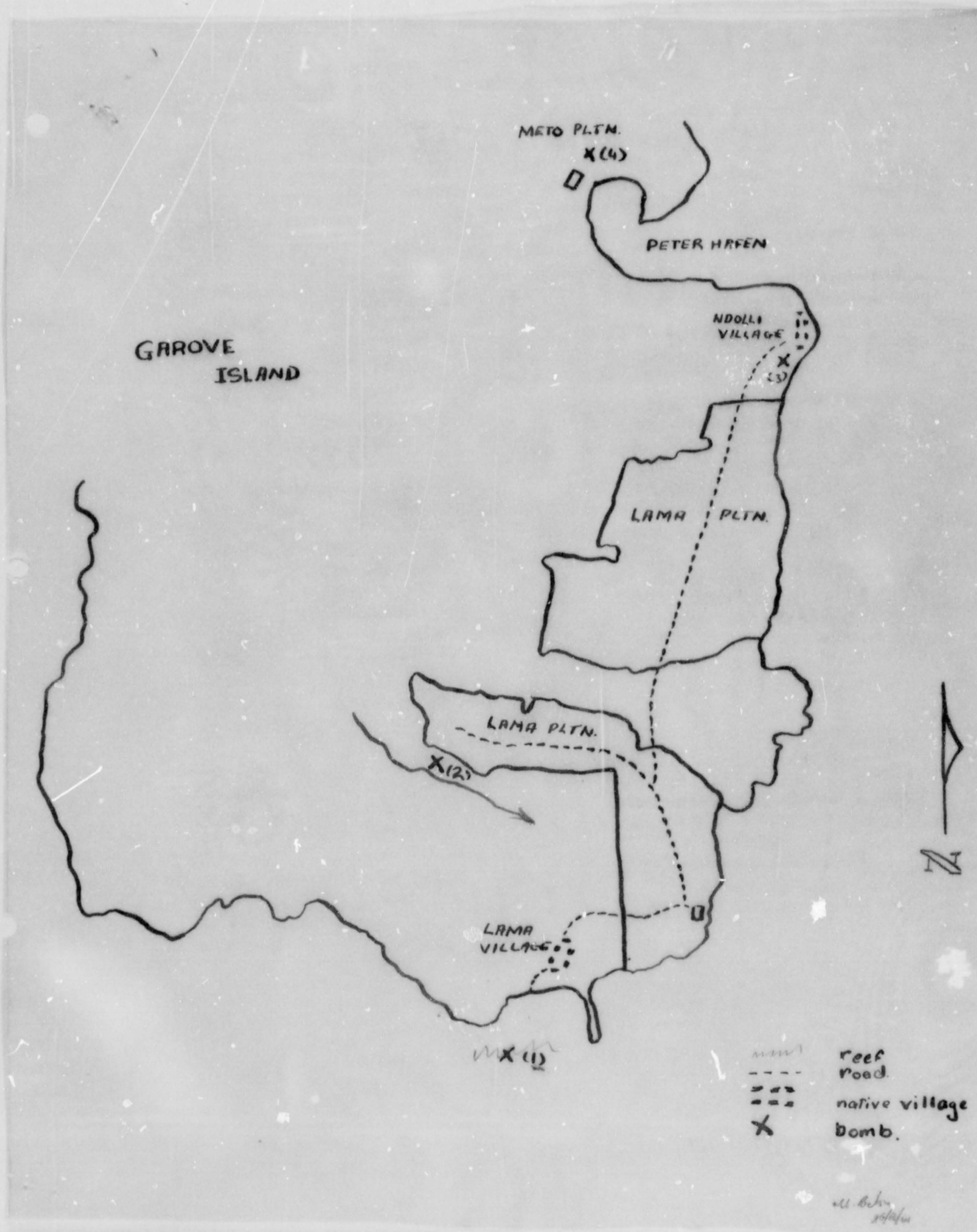
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MIGRATION

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Conclusion.

The visit to the area was very interesting and it appears that there is a great scope for economic development.

The relationship between Seven Days and Catholics is quite good and no trouble has occurred for a very long time.

The relationship between the Seven Days and Father Schweiger is cool, and the Seven Days at Rukumboroko have built themselves a wharf next to the Fathers wharf, when asked about the second wharf, the Father stated that it had nothing to do with him, as he had not forbidden the Seven Days to use his wharf. This may be quite true, but I feel sure that the use of the Catholic wharf, by the Seven Days was not encouraged by the Father.

It was evident that the people lacked education, especially on Garove Island and I feel that the Father at Balangori should endeavour to keep a stricter lookout on the schools in his area. The attendance figures were very bad, and something should be done about it.

It is felt that more extensive Administration contact would be most valuable to these people.

In the event of an officer being sent to the area for any length of time, transport between the islands can be provided by either the Mission workboats, for which the Father charges £1.0.0 an hour, or by the Matarani or Kurwina which make regular runs to the area, approximately every two weeks.

To send the Aimara to the area every time the officer wants to move from one island to the other, would be impossible as the boat already has heavy commitments, and to leave it in the area for the full length of the patrol would equally be impossible.

M. Behr

M. Behr.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

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24/12/69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Report on Police, BALI/WITU Patrol.

No. 7394. MIAKA. Lazy, with very little authority
over natives. Conduct good.

No. 8825. UNKA. Willing to work, conduct good, but
too friendly with villagers.

M. Behr

M. Behr.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

WAREGA ISLAND

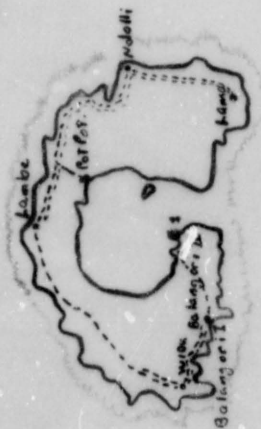


UNKNOWN ISLAND



1. Goru
2. Karamatha (Hangu)
3. Kora

Groves Island



1. Balangero C. Mission.

WITUTU ISLANDS

Scale = 4 miles = 1"

Walking track

2008

- Tentation Road.

44 Behr 24/12/67

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



1. Penatoko
2. Balinese Kumbu
3. Malanga
4. Tarajoni
5. Akumboroko
6. Kumbu
7. Malari
8. Manapo
9. Penata
10. Makiri Catholic Mission



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of *New Britain* Report No. *Talasea 7/61-62*
Patrol Conducted by *SJ Butcherham P.O.*
Area Patrolled *Bola sub-division*
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *no*
Natives *three*
Duration—From *20/11/1961* to *30/12/1961*
Number of Days *18*
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *no*
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services *28/10/1961*
Medical *no* / *18*
Map Reference *map enclosed*
Objects of Patrol *Tax collection Tax census Land
Investigations and Routine Administration*
Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67/10/11

67-5-7

Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

20th August, 1962.



The District Officer,

R A B A U L.

SUBJECT: Talasea Patrol Report No.7/61-62.

REFERENCE: Your memorandum 67-5-7 of 23rd July, 1962.

The site for the central fermentery has been cleared and some building materials have been delivered to the area. It is anticipated that the buildings should be completed within two months after which the organisation should commence production. The building and operation of the fermentery is a community effort under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries.

With regard to paragraph 4 of the Director's memorandum I have discussed this matter with the Agricultural Officer and he suggests the following reasons.

1. The main people interested in the scheme are the Ganemboku people who are the largest tree crop owners in the area.
2. Perhaps past shortage of staff could have accounted for the extremes.
3. It is anticipated that the situation will alter as the Department of Agriculture goes ahead with planting extension.

I doubt whether the situation has anything to do with land control.

C. J. Normoyle

C. J. Normoyle
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Minute 67-5-7.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

Your memo 67-10-11 of 10th July, 1962, refers.

E. S. Hicks
(E.G. HICKS)
District Officer,
West New Britain.

27.8.62.

67-10-11

10th July, 1962.

District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7/61-62 - TALASEA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I am pleased to see that written patrol instructions were given the officer.

2. Has not success been met with in the establishment of a central fermentary to handle cocoa production as yet?

3. Self-help in the erection of school buildings in council areas is to be commended. Statistics concerning education facilities are of interest.

4. Have you been able to pin-point any reasons for the two extremes in agricultural development? Is it anything to do with land control? Communications and agricultural development go hand in hand.

5. Has a Forestry Officer inspected the stands of timber mentioned under the heading "Forestry"?

6. I think that the extended family group is probably the best compromise we can reach in rationalising land tenure at this stage amongst people who are still inclined to cling to traditional forms.

7. What is being done about the disinterested council members?

8. A well recorded patrol.


(W.R. Dishon)
A/DIRECTOR

67-10-11

67-5-7

District Office,
Rabaul.

13th February, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
Talasea Sub District,
TALASEA.

Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

26th January, 1962.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 7-1961/62
BOLA Census Division

The District Patrol Report No. 7-1961/62 submitted by
Cadet Patrol Officer E. Batterham, following his recent visit
to the Bola Census Division, and your covering memorandum
67-1-1 of 26th January, 1962, thereon refer.

This too is an interesting Report and indicates
that Mr. Batterham has conducted his first solo patrol in a
conscientious and competent manner.

Your comments on the Report have been noted,
particularly in relation to Agricultural matters and the current
attitude of the people of the Bola Census Division towards the
Bola Native Local Government Council, and I look forward to your
further advices on these matters in due course.

You have not indicated whether or not a copy
of Mr. Batterham's comments under the heading "Agricultural"
have been sent to the Agricultural Officer at Talasea.
Extracts from the Patrol Report under the headings of "Education,
"Agricultural and Livestock", "Health" and "Forestry" are however
being forwarded to senior representatives of the Departments
concerned in Rabaul for their information.

Mr. Batterham's claim for camping allowance has
been passed to the Sub Treasury, Rabaul, for payment. Please
inform him that, for his first patrol, this was a very satisfact-
ory effort.

c.c. Minutes to:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.



(E. G. Hicks)
District Officer
West New Britain

Attached copy of Talasea Patrol Report No. 7-1961/62
together with covering memorandum 67-1-1 dated 26th January, 1962,
from the Assistant District Officer, Talasea, refer.

Two copies of relevant Village Population Register
are also forwarded herewith.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. Hicks)
District Officer
West New Britain

13th February, 1962.

67-1-1

Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

26th January, 1962.

The District Officer,

RAMAUL.

SUBJECT: Patrol Report 7/61-62.

Please find attached Patrol Report No. 7 which has been submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Batterham. The report has been well written and is interesting. It gives a fairly comprehensive picture of the current affairs of the Bola area.

This is Mr. Batterham's first solo patrol, and of course, his first report.

My comments are these:

AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Officer and I have attended some native meetings which they have convened for the purpose of establishing a central fermentary to handle their cocoa production. These meetings have thusfar met in deadlocks but it is hoped that agreement will be reached soon as to a suitable site for locating the fermentary. This fermentary is required to handle the production of 30,000 cocoa trees (officially counted, but estimated number in existance is 56,000) in the pocket immediately behind Talasea. It is my intention to keep you informed of the outcome of these meetings and of the developments taking place in the area, however as these are just taking form there is no definite advice to communicate to you, just at present.

Our proposals for the area, discussed to date, are to have a fermentary located somewhere near Kumeraki and to set up an organisation to run it. The administration of the work may well fit within the activities of the Bola Cooperative Society, but these aspects have not yet reached firm discussion.

Page 7. Attitude towards Bola Council

Mr. Batterham will be following up the matter of those villages who have expressed their wish to join the Council and it is hoped to be able to give you further advice on this in the near future.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The roads of the area are in satisfactory condition however it is hoped to open the Kumeraki road through Dami to the coast for vehicle traffic, soon.

POPULATION

The increase in population of the area has only been about 175 since the last census - a rather insignificant figure.

Mr. Patrol Officer Sutherland,

TALASERA.

C. J. Normoyle

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Patrol number 7.

Please prepare to commence patrolling the Dala census division and the patrol is to commence on Monday, 20th November.

The purpose of the patrol will be:

1. Tax collection from villages not within the Dala local government council.
2. Census of the division.
3. General duties.
4. Other duties as required in "Dala - matters for attention on patrol file".
5. Attend to the Commission of Titles requirements contained in file 36-1-1.
6. Attend to outstanding land investigation contained in file 36-1-2.

Copies should be made of your comments on matters of interest to technical departments so that these can be sent to people concerned, upon the submission of your report.

I require a return of the amount of tax collected and exemptions granted.

Check NRM file and pay out all monies listed for payment in the area.

Report on the attitude of the people towards their Council, and try to ascertain the feeling on the Government about the Council.

	MIR
Birth	In
M	

SUBJECT: Patrol number 7.

The purpose of the patrol will be:

- Copies should be made of your comments on matters of interest to technical departments so that these can be sent to people concerned, upon the submission of your report.

Check NMMA files and pay out all monies listed for payment in the area.

Report on the attitude of the people towards their Council, and try to ascertain the feeling on the non-members about the Council.

2.

Tax-Census sheets have not been compiled for Council villages in the area - please make them out on this patrol.

Water transport as well as motor transport will be available for your use.

Copies of these instructions are to accompany your report.

C. J. Normoyle
C. J. Normoyle
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

10th November.

11th November.

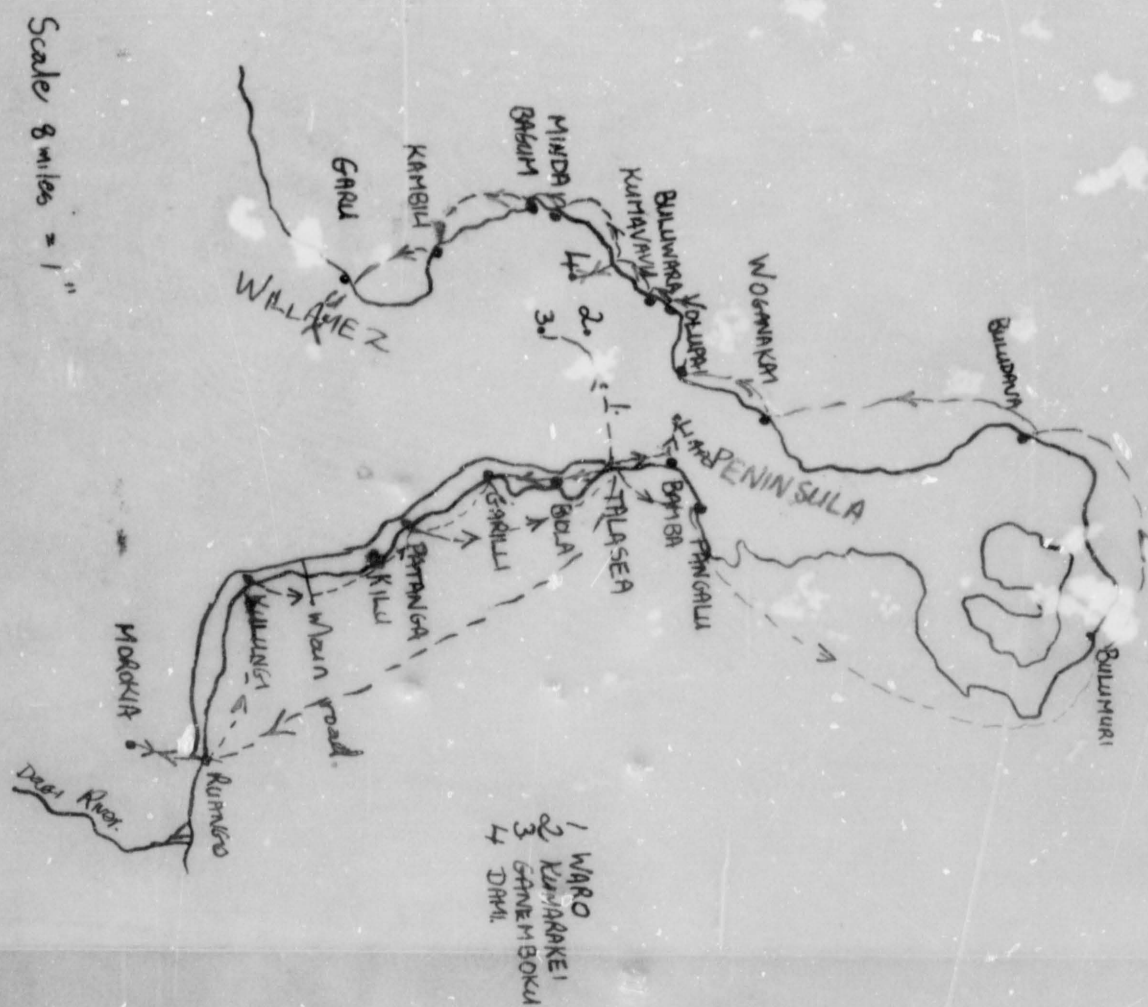
Departed Bulimba 0830 per Almasa, arrived Bulimba 0930. Tax-census of village Bulimba and Bulimba town. Stayed at night at Bulimba.

12th November.

Departed Bulimba 0830 per Almasa, arriving 0930. Tax-census of Bulimba village and the road-side collected at Bulimba. Left for Cape Hordern 1230 per Dr. Almasa on board arriving at Hordern 1345.

13th November.

Departed Cape Hordern for Bulimba at 0830 arriving at 1145. Carried out a land investigation in connection with Section 5 of Patrol Instructions. Departed at 1240 for Bulimba arriving at 1345. Tax-census taken. Stayed at Bulimba 1445 arriving Bulimba 1545.



Scale 8 miles = 1

vous habitez la patrie.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office,
T A L A S E A.

9th January, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
T A L A S E A.

SUBJECT: Patrol report Talasea 7/61-62---Bola Tax-Census Sub-Division.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

1. The Bola Sub-Division is located on the Willamez peninsula and east of it to Ruango village located west of the Dagi river. Most villages are on the coast or in the fertile coastal fringe which quickly gives way to steep rugged and uninviting mountain ranges.

2. The Bakovi people (peoples of the Bola area) are of reasonable physical build but there are few really big men among them. Western Willamez peninsula inhabitants are noted for the excellence of their canoe building and their prowess as seamen. On many occasions they have been known to travel over thirty miles of open sea to villages in the Bali-Witu group. The Willamez peninsula tends to disrupt the tribal set-up and many different modes of life may be noted e.g. canoe building differences between the east and west.

A rather unusual situation exists on the northern boundary of the peninsula where there are two villages, Bulumuri and Buldava, ~~are~~ an entirely different language group. The "Bulus" people are only a group of about 350 people and due to the fact that they are surrounded by Bola people they have been almost completely absorbed with perhaps the only ~~remaining~~ facet of their culture that remains is the language.

3. The patrol lasted 18 days commencing on 20th November, 1961 and ending on the 30th December, 1961 being broken during the Christmas and New Year periods. The patrol was carried out with the aid of the M.V. Aimara and the Talasea Government Land Rover; the final stage being completed by native canoe.

(B) DIARY.

20th November.

Departed Talasea 0830 per Aimara arrived Ruango 0930. Tax-census of villages Ruango and Morokia taken. Stayed the night at Morokia.

21st November.

Departed Ruango 0730 for Kulungi arriving 0810. Tax-census of Kulungi taken and the head-tax collected at Kilu. Kilu to Cape Hoskins 1630 with Dr. Alpers on board arriving at Hoskins 1845.

22nd November.

Departed Cape Hoskins for ~~RUANGU~~ Kilu at 0900 arriving at 11.45. Carried out a land investigation in accordance with Section 5. of Patrol instructions. Departed Kilu 1250 for Patanga arriving at 13.15. Tax-Census taken. Departed Patanga 1400 arriving Talasea 14.45.

2

23rd. November.

Departed Talasea by Land Rover for Bola and Garilli villages at 0830. Census taken at Garilli and head-tax collected. Tax-Census taken at Bola. Returned to Talasea 1330.

1st December.

Departed by Land Rover for Waru village at 0830. Tax-census taken and head-tax collected. Returned to Talasea 1600.

2nd December.

Departed Talasea by Land Rover 0845 for Bamba village. Tax-Census taken and head-tax taken. Returned to Talasea 1200.

4th December.

Departed Talasea by Land Rover 0830 for Waru village. Completed the collection of head-tax at waru. Moved to Dire village where Tax-Census was taken. Returned to Talasea 1350.

