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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Pomio

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1967 - 1968

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: POMIO
 ACCESSION No. 496
 VOL. No: 7:1967-1968 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 10

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1]	1-31	Michael Davies PO	WIDE BAY C/Surround E. Mengen c/s Sekwi - Baien	1 MAP	30.7-28.8/67
[2]	32-38	" PO	EX. Kel 2 EX Mengen 3 Kel c/s.		21.9-17.10/67
[3]	39-53	GC Laphorne PO	Mamusi 1st coastal Melkor & part Gasmata		12.10-9.11/67
[4]	54-65	Michael Davies PO	Nide Bay Pomio adm. part head Mengen c/s		10.11-6.12/67
[5]	66-89	GC Laphorne PO	West Mengen c/Sivision	1 MAP	4-31.1/68
[6]	83-124	" PO	Mandingg. Inland & Coastal Melkor & Mamusi	1 MAP	29.4-8.6/68
[7]	125-140	Michael Davies PO	Kel c/Sivision	2 MAPS	12.25.6/68
[]					
[]		K O K O P O			
[8]	141-159	M. J Breton PO	Duke of York Island	1 MAPS	6.6-4.6/67
[9]	160-172	I-K Halau PO	Central Bairinngs.	1 MAP	4-16.1/68
[]					
[]		BAININGS			
[]					
[10]	173-179	G Hamilton PO	Lauri - Pukitas coastal area	1 MAP	31.8-2.6/67
[]					
[]					
[]	179 bays				
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EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1967-1968

POMIO, KOKOPO, BAININGS

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>POMIO</u>		
1-67-68	Michael Davies	Wide Bay C.D. East Mengen C.D. (Setwi to Baien)
3-67-68	Michael Davies	Extended Kol 2, Extended Mengen 3 Kol C.D.
5-67-68	G.C. Lapthorne	Mamusi I & 2, Coastal Melkoi & part Gasmata C.D.
6-67-68	M. Davies	Wide Bay (Pomio adm. part & east Mengen C.D.)
7-67-68	G.C. Lapthorne	West Mengen C.D.
8-67-68	G.C. Lapthorne	Mansing, Inland & Coastal Melkoi & Mamusi I & 2 C.D.
9-67-68	M. Davies	Kol C.D.
<u>KOKOPO</u>		
1-67-68	M.J. Brereton	Duke of York Island
3-67-68	J.K. Nalau	Central Bainings C.D.
<u>BAININGS</u>		
1-67-68	G. Hamilton	Laun-Puktas Coastal area



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. Pomio Number 1 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by Michael Davies, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled 1. Wide Bay Census Division (Pomio-administered)
2. East Mungen Census Division (Setwi to Baien for movement by sea to Pomio)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 7230 Sgt 3/c Vugo Gare
9555 " " 7007 Constable Sabik
" " " " Dri

Duration—From 30/7/1967 to 27/8/1967

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct/Nov/1966

Medical July -/1967

Map Reference D.D.A. (Wide Bay) Fourmil Series

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of the Census
2. Possibility of joining Mungen Council
3. Bridge construction, Kiep Pltn to Sampun, East Mungen
4 to 8. As per preamble.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

67-10-1.

4th December, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

POMIO PATROL NO. 1 - 67/68 - M. DAVIES.

Receipt of the above report with comments by you and the assistant District Commissioner POMIO is acknowledged with thanks.

The appointment of new Luluais in an area for which you intend recommending Council extensions seems to be unwise. Such new appointees might conceivably stiffen opposition to Council Administration in order to maintain their new found prestige. I am therefore deferring these appointments.

The remarks on cult activity in the area are both clear and full. Presumably all informants who stated that "cargo" was expected by the cultists were persons outside the cult. I understand that up to the present the cultists have vehemently denied that they are expecting any rewards other than "substantion" and participation in a sort of "kingdom of God" on good life, and general satisfaction achieved by unity.

It would appear that the main opposition to the introduction of Council Administration exists in the sulken area between Kalampun and Iwai. As there are apparently opposed to the Korian cult, a visit from Korian might not succeed in convincing them.

It is not possible to prohibit the migration of a person from one village to another even if his purpose is to avoid Council Tax. However, his migration must be in fact and not in name only. He should remain on the Council rolls and at tax collection time he might claim to be a non-resident and this could need to be investigated by the Council authorities. If he has no gardens, crops or houses in the Council area he would not be liable to Council tax. If however, he has such gardens and does reside part of the time in the Council area he would probably be held to be liable to pay tax.

The falling off in copra production at GUMA was not explained. It would have been interesting to know if there were large numbers of nuts on the ground, or if there had been a food shortage, or if the people had been giving or selling nuts or copra to the GUMA Mission or others.

I would like Mr. Davies to be thanked for carrying out this patrol efficiently and for his useful report.

The Assistant District Commissioner should be advised that a patrol report is an action document. Paragraph 6 Chapter IV Part II of Department Standing Instructions I clearly places the Onus of extracting material for action on the District Officer and not on the junior patrol Officer.

Director
Department of Home Affairs

Patrol Report No. 1 - 1967/68

Enclosed herewith are copies of reports submitted by the above patrol conducted by the District.

The following extract is offered:-

(T. W. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

The following extract is offered:-

The following extract is offered:-

The above extract is offered:-

The following extract is offered:-

The following extract is offered:-

The following extract is offered:-

67-9-6.

Sub-District Office,
POMIO. E.N.B.

8th. September, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
RABAU.

POMIO PATROL NO. 1 - 1967/68

WIDE BAY and PART EAST MENGEN C.D.

Please find herewith three copies of Report covering the above patrol conducted by Mr. M. Davies.

The following comment is offered:-

Villages.

Situation appears slightly improved and is satisfactory.

Village Officials.

Separate correspondence will recommend necessary changes as outlined by Mr. Davies. YANGNAK-KAITIR of Guma will be watched on his return from hospital to prevent further outbursts.

Political Situation.

This situation parallels that in much of the Pomio Sub-District and apparently no significant change has occurred. Unfortunately, I cannot wholeheartedly concur with Mr. Davies' optimism that the 'Kivungs' influence will not spread further. I feel that Mission influence will not curtail its spread, if past experience in the West Mengen C.D. is any indication.

The cargo cult overtones give cause for some alarm, but there is little remedial action possible other than education.

Possible entry of the area into the Council system and proposed road construction in the Milim-Sampun area may alleviate the position which I believe to be caused by the depressed economic situation prevailing. The activities of the Jehovah Witness group will be subject to close scrutiny and legal action taken if necessary.

Council Aspirations.

Briefly, those people living North of and including Milim wish to join the Council, whilst those South of Milim are against such a move. The argument against joining, that there is insufficient income with which to pay taxes, is not strong and should not be considered. A glance at income figures (Appendix B) shows that those groups in favour earned only \$1782 from copra sales, whilst the dissenters earned \$4546. Income from plantation employment will swell these figures of course.

On a population break-up, 1102 people support this move and 1025 are against it. This means that the majority is in favour, but the slenderness of this majority coupled with the geographical division of opinion further reduces the importance which can be attached to it.

My own recommendations are that the area must be treated as one unit - either the whole area is incorporated or it all remains outside Council control. I can see little benefit accruing from fragmentation

Agriculture.

All appearances indicate that the Division has a solid nucleus for further development in this field. There seems little question that this development will be largely restricted to copra production, but when this is virtually true for the whole of the Sub-District. A certain amount of stagnation is evident and this can be laid at the feet of the 'kivung'. Follow up agriculture patrols and again proposed road construction to facilitate marketing should assist greatly. General education will also be of value and future patrols will concentrate on this aspect.

I have already advised local people that use may be made of M.W. Pam to carry village copra when practical, and this will be discussed in more detail at the September meeting of the Mengen Council, together with other aspects of economic development.

N.C.L.T.R.O.

The statement concerning various Restoration matters will be the subject of separate correspondence and will not be dealt with here.

Complaints and Land.

Court action is already completed against those people involved in the disturbance at Karlai Plantation.

The land problems mentioned need action as soon as possible as their effect on economic development is serious. If Demarcation Committee members, currently undergoing briefing in Rabaul, can work as a cohesive and effective unit on their return, then some finality maybe achieved here. My own effectiveness as a Deputy Commissioner is greatly restricted pending clarification of the Directors Circular of February 1967, otherwise the more pressing cases could be handled immediately.

Settlement.

The current investigation re timber rights and land purchase in the Open Bay - Wide Bay area will, if successful, pave the way for large scale logging and resettlement schemes, and will largely dictate further plans for resettlement within this Division.

Health and Education.

No comment.

Roads and Bridges.

The necessity for access roads cannot be queried, and it appears that the road to link KIEP Plantation (MILIM) with SAMPUN will not be too difficult to build - provided that funds are available for necessary bridging. Separate correspondence will list requirements here.

Missions.

No comment.

Census.

Little comment indicated other than to note the fairly steady natural increase of 2.38% per annum. This follows the regular pattern in this Sub-District.



Conclusion.

Not having visited the area personally, I have no wish to be dogmatic about the coconut plantings, but feel that the 'saturation' point must still be a long way off. Agricultural opinion is that approximately 10 acres of palms per person is the extent of their capabilities, and I doubt that this figure has been reached yet. No rapid developments can be expected in this field, but until significant expansion occurs then the cargo cult will continue to flourish and even extend.

The introduction of the Council system to the area should assist generally, and it could hardly worsen the present situation. Administration policy of freedom of travel has always permitted the individual to settle where he will, provided that he has land rights there. Consequently, I can see no valid reason for attempting to restrict the movement of the Seitwi people. Naturally, I would need to be convinced that they did own land at Kalampun, but if this is so, then I will not prevent the shift.

Summary.

As only verbal patrol instructions were issued, I can only assume that they were all successfully accomplished.

Certainly, the patrol was well organised and conducted satisfactorily. The delay in bringing the patrol back to Pomio by sea was unavoidable.

The report is quite well presented and informative - even if somewhat lengthy. I have informed Mr. Davies that reports are not action documents, and that in ~~future~~ future I require separate memoranda where specific action is necessary.

Claim for Camping Allowance and F.O.J. folios are also attached.

R. J. Kelly
(R. J. Kelly.)

MINUTE: 67-4-16 of 10/10/67. Assistant District Commissioner.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio has commented fully on the enclosed Patrol Report. The report, while fairly lengthy, does give an excellent picture of the present situation in the Wide Bay and East Mungen Census Division. It is my intention to make concrete recommendations in the near future for the inclusion of the Wide Bay area into the Mungen Council.

The activities of the cult leaders in the Wide Bay area are being watched, but little can be done to combat the cult beliefs which have such a strong hold among the people of the Wide Bay, and which have infiltrated into the area from the Mungen area.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-9-6

Sub District Office,
Pomio,
East New Britain.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Pomio.

Pomio Patrol Report Number 1 of 1967/68

Patrol conducted by: Michael Davies, Patrol Officer

Area patrolled:

1. Wide Bay Census Division
(Pomio-administered part Marunga to Kalampan)
2. East Mungen Census Division
(Part Setwi to Baien for movement by sea to Pomio)

Personnel accompanying the Patrol: R.P. & N.G.C.
7230 Sgt 3/c Vugo Gare
7007 Constable Babil
9555 " Dri

Duration of Patrol: 30th July 1967 - 27th August, 1967
= 28 patrol days

Last patrol to the Area: D.D.A. October/November 1966 ex Kokopo
P.H.D. July, 1967 ex Butuwin, Kokopo
P.H.D. (Malaria Control) August, 1967 ex Butuwin, Kokopo.

Objects of the Patrol:

1. Revision of the Census.
2. Enquiry into possibility of joining Mungen Council.
3. Bridge construction Kiep to Sampun, East Mungen Census Division.
4. Payment of various N.M.T.A. monies.
5. Ascertain ownership of Tol and Tol Extended properties from Mr L. Acquingo, Kamandram Plantation.
6. Nomination of members for initial Land Demarcation Committee in Wide Bay.
7. Service of summons on persons residing in East Mungen, failure to pay taxes.
8. Routine administration.

Map Reference: D.D.A. (Wide Bay) Fourmil Series.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol party left Pomio in the company of Mr K. Kimmorley, Lands Titles Commissioner, Rabaul at 6a.m. Sunday, 30th July, 1967, in the Administration trawler M.V. Moutuana. It disembarked at Karlai Plantation late afternoon, after an extremely uncomfortable journey, accompanied by heavy seas and driving rain throughout. Mr Kimmorley was unable to carry out his duties in the Wide Bay area, and continued on to Rabaul. His duties were carried out by me, and are explained in the body of the Report under the heading 'Land'.

Instruction number seven was handed to me by the captain of the station workboat 'Pam', on Wednesday, 9th August, 1967. This came about due to a call from Tol Plantation to Pomio by me, for the 'Pam' to convey to Pomio parties involved in a disturbance at the Plantation, on the previous day. The details are given later, under the heading 'Complaints'.

For the last six days of the patrol, it was stationary at Baien, awaiting arrival of the workboat, which was being used on other duties, and a slackening in the heavy seas (south east 'wet' season in force), before proceeding to Pomio, thereby completing the patrol.

It may be added here that this was my seventh visit to Wide Bay, the first being in the company of Mr M. Neal, Assistant District Commissioner Kokopo, in February 1965, and the fifth and sixth from that same station, in January and June 1966, respectively.

VILLAGES

The overall standard and type of housing, together with cleanliness, i.e. hygiene and sanitation, appears to be on a somewhat slightly higher level than I noticed during my previous visit in mid 1966. Several villages, in particular the Baining village of Marunga together with the Sulka villages of Mu and Long Hamlet (part of Kalip), and the Sulka/Timoip village of Milim are in a much better condition. There are a few more houses in each place now showing corrugated iron roofs and generally better worked native material planked walls. The Sulka villages from Iwai and Kirkihau to Kalampun continue to maintain their relatively high standard of housing.

I can but echo the sentiments expressed by Mr J. Snashall, B.M.A. and Officer in Charge, Butuwin Hospital, Kokopo, who judging by his comments in each individual Village Book, appears to be generally satisfied with the condition of the various villages seen by him, during his patrol of July, 1967.

VILLAGES - OFFICIALS

The following recommendations re appointments and terminations with their accompanying reasons, are hereby given:

Village - Guma Present Holder - Luluai Yangnak-Kaltir, 43 years.
Replacement - Wangol - Popuyal, 50 years.

During June 1967, Luluai Yangnak became mentally disarranged as a result of the intense bitter wrangling displayed in Guma, Kilalum and Iwai over the land known as 'Kilalum' (Pomio 67-9-6 and Land file 'Kilalum' 35-7-5, and further details given in this Report, refer), and other land in the locality.

He burnt down the rest house for patrolling officers, at Guma, and ran amok through this village and nearby Kolom. As a result of a message from Reverend Father M. Kelleher, M.S.C. Catholic Mission, Guma, passed on through Kiep Plantation radio, a contingent of police and a doctor were despatched from Rabaul to pick him up. Yangnak is now undergoing treatment and observation at Nonga Base Hospital, Rabaul, and it is expected that he will not recover his senses fully upon subsequent release from Nonga. Wangol is the popular choice of the village. I asked for a younger man to be nominated, but did not press the matter when I saw that a younger man would not have been acceptable to the elders of the village.

Village - Kalampun Present holder Luluai Kuskus-Wandere, 51 yrs
Replacement - Komok-Kaki, 27 years.

Kuskus wishes to retire on the grounds of advancing years and intermittent ill-health. He went to Rabaul in 1966 for medical attention. I believe that Komok will be a good replacement and that his younger and consequently fresher outlook on matters affecting Kalampun will be an asset to the Sulka people in general. Naturally, Kuskus will still retain most of his power and prestige, but this handing over of responsibility to a younger man is a step in the right direction. Komok is the popular choice of the village. This recommendation was put forward by me in Kokopo Patrol Report Number 7 of 1965/66, heading 'Native Situation' page 2, first paragraph.

Village - Marunga Present holder Luluai Iakuwang-Olanden, 62 years
Replacement Geilemi-Garapranas, 36 years.

This is a similar case to that of Kalampun, advancing years and ill health on the part of the elder man, and replacement by a younger man. Geilemi is the popular choice of the village.

Village - Milim Present holder Tuiful Taura-Laima, 45 years
Replacement Laima-Mugul, 41 years.

The health of Taura continues to fall and it is on these grounds that he wishes to retire. Laima does not strike me as being a good replacement, however he is the popular choice of the village, and is therefore recommended.

A list of present officials including those above, with their respective ages, is attached at Appendix 'A'.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Native Affairs - Cargo Cult

Firstly, I wish to refer to Pomio 51-1-2 and previous correspondence Pomio 67-9-6 (formerly Kokopo 51-1-1 and 67-2-1, respectively) in which Mr Neal set out the situation as he found it in October and November of last year, when on a patrol to the Census Division. Also Pomio 51-1-2, Kokopo reference as before, in which the Acting Assistant District Commissioner of Kokopo, at that time May 1967, Mr H.R. Dickinson, gave the salient details of the cult movement and other pertinent details, as told to him by Luluai Anis-Nandre of Kilalum. The luluai, a member of the District Advisory Council, was returning to Wide Bay after attending a meeting of the Council in Rabaul.

The present movement apparently started off after a series of meetings held at Kaukum by Waisia or Baisa, on whom there has been much correspondence in the past, from Bovalon village near Pomio, and 'Pitowun' of the Kol area. I believe the latter to be Pitowan-Bokreso of Bakuria vi

Pituwan-Bokreso of Bakuria village, and involved in a similar movement in that area. My Pomio Patrol Report Number 14 of 1966/67, page 8 heading 'D' Leadership, sub heading (a), refers Mr Dickinson states 'the basis of the movement is that of collecting \$1,000 to be sent to the House of Assembly in Port Moresby who will arrange for their ancestors to bring wealth to their area. Anyone not joining the movement would be taken by a tidal wave and destroyed, only faithful fellows would be saved'. (.. and carried away in Noah's Ark. my addition).

On the 6th May, 1967, the Commonwealth Savings Bank Agency at Pomio received \$1997 in deposits into the Pomio Kivung Savings Account, in two separate amounts. The first was from Kaukum, Milim and Planoip, a hamlet of Lamerein, and totaled \$1340-10. The depositors for the three villages were Kamour-Longotun, Loua, and Munsa respectively. The other amount covered the contributions from Hoiya and Kalip, valued at \$656-90 and deposited by Kavil. Pomio file 28-6-7 'Kivung Savings Account' refers.

The position as I found it during the course of the patrol is as follows:

The movement has now spread outwards embracing Kaukum, Hoiya and Kalip villages; practically the entire population of Milim, including the village officials; several men and women of Mu are also implicated but no more (as stated by Mr Dickinson); and Planoip, the hamlet of Lamerein headed by Pranis-Pramein, a leading figure of Lamerein. Pranis, whose parents were Timoips, was involved in the land ownership dispute at Hoiya. This resulted in the eventual S.D.A. Mission purchase of 18 acres of land there. Pranis is the person referred to in Appendix 'A' (account by Mr L. Acquiningo, Kamandram Plantation, of history of area between Mevelo and Wulwut rivers to Kiep Plantation) to Kokopo Patrol Report Number 7 of 1965/66 carried out in January/February, 1966.

As Mr Neal states, people from the Sulka portion of Kalip, at Long Hamlet, spend some time at Hoiya participating in activities there. However, I consider th's is mainly out of curiosity, as most men are too busy working and earning money at nearby Karlai Plantation, to be engaged in extra physical activities requiring nightly attendance (including children), at meeting held in Hoiya. This was reported to me by the two S.D.A. Mission workers there, and also stated by Mr Neal.

Although little copra has been produced, taking into account the hundreds of acres of young immature coconuts, all coconut groves were found to be generally covered with light growth of bush only. See Appendix 'B' for figures. It must be taken into consideration also that it is now the wet season, even though a moderate one at that. Before leaving the Karlai area, I was informed that Pranis was starting to gather up the numerous coconuts and to begin processing them, the main features of the movement including the non-processing of coconuts, no domestic cooking and no work of any description on Thursdays.

No new house cargo has been built at Hoiya. The sites of all villages are relatively clean. There are two cemeteries, one on either side - and almost opposite to each other - on the road between Hoiya and Kalip. There is also one cemetery on the northern edge of Milim, and like the others, spotlessly clean. In addition, there is at Milim a small house cargonearby, and located just behind the new aid post being constructed by Mangil-Kaptein, one of the leading men of the movement!

A further three hundred dollars has been gathered, and I am unable, however, to ascertain what will be done with this sum of money and further possible collections.

The local leaders are, in Hoiya, the tultul Kasongei-Longama, his brother Kaukiat; in Kaukum Kamor-Longotun, a man of imposing physical appearance and correspondingly limited mental powers and the actual leader I believe, Palua-Pura and Buka-Lakau. Kamor holds the \$300 that I have mentioned previously. This man has 'divorced' the first of his two wives and she is now 'married' to Lowa(Isidor)-Sierkian, the clerk to the non-productive Kaukum Copra Group, and who is a minor leader of sorts in the movement. Buka I am informed, is the 'father confessor' who charges a small fee for the unbelievers to enter the fold, after they have expiated their sins to him during confession time. As already stated, in Milim there is Mangil, the former luluai. He was convicted of repeated adultery with a woman of the same village, and dismissed from his post in January 1965. (Whilst Mr Tribolet owner of Kiep Plantation was in residence there, Mangil was the native overseer of Kiep's satellite plantation, Sibilon). Also in Milim there is Kaget-Toring, a committeeman. Those people on the outer perimeter of the cult, at Mu and including Pranis of Lamerein, and as such, do not participate as principals.