5th December.

Departed Talasea by Land Rover 0820 for Nanunageru. Tax-census of Nanunageru and Kumara kei taken at Nanunageru. Departed Nanunageru on foot 1130 for Ganemboku arriving 1215. Tax-Census taken. Returned to Nanunageru then to Talasea arriving 1630.

6th December.

Departed Talasea by Land Rover for Nanunageru. Departed Nanunageru for Kumarakei by foot 10.00 arriving 10.30. Inspected village. Returned to Nanunageru then to Talasea arriving 1200.

12th December.

Departed Talasea by Land Rover 0830 for Liapo village. Tax-census taken. Returned to Talasea 1130.

20th December.

Departed Talasea at 0830 for Pangalu village arriving at 0900. Tax-Census taken. Departed Pangalu for Garua pltn. 1145 to 1230. Collected the head-tax of the pltn. labourers for Garua. Spent the night at Garua harbour. In M.V. Aimara.

21st December.

Departed Garua at 0800 for Newlands pltn. arriving at 0835. Collected head-tax from the labourers of Newlands. Departed Newlands at 1030 for Bulumuri village arriving at 1200. Compiled the Tax-Census and collected the head-tax from the villagers. Spent the night at Bulumuri.

22nd December.

Departed Bulumuri at 0800 arriving for Buludava arriving at 0645. Tax-census taken. Departed Buludava at 1000 for Woganakai arriving at 1130. Tax-Census taken. Departed Woganakai at 1430 for Volupai pltn. arriving at 1530. Spent the night off Volupai pltn.

23rd December.

Departed Volupai pltn. at 0720 for Volupai village arriving at 0745. Tax-Census taken. Returned to ~~Talasea~~ Volupai pltn. Then by Land Rover to Talasea arriving at 1220.

27th December.

Departed Volupai pltn. per M.V. Garnet at 0900 for Buluwara village arriving at 0945. Tax-Census taken. Departed Buluwara 1130 for Kumavavu village arriving at 1200. Tax-Census taken. Departed Kumavavu on foot 1345 for Dami arriving at 1430. Tax-Census taken. Departed Dami 1600 for Kumavavu arriving 1645. Spent the night at Kumavavu.

28th December.

Departed Kumavavu 0810 for Minda arriving 0900. Tax-Census taken. Departed Minda 1030 for Bagum arriving 1115. Tax-Census taken. M.V. Garnet returned to Volupai. Carried out an investigation in accordance with section 5 of patrol instructions. Spent the night at Bagum.

29th December.

by canoe

Departed Bagum 0730 for Kambili village arriving at 0935. Tax-Census taken. Departed Kambili 1230 by canoe for Garu village arriving at 1315. Tax-Census taken and head-tax collected from non council members. Departed for Kambili 1500 arriving at 1600. Departed Kambili 1900 for Kumavavu arriving 0030.

30th December.

Departed Kumavavu at 0730 for Volupai pltn. arriving at 0945. To Talasea station by Land Rover.

N.M.T.A. PAYMENTS. (B)

During the patrol 947-5-3 was paid out:

No. 13443 311-5-3

No. 12482 336-0-0

(C) EDUCATION.

1. The education of the Bola children, up until very recently was entirely in the hands of the Catholic mission who have supplied good educational facilities for all of the villages. All villages have a village school within easy walking distance. All of these schools are staffed by native teachers who are fully qualified to the standard required. Buildings are of European materials in most cases with cement floors and galvanised iron roofs. All the teaching aids are there: blackboards, posters etc.
2. In the village school the pupil is brought up to standard three or four. From here he or she may go to the mission school at Talasea until attaining standard five. At this school they come under the direct supervision of a qualified European teacher. Pupils who prove capable may after this apply for admission to the secondary school at Vuvu, Malaguna technical training school, etc., which many in the past have done.
3. Recently Talasea received a European teacher from the crash Education programme. He arrived about two weeks before the school holidays and as yet has had very little opportunity to teach. Over the school holidays the local villages have organised, through the L.G.C., a working bee to build near the Talasea station a new school house, dormitories etc. for the Government school; the goal being the completion of all buildings before school reopens on the 7th February, '62. The present set-up between Mission and the Government school is excellent. The pupils finish Standard five at the mission and then are to be transferred to the Government school to complete Standard six.
4. Proof of the quality of education given in the Bola area is the fact that at Vuvu secondary school a number of the best students come from the Bola area. This information coming from Mr. Rayn (2.i.6.) Vuvu.
5. In the event of education becoming compulsory in the area no problem would be encountered for, as already stated, schooling facilities are in easy reach of all.

The statistics regarding the schools:-

I.	BITOKARA	2 European teachers	Victorian certificate
		2 Native "	"A" certificates.
		2 Native "	Permit to teach.

Pupils	209	All buildings permanent.
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2.	BOLA	has recognition.	
		I Native teacher	"B" certificate.
		I " "	Permit to teach.

Pupils	40	All buildings permanent.
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3.	PATANGA	has recognition.	
		1. Native teacher	"B" certificate.
		2. Native teachers	Permit to teach.

Pupils	80	Two permanent buildings and one native materials.
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4.	RUANGO	has recognition	
		XI Native teacher	"A" certificate.
		I " "	Permit to teach.

Pupils	34	All buildings native materials.
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5.	NAUNAGERU	has recognition	
		I Native teacher	"C" certificate.
		2 Native teachers	Permit to teach.

Pupils	67	All buildings permanent.
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6.	PANGALU	has provisional recognition.	
		I Native teacher	"A" certificate.
		I Native teacher	Permit to teach.

Pupils	36	Native materials building.
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7.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL TALASEA.	
		I European teacher.

About seven pupils go to Rabaul yearly to further their education and at the moment there are about 30 Bola pupils in Rabaul.

These statistics were given by Father Kelleher Bitokara Catholic mission Talasea.

(D) AGRICULTURE.

1. One of the most interesting facets of the patrol was the agricultural state of the Bola area. It has the two extremes with interest and drive in some villages to bone idle not interested apathy in others. The eastern villages are very ~~progressive~~ unprogressive. The coconut groves are very dirty and in Garilli village they have reached the state where bush trees, as big as the coconuts themselves, have been allowed to grow. Again there is very little interest to produce copra among these eastern ~~villages~~ villages; e.g. Ruango village was building a copra dryer two years ago when I was there and on this patrol it is still not completed. This village (Ruango) which has the most impressive coconut grove of the eastern villages has a present copra production of nil. Garilli village I feel sure leave the majority of the dry nuts where they fall for to find them amongst that bush would be near impossible. These villages have a so little to no cocoa again Ruango being the best of a bad lot. The numbers of coconuts and cocoa are poor - D.A.O. statistics refers.
- 2... Chalk and cheese is the comparison that one could apply to the villages just mentioned and those on the western coast of the Willamez peninsula. These people are keen the coconuts and cocoa plots are clean and they are only too pleased to show you them and listen to whatever advice one may have to offer.
3. Waro, Dami, Dire, Volupai and many others have all good clean plots of coconuts or cocoa. Unlike the villages on the eastern sea board these people work their crops and are keen to produce quantity and quality in their products.
4. The leader in the field of cocoa production seems to be Ganemboku. This is the centre for many of the surrounding to bring the wet beans to be fermented and dried.
5. A disappointing example of the cart before the horse is to be found in the villages of Volupai and Buluwara where there are cocoa pods ripening and rotting on the trees due to the fact that the people of these two villages have no means whereby they can transport their wet beans to a fermentary. Again such villages as Kanbili, Dami and Nanunageru have to carry the wet beans to Ganemboku to have them processed, a walk that would dampen anyone's enthusiasm. Dami ~~is~~ village especially has large numbers of clean healthy cocoa groves and an obvious interest which I think warrants better facilities for the processing of their produce.
6. Food gardens are on the whole more than adequate and there is no food shortage. Also the tere sickness which has long been prevalent on the North Coast is showing signs of finishing.

(E) LIVESTOCK.

1. There is very little in the way of livestock. Pigs are by no means the rule as many villages have not a single one. However the few that are there seem in the opinion of a layman to be healthy.
2. Other than pigs there are a few poor quality fowls. Little or no interest is taken in these and as far as can be seen they just run wild. I doubt very much that the eggs are eaten.

(F) HEALTH.

The health of the people is good as well it might be. Throughout the area there are five fully staffed aid-posts. These posts are at Bagum, Buludava, Bulumuri, Kilu, and Ruan go. Also at Talasea there is a Government hospital staffed by a Medical Officer and a Medical Assistant and a number of doctor boys. Despite the many available medical post there are still a number of cases of Grille.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Road communications through the area are fair with approx. 40 miles of road. The road to the Talasea airstrip is very good and only recently it has ~~the~~ had the benefit of a PWD grader working on it.

2. Another road is from Talasea station to Ruango village, on the eastern boundary of the Bola sub-division. This road is twenty eight miles long. It is a passable road during the dry season but goes out during the wet. It is also hampered by a number of bridges. These bridges although constructed of mostly sawn timber invariably suffer damage during the wet season. Indeed to ensure that these bridges were in operation for the wet season it would be necessary to construct them with cement pillars as is the case with the bridge over the Walindi river near Walindi plantation. There was at one stage an investigation by a government road builder from Rabaul but as yet no action has been taken.

2. The most important road, in my opinion, is the road from Talasea to Nanunageru. This road is in good order and has the added advantage of no bridges. It runs through the most productive area, from the native viewpoint, in the Bola sub-division.

3. Discussions were held at Ganemboku with the view of extending the existing road from Nanunageru to Ganemboku and eventually further on to Dami. This would be no great task as it is only in the last two years that the road to Ganemboku has gone out of operation.

(H) FORESTRY.

1. It would be hard to gauge the quality and the quantity of the forest resources in the Bola area, but it is certainly not devoid of commercial types of timber: Kamareri, Taun and Walnut.

2. Since the sale of its forests in the Hoskins area, and more recently the sale in the Willamez peninsula, the area is alive with the sale of timber. The villages of Bagum, Minda, Kambili and Garu/whatever stands of timber they may have. The area of which they speak has most certainly some commercial timber but as to it being sufficient for the Administration to be interested in it would require the appraisal of a more experienced eye than mine.

3. The area from the physical aspects is suitable for the milling of timber as it is not very mountainous and Kambili has an excellent harbour.

4. At this stage the proposal of the abovementioned villages was not taken up avidly as I am not aware of Government wishes regarding the purchase ~~that~~ of forests. Again I feel sure that these villages do not have the affair on their own but such inland villages as Ganemboku would have to be consulted, and even villages on the east coast of the peninsula will probably have a good deal to say about the matter. Despite this I believe that a timber purchase could be made and further ~~action~~ action will await further instruction.

(I) BEST HOUSES AND HOUSING.

1. Bagum village on the central west coast of the Willamez peninsula is not far removed from an inland Baining village with most of the houses built on the ground (deemed unsanitary and renewal ordered) and in a bad state of repair. Although this is the extreme example of bad housing that I encountered on the patrol housing may be described as poor.

2. Such villages as Ruango, Morekia, Kulungi, Kilu and Patanga have no excuse for poor housing as they are near the source of building materials, the Dagi river, and in all fairness these villages do have superior housing to the rest. Villages west of these villages find it increasingly difficult to find suitable building materials and all sorts of odd things are used. The result is that they have perfected a system whereby they build old houses from the word go.

The building situation is especially bad in the villages of Dire, Waro and Bamba who are entirely dependent on the Kombi area for their building materials. Last year the Kombi people decided to put the price of a bundle of sago fronds up from 2/- to 5/-. This is a ridiculous price and has resulted in the houses of these villages becoming increasingly smaller and more shabby.

3. I do not wish to create the impression of complete and universal backwardness in house construction as there are many examples of imaginative housing. One such pleasing example is the house of the President of the Bola council which is situated at Ganemboku village. It is a monumental structure being built off the ground having many rooms and a verandah. Surrounding it is a well kept hedge. The ex-councillor from Dire also has a similar type house and indeed it is very pleasing to note that the mark of a councillor seems to be the best house in the village.

4. Rest houses are in a reasonable state of repair the best being the ones at Bulumri and Buludava. Only one needs renewal and that is at Ruargo.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS BOLA COUNCIL.

1. Bola council is an active one. Its members are keen and are not in any way influenced by the fact that some villages are adamant in their refusal to join. In fact I believe the reverse is happening and some non council villages, especially Bulumri, are seriously thinking about joining. In the case of Bamba and Waro it remains a mystery why they refuse to join when one considers that they are in the middle of the council area. But they have definitely no desire to enter.

2. In the past the refusal of these two villages and others has been linked with their attendance in the Nakanai Kivung at Mai. This may or may not be so but it is most definitely not so clear cut that one could say that if the Mai Kivung was dissolved these villages would automatically enter the council.

3. The people seem fully aware of the powers of the council and are most impressed by some of its material results. Such things as the water tanks at Dire and the galvanised iron catchment area. Another is the underground cement tank at Liapo. Another is the council newspaper.

4. By saying that the council is an active one I do not mean that there is 100% interest given to it by the people but it has some imaginative councillors and its material achievements, though small, have impressed and will perhaps dispel any apathy that does exist amongst some of the electors.

INDIVIDUALISATION OF TENURE.

1. Much has been said about the obvious advantages and the desirability of such a state and due to the plantings of cocoa some of the villages I feel have the foundations for the implementation of this form of tenure.

2. Unlike coconut plantings of the past cocoa plantings tend to take the form of a family affair. This situation is especially evident at Dami village. These people purchased a block of ground near the coast some years ago and upon their moving onto it it was divided up and planted with cocoa. The village is not in the usual style of house arrangement but is scattered with the houses of a few families together on a spot where they can actively supervise their crops. This situation is also evident, though to a lesser degree, at Garu and Kambili. However in nearly all cases of cocoa planting it has been done on an individual or rather a family pattern. Dami village had the added advantage in that they moved onto ground which was purchased from another community and did not have the problem of ascertaining individual ownership of the new ground.

M (L) MISSIONS.

1. There are two mission stations in the area, both Catholic. These missions are at Bitokara, near Talasea and at Volupai. Bitokara is staffed by a European priest and four European Sisters. Volupai has a European priest.
2. As mentioned before the Catholic mission at Mai also has an amount of influence per media of an organised "kivung" held from time to time at Mai. The Catholic priest at Talasea is opposed to members of his parish attending in these meetings and tries to discourage them from going there.

(M) TAX COLLECTED AND EXEMPTIONS GRANTED.

1. From non council members and various plantations throughout the sub-division was collected \$260. Still outstanding is the collection of tax from employees of Garu, Numundo and Volupai plantations.
2. Only two new tax-exemptions were granted both these were necessitated by the old age of the persons involved.

(N) SECTION 5. OF PATROL INSTRUCTIONS file 34-I-1

Three of these Commissioner of Titles investigation were carried during the course of the patrol; and the remainder will be completed as soon as possible.

(O) SECTION 6 OF PATROL INSTRUCTIONS file 35-I-2.

The only two investigations on file 35-I-2 that could have been carried during the course of this patrol were two contained on the Willamez peninsula. However these were done by two officers of the Lands department and no mention of them was made of them to the Bulu people by me.

(P) POLICE.

The police who accompanied throughout the patrol were Constables Bituk, Babik and Erengan. For comments on them regarding this patrol refer their record of service.

(Q) CONCLUSION.

The Bola area is one of contrasts: from the apathetic to the energetic. We have seen the poor standing of some of the houses to the spaciousness of others. We have seen the lack of drive to produce commercial crops as opposed to those who carry produce many miles to have it processed. And we have seen disinterested council members in contrast to those of genuine interest and imagination.

From the people of this potentially rich area a pattern may be seen emerging, a desire for a better way of life and let us hope that with the guidance of the Administration this desire may reach fruition.

B. J. Batterham

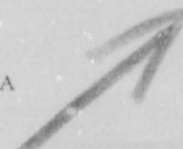
B. J. Batterham
PATROL OFFICER

Amount returned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NATAFF



PATROL REPORT

District of **NEW BRITAIN** Report No. **TAL 8 OF 1961/62**

Patrol Conducted by **B.A. Pemasparis, P.O.**

Area Patrolled **KALIAI Census Division.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil.**

Natives **5 Police.**

Duration—From **9 10** /19 **61** to **15 11** /19 **61**

Number of Days **38**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **7** /19 **60**

Medical **10** /18 **60**

Map Reference **Map enclosed**

Objects of Patrol **1. Census, 2. Tax Collection, 3. Routine Administration**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/1/1962

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-10-9

9th February, 1962.

District Officer,
West New Britain,
R A B A U L.

PATROL NO. 8 OF 1961/62 - TALASEA,
KALIAI CENSUS DIVISION:

Thank you for the above report by Mr. Besasparis forwarded under cover of your 67-5-9 of 16th ult.

2. There is evidence, as both you and Mr. Normoyle have pointed out, that this patrol has been conducted efficiently. Matters raised in the report have been dealt with adequately in covering memoranda and I take it you will see that follow-up action continues.

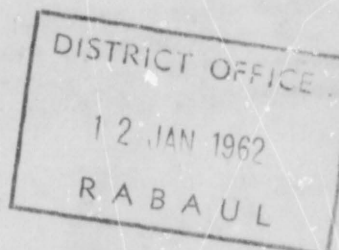
With reference to tax collection, the reporting officer should always make a reference in his comments to the actual tax rate set for the area.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

pu

in Child
Birth

67-1-1



Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

8th January, 1962.

The District Officer,

R A B A U L.

SUBJECT: Patrol Report 8 of 1961/62.

Please find enclosed a patrol report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Besasparis, Officer in Charge, Cape Gloucester, in connection with his patrol of the Kaliai census division.

The Patrol Report is interesting and clearly indicates that his work has been thoroughly carried out. I am impressed by the amount of time he has spent in the area for one sometimes tends to find that in areas of this kind our Officers seem to hasten with their work - not so with Mr. Besasparis.

The following are my comments on his work:

With regard to his paragraph 2 on page 3, it is not Administration policy to restrict the movement of natives under circumstances related by Mr. Besasparis. While I appreciate that this business of having a floating group continually moving about is perhaps disconcerting, their movement is not against policy. An important aspect of the suggested restriction would be to virtually cut off the customary method of feeding themselves. This side of the proposal does, of course, plainly display consequences which would adversely affect the natives' living conditions and therefore their habits should not be interfered with.

Vide page 4, paragraph 1. Mr. Besasparis is obviously referring to a patrol carried out to the Kombe area by Mr. Patrol Officer Wetzel (report not yet received although carried out in October - report has been called for but Mr. Wetzel's absence at Geroka has probably precluded its earlier submission). I am somewhat disturbed by the alleged action which has interfered with what appears to have been well established and time honoured trade practices. I expect Mr. Wetzel will comment fully on the matter in his report, in which case his action will be made more clear.

67. 10. 9.

- 2 -

With regard to economic development in the Kaliai area, I look forward to receiving your further proposals and comments after the Agricultural Officer, Talasea, has had an opportunity of visiting the area and assessing its potential.

Other matters dealt with in the report are adequately covered by your comments. Mr. Besasparis' claim for camping allowance has been approved and forwarded to the Sub-Treasury, Rabaul, for payment.



(E. G. Hicks)
District Officer
West New Britain

Minute 67-5-9:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Copy for your information please. A copy of the relevant patrol report together with two copies of Village Population Register, is forwarded herewith.

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. Hicks)
District Officer
West New Britain

16th January, 1962.

V.I.R. extracted to 14-2-10. P. 217 x 218

67-5-9

District Office,
Rabaul.

16th January, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Talasea.

Patrol Report No. 8-1961/62
KALIAI Census Division

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum 67-1-1 of 8th January, 1962, forwarding the above mentioned Patrol Report submitted by the Officer in Charge, Cape Gloucester Patrol Post, Mr. B. A. Besasparis.

It is apparent from this interesting and well-written report that Mr. Besasparis has carried out a thorough and unhurried patrol of the Kaliai Census Division.

With regard to the Patrol Officer's suggestion at paragraph 2, page 3, of the report that some restriction on the movements of certain villages in the LAMOGAI area appears administratively desirable, I concur in your covering comment that such restriction would not be in accordance with Administration policy and, in any case, there does not appear to be any real justification for the imposition of such restrictions except perhaps that the people would become more readily accessible to the patrolling officer.

It is noted that the matter of Kaliai/Kombe trade practices to which Mr. Besasparis has made reference at page 4, paragraph 1, of his report will be further dealt with upon receipt of Mr. H. Wetzel's now long over-due report on his patrol to the Kombe Census Division from Talasea in October, 1961. Please ensure that this Officer submits the relevant report without further delay.

At page 6 of his report under the heading "Airfields and Aircraft", Mr. Besasparis makes reference to the finding near MOKUKLI Village of the wreckage of what was presumably a Japanese fighter aircraft which crashed during the War. An envelope containing metal nomenclature labels removed from the wreckage has been received at this office but very little other information relating to the crash is contained either in the report or in your covering comments.

It is noted that certain bones found at the scene of the crash have been forwarded to Talasea and are being held there. In order that suitable advices may be forwarded to the appropriate authorities, I would be pleased if you would ask the Officer in Charge, Cape Gloucester to submit a brief report setting out all available information in relation to the crashed aircraft.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

I am pleasantly surprised to hear that housing was found to be "fair to quite good". In my experience in this District; and I have worked in almost all of it from time to time, I have rarely found native housing to be good. I expect that the housing does not compare with the fine houses of the South Bougainville people but the Patrol Officer's observations indicate that the people of the area have given attention to Administration requirements; which in turn indicates that the area must be well under Administrative influence even though, perhaps, quite unsophisticated.

The proposed moves by several villages should not be discouraged for there does not appear to be any land problem involved, the distance over which the moves will take place is not great and the ARIA river will provide easy access to the coast for the people concerned.

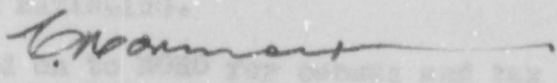
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The Patrol Officer has not put forward any firm proposals in regard to economic development and I will await a report from the Agricultural Officer who will be visiting the area shortly before commenting further, however I feel that if tree crops were established this native effort might help to curb the present wanderings of the people referred to by the Patrol Officer.

AIRFIELD AND AIRCRAFT:

The aircraft located by the patrol Japanese (confirmed by the metal labels removed from the 'plane and forwarded by the Patrol Officer) and was probably a single engine fighter. The bones which were sent in are held here but the metal tags are forwarded herewith.

For your information and further action, please.


C. J. Normoyle
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

c.c. The Officer in Charge,
Cape Gloucester.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TAL 8 OF 1961/62.

DIARY

- 9/10/61. Mon. Left Cape Gloucester by workboat M.V. Garnet, arrived Kokopo. Night at Catholic Mission, Solympio.
- 10/10/61. Tues. From Kokopo to Iboki Plantation by workboat. Slept Iboki.
- 11/10/61. Wed. Left Iboki by canoe for DENGGA. Census and tax collection. Slept DENGGA.
- 12/10/61. Thurs. Left DENGGA by canoe and arrived GELEI. Villagers absent. Night spent GELEI.
- 13/10/61. Fri. Census and tax collection at GELEI. Remained GELEI for night.
- 14/10/61. Sat. By canoe to TALIWAGA. Census and tax collection. Crossed river to OPMADUNG for census and tax collection. Returned to TALIWAGA to sleep.
- 15/10/61. Sun. Observed at TALIWAGA.
- 16/10/61. Mon. By canoe to KWAKO. Census and tax collection. Slept KWAKO.
- 17/10/61. Tues. By canoe to BAGAI. Census and tax collection. Visited BAGAI school upstream. Returned to BAGAI to sleep.
- 18/10/61. By canoe up PORR Creek to start of track then walked to BULAWATE. Census and tax exemptions issued, Slept BULAWATE.
- 19/10/61. Thurs. Walked to MOKUKLI over fair track. Census conducted and tax exemptions issued. Night at MOKUKLI.
- 20/10/61. Fri. Examined crashed aircraft then spent remainder of day and night at MOKUKLI.
- 21/10/61. Sat. Walked to BATIULING. Census and tax exemptions. Visited MORO then returned to BATIULING to sleep.
- 22/10/61. Sun. Observed at BATIULING.
- 23/10/61. Mon. Patrol moved on to MORO for census and tax exemptions Night at MORO.
- 24/10/61. Tues. By bush track to Ariu River then downstream by canoe to BAGAI to spend night.
- 25/10/61. Wed. By canoe to BAGAI school then walked to ROBOS. Census conducted and tax collected. Slept ROBOS.
- 26/10/61. Thurs. Walked to MOLUOR and conducted census and collected tax. Medical assistant, Mr. J. Hughes was met patrolling from other direction. Slept MOLUOR.
- 27/10/61. Walked to GIGINA, conducted census and granted tax exemptions. Night at GIGINA.
- 28/10/61. Sat. Visited BENIM for census and tax exemptions. Returned to GIGINA to sleep.

- 29/10/61. Sun. Observed at GIGINA.
- 30/10/61. Mon. Walked to ANGAL for census and tax collection. Slept ANGAL.
- 31/10/61. Tues. Left ANGAL and walked to AIKON. Census and tax collection. Night at AIKON.
- 1/11/61. Wed. Proceeded to SALKE for census and tax collection. Slept SALKE.
- 2/11/61. Thurs. Walked to BOLO. Census conducted and tax collected. Night at BOLO.
- 3/11/61. Fri. Walked to BANU River then canoed to LAUBORE. Visited Iboki Plantation by canoe and stayed overnight.
- 4/11/61. Sat. Accompanied Agricultural party from Talasea to GOGOLA then returned and stayed night at Iboki.
- 5/11/61. Sun. Observed at Iboki.
- 6/11/61. Mon. Conducted census and collected tax at GOGOLA, LAUBORE and KANDOKA. Returned to LAUBORE for the night.
- 7/11/61. Tues. Inspected a possible light aircraft strip en route to KANDOKA. Slept KANDOKA.
- 8/11/61. Wed. By canoe to TAVELIAI for census and tax collection. Slept at Catholic Mission KALIAI.
- 9/11/61. Thurs. Meeting held at TAVELIAI to discuss commodity prices between KOMBE and KALIAI Census Divisions. Slept Catholic Mission KALIAI.
- 10/11/61. Fri. By canoe to KETENGE for census and tax collection. Slept KETENGE.
- 11/11/61. Sat. By canoe to GILAU for census and tax collection. On to PURELING by canoe for census and tax collection. Returned to GILAU to sleep.
- 12/11/61. Sun. Observed GILAU.
- 13/11/61. Mon. By workboat Garnet to KARAI-AI for census and tax collection. Slept KARAI-AI.
- 14/11/61. Tues. To TAMUNIAI by GARNET and conducted census and collected tax. Slept TAMUNIAI.
- 15/11/61. Wed. By workboat Garnet to Patrol Post, Cape Gloucester. End of patrol.

INTRODUCTION

The Kaliai Census Division is the Easternmost patrolled from Cape Gloucester Patrol Post and Borders on the KOMBE Division patrolled from Talasea. To the west, it is bordered by the BARIAI Census Division and to the south by the ARAWA Census Division under the control of the Assistant District Officer, Kandrian.

The Aria River is the main river in the Division and has its headwaters in the mountainous country to the south of KARAI-AI Village. The remainder of the terrain is generally low lying and broken by numerous waterways. The Aria River is navigable to small launches and outboard canoes as far as the BAGAI school. The main coverage is rainforest with areas of mangrove swamp and kunai plains near the coast.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The inhabitants of the division can be divided into six linguistic groups which are LAMOGAI, ARIA, MOAK, LUSI, GEREN and KOMBE. The LAMOGAI Villages are BULAWATE, MOKUKLI, BATTULING and MORO while GELEI and OPMADUNG are half ARIA and half LAMOGAI but occupy ARIA ground. The ARIA Villages are DENGA, TALIWAGA, KWAKO, BAGAI, ROBOS, MOLUOR, BCLO and GOGOLA and these are closely associated with the MOAK Villages of BENIM, GIGINA, ANGAL, AIKON and SALKE. The LUSI Villages are LAUBORE, KANDOKA, TAVELIAI, KETENGE and GILAU, while the GEREN Villages are PURELING and KARAI-AI. TAMUNIAI is the only KOMBE Village residing on an island purchased from the GEREN people. The GEREN people are closely associated with MALASONGNO Village in the Bariai Census Division and the LAMOGAI are members of LIMANO who extend into the Kandrian Sub-District.

The LAMOGAI people are still mainly food collectors and as a result spend very little time in their villages. Some now have small gardens and are thus able to spend more time in the village but the majority still pursue the old custom of moving from one area to another to find food. The main food is a type of limbon tree which is processed in the same manner as sago, and a one or two family group will live in a lean-to at the site until the food is eaten then move to a fresh stand. There does not appear to be any individual or clan ownership and as a result these people can readily move from one village to another. For administrative purposes, I feel that a curb should be made on these movements and will forward a memorandum suggesting a house of suitable design and materials first be approved in the village of intended residence. As many of the moves between Kandrian and Talasea Sub-Districts might be made to avoid housing and other instructions, the requirement of a reasonable house might obviate temporary transfers and give better administrative control.

With the several different groups, it is not surprising that the authority of the Paramount Luluai AIPUA is somewhat limited, especially as his influence is not hereditary. However he is strongly pro-Administration and is respected because of his position.

It was intended to locate several villages reported as not contacted by the Administration since the war, but on arrival in the LAMOGAI area it was stated that these had just recently been visited by a patrol from Kandrian. These AIKRI villages are said to be at the headwaters of the Via River and connected by a pre-war track to RANGINI Village on the coast in the KOMBE Census Division. As a further patrol from Kandrian was reported to be due there shortly to investigate the road to the coast, the villages were not visited by this patrol.

The officials of ROBOS and MOLUOR Villages asked permission to move their villages to the banks of the Aria River in order to be able to start some economic progress and be in a position to plant cash crops. As a result of this request and discussions in other villages, a meeting was held in SALKE Village with representatives from all ARIA and MOAK Villages and they decided that BENIM, GIGINA, MOLUOR and ROBOS would move to new sites on the Aria River to the south of the BAHAI School, while ANGAL, AIKON and SALKE would move to an area still to be decided nearer to BOLO Village. As it was stated that there were no difficulties associated with land ownership, these proposed moves were approved. It appears to me however that whereas ROBOS and MOLUOR definitely intend to move, the other villages may have been somewhat carried away by their enthusiasm, and might change their minds later. This is further discussed under Economic Development and Native Agriculture.

Considerable ill-feeling was found to exist towards the KOMBE people as a result of exorbitant prices charged for debts concerning sago and native materials settled by a recent patrol from Talasea. As a result of the high prices demanded by the KOMBE people, the KALIAIs wished to raise their produce prices accordingly. As a result of two meetings, one during the patrol and one shortly after the termination of the patrol, agreement was reached and the agreed prices are given in Appendix A. Representatives of the KOMBE Villages from SUMALANI to NUTANAVUA attended the second meeting.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

A list of the present village officials is given on Appendix B. Replacements where necessary will be recommended by separate memorandum. All officials were found to be carrying out their duties in a reasonable manner with one ~~exception~~ exception and his dismissal will be recommended.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The housing varied from fair to quite good and instructions were given for improvements where necessary. Sago for roofing is available to all coastal villages and to the extent of TALIWAGA up the Aria River. The inland people however have to make do with cane leaves and these do not last as long as morota necessitating more frequent reroofing.

Apart from the possible moves of villages discussed under Native Affairs, the only other intended movement is of GOGOLA Village. This is a breakaway section of BOLO Village and is at present occupying foreign ground. The intended move back to BOLO has been approved but the inhabitants will still continue to come up for census as a separate group.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

A list of times taken by the patrol is given on Appendix C. The tracks in the main were well ~~maintained~~ maintained but those in the LAMOGAI tend to become swampy during the wet. As the LAMOGAI and the inland KALIAI receive rain both during the South-East and the North-west seasons, the best times for patrolling are during the change of seasons.

With the move of MOLUOR and ROBOS to the banks of the Aria River, the track to GIGINA will be abandoned and the pre-war track from SALKE to TALIWAGA will be re-opened. This of course depends on the final movements of the MOAK and ARIA Villages.

Canoes are used extensively along the coast whenever weather permits, and the coastal track is only used during the wet season during which times it is not possible to use canoes because of bad weather.

As mentioned previously, the Aria River is navigable to small pinnaces and outboard canoes as far south as the BAGAI School. Some difficulty however may be encountered at the sand bank at the mouth changing its position during the dry season. The manager at Iboki has informed me that he will shortly be receiving an outboard motor and it should be possible to hire this for patrol use. This would greatly cut down the time involved in travelling from village to village.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The coastal villages with their established stands of coconuts and assured shipping at Iboki Plantation and Kaliai Mission are able to produce and sell their copra. The Kandoka Society supervised by Fr. Birkmann of the Kaliai Mission, Fr. Birkmann personally and Iboki Plantation will purchase any copra that can be produced. This production is however somewhat limited because of the numerous sing-sings held in the villages. In spite of the large areas of suitable coastal land available, very little recent planting has taken place although this has been encouraged by previous patrols. It is possible that the recent establishment of a co-operative society in the neighbouring Bariai Census Division may act as a spur to further plantings and copra production.

There is a definite desire for economic advancement among the ARIA and MOAK Villages and especially in ROBOS and MOLUOR. At present the only villages with ready access to the coast by canoe are BOLO, DENGA, GELEI, TALIWAGA, OPMADUNG, KWAKO and BAGAI. If the proposed moves mentioned under Native Affairs take place, all villages will be in a position to carry out economic progress. It only remains now to assess the potentialities so that the best use may be made of the ground. This is more fully covered under Native Agriculture.

The LAMOGAI Villages are I feel, too isolated for copra production and the long distances it would have to be carried would not make it an economic crop. At present there is no desire for economic advancement but possible lines of possible progress should be investigated and recorded should the desire arise at a later date. The first requirement here is to change the food collecting to more reliance on gardens to allow more spare time for other work. With the present individualistic attitude, it may be some time before these people are able to co-operate to produce large gardens successfully.

CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION

Tax exemptions were granted to all male inhabitants of the four LAMOGAI Villages, BULAWATE, MCKUKLI, BATIULING and MORO and also to GIGINA and BENIM because of Economic Distress. The only source of income for these villages are the wages of absentee labourers who already have paid £2 per year on their wages. The other inland villages are also in the same position but have more potential because of less isolation and accordingly exemptions were only granted for old age, infirmity or large numbers of dependants.

The total amount of tax collected was one hundred and eighty three pounds and no difficulty was encountered in the collection. This tax does not include the labourers on Iboki Plantation as I was under the misapprehension that the Native Labour Inspector had collected these. I have since learnt that this tax is still to be collected and will collect it at the earliest opportunity. Although some of the coastal villages could readily afford a higher tax, I feel there should be no change from the present because of the overall situation.

Some new names were entered on the census sheets having been absent in the bush at the time of the initial census and I consider that the majority of the people are now accounted for though there may still be an odd man or two in the LAMOGAI who still has not presented himself. A few absentees were recorded and these were found were possible and dealt with by the Court of Native Affairs.

LAW and JUSTICE

Numerous debts involving KOMBE and KALIAI people were settled while the patrol was present but no court action was required. The only court cases heard were for several men who were absent from census. These men were charged under Regulation 113 of the N.A.R.s and sentenced to two weeks imprisonment. Several census abscontees have still to be located and will be charged when they are brought to the Patrol Post.

Some general complaints were made regarding KOMBEs stealing food direct from coastal gardens but no specific cases were brought forward. Village officials were instructed to arrest any person found stealing food and bring them before the Court at Cape Gloucester.

AIRFIELDS AND AIRCRAFT

A possible light aircraft strip was examined near LAUBORE Village some half an hours walk or canoe travel from Iboki Plantation. A separate memorandum regarding this strip is being forwarded. There are no other airstrips in the Division.

A crashed presumed Japanese aircraft was found near MOKUKLI Village and the bones and metal labels found are being forwarded under separate memorandum. No other crashed aircraft are known within the Division.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

The two villages of ROBOS (population 103) and MOLUOR (population 129) intend to move from their present inland sites to the banks of the Aria River to the south of the BAGAI School. The officials of these villages informed me that the purpose of the move was to enable them to start some economic progress and stated that they were interested in planting cocoa. They were informed that Agriculture approval would first have to be obtained and that I would request the Agricultural Officer at Talasea to inspect the possibilities of the area at his earliest convenience. I subsequently met the Agricultural Officer at Ibiki Plantation and discussed this matter with him.

At a meeting held at SALKE Village, representatives of the villages concerned stated that ROBOS, MOLUOR, GIGINA (population 87) and BENIN (population 44) wished to move to the banks of the Aria River, while ANGAL (population 137), AIKON (Population 127), and SALKE (population 101) wished to move nearer to BOLO (population 106). GOGOLA (population 64) a breakaway group from BOLO also wished to rejoin BOLO. The Aria River is navigable to outboard canoes and small pinnaces to the extent of BAGAI School, while the Bani River is navigable to canoes to near BOLO. Whereas the intended moves of ROBOS and MOLUOR are definite, I feel that the other intended moves are only possibilities.

At present the villages on the Aria River are TALIWAGA (population 68), OPMADUNG (population 85), KWAKO (population 55) and BAGAI (population 65). With the movement of ROBOS and MOLUOR there would then be a population of 505 along some six miles of the Aria River. Should GIGINA and BENIN also come down, the population would be 636 over roughly the same distance.

If the villages of ANGAL, AIKON, SALKE and GOGOLA group near to BOLO, the population for this group would be 535.

The villages concerned were instructed firstly to plant up new food gardens near the intended sites before making any definite moves.

At present there is no economic development in these inland villages, the few coconuts planted being used for food purposes only. With the definite demand from the people themselves for economic development, I feel that a policy for progress should now be laid down and the potential assessed. A patrol of the Aria River by the Agricultural Officer, Talasea, would be of great assistance in this regard.

Food supplies were reasonable throughout the Division but the taro was faring badly in the Aria River villages. These people were instructed to build new gardens and that I would approach the Agricultural Officer, Talasea, with a view to obtaining some taro kongkong once these gardens were cleared. This will be done by separate memorandum.

The coastal villages reported that they were short of food but this is purely from the effects of several months sing sings. Sago is available in small quantities.

A copy of this report has been forwarded to the Agricultural Officer at Talasea.

HEALTH

As the Medical Assistant conducted a patrol of most of the Division at the time while this patrol was in the same area, no comments are made regarding the villages visited by him. The Aid Post Orderly from BAGAI accompanied this patrol to the four LAMOGAI villages of BULAWATE, MOKUKLI, BATULING and MORO, and gave medical attention where necessary.

With regard to the Malaria Control spraying of houses in the LAMOGAI area, this can not be successful if the people continue their present custom of staying out in the bush and collecting food. Very little time is spent in the villages themselves which are comparatively free of mosquitoes because of clearing. Most time is spent in crude lean-tos without walls and these are frequently abandoned and new ones built in new sites. These people are however salt-hungry and it may present a means of solving the problem.

A copy of this report has been forwarded to the Medical Officer at Talasea.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The entire Division is under the influence of the Catholic Mission, with the exception of part of GILAU Village which follows the Anglican Mission based at SAGSAG in the Kilenge/Lollo Census Division. GELEI Village comes under the influence of the Catholic Mission, POI, while TAMUNIAI Village comes under the Catholic Mission, KOKOPO. The remainder of the villages are controlled by the Catholic Mission, Kaliai, near TANELIAI Village.