Through my formal gatherings of the people, both at Kaukum and Mu, also at Mu, I at great length, explained the fallacies of cultish activities; the various roles and aims of the Administration; the House of Assembly and its members; the Commonwealth Savings Banks; and finally local government councils including the District Advisory Council. At much more informal meetings, notably one with Kamor and Mangil, at Milim, I ascertained that they were seriously concerned that the Wide Bay monies in the Kivung Savings Account could be withdrawn without their consent and possibly taken by the Mengen leaders who are in overall charge of the cult movement. I said that there were safeguards in the form of the various signatories that were required, including the Assistant District Commissioner at Pomio and Mr Koriam Ureki, M.H.A. They were most overjoyed at this 'discovery'. Although they may have thoughts on withdrawing their money, no doubt they would and will wait until the next move is ordained by the leaders in the Jacquinot Bay area.

I believe that there is a large minority who only joined because the leaders requested them to do so. Luluai Cunei-Maia of Milim cousin to Mangil and number two man to him in their clan, confided to me that it was true that he had joined the movement, like so many others, but only to maintain a 'quiet life' and that he did not actually expect anything to eventuate from the whole thing. Mangil said to me just prior to leaving Milim to continue the patrol, that it was "samting kranki bilong mipela wokim tasol". He is an extremely shrewd man and I do not think for one moment that he seriously believes in the movement, but rides along with it in the hope of something coming up, and preferably in the short run.

The formal gatherings were quite open sessions with several questions being asked me by Kamor, Kasongei and Luluai Tiernga of Kaukum, and others. Sinder the D.A.S.F. agricultural assistant stationed at their Extension Centre at Milim, asked me some, doing this to help me clear people's thoughts on things which they wanted, possibly, to know the answers but did not attempt to ask the questions thereof.

The movement goes under the name 'Kol bush', the Timoips of Milim, Kaukum, Hoiya and Kalip having extremely close ties with those in the Kol Census Division, and generally following on anything that was in existence in the Kol and Timoip area, which in turn received its impetus from the Mengen coastal area.

I refer now to Mr Neal's Kokopo 51-1-1 and 67-2-1 of 15th November, 1966, paragraph 4, where he states that Kasongei and Kaukiat were operating the whole thing on the recommendations of Mr Koriam Urekit, M.R.A., and that it was called 'the Council of Koriam' and that 'the man Waisia is responsible for establishing and organizing the cult activities'. With the knowledge gained from seven visits, I am fully convinced that these people are incapable of commencing a movement of any description on their own initiative, but must have help or supervision from outside.

Waisia is at present attending instruction classes at the Jehovah Witness headquarters in Rabaul, before returning shortly to Pomio. Pomio file 50-1-3 Missions - Jehovah Witness, refers.

Kamor has been, so far as I can remember, never to the fore before, in my dealings with Kaukum, but appears now to regard himself as a lieutenant and act with the authority, behind him, of Mr Urekit.

No action was taken to demolish the house cargo at Milim. This was decided upon after analysing the five days stay at Milim itself, the various meetings held with the leaders, and my estimates of Mangil's thinking. I firmly believe that this movement will not spread any further from its tightly knit area. Mission influence is too strong north and south of the affected area for the movement to make penetration in any reasonable depth. Also, the production of copra and its subsequent definite rewards does and will occupy the minds of the people of the outside areas, rather than joining in on a movement which can show no promise of quick riches at an early and specified date.

As long as there are cultish activities in the Mengen areas, there will be similar ones in the Kol Census Division, and further to this, in the Wide Bay Census Division in the areas already affected.

Possibility of joining the Mengen Council

Enquiries were made in all villages to find out whether the people wished to join the local government council based at Pomio, and the following came to light:

1. The two Bainings villages of Kavudemki and Marunga wish to join. I was asked whether the other Bainings villages along the coast and administered from Kokopo, could join if they so desired.
2. The Sulka village of Lamerein wishes to join.
3. The Timoip villages of Kalip, Hoiya and Kaukum and the Timoip/Sulka village of Milim wish to join.
4. The Sulka villages from Mu southwards to Kalampun, including the Sulka portion of Kalip at Long Hamlet, do not wish to join.

It was stated at great length and with lucid explanation, at the various meetings held with those villages in number three, if so eventuating would be an Administration enterprise. However, I consider that they think it would be that the Administration had finally decided to recognize the 'Council of Koriam'. It was now trying to bring in all the other villages of Wide Bay, the thought of which appeared to please them immensely, as they are at present on somewhat rather strained relations with those villages at number four, excluding of course Long Hamlet.

Several reasons were put forward by the Sulka villages as to why they were not ready for establishment of a council system in their area and these include:

1. Village funds must be built up to a respectable level (these funds at the present range from \$50 for Kilalum to \$600 and \$746 for Kalampun and Iwai/Kirkihau respectively.
2. The young immature coconut palms must be allowed to come to maturity in order to enable the younger men of the villages to pay any taxes stated.
3. Return of the further sum of \$260 to them, from those Sulkas who hold it in the Mope Reserve of Kokopo. Amongst them is one Paulus Katangut, a former aid post orderly at Vamanbaur in that area, and a native of Kalampun. In 1964 various sums of money were raised in Wide Bay and sent to Paulus, who was going to procure goods for them and then said them to the Sulkas of Wide Bay. Nothing came of this and Mr Neal in January 1965 returned some monies to all and each of the villages. See Kokopo Patrol Report Number 10 of 1964/65 on Pomio 67-9-6

A local government council survey was carried out by me in January 1966 with negative results through all the villages. See Kokopo Patrol Report Number 4 of 1965/66 page 10, heading 'H' Ability to pay tax, which is also on our 67-9-6.

The survey was carried out approximately twenty months ago, and since then the economic situation has improved, with an encouraging awareness in the arena of political affairs, partly through Luluai Anis, the member for Wide Bay in the District Advisory Council. See Apperlix 'C' for whereabouts of people outside Wide Bay.

The main reason why they do not want a council system established is that they do not wish to pay out any monies in taxes. Why pay taxes when the Administration and the Missions provide practically everything that is required for free? They look at their next door neighbours who are in the Mungen Council and see no visible change whatsoever, but who are 'unfortunate enough' to pay taxes.

Failure of persons to pay Mungen Council taxes

On the 1st August 1967, a Sulka party of nine men, eleven women and a small number of minors, attempted to migrate into Kalampun from Setwi, the first village in the East Mungen Census Division and also in the Mungen Council. During my East Mungen patrol in November 1966, I noted in the Village Book of Setwi that various people wished to migrate out to Kalampun. I stated that this must wait until the next census was carried out in the East Mungen. Very few people were in Setwi at the time of my visit, and I spoke only to Councillor Ianape, a Sulka/Mungen man and some others. The people concerned with the possible migration out must have ~~misheard~~ misconstrued my words and thoughts of Kalampun instead of Setwi.

There was an immediate and hostile reaction to my refusal to allow the party to migrate in to Kalampun. Of the nine men ~~men~~ involved I had instructions to serve summons on four of them for failure to pay Mungen Council taxes. I decided to wait until I reached Sampun, south of Setwi, before serving them. They were told in no uncertain terms of their responsibilities to themselves, their families, their tribe, to the Administration, and finally to their future country.

The Sulka portion of Setwi lives in a tightly knit community close to the border with Kalampun held land. There is a walk of several minutes before coming upto the main part of the village which straddles the River Naip. During 'government work days' at Kalampun which fall on Mondays, these people join in with those of this village. They do not readily mix with the Mengens of Setwi and Councillor Ianape finds it impossible to control them, they only following the directions and orders of the former tul tul of Setwi, Poi-iri, an imposing and forceful man.

One summons was served on a committeeman of Sampun, from Tagul nearby, and by name Peter Kauval. He said that when the taxes were being collected in 1965, he was working on the construction of the Cape Orford Light House at Baien. During the collection of taxes this year, he said that he helped the Clerk to the Council, Mr Sael Enos, in his work at Sampun. Peter Kauval speaks excellent English..

Whilst discussing local affairs with him, he said that the people from Setwi did not understand why they should pay Mengen Council taxes when they contributed to the village fund of Kalampun.

The court hearings are set down for 22nd September, 1967. It is debatable whether the men from Setwi will appear as the village is quite some way away from Pomio, and this being the 'wet' season, it is possible that the numerous rivers between Pomio and that village will be in flood.

The Luluai of Guma

The destruction of the patrolling officers' rest house at Guma, by Luluai Yangnak, may have had anti-Administration and European overtones. Apart from some slight damage to his own house, no others were touched. the Village Book is missing and may have been destroyed by Yangnak.

AGRICULTURE

Cash Cropping - Coconuts

Copra production continues to be marketed through Karlai and Kier Plantations, Iwai and Guma anchorages. The North Mengen Group (Sampun and Setwi) onforwards its production through Guma. Since May 1967 the C.S.B. Agency at Karlai handles the payment of monies for the groups Marunga to Milim, and the Agency at the Catholic Mission, Guma, the groups Mu to North Mengen.

I have been informed by Sindor, the agricultural assistant at Milim, that Copra Marketing Board, Rabaul, will take back the numbers of those copra groups who are now producing the barest amount or none at all, if this situation continues at the end of the year. Copra production figures are given at Appendix 'B'. Amounts produced are not available.

It will be noticed that there is an extremely low level of production for Guma, compared to previous years

At Baien in the East Mungen it was brought to my attention, that the people of this village, and those of Kralman and Wawas on either side, were experiencing difficulty in marketing their copra. This is due to their remoteness from any suitable and recognized picking up point and anchorage. I said that I would ascertain upon arrival at Pomio, as to whether the station workboat could convey the collected copra from Baien, to Pomio, either for subsequent sale to the Mungen Society or be loaded on ships passing through on commercial runs, for Copra Marketing Board Rabaul. This is when the workboat came to pick up councillors for their regular meetings at Pomio.

The people in this area are presently not members of the Mungen Society and it was suggested that they join this co-operative movement.

Wide Bay has great economic potential and a few years hence may possibly see thousands of acres with bearing coconut palms, practically stretching around the entire length of the Bay, from Marunga and as far south as Sampun in the East Mungen. However, factors in other spheres, notably political and Land (both settlement and rationalization) will determine whether this picture will eventuate.

LIVESTOCK

Recently, the Catholic Mission at Guma purchased three young livestock, one bull and two cows. These are in a penned area north of Kirkihau. It is hoped to increase this small herd at a later date and then commence milk production.

FORESTS

In April 1967, an officer from Pomio, Mr R. Willis Assistant District Officer, accompanying a Department of Forests' party, carried out an investigation. This was into the ownership of forested land, west, north and east of the two Baining villages, Kavudemki and Marunga, and stretching to Open Bay on the opposite coast, and the Central Baining in the Gazelle Peninsula. Reports indicate that there is a good timber potential in the area.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Trade Stores

Karlai and Kiep Plantations, together with the Catholic Mission stations at Guma and Marunga, run small trade stores. Luluai Anis has a well constructed one at his village of Kilalum. He is licenced to sell postage stamps and to hold stamps thereof to the value of four dollars. At the time of visiting Kilalum, he was holding extremely small stocks of goods. He appears to have fallen by the wayside and extended credit to many people, and therefore unable to carry on his business efficiently, of which I am sure he is capable.

Plantation Statistics

Karlai - Owned by the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Missionary Society and managed by Messrs B and C Parer.

1. Value of production for period 1st July, 1965 - 30th June, 1966 = \$91,988. \$78,683 Copra and \$13,305 Cocoa.
2. Wages of labour including bonuses for same period = \$17,854.
3. Fifty tons of cocoa were produced for period June 1966 to July 1967.
4. Thirty eight tons of copra were produced per month for period

ending June 1967.

5. Average labour strength = 65 casuals.
 - 36 men - Sio, Finschaffen, Morobe, copra cutters
 - 6 " - Wien, Lae, Morobe, cocoa.
 - 9 " - Sulka, firemen and general.
 - 14 " - Timoips, tractors drivers and general.

Messrs B and C Parer are model employers and have given their men every possible amenity. There are always numerous men waiting to be hired for work on the plantation. The Sulka men mainly come from nearby Long Hamlet, and the Timoip men either from Kalip, Hoiya or Kaukum, or the Timoip villages of Kiage and Kavali in the Number Two Kol area of the Kol Census Division. Most of the Sulka and Timoip men have worked at Karlai for several years or more.

Kiep, and satellite plantations Sibilon and Malpas

Owned by Mr. L. Tribolet, who is presently in Sydney. Managed by Burns Philp Ltd we have Mr B. Gosling in charge at Kiep. The company's lease runs out in March 1968 and it is expected that Mr Tribolet will then return to Kiep at this time.

1. Average monthly production rate of copra = 7 to 8 tons (approx.)
2. Average labour strength = 45 men (25 are contracted)
 - 25 men - Menyanya, Morobe, contracts began March 1967
 - 20 " - From local Sulka and Timoip villages. Kaiges-Pultaip, aged 35 years, from Mu, has been the native overseer at Kiep for many years.

Tol and Tol Extended - Owned by Mr Freddy Chan of Rabaul, and managed by Mr E. Schmidt.

1. Average monthly production rate of copra = 12 tons (approx.)
2. Small quantity of cocoa is produced.
3. Average labour strength = 42 men (15 are contracted)
 - 10 men - Menyanya, Morobe, contracted.
 - 5 " - Sio, Finschaffen, Morobe, contracts began August, 1967
 - 14 " - Sio, casual workers who mainly come from Karlai when unable to obtain work there.
 - 12 " - From Lamerein, Kavudenaki and Marunga villages.

As requested by Instruction number five I obtained the story of the ownership of Tol and Tol Extended from Mr L. Acquiningo whose personal knowledge of Wide Bay extends back to 1914. The account, of which there are two copies, is attached to this Patrol Report at Appendix 'D'. Pomio N.G.L.T.R.O. 34-2-32 Tol Portion 18, and Tol Extended Portion 539, and 34-2-36 Waitavolo, refer.

Kamandram - Owned and managed by Mr L. Acquiningo.

1. Average monthly production rate of copra = 3-5 tons (approx.)
2. Average labour strength = Approximately 12 men from local Sulka and Timoip villages.

Comments on Mr Acquiningo's account.

Firstly, before stating my comments on the subject, I wish to refer to Kokopo Patrol Report Number 7 of 1965/66 dated 21st February, 1966 Appendix 'A'. This gives Mr Acquiningo's account of the history of the area from the Mevelo and Wulwut rivers to Kiep Plantation, as told to Mr B Parer of Karlai.

Comparing the two accounts and information on the above-mentioned files, the following points emerge:

1. Mr Acquiningo's remarks re Waitavolo - Relevant Provisional Order states Agricultural Lease from Administration... for 99 years from 1st July, 1938 in favour of John Keith Dowling. An area of 160 hectares is designated. Referring to a paragraph on page 2 of Appendix 'A' it states 'all Wide Bay was taken up under timber leases prewar (1939-1945) by about five different parties. There was a dammill just inside the mouth of the Mevelo River'.
2. The Henry Reid river is known locally as the Wulwut, and from the Provisional Order map for Waitavolo, it will be noticed that the mouths of the two i.e. Mevelo and Wulwut are in close proximity to one another. At the present day, there is only one mouth for the two of them.
3. Mr Acquiningo's account shows that a Mrs Ross bought Tol Extended (Masarau local name) in either 1928 or 1929. The Provisional Order states it came under an Administration Lease for 99 years from 14th May, 1937, with 'interests' by Alan H. Reynolds, a future lessee in the period 1955/56.
4. There are several discrepancies between the two accounts upon comparison, but these are of a minor nature, and in all probability due to the advancing years of Mr Acquiningo who is about 65 years of age.
5. I would like to draw attention to correspondence from Mr B.A. Besasparis, Cadet Patrol Officer, to the Assistant District Officer at Kokopo, in 1958. The reference is Kokopo 34-9-1 dated 3rd November 1958 and refers to Tol Portion 18 and Tol Extended 539. In part of it, Mr Besasparis states the 'only claims made by the natives in regard to the above properties was that to the established use of the road which commenced in the N.W. corner of Portion 539 runs parallel to the beach until it reaches Portion 18, and then continues east to native owned ground at the eastern part of Portion 18'. The investigation was carried out by Mr Besasparis as a result of the two Provisional Orders being issued in respect of the properties, on 21st July, 1958. As can be seen from my investigation regarding native customary rights on 31st January, 1966 and 1st February, 1966 - 'no claims made to properties. Claim to established use of road running through properties'.

REST HOUSES

These were found to be in a generally good condition, although there had been a lapse of eight months since the last D.D.A. patrol to the area.

Each and every village have rest houses for patrolling officers and police, apart from Mu. Mu has moved for the house for the former from the beach area upto the village site on a nearby hill, and accommodates patrolling police. One of their own houses. Those at Hoiya, Kalampun and Kavudemki (surprisingly enough) stand out. Those at Kaukum and Kilalum have been re-designed for the better. The burnt out one for patrolling officers at Cuma and Kolou has been rebuilt, and the one at Iwai and Kirkihau, which is located between the two villages, still looks and feels like a mausoleum when resting there.

COMPLAINTS

On the 8th August, 1967, the progress of the patrol was interrupted when I received a report from Tol Plantation, when about to leave the Karlai area, of a disturbance involving Menyanya and Sio men working there. I proceeded to Tol, via Lamerein, with the three accompanying patrol police, where I consulted with the manager. I then spoke to the parties involved. Pomio was contacted on the afternoon scheduled radio broadcast, for the station workboat 'Pam' to pick up the various parties. This completed, returned to Karlai with them and the police. The following day, the 'Pam' picked up the party of men off Kalip, from a speedboat belonging to Kamolau of Lamerein, and hired for the occasion. A report of the disturbance was handed to the two police on the 'Pam', for the attention of the Assistant District Commissioner.

An attempt was made to settle a dispute between men of Mu and Iwai and Kirkihau, concerning 116 mature coconut palms near the River Matpar between Iwai/Kirkihau and Mu. This was brought up during Mr Neal's patrol in October 1966 and noted by him in the Mu Village Book for the various village officials to settle to the satisfaction of all concerned. This was not done. A settlement was arranged by me to the agreement of all, however one party reneged on the terms and the dispute remains unresolved.

An agreement over the ownership of coconuts in the Guma area involving men of that village and Kilalum was placed in the village book of Kolom, that of Guma apparently either lost or destroyed by Luluai Yangmak of Gura.

No doubt there are disagreements over land and coconuts still in existence but these were not brought to my attention. Apart from a case of adultery at Kavudemki no other disputes or complaints were brought forward for settlement.

LAND

Demarcation Committees

The first committee to be established by the Land Titles Commission, Rabaul, will shortly be leaving Wide Bay for Rabaul. The members of this committee are Luluai Anis of Kilalum, as chairman, and Luluai Maitugur of Lamerein and Tultul Kasongei of Hoiya. The first two men are Sulka from the northern and southern areas, and the third, a Timor man from the central section.

The idea of settling land disputes and rationalizing the tenureship of land, in a much more orderly manner, I believe, appeals to the population. More than cursory interest was shown when I explained the meaning and purpose of Demarcation Committees, pointing out the success of them in the Gazelle, on the whole, as an example.

Dispute - Kilalum

In October of last year Mr Neal, in his capacity as Deputy Commissioner in the Land Titles Commission, gave judgement in favour of Klerkau of the Ngaurul Clan of Iwai in respect of his (Klerkau's) dispute with Koko of Guma over the land known as 'Kilalum'.

Luluai Anis of Kilalum has paid over to Klerkau, to the satisfaction of this man and his clan, the sum of \$50 for the 5+ acres of land involved. This has been recorded in the Village Book of Kilalum. A further sum of \$44 has been paid over by Anis to Klerkau for the land on which the village of Kilalum stands and a nearby coconut grove. It is to be hoped that the next patrol to Wide Bay will include amongst its duties a survey (compass and chain traverse) of this area of land and the area on the hillside behind the village site. At the present time Kilalum is assiduously cleaning all bush from the hillside section in order to plant up coconuts and food gardens. The survey would rationalize the position of Kilalum as a whole. The \$44 is to be set against the future price agreed upon by the two parties concerned for the two portions of ground. Pomio files 67-9-5 and 35-7-5 Land Dispute Kilalum, refer.

Settlement

As stated in Kokopo Patrol Report Number 7 of 1965/66, there are relatively vast tracts of uncultivated land in the hinterland of Hoiya and Kalip, along the valley of the Ip river; and also in the Mevelo-Wulwut area at Lamerein and Kavudemki.

An investigation must be carried out, before much more time elapses, by the relevant technical departments, into the suitability or otherwise of resettlement in these two areas by people who inhabit the various parts of Wide Bay, and who can be regarded as being short of land in a couple of years time. This investigation could be carried out with the appropriate Demarcation Committees, when established, for these particular areas. I am not sure of the actual ownership of these lands, but I believe that people from Milim and Long Hamlet (Sulka), would be concerned with the Ip section and those at Kavudemki (Bainings) with the other one.

Enquiries emanating from the Sampun area were received regarding re-settlement in these localities.

The Director's comments on the above Patrol Report, Headquarters Reference 67-10-36 dated 25th July, 1966, refer.

HEALTH

Mr Snashall (see heading Villages) stated that he was generally satisfied with the health of the Wide Bay population, and I can but agree with this statement. There are two slightly disarranged people, one a man at Kalampun and the other also a man, at Baien.

There are Aid Posts at Marunga, Milim and Baien, staffed by Bainings, Sxi imcip and Mengen, men respectively. The one at Lamerein was closed down by Mr Snashall, due to a number of reasons including 1) the aid post orderly Lukas spent more time at his home village of Arambum in the Central Bainings, than at his Post; 2) services were duplicated in that people preferred to seek medical treatment either at Karlai Plantation (where the wife of Mr Frazer the plantation mechanic, is a fully qualified nursing sister) or at Marunga.

The new Aid Post at Milim is now being constructed with semi-permanent materials including corrugated iron roof and cement floor, by the local people, with the aid of the manager of Kiep Plantation Mr Gosling, and Sindor the D.A.S.F. assistant stationed at Milim.

The Catholic Mission hospital at Guma supplies a fairly comprehensive service with serious cases of sickness and injury and specialized treatment, being sent forward to Rabaul, through the airstrip at Tol or by sea. In addition, a welfare team (infant) from Guma tours the Wide Bay region regularly.