With the exception of a small school supervised by catechist MAUKI at GILAU, the remainder of the schools are Catholic Mission ones and the details are as follows:-

<u>Place</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Teacher</u>
GELEI	I	11	Michael TOMISION
TALIWAGA	I	26	GORONGANI (temporary)
BAGAI	I & II	23	SAKTIRIA
			Laurence TOAILAI
MOLUOR	St.I	13	Anton TOLAMBET
SALKE	Unknown as teachers absent at time of visit.		
	I	46	Joachim NALAU
	II	39	Peter KOLIA
	St.I	34	John SALKRI
KALIAI	I		Balbina MANDEI
	II		Anno NALAU
	St.I		Valentine TORATIMI
	St.II		Christopher TCHAKANA
	St.III		Gasper SELA
	St.IV		Esidor TOVUE
TAMUNIAI	I & II	20	Ambrose TOTUA

APPENDIX A

AGREED PRICES BETWEEN KOMBE AND KALIAI

<u>Article</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Taro	6 lbs	1/-
Banana		
Tapioc	8 lbs	1/-
Kaukau		
Other vegetables)		
Sugar cane	makefast	1/-
Brus	10 leaves	1/-
Pi	large	25
Dog	small	10/-
	large	21
Bark for rope	makefast	3/-
Bed mats	medium	3/-
	large	5/-
Coconut dries	8	1/-
Wives	maximum	45 black tambu plus 5 gold tambu
(black tambu @ 10/-, gold @ £1)		
Morota	makefast (for 10 sheet)	2/-
Sage	makefast (20 lbs?)	5/-
Limbon	medium house	£2
Blind	6 pangal	1/-
"	constructed from 50 pangal	21
Canoe	small paddling	23
	medium sailing	25
	twin mast sailing	£10

APPENDIX B

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village

Luluai

Tultul

DENGA
GELEI
TALIWAGA
OPMADUNG
KWAKO
BAGAI
BULAWATE
MOKUKLI

SATIULING

MORO

ROBOS
MOLUOR

GIGINA
BENIM
ANGAL
AIKON
SALKE
BOLO
GOGOLA
LAUBORE

KANDOKA

TAVELIAI
KETEUGE

GILAU
PURELING
KARAI-AI
TAMONIAI

(prob.)

(prob.)

(prob.)

(Paramount)

(prob.)

SELO/ KABAI-O
SALE/AISURU
KELI/MOROMO
SAKAU/AROPIO
NANGURA/TAPAUNE
GOLMA/MAREMIU
NINGPESO/AIAMBUL
SAPOROMO/SUGJLUNG
WALIT/KOROS
LOME/NEKERES

KISAMO/SAGLING
INOROU/KISAMO
RERENGIN/AULO
KULO/AGURANG

AITNOU/DANGAI
POPAL/AGIDING
ALAUPOT/LESETNO
NAVILE/MAISUA
BENGALU/LAPERU
ASARAGU/ANGAIL
TAGOLEI/WALAI
MARO/SIDAGA
IOMA/AREKAU
AIPAU/KITAI
PAGA/MONONGA
BAULE/MAGALU
ARIKAI/PALEKE
PAI-AUA/KUSE
APOSA/ERAPU
KASE/KUMESE
KOROI/
MELUA/AKAMA

(prob.)

(prob.)

KALU/KONDIA
KELE/MUKEL
SOMA/ENGEL
NELS/BULADO
LOKAI/SISIOU
BLESIM/BAUGANG
AKAIO/ANUT
MOLONGIO/KOTO
GOLMA/SARAWARIS
LOMO/PANDRON
LELEVUL/LEMAI
KAWALO/SEBREGEN

KAULI/AKOLING

GALIKI/WALASUANG
OSAM/ULA
NABUSE/AIKOS
AMICKO/OGOL
ASUA/POI-IO
NGOLONGA/SAMEL
APLAS/MAUKI
BOUL/PEREIMU
KAMARO/SABURE

GOLAI-I/ARESE
PIA/KAVULIOU
LAUPU/KAIDAKU

XISA/POGA
NAMANE/KAUVELA
PALUNGON/CMOTOU

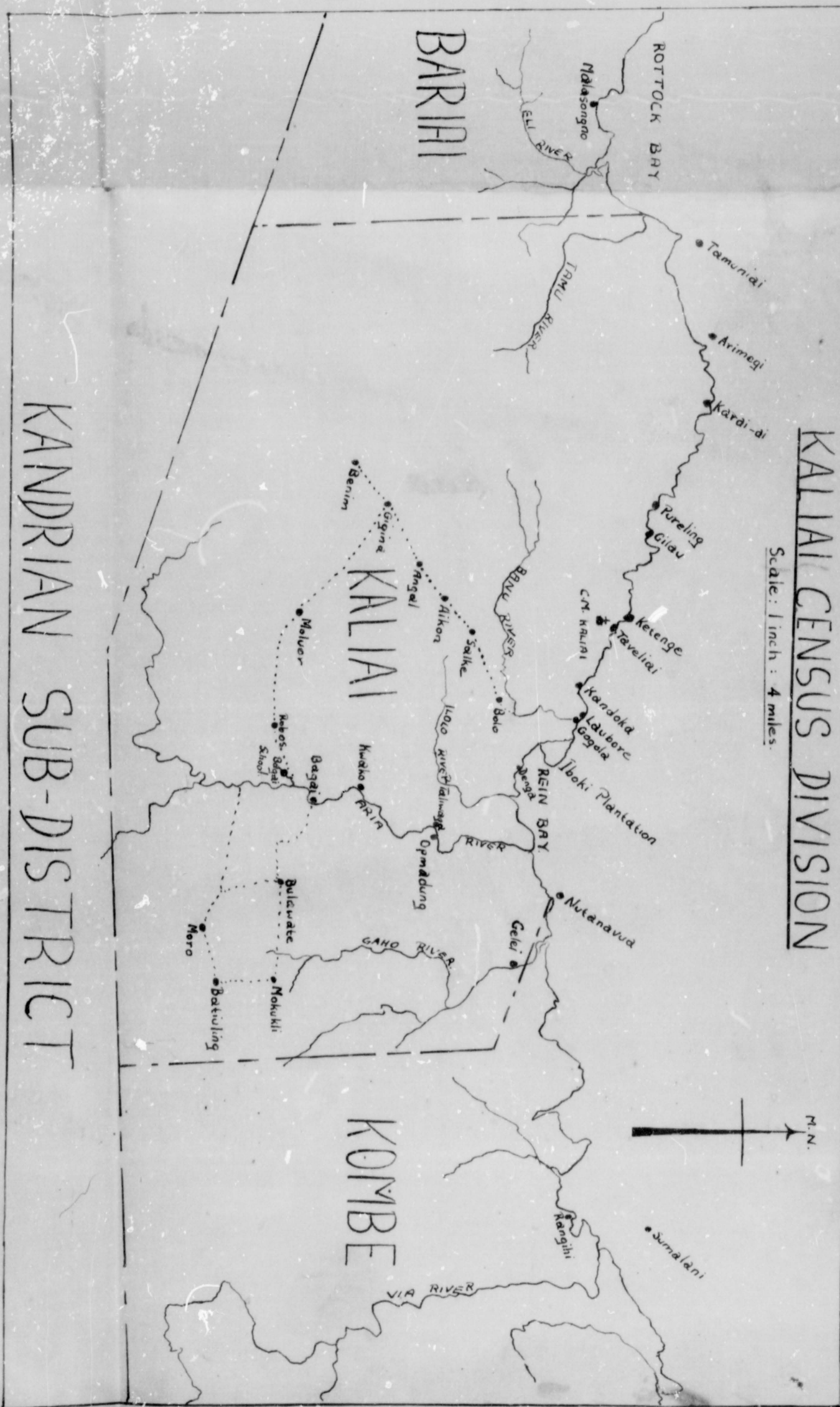
APPENDIX C

TRAVELING TIMES

From	To	Time	Comments
Cape Gloucester	Kokopo	2 hrs.	By m.v. Garnet.
Kokopo	Iboki	4 1/2 hrs.	By m.v. Garnet.
Iboki	DENGA	1 hr.	canoe, 10 mins. walk.
DENGA	GHELEI	10 mins.	walk, 6 hrs. canoe.
GHELEI	TALIWAGA	7 1/2 hrs.	canoe or 5 1/2 hrs. walk.
TALIWAGA	KWAKO	2 hrs.	canoe.
KWAKO	BAGAI	1 hr.	10 mins. Canoe.
BAGAI	BAGAI School	15 mins.	canoe.
BAGAI	BULAWATE	1 1/2 hr.	canoe then 2 hrs. walk
BULAWATE	MOKUKLI	or 2 1/2 hrs	carry.
MOKUKLI	Crashed aircraft	2 1/2 hrs	walk or 3 hrs carry.
MOKUKLI	BATIULING	1 hr.	walk.
BATIULING	MORO	1 hr.	walk or 1 1/2 hrs. carry.
MORO	Canoe point	1 1/2 hr.	walk or 1 1/2 hrs. carry.
Canoe point	BAGAI	3 1/2 hrs	walk or 3 1/2 hrs. carry.
BAGAI	BAGAI School	1 hr.	canoe.
BAGAI School	ROBOS	1 1/2 hr.	canoe.
ROBOS	MOLUOR	1 hr.	carry.
MOLUOR	GIGINA	2 hrs.	carry.
GIGINA	BENIM	4 hrs.	walk or 5 hrs. carry.
GIGINA	ANGAL	1 hr.	walk.
ANGAL	AYKON	1 1/2 hr.	walk or 2 1/2 hr. carry.
AYKON	SALKE	1 hr.	walk or 1 hr. carry.
SALKE	BOLO	1 1/2 hr.	walk or 1 1/2 hrs. carry.
BOLO	Canoe place	2 hrs.	carry.
Canoe place	GOGOLA	20 mins.	walk.
GOGOLA	Iboki	1 hr.	10 mins. canoe.
GOGOLA	LAUBORE	1 hr.	walk.
LAUBORE	KENDOKA	5 mins.	walk.
KANDOKA	TAVELIAI	1 hr.	walk.
TAVELIAI	KETERGE	1 hr.	canoe.
KETERGE	GILAU	20 mins.	canoe.
GILAU	PURELING	1 hr.	20 mins. canoe.
GILAU	KARAI-AI	20 mins	canoe.
KARAI-AI	TAMUNIAI	1 hr.	workboat.
TAMUNIAI	KOKOPO	1 hr.	workboat.
KOKOPO	Patrol Post	1 hr.	workboat.
		2 hrs.	workboat.

KALIAI CENSUS DIVISION

Scale: 1 inch : 4 miles.



KANDRIAN SUB-DISTRICT

Amount
returned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....**NEW BRITAIN**..... Report No.....**TAL. 10/61-62**.....
Patrol Conducted by.....**M. Behr, Cadet Patrol Officer**.....
Area Patrolled.....**BAI-I/WETU Census Sub-Division**.....
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**NIL**.....
Natives.....**3 R.P & N.G. Const.**.....
Duration—From.....**13/2/1962**.....to.....**29/4/1962**.....
Number of Days.....**76**.....
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**NO**.....
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....**3/10/1961**.....
Medical **8/10/1960**.....
Map Reference.....**See Patrol Report No. 6/61-62**.....
Objects of Patrol.....**General Administration, Collection of Plantation Tax.**
Police Investigations, Payment of F.M.T.A.'s.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

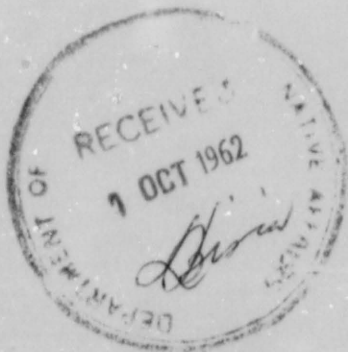
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67/10/16 ✓



67-1-1

S sub -District Office,
TALASEA

13th September, 1962

The District Officer,
West New Britain,
RABUL

Subject:- Patrol Report NO 10/61-62

Reference:- Your minute 67-5-7 of 28th August, 1962

Please find attached Mr Behr's explanations
in connection with the questions outlined in the Director's memorandum
67-10-16 of 9th July, 1962.

C. J. Normoyle per k

CJ. NORMOYLE
Assistant District Officer

Attach.

*10/16 ✓
P/A
W.N.B.*

Minute 67-5-7:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

I refer to the queries raised at paragraphs 5 and 6 of your
67-10-16 dated 9th July, 1962, and now forward for your information a
... copy of a report submitted by the Patrolling Officer.

26.9.62.

E. G. Hicks
-(E.G. HICKS)
District Officer, W.N.B.

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA,

12 th. September, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10/61-62.

Refer the Director's 67-10-16, of the 9 th
July, 1962, and the District Officer's minute, 67-5-7, of the
28 th. August, 1962.

One of the aims of the patrol, was to encourage
the people in the Bali Witu area to deposit their money into
Savings Accounts, as it was felt that a certain amount of money
was lying idle in the villages.

During the patrols stay on Unea Island, at
least eight new accounts were started, however, some of the
people with money, were reluctant to put their savings into the
bank as they felt that once the money was put into the bank, they
would never see it again.

Rukumboroko village admitted that they were
holding an amount of money exceeding £500. Part of this amount
had been previously been withdrawn from either the Bank of New
South Wales, or the Australian New Zealand Bank in Rabaul.

I advised them to put this amount into an account
at Bali, but they were not interested at the time.

The tul tul of Penata village also is holding an
amount of over £100, which he does not want to deposit in the
bank.

Malangai village, was holding an amount of £93
when the patrol visited the village. When the Tuluai was asked
why he did not deposit this amount in the bank, he told me that
he thought that the amount was yetto small, and that he planned
to wait for a while yet before he deposited this amount. He was,
however, persuaded that the amount was large enough to be deposited,
and he did deposit the amount the following day.

Bali Plantation pays out over £1,000 per month
during the cocoa season to the local people, very little comes
back into the trade store operated by the plantation, even though
the store is well stocked with articles.

Very little money leaves the island, as most of
the people buy trade goods from Rabaul with money earned from the
sale of copra.

The last Tax-Census patrol collected over £1,000
all of it in paper money, and very little of this tax money had

been withdrawn from the bank.

The people were encouraged to put money into the bank at all times whether the amount was 1/- or £10, and it is felt that the people may now be doing this as they can see that if they put money into the bank, they will receive interest on it.

I still firmly believe that there is still a very large amount of money which is held by individuals, and villages as a whole, but it is up to the people who already have accounts to persuade the others to bring out this money.

Water Tanks:

When the idea was put to the people, many of them thought it a good idea, and were prepared to think about it. The matter was not pushed, however, as it was met with reluctance from others.

If any tanks were to be bought, they would have to be purchased from the village savings, as it would be fairly impossible and also impracticable, for any individual to buy a tank for himself as his neighbours, would claim it as their right to also draw water from this tank.

Where the village officials were fairly popular and also powerful, all the people agreed to this, and were prepared to buy materials and have the tanks constructed at Bali Plantation, however, in the villages, where the people were not so happy with their officials, or family's could not agree, the matter was not pressed, and it was agreed that the present water supply was sufficient for their present needs.

This matter will be followed up during the next patrol to this area.

M. Behr
M. Behr
Cadet Patrol Officer

67-10-16

9th July, 1962.

District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RAEPAUL

PATROL REPORT NO. 10/61-62 - TALASEA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I am gratified to note that written patrol instructions were given to Mr. Behr.

2. It is pleasing to note that the people themselves took action to handle Laupuwagelo.

3. I hope the visits of the technical officers are not too long delayed. The people appear to be in a receptive frame of mind.

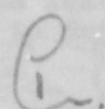
4. The interest the people take in using banking facilities is very creditable. Make sure that full details as to address are recorded in any Savings Bank accounts. This will remove any difficulty in tracing dormant accounts.

5. What causes Mr. Behr to state that the money deposited so far is only a fraction of the money hidden on the island?

6. What was the outcome of the suggestion that water tanks should be purchased?

7. The shipping facilities in remote areas are always difficult to operate satisfactorily. However, I feel that pressure should be kept on James Chung & Co. in an effort to have native copra cleared regularly.

8. A first class patrol report. Please convey my thanks to Mr. Behr.


(W.R. Dishon)
A/DIRECTOR

67.10.16

concern. It is generally known that Japanese fishing fleets are active in the oceans around New Guinea and I think it highly unlikely that the action which you recommend would be considered unless there is strong evidence of violation of Territory Immigration or Quarantine laws. The matter will, however, be brought to the notice of the Director of Native Affairs for whatever action he may consider warranted.

"Medical and Health".

I note from separate correspondence received from you that the patrolling officer's comments were passed to the Medical Officer, Talasea, for information.

"Native Agriculture and Livestock".

You have not indicated whether the comments of the patrolling officer have been passed to the Agricultural Officer, Talasea, for information.

Conclusion.

Mr. Behr's comments on the lack of patrolling, our inability to implement a more positive development programme due to shortage of trained staff, the need for improved communications, etc. are all indicative of the magnitude of the problem which the Administration faces not only in the BALI-WITU Division but in other parts of the Territory as well.

With more experience Mr. Behr will realize that the Administration is doing all in its power to encourage and assist balanced native development in economic, social and political fields. In 1961/62 for example, the Commonwealth Grant for Territory Administration amounted to £17.3m. and Internal Revenue provided a further £7.85m. whereas in 1946 the Commonwealth Grant amounted to only £250,000 and local revenue £65,000 but, despite this phenomenal increase and the Administration's fine record of progress and achievement during the post-war years, there is still much to be done which will require even greater resources in terms of staff and finance. I think it is most important that this aspect should be fully appreciated by Administration officers in the field who may, perhaps, feel that the problems with which they are confronted are not fully appreciated by senior officers at Headquarters.

General.

Mr. Behr is to be congratulated for a job well done. I feel that there is room for some improvement in the manner in which he has organised the material for presentation in his Patrol Report but, in general, I consider that Mr. Behr's submission reflects the energy and enthusiasm which this young officer has brought to his work during his initial 21 months term in West New Britain.

A recommendation will be made to the Director of Native Affairs that Mr. Behr be appointed a Member of the Court for Native Affairs upon completion of his current recreation leave. It is my intention also that Mr. Behr should be reposted to duty in your Sub-District.

c.c.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs
KONEDOBU.



(E.G. HICKS)
District Officer,
West New Britain.

Copy for your information please. The attached Patrol Report Talasea No. 10-1961/62 refers.

Mr. Behr has done an excellent job throughout his 21 months Cadetship in the Talasea Sub-District of West New Britain

and I regard him as a very promising young officer.

A recommendation that he be appointed a Member of the Court for Native Affairs will be submitted under separate memorandum.

E. G. Hicks

(E.G. HICKS)
District Officer,
West New Britain.

67-5-7

District Office,
RABAU.

30th May, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
Talasea Sub-District,
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 10-1961/62.
BALI-WITU CENSUS DIVISION.

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum 67-1-1 of 1st May, 1962, forwarding the abovementioned report of a patrol conducted recently by Mr. M. Behr, Cadet Patrol Officer.

2. Referring firstly to your patrol instructions issued to the Cadet Patrol Officer prior to his departure from Talasea, particularly paragraph 3(2) of your memorandum 67-1-1 dated 10th February, 1962, it was not my intention that the patrolling officer should "not become involved in their marketing in any way" but, on the contrary, that he should give every encouragement to the people to increase their production of copra and should render every assistance to the native people in arranging shipment of copra where difficulties are being experienced in this regard. For further explanation of the approach, please see my memorandum 1-2-6 of 7th February, 1962, paragraph 7(iii) (iv) and (v).

3. The report indicates that Mr. Behr has carried out his allotted task with commendable thoroughness and the material presented shows a very thoughtful approach on the part of the Cadet Patrol Officer to the wide variety of administrative problems which the area poses.

4. I have the following comments to make on the Patrol Report and your covering memorandum :

"Native Affairs" : (Section A, page 6, para (iii)).

I note that the matter of LAUPU WAGELO of KUMBURI Village, BALI, was the subject of your memorandum 51-1-1 of 9th April, 1962, a copy of which was minuted to the Director of Native Affairs for information. Even though you do not anticipate any further trouble from LAUPU I suggest that his future activities be watched until you are satisfied that he has discarded his cult ideas.

(Page 6, Para (iv)).

The additional information supplied by Mr. Behr at the request of the District Commissioner on the subject of proposed airstrips at GAROVE and UNEA Islands has been forwarded vide my memorandum 4-5-5 of 29th May, 1962, addressed to the District Commissioner, Rabaul, copy of which was forwarded for your information.

.... /2

With regard to the Cadet Patrol Officer's remarks at para (iii), page 12 of his report, I would advise him not to place any credence in such vague hearsay reports. It is the prerogative of the Assistant Administrator to decide whether or not airstrips are warranted at GAROVE and UNEA and the decision will, of course, be communicated to you in due course. Idle conjecture of the kind expressed by Mr. Behr in the final sentence of paragraph (iii) page 12 has no place in official reports.