I was informed by the Father in Charge at Guma, that a project was under way to obtain funds for a lighting plant to be installed in the hospital. One hundred dollars has been donated by the Mengen Council. Vunapope has said that it will contribute ~~four~~ four hundred dollars if the local people do the same. No monies as yet have been collected. Further, a radio transceiver priced at \$385 has been partially bought. \$300 has been raised locally and another \$85 is needed to complete purchase. The lighting plant will be used, when and if eventually bought, to charge the batteries of the radio set. The notion of buying one was brought up by Luluai Anis at a meeting of District Advisory Council, at the initial suggestion of Mr Neal.

There is a small Aid Post run by the S.D.A Mission at Hoiya with one orderly who has replaced Peni, and a recently arrived Papuan man. I was told by him and the S.D.A. teacher that the S.D.A. Headquarters in Rabaul expect to commence building a hospital block on its recently purchased 18 acres of land behind Hoiya, early in 1968.

A Malaria Control spray team from Kokopo was in the area during the progress of this patrol.

It can be seen therefore, that the inhabitants of Wide Bay do not lack for medical treatment and facilities.

EDUCATION

The Catholic Mission establishments at Guma and Marunga continue their primary educational programs upto Standard Five. Standard Six and further education is either at Kinigunan, Vuvu, Administration schools or at the S.D.A. Missionary College Kambubu. Some details are given at Appendix 'C'.

Most students going to Guma come from the villages Mu to Kalampun; and Marunga takes pupils from Lamerein, Kavudemki and Marunga itself, with a few from the Central Baining area. At Sampun in the East Mengen, the next but one village to Kalampun (Setwi is in between), there is another school controlled from Guma. Sampun caters mainly for the area between Setwi and Baien and Kralman, several hours walk further to the west.

The S.D.A. Mission is running a small school at Hoiya with an enrolment of 13 students, with nine (six boys, three girls) in Standard One and the remaining four (three boys, one girl) in Preparatory. Since May 1967 however, no students in the latter grade have been attending classes. See heading Political Situation, sub heading Native Affairs, which perhaps explains the reasons behind it.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION, KIEP TO SAMPUN

At Appendix 'E' details are given of all rivers located south of Kiep Plantation to the village of Sampun situated within the East Mengen Census Division. These are the major streams. There are numerous other small systems which can be quite easily forded, or bridges built and approaches cleared by local labour using local materials. No rain fell during the time that the patrol was in this area.

In respect of those systems of which details are given, at numbers one, three, four, five, seven, nine and ten, the crossings can be covered with boulders and stones to form fords, and other necessary work by local labour. The others at numbers two, six, eight and eleven require a certain amount of supervision and guidance in construction by the Public Works Department. Here, materials used in the construction would include I believe, cement for the bridges' foundations plus bolts, screws etc. In conclusion, there is plenty of suitable timber for use in the building that can be found locally.

The placing of a road can but follow that laid down during the War in this area, by the Australian Army Engineers. One section that would require more than minor attention is that to be found north of the Riv r Matpar. The present track winds through a forested area, Malpas Plantation, and thence onward to Mu.

MIS S I O N S

The Guma Station, under the Father in Charge, Reverend Father M. Kelleher, M.S.C. has jurisdiction over the area from Lamerein to Sampun, and upto and including Maskiklir, a village over a days walk west of Baien in the East Mengen. Influence in and over Milim, Kaukum, Hoiya, Kalip (excluding Long Hamlet to a small extent) and one Hamlet of Lamerein, Plancip, is not so strong as it was one year ago. The cargo cult fever which has enveloped these villages has left no room for thoughts of anything else, and thus Mission influence has correspondingly dropped to a lower level.

Kavudemki and Marunga expect to to be reaping early rewards from the copper and timber located in their hinterland. However, there appears to be no significant drop in influence extending from the Mission Station at Marunga. Reverend Father G. Bata, M.S.C. will shortly be leaving to take up an appointment at Vunapope, and his replacement who is already at Marunga, Reverend Father Empren, M.S.C. will be taking over. Father Empren arrived in the Territory in March of this year.

The S.D.A. Mission at Hoiya has a negligible amount of influence, has no church building as such in the village, and has several adherents only there. This may change with the construction of their hospital.

At Iwai I was told that a young man of the village, Ianek (Pius)-Niksar, aged 21 years, was presently in the Rainau village area of Kokopo, who followed the Jehovah Witness movement.

CENSUS

The revision of the census for that part of the Wide Bay Census Division administered from Pomio, was carried out during the course of the patrol. The Village Population Register forms are attached at Appendix 'F'. The previous revision of the Census was carried out in November, 1965, when the entire Wide Bay area was covered from Kokopo.

Some figures thrown up by the census are as follows:

- Birth Rate - 3.65%
- Death Rate - 1.27%
- Natural Increase - 2.38%
- Absentee labour Rate - 8.42%

Also at Appendix 'C' will be found those persons who are Absent Students and Absent Workers, to give an idea of their location.

Other details:

1. Men from Kavudemki and Marunga work at plantations in the Sumu area of the Warangoi River, Central Baining.
2. Many Sulka and some Timoi men work at the following plantations in the Kokopo area - Londip, Rainau, Rapoco (near Sulka Reserve, Mope), and at Tokua and Takumar, north eastern Gazelle.
3. There are small numbers of Sulka people presently in the Sulka Reserve, Mope, notably from the villages of Kalampun, Lamerein, Milim and Guma.

REPORT ON PATROL POLICE

7230 Sgt 3/c Vugo Gare

A mature N.C.O. with a sense of humour, experienced in field work.

7007 Constable Babik

This somewhat elderly looking and experienced patrol policeman showed himself quite capable of carrying out specific tasks, when required to do so.

9555 Constable Dri

This man who has been on patrol with me before confirmed that he is definitely an asset to any patrol party. N.C.O. potential. Quiet and reserved and able to act upon any situation without direction after mature assessment.

Conduct and efficiency in all three cases was satisfactory. A copy of this report will be sent to the Commissioner of Police, and local Records of Service noted and signed.

MISCELLANEOUS

N.M.T.A.s.

Two separate amounts of monies were paid out under this heading, one at Guma and the other at Marunga. At Kalip, pension monies were paid out to the wife of a deceased policeman.

Rainfall

Recorded at Karlai Plantation under the auspices of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology:

Period 1st July, to 31st December, 1966 = 6978 points
" 1st January, to 30th June, 1967 = 5359 "
Total 12,337 points = 123.37 inches.

CONCLUSION

Looking at the overall position in Wide Bay, I consider it has reached a point of economic 'stagnation', in that judging from it's copra production it has reached saturation point in this field. No doubt the general political picture will become somewhat more clearer prior and during the House of Assembly elections in February and March of next year. Luluai Anis being a member of the District Advisory Council also helps. The cargo cult situation will remain the same, and will only change, if and when the peoples in the coastal and inland Mengen, Mamusi, coastal and inland Kol and Timeip, to the west of Wide Bay, decide that hard work only will bring them their rewards. Those of Wide Bay will then follow in their train, that is of course those in the areas affected.

I feel that the impetus required to get things moving will be in the form of a council system being established in the area, objections and reasons against from certain quarters, notwithstanding. It is time that these people, who are geographically favoured, must be made to realize that they cannot expect the Administration, the Missions, and private enterprise to carry the burden alone, now and in the future. They have responsibilities to face upto. A visit from Mr Koriam Urekit, M.B.A. in the company of a senior officer, may help in this connexion.

Further to the above, I do not consider that members of the Sulka community of Setwi village should be allowed to migrate out of this Mengen Council village into nearby Kalampun. A ruling should be given on this from higher authority, however.

Field Officers' Journal Folios 33 (paragraph number 30) to 40 (paragraph number 58) is attached to this Patrol Report, together with a patrol map and a claim for ~~attax~~ camping allowance. Instructions were given verbally by Mr A.M. Bettrill, Assistant District Commissioner, who has since then proceeded on recreation leave.

For your information and attention, please.

M. Davies
(Michael Davies)
Patrol Officer

11 y

APPENDIX 'A'

List of Officials in Wide Bay Census Division
(and their ages)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>
GUMA	Yangnak-Kaltir (43)	Mitau-Manisa (37)
HOIYA	Osipakau-Sinakoi (51)	Kasongei-Longama (27)
IWAI	Makai-Miriflong (34)	Konok-Kalvetaip (40)
KALAMPUN	Kuskus-Wandere (51)	1. Gulvava-Patre (41) 2. Kokal-Matguane (46)
KALIP	Olavava-Wongau (41) (Long Hamlet)	Kandikum-Kivier (49) (Kalip)
KAUKUM	Tiernaga-Laito (52)	Sinakwoi-Malo (33)
KAVUDEMKI	Masawa-Dai (47)	Davis-Nama (50)
KILALUM	Anis-Nandre (37)	Wunganam-Kusa (34)
KIRKIHAI	Soni-Lambuan (43)	Tauken-Tolur (39)
KOLOM	Pakaklei-Ainin (52)	Lingen-Taningmal (38)
LAMEREIN	Maitigur-Katran (57)	V'liswun-Wengpatel (47)
MAR UNGA	Iakuwang-Olanden (62)	1. Norombaromnuwong- Karomsaden (38) 2. Maindu-Sisi (52)
MILIM	Gunei-Maia (44)	Taura-Laika (45)
MU	Pesal-Kara (43)	Danaging-Kosal (33)

1. These figures are based on a preliminary to the 1965 census.

2. For 1965, figures are based on preliminary figures and including all August 1967.

3. For 1965, Milim and Mu were included in their respective production area villages in their vicinity.

4. Figures for the North Unga census prior to December 1965 were through Pania, and are not available.

10 y

APPENDIX 'B'

Wide Bay and North Mungen Groups

<u>Village</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
GUMA	5498	3938	1004	516
IWAI	-	1686	1832	2046
KALAMPUN	-	424	935	1129
KALIP	-	120	39	-
KAUKUM	-	94	60	34
KAVUDEMKI	-	-	30	-
KILALUM	-	552	578	462
LAME EIN	1042	1550	2725	1 537
MARUNGA	208	58	61	77
MILIM	1094	614	278	134
MU	-	810	623	393
Totals = \$	7842	9916	8215	6 328
NORTH MINGEN (Setwi and Sampun)	-	336	952	1470

Notes

1. These figures are based on a January to December year.
2. For 1967, figures include payment for and upto and including mid August, 1967.
3. For 1964, Milim and Guma included in their figures production from villages in their vicinity.
4. Figures for the North Mungen group prior to December 1965 were through Pomio, and are not available.

97

APPENDIX 'C'

Some details of persons who are Absent Students and Workers, ascertained during revision of Census August, 1967.

1. Guna - Absent workers.

- a) Iamle-Palia, aged 31 years, male, working in the Boroko area of Port Moresby.
- b) Legeanmak-Tengwut, aged 27 years, male, teacher Catholic Mission School at Matong, East Mengen.
- c) Nendre-Tengwut, aged 25 years, male, teacher Catholic Mission School at Guna.

2. Hoiya - Absent worker.

- a) Muhul(Paulus)-Lumbre, aged 34 years, male, P.H.D. Aid Post Orderly at Pomio.

3. Iwai - Absent workers.

- a) Korsal-Naukle, aged 23 years, male, farmer trainee at D.A.S.F. Extension Centre at Milim.
- b) Morvunei-Pavu, aged 22 years, male, teacher Catholic Mission School at Sampun.
- c) Periperi-Koler, aged 21 years, male, soldier in P.I.R. Port Moresby.

Absent students.

- a) Tvarn-Mumbai, aged 20 years, male, at Administration School, Vunakaka, Rabaul.
- b) Wavu-Iarek, aged 16 years, male, at S.D.A. Missionary College, Kambubu. Is the son of the previous Iuluai whose influence is still strong.

4. Kalamoun - Absent students.

Four students attending S.D.A. Missionary College, Kambubu. Iasave-Runaket, aged 27 years? at Administration School, Vunakaka, Rabaul.

5. Kalip - Absent workers and students local Wide Bay.

6. Kaukum - As in number 5.

7. Kavudemki - Absent ~~workers~~ students.

Two persons attending S.D.A. Missionary College, Kambubu.

8. Kilalum - Absent workers.

- a) Hulima-Matwene, aged 24 years, male, soldier in P.I.R. Port Moresby.
- b) Sablu-Waron, aged 38 years, male, P.H.D. Aid Post Orderly at T.B. Hospital, Bitapaka, Kokopo.

9. Kirkihau - Absent workers.

- a) Alfonse-Kaptein, aged 30 years, male, farmer trainee at D.A.S.F. Extension Centre, Taliligap, Kokopo.
- b) Two men working at Cape Hoskins, West New Britain.

Absent students.

Three persons attending S.D.A. Missionary College, Kambubu.

10. Kalom - Absent workers.

- a) Kalwel-Kaielone, aged 30 years, male, warder in Corrective Institutions Branch at Lae, Morobe.
- b) Kosoni-Tominol, aged 32 years, male, farmer trainee At D.A.S.F. Extension Centre at Pomio.
- c) Masala-Tominol, aged 31 years, male, teacher at Catholic Mission School at Cuna, formerly at Goroka, E.H.D.

11. Lamerein - Absent workers.

- a) Mirargoi-Karu, aged 25 years, male, Malaria Control team, P.H.D. Maprik.

12. Marunga - Absent workers.

- a) Wasamandin-Gwoi-ying-seva-a, aged 26 years, male, printer Catholic Mission Press, Vunapope.

13. Milim - Absents students and workers local Wide Bay.

14. Mu - Absent workers.

- a) Mergo-Wasina, aged 19 years, male, farmer trainee at D.A.S.F. Extension Centre, Taliligap, Kokopo.

22

APPENDIX 'D'

Ownership of Tol Portion 18 and Tol Extended Portion 539, as told to me by Mr L. Acquinas, Kamandran Plantation, Wide Bay.

In 1914, my parents were managing Karlai Plantation ^{on} behalf of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Missionary Society. At this time I used to visit them during my holidays from Mission School in the Gazelle Peninsula. During this period, the areas now known as Tol, Tol Extended and Waitavolo (18 hectares of ground made an Administration Reserve in the early 1920s) were covered with bush.

In 1918, Mr George Nease came to Wide Bay and the best of my knowledge, bought Tol from Burakai, the Lulusi of Bluis, a Bainings village on the Tol side of the Maindi River. Beyond the Maindi and approximately 30 minutes further walk away lies the present day Marunga, established after the Second World War.

In 1918, there was no village of Kavadeski, and there were some Bainings' natives at Kasalea village, about 4 hours walk inland from the mouths of the Nevele and Sulwat Rivers. There was a mixture of Bainings and Sulke natives living in a group in one of the present day hamlets of Lamerein, by name Mensual, and the nearest one to my plantation. The plantation I bought prior to the Second World War. Lulusi Wasawa and Tultul Daris of Kavadeski are from Kasalea.

In the early 1920s I took over the management of Tol Plantation from Mr Nease, who went gold mining in the Mau-Salamaua area on the mainland of New Guinea. Before leaving, Mr Nease instructed me to plant up the entire area of ground from the western boundary of Tol Plantation to the eastern boundary with Bainings' hold land, situated near a creek, with kapok trees. He returned to Tol Plantation after a period of absence of two years.

I was then asked by the Gilbert and Ellice Missionary Society to take over the management of Karlai Plantation from my parents, which I did, they returning to Rabaul to live.

In 1928 or 1929, a Mrs Ross bought Tol Extended (Macarau) from the Bainings natives living, as already stated by me, in Lamerein.

(6) y

Mrs Ross, together with her husband, planted up 11,000 coconut trees on the property. They lived in a house located on the ridge behind the property on the beach area.

At no time was there any disagreement and/or trouble with either the Bainings or Sulka natives, over the purchase of either Tol or Tol Extended.

I can recollect three patrol officers by name Mr Calkett, Mr Milligan and Mr Malcolm English who were all stationed, in turn, at the patrol post of Kasalea.

Before the war in the Pacific started in December, 1941, Mr and Mrs Ross left Wide Bay for Australia. They did not return at the conclusion of the war in 1945 to Tol Extended. Just after the outbreak of war, Mr Nease left Tol, and I believe he was killed by Japanese military forces at Lindenhafen Plantation, in the Cassata region of New Britain, early in 1942.

During the first couple of years of the war I was at Aman-dran, and the remainder of it, was interned by the occupying Japanese forces at Nanga Nanga, near Taliligap, in the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain.

Upon the conclusion of the war, the Administration merged the remnants of the Bainings population from Kasalea and other villages, nearby, into the new one Kavudeaki. Those from Bluis and further east along the coast merged into the new one Marunga, as stated previously by me.

At the war's end, Burns Philp Ltd., Rabaul, took over the management of Tol Plantation. In the period 1955/56 a Mr Allan Reynolds bought it. He also bought the Tol Extended property, but from whom I do not know. In the period 1956/57, a Mr Freddy Chan of Rabaul bought the two plantations, Tol and Tol Extended, from Mr Reynolds, and is the present owner. Mr Reynolds returned to Australia, where I believe Mrs Ross is or was living on a pineapple farm in the Brisbane area of Queensland.

Taken before me at Kamandran Plantation on Monday, 7th August, 1967

Michael Davies, Patrol Officer

E Y

APPENDIX 'E'

Bridge construction Kiep to Sampun

- | <u>1.</u> | <u>Name of river</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Width</u> |
|-----------|----------------------|---|---|
| | Mu | Between village-held land and southern boundary of Kiep Plantation. | 75 feet (200 yards from mouth, on 'Wide Bay road') |
| | <u>Remarks:</u> | Approaches good, even and level on both sides. No banks. Depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Slow current. Studded with numerous boulders. | |
| | 2. Matpar | Between villages of Mu and Kirkihau. | 100 feet (300 yards from mouth, on 'Wide Bay road') |
| | <u>Remarks:</u> | Approaches fairly good on both sides. North bank 15 feet high, south bank with a rise of 1 in 10/12. Depth 3 feet. Fairly strong current. Studded with numerous boulders. Actual width of river seen 50 feet, stretching from north bank. Other 50 feet covered during height of wet season. | |
| | 3. Rai'il | 20 minutes walk north of Kirkihau. | 50 feet (350 yards from mouth on 'Wide Bay road') |
| | <u>Remarks:</u> | Approaches good on both sides. North bank 5 feet high, south bank with a rise of 1 in 15. Depth $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Slow current. Numerous small boulders and stones. | |
| | 4. Iwai | Divides villages of Iwai and Kirkihau. | 25 feet (100 yards from mouth and 15 yards west of 'Wide Bay road') |
| | <u>Remarks:</u> | Approaches good on both sides. North bank with a rise of 1 in 10/12. South bank 10 feet high. Depth $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Slow current. Numerous small boulders and stones. | |
| | 5. Minou | Immediately south of southern boundary of Iwai. | 40 feet (150 yards from mouth on 'Wide Bay road') |
| | <u>Remarks:</u> | Approaches good on both sides. North bank with a rise of 1 in 10/12. South bank 7 feet high. Depth $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Slow current. Actual width of river seen 20 feet. 5 feet on north side and 15 feet on south side covered during height of wet season. | |
| | 6. Matelep | Divides village of Kilalum. | (i) 45 feet
(ii) 55 feet
(120 yards from mouth mouth, and 'Wide Bay road') |
| | <u>Remarks:</u> | From north to south, north bank 7 feet high, then one channel of river 45 feet wide. Small island 40 feet in width (rees, undergrowth and partially covered during height of wet season); other channel of river 55 feet, with south bank of river 15 feet high. Depth in both channels $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Fairly strong current. Numerous large boulders and stones. | |

A, Y

7. Kinau Divides villages of Guna and Kolom 40 feet (50 yards from mouth and 'Wide Bay road')

Remarks: Approaches fairly good on both sides. North bank 5 feet high, south bank 15 feet high. Depth 2½ feet. Medium current. Numerous large boulders and stones.

8. Lagi Divides village of Kalampun. 90 feet (100 yards from mouth and 'Wide Bay road')

Remarks: Approaches good on both sides. North bank 10 feet high, south bank 4 feet high. Depth 3½ feet. Slow current (small outlet to sea - blocked). Numerous large boulders and stones, & 100 yards upstream where river narrows to 70 feet.

9. Naip Divides village of Setwi (East Mengen) 55 feet (120 yards from mouth and 40 yards west of 'Wide Bay road')

Remarks: Approaches good on both sides. North bank 3 feet high, south bank 5 feet high. Depth 1½ feet. Medium current. Numerous large boulders and stones.

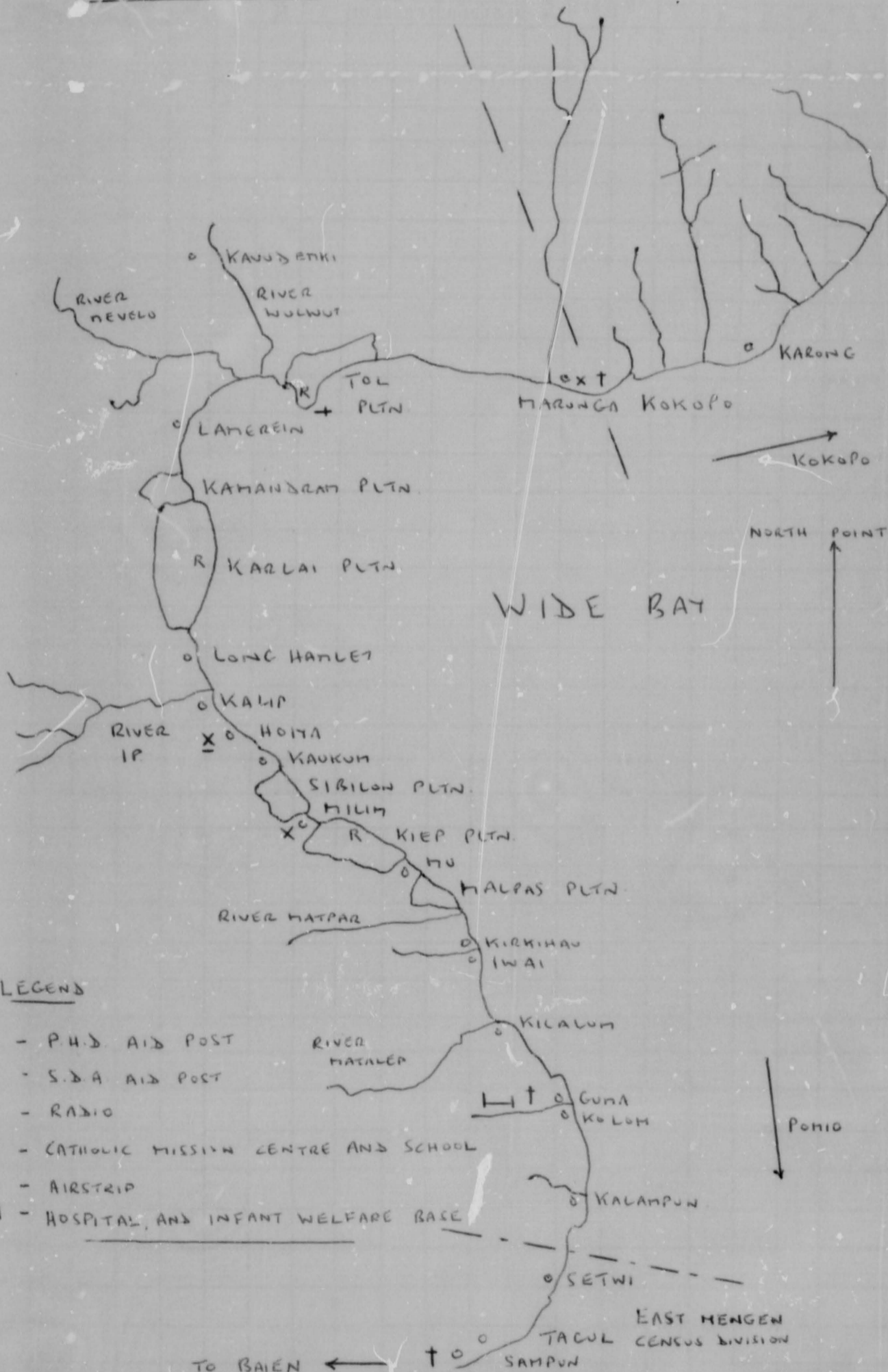
10. Mensal North of Tagul village. 40 feet (300 yards from mouth and on 'Wide Bay road')

Remarks: Approaches fairly good on both sides. Northern approach cuts through a bank 35 feet high, which has a rise of 1 in 9/10. Southern approach winds down through a bank 30 feet high, which has a rise of 1 in 8. Depth ½ foot. Slow current. Numerous small boulders and stones.

11. Toin Divides village of Sampun. 120 feet (220 yards from mouth and 'Wide Bay road')

Remarks: Approaches fairly good on both sides. North bank 3 feet high, south bank 3 feet high. Depth 3 feet. Medium current. Numerous large boulders and stones, 60 yards upstream, where river narrows to 100 feet.

SKETCH MAP TO ACCOMPANY
 POMIO PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1967/68
 (WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION)
 30 - JULY 1967 - 27 - AUGUST 1967
 CONDUCTED BY M. DAVIES, P.O.



LEGEND

- X - P.H.D. AID POST
- X - S.D.A. AID POST
- R - RADIO
- † - CATHOLIC MISSION CENTRE AND SCHOOL
- † - AIRSTRIP
- † - HOSPITAL AND INFANT WELFARE BASE

67.4.16

39



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. Pomio Number 3 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by Michael Davies, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled 1. Extended Kol 2. Extended Mengen 3. Kol - Census Divisions (part return Pomio)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

	R.P. & N.G.C.	9555	Constable Dri	One
Natives		9885	Unai	Personal
		11696	"	Mandugu
				Servant

Duration—From 21/9/1967 to 17/10/1967

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19 1. Extended Kol - December, 1967
2. Extended Mengen - April/May, 1966
3. Kol - June, 1967

Medical Aug./Sept/1967 ex Talasea, W.N.B. (Malaria)

Map Reference D.D.A. Lands (Pomio) Fourmil Series

- Objects of Patrol
1. Area Studies
 2. Political Education
 3. Revision of Census
 4. Comment on operation of Kivung in the region
 5. Routine administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Area Study
Filed

/ / 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

.....

.....

.....

67-10-3

December 28th, 1967

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAU.

POMIO PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 67/68

Receipt of the above report with comments by the Assistant District Commissioner and yourself is acknowledged.

2. Mr. Davies has submitted an excellent report and has shown himself to be an energetic, observant and fluent officer in all of his recent reports. He should be congratulated.
3. The Assistant District Officer has not explained clearly why "opening of bank accounts should never have been permitted" and that this was a "tactical error". Surely all that can be done is to inform would be depositors of the purposes of banking and then leave it to the individual to decide what he is to do. Banking facilities cannot be denied to a person because he is considered to be a cultist or to be unaware of the true functions of banking. The depositor must learn by experience, however tedious this may be to ourselves.
4. In view of the fact that followers of the Kivung have previously denied their belief in "Cargo", it would have been valuable if Mr. Davies had named the sources of his information and advised if those named were inside the movement or not.

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

67-9-2

Sub-district Office,
POMIO. E.N.B.

11th November, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
RABAU.

POMIO PATROL NO. 3-1967/68.

Please find attached 3 copies of Mr. Davies' report on the above patrol covering his visit to the Extended Mengen, Extended Kol and part of Kol Census Divisions.

The following comment is offered:

1. Administration Contact and Influence.

Patrolling through this area has been sporadic in the past but it must be remembered that for many years only 1 or at best 2 officers were stationed at Pomio. With staff at its present level, then this area will receive at least 2 visits per year.

2. Kivung Activities.

I am now quite satisfied that the Kivung has a different meaning to these inland people compared with the coastal conception of it. In the inland, cargo cult overtones are definitely present, but not to an alarming degree. Whereas on the coast this aspect is not yet overt, if present.

I feel that the inland Kols and Mengens are rather "going with the tide" in this regard. They have collected money and followed other ritual without really understanding and further extension of the Kivung here is unlikely, as reported by Mr. Davies. They appear to simply subscribe to a natavistic belief in the assumption that they will otherwise miss out on any benefits.

The reluctance to discuss the Kivung is understandable and common throughout the sub-district. Certainly these ideas appear to be having no bad effect on the people and consequently there is no cause for alarm. The system of village courts is one that cannot properly control and I can only assume that justice is seen to be done as no complaints have ever been lodged.

It is interesting to note that these two "poor" Divisions (with only 15% of the sub-district's population) have contributed 30% of the Kivung's accumulated \$36,000. Their donations are adequately safeguarded in a Society Account.

3. Population Distribution and Trends.

A natural annual increase of 3.5% and 3% shows how well the people's health and life expectancy has improved under Administration control. No land shortages exist nor are likely within the foreseeable future.

With an overall average of 24% and 18% of eligible males in employment, both Divisions are more economically viable than would appear at first glance. Indeed the figures are very high for some individual villages but this is not constant enough to warrant any restrictions on employment.

4. Political Development.

It is extremely easy to be unduly pessimistic when reporting on this aspect of development. Certainly on the surface the people appear to have absorbed little. However the fact that so many people were able to grasp the essentials of Mr. Davies' discussions shows that they have the potential to understand politics after they become more familiar with the concepts involved. Democratic processes played little part in the people's traditional existence and we cannot expect them to master this in a few years. There are still many Europeans whose understanding or approval of democracy is extremely suspect.

It behoves the Administration to educate the people politically at all times and this will be an integral part of all patrols in future. Visual aids would certainly assist but such innovations will generally not be available.

5. Economy of the Area.

The overall picture here is quite bleak and looks like so remaining. The areas isolation and rugged terrain precludes any large scale development (even if suitable crops existed) as marketing problems appear insurmountable. Possibly a follow up Agriculture patrol to that of Mr. Tevlin in 1962 may assist but I feel that this is doubtful.

Increased market gardening could only fill a limited need at Pomio and could at best be encouraged only in those 3-4 villages closest to Pomio.

The opening of the hundreds of Savings Bank Accounts referred to was tactical error and should never have been permitted. Additional deposits will not be made, except in a few cases, and if the rumour "that the people expect to live of the interest proceeds" is true, then serious repercussions may well follow in the next few years. The accounts were opened following Kivung orders and are considered prestigious badges of rank. They have little economic importance.

Until this economic need can be met, then these areas will continue to rank low on any priority list, but our best endeavours will continue notwithstanding this.

6. Local Government.

Information presented here is rather sketchy but only because more detail was not available from the people

The people's desire for Local Government is noted, even if they are not sure what the result would be. The desire to have one councillor per village is usual amongst such groups, but careful publicity will overcome this.

Separate detailed submissions will be forwarded soon, recommending that these Divisions be included in the Mengen L.G. Council despite the many associated difficulties. I will make this recommendation in the firm belief that the inevitability of Local Government makes it desirable that it begin sooner rather than later. To me, this necessity overrides all objections and problems - which can be minimised by careful propaganda and resolved later.

7. General.

Mr. Davies has conducted an extremely satisfactory patrol and his report (plus informative appendices) is indicative of this. Unfortunately the report is marred by poor presentation - sentence structure requires improving and a higher standard will be expected in future. Otherwise, I offer my congratulations on a conscientious patrol

Claim for Camping Allowance and P.O.J. folios are forwarded herewith.

R.J. Kelly

(R.J. Kelly.)
Assistant District Commissioner.

MINUTE: 67-4-16 of 24/11/67.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio has commented fully on this Report which I consider an excellent effort by Mr. Davies.

The depositing by the Kol and Extended Mengen people of small amounts of money in individual bank accounts is being actively discouraged. This is being done as it is considered that these deposits are made at the express instructions of cult leaders, and the depositors have little idea of the functions of the bank account, but expect that a myriad of mystic advantages will spring from their possession of a passbook.

The various sections of the report dealing with Agriculture and Health have been passed to the departmental authorities in Rabaul.

When ~~was~~ full surveys ^{of} and other non-Council areas within the Pomio Sub District are completed, I will submit my recommendations for the extension of the Mengen Local Government Council.

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

File: 67-9-2.

Sub-District Office,
POMIO, E.N.B.

19th. September, 1967.

Mr. H. Davies,
Patrol Officer,
Pomio.

POMIO PATROL NO. 3 - 1967/68

This will confirm our earlier discussions that you are required to conduct a patrol to the EXTENDED MENGEN and EXTENDED KOL Census Divisions. You will be accompanied by three members R.P.&N.G.C. and should be ready to depart Pomio on Thursday, 21st. instant.

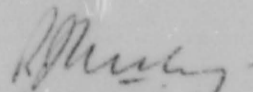
Your main objectives will be to :-

1. Conduct AREA STUDIES of both Divisions, as a preliminary to possible introduction of the area to Local Government - an additional copy of your Report will therefore be required by Headquarters. (Area Studies are dealt with in detail in Chapter 17, Vol.1, Dept. Standing Instructions.) Make certain the people realise that no decision on this has yet been made - we want to avoid any misconceptions in this regard.
2. Continue the POLITICAL EDUCATION CAMPAIGN as outlined in the Director's memo. 51-2-0 dated 20/7/67. Adequate copies of most of the publications mentioned therein are held here, and must be taken with you for distribution and discussion.
3. Conduct annual CENSUS REVISION.
4. Comment on the operation of the KIVUNG in the area. This will need be effected with subtlety, and can possibly be gauged by the people's reaction to your visit and discussions. I am most interested in knowing if 'cargo cult' activities are current, and if so, are these activities understood by the bulk of the people, or are they simply under the sway of the organisers. If the people are prepared to discuss this matter, then please do so in as much detail as possible, but do not push this in the face of their reluctance or embarrassment.
5. Attend to any other matters of ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Ensure that advance warning of your visit is sent to all groups, that as many people as possible will attend the discussions, and stimulate interest at every opportunity. As neither Division has been visited for some considerable time make your visit fairly leisurely, but bear in mind that I would like you back at Pomio within 4 weeks unless absolutely impossible.

To avoid unnecessary delays in forwarding your Report, I require you to complete its draft whilst you are on Patrol. You will be expected to simply have to type it on your return here.

Good patrolling - I hope the weather remains favourable.


(R.J. Kelly)

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-9-2

Sub District Office,
Pomio,
East New Britain.

30th October, 1967

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Pomio.

Pomio Patrol Report Number 3 of 1967/68

Officer conducting: Michael Davies, Patrol Officer

Area: 1. Extended Kol Census Division
2. Extended Mengen Census Division
3. Kol Census Division (Part return Pomio)

Personnel accompanying: R.P. & N.G.C.
9555 Constable Dri
9885 " Unai
11696 " Mandugu
One personal servant

Duration of patrol: 21st September - 17th October, 1967
Total = 26 days

Last D.D.A. patrols to area: 1. Extended Kol - December, 1965
2. Extended Mengen - April/May, 1966
3. Kol - June, 1967

Last P.H.D. patrol to area (Malaria): August/September, 1967 ex Talasea, W.N.B.

Map reference: D.D.A. Lands (Pomio) Fournil Series

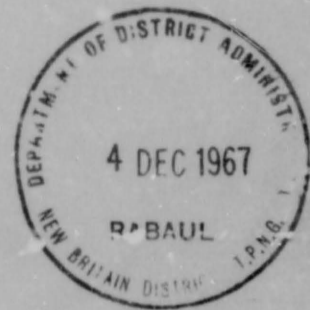
Objects of Patrol: 1. Compilation of Area Studies
2. Political education
3. Revision of census
4. Comment on operation of Kivung in the region
5. Routine administration

Introduction

It was decided to carry out firstly that part of the patrol dealing with the Extended Mengen, thence cross over to the Extended Kol and conclude the patrol in this area. Instead of returning to Pomio through the Extended Mengen, and thus covering the same ground twice, the patrol swung to the east of the Extended Kol into the adjacent Kol, and southwards to Pomio via Nutuve Mission and Cutary Plantation, Waterfall Bay. Although the Kol had been patrolled by the writer only of late, i.e. June, the couple of days involved in traversing this particular sector were considered invaluable in assessing any possible change in local affairs and conditions. Another reason was to see and to hold talks with the Father in Charge at the Catholic Mission at Nutuve, and give any assistance and help if so desired, from him.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No. 5 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by GEOFFREY CHARLES LA THORNE, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled MAMUSI 1 & 2, COASTAL MELKOI and part Gasmata C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives FIVE

Duration—From 12/10/1967 to 9/11/1967

Number of Days 29 days (28 nights out)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May/Mar/1967

Medical May/1967

Map Reference Fournil of TALASEA and GASMATA

Objects of Patrol Area study Mamusi 1 & 2, Political Education, Check on 'Kivung', Placer Prospecting Application, Land investigations at Uvol and Fulleborn, Uvol Radio and General Administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Area Study Filed

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Pop

er 13
F
Females
in Child
birth

67-10-4

2nd January, 1968.

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

POMIO PATROL REPORT 5 OF 1967/68.

1. Receipt of the above report and area survey is acknowledged.
2. It is presumed that details of the labour complaints at RANO plantation have been passed on to the District Labour Officer by the Assistant District Commissioner. If not please ensure that this is done without delay.
3. The report makes no mention of previous airstrip construction attempts in this area. Have they ceased or not? Is the site at PELIN feasible or not?
4. The original of the area study was not received. When you submit your recommendations for the Council Extension would you kindly also forward the originals of the relevant area studies as these are required for His Honour's perusal.

(T.W. Ellis)
DIRECTOR.

67-9-3.

Sub-District Office,
POMIO. E.N.B.

28th. November, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Dept. District Administration,
RABAU. E.N.B.

POMIO PATROL NO. 5 of 1967/68.

Please find herewith three copies report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. G.C. Laphorne to the Coastal Melkoi, Mamusi No.1 and Mamusi No. 2 Census Divisions.

The following comment is offered:-

1. Political Situation.

The level of political awareness is quite low, as is to be expected. Undoubtedly the patrols propaganda and distribution of leaflets will assist, but much more discussion and participation is necessary. All future patrols will continue to disseminate such literature and attempt to stimulate political discussion. It is unfortunate that SOWAI is a Mamusi deity, as these booklets could now lead to misinterpretation and may possibly tend to revive cultist activities which seem to be somewhat dormant at present. A close watch will be kept on the area and any rumours countered as they arise.

There appears to be a great need to also educate the people to the role and position of members of the House of Assembly. The people at present place their local member in the position of a demi-god, and thus they accept anything he says as infallible. This could lead to problems later, if it is not tackled. Naturally such education must be subtle to avoid giving the impression that the Administration considers members persona non grata.

2. Commerce and Industry.

Whilst the operation of a licenced Pedlar and copra Buyer in the coastal area would undoubtedly provide a service. I doubt that it would benefit copra producers to any great extent. Unless Mr. Penrose was prepared to offer higher prices than most local managers, then the producers would be better advised to use Rano Plantation as a shipping point from which to ship their copra to the Copra Marketing Board in Rabaul. Encouragement is being given to all producers to follow this proposal and several new groups have commenced dealing with Rabaul and are well pleased with their returns.

3. Land.

Suitable land is not currently available for a Police Post at Uvol unfortunately. The next patrol will make fresh overtures to the people and endeavour to persuade them that it is in their best interests to sell suitable land.

The investigation report shows that the Fulleborn extension area is available - this report has already been forwarded to you.

4. Area Study.

This study is well presented and very informative. It gives a clear concise picture of conditions in both Mamusi Divisions (that for the Coastal Melkoi was completed some months ago).



67. 10. 4
69 1

Area Study (Cont)

For the most part the information is routine and requires no comment. Expansion of the area's economy poses real problems, and little attempt appears to have been made to solve them. Lack of roads and generally poor communications is the biggest obstacle, as even if a suitable cash crop is found, then the distances to markets would almost certainly make it an uneconomic proposition. Only a suitable high return/low weight crop could be considered and I know of none. Possibly if other trials are successful consideration could be given to introducing Vanilla to the area.

If as reported, Mr. Urekit, M.H.A. has advocated extension of the Local Government system only to coastal areas, then it will prove difficult to introduce the system to the Mamusi Divisions. Whilst I agree that little initial gain could be expected from such a move, I feel nevertheless that the Council system must be introduced as soon as possible. It will come eventually and the sooner the better, in my opinion. There is no better way to learn than by experience.

This Area Study completes them for the entire R non-Council sectors of Pomio Sub-District, and I am now considering recommendations for Council extension throughout the Sub-District. These should be completed in 3-4 weeks time.

5. Kivung Activity.

The report discloses nothing new but does indicate that the 'cargo' aspect of the movement is on the wane. To date, the only potential trouble spot in the movement has been this aspect and expectation of the cargo arriving. Mr. Davies on his recent patrol to the inland Kol Divisions reported in parallel terms, that the cargo ideas were not receiving support at present. It seems likely then that this aspect may be dying a natural death and if correct then this is very pleasing.

6. General.

Mr. Laphorne has obviously patrolled conscientiously and I am pleased with his standard of reporting. This will be further improved, I hope, as his spelling improves.

All patrol objectives were successfully accomplished. As mentioned earlier, the area study will be utilised to plan expansion of the Council system throughout the Sub-District.

Claims for camping allowance and F.O.J. folios for Messrs Laphorne and Wislon are attached.

MINUTE: 67-4-16 of 8/12/67.

The Director, Dept. of District Administration, KONEDOBU.

R. J. Kelly
(R. J. Kelly)

The above comments cover adequately all aspects of this patrol which has been of high standard both in the execution and in the reporting. Assistant District Commissioner.

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

Area Study (Cont)

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

R.J. Kelly
(R.J. Kelly)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-9-3.

Sub-District Office,
POMIO, E.N.B.

9th. October, 1967.

Mr. G.C.Lapthorne,
Patrol Officer,
POMIO.

POMIO PATROL NO. 5 - 1967/68.

This will confirm our earlier discussions that you are required to depart on the abovementioned patrol on Thursday 12th. October, 1967. You will visit the MAMUSI No. 1, MAMUSI No. 2 and COASTAL MELKOI Census Divisions as well as portion of the GASMATA Division. You will be accompanied by three experienced members of the R.P. & N.G.C. and you will all be brought to LAU Village where you will commence the patrol on the MV "PAME" on Thursday morning.

Your main objectives will be to :-

1. Conduct AREA STUDIES of both Mamusi Divisions (that for the Coastal Melkoi was compiled in July 1967 by Mr. G. Cullen). These studies are required as preliminaries to possible introduction of Local Government to the area. Final decision on this will not be made until your Studies are read, and this should be clearly indicated to the people. (Area Studies are dealt with in detail in Chapter 17, Vol.1, Dept. Standing Inst)
2. Continue the POLITICAL EDUCATION CAMPAIGN as outlined in the Director's memoranda 51-2-0 dated 20/7/67 and 15/8/67. Adequate copies of most of the publications mentioned are available here and must be taken with you for discussion and distribution. Inform the people that the House of Assembly elections are due in February next year and that no changes are expected to polling places in their area.
3. Check 'Kivung' activities in all Divisions. I have already discussed its operations with you, and require an accurate report on its strength and aims. Note carefully any mention of the awaited cargo - if such cargo-cult ideas are prevalent. If the people are prepared to openly discuss this matter with you then proceed, but do not insist in the face of reluctance or embarrassment. Remember that the people are free to hold these ideas if they wish and we can simply point out the foolishness of them and reiterate that development and progress occur only after we work for it.
4. Whilst in the extreme inland area, discuss with the people the applications by Placer Prospecting (Aust. Pty Bld., details of which are on our file 35-8-1 which you should take with you. Note particularly that the people may send representatives to appear before the Mining Warden if they so desire. Should they not desire this, then you must obtain signed statements indicating that they are aware of possible future operations and their agreement to these. I would like to forward this information to the District Commissioner as soon as possible, and request that you forward it to me before the patrol's completion if possible.
5. Investigate LAND AVAILABILITY in accordance with Land's Circular No. 1/64 in respect of the following areas :-

67-9-3 of 9/10/67 (Continued)

- (a) FULLEBORN Plantation Extension. This involves application for lease over approx. 200 acres of native land. List of alleged owners on our file 35-5-6 which you should take with you.
- (b) UVOL Police Post. Take our file 35-4-8 with you. Note that at least one acre is required and slightly more if possible. Mr. Bottrill made investigations into this some months ago and the owners were not prepared to dispose of the land then. Point out to them the advantages this Post would have and also mention that an Agriculture Assistant could be posted there too. Should Upon land not be available, then investigate any other area with favourable aspects, i.e. close to wharf, fairly flat etc.