(Page 6, para (v)).

I am pleased to note that the Agricultural Officer, Talasea, will accompany you when you visit the BALI-WITU Division next month. With regard to your comments on the subject of a visit by a Co-operative Officer to BALI-WITU, I think that your statement that you "have had no indication as to when this visit will take place" calls for further comment. You should be fully aware from the correspondence which has passed between this office and the Registry of Co-operatives, both at Konedobu and Rabaul, that the need for the early investigation of the Co-operative potential of the BALI-WITU Group is fully appreciated. The fact remains, however, and this has been explained to you on a number of occasions, that staff shortages within the Registry have prevented any action in this field to date. Both the Assistant Registrar and I are agreed that it would be more than futile to establish Co-operatives in this area until such time as adequate supervision and transport arrangements can be assured. You are again assured that the early introduction of Co-operatives to the BALI-WITU area has been strongly recommended by this office since as far back as 1959, but it nevertheless remains the prerogative of the Registrar of Co-operatives to decide whether or not and at what point in time the necessary resources, staff etc. are available to give effect to the recommendation.

The latest information I have in this matter is that, subject to other Regional commitments, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives, New Guinea Islands Region (Mr. A.S. Rissen) will endeavour to carry out a Co-operative survey of the WITU Islands as soon as possible after June 1962. You have received copies of all correspondence exchanged between the Co-operative Section and this office in this matter so should be fully aware of all the implications.

"Shipping and Marketing": (Page 8).

I have discussed with James Chung and Company of Rabaul, owners of the m.v. "MATARANI", the question of collection of native copra from both GAROVE and UNEA Islands.

I am advised by the company that they are always prepared to accept native copra for shipment provided space is available on their vessel. I am informed that sufficient space is normally available, but the native people are reluctant to concentrate their copra at any one point (for UNEA Island the company suggests MAKIRI Village) for collection - otherwise collection of small consignments from individual villages involves the company in time loss which it claims would be quite uneconomical. You may care to discuss this aspect with the native producers on both UNEA and GAROVE.

Mr. James Chung advises further that the "MATARANI" is due to leave for WITU in a few days for the express purpose of clearing all native copra in the area.

So far as the allocation of Copra Marketing Board numbers to natives in BALI-WITU is concerned, this poses a number of difficulties for the Board unless the applicant is literate, has a bank account to which proceeds of copra sales can be credited and is able to provide a definite postal address (other than a village), to which weight notes, bank statements and other correspondence

can be forwarded. Where numbers have been allotted in the past the holders spend much of their time at this office seeking explanations for transactions connected with their bank accounts, weight notes etc. On the other hand individuals without numbers, but who accompany their consignments to Rabaul, are paid on the spot in cash for copra delivered to the Board's weigh-bridge and misunderstandings rarely occur. It should not be necessary for more than one representative from each village to accompany each shipment of copra sent to Rabaul if individual producers do not wish to accompany their consignments.

"Cocoa"- (Page 8).

The Cadet Patrol Officer would be well advised to leave discussion of cocoa development to officers of the Agriculture Department. No doubt the Agricultural Officer at Talasea will advise the people as to their best course of action when he visits the area with you next month.

"Co-operatives" - (Page 8).

See my comments above. The people should not be led to believe that the introduction of Co-operatives is imminent until such time as we are in a position to honour such an undertaking.

"Education" -(Pages 9, 10 and 16).

Comments under this heading are interesting but the Cadet Patrol Officer should be careful not to comment on matters which are not within his competence. The internal organisation of Mission Schools is the prerogative of individual Missions concerned and does not concern officers of this Department. Mr. Behr's remarks may, however, be of interest to the District Education Officer, to whom a copy will be forwarded for information.

Section B : "Native Affairs" - (page 12, para (ii)).

The Cadet Patrol Officer is not required, nor do I think him competent, to comment or compare the professional capabilities of individual missionaries in the area, except in circumstances where such comment can be justified in the interests of the Administration or the native people.

Concerning the dispute between the people of KORAE Village and the Catholic Mission over monies deposited with Father Meyerhoffer for the purchase of a vessel, I note from your memorandum 50-2-1 of 21st May, 1962, addressed to the District Commissioner, Rabaul, that the dispute has been satisfactorily settled.

From your comments at page 2, paragraph 3, of your covering memorandum I assume that native complaints that they had not been paid for copra sold to the Mission have been investigated.

"Reported Aircraft Movement" - Page 13, para 2, et seq.

The information concerned has already been communicated to the Department of Civil Aviation and the District Commissioner as a result of your coded radiogram No. 251 of 30th April, 1962. The Officer-in-Charge, Department of Civil Aviation, Rabaul, was unable to provide any further information but drew attention to the fact that the sighting was made on the night of the 10th April, 1962, but not reported until your visit to GAROVE Island some 3 weeks later.

With regard to the glass floats, net buoys etc. which Mr. Behr reports are being washed up on the islands of the Witu Group, I do not think this can be regarded as unusual or as grounds for

pu

in Child
Birth
M

67-1-1

Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

1st May, 1962.

The District Officer,

R A B A U L.

SUBJECT: Bali - Witu Patrol No. 10.

Please find attached another patrol report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Behr and it indicates another piece of work well done. This Officer continues to show an aptitude for the work not often seen in Officers of equivalent service. This patrol has confirmed my earlier judgment of this man, vide my memorandum 67-1-1 of 17th January, 1962, and I recommend to you his appointment as a member of the Court for Native Affairs to take effect as from August, 1962 after which time he will again take up duties, after recreation leave. I am confident that his appointment as a Magistrate will be of value and benefit his next posting; which I hope will be Talasea again.

This patrol has been conducted in conformance with your earlier correspondence on patrolling in the Witu group, and with the Director's memorandum 1-10-6 of 2nd March, 1962.

Section A: page 6, paragraph 3, Sub-section (iv). The information given to the natives by Mr. Behr on this matter is quite in order - I think you will agree!

Sub-section (v). An increase of patrols to the area should see a lessening in the amount of adjudication being given to natives by Europeans in the area, and I will discuss this matter with the people concerned when next I go to Bali-Witu; which, incidentally, will be on 1st June. None-the-less, natives will always seek advice from Europeans they know well and like, and there is, of course, nothing wrong with this as such and this sort of relationship should not be discouraged.

Sub-section (vi). The Agricultural Officer will be accompanying me to Witu in June. As to the visit of the Cooperative Officer, I have had no indication as to when this visit will take place. I have mentioned to you previously the desirability of an early appreciation of the "Cooperative Potential" of this area for I believe the time is now most opportune for the establishment of Societies - the people themselves are seeking them!

The people's desires have been fobbed off since 1956 and the responsibilities we, the Administration, owe to them have not been undertaken. The responsibilities I make mention of are connected with the proper development of their economic aspirations. I personally place great importance on this form of native development and I consider the Bali-Witu division the most important area, at least as far as economic development is concerned, in this Sub-district.

I am, of course, not unmindful of the tasks the Cooperative Section in New Britain is currently involved in but I consider this area so important as to require immediate attention.

Mr. Behr's paragraph on banking is indicative of the present state of economic activity but it does not reveal a comprehensive indication of the current picture. An interesting disclosure, which in my opinion is an accurate assessment, is his paragraph 4 on page 7.

Section B

Page 12, section (11). I have discussed with the Rev. Fr. Linnenbaum the prices paid for copra by him and I am of the opinion that the price of 4d. per pound is fair. */ paid by him*

The discussion regarding the mission launch is covered in my memorandum 50-2-1.

Sub-section (iii). Mr. Behr is preparing the extra information sought by the District Commissioner and this will be covered by a separate memorandum. I am extremely surprised by Mr. Behr's allegations that the idea of airstrips for Bali-Witu is to be shelved. I sincerely trust that you will not allow this to happen. I am sure you share my view that the early construction of these light aircraft 'strips are of the utmost importance to the economic development of the area. The benefits an airtservice to the Islands will bring are numerous but the most important of these is that the group will immediately become a non isolated section of this Sub-district. I feel sure we can look forward to some very active assistance in this matter from our Director.

The proposed 'strip at MAOPO is preferable to the TAMANGONI location.

With regard to paragraph two on page 13, you have already been advised by coded telegram of this matter.

From time to time, I have had reports of increased Japanese fishing activities in this area. I suspect that a "mother ship" and its fleet may be using Sand Island and the surrounding Ottilion Reef as a base and I wonder whether the aircraft sighted over Garove Island is attached to the Japanese fleet. It is probably a float plane if this is the case.

3.

May I suggest that the H.M.A.S. "PALUMA" be asked to inspect the area during its forthcoming visit to the Sub-district with a view to determining whether the Japanese are actually using our Islands for illegal purposes.

I would be prepared to accompany the vessel through the area and to give them information on passages etc.

I know that you will agree that this report is first class, and I congratulate Mr. Behr, again, on a job of work well performed.

C. J. Normoyle
C. J. Normoyle
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Thank you for the information regarding the Japanese presence in the area.

I have also received information regarding the Japanese presence in the area.

I have discussed your various tasks but some particular points to note are:-

1. Airstrip construction is not to be commenced just yet.

2. As the District Officer is not in favour of any present proposals to assist native growers in the area with the collection of their produce from the sales of copra, you should not become involved in their marketing in any way. But rather as the current position is regarded as it is. I will explain this again to the people when I visit you in a few weeks.

3. Please take time to visit the airstrip sites and show interest in them, and talk about them - this will help to keep the idea alive.

4. Encourage increased copra production by getting the coconut groves cleared and better maintained. It is a general assumption of interest in this area, as the economic activity is concerned.

5. Put a police investigation into the recently reported theft of trade goods at Ball's Barracks. If possible have your men prepared for presentation to

67-1-1

Sub-district Office,
Talasea.

10th February, 1962.

Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Behr,

TALASEA.

SUBJECT: Talasea Patrol No. 10.

These instructions are in connection with your patrol of the Witu Islands on which you depart tomorrow.

Please make yourself familiar with my recent Memorandum of Patrol together with the District Officer's replies to the various correspondence submitted thereto.

We have discussed your various tasks but some particular points to note are:-

1. Airstrip construction is not to be commenced just yet.
2. As the District Officer is not in favour of my recent proposals to assist native growers in the area with the collection of their remuneration from the sales of copra, you should not become involved in their marketing in any way, but rather allow the current position to continue as it is. I will explain this aspect to the people when I visit you in a few weeks.

Never-the-less, visit the airstrip sites and show interest in them, and talk about them - this will help to keep the idea alive.

Encourage increased copra production by getting the coconut groves cleaned and driers maintained. We want a general awakening of interest in this area, as far as economic activity is concerned.

Carry out a police investigation into the recently reported theft of trade goods at Bali Plantation. If possible have your brief prepared for presentation to

Rations for the patrol have been prepared.

13.3.62. **Sen. Constable MAMI** per M. V. Khoran, arrived 11.45 p.m. 1971

Constable **AKUM** for statement on charge of goods from plantation store. Returned to the post I where I spent the night.

Pay out NMTA monies, attend to banking matters and examine "Matters for attention on Patrol" file for action.

C. J. Normoyle

10.1.51. **ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER** District II, Bandari I, Mangalore, Talaghatt, Madhwarah, Sada, and back to Kari. Talked to villagers about opium production. Spent the night at Kari.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Diary of Patrol Report No. 10 of 1961/62.

- 25.1.62. Departed Talasea for Lama Plantation with Assistant District Officer for court case on rioting at the above plantation. Slept the night at Meto Harbour, Garove Island.
- 26.1.62. Court held at Lama Plantation and return to Talasea with prisoners. End of Patrol.
- 13.2.62. Departed for Unea Island per M.V. Aimara, arrived 4.45 p.m. set up camp. Slept the night at Kumburi I.
- 14.2.62. Visited Bali Plantation for statement on theft of goods from plantation store. Returned to Kumburi I where I spent the night.
- 15.2.62. Departed Kumburi I for Matatpupuru, paid off carriers and hired new carriers for journey on to Makiri. Established camp and slept the night.
- 16.2.62. Set out to visit Manopo and Penata, but received ^{note} from manager of Bali about further investigation of theft so went to Bali Plantation. Slept the night Bali.
- 17.2.62. Collected Plantation tax at Bali.
- 18.2.62. Observed.
- 19.2.62. Visited Penatagetineravi, Matapupuru, Kumburi II, Kumburi I, Matapupuru, Tamangoni, Rukumboroko, Kumbu, and back to Makiri. Talked to villagers about copra production. Slept the night at Makiri.
- 20.2.62. To Manopo and Penata. Talked to people about airstrip. Was told airstrip no longer wanted on Manopo land. Talked to people about copra production. Slept the night at Makiri.
- 21.2.62. Raining so stayed at Makiri. Correspondence.
- 22.2.62. Raining morning. Climbed Mt. Kumbu in afternoon to have a look at small spring on side of mountain and to see if possible to establish a water supply to some of the villages. Could be done but pretty costly. Slept the night at Makiri.
- 23.2.62. Visited Balianakumbu, Malangai, and Penatabotong, talked to people about copra production. Slept the night at Makiri.
- 24.2.62. Had meeting with some of the luluais and tultuls from surrounding villages. Was asked when a Co-operatives Officer to visit the island. Slept the night at Makiri.
- 25.2.62. Observed.
- 26.2.62. Walked to Tamangoni, Matapupuru, Kumburi I and II and Penatagetineravi in connection with road work. Slept at Makiri.
- 27.2.62. Visited Manopo, Penata and Nighilane. Was told by the luluai of Manopo that people wanted the airstrip on their land. Slept the night at Makiri.
- 28.2.62. Visited land owned by Penatagetineravi and Tamangoni to look at another site for airstrip. Slept at Makiri.
- 1.3.62. Raining so stayed in village. Correspondence and assignments. Slept Makiri.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

2.3.62. To Balianakumbu, Malangai and Penatabotong for inspection of work. To Bali Plantation to open account for Malangai Village for £88-10-0. Slept at Makiri.

3.3.62. To Penatagetineravi to measure land for airstrip. Slept at Makiri.

4.3.62. Observed.

5.3.62. To Penata for election of new village officials. To Manopo to have another look at airstrip site. Slept at Makiri.

6.3.62. Raining, stayed in village. Slept the night at Makiri.

7.3.62. Raining. Stayed in the village. Slept the night at Makiri.

8.3.62. Back to airstrip site at Manopo. After two days heavy rain, this land looks like it is bone dry. Slept at Makiri.

9.3.62. Departed for walk around island. Visited Kumbu, Rukumboroko, Tamangoni, Penatagetineravi, Matatpupuru, Kumburi II, Kumburi I, Malangai, Balianakumbu, Penatabotong, Bali Plantation, Penata, Manopo and back to Makiri for the night. Walk took seven hours and fifteen minutes.

10.3.62. Stayed at Makiri, talked with natives from Tamangoni about wanting to change from James Chung to the Papua New Guinea Copra Marketing Board. Slept the night at Makiri.

11.3.62. Observed.

12.3.62. To Tamangoni, Penatagetineravi, Rukumboroko and Kumbu for inspection of road work. Slept the night at Makiri.

13.3.62. Raining so stayed in village. Correspondence. Slept Makiri

14.3.62. To Malangai via Tamangoni for investigation of assault. To Bali Plantation to hear native complaint. Slept at Makiri.

15.3.62. Raining stayed in Village. Slept the night at Makiri.

16.3.62. To Bali Plantation for conversation with Assistant District Officer. Visited Manopo, Penata and Nighilane on way back. Slept the night at Makiri.

17.3.62. To Penatabotong and Balianakumbu to see Seventh Day Adventists school. Observed in afternoon.

18.3.62. To Rukumboroko to see Seventh Day schools on Sunday. Observed in the afternoon.

19.3.62. To Matapupuru, Kumburi II to see whether possible to build new road. To Penatagetineravi and Tamangoni. Slept the night at Makiri.

20.3.62. To Tuaga Island. Correspondence in afternoon. Slept Makiri.

21.3.62. Talks with people from Tamangoni, Penatagetineravi and from Balianakumbu. Visited Mission in afternoon. Slept the night at Makiri.

22.3.62. To Manopo, Penata, Nighilane, Penatabotong, Balianakumbu, Kumburi I, Kumburi II, Matapupuru, Tamangoni, Rukumboroko, Kumbu and back to Makiri. Slept the night at Makiri.

23.3.62. Stayed at Makiri. Arrival of M.V. Matarani to pick up two patients at Makiri. Slept the night at Makiri.

24.3.62. Arrival of M.V. Aimara on way to Cape Gloucester. Visited Manopo, Bali Plantation, Balianakumbu in connection with work received from Talasea. Slept the night at Makiri.

25.3.62. Observed.

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26.3.62. To Balianakumbu in connection with Land Investigation of Bali Native Reserve. Slept the night at Makiri. Arrival of Mr. Normoyle from Cape Gloucester.

27.3.62. To Balianakumbu to complete genealogies, and then to Bali Plantation to await arrival of boat from Makiri where A.D.O. held court. Departed per M.M.V. Aimara for Garove Island. Spent the night at Meto Harbour.

28.3.62. To Lambe Village. Set up camp. Talked to villagers. Slept the night at Lambe.

29.3.62. To PotPot Village for inspection and talks with the people concerning copra production. Slept the night at Lambe.

30.3.62. At Lambe inspecting copra driers and talks. Correspondence in afternoon. Slept the night at Lambe.

31.3.62. To Iliia Plantation for tax. Observed the afternoon. Slept the night at Lambe.

1.4.62. To Meto Plantation for tax. Slept Lambe.

2.4.62. Heard complaints, finished details of Land Investigation carried out on Bali Native Reserve. Slept Lambe.

3.4.62. Departed Lambe for Ndolle and then on to Lama Village. Collected Plantation tax at Lama. Slept the night at Lama.

4.4.62. To Ndolle Village for talks with the people. Inspected coconut groves. Slept the night Lama.

5.4.62. Inspected driers and coconut lines at Lama. Correspondence in afternoon. Slept Lama.

6.4.62. Moved from Lama to Balangori II by canoe and then by carriers on to Balangori I. Set up camp. Slept the night Balangori I.

7.4.62. Collected Plantation tax from Langu Plantation. Slept the night Balangori I.

8.4.62. Observed.

9.4.62. To Balangori II for inspection of village and talks with the people. Visited Mission, had talks with the Father. Slept the night at Balangori I.

10.4.62. Moved from Balangori I to Pidū. Set up camp, had talks with the people. Slept the night.

11.4.62. Raining heavily in morning, correspondence and assignment. Visited airstrip site in afternoon. Slept Pidū.

12.4.62. To airstrip site to measure encroachment of airstrip on Langu Plantation land. Slept the night Pidū.

13.4.62. To Lambe Village, Meto Plantation, Ndolle, Lama Plantation, Lama Village, Balangori II, Balangori I, Langu Plantation and back to Pidū. Total length of time for walk, eleven hours.

14.4.62. Departed Pidū for Goru. Arrival of Malaria Control Unit. Set up camp. Seas rough and half of my goods went overboard. All was recovered. Slept Goru Village.

15.4.62. Observed.

16.4.62. To Rangu Village for inspection of driers and coconut lines. Talks with people. Slept the night Goru.

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- 17.4.62 To Silengi Village for inspection and talks with the people concerning the production of copra. Slept Goru
- 18.4.62 To Korae and Kuravu Villages for inspection and for talks with people. Slept at Goru Village.
- 19.4.62 To Silengi and then to Wambu Island for look at coconut groves and driers. Slept the night at Goru.
- 20.4.62 Observed.
- 21.4.62 To Ningau Plantation for Plantation tax. Slept the night at Goru Village.
- 22.4.62 Observed.
- 23.4.62. Observed.
- 24.4.62 Patrol Report and assignments. Slept the night Goru.
- 25.4.62 To Kuravu Village to hear talks on coconut groves and small complaints. Slept the night at Goru. Also to Korae Village.
- 26.4.62 To Undaga Island to have a look at coconut groves. Slept the night at Goru.
- 27.4.62. To Narage Island with Fr. Linnenbaum. Mission interested in leasing coconut grove from Burns Philp. Cost of lease per year, approximately, £200. Slept the night at Goru.
- 28.4.62. Arrival of M.V. Aimara with the Assistant District Officer from Talasea. Departed Goru for Meto Harbour. Slept at Meto.
- 29.4.62 Departed Meto for Ilia Plantation, Langu Plantation, Balangori Village and then on to Talasea. End of patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Introduction:

This report is compiled in two sections; A and B.