Take with you the office copy of Land Notes etc., for your guidance. As both these properties are distant from Pomio I do not want to have to mount another patrol to attend to errors or omissions from your reports - make certain they are complete in all details before you return here, particularly the plans.

6. Whilst at UVOL, discuss with the local people and the Catholic mission there, the question of supplying a Radio transceiver to that Mission. Memo 1-5-2 of 19/9/67 from the District Commissioner on our file 10-2-1 refers - you should read this. Let me have your report on this by early November if possible.
7. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION. Under this heading check on village hygiene, law and order, efficiency of Village Officials, Rest house maintenance, road maintenance and possible extension. Encourage the people to discuss their problems with you and persuade them to ~~initiate~~ initiate discussion on their needs. Bear in mind that you have not only to interpret the Administration to the people, but also to interpret them to the Administration.

The above instructions are intended to guide/on this your first patrol in the Pomio Sub-District, however they are not intended to be restrictive in any way. Use you initiative and develop your powers of observation to supplement these instructions and deal with any other appropriate matters.

The patrol should take approximately 4 weeks and I have tentatively arranged for the MV "PAM" to collect you at Fulleborn on the 12th. or 13th. November 1967. Confirm or amend this date as necessary once you are more certain of it.

Good luck - I hope you have an enjoyable and fruitful trip.

R.J. Kelly
(R.J. Kelly)

Assistant District Commissioner.

DISTROFF

GCL.

c/- Sub-District Office
POMIO..... E.N.B.

15th November 1967

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

POMIO PATROL No. 5 of 1967/'68

Station ; POMIO

Sub-District ; POMIO

District ; EAST NEW BRITAIN

Conducted by ; Geoffrey C. LAPHORNE , P.O.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol ; Patric Petau Wisio, Field Assist.
Paul Molale, Agricultural Assist.
Const. SAVAIO No. 9927
" MANU 11138
" BAURI 11457

Duration ; 12th October 1967 to 9th November 1967
29 days (28 nights out)

Last Patrols in area ; Coastal Melkoi: D.D.A. May '67.
P.H.D. May '67.
Mamusi 1 & 2 : D.D.A. MARCH '67.
(Both areas have had Malaria teams
spraying them during 1967)

Objects of the Patrol ; Area study Mamusi 1 & 2.
Political Education
Check on 'Kivung' and Cult activity
Discuss Placer Prospecting applications
Investigate land for Police Post
at Uvol
Investigate Land for Fulleborn
Discuss Uvol Radio
General Administration.

Map Reference ; Fourmil of TALASEA and GASMATA.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol could well be said to have been done in two phases; the Mamusi 1 & 2 area and then the Coastal Melkoi. The first Mamusi villages are a good days walk from the coast (see map attached, appendix 12)

The area is three to four hours by work boat from Pomio. Landing points are at BAIMAMAN and LAU (West Mengen C.D.) and at MENGI (Rano Plantation) and UVOL mission in the Coastal Melkoi. The only all weather anchorage is at Uvol Mission. There are no wharves and all cargo has to be ferried ashore by canoe or surf boat.

The Coastal Melkoi is a relatively flat strip along the coast, with land rising up to foothills probably no more than 1,000' high. Nearly all villages are on the coast.

The Mamusi extends from the foothills to the Nakanai Mountains, with peaks up to 5,000', though few villages would reach 3,000'. A very rugged terrain (see photos, appendix 8) makes travelling difficult. Most of the inland area is covered with fairly heavy rain forest with some secondary growth. (see also section on Topography / Geography)

The Fulleborn Land investigation was separate from the main part of the patrol and was carried out because the patrol was in the vicinity, problems with transport at Pomio made it undesirable to send an officer all the way down just for the land investigation.

DIARY.

See copies of Field Officers Journal attached
Lapthorne, Para 103 Folio 144 to Para 130 Folio 150
Petau Para 380 Folio 36 to Para 408 Folio 41

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

Reception of Patrol.

The patrol was well received at all villages, the entire populations of villages lining to shake hands with members of the patrol and say "God bless you" (see also notes on 'Kivung' appendix 4) In many villages the school children formed choirs to sing to the patrol, at one place we were welcomed with the Mamusi version of 'The Maori Fairwell' and departed to the tune of 'You are welcome, very welcome'.

Villages.

The usual layout of villages in all areas is two rows of houses with a clear space in between.

The standard house in the Mamusi 1 had a gable roof covered with bamboo leaf thatch, bush plank walls and a palm bark floor, usually about one third of the house had no floor or walls and was used for cooking. (see also photos in appendix 8), Most of the Mamusi 2 houses are built on the ground and have bark walls.

The houses in the Coastal Melkoi are of a higher standard with plank walls and floors, most have windows with shutters. At Uvol there has been a housing improvement scheme and most of the houses are of permanent materials with galvanized iron roofs, some have concrete floors and timber frame of high standard.

For comments on individual villages see appendix 2.

All villages were clean and village sanitation was, in most cases, good.

Village Officials.

All areas visited are non council and so have Luluais and Tultuls, with varying degrees of authority.

With the advent of the 'Kivung' village committeemen have been appointed, these are mostly younger, better educated and more active than the Government V.O.'s and since they have the 'authority of the Kivung' behind them, they tend to overshadow them. (see also notes on Kivung in appendix 4)

For a list of Village Officials see relevant section in Area Study (appendix 1) for Mamusi 1 & 2 and appendix 3 for Coastal Melkoi.

Outline of Political Situation.

The Political Situation in all ~~xx~~ areas is stable at the moment. There was some evidence of cultist thought but the people seem to be following their normal patterns of living and waiting for fresh instructions or new developments from the coastal regions (in the case of the Mamusi)

The people of the Mamusi 1 & 2 were quite willing to discuss the 'Kivung', the Coastal Melkoi to a slightly lesser extent. Information obtained from such discussions is in appendix 4.

The people in all areas have little or no understanding of the workings of the House of Assembly or of Local Government Councils. Most discussions centered on the House of Assembly, the coming elections and the Duties and Responsibilities of Members.

The literature on Government, Rule of Law Democracy etc. was distributed to literate persons in all villages (mostly the village Catechists) The sets of books 'SOWAI FINDS HIS COUNTRY' were distributed in a like manner, however these caused quite a stir in the Mamusi as 'SOWAI' is the name of a god who took all the good things, that their ancestors had given them, away from them and left them in the state that they are now, where they have to work hard and suffer pain to make a living. It was explained that Sowai was not important and the message of the books was his finding out what a wonderful country he lived in.

The people of the Mamusi 1 & 2 regard themselves as one people, the language could be said to be the same with different pronunciation in each area, however they have no trouble in understanding each other. See also notes on Anthropology, appendix 7.

The Coastal Melkoi have few relations with the Mamusi and have a different language. In the old days they were enemies but did have trading links (see appendix 7)

See also relevant section in Area Study appendix 1. for more details on Mamusi.

Mr. Koriem Michael Urekit M.H.A., the local member, enjoys 100% support from the entire area. "We don't want another election in 1968, Koriem is our member" was a common statement after talks on the coming elections. Mr. Urekit's word is taken as law, unfortunately it is often only heard second hand and the people themselves are not sure what he wants them to do (especially in regard to joining any proposed Council) Many requests were made for him to visit the area but the people were told to approach him themselves.

Agriculture.

The food situation in all areas is good. The Mamusi 1 & 2 have abundant supplies of native food; taro, sweet potato, Singapore taro, bananas, pineapples, sugarcane and Chinese cabbage. In the area around MAPUNA and AU'UNA there are extensive gardens, some communal ('Kivung' gardens) and others privately owned. These gardens reminded the writer of those he had seen in the Gazelle Peninsula (see photos appendix 8)

The Coastal Melkoi villages were not as well off as the Mamusi as they have disease in their taro. The Singapore taro is not effected much by this disease in the leaves or grubs, but the people prefer their traditional taro, which was given to them by their ancestors and is associated with magic and religious rites.

The Mamusi 2 has also suffered a little from the taro pest but this is not nearly as bad as the Coastal Melkoi.

There are virtually no European type vegetables grown in the area, a few potatoes are grown at AU'UNA.

There are no cash crops in the MAMISU (see also Area Study, appendix 1) the Coastal Melkoi has Coconuts but there have been few new plantings in recent years. See appendix 9 for coconut census and Paul Molole, Agricultural Assist's comments.

Livestock.

There are very few pigs in the Mamusi but many in the Coastal Melkoi. All villages have fowls and these appeared to be in good condition.

Forests.

Only a few trees with a timber potential were observed, the terrain would make extraction uneconomic.

Commerce and Industry.

There is no industry in the Mamusi (see also area study, appendix 1) and only coconuts in the Coastal Melkoi.

The Catholic Mission runs a well stocked trade store at UVOL mission (the L.T.W.N. is current)

People living around Rano plantation, in the Coastal Melkoi are keen to sell their copra to the plantation however the owners, Kwong Shong Bros of Rahaul, will not let the manager buy locally.

Mr. Ken Penrose, the master of M.V. MANOGORO, is considering applying for a copra buyers licence and a peddlers licence, he would operate from his boat up and down the coast and would provide a much needed trading outlet.

Land.

There is abundant land in the Mamusi area though most of it is very rugged. There is no shortage of land suitable for gardening. The Coastal Melkoi has much less land but in general it is of better quality, here again there is no shortage. See also page 4 A.

Complaints.

No complaints were recieved during the patrol, maybe because people could be settling these in village courts set up by the 'Kivung'. A case of assault was reported at AMIO village, GASMATA C.D. the culprits were arrested and taken to POMIO for trial.

Land (contd)

Land investigations were carried out at VUOL and FULLEBORN Plantation, the reports on these are covered in correspondence on files 35-4-8 and 35-5-6 respectively.

The people in the vicinity of UVOL mission were not prepared to dispose of their land and the patrol was unable to purchase a site for the proposed police post.

The Fulleborn Plantation Extension, land investigation, went off without a hitch. The owners, who had been notified that the patrol was coming, were assembled and the men willingly assisted the patrol during the survey.

Rest houses.

The rest houses in the area are of a good standard and all would accommodate two officers, many had no shower rooms. For a comprehensive list of Rest Houses and their condition, see appendix 11.

Carriers and Canoes.

Carriers are easy to hire in all villages and carry from their home village to the next. At LAU, in the West Mungen C.D. the people refused to carry on Thursday as this day is a 'Kivang' holiday.

Canoes are used to travel up the WAIVE River towards PORLU, and to cross the bay at RANO plantation, and the rivers Melkoi, Kahu and ~~MEINGI~~ Tavalo in the Coastal Melkoi.

Health.

On the whole the people appeared healthy. Quite a bit of Grili, a few eye complaints, and running noses and one deaf man were observed. Three women with swollen legs that could have been mild elephantitis were noticed at Tavalo.

The Mamusi 1 is served by Aid Posts at LAU and VOISAPUNA, The Mamusi 2 by Fr. Heartmann at AU'UNA and the ~~MEINGI~~ MEINGI aid post in the Coastal Melkoi, A hospital at UVOL Mission in the Coastal Melkoi receives patients from all areas.

The VOISAPUNA Aid Post was clean and well laid out, A.P.O. TANDRE looks bright and capable.

The MEINGI Aid Post is in a new building and A.P.O. MANO is bright and helpful, he accompanied the patrol to ATU and KANGALONA villages and gave talks on flies and hookworm.

The UVOL Mission Hospital is well set up and staffed by two local nurses (mission trained) No European Sister is available at present but it is hoped to get one in the future. The maternity ward of this hospital is popular and averages about 150 births a year.

Education.

Nearly all children have access to village Mission schools run by the Catechist's these teach only in Pigin and have virtually no equipment.

Government recognised schools that teach in English and are of good standard are at the AU'UNA and UVOL mission stations.

The people in the vicinity of the UVOL mission are very keen on education. Fr. ESCHER reported that all parents paid their School Equipment fees the day after they were announced, and outlying villages have people to escort pupils to school each morning.

For a list of schools and their standards see Appendix 6.

Roads and Bridges.

The rugged terrain and heavy rainfall makes travel difficult in the Mamusi, the flatter ground in the Coastal Melkoi gives rise to better roads but these are still muddy.

Vehicular roads are feasible in the Coastal

Roads and Bridges (cont).

Melkoi but crossing the many rivers is the prohibitive factor.

A vehicular road half the way to AU'UNA from MIENGI would be possible but there is little demand for such a road at the moment.

For a list of road conditions and walking times see Appendix 5.

Cemeteries.

All cemeteries were clean, the ones in the Mamusi because of cultists' beliefs ~~was~~ (see notes on 'Kivung' Appendix 4) and those in the Coastal Melkoi because of the 'All Souls Day' services held in them during the patrol.

Missions.

This area is served exclusively by the Roman Catholic mission, which has been established here since before the War. The influence of the Mission is very strong and virtually all villages have churches and Catechists.

The priest at AU'UNA is Fr. HEARTMENN and at UVOL Fr. ESCHER. While in the Coastal Melkoi the patrol met Fr. JANSSEN, a mission anthropologist, who accompanied the patrol for a few days. All were very helpful and co-operated as much as possible with the patrol. The mission piñace at UVOL was hired to transport the patrol from TAVALO to FULLEBORN plantation.

Airfields.

Nil in the area and no suitable sites seen.

Anthropological.

People in all areas were willing to discuss traditional beliefs and customs, information gained is listed in Appendix 7 and in Area Study, Appendix 1.

Labour.

The absentee labour figures for the three Census Divisions are high. Those calculated on patrols earlier during this year are as follows; Mamusi 1, 30.2%; Mamusi 2, 31.4% and Coastal Melkoi 31.5%. Many men work casually at Rano and Drina for short periods.

There has been some trouble at Rano plantation with short issues and lateness in paying wages. The manager Mr. E. Alden is not at fault, the owners, Kwong Chong Bros. rarely send orders on time and then usually only half of what was ordered. (this was confirmed by Mr. Ken Penrose, Master of the M.V. MANOGORO, as he carries supplies for Rano)

Census.

The Coastal Melkoi was censused in April 1967 Pomio report No.12 of 1966 / 67 and the Mamusi 1 & 2 in March 1967 Copies of Village Population Registers are attached as Appendix 10.

Geography / Topography.

The Mamusi 1 & 2 are situated in rugged mountainous country, that makes travel difficult. The Bulk of the population is concentrated about the headwaters of the Torlu River. The Rivers Torlu, Loi and Matuba are the main ones in the area but there are numerous small streams feeding these. The Coastal Melkoi is flatter and consists of a narrow coastal strip rising to the foot hills of the Inland Melkoi and Mamusi. (See also introduction and section in area study)

Personnel.

The patrol was accompanied by a Field Assist. Mr. Patrick Petau, he proved very helpful during the survey for the land investigation at Fulleborn and was also able to assist during the discussions about the 'Kivung' as he has been stationed at Pomio longer than the Patrolling Officer and knew what had gone on in the Mengen area better than he did.

Mr. Paul Molole, Agricultural Assist. also accompanied the patrol, he had little to do in the Mamusi but did a Coconut census in the Coastal Melkoi.

Three members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary accompanied the Patrol;

Const. SAVIAO No. 9927, a very experienced and capable man, would make a first class N.C.O.

Const. MANU No. 11138, a very young constable fairly bright but immature, needs a firm hand on him.

Const. BAURI No. 11457 a Very young constable but very bright and willing should be a first class policeman with more experience.

Details have been noted on the relevant Records of Service and R.S.1's have been forwarded to Divisional Headquarters.

Appendices

1. Area Study, Mamusi 1 & 2.
2. Comments on Villages.
3. List of Village Officials.
4. Notes on the 'Kivung'
5. Walking times and Road Conditions.
6. List of schools and Standards taught.
7. Anthropological Data.
8. Photographs.
9. Coconut Census, Coastal Melkoi.
10. Village Population Registers.
11. List of Rest Houses and comments.
12. Patrol Map.

Geoff. C. Laphorne.

G. C. LAPHORNE.
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. Pomio Number 6 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by Michael Davies, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Wide Bay (Pomio-administered part) and East Mengen Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives	R.P. & N.G.C.	0374 Dinas	One
		0642 Babik	Personal
		2051 Opi	Servant

Duration—From 10/11/1967 to 6/12/1967 and 8/12/67

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August 1967 - Wide Bay
August 1967 - East Mengen (Setwi to Baien)
 Medical August 1967 - Wide Bay (ex Kokopo)

Map Reference D.D.A. Lands Fourmil Series (Pomio and Wide Bay)

Objects of Patrol

1. Revision of Census	5. Examine Economic Progress
2. Political Education	6. Routine Administration.
3. Report on Kivung Activities	
4. N.G.L.T.R.O. Matters	

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

e Pop

Over 13
M F Females in Child Birth

67-10-5

12th March, 1968

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

POMIO PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1967/68

Receipt is acknowledged of the report by Mr. M. Davies of a patrol to the Wide Bay and East Mungen Census Divisions. Covering memoranda from the A.D.C. Pomio and yourself fully cover most matters raised in the report and you appear to have these matters in hand.

2. Mr. Davies' recording of reactions to his political education campaign is what this office expects when officers report on Political Education. So many officers state they "gave a talk to assembled people" on Political Education without recording reactions of the people.

3. Mr. Davies has dealt at length on the present situation with regard to the "Kivung" movement. From your comments I gather that though you are concerned you have the matter in hand and you are keeping those involved closely watched.

4. No copy of the Patrol Instructions or the map was received with the report.

5. A most satisfactory report from a very promising field officer.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

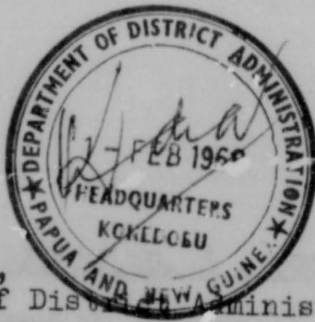


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

69.10.5 (10)

DISCOM

Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-4-16
If calling ask for
Mr..... WJK/jd



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL

24th January, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

POMIO PATROL REPORT NO.6 - 1967/68

Forwarded herewith is a report on the above patrol and covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio.

The general picture in the Wide Bay area is extremely satisfactory and the results from the concerted Wide Bay Development Programme of some five years ago are now seen in the extremely healthy copra production in the area.

The intrusion of cultish activities into the area from the Pomio sector of the sub division is causing some concern, but there is little we can do except keep a close watch on activities of known cult leaders and try to wean the people away from their influence.

It is extremely encouraging to see that there is a relatively high degree of political awareness in the area, but I agree with the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio, that much more work is required in bringing the role of the elected member into true perspective.

The patrol has been well conducted and Mr Davies over the past year has developed into an extremely efficient and observant field officer.

H. W. West

(H. W. WEST)

District Commissioner
East New Britain District

67-9-1.

Sub-District Office,
POMIO. E.S.B.

9th. January, 1968.

District Commissioner,
Sub-District.

POMIO PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1967/68

Please find herewith, in duplicate, above report by Mr. M. Davies, consequent to his patrol to the Wide Bay and East Mengon Censur Divisions.

The following comment is offered:-

1. The general response to the political education campaign was very gratifying and shows that such education is indeed worthwhile. As mentioned previously, after next month's general elections, all patrols will disseminate political information in the hope that even the inland people will become aware of the principles of democracy. I am certain that eventually this hope will be realised.

The responsibilities and role of private members needs explanation in particular, as it is very common for the people to regard members as demi-gods who in fact administer their electorates on behalf of the Administration. No doubt, this illusion is fostered by some members who welcome the adulation and aura of omnipotence that surrounds them and it behoves us to rectify these erroneous impressions.

2. I am disappointed that the Director has deferred the appointments of the Officials recommended previously by Mr. Davies. Word of this decision has now been sent to the men concerned, but this means that we have no direct representatives in these groups.

3. Mr. Davies concern that timber and/or land purchase monies have been paid without my knowledge is shared by me. Advice of these dealings would be appreciated to keep me in the picture and to permit me to answer future queries.

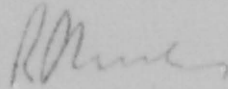
4. I am unaware of any move to close the P.S.B. Aid Post at Milim but I will contact those concerned for advice here.

5. Kivung activities continue to follow previously determined patterns, but the cargo-cult aspects appear to have flourished, at least in the Wide Bay area. Fortunately this feeling is confined, but even so it is disturbing that the people feel that they will 'take over' plantations etc. The increase in copra production is a healthy sign and will be encouraged

Mr. Korian Urkit has informed me that he will visit Pomio later this month. I then expect to have lengthy discussions with him on development in the Sub-District and in particular regarding the Kivung.

6. The marketing arrangements for copra in the area seem to have stabilised and there is now little excuse for the people not to utilise their palms. This will obviously deteriorate during the wet season, but I have now reached the conclusion that road transport in this region should be forgotten as ~~xxxx~~ present arrangements seem to be much more practical and feasible.

I am well pleased with the results of this patrol, which show that Mr. Davies has obviously taken pains to complete it successfully. The report is well presented and lucid. Claims for Camping Allowance and F.O.J. folios accompany the report.



(R.J. Kelly) A.D.C.

67-9-1/6

Sub District Office,
Pomio,
East New Britain.
19th December, 1967

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Pomio.

Pomio Patrol Report Number 6 of 1967/68

Patrol conducted by: Michael Davies, Patrol Officer

Area patrolled: 1. Wide Bay Census Division
(Pomio-administered part
Marunga to Kalampun).
2. East Mungen Census Division.