Section A, consists of a report on Unea Island, and section B, consists of a report on Garove and Mundua Islands.

The sections on Medical and Health, and Native Agriculture and Livestock are for the Bali/Witu area as a whole and are not separate for either section A or B.

The report was compiled in this way because even though, the area is classified as one census sub-division there are many differences between the people of Unea Island and the people of the other two islands, the major one being economic differences. Again some comments for Unea Island may not be relevant for Garove and Mundua Islands and vice versa.

A total of ten and one half weeks was spent on the patrol; six weeks were spent on Unea Island and four and one half weeks were spent on Garove and Mundua Islands.

All villages were visited at least once, and most of the villages on Unea Island were visited two or three times.

The patrol moved from Unea Island to Garove Island by the Administration workboat, the M.V. Aimara which had come from Cape Gloucester with the Assistant District Officer aboard.

Movement between Garove and Mundua Islands was done by the Catholic Mission workboat the M.V. Regina. The boat was chartered for four hours at the rate of £1 per hour.

The patrol returned to Talasea on the M.V. Aimara.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Native Affairs.

(i) The eclipse of the sun on the 5th. February, 1962, caused no alarm on the island, instead, it was met with curiosity by all the people. The island was partially covered by cloud, however, and no great difference to a usually cloudy day was noticed.

(ii) The patrol was unexpected so soon after the previous one, but it has given the people the idea that the Administration has not completely forgotten them.

(iii) A small outbreak of Cargo Cultism had occurred on the island, but due to lack of followers, it has, I think, broken up. The leader of the cult, LAUPU WAGELO of Kumburi No. I, was expelled from the village by the people. This seems to be the attitude of most of the other villages, who regard this practise with ridicule.

The matter was finally settled by the Assistant District Officer, Mr. Normoyle on his visit to the island.

(iv) The airstrip site was visited again. However, between the last patrol in October 1961, and this patrol, some of the people had changed their minds, and now did not want the airstrip on their land.

This trouble occurred with the return of about ten or twelve men from the Talasea Gaol in early February. They persuaded some of the other people that if the airstrip was to be built on their land, they would not have any land for their gardens. ||

It was pointed out to these people that if the airstrip was going to be built on their land they would help/maintenance of the strip by planting gardens on the approaches and laterals. However as this did not satisfy them, nothing more was said at the time.

I was later approached by the luluai of the village and was told that the whole village was again in favour of the airstrip. The strip was visited again and the people assured me that they would not change their minds again.

(v) The Manager of Bali Plantation, Mr. R.J. Moffitt, has unfortunately been asked to adjudicate in village affairs when an officer has not been in the area, and this done with the best intentions, however, does not deter any trouble-makers from repeating the same offence. And knowing that the manager has no powers of court, he is not afraid of being charged and maybe gaoled.

Mr. Moffitt has stated that he does not want to do this, but as patrols to the area are so infrequent, he does not want any trouble brewing on the island and so interrupting the plantation work.

(vi) These people at the present time are very pro-Administration and are awaiting the visits of an Agricultural Officer, an Medical Officer and a Co-operative Officer.

Economical Development.

Banking; Since its establishment in September 1960, the Commonwealth Savings Bank branch at Bali Plantation has opened 40 accounts, in addition to these there are about 15 existing accounts which were opened at either Talasea or Rabaul.

A total of over £3000 - 0 - 0 has been deposited at the bank since its establishment.

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Many of the accounts are joint accounts where two of the villagers are elected to look after the account for the rest of the village. Usually the luluni and tultul look after this account. These accounts consist of the profits from communally produced copra and from village trade stores.

Makiri Village with £780, and Tamangoni with £660 have the two largest accounts on the island. Most of the other villages also have accounts, but most of these are only reasonably small yet being between £200 and £300.

Individual accounts are also in operation, but it seems that most of these were opened by contract workers from Bali Plantation. These accounts range from about two shillings to about £15 or £16.

The bank opened at Bali Plantation by Mr. Assistant District Officer Steven in 1960 has proved fairly successful, however, the money which has been deposited so far, is only a fraction of the money hidden on the island.

Payments of Papua New Guinea Copra Marketing Board accounts have now been made easy as cheques can now be posted direct to the persons concerned, c/- The Manager, Bali Plantation, who deposits the cheques into their various accounts.

Trade Stores: Six more trade store licences have been applied for, for this half year, making a total of over twenty-five stores on the island. An average of two stores per village.

Many of the stores are pretty well stocked with items ranging from condensed milk to kerosene, needles and thread, spades, mirrors and other items usually found in Chinese trade stores. Some items are sold at 100% profit whilst other items are sold at no profit what-so-ever. Condensed milk, for instance is sold at a loss.

Copra: Copra production is by no means at its highest. At the present time the production of native copra on this island is around 16 to 18 tons per month. This could be increased to about 25 tons per month with a further increase in production when some of the newly planted groves are bearing in two or three years.

To increase the production of copra the people would have to:-

- (a) Keep their coconut groves clean. A great number of coconuts are lost because the grass is too high.
- (b) By the installation of two or three 1000 gallon water tanks per village. This would cut down the drinking of green coconuts, apart from providing a good clean water supply. The people agree that they waste a great number of coconuts by drinking the water inside.

It was suggested to the people that if they were interested in the purchase of water tanks, all they would have to do, would be to buy the corrugated iron and have it shipped to the manager of Bali Plantation who would make the tanks for a small charge. This would cut the cost per tank considerably, as the cost of freighting the iron would be only a fraction of the cost of freighting a ready made tank.

This would also put some of the money held in village accounts to work, as many people are complaining that the money is not helping the village at all but is lying idle in the bank.

Many new copra driers have been built since the last patrol some of these are of the hot air type, but most of them are smoke driers.

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Shipping and Marketing; The shipping service to this island is not very good, and for the uplift of native copra is even worse. Most of the plantation copra is uplifted by the M.V. Matarani, owned by James Chung and Company, who also has the native trade on the island. The only time the Matarani picks up native copra is when it cannot get a full load at Bali Plantation, which is very seldom with the result that the native produced copra may await shipping for long periods.

During the patrol's six week stay on the island, the M.V. Matarani called twice and the Master promised the natives that their copra would be uplifted, however, this never eventuated with the result that over 300 bags of copra (20 tons) had been lying at Makiri for nearly two months. On one of its journeys to the island, the Master of the M.V. Mainiro readily agreed to uplift this copra. It can be imagined the state the copra was in when hoisted aboard the ship. The Captain of the Mainiro has stated that he will pick up all copra, if he is asked to do so.

Most of the people who deal with James Chung and Company have asked me to send away for Copra Marketing Board Numbers, as they say they do not want to have anything more to do with Chung and his ships.

These people were informed that at the present time even though the shipping service was insufficient, it would not benefit them to change to the Papua New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, as James Chung may ignore their copra altogether and it would be better to wait till something definite had been arranged.

Cocoa; Some of the villages are anxious to plant cocoa as a further source of income. As this had been discussed during the last patrol, this was not encouraged, nor was it discouraged. The people were told to see the manager of Bali Plantation who would assist them in their plantings etc.

The idea of planting cocoa is not a new one, and I think that it has been discouraged too long. It is not as if these people did not have any idea of the work involved, as most of them have worked on the plantation during the cocoa season.

Asked what they would do about fermentaries, they stated that by the time the trees were bearing they would have already built fermentaries.

Even though this was not discussed with the manager of Bali, I think that he will be prepared to buy wet beans from the native growers.

Co-operatives; The question on the island at the present time is, "when is the Co-operative Officer coming?"

The position has changed slightly since the last patrol in October 1961 and representatives from eight villages (~~XXXXXX~~) came in a body and wanted to know about co-operatives. The villages represented were; Makiri, Penatagetineravi, Kumbu, Rukumboroko, Tamagoni, Matapupuru, Kumburi I and II. The total population for these eight villages is about 1800 people.

The remaining five villages, though uncertain will most likely join once the society has been established.

It would be detrimental to the administration if an officer is not sent to this area fairly soon as at the moment the

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people are very pro administration, and though they realise that there is a shortage of officers, eventually they will head off themselves, and with no direction or help from the government, it will become a case of the blind leading the blind.

Law and Justice;

Many small disputes were settled during the patrol, the majority of them concerning village pigs and their owners.

Cases of assault and theft of goods were heard by the Assistant District Officer on his visit to the island.

Native Monies Trust Account Payments;

N.M.T.A. payments to the value of £35 - 14 - 4 were paid to various natives on Unea Island.

Land Investigations;

Investigations in connection with the Bali Native Reserve, Portion 694 were carried out.

This piece of land is isolated within the borders of Bali Plantation and belongs to Balianakumbu village. However, there are now over 280 people who have a right to this land. LAUPU LAMBA, is at present "the leader", though there is no clan ownership organisation on this island. Inheritance is both patrilineal and matrilineal.

Provisional Orders had been issued in June, 1961.

Roads and Bridges;

Many new walking tracks have been made since the last patrol, some of them wide enough and strong enough for a vehicle to travel on. However, due to the many watercourses, bridges would have to be built before this is possible.

The track from Kumburi I to Malangai Village is now a series of steps, which unfortunately make the track seem steeper than it really is. Malangai is approximately 1000 feet above sea level, whilst Kumburi is only about two feet above sea level.

All tracks are in good order except in bad weather when they are very slippery and dangerous.

Education;

All schools were visited again. It was noted that the Catholic Mission Schools were working on a new timetable with students attending school from 8.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Through talks with the teachers I found out that the children liked the new timetable, as did the teachers. However, the teachers pointed out that as they had to teach the whole day, they did not have very much time to work in their gardens and asked me whether I could do something about it. I passed the information on to the mission at Unea and was informed that something would be done about it. I believe that a satisfactory arrangement has been reached whereby some of the villagers help in the teachers' gardens.

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The four Seventh Day Adventists Schools were very disappointing.

I do not think that the teachers are incompetent, but it seems very strange that a pupil is asked to spell the word "is", and gets stuck on the first letter, not knowing/complete spelling the word.

/ how to

I think that the main trouble is that many of the pupils are the same age as the teacher, and do not regard him as a teacher, but as one of their own kind.

The school hours for the four schools seem to vary, as I have been told by one teacher that his school starts at 7 a.m., and finishes at 12 o'clock. Another teacher has told me that his school starts at 7 a.m., and finishes at 10 a.m. Some sort of investigation should be carried out to find out where the trouble lies.

The school week starts on a Sunday and finishes on a Thursday.

Anthropology:

Malangai was visited again and its oldest residents were questioned about the stone carvings in the village. It seems, however, that even the oldest people had not yet been born when these faces were carved, and the story of them was never handed down to the present generation.

A lookout was kept for ethnological specimens such as stone axes and knives which had been used by these people in their cannibalistic days, but nothing of interest was found.

Villages Unea Island:

All villages with the exception of Kumburi I and II, Malangai, and Penata are in very good order and many new houses have been built since the last patrol.

Kumburi I and II are both in bad positions as they are situated at the foot of Mt. Kumburi on very narrow coastal flats. Both villages are reclaiming land from the sea by building their houses further and further out over the water and filling the space between the houses and the shore in with logs, stones, coconut husks and soil. Both villages have reclaimed areas about 50 feet wide and 400 feet long.

During the dry season, these reclaimed areas are firm and dry, but in the wet season, they are very muddy due to seepage. Pigs wallowing in this mud do nothing to improve the position. An effort is being made, however, to keep the place clean and healthy.

Malangai is also in an unfortunate position; sitting on the edge of what was once a volcano, about 1000 feet above sea level, it is fairly flat, wet, cold and swampy.

I believe an outbreak of Whooping Cough occurred in this village shortly after the departure of the patrol. The Medical Officer from Talasea came over to investigate the matter.

Penata Village, on the other hand is so well drained that it is suffering from severe soil erosion.

The village is situated on a ridge about 500 feet above sea level and is built on clay soils.

~~With typical native regard~~

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With typical native regard for village cleanliness, every blade of grass surrounding the houses and in the village square has been chopped out by industrious females, with the result that gulleys of about three or four feet are dividing the village.

/ in depth

Mr. Assistant District Officer Steven, on many occasions had ordered the people to replace this grass, but unfortunately as he did not have the time to supervise this work, nothing much was done about it.

This soil erosion has now been arrested, and new grass has been planted in the village, similar to the methods used on the Talasea Airstrip last year.

Missions:

A new Teaching Sister has come to the Catholic Mission Unua where she will stay for the next three months until the previous Sister returns from leave.

Mr. C Passoe, the Seventh Day Adventist Pastor has not visited the island for quite a long time and it is believed that he is on leave at the present time.

Taxation:

Plantation Tax was collected from Bali Plantation during the patrol.

This district was visited during the last patrol and the people were informed that the matter would be settled as soon as possible.

This obviously wasn't enough warning, as shortly after Christmas, the people of Kove Village seized the work boat and kept it at Kove Island.

The Father had to go in his cover work boat to find out what had happened. He found his boat anchored near Kigges Plantation and when he went aboard to start the engine, a Kove people ran to the beach screaming and shouting for the boat to be taken.

The Father with both his boats left a hasty retreat.

(iii) The airstrip site was visited again, and as per the District Commissioner's instructions, the matter of the large Plantation land by the proposed airstrip was investigated.

The natives as well as the Europeans are waiting for the work to commence.

It seems that an Administration officer in Rabaul has told the owner of the Plantation, Mr. B. G. G. G., that the idea of paying an airstrip on the land is being considered.

If this is true, the Talasea Sub-District Office, has as yet not been notified, and if it is true, someone in Rabaul is talking out of turn.

(iv) As to the Kove Island, the managers of the various plantations on these islands were all of the opinion that they would be willing to accept the village airstrip. They have told me that they do not live to this, but do so out of necessity.

The only way this can be stopped is to have more frequent patrols to this area.

Native Affairs.

(i) It seems that the eclipse of the sun in February, caused no alarm on any of these islands. Most of the people informed me that they had been told not to look into the sun as it would damage their eyes, but apart from this there was no panic.

Plantation labour, however, were not so easily calmed and many of them wanted to go home. Most of the managers who could not explain the phenomena to the labourers, told them if things were very serious, they themselves would not stay here.

The men were allowed to stay in the compound until the eclipse was finished and then all of them went back to work quite readily.

(ii) Mission influence seems to be slipping since the departure of Father Meyerhoffer last year. The present Father is very young and inexperienced and what power was held by the Mission in the previous years has now just about disappeared.

This can be seen by the fact that previous to 1961, most of the copra produced on these islands was either sold or given to the Mission. This has changed and now many people are complaining of the low prices the Mission pays for their copra. Some say they have never even received any pay for their copra which they have sold to the Mission.

One village which had donated £300 towards the purchase of another work boat for the Mission, claimed that the £300 had been given to Father Meyerhoffer on the understanding that the boat would belong to the village.

This claim was heard during the last patrol and the people were informed that the matter would be settled as soon as possible.

This obviously wasn't enough warning, as shortly after Christmas, the people of Korae Village seized the work boat and kept it at Mundua Island.

The Father had to go in his other work boat to find out what had happened. He found his boat anchored near Ningau Plantation and when he went aboard to start the engine, the Korae people ran to the beach screaming and shouting for the boat to come back.

The Father with both his workboats beat a hasty retreat.

(iii) The airstrip site was visited again, and as per the District Commissioners instructions, the encroachment onto Langu Plantation land by the proposed airstrip was investigated.

The natives as well as the Europeans are waiting for the work to commence.

It seems that an Administration officer in Rabaul has told the owner of Langu Plantation, Mr. P. Coote, that the idea of putting an airstrip on Garove Island has been abandoned.

If this is true, the Talasea Sub-District Office, has as yet not been notified, and if it untrue, someone in Rabaul is talking out of turn.

(iv) As on Unea Island, the managers of the various plantations on these islands have on many occasions been called to settle village disputes. They have told me that they do not like to this, but do so out of necessity.

The only way this can be stopped is to have more frequent patrols to this area.

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(v) Relations between Europeans and natives seem to be quite good in this area.

It was reported to me that on the 10th. April, at about 10.45 p.m., a twin engined light aeroplane flew low over Garove Island and then headed towards Talasea. It approached from Unea Island at a height about 400 to 500 feet, followed the northern coast of Garove and then flew low over Ilia and Meto Plantations, Ndolle Village and then continued towards Mt. Bulu on the Willameuz Peninsula.

Both managers reported the incident and said that the plane was flying very fast and low and that its navigation lights were on.

The people of Ndolle added to this by saying that when it flew over Meto Harbour, it had its landing lights on. It passed over very low, still with its landing lights on and headed towards Talasea.

These people thought that it was a "Masalai" or spirit and many of the people fled the village.

The people of Kangu Village, on Mundua Island heard the aeroplane and thought that it was a bombing raid.

There seems to be a lot of fishing activity going on in the Bismarck Sea and between the Vitu Islands and the north coast of New Britain.

Items such as glass floats, bouys for fishing nets seem to be the most common articles washed up on these islands.

About nine weeks ago a fishing bouy (see sketch) was washed up near Rangu Village on the southern side of Mundua Island. The bouy is 55 inches high and is kept afloat by a glass ball. The bouy has a small blue globe which is lit by a FURUKAWA M.L.G. 3-6P, 6 volt battery, similar to a motorcycle battery. The battery is covered with what is believed to be Japanese characters. The bouy is used for night fishing.

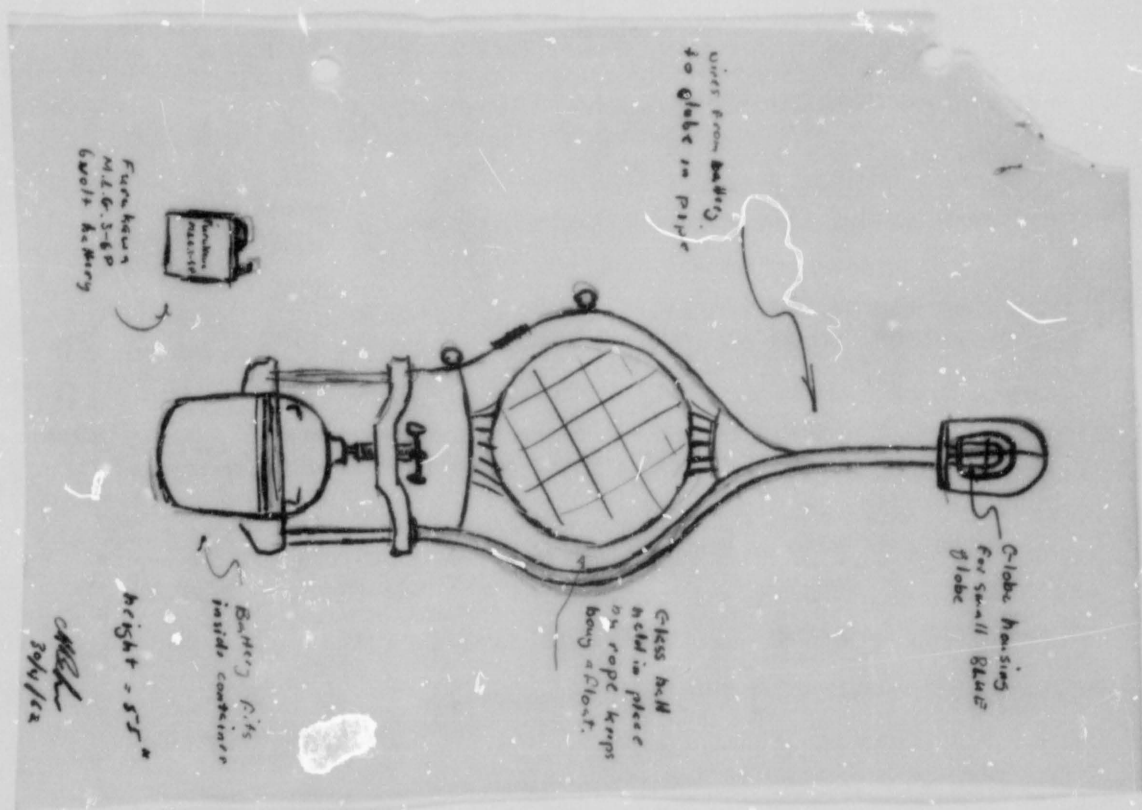
Managers of the various plantations have on some occasions seen ~~what~~ three or four lights, of what they believe may be ships operating between these islands and the north coast of New Britain.

The manager and overseer of Ningau Plantation report that on the 18th. April, at about 8 a.m. they were watching a small fishing vessel through binoculars. The vessel was about one or two miles off the northern tip of Mundua Island. They say that it was definitely a fishing vessel as they could see the men pulling nets out of the water and laying them on the deck.

The Master of the M.V. Kurwina has also told the manager of Ningau Plantation that when he was sailing between Unea Island and Garove Island, he ran over some fishing nets in the water.

Another article which had been washed up recently is a small plywood punt about six feet long and four feet wide, both ends tapering to about three feet. Both ends are blunt. It is grey in colour and has no markings.

The punt is well built and must have been constructed by someone with boat building knowledge.



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Economic Development.

Banking: There are not as many depositors on these islands as there are on Unea Island. Most of the accounts are all private accounts with balances of between £2 to £10.

Pidu Village with its joint account has a balance of over £828 - 0 - 0 in the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Rabaul. This is the largest account in the Beli/Vitu Group.

The patrol carried some deposit and withdrawal slips and a C.S.B. Form 9 and deposits by various people of Garove and Mundua Islands total £108 - 17 - 0. Most of which was deposited by people from Mundua Island.

No withdrawals were made.

These people are very willing to deposit money in the Commonwealth Bank and it is a pity that there is no agency for the bank on Garove Island. Unfortunately, there is no plantation willing to take on the work as most of the managers being single are subject to transfer to other plantations out-side the area.

I believe that an agency for the bank was operated on Garove Island either before the war or shortly after.

Trade Stores: No new Trade Store licences were applied for during the patrol.

I was asked by the owners of two stores when would they be allowed to buy Beer from Rabaul and sell it to the natives.

Copra: The production of copra is increasing pretty rapidly, and many people have applied for Papua New Guinea Copra Marketing Board numbers.

At the present time production is about 8 or 9 tons per month but is increasing. This area should be able to produce at least 16 tons of copra per month.

The reasons for the increase in copra production are ;

(a) The replacement of Father Meyerhöffer, by a young, inexperienced Father Linnenbaum.

Previously about 30% of the copra produced on these islands went to the Mission for prices as low as £1 per bag. This did encourage any production what-so-ever. The remaining 20% of copra was sold to James Chung. Now that Father Meyerhöffer has left, many of the people have applied for Papua New Guinea Copra Marketing Board numbers and many are still selling to James Chung.

The prices of copra vary on these islands, with the Mission price being the lowest at £1 - 10 - 0 per bag. Admittedly the bags are never completely full nor is the copra properly sacked. Natives who hold licences for the buying of coconuts and copra usually buy a full bag for £2 - 10 - 0 and sell it to either James Chung or the Copra Marketing Board for approximately £3 - 10 - 0 per bag, making a profit of 11/- per bag after freight has been paid.

(b) A greater awareness of the Papua New Guinea Copra Marketing Board whom they regard as a government organisation, who will not take them down as might a private company.

(c) encouragement to produce more copra by the Administrative Officers.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

B

It cannot be said that there are not enough bearing coconut palms on these islands or that the people cannot increase their copra production because this would be wrong. The main reason why the production of copra has not been very high is that there has never been any incentive for these people to produce and sell copra.

Ndolle Village has just planted another 345 coconuts for future use.

Many villages have more than one drier, and the smallest village, Ndolle has five driers. Where the people get their coconuts from I could only guess, but I am fairly sure that they do not collect the "dries" from their own coconut lines as the border of Lama Plantation is only a few hundred yards from the village.

Shipping and Marketing: Two ships call regularly to the islands to pick up native copra as well as plantation copra. I have not yet heard of a case where native copra has been left behind, except when the M.V. Matarani was on this run by itself.

The two ships, the M.V. Mainiro, owned by Colyer Watsons, and the M.V. Kurwina, owned by Burns Philp have a regular run to this area, calling here at least once every three weeks.

Copra is sold to the Papua New Guinea Copra Marketing Board and to James Chung and Company, Rabaul. However, most of Chung's customers are leaving him and applying for Marketing Board numbers for the reasons mentioned earlier.

Payments of Copra Marketing Board cheques pose a problem out here. As there is no bank on the island, cheques must either be paid to the Commonwealth Trading Bank in Rabaul, or through Burns Philp, Rabaul. Both these forms of payments have faults, the major ones being that the native or natives concerned have to visit Rabaul in order to get their money. Burns Philp will forward money through the plantation as well as goods if the person so desires, but the result of this is that the person who deals in this way has no idea of how much money is held in his account by the company.

Cocoa: Three villages have already planted cocoa, but the total plantings of these three villages would not amount to 500 trees.

I would hesitate to advise the people in this area to plant cocoa because they have very little knowledge of the procedure involved in planting and harvesting. Apart from this, there is no market for cocoa beans either at Garove or Mundua Islands.

Again the shortage of land on Mundua Island, would make the planting of cocoa uneconomical as in some cases, villages have not enough available land/their system of gardening.

Co-operatives: Two villages on Garove Island and two villages on Mundua Island are interested in the work of societies. The total population of the two villages on Garove Island (PotPot and Ndolle) would not be more than 100 people, and the total population of the two villages on Mundua Island (Korae and Kuravu) would not be more than 200 people.

The other villages do not know very much, if anything, about the work of co-operatives and I thought it best that the explanation of this should be left to a qualified officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

8

The tractor bought by the tultul of Lama Village for £250 has broken down. It seems that the tractor was driven without oil in the sump, thereby causing the engine to seize.

The manager of Ilia Plantation, who has some mechanical knowledge is unable to assist but has suggested that the engine be removed from the tractor and that it be sent to Rabaul and a reconditioned engine to be put in its place. The total cost of this could well be over £166, but as the tultul has a balance of £92 in the Commonwealth Savings Bank, this should cause no great worry to him.

Pidu Village is still very anxious to buy a workboat and they may now have a chance to buy a reasonably good boat from Langu Plantation. The manager, Mr. E. Edwards is reconditioning his 22 feet long workboat and intends to sell it in a few months. The price, £800. From what I have seen of the boat, it would be a good buy.

Mr. Edwards realises that to sell his boat to the natives, he must first get permission from the District Officer, Rabaul.

Law and Justice;

Cases of theft of Methylated Spirits, and drinking of intoxicating liquors by natives were heard by the Assistant District Officer.

Minor disputes were also settled during the patrol.

A dispute between the Catholic Mission Balangori, and Korae Village, over the ownership of a workboat was also heard by the Assistant District Officer.

Native Monies Trust Account Payments;

N.M.T.A. payments to the value of £13 - 4 - 4 were paid to various natives on Garove Island.

Taxation;

Plantation tax was collected from Ilia, Meto, Langu, and Ningau Plantations.

Roads and Bridges;

What few roads there are on these islands are in good condition.

The road from Langu Plantation to Lambe Village was found to be in reasonable condition and would require relatively little work on it, for it to be used by vehicles.

Education;

Education has not improved here at all, in fact it seems to have deteriorated in this area.

Many of the schools on Garove and Mundua Islands now only have very small attendances as many of the children cannot be "bothered" to attend lessons. This is as much the fault of the parents as of the children, as the parents do not care whether their children go to school or not.

Teachers complain that some of the children attend school one or two days then stay away for a week or so and then come again for another one or two days. This holds back the rest of the students who attend regularly.

Unfortunately there is nothing that can be done about this.

Father Linnenbaum hopes that in a few years time he will have some Mission Sisters at Balangori, and that he will then have time for closer supervision of his schools.

What is to happen in the meantime?

Villages;

Most of the villages seem to be in quite good order except for Ndolle and Lama.

Ndolle Village could be likened to a shanty town, a combination of native materials and corrugated iron houses. The village is in a very poor place, standing on a flat piece of land which is very swampy in wet weather and is subject to flooding.

Why the village was ever built on this site is beyond me, as there is a quite good flat area of land, suitable for a village slightly further back from the beach.

Lama Village is built around a small hill, of which the crest is now being removed. This is not a small job, but it seems that this is easier for them to do, than to shift the village to another site.

Many new houses have been built since the last patrol, and some of them are even being built out of fibre cement sheeting.

Pigs are causing a great deal of damage to village gardens and many complaints were heard regarding this matter. It seems that these people will not learn to keep their pigs under control, but would rather let them spoil their gardens and have a court case afterwards.

The only way this can be stopped is by making the village as a whole, build an enclosure large enough to keep all the pigs inside. This has been suggested many times by other officers, but although the people agree that this is the only way, short of killing all pigs, they are too lazy to do anything about it.

Balangori No. I, has bought wire from the Mission and has enclosed an area of three or four acres in which the pigs are kept. Lama Village also intends to buy wire and to enclose their pigs. The agree that in the long run this would be cheaper than having to continually construct wooden fences.

Lambe Village is still divided politically, one half of the village is run by the luluai, whilst the other half is run by the tul tul. It looks like the only time these two gentlemen get together is when an Administration Officer visits the village.

Recently a new rest house was built in the village and the tul tul informed me that as payment for the work, he supplied one bag of rice from his store. Why he did this is unknown. Most likely as a bribe, but to counter this, the luluai has on many occasions given the men biscuits and tobacco. It seems that these politics are not much different from our own. These two gentlemen have the habit of telling tales about the other, whilst the village tells tales about both of them. Unfortunately there is no one in the village who could replace either.

The luluai of Pot Pot village is also the luluai of Ndolle village, but he has not visited Ndolle since the last patrol as he thinks that it is too far for him to go and visit. He was warned that unless he does so regularly he will be dismissed.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Medical and Health, BALI/WITU.

It is now one and a half years since the last medical patrol to this area, and the plantation managers as well as the native people are wondering when the next patrol is due.

The general health of the area is quite good, however, in villages such as Malangai on Unea Island there seems to be a great deal of flu, pneumonia and possibly T.B.

After the departure of the patrol from Unea Island cases of whooping cough broke out in some of the villages in the Malangai area. The Medical Officer from Talasea went over immediately to investigate the sickness and if possible isolate the area.

Balangori No. I, on Garove Island seems to have many cases of what could be either common colds or T.B. I suspect the latter though it would need a medical patrol to verify this. A list of names was obtained of possible suspects which will be turned over to the Medical Officer at Talasea for future use on a medical patrol. It was thought best to leave these people at the village as at the time there are many people on the island suffering from colds and it was impossible to ascertain whether some were only suffering from this or could possibly have T.B.

All Aid Posts were inspected and good work is done by most of the Orderlies. However, there are still a very great number of natives who go to plantations for the treatment of cuts and sores.

Whilst moving from Balangori I to Pidu Village, the patrol passed through Langu Plantation. Both the Manager and the Overseer were attending to about thirty or forty natives, none of them station labour.

The Aid Post Orderly from Balangori Village has been called to Talasea by the Medical Officer and I hope that he is to be replaced as this gentleman has not given the Public Health Department a very good name up to date.

Good work is done by the two Mission Stations in the Bali/Witu area. Any pregnant women, or patients who may be seriously ill are sent ~~XXXX~~ by Mission workboat to Makiri Mission on Unea Island where they are attended to by a qualified Nursing Sister. Any patients who are thought to be seriously ill and cannot be cured at Makiri are sent by ship to Rabaul for treatment.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Native Agriculture and Livestock;

Many gardens were visited and the majority of these seemed to be in good condition with the crop ready for harvesting in early May. In some cases, however, pigs have caused much damage and spoilt many gardens.

Many new coconut groves have been planted and most of these have been properly spaced and lined, ~~some, however, have been planted too close together.~~ however, in some villages, mostly on Garove and Mundua Islands, coconuts have been planted too close to each other.

Penatagetineravi and Tamangoni are two villages which have done this. At Penatagetineravi for instance, about fifty or sixty coconuts had been planted on a piece of land only big enough to hold a third of this total. Tamangoni has also planted many new coconuts within two or three feet of growing palms. All villages on Garove Island have done the same thing.

It was pointed out to the people that they would not get more coconuts by doing this as too many palms taxed the fertility of the soil and that though the palms would grow, they would bear very few coconuts.

This does not mean that all villages have done the same thing, on the contrary, many of the villages have very good plantations. Rukumboroko has a very good line of palms three or four years old and many of them are already bearing coconuts.

Another fault with these people is that once the coconuts have been planted, they are forgotten and are not looked after. Balianakumbu Village on Unea Island had to be persuaded to cut the grass in one of their newly planted groves as the grass was two or three feet taller than the two year old coconuts. With constant cutting of the grass this will be a very good grove as it is well spaced and lined.

This applies to villages on Garove and Mundua Islands as well.

Some of the villages would like to plant cocoa. Though this was discouraged during the last patrol, it was brought up again by some of the people. It was neither encouraged nor discouraged this time, but the people were asked to await the visit of an Agricultural Officer.

If cocoa is to be planted on these islands/ ^{the beans} it will have to be bought locally as the importation of beans from another area could possibly introduce disease to these islands.

Lambe Village still has its herd of zebu cattle, though one of the cows was sold to Balangori Village for a "sing sing." The people have told me that there have been no new calves for quite a while and they think that the animals are too old to reproduce. I do not think this is the cause, but would say that there has been too much in-breeding of these animals.

Cross breeding between the Zebu bull and an Ilawarra cow owned by the Mission has produced another calf and has enlarged the herd to six animals.

pub

Register

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Conclusion;

As mentioned earlier, this area is long overdue for visits from other Administration Departments. These islands have been neglected too long by the Administration and even though the Uasilau-Silanga area seems to be the spot of the moment, it would be a good idea to have an Agricultural Officer, (none have yet visited this area) a Co-operatives Officer, (who also has not visited this area but has been promised since 1959) to come and inspect these islands. Another medical patrol should also be sent out as the last patrol was in 1960.

It is realised that there is a scarcity of staff, but the same old excuses such as "...wait for the..... Officer as he intends to come and see you people shortly...." are wearing thin.

It would be a pity if the plans for the proposed airstrips are to be shelved as the need for airstrips is now greater then ever.

Out of the six plantations in the Witu Group, four are managed by married men whose wives are with them on the plantations. Two of these married couples have very young children. The other couples have no children as yet.

One of the women has returned to Brisbane to await the arrival of her child. The reason this was done was because of the poor communications between the islands, Rabaul and Talasea. To keep the women in Rabaul would be too costly, but with an airstrip on the island, a plane could be chartered at short notice to bring the women either to Rabaul or Talasea where the child could be delivered.

Apart from the Europeans on the islands, there have been cases only recently where the lives of native children might have been saved, had there been an airstrip on the island.

In early January two children were seriously burnt in one of the villages on Unea Island. By the time the Medical Officer arrived from Talasea, the next day, both children had died. It was unfortunate that the workboat was used at the time and thereby delayed the departure of the Medical Officer by about sixteen hours. Had there been an airstrip on the island it would have been very easy for a plane from either Rabaul or Lae to come and pick up the patients.

In early April whooping cough broke out on the island and I believe that again some lives were lost. A fast workboat stationed at Talasea is not sufficient in medical emergencies as it takes the boat ten hours to sail from Talasea to Unea Island and eight hours to sail from Talasea to Garove Island. This is in good weather only.

Hospital cases would have to spend more than ~~XXXXX~~^{ten} hours on a workboat before reaching Talasea and possible onward movement by air to Rabaul or Lae.

Cases like this may not happen again but it would be a good boost for the Administration if an airstrip was to be built on the island as the people owing the land are very willing to sell their land for this purpose.

Manfred Behr

NATAFF



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...WEST NEW BRITAIN..... Report No....TAL...11-61/63.....

Patrol Conducted by.....COLIN S. BOOTH.....

Area Patrolled...WEST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

2 POLICE

Natives...1...NATIVE MED...ORD.....

Duration—From...3..../4..../1962..to...26./...4../1962...

Number of Days.....19.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NIL.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...JAN...../1960..

Medical /...../1958...

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol...CENSUS - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-10-13

10th July, 1962.

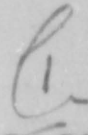
District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11/61-62 - TALASEA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The one thing in the report which strikes me as creditable is the comprehensive patrol instructions issued.

2. The comments on education are of value.

3. It is pleasing to note that the officer is prepared to spend time with natives coming singly or in pairs for discussions at night or late afternoon, but would like to be told of the subjects of the discussions and the results. Mr. Booth requires a little guidance in essentials in native administration.


(W.R. Dishon)
A/DIRECTOR



67-5-0

District Office,
RABAU.

19th April, 1962.

Assistant District Officer,
Talasea Sub-District,
TALASEA.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA NO. 11 - 61/62,
WEST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION - MR. C.
BOOTH, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Your memorandum 67-1-1 dated 4th April, 1962,
refers.

2. Only one copy of Mr. Booth's Patrol Report and Village Population Register accompanied your memorandum, and it has been necessary for me to have additional copies prepared at this Headquarters. Kindly ensure, when forwarding Patrol Reports in future, that sufficient copies of such reports and all relevant attachments are enclosed for forwarding to the Director of Native Affairs.

3. I agree with your comments generally. Mr. Booth's report is most disappointing and indicates a complete lack of care in preparation; so much so that, under normal circumstances, it would not have been acceptable to me in its present form.

4. Presumably, the patrolling officer's comments under the heading of "Economic Development", paragraph 3, have been referred to the Agricultural Officer at Talasea for his information.

5. With regard to the information contained in Section 17 of the report, kindly submit your recommendations in respect of luluai appointments by a separate memorandum on your appropriate Sub-District Office file.

6. Mr. Booth's claim for camping allowance has been approved and forwarded to the Sub-Treasury, Rabaul, for payment.

(E.G. HICKS)
District Officer,
West New Britain.

c.c.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

..... The attached report and copies (2) of Village Population Register refer.

Mr. Booth departed from this District on 28th

February, 1962, for the Australian School of Pacific Administration, Mosman, following his transfer from the Department of Native Affairs to the Department of Education.

His report, as submitted, is by no means indicative of the standard of work of which this young officer is capable.

E.G. Hicks

(E.G. HICKS)
District Officer,
West New Britain.

67-2-1.

Patrol Post,
Cape Hoskins.
New Britain.

2nd January, 1962.

Mr. C.S. Booth,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Cape Hoskins.

Patrol Instructions, West Nakanai.

Please be prepared to commence a patrol of the West Nakanai Census Sub-Division on Wednesday 3rd Jan. 1962.

I suggest that you take Constables Kama and Kambania and commence the patrol from the western boundary of the Sub-Division, spending as much time as possible in each village in order to carry out all phases of Administration including tax collection.

On this patrol you will deal with and include in your report under the appropriate headings the following matters.

1. Native Moneys Trust Accounts.

2. Banking.

3. Plantations.

Obtain an approximate estimate of total area, area planted, copra production, cocoa production, number of labourers employed and standard of labour accommodation.

4. Trade Stores.

How many in the area, where situated and whether native or non native owned.

5. Timber Milling.

A general description of the activities at Kvalakesi saw mill noting in particular the monthly quantity of timber cut, showing how much of this is exported as logs and how much as sawn timber.

6. Missions and Education.

Information on mission teachers or catechists, their standards of education, the type of village schools in existence, where, what standards taught in these. Also include fairly detailed information on schools at the mission centres. Obtain information on Govt. education in the area, e.g. Galilo and Moramora, the number of students at each, where from and in the case of Galilo, what standard they are being taught up to at present. Also obtain from general observation the native attitude towards these schools. The section concerned with Govt. education should be written in a separate paragraph in your report.