Personnel accompanying the
patrol: R.P. & N.G.C.
037 Constable i/c Dinas
0642 " Babik
2051 " Opi
One personal servant.

Duration of patrol: 10th November, 1967 - 6th Decemb
1967 and 8th December, 1967
= 26 patrol days.

Last patrol to the area: D.D.A. August 1967 - Wide Bay
" " - East Mungen
(Setwi to Baion)
P.H.D. (Malaria Control) ex
Butuwin, Kokopo - August, 1967

Objects of the patrol: 1. Revision of the Census.
2. Political Education.
3. Report on Kivung activities.
4. N.G.L.T.R.O. Matters.
5. Examine Economic progress.
6. Routine administration.

Map reference: D.D.A. Lands Fourmil Series
(Pomio and Wide Bay)

INTRODUCTION

The patrol party left Pomio in the company of various senior Administration officers, including Mr W.J. Kelly, Deputy District Commissioner, at noon on Friday, 10th November, 1967, in the Administration trawler M.V. Eros. After disembarking the patrol at Gum Wide Bay in the early evening, the 'Eros' then proceeded onto Rabau.

The patrol thence proceeded to wend its way to Marunga, before retracing its steps round the coastline of Wide Bay and walking back to Pomio taking in the East Mungen Census Division on its way.

The patrol was unavoidably delayed due to a sing sing which was held at Baion in the East Mungen, taking in all the villages from Mu (near Kiep Plantation) in Wide Bay, and as far south as Pulpul, near Marau Plantation, in the East Mungen. The patrol at this time was proceeding from Milia to the southern part of Wide Bay.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

The required political education campaign was carried out with the prescribed explanatory leaflets and booklets -English and pidgin- on 'Government in Papua and New Guinea', together with the six booklets -also in English and pidgin- 'Sowai Finds His Country', a map showing the new electoral boundaries for New Britain, and lecture/discussion talks to and with the assembled villagers at the various meetings. In addition, the booklet ~~xxxxxx~~ entitled 'The Members of the House of Assembly', with its pictures of M.H.A.s and Governmental members and short write-ups thereof, has, I believe, a telling effect on all audiences. Several members were recognized without much hesitation and further interest was shown in pictures of other members as I explained who they were and what electorates (for the private members) they had represented in the first life of the House of Assembly.

Generally speaking, I was fairly well satisfied with the reactions presented to the campaign, although as may have been expected, response ranged from absorbed interest to that of complete and utter indifference. However, due to this region being geographically generally well favoured, long and constant contact with the Administration, the Catholic Mission, the private sector (plantations etc.), movement of people through the region, use of radio transistors, the response tended to lean more towards the former.

At some meetings, a goodly amount of political awareness was shown when extremely searching questions were asked, particularly as to the responsibilities and roles of private members in the House of Assembly. The meeting at Marunga, for example, springs to mind. Here, notes were taken down by one of the young Catholic Mission school teachers, a Baining's man from this same village, on all that I spoke about. Another was the meeting at Guma, where Iuluai Anis of Kilelue, a member of the District Advisory Council, showed that he had an extremely good grasp of what I was trying to put across. Good reactions were also shown at the meetings at Milim, and in the East Mungen at the meetings held at Sampun, Baien, Koruan and Poman.

Extra literature was distributed to the various plantation owners and managers, and also the Fathers in Charge at the Mission Stations at Guma and at Marunga.

Everyone was advised of the probable dates next year of the general elections to the House of Assembly.

In conclusion, I think that there was an appreciable amount of assimilation that may be estimated to be in the region of about 80% of all those attending the meetings both in Wide Bay and in the East Mungen. One point that I would like to bring forward is that I feel that although members of the Kivung wherever found -see below- did show interest they were more than satisfied with the previous incumbent for the old East New Britain Open Electorate seat in the House of Assembly.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Various recommendations regarding appointments and terminations were put forward by me, in respect of officials for Wide Bay villages, in the Patrol Report covering the visit to this area in August. Resulting correspondence from Port Moresby (re Iuluais) and Rabaul (re tultuls) gave agreement to these recommendations and this approval was passed onto the appropriate villages concerned.

The Iuluai of Guma The former Iuluai Yangnak-Kaltir, has now returned to Guma from Munga Base Hospital, Rabaul. He appears to have accepted his dismissal quite well, and appears to be behaving in an orderly and reasonable manner. For the present, he is under drugs, supplied to him by the Father in Charge, Catholic Mission Station, Guma, through the hospital there.

FORESTS

Whilst patrolling in Wide Bay, I was informed by the local headmen concerned that they had been paid monies, most of which so I gathered had been placed in Territory Loans, for the purchase of timber rights to their land. Also that they were to receive bi-annual payments in the future.

At Hoiya, a Timoi village, I was shown two Official Receipts, each dated 11th September, 1967, made out to Kosivokau-Sinakoo (luluai of Hoiya) and Kofakau-Sinakoo (luluai of nearby Kalip, another Timoi village). These receipts were for Treasury investments valued at \$4,300 in each case, for 'Open Bay timber purchase', and issued at 'Matanakunai', presumably in the East Hakanai region of the West New Britain District. The two men concerned stated that they had been requested to 'show the receipts to their kiap when he visited them next'.

Whilst at Marunga, I was informed of a similar case, involving the Bainings' people of nearby Kavudemki. The details in this case were somewhat obscure and vague.

To my knowledge, no correspondence has been received in this Office of any such transactions being effected, although it was known that appropriate investigations had been carried out earlier in the year, from Pomio.

HEALTH

Mr B. Gosling, the manager of Kiep Plantation, informed me when I visited him, that Pastor Currie of the Seventh Day Adventist Headquarters in Rabaul, had recently visited the Mission's aid post at Hoiya; and also him. He said that Pastor Currie had told him that once the Mission's hospital block at Hoiya had been built and in operation, the Administration's aid post at Milim would be abolished.

The people of Milim are presently constructing an excellent new aid post, complete with cement floor and galvanized iron roof as reported previously. Amongst the leading workers is Mangil, former luluai of Milim, a powerful figure in this part of Wide Bay and a leading member of the local Kivung cell. I believe there will be an immediate loss of faith and confidence in the Administration, if the Public Health Department abolishes this particular aid post, even though it may be only 2 hours walking distance away from Hoiya.

The only Administrative standing influence in Wide Bay remaining will then be the D.A.S.P. Extension Centre at Milim, and the aid post at Marunga. With the reference to the latter, the Father in Charge at Marunga Mission Station said that the latter may be moved from there to Merai in the Kokopo in the Sub District, two days walk along the coast.

THE KIVUNG

In Wide Bay

The following accounts further to that drawn up after the August patrol to this Census Division, and covers latest developments.

1. The Kivung is still confined to the three Timoi villages of Kaukum, Hoiya and Kalip, Timoi/Sulka village of Milim, Planoi a hamlet of Lamerein a Sulka village, and several men in another Sulka village, Mu. People from the Sulka portion of Kalip, at Long Hamlet, are now disinterested and disenchanted with the Kivung Movement. For the reasons please see the headings 'Forests' and 'Land' sub heading Demarcation Committees.
2. In or about the third week of October, 1967, Peneke, a committee man of the Kivung, of Tokai village in Waterfall Bay in the East New Britain,

East Mungen, came to the villages named in number one above. He stated that monies which had been collected by them were now to be brought to and be vied to the Father in Charge, Catholic Mission, Malmal, Jacquinot Bay. (They had first deposited monies at the Commonwealth Savings Bank Agency at Pomio on 6th May, 1967, page four, second paragraph of the report covering the August patrol and Pomio file 28-6-7 'Living Savings Account' refers) This was carried out by several leading men of the Kivung, already named, who arrived in Jacquinot Bay on the M.V. Mamugero, from Kiep Plantation, on the 10th November, 1967. They brought with them monies totalling some several hundred dollars. I asked Lulual Osipakau of Hoiya what were the exact amounts and he said that they were \$280 for Kaukum and Hoiya, and \$100 for Kalip -excluding Long Hamlet- and Planoip, but was slightly uncertain of these figures. Once more I refer to the August report, page four ultimate paragraph. The majority of the men returned to Wide Bay, as far as Baien, East Mungen, on the Mission workboat, in the middle of the week ending 13th November, 1967, and the remainder several days later.

3. Francis-Framein the leader of the Planoip group has now taken on the role of 'Father Confessor' in his area and receives small amounts on money from people, mainly women, when they come to make their 'confessions'. Meetings are held in the bush just outside Planoip on Fridays. Buka of Kaukum appears to have curtailed his activities in this field.
4. The banking agency at Karlai continues to issue savings bank books at the rate of ten per week. Messrs B. & C. Parer state that even the most infirm, aged and sick are requesting savings books, brought to Karlai by canoe, by their fellow tribesmen.
5. Sometime over the Christmas/New Year period followers of the Kivung will line up in their ceremonial cemeteries, at Hoiya and at Milim, with their savings bank books open in their hands. It is then expected that the anticipated cargo will then somehow enter these books. Thus, they will be rewarded for their faithfulness.
6. At the same time, the positions of Europeans and natives will be reversed i.e. the former will become the 'workers' on the plantations and the latter the 'overlords'.
7. The 'Noah's Ark' theory referred to on page four, paragraph one of the August report appears to have taken a back seat due to the rise of the expectations recorded in numbers five and six.
8. The small school run by the S.D.A. Mission at Hoiya has completely collapsed and the teacher there has now proceeded on leave. An aid post orderly only remains there. A quantity of methylated spirits was stolen from his house whilst he was working in his food garden. Although it was obvious that people in Hoiya were implicated, it was impossible to ascertain whom.
9. As an insurance against the future small quantities of copra are now being produced again by all concerned, excluding Hoiya which has immature coconut trees only.
10. Members of the Kivung in Wide Bay will attend a gigantic sing sing over the Christmas period at Matong village, in the East Mungen, one of the leading centres of Kivung activity in the Pomio area. For further details see below 'East Mungen' number three.
11. The house cargo still remains in existence at Milim. The one which burnt down at Hoiya remains unbuilt.
12. A rest house for Mr Koriam Urekit is being built at Hoiya.
13. Karlai and Kamandran plantations appear to be centres or dissemination of thought and an arena for discussion, on everything that occurs in the northern area of Wide Bay.

In the East Mungen

1. The Kivung movement is followed much more assiduously and has many more adherents, due to one of the power bases being in the area. They can be found in the following villages:
 - (i) Olaipun - completely blanketed.
 - (ii) Sali - a large minority.
 - (iii) Bawalpun - a large minority but tend to be more interested in the Jehovah Witness Sect movement.
 - (iv) Toka, Ram, Pogove and Lamlampun - these four villages, comprising a mixture of Disciples, Kols and Mengens, are completely blanketed, like Olaipun.
 - (v) Matong, - one of the three power centres of the Kivung, the others being Malmal and Kaiton in the West Mungen. Several men only are outside the movement.
 - (vi) Poman and Bokongt ta - four men only in each village are adherents. In Pomio Report Number 3 of 1966/67 the patrol of which was carried out in November, 1966, I referred to Bel Bel of Matong under the heading the 'Koriam Kivung', on page 5. This man, tractor driver at nearby Manguna Plantation is in fact from Poman and a leading figure at this village. He now has no interest in the Kivung.
 2. At Matong, meetings are held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, a departure from the usual Friday ones, in a house kivung within the village confines. Men vie for the Kivung leadership in the village at these and at other times.
 3. During August 1967, it was decided over a series of meetings at Matong, that a gigantic sing sing will be held at Matong over the Christmas period, to show the power, strength and lay bare the heart of, of the Kivung. Adherents from the Sui Kol, the Kol, the East Mungen and those in Wide Bay will attend this event. It is expected to last for several days. Likewise, those in the Extended Mungen, the Mamusi and the West Mungen will attend a similar one at Malmal. I was informed that Mr Koriam Urekit was present at these meetings held in Matong, over August, when he visited the Pomio area at this time. Also, that a rest house had been built for Mr Urekit in the village.
 4. A further collection of money from adherents to the Kivung will be made in the future and allegedly handed over to Mr Paul Molele, Agricultural Assistant, at the D.A.S.P. Extension Centre at Pomio. This also covers the Wide Bay area.
- §x Whilst at Marunga in Wide Bay, people told me that 'talk' had come down from Lemengi, Arambun and other villages in the Central Bainings, that several men were endeavouring to obtain recruits for the Kivung, that these men were exaggerating greatly the role responsibilities and power of Mr Koriam Urekit, the former M.H.A. for the area, but that they were not making much headway with the Bainings' villagers. The identity of these men was ~~known~~ not known and the people at Marunga confessed that they were rather vague about the whole matter.

I believe that Mr Urekit should be made aware of the more retrogressive aspects of the Kivung organization and use his influence on its leaders for them to correct these.

LAND

Delegation Committees

Two of the three men of the first committee to be established in Wide Bay appear to be carrying out their duties quite conscientiously, with the aid of traditional elders. They are Luluai Anis of Kilalus, as chairman, and Luluai Maitigur of Lamerein, as a member. The third man, Tultul Kasongei of the Timoi village of Moiya, appears to devote more of his time and energies to being a member of the Kivung, as do all others in this totally infested village.

Murmurings of dissent were heard from the two first named men and other Sulka, stating that the land which the Timoi people occupied was originally Sulka. That the Timois came to the coastal area from the Hinterland of New Britain only after the last War, settled there by the Administration and that the timber purchase monies should have been paid to them i.e. the Sulka people. Also that they were awaiting the new Land Titles Commissioner ? Rabaul, to come to Wide Bay at the beginning of the New Year, and then put forward their case to him.

Resettlement

A query was received from a Mr Sylvester Wasta, aged about 25 years, a Catholic Mission school teacher at Sampun, in the East Mengen. He is interested in buying a part of Malpas Plantation, situated between Ma and Kirkihau villages, in Wide Bay, near the Matpar River. This plantation together with that at Sibilon, north of Milim village, are satellites of Kiep Plantation, all of which are owned by Mr L. Tribolet, who is presently absent in Sydney. The manager of Kiep will be duly informed by letter of Mr Wasta's interest and for him to kindly contact Burns Philp Ltd Rabaul, the company which is looking after Mr Tribolet's interests during his absence in Australia.

H.G.L.T.R.O. Mattara

Subject to separate correspondence.

CENSUS

Attached at Appendix 'A' is a copy of the latest Village Population Register covering the East Mengen Census Division, the details of which were realized during the course of the patrol.

Statistics are as follows:

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Natural Incr</u>
Period covering 12 months -	3.28%	.95%	2.33%
Period covering 20 months -	5.47%	1.58%	3.87%

The last revision of the Census for the East Mengen was carried out in March, 1966.

EXAMINATION OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Marketing arrangements for copra to the Copra Marketing Board in Rabaul are satisfactory. They are as follows:

Wide Bay

1. Marunga - may be picked up by Mission vessels which visit the Mission Station located there. A small amount of cocoa is also produced.
2. KawuSenki and Lamerein - may be picked up by ships at Karlai wharf when these come to load up with copra and cocoa from Karlai and Kasmiran plantations. A copra storage shed is located on Brown Island, Administration owned land nearby. Informed of arrival of ships by Karlai. Kamalou of Lamerein has a speedboat which he uses to convey copra to Karlai wharf.

3. Kivung

107

3. Long Hamlet, Kalip - As in 2 above.
and Hoiya.
4. Kaukum, Milim and Mu - may be picked up by ships at Kiep Plantation when these come to load up with copra and cocoa. A copra storage shed is located on this property. Mangil of Milim, together with other Sulkas of Milim, have recently bought an outboard motor valued at nearly \$300, to transport copra to the shed, using a hollowed out tree as a means of conveyance. This capsized and the engine was subsequently repaired by Mr G. Fraser, mechanic at Karlai Plantation, at a price one third of that quoted by a Rabaul firm. I have suggested to Mangil that he buy the appropriate vehicle for the outboard motor.
5. Iwai, Kirkihau and - may be picked up ship from Iwai anchorage.
Kilalum.
6. Kolon, Gusa and Kalampun - may be picked up by ship from Gusa anchorage.

East Mungen

7. Setwi, Tagul, Sampun, - as in number 6 above.
Taintop and Nawas.

In the case of numbers 5 to 7, the people inform the Father in Charge, Gusa Mission Station, who then forwards a message to Rabaul through Kiep or Karlai radio, that copra may be picked up from the appropriate points. Marua will join in this arrangement. The small ships used have a load capacity of 100 bags of copra.

8. Baien - may be picked up by the Pomio station workboat when it comes to collect Councillors for meeting at Pomio. Copra can be sold to the Mungen Society at Pomio.
9. Kralman, Korpun, Maskiklir, - producers will inform the manager of Marau Plantation, when they have copra available for shipment through Marau anchorage.
Pulpul and Bokongtata.
10. Sililipun, Poman, and - producers will inform the manager of Manguna Plantation when they have copra available for shipment through Manguna anchorage.
Laikatokia.
11. Matong - may be picked up by ships when they visit nearby Kolai Plantation and take on copra from that place.
12. Tokai, Ram, Pogove, - as above in number 1.
and Lamlampun.
13. Sali and Olaipun - may be processed through the Mungen Society at Pomio.

Correspondence has been initiated for certain groups of villagers named in numbers 9 and 10 (Korpun and Maskiklir, and Poman and Laikatokia) to be given Copra Marketing Board numbers.

As may be expected the East Mungen which is not too well favoured geographically (excluding Setwi, Tagul, Sampun, Matong and Sali) produces a negligible amount of copra, compared to the Wide Bay copra groups, figures of which have been given in the last report on Wide Bay. Producers of copra in the East Mungen tend to sell their copra to local plantations rather than market it through the Copra Marketing Board. Thus they obtain lower prices.

Both areas are capable of producing much more copra than they are already actually doing so. Amongst the reasons for this can be placed general apathy, lack of decent nearby anchorage (for the East Mungen), and a dictate of the Kivung - in the villages thus infected that the promised reward for the followers will come in another manner, and not by production of copra. This last reason tends to be somewhat elastic, depending on local interpretation of its meaning.

①

Roads and Bridges (Kiep to Sampun)

A survey of bridge requirements was made during the August patrol and the subsequent report appeared in Patrol Report Number 1 of 1967/68. The \$500 made available for construction is totally insufficient for this purpose. I consider that at this stage and for some few years to come construction of any bridge will definitely not be a feasible project and economic proposition. I can see no need for such work to be carried out until as such a time as when production of copra reaches a level when it is thus necessary.

In addition most if not all river crossings can be made into fords without much difficulty by the local populace. Likewise the old war time road round Wide Bay can be repaired with little supervision and difficulty, if the required effort is put forward.

The present mode of transportation of copra to the central storage points by sea is by far the best method. Distances involved are relatively short and with the use of mums covered quite easily and quickly.

The picture presented in the East Nengen is not too bright. The coastline between Pulpul and Sampun is somewhat inhospitable and there are no safe anchorages. Many coconut groves are located on the beach and difficult to reach both from the road and the sea. Some effort is required to transport copra to the various places named, but can be overcome by the producers if they desire.

POLICE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING

A report on the conduct and efficiency -both satisfactory- of the accompanying police will be forwarded to Regional Police Headquarters and their duplicate Records of Service held at the Pomio office duly noted.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. H.M.T.A. - Waterfall Bay Timber Rights' Purchase

Monies to the value of \$92-50 were paid out to the appropriate persons concerned. These are paid out on an annual basis.

2. Several minor complaints were settled during the course of the patrol.

3. Mr K.J. Andrews, Agricultural Officer Taliligap, was operating in the region during the course of the patrol. Numerous requests were received by me in Wide Bay for Sindor, the Agricultural Assistant stationed at the R.A.S.F. Extension Centre at Milis, to remain there and not be posted elsewhere. These requests were passed onto Mr Andrews when meeting him, and no doubt the people concerned approached him when the ultimately arrived at their respective villages. My own opinion is that Sindor should be left where he is, to carry on his most valuable and appreciated work.

4. Field Officers Journal Polios 49 (paragraph/number 133) to 52 (paragraph number 162) is attached to this Patrol Report, together with patrol maps, appendix, claim for camping allowance and a copy of patrol instructions.

For your information and attention, please.

M. Davies

(Michael Davies)
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No. No. 7 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by Geoffrey C. LAPHORNE, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled WEST MENGEN Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans One part time.

Natives Three Police

Duration—From 4/1/1968 to 31/1/1968

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May/1966

Infant Welfare and Malaria Control regularly
Medical/19.....

Map Reference Fourmil of POMIO

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS, PRELIMINARLY INVESTIGATION INTO
SALE OF TIMBER TO LODI, PAYMENT OF LODI TIMBER MONEY INTEREST
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, SURVEY PROPOSED PALMALAM/ TOTONGPAL ROAD.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

e Pop

ver 13

F Female in Child Birth M

67-10-8

13th June, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT PONIO NO. 7 OF 1967/68

Your 67-4-16 dated 29th April, 1968, and the above report are acknowledged with thanks.

- 2. Mr. Lapthorne has submitted a satisfactory report which indicates the possibilities of improvement in the economic situation of the area.
- 3. It is hoped that the projected marketing system can be successfully organised in the near future. This could provide the impetus needed to stimulate interest and possibly an increase in copra production.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director Q

may encourage the people to extend the areas of their economic plantings.

The activities of the Mengen Council have had little impact on the people, due to the emergence of the cult faction as the controlling power in Council affairs. Mr. Muskens has been instructed to pay particular attention to the running of the Mengen Council, and if possible, to engender enthusiasm not only among Councillors, but at the village level. This implies that Administration Officers at Pomio work not only with the Councillors at Council meetings, but also guide and assist in the construction of Council capital works projects in the villages.

Mr. Lapthorne has conducted a good patrol and has reported fully on all the important aspects of native administrations in the area.