7. Health.

Observe the general standard of health throughout the area, ensure that sick persons are sent to the nearest Aid Post or where necessary to the hospital at Talasea. Get each Aid Post Orderly to accompany you in his area and give local treatments where required, unless of course he has inpatients requiring constant attention at the Aid Post. Find out the number of Aid

Posts in the area and how many villages are served by each. Under this heading obtain fairly detailed information on the mission hospital at Valoka, try and get the average monthly number of inpatients and outpatients and the total number of births over the past year.

8. Agriculture and Livestock.

Time will not permit that you inspect native gardens on this patrol, but listen carefully to any complaints about diseases or pest infestations of native food crops and investigate these. Give general information on livestock in the area.

9. Economic Development.

Here again you will not have sufficient time to count the number of native owned coconut and cocoa trees in the area. However, ascertain what (if any) new plantings have been made in the past two years and to what extent the people are engaged in copra or cocoa production, noting in particular any individually worked blocks. Where these occur, please record the name of the person, the approximate size of the block and the type of production in the village population register. Make note of the number of driers in each village and whether or not they are being used. If they are not being used find out why. Under this heading include your observations on the two native societies in the area in particular the native attitude towards them.

Do not hesitate to form your own opinions on any aspect of economic development on the basis of the facts you have observed and, in your report make whatever suggestions you consider of value.

10. Native Thought and Attitudes.

Carefully observe and make note of any significant feelings and trends of thinking on the part of the people towards the Govt., Missions, Plantations, Local Govt. Councils, Europeans in the area, land and forestry alienation etc.

Under a heading such as this there is the temptation to put down all sorts of opinions arising out of preconceived ideas about natives on the part of the writer. So take care to record only what you observe, remembering that the idea is to obtain an accurate picture of native thought and not of what the patrolling officer might think is native thought. If there do not appear to be any significant trends of thinking don't mention any.

11. Villages, Housing and Rest Houses.

Comment upon the state of housing in each village, where houses are obviously old and dilapidated issue an order for their destruction by the owner and the erection of new houses. This order is covered under regulation 112B of the Native Administration Regulations and therefore wherever such an order has been issued you should make a note of it in the back of the village population register. Also compile a list of all persons whose houses have been ordered to be pulled down so that a check can be made after a reasonable time has elapsed. It is not necessary to include this list in your report.

I have noticed the increasing number of sawn timber houses in the area, but many of them have been constructed very shoddily. So I would suggest that in every village you explain to the people the rudiments of sawn timber construction.

Check on all rest houses in the area and instruct the people to carry out any necessary maintenance or improvements noting this in the village book so that future officers can check whether or not the work has been done.

Also throughout the patrol encourage the people to keep their villages clean and order the construction of pit latrine where necessary.

12. Roads and Bridges.

Ascertain the total vehicular road mileage in the area, comment upon the condition of the road and mention those sections requiring repair, specifying what repair is required and where increased drainage is necessary. Mark each place requiring drainage with a stout post. Also comment upon the state of all bridges in the area.

13. Native Complaints.

Listen to all native complaints that may be brought to you during the course of the patrol and where they are matters which can be settled out of court, attempt to do so. Forward all complaints requiring court action on to me and at the same time make a list of these for my information at the completion of the patrol, eg.

Bai of Kassia V. Tangole of Vovosi - Adultery.

14. Census.

Under this heading all you have to do is mention the percentage population increase (or decrease) over the past year and indicate whether or not any village has too many adult males absent at work. One third of the male population between 16 and 45 is generally taken to be the maximum. The rest of the information will be contained in your census statistics and you are already familiar with tax-census procedure.

15. Matters for Attention on Patrol File.

Take this file with you on patrol and attend to all matters contained therein.

Place a copy of this memo with each copy of your patrol report.

(SGD) H.B. WETZEL.
Officer-in-Charge.

Patrol Post,
CAPE HOSKINS.

New Britain District.

17th February, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

WEST NAKANAI PATROL : PATROL REPORT
TALASEA 11-61/62.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled is the West Nakanai Census Division of Talasea Sub-District, New Britain District. It is located on the Hoskins Peninsula on the north coast of New Britain. It is bounded in the West by the Dagi River, and in the east by the Kapiura River. The country is very flat, except for one (1) dormant and four (4) extinct volcanoes.

Most of the people are very sophisticated, however there are also a few small groups of very primitive natives in the inland area between the headwaters of the Dagi and the Kapiura Rivers. These people were first contacted in 1959 by a patrol led by A.D.O. Mr. Steven. They have not been contacted since. What was thought to be lack of time is the reason these were not contacted again.

2. DIARY.

Wednesday - 3rd January.

Departed Hoskins per landrover, arrived MAI 10.00 hrs, departed 10.35 by canoe, arrived GAUNGO 11.00, thence walked to MOSA, arriving 14.30. Revised census and remained overnight.

Thursday - 4th January.

Departed Mosa 09.30, arrived Gaungo 12.15, revised census, proceeded Mai, equipment by canoe, myself by road, arrived 15.30, revised census and remained night.

Friday - 5th January.

Departed Mai 09.00, arrived Buluma 10.00 and revised census, proceeded Benaule, arrived 16.00, revised census and remained overnight.

Saturday 6th January.

Picked up by landrover 08.00 and returned Hoskins.

Sunday - 7th January.

Observed.

Monday - 8th January.

Proceeded Megigi and Matavulu Plantations, proceeded Waisisi and Kwalakesi villages and revised census both villages. Returned Hoskins.

Tuesday - 9th January.

Surveyed mission owned land known as "Lukamere", near Kwalakesi Village. Returned Hoskins.

Wednesday - 10th January.

Proceeded Lavege by landrover, revised census, returned Koimumu by landrover, revised census, vehicle returned Hoskins, I remained overnight.

Thursday - 11th January.

Proceeded Rapuri, arrived 08.30, revised census, proceeded Vavua (about 100 yds) revised census, proceeded Galilo, arrived 17.00 and remained overnight.

Friday - 12th January.

Revised census Galilo, proceeded Makasili and revised census, proceeded Kerapi and remained night.

Saturday - 13th January.

Revised census Kerapi and proceeded Gavuvu, revised census. Picked up by Land Rover 16.30 and returned Hoskins.

Sunday - 14th January.

Observed.

Monday - 15th January.

Proceeded almost to Rikau (walked remainder) by landrover, and revised census. Returned Gulei and revised census and returned Hoskins.

Tuesday, 16th January.

Proceeded Vavua per landrover and surveyed mission lease, returned Valoka and surveyed mission land known as "LAKABAO", returned Hoskins.

Wednesday, 17th January.

Proceeded Kavutu per landrover, revised census, returned Kalolo, revised census, returned Valoka revised census after viewing commencement of store trading my Dileki Native Society. Picked up by landrover 17.40 and returned Hoskins.

Thursday - 18th January.

Proceeded Kassia and revised census, proceeded Galoale and revised census, returned Hoskins.

Friday - 19th January.

Proceeded Pora Pora by landrover, delayed by rain, revised census. Picked up by landrover 15.30 and returned Hoskins.

Saturday - 20th January.

Proceeded Vovosi, revised census and returned Hoskins by landrover.

21st January to 25th January.

Hoskins Patrol Post.

26th January - Friday.

Proceeded Gavaiva, revised Census and returned Hoskins.

3. NATIVE MONIES TRUST ACCOUNT.

The sum of Two Pounds (£2.0.0) was paid out during this patrol. This was paid at Galilo Village and was the only payment made.

4. BANKING.

No banking business at all was carried out on this patrol. Hoskins Patrol Post does not have a C.S.B. agency.

5. PLANTATIONS.

There are two plantations in this area, both within one mile of the patrol post.

Matavulu is the older of the two, but even it is not yet in full production. Present output is approximately twelve tons of cocoa per annum, and about ten to twelve tons of copra per month. The estimated potential is 40 tons of cocoa p.a. and 30 tons of copra per month. Matavulu is owned and managed by Mr. Jones Fong.

Megigi Plantation is very new. No copra is yet produced, the nuts being used to extend present plantings. A small amount of cocoa is produced, but the beans are sold unprocessed to Matavulu, which is right next door. Cocoa plantings are still being extended. Production potential has been estimated to be in the vicinity of 30 tons cocoa p.a. and 35 tons copra per month. This plantation is owned and managed by Mr. Chee Tin Shee.

6. TRADE STORES.

In the West Nakanai census division, there are eight (8) trade stores. Messrs. Thompson and Wright operate one at their sawmill at Kwalakesi, Jones Fong has one at Matavulu Plantation, Chee Tin Shee has one at Megigi Plantation, Bileki Native Society has one at Valoka Village, Mr. Leo Hong Kam has one at Vovosi, and one at Buluma, West Nakanai Native Society has one at Malasi (Near Malalia) and there is another trade store at Vavua, owned by a Chinese from Rabaul. I was not able to ascertain his name.

Of these eight trade stores, only three (3) have a record of reasonable prices and fair dealings. Mr. Chee at Megigi Plantation has a good store at the plantation, he is well liked and local inhabitants say that his prices are reasonable. The two native societies are, of course, quite good. None of the others are popular and have a record of exorbitant prices.

7. TIMBER MILLING.

Thompson and Wright operate a sawmill at Kwalakesi. During 1960-61, their average monthly production was 292,593 super feet. Very little of this was shipped as logs. Until recently, their biggest possible production level was 300,000 super feet of milled timber. However the recent introduction of newer equipment and techniques, and more efficient operation of existing equipment has nearly doubled past potentials. The lease at present being operated in is 26,500 acres. The most common species are Kamarere, Malaa, Taun and Callophyllum (all hardwoods); Aglaia (furniture) and Amberoi and Erima, which are light hardwoods.

Recently, Thompson and Wright became affiliated with Clarke Bros, a large furniture manufacturing firm in Australia. As a result, it is intended to mill a much wider range of timbers in the future, especially types suitable for the furniture trade. Between early March and June this year, a total of nine overseas vessels are expected to load timber for direct export to Japan and Australia. The first is expected on 9th March.

8. MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

In this census division there are four (4) mission stations and two (2) Administration education establishments.

Of the four missions, three (3) are Catholic. These are

situated at Valoka, Vavua, and Mai, which was established about three years ago.

The Catholic Mission at Mai (Fr. Berger in charge) only taught up to Standard III last year. However, Fr. Berger intended to start a Standard IV class when school started in 1962. He expected enrolments to exceed one hundred in 1962.

The Catholic Mission at Valoka has a very big school, over 240 pupils being enrolled. Fr. Stapleman stated that there are four certificated native teachers, and two mission sisters also teach school. Fr. Stapleman also employs non-certificated teachers. Conditions at Valoka could hardly be classed as good. Classrooms are very crowded and of rather poor construction.

The Catholic Mission at Vavua is vastly different. Here, three (3) certificated teachers teach approximately one hundred pupils, under the supervision of Fr. Munslinger. This is a well constructed school of permanent materials, gayly painted and situated in very pleasant surroundings.

Perhaps the best school in the area is at the Methodist Overseas Mission Station at Malalia. Here there are five certificated native teachers and two qualified (N.S.W.) European teachers. There are over 150 pupils enrolled, 96 of whom are boarders. Most of the buildings are being used for the first time this year.

The Administration operates a "Primary T School" at Galilo. There are over 40 pupils here and are taught up to and including Standard VI. There is a European teacher and two native school teachers.

At the former Mora Mora Patrol Post, the Department of Education now has a Community Technical Training Centre. The Officer-in-Charge, Mr. Wheeldon now has more than twenty young men attending. Classes are at present being held in the former patrol post office. A new two story building is under construction, the ground floor to be a classroom and the first floor to be a dormitory. Elementary carpentering and mechanics are taught, e.g., how to use and maintain tools, the theory of simple sawn timber construction, and how to maintain and repair bicycles.

9. HEALTH.

On the whole, the health of the peoples of West Nakanai is rather good. The area is well served by hospitals for simple cases and child-bearing. The Methodist Overseas Mission at Malalia has a permanent materials hospital looked after by an Australian Nursing Sister. The Catholic Mission at Valoka has a small hospital at present, and has a new much larger hospital under construction. The Catholic Mission at Mai has a native nurse in attendance for first aid work.

Administration Aid Posts are located at Mai, Kwalakesi, (where a permanent building was provided by Thompson & Wright), and at Galilo. There is no health establishment at Hoskins Patrol Post.

All complicated or more serious cases are evacuated to Talasea or Rabaul, when transport is available. However, due to adverse weather and general lack of transport, it is often not possible to evacuate ill people.

10. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

(a) Livestock.

There is very little in the way of livestock in this area. Only a few villages have pigs. One thing that was noticed however, was that in most cases, those villages with large pig

herds were the ones that had engaged the least in new cocoa and coconut plantings, and complained the most about pigs damaging gardens. They were advised that the Administration would not provide policemen to shoot their pigs, and that if they were too lazy to build fences around their gardens, then they ought to get rid of their pigs. Of course, every village abounds with mangy ill-treated dogs.

(b) Agriculture.

Many natives complained about a disease destroying their Taro. This appears to be the same disease that has been present in New Britain for a few years now, and which was encountered repeatedly during the recent Central Nakanai - Mamusi Special Patrol.

When it was suggested that they clear new garden land, which hadn't been planted with diseased taro before; or obtain new taro cuttings from outside areas e.g. Kombe, Kaliai etc. so that new taro planted wouldn't already be contaminated; or obtain a new type of taro that had proved itself disease resistant (Taro KONG KONG), which is available in limited quantities from nearby villages, their comments were as follows (1) the Administration should help them get new food, (2) the Kombe, Kaliai and Bariai areas were too far away from the Nakanai and (3) they couldn't abandon the stable food that had fed them for so long - if they stood by it now, it would right itself and stand by them in the future.

It is a long time since I have heard such rubbish and don't think that complaints about food shortage in the West Nakanai should be regarded too seriously.

11. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Hoskins Peninsula is a very flat well drained area. The soil is quite fertile, and being well-drained, I believe that it is ideal for cocoa. In the past, many Administration Officers have encouraged the Nakanais to plant cocoa and coconuts. However, the Catholic section of the community didn't heed the advice given. The Methodist sector, however, went ahead and planted fairly large areas of cocoa. Although only about one third (1/3) now planted is producing, the income averages Forty Pounds (£40/-/-) per fortnight. Jones Fong of Matavulu Plantation purchases all wet cocoa beans produced locally.

I was very pleased to see that many Catholic villages are interplanting existing coconut groves with cocoa. Wiasisi village has cleared land with the intention of planting cocoa.

However, many of the coconut groves along the coast are prewar. They are not, in my opinion, in many instances, suitable for interplanting with cocoa, because I feel that they will provide sufficient shade. On the other hand, many post-war coconuts have been planted much to close to each other. Some of these groves also are being inter-planted also with cocoa. Once again I feel that these cocoa plantings will not do well because of excessive shade. I do not claim to have a thorough knowledge of cocoa growing, the above comments are based on observations I have made of cocoa production on local plantations, viz. Megigi, Matavulu, Numondo, Volupai and Garua. I feel that this matter is worthy of investigation by some officer who is familiar with cocoa production. In the past, the Administration has strongly encouraged the planting of cocoa by natives. I think the Administration would lose considerable prestige if the former "anti-cocoa" groups, now planting cocoa, met only with failure.

At the moment, West Nakanai natives have a good outlet for unprocessed cocoa. Wet cocoa beans are purchased at fair prices and collected by Matavulu Plantation. There are, however, two exceptions to this, viz, Rikau and Lavege. Rikau is the area's 2nd largest cocoa producer, and is likely to become by a large margin, the area's largest producer in the near future. If the people of Rikau village continue to plant cocoa at the present rate, then they will have a most serious problem -- transport. Although we managed to drive to within about one quarter of a mile of the plantation and new village site, the road was obviously unsuitable for loaded vehicles. At present, the village is able to carry all wet cocoa beans to Gulei without much difficulty. However, it will be a different situation in a few years time, when all trees are bearing - then there will be a real transport problem. Lavege is in a very similar situation. The same as Rikau, Lavege is not on the main Dagi - Kapiura coast Road, it is several miles inland. There is a road connecting Lavege with the main road, however it passes through the "KEO Country" a warm thermal area saturated with wild fowl nests. Driving through this area can be very hazardous. Lavege does not have any cocoa trees bearing yet, but the near future should see cocoa being produced by Lavege.

I have often wondered if it would be practicable to introduce beasts of burden such as water buffalo to this country. I have been led to believe that they were quite common in the Gazelle Peninsula before the last war, but were all slaughtered by the Japanese during the war.

Lack of cheap transport is going to delay a lot of development in this country. Water transport is quite alright for coastal and river peoples, but is certainly not of much use to peoples not on the coast or rivers. It will be many years before inland people will be able to afford their own vehicles, but the need for them exists at the present time.

12. NATIVE THOUGHT AND ATTITUDES.

Throughout the patrol, native villagers and local leaders were quite friendly and co-operative. I was pleasantly surprised after hearing so many tales about the unco-operativeness of West Nakanai natives. Many showed interest in local government and quite a few asked questions about it. One noticeable point in this matter was that all who had questions to ask were rather discreet in their enquiries, coming to the rest house at night or late afternoon, and singly or in pairs. I formed the impression that those making enquiries didn't want the rest of the village to know what it was they were enquiring about.

As regards missions and plantations, the natives on the whole welcome them, probably because of the employment they have brought to the area. Natives of the BULUMA/BENAULE area are most anxious to have a gentleman known to them as "Masta Rusty" establish a plantation in the area. I understand that this person is at present on Gavitt Plantation and is himself rather anxious to establish a plantation in the area.

13. VILLAGES, HOUSING AND REST HOUSES.

On the whole, villages were rather good. Only in a few isolated cases were villages noticeably dirty and housing in a poor state of repair, viz, Buluma, Benaule and Kwalakesi. There was, however, an alarming lack of latrines. Where necessary, instructions were given for this situation to be rectified. It was pleasing to notice that the natives have at last realised that cats are quite useful for catching rats, as well as for eating. Every village had at least one, and those with several claimed that they were no longer troubled by rats.

Rest houses are located at Mosa, Benaule, Kerapi, Galilo and Koimumu. All those existing are in quite good condition.

14. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Every village except Rikau can be reached by vehicle, (4 - wheel drive), and it is possible to drive to within about one quarter mile of Rikau.

The road from Kwalakesi Sawmill right through to Koimumu is rapidly deteriorating because of lack of drainage. This road was constructed by heavy equipment operated by Thompson and Wright Ltd. This situation may have been corrected by this. The remaining road is all wartime stuff and is in very poor condition. It all requires reforming and most of the bridges between the Gavuvu River and the Dagi River require replacing. All of the creeks in this section have good banks and bridging them with respectable bridges should present no problem. I feel that it is a sheer waste of money to set a team of natives to work on these bridges without some sort of guidance or supervision -- they just haven't got any idea about how to go about building a bridge. Most of the present bridges are of native construction and are exceedingly dangerous. The KO River Bridge (built by two Forest Rangers) is no longer suitable for heavier traffic. The coconut post supporting the main span (total length 84 ft) are quite rotten. I would not be surprised if most of these were washed away during the present north west monsoon period.

15. NATIVE COMPLAINTS.

No native complaints were encountered during this patrol.

16. CENSUS.

In the time between the last census (Dec. '60) and the present census (Jan '62) there was a net increase of one hundred and eighty two (182). The 1960 population increased by 4.04%. I do not feel that any village has too many men absent at work. Many of those absent are employed locally at either of the two plantations or by Thompson and Wright Ltd. at Kwalakesi Sawmill.

17. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The former Luluai of Mosa Papi/Gavai advises that he wished to retire because of ill health. His son, Gavai/Papi, was provisionally appointed Luluai and could this please be confirmed by a later patrol.

Both the luluai and tul tul of Waisisi stated that they wished to retire and both were replaced. Provisionally appointed Luluai is Tuage/Mo and the new tul tul is Pasi/Bai. Could these appointments please be confirmed by a later patrol.

18. CONCLUSION.

I feel that the natives of the West Nakanai are changing their views on many of the schemes and suggestions put forward by the Administration, and realising that some of them may be quite sound after all. However, if the Administration is to really gain the confidence of the people of the West Nakanai, then none of its schemes must be allowed to fail, especially local government.

(SGD) COLIN S. BOOTH.
C.P.O.

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