H. W. West

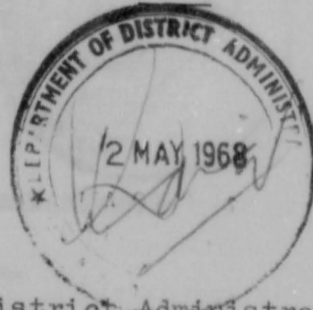
(H.W. WEST) c
District Commissioner
East New Britain District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.8
15

Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-4-16
If calling ask for WJK/BS
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL.

29th April, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

POMIO PATROL No. 7 OF 1967/68.

..... The attached Patrol Report is forwarded for your information.

The report reveals that the political situation in the Pomio Sub District has not changed significantly since the last report. The impression gained by the patrolling Officer that Mr. Urekit was losing his influence was certainly not confirmed by the election results, as Mr. Urekit attained an absolute majority on the first count.

Despite efforts by Officers, the \$37,000 collected by the 'kivung' is still intact, and despite a plethora of suggestions made by Officers as to the developmental expenditure of this money, no decision has been made by kivung leaders on the type of project to be financed by the collection.

Efforts are being made by Patrolling Officers of all Departments to interest the people in caring for their coconut groves. However, little success has been attained, and the trial rice projects are now regarded by the people as their main endeavour for this current period.

It is expected that the timber purchase in the Torlu area will be carried out in the June/July period this year.

Mr. Muskens, the new Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio, has been given, as one of his main endeavours, the establishment of a marketing system for existing crops. If, through the medium of the Council and the Co-operatives Society, an efficient organization can be established and a good return to growers guaranteed, then a little more interest may be given to the production of copra.

Since the submission of this report Father White of Malmal Mission has approached the Education Department, Rabaul, with proposals for the commencement of what he calls a Rural Progress School. The basic philosophy of this school will be the training of young children in agricultural techniques as a subsidiary to the purely academic training to be carried out by the school. This proposed school is still in the talking stage, and it is not expected that any concrete achievements will be seen for some considerable time.

Work has already been commenced in reconstructing the road from Palmalmal airstrip to Totongpal. This road will open up a considerable amount of untouched land, and thus

...../2.

67.10. 8/14

DISTROFF
67-9-1



c/- Sub-District Office
PGMIO... E.N.B.

MD

3rd April 1968

The District Commissioner
District Office
RABAU... E.N.B.

POMIO PATROL No. 7 of 1967/'68.

Please find attached two copies of the patrol report for the above patrol, together with; claims for camping allowance, copy of the Village Population Register and F.O.J. for Mr. Frost (Mr. Lapthorne submitted his F.O.J. some time ago)

No written Patrol Instructions accompany the report as ~~no~~ verbal instructions only were given, these have been satisfactorily carried out.

For your information and comment please.

M. Davies

M. DAVIES.
A/ Ass'tant District Commissioner.

(5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 67-9-1.
GCL.

Dept. of District Administration
c/- Sub-District Office
POMIO.. E.N.B.

10th February 1968

Assistant District Commissioner
c/- Sub-District Office
POMIO... E.N.B.

PATROL REPORT: WEST MENGAN: POMIO PATROL No.7 of 67/68

Station ; POMIO

Sub-District ; POMIO

District ; East New Britain

Conducted by ; Geoffrey C. LAPTHORNE, P.O.L

Personnel Accompanying Patrol ; Robert FROST, C.P.O.
John BALAGATUNA, Trainee P.O.
Sgt. 3/c VUGO 0138
Const. SAVAIO 1474
Const. EREMAN 1872

Duration ; 4th January 1968 to 31st Jan 1968
(Broken periods)
20 Patrol Days, 17 nights out

Last Patrols in Area ; D.D.A. May 1966
P.H.D., Infant Welfare and
Malaria Control visit regularly
D.A.S.F. February 1968 (part)

Objects of the Patrol ; Revise Census
Political Education
Council Ward Development Plans
Survey of potential Native
timber Authorities for
Lodi Sawmill.
Check on Peoples attitude to
Council.
Survey proposed vehicular
road Cape Cunningham.
General Administration.

Map Reference ; Fourmil of POMIO.

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Introduction.

The West Mengen occupies the coastal strip extending West from PCMIO Station around Jacquinet Bay, all of Cape Cunningham and down the coast as far as the Torlu River (A distance of about thirty miles). Land holdings extend inland for many miles, in many cases, but all villages have moved down to the coast.

The time spent in the field consisted of broken periods, as the Patrolling officer, who is also the Council Advisor, had to return to the station because of commitments there

Cadet Patrol Officer R. FROST and Trainee Patrol Officer J. BALAGATUNA accompanied the Patrol at different times, to gain field experience.

DIARY.

See Laphorne F.O.J. Folios 154 to 159.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

Reception of Patrol.

Was in all cases friendly.

Villages.

Most of the villages visited were clean, an exception being LAU where the pig population exceeded the human population. All villages are on the coast except POMEI, ROWAN (TUAPON), PURAPUL, MARA, IRENA (KANGAL), GORMAN and KESS.

Kess and KIRKEREN have no water close to and the sandy soil at BAIRAMAN makes toilet building difficult (Old 44 gal drums are being sent to BAIRAMAN for use as liners in toilets.)

Village Officials.

The old V.O.'s have long since retired with the introduction of the MENGEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

Nearly all the Councillors appear to have much prestige. Each village has its "Ward Committeeman" these men were previously, in most cases, "Komiti bilong Koriam" or 'Kivung' Committeemen, and have just taken on the additional role, they appeared to exercise much power.

For a list of Village Officials see Appendix I.

Outline of the Political Situation.

The political situation within the area appears fairly stable, it is a generally accepted fact throughout most of the area that Mr. KORIAM URIKIT will be reelected (at least in this area) Other candidates have as yet not visited this area and the only candidate from the POMIO area, Mr. ANTON BOS from KIRKEREN, has not campaigned here either.

A certain cooling off in the peoples attitude towards Mr. URIKIT has also been observed, when he visited this area last year, Mr. URIKIT was given the welcome of a conquering Hero but on his last visit he was greeted with indifference. It is felt that the momentum he has gained in previous years will carry him through in any case.

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Outline of Political Situation (contd.)

Virtually the whole area is rife with Cargo Cult thought, Work on Coconut groves, with the exception of the area around KIRKEREN and POMIO, has ceased. The New rice project at KAITON and MALMAL has definite 'Cargo' overtones, it is looked upon as being the answer to their needs.

The 'Kivung' is still extremely strong throughout the area (the exception being KIRKEREN) No one seems to know or be concerned about the fate of the \$37,000 odd that was collected for the 'Kivung'. This is to be spent the way Messers URIKIT, BERNARD and PINAP decide.

When the patrol visited GALOWE the platforms for the food for their last singsing were still in the village square, Conlr. KAI'IOPUNA explained that because they had been living the "Good" life and obeying the laws of the 'Kivung' they had had abundant food last year. (actually the low rainfall was the cause of this)

The patrolling officer gained the impression that some previous officers had harangued the people about the ~~III~~ evils of the 'Kivung' and ~~KEKI~~ criticized Mr. URIKIT. At a meeting at LAU, Conlr. MAIOTE said, "It is good that we can sit down and talk together, many people have said bad things about KORIAM, and that we have Cargo Cults, it is true that we have not looked after our coconuts properly as Koriam told us to, but this is not cargo cult".

While the Patrol was at Kaiton Mr. URIKIT and Mr. D. BARRETT, a candidate for the regional electorate, came through. Mr. BARRETT gave an excellent talk on politics and Government in general (saved me the job later) As Mr. BARRETT has been given the backing of Mr. URIKIT, he seems assured of the votes in this area, considering also the fact that Mr. ASHTON, the present member for this electorate, has never visited the area.

IN the brief talk the Patrolling Officer had with Mr. URIKIT at KAITON he confirmed the report that he had opposed the idea of the ~~IX~~ inclusion of the Inland areas in the MENGEN Council, he said that he would think about the matter when told that the inland regions would be able to pay a much lower rate of tax than the coastal areas.

The centre of power in the area is MALMAL, though the most powerful person in the area, BERNARD, comes from KAITON. The other men in the apex of power are PINAP (Councillor of MALMAL), ALOIS KORI, and LUKUS (committeeman of GUGULEN). All four normally meet before decisions are made. BERNARD, who has no visible means of support, spends approx \$10.00¢ each week at the trade store at DRINA Ptn. It has been rumoured that he is taxing the workers in the area.

In most villages the Patrolling Officer was regarded with suspicion when ever he asked any questions, the notable exception to this was at KANGAL and MARA, these two villages are of MAMUSI origin and don't seem to be involved in the 'Kivung' and Cargo Cult as much as the others, they were certainly a much happier looking lot.

Agriculture.

The only cash crop of note in the area is coconuts but due to the Cargo cult and rumours that Mr. URIKIT has told the people not plant coconuts, Some villages in the Western end of the Census Division have domestic pigs but

Agriculture (contd.)

those villages around Cape Cunningham depend upon catching the numerous wild pigs within the area.

Three ~~XXXXX~~ trial rice plots have been started in the Cape Cunningham area, the villages in the area are working on project as a communal effort. They are looking to the rice as a source of quick income, as opposed to coconuts. The trouble is that the rice has not been proved yet and the people are pinning their hopes on it. Pepper is also another possibility that has yet to be tried in this area.

Figures for Cash crops are included in Appendix II

Forests.

There is quite a lot of good timber in the area but it is very scattered. All of the good timber on the LODI timber Purchase has been worked out.

Mr. Jack THURSTON, the manager of LODI sawmill is very interested in getting some Native Timber Authorities in the Cape Cunningham area and when last seen the owners were also very much in favour of the idea, (Also the "Big Four" Messers. KOIHAM, BERNARD, PINAP and KOKI have given their blessing to the project) (see also section on roads and bridges)

Commerce and Industry.

The MENGEN NATIVE SOCIETY is the only co-operative in the area, its degree of effectiveness fluctuates according to the degree of efficiency of the Clerk/storeman at POMIO. The Directors have been divided between 'Kivung' and 'Non-Kivung' factions and more people appear to sell their produce to local plantations or the Catholic Mission at MALMAL rather than the Society.

Trade stores are situated at DRINA Pln. MALMAL mission, KIRKEREN and POMIO station; all have current trading licences (the MENGEN COUNCIL is now responsible for the issue of these)

Investigations have been made regarding the setting up of a crayfishing venture and netting of fish for sale to local Plantations but nothing concrete has come about yet.

The great difficulty of getting produce to a market is the prohibiting factor regarding any local economic development.

Land.

There is ample land available both for cash crops and gardening in this area.

Drina Timber Purchase Money.

The interest on the money held in trust by the Administration for the Drina (LODI) Timber purchase was paid out to the owners during the patrol. The sight of this payment has created more interest in the sale of timber.

Complaints.

No complaints were received during the patrol, it is felt that any that do occur are either settled by the 'Kivung' or taken to POMIO station.

Rest Houses.

All Rest houses are in good condition and adequate for two officers with the exception of BAIRAMAN and MALAML but here the Patrolling officer was allowed to stay in the special house reserved for Mr. URIKIT.

All Police Barracks, except GALOWE's were in good condition. Galowe's has been pulled down and not rebuilt yet, the people said that they would get on to this soon.

The following villages have Rest Houses; GALOWE, LAU, MAU'UNA, BAIRAMAN, KAITON, TOTONGPAL, MANGINUNA, KAITON, KANGAL and MALAKUA.

Carriers and canoes.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers and/or paddlers for canoes.

Health.

This area is served by the Hospital at POMIO and Aid Posts at LAU, KAITON, MALMAL and MALAKUA. The Aid Posts were clean and the A.P.O.'s appeared capable.

All people appeared healthy, the Malaria Control program has kept the mosquito population at a very low level and few conspicuous sores were seen.

The Infant Welfare nurses at POMIO conduct regular monthly clinics throughout the area and it is the done thing now for women to come to POMIO hospital for their confinements.

Education.

This area is served by the Government school, GOLPAK MEMORIAL, at POMIO and Catholic Mission schools at KAITON, MALMAL, MALAKUA and POMIO these schools are recognised by the Government and receive assistance. There is also a small literacy centre at LAU, this teaches mainly in Pigin.

Unfortunately no figures are available for the schools as the patrol was conducted during the school holidays. GOLPAK MEMORIAL teaches to Std. 6; Malmal mission to Std 5 and KAITON and MALAKUA to Std. 4. and 5 respectively.

Fr. White, of MALMAL mission, has mentioned that he has been considering starting a Trade School near KAITON but as yet nothing has been done about it.

Roads and bridges.

The patrol route followed the coastal road which is wide and flat. The only thing that stops it being used as a vehicular road is the poor surface, in most cases, and the many rivers that have to be crossed.

If LODI sawmill are successful in obtaining timber in Cape Cunningham they will build a bridge across the river at TOTONGPAL, this will enable people to drive from PALMALMAL Ptn to KAITON along the coast. this road was built by the Australians during the War and is still in excellent condition, only a few culverts need replacing and the bush cut back a bit to make it a first class road.

The people of the villages in the MALMAL area wish to build a road along the route followed by an old Japanese vehicular road from the end of PALMALMAL airstrip

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Roads and Bridges (contd.)

to TOTONGPAL. This will require a great deal of work as trees and bush will have to be cut away and then the road surfaced with coranous. The people want the road to get to the rice gardens and it will open up quite an area of land but will be much harder to maintain than the coastal road.

Cemeteries.

Those seen were very clean.

Mission

The Roman Catholic mission is the only one operating in the area, it is administrated from MALMAL. Fr. S. WHITE is in charge of the area,.

Airfields.

The only strip in the area is PALMALMAL this is about 5,000 ft long and is shortly to be lengthened and widened to bring it up to the new higher standards.

Anthropological.

No new information was obtained during the patrol.

Attitude to the MENGEN Council.

The people in the main are not very impressed by the activities of the Council and with small wonder. This years works program has not really started yet and half the Council revenue is being spent at the POMIO station. Many of the Councillors appear to have no interest at all in Council activities and the President, BERNARD, has been absent from the last four meetings.

It is planned to concentrate more on getting the works program under way as soon as the Elections are over.

Labour.

Sources of employment in the area are; POMIO station, UNUNG ptn, MALMAL mission, PALMALMAL ptn & LODI sawmill and DRINA Ptn. DRINA employes the most casuals, UNUNG prefers Contracts but recruits locally, and PALMALMAL has mostly foreign contracts.

18.5% of adult males are away from their villages but three quarters of these are inside the District. Most men seem to work for short periods at either DRINA or POMIO to get pocket money.

This area has been fairly regularly inspected by officers of the Dept. of Labour, Workers quarters on the Plantations visited appeared good and no complaints were received.

Council Tax.

Council tax of \$4.00 was collected in October November last year, nearly everyone in this area paid.

Census.

870
529
408
910

7

Census.

There has been an increase in population of 129 during the last 18 months, the birth rate is 4.9% p.a. which is quite high, the death rate is 1.1% p.a. which is fairly low, this gives ~~XXXXXX~~ a natural increase of 3.8% p.a. which is very good.

The number of migrations in and out were not great and most were to villages within the census division.

All villages, with the exception of NAVARI, which had 12 emigrants, PIKAPUNA, which had 6 emigrants, and GORMAN, which had 3 emigrants, had increases in their populations.

Village Population registers are included as appendix III.

Personnel.

The Patrol was accompanied by three members of the R.P. & N.G.C. and for shorter periods by Mr. R. FROST, C.P.O. and Mr. J. BALAGATUNA, Trainee Pa O. The latter two received some first hand experience in patrolling as it was their first time in the field.

R.S.1's are being forwarded to Divisional H.Q. for the three police.

Appendices.

- I. List of Village Officials
- II. Figures for Cash Crops.
- III. Village Population Register.
- IV. Patrol Map.

G. C. Laphorne
G. C. LAPHORNE.
 Patrol Officer.

12th February 1968.

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Appendix I, List of Village Officials.BAIEN

Conlr; KIULARA of MALAKUA
Comte; KUNAPOINA, also X Tultul.

BAIRAMAN.

Conlr; TERO of POMAI
Comte; PARIKIA, also X Luluai very helpful and active.
JOSEPH, a carpenter with U.B.C. Rabaul, on Holidays in the village, has a fair bit of influence.

BINDAPUNA.

Conlr; TERO of POMEI
Comte; ~~XXXXXXXX~~, works DRINA, KELAKERIA
X Tul tul; TANIA, holds the Books

GALOWE.

Conlr; KAI'IOPUNA of MANTEN
Comte; MOINANA, also X Tultul, sly looking, seems powerful
X Luluai; PAKENPITA, still has power

GORMAN.

Conlr; UTATAP of NAVALI
Comte; KLERAGUNSA

GUGULEN.

Conlr; PINAP, has much power in 'Kivung' Vice president of Council, Literate - Pigin, could be anti White.
Comte; LUKAS, Very powerful in 'Kivung' was teacher.

KAITON.

Conlr; BERNARD, President of Council, literate - Pigin, very lazy, is the Boss of this area.
Comte; MAPO, also X Tultul.

KANGAL.

Conlr. TOKUBALAU, X Tultul, bright, helpful, nice chap
Comte; PANA'UTU, literate

KES.

Conlr; J, ALTAPUA of POMIO
Comte. Conl; MAINGALO fairly active
Comte. Kivg; MAITO, also X Luluai, has power, holds the books
X Luluai; BORIANGA, bit of friction between him and MAITO

KIRKEREN.

Conlr; KIULAGA
Comte Conl; PATMERA

LAU.

Conlr; MAIOTE, Literate - Pigin, helpful keen worker, quiet.
Comte; SUNGALO, active says more than MAIOTE.
XLuluai; EILAMUSA, aged but respected.

MALAKUA:

Conlr; KIULARA
Comte; TAULA

MALMAL.

Conlr; PINAP of GUGULEN
Comte; PATUGARI literate, helpful
ALOIS KOKI, also a very powerful man in the 'Kivung'

MANGINUNA:

Conlr; BERNARD of KAITON.
Comte; KAMANAGUA Literate, bright, helpful.

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MANTEN.

Conlr; KAI'IOPUNA, X Tultul, active, talks a lot, does little
X Luluai; LOPIS has some authority.

MARA.

Conlr; TOKUBALAU of KANGAL
Comte; PAMALOREA Literate pigin

MAU'UNA.

Conlr; MAIOTE of LAU
Comte; SULB

NAVALI.

Conlr; UTATAP
X Luluai; OLAILILE

PAROL.

Conlr; IO'AKUNA

PIKAPUNA.

Conlr; IO'AKUNA of PAROL

POMEI.

Conlr; TERO fairly bright
Comte; PAVOL, domestic at DRINA

POMIO.

teacher
Conlr; JOHN ALTAPUA, Govt School/at POMIO, bright, helpful
still much under the power of village elders
X Luluai; SINANE) Both still have much power and are
X Tultul, KAIVENDU) hard workers, Conl. Comte.

PUAPUL.

Conlr; PINAP of GUGULEN

TALIE.

Conlr; PINAP of GUGULEN
Comte; BORENKEN, literate Pigin, very helpful

TOTONGFAL.

Conlr; BERNARD of KAITON
Comte; KAMENDIA helpful literate Pigin

TUAPUN.

Conlr; TERO of POMEI
Comte; LOLOTARE, literate Pigin

PORLO.

Conlr; MADOTE of LAU
Comte; KELELL literate in Pigin.

N.B. Conlr; Councillor
Comte; Committeeman for both Council and 'Kivung'

Family
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Appendix II, Figures for Cash Crops.

Figures supplied by D.A.S.F. POMIO June 1967.

Coconut Census.

	MATURE	IMMATURE	
MAU'UNA	1949	1718	
LAU	951	1622	
MAITO	---	856	
BAIRAMAN	671	700	
BINDAPUNA	221	302	
KAITON	470	911	
TUAPUN (RAWAN)	44-	760	
POMAI	116	719	
TOTONGPAL	556	1920	
MANGINUNA	498	3931	
TALIE	608	1279	
MALMAL	503	1439	
GUGULEN	236	2165	
PUAPUL	197	1145	
IRENA (KANGAL)	20	750	
MARMAR	---	140	
MALOP	347	777	
BAIEN	660	3619	
KERKEREN	535	2020	
NAVAL	398	2120	
PAROL	350	1160	
GORMAN	75	960	
MALAKUR	398	1572	
GALOWE	540	1980	
KES	193	772	
POMIO	980	2946	
TOTAL	11,470	38,283	49,753.

Cacao Census.

POMIO	147	27	
GALOWE	750	120	
BAIEN	860	---	
KERKEREN	668	665	
MAKAKUA	50	15	
NAVALI	250	85	
PAROL	356	60	
MALOP	910	25	
R.C. Mission MALAKUA	650	54	
Total	4,641	1,051	5,692

Coffee Census.

POMIO	---	552	
KES	---	162	
Total	---	714	714

Average family.

GRAND TOTAL

Appendix III. VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

CENSUS DIV. WEST MENGAN

BIRTH RATE 4.9 PER 100

YEAR 1968 MONTH JANUARY

DEATH RATE 1.1 PER 100

NAT. INCR. 3.8 PER 100

VILLAGE	DATE	DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				Average family.					
		UNDER 1 yr.		1-5 yrs.		6-10 yrs.		11-15 yrs.		16-45 yrs.		46 & over		BIRTHS			IN		OUT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
MARA	29					1						1	1	2						2.4	
MAU'UNA													1	2			1	1			6.3
NAVALI	30											3	2	6	1	3	3	9		3.0	
PAROL	30												1	6	1			1		3.7	
PIKAPUNA	30											1					4	2		3.3	
POMEI	11									1	1				3					5.1	
POMIO	2										1	1	6	3	2	3		3		4.8	
PURAPUL	25												2	2	3					4.0	
TALIE	26			1									2	2	3		1	1		4.6	
TOTONGPAL	15													5	2					5.5	
TUAPUN	12							1			1			5	1			1		5.1	
PORLO	8													1	1			1		4.1	

EIGHTEEN MONTH PERIOD

Sub-Total	3	1	3	3	2	1	1		3	1	6	4	57	50	10	13	2	11	4.9
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TOTAL	3	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	3	3	13	8	88	81	13	21	12	27	4.9
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VILLAGE	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS				DISTRICT							
	INSIDE		OUTSIDE		INSIDE		OUTSIDE		GOVERNMENT		MISSION		GOVERNMENT		MISSION	
	DISTRICT		DISTRICT		GOVERNMENT		MISSION		GOVERNMENT		MISSION		GOVERNMENT		MISSION	
	Ch	Ad	Ch	Ad	Ch	Ad	Ch	Ad	Ch	Ad	Ch	Ad	Ch	Ad	Ch	Ad
MARA		1	1								2					
MAU'UNA		2														
NAVALI	1	6		3				2	3	3	2	1				
PAROL		2		1					2							
PIKAPUNA		1														
POMEI		5			2	1			1	1						
POMIO		4	1		5	1										
PUPUL		1			1											
TALIE		3			1											
TOTONGPAL		3														
TUAPUN	2	10	4													
PORLO																
Page 1	8	3	75	11	18	3	2	4	6	3	7	2				
TOTAL	11	3	113	17	31	5	2	6	12	6	12	2	1			

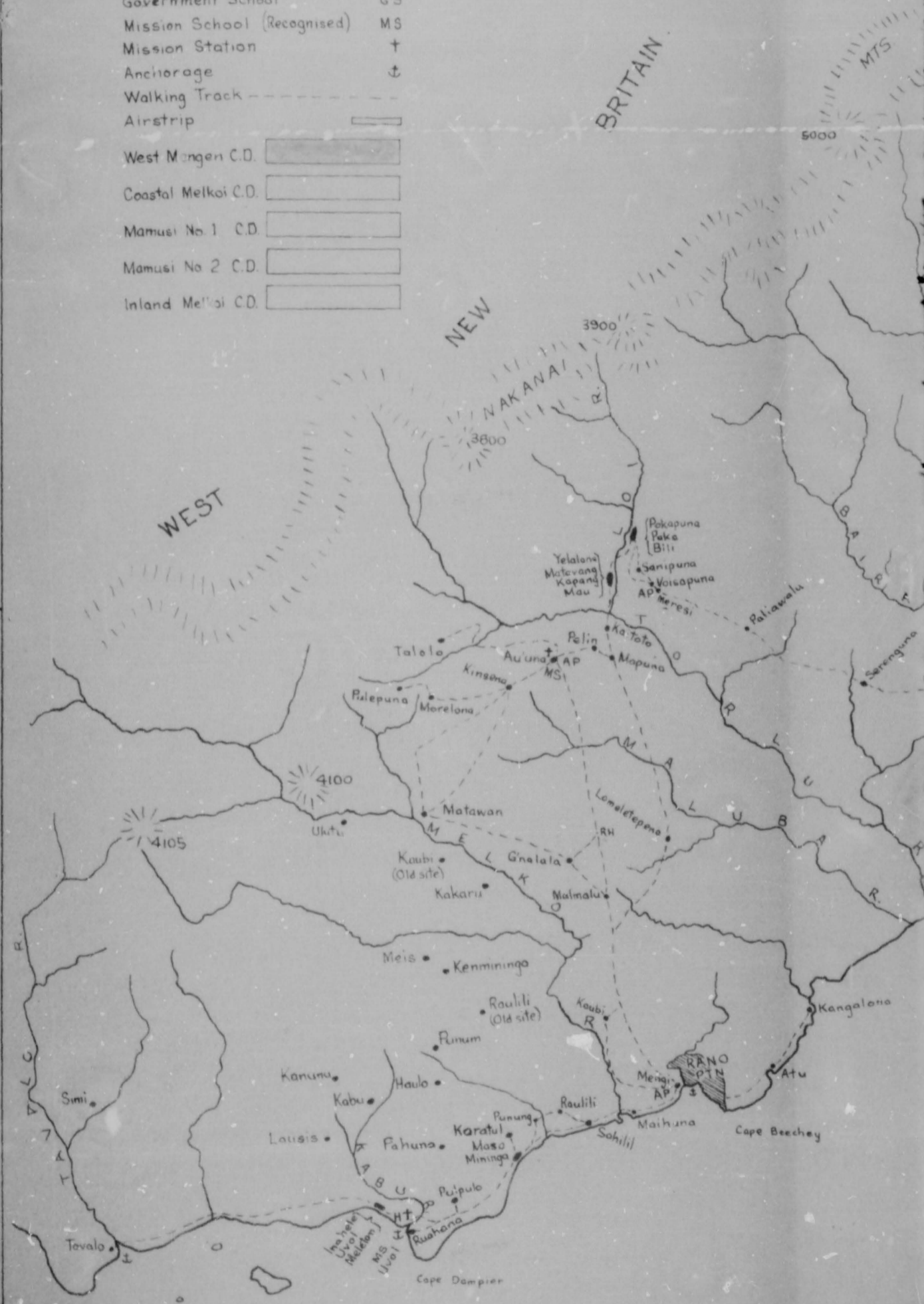
VILLAGE	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS										TOTALS inc.				GRAND TOTAL			
	UNDER 1 year		1-5 years		6-10 years		11-15 years		16-45 years		OVER 46		ABSENTEES					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
MARA	1	2	3		4	1		3	4	6	5	3	8	6	12	10	36	
MAU'UNA	1	1	7		6	1	3	4	1	4	11	3	6	13	11	9	17	50
NAVALI	2	3	18	13	13	14	11	5	23	29	10	17	49	38	46	46	179	
PAROL	4	1	9	10	9	9	8	5	21	32	12	11	32	25	35	39	131	
PIKAPUNA			3	4	5	3	1	3	12	8	3	3	9	10	16	11	46	
POMEI		1	8	11	8	1	4	5	18	11	3	5	21	18	29	17	85	
POMIO	7	2	16	19	20	8	15	10	30	39	12	13	58	39	51	54	202	
PUPUL	2	3	5	6	4	3	7	7	14	10	5	5	11	19	21	15	66	
TALIE	2	2	6	8	7	8	2	4	14	18	7	8	17	22	25	26	90	
TOTONGPAL	3	1	11	6	4	9	3	4	16	13	3	8	21	20	22	21	84	
TUAPON	4	1	4	11	5	6	4	4	15	21	6	5	19	22	31	31	103	
PORLO		1	3	5	1	3	5		8	7	4	4	9	9	12	11	41	
Page 1	40	34	143	123	88	95	63	61	264	306	98	107	365	320	468	433	1,586	

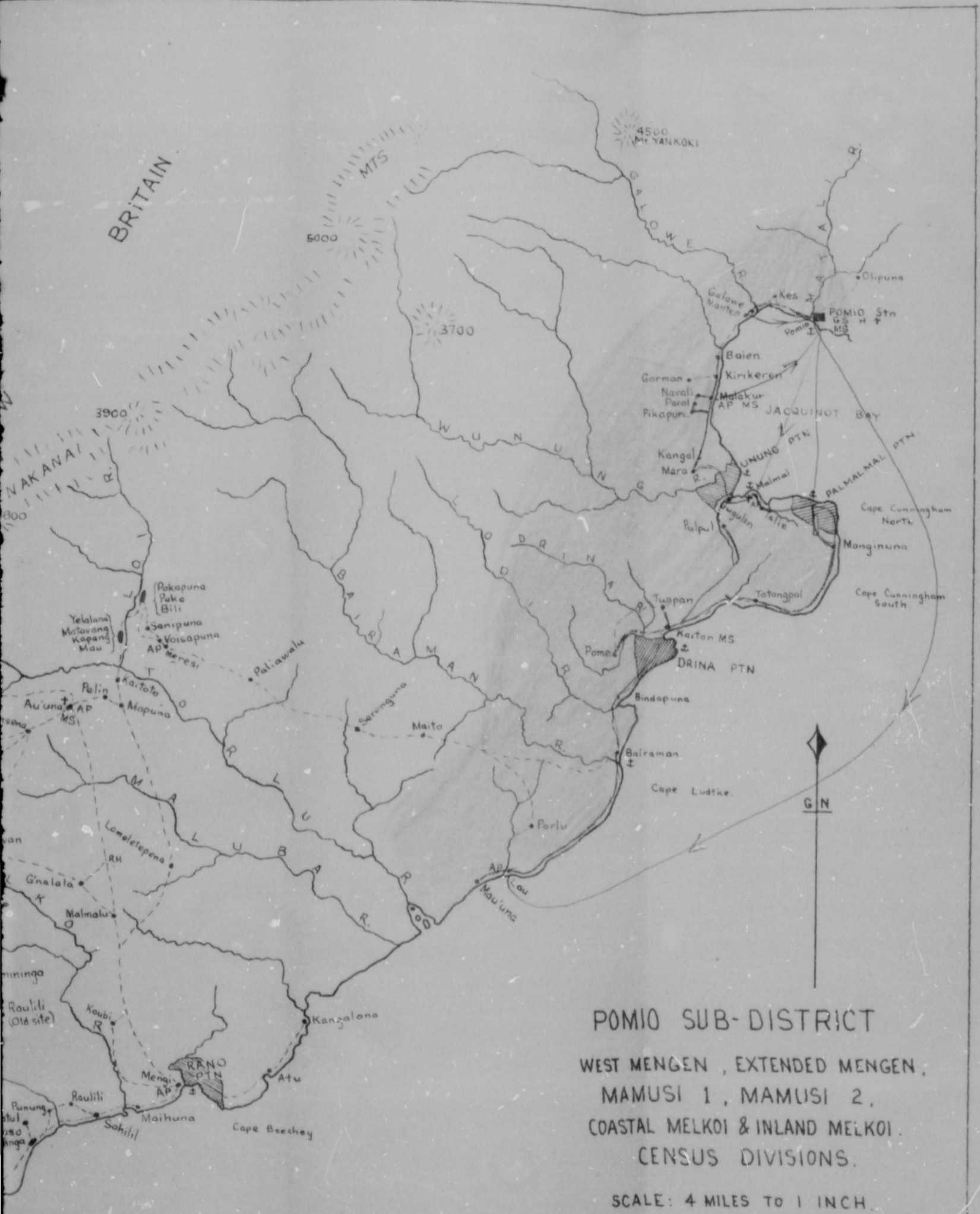
66	52	236	222	169	163	126	112	507	195	632	559	731	2,699
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TOTAL.

LEGEND

Village	•
Aid Post	AP
Hospital	H
Government School	GS
Mission School (Recognised)	MS
Mission Station	+
Anchorage	⚓
Walking Track	- - - - -
Airstrip	▬
West Mengen C.D.	▬
Coastal Melkoi C.D.	▬
Mamusi No 1 C.D.	▬
Mamusi No 2 C.D.	▬
Inland Melkoi C.D.	▬

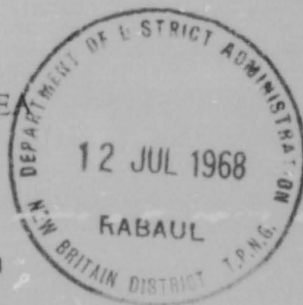




POMIO SUB-DISTRICT
 WEST MENDEN, EXTENDED MENDEN,
 MAMUSI 1, MAMUSI 2,
 COASTAL MELKUI & INLAND MELKUI.
 CENSUS DIVISIONS.
 SCALE: 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of EAST NEW BRITAIN Report No. POMIO, No. 8 of 1967/'68
 Patrol Conducted by Geoffrey C. LAPHORNE, Patrol Officer
 Area Patrolled MANSING, INLAND & COASTAL MELKOI and MAMUSI 1 & 2 C.D.'s.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. R. FROST, C.P.O.
 Natives Three members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 29/4/1968 to 8/6/1968
 Number of Days 41 days, 40 nights camped out

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Feb 68
 Medical Jan 68

Map Reference Fourmils of GASMATA, TALASEA and POMIO.
 Objects of Patrol Revision of census, Political Education & Assessment, Economic Assessment, Road Extension Survey, general Administration.

Director of District Administration,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
 Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
 Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Re: 67-10-9

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

16th August 19 68

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
POMIO

PATROL NO. POMIO 8 OF 1967/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum
* of Patrol/Patrol Report covering patrol by... G.C. LAPTHORNE P.O.,
to... MAWISSO, MELUCI... D. MANUSI... J. ... 2..... Census Divisions.

An interesting report which contains a good deal
of valuable information.

I will request the Assistant Ministerial Member for
Local Government to discuss the political situation with
Mr K. Urekit, M.N.A., when he next visits Port Moresby. This
may assist Mr Urekit clarify his ideas.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

* Delete as necessary.

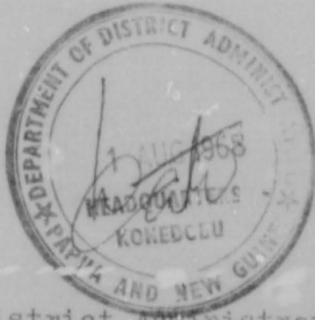
c.c Mr G.C. Lapthorne, P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO
East New Britain District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.7. (42)

Telephone
Telegram
Our Reference... 67-4-16
If calling ask for WJK/BS
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL.

26th July, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT, POMIO - NO. 8 of 1967/68

....
....

Attached herewith is the above detailed Patrol Report, and copy of memorandum A.L.P.R. 67/68 of 5th July by the Assistant District Commissioner, Pomio.

The relevant items have been commented on in sufficient depth by the A.D.C. Pomio.

I concur that a separate Council for the inland areas and the Coastal Melkoi would be preferable to their joining the Mungen Council. I have requested the A.D.C. Pomio to make the usual submissions for the gazettal of such a Council, and will forward them to you with my recommendations when received.

(W.J. KELLY)
A/District Commissioner
East New Britain District.

A.L.P.R. 67/68

WHM

Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain.

5th July, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT POMIO No.8 of 1967/68.

Please find attached ^{two} three copies of the above report submitted by Mr G. C. Laphorne, P.O., concerning his patrol to the MANSING, INLAND & COASTAL MELKOI and MAMUSI 1 & 2 Census Divisions of this Sub-District.

Mr Laphorne has carried out a very worthwhile patrol to these relatively isolated areas and is to be commended for his keen interest in field work. My comments on some of the aspects raised in the report are as follows:-

Reception of Patrol.

It is to be expected that constant patrolling at regular intervals draws confusing remarks from the people, and I am inclined to doubt the value of full scale routine patrolling of Census Divisions at this stage of the Territory's development. In areas such as those covered by this patrol, where we have people who are virtually ignorant of the system of government and political evolution despite a long contact with the Administration and Missions, it is necessary to adopt new tactics which will lead to the removal of political ignorance. While it is not practicable to have an officer in every centre of population, I feel that the answer could be to have an officer spend up to two weeks at a time in a centrally situated village to carry out political education and other work, rather than making fleeting visits to every village in the Census Divisions.

Village Officials.

The transfer of village leadership from our government appointed officials to Committeemen appointed by Mr Koriam Urekit, M.H.A. is an interesting development. This could well indicate that notwithstanding the cultist overtones of these people, they are unwittingly expressing a desire to progress from the old village official system to a form of local responsibility. Being a younger generation it would appear that the new Committeemen are ideal material for Local Government Councillors.

The ~~health~~ health of Paramount Luluai Ed'lotel will be watched - he must be one of the last Paramounts still in office.

Political Situation.

The failure of the Koriam Movement to take hold in the Mansing and MelkoI areas is particularly pleasing, and somewhat surprising in view of the strong hold it has in the Mamusi.

The idolisation of Mr Koriam Urekit, M.H.A. by the Mamusi people, and the great things that they expect of him is a serious problem. This situation would stem to

2.
40

a great extent from the near hopeless state that these people find themselves in: their land is unsuitable for coconuts and cocoa, being too high and far inland, and to this day no-one has been able to offer them a prosperous economic future.

It is a well known fact that the word 'Komiti' has become very prominent in the Pidgin language in recent years, and there is little that can be done to thwart its use even if some people cannot differentiate between the various committees that exist. It is purely and simply a matter of education.

The severe dominance of Mr Urekit, M.H.A. and his cultist ideologies over the lives of the Mamusi people is an unsatisfactory state of affairs. Even with a concentrated campaign of Political Education it is difficult to foresee a rapid deviation ~~for~~ confused thinking, because experience has shown that people of this type are not receptive to having their ideas changed. Half the problem lies with Mr Urekit's own confused mind, and if there could be some way of convincing him that his ideas are not practical nor his views correct, this could go a long way to solving the whole problem.

No further deposits have been made in the C.S.B. account containing the money collected by the Cult Movement last year, and if the people are still subscribing to these collections I suspect that the leaders who hold the money are tiding their time before bringing it to Pomio. Our policy in the past three months has been to waste no opportunity in telling the people that the Administration is not in any way connected with the money collections, nor do we sanction it; this has had some effect (particularly in the Mungen area) towards making the people doubt the validity of these collections and indications are that some contributors will want their money back.

Local Government.

The people's negative attitude to the introduction of Local Government should not deter us from taking immediate steps to bring them in to the system. After looking at this question very closely, I consider the best approach would be to combine the Masing, Melkois and Mamusi Census Divisions into a separate Council, with headquarters at Meingi. The three groups have a combined population of 7,690, quite sufficient for a Council. There are strong arguments against including these areas in the Mungen Council:-

(a) The Mungen Council as you are aware is at present passing through a period of inactivity due to the strong influence of the Cult Movement - any spirit of activity that the new groups would have will be thwarted.

(b) Problems of communication. It is doubtful that the Mungen Council could adequately serve the new areas, particularly the inland Mamusi.

(c) To isolate the Cult Movement influence of the Mungen people from these other areas. An independent Council would restrict this influence, particularly in the Mamusi areas.

(d) Create a spirit of competition between the two Councils.

The formation of this separate Council will probably necessitate the establishment of a Base Camp, permanently staffed by a junior officer from Pomio, as a joint project by the new Council and the Administration.

With a population of almost 8,000, this section of the Sub-District can well do with closer attention and there is no doubt that this is required; a Base Camp with Council Headquarters will achieve this.

I spent a night with the patrol at Meingi village and in discussions with representatives from a number of Melkoi villages gained the distinct impression that whilst the people have some misgivings about Councils and have little real understanding of the Local Government system, they would certainly not oppose its introduction. Similarly, although the Mamusi are reluctant, experience in West New Britain in similar circumstances has shown that the people do not oppose the introduction of Local Government - the Gloucester Council is a particular case in point. To defer this matter for any length of time will not achieve anything and may possibly lead to a firming of opposition.

The choice of Meingi as a base for Council operations is an obvious one. It is situated ideally at the point of entrance to the inland Mamusi villages, near Rano Plantation; as a sea anchorage Meingi is not well protected from the Southeast, but apart from Uvol to the West, it is the best anchorage in that area. It should not be too difficult to find suitable land at Meingi for the erection of buildings etc.

I would value your views on this proposal and will await your advice before proceeding further.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The increasing industry of the Melkoi people in producing copra is very heartening, a direct contrast to the situation in the Mamusi Divisions. Certainly there is no easy or quick solution to the problem of economic development in the inland areas of this Sub-District, but the almost complete lack of interest by the Department of Agriculture in these problem areas is not particularly encouraging either.

The formation of a Mansing/Melkoi/Mamusi Council can be expected to assist the expansion of economic development in these areas.

Land.

Availability of land along the coast is a question which we will have to delve into deeper in the near future, however I am not keen to introduce the system of land demarcation until after a Council has been formed. The establishment of a Police Post should be co-ordinated with our plans for a Council in that area.

Health.

It would be appreciated if you could take up the question of subsidies for Infant Welfare patrols being undertaken by the Catholic Church from Uvol, with the Regional Medical Officer, Rabaul. There is no doubt that this service is extremely valuable but I am not certain if the Church would qualify for Administration subsidy for the use of their pinnace.

The Medical Assistant, Pomio, will be staff the new Aid Post at Mapuna early in August.

Education.

I understand that the Education Department has given consideration to establishing a school somewhere in the Mamusi area, but am not aware of any decision reached. There appears to be little hope of finding a suitable airstrip site in that area, which makes the matter of transporting supplies inland a major problem. It is extremely doubtful that the people would be prepared to carry supplies inland from the coast once the novelty of the scheme has worn off, which means that any Administration school that may be established to serve that area will have to be built on the coast, and will need to have facilities for boarders.

Roads and Bridges.

The development of roads and bridges in these areas is probably best left until after the introduction of Local Government, when the whole question can be examined in greater depth by the Council.

Missions.

The positioning of a radio transceiver at Uvol would be of decided advantage, not only to the people but the Administration as well; with this view in mind it is recommended that consideration be given to providing monetary assistance to the Church and the people in this endeavour. The Uvol area has a sizable population, is a good 50 miles from Pomio, and there have been many instances when a brief radio call could have saved many hours of sea travel. During the Southeast season in particular when sea travel is impossible or difficult, the Uvol area can remain isolated and out of contact for weeks on end. I believe that Guma Catholic Church received Administration assistance in the acquisition of their transceiver; Uvol's need is as great if not greater.

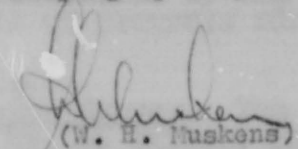
Census.

The statistics thrown up from the census conducted by the patrol indicate a healthy increase in population and serve as a tribute to the excellent health services being provided by both Administration and Church agencies.

Proposed alterations to the Village Directory and the combining of the two Melkoi Census Divisions has been taken up in separate correspondence.

General.

Mr Laphorne has submitted a comprehensive and interesting report with much valuable information, his spelling however leaves much to be desired and he will have to improve this aspect of his reporting. Mr Frost C.P.O., with this patrol under his belt should now be capable of conducting solo fieldwork, he is shaping up very well indeed.


(W. H. Muskens)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-4

WHM

Sub-District Office,
POMIO.

26th April, 1968.

Mr. G. C. Laphorne,
Patrol Officer,
POMIO.

POMIO PATROL No. 8 of 1967/68.

Further to my previous verbal instructions, please be prepared to conduct a patrol of the following Census Divisions:

COASTAL MELKOI
INLAND MELKOI
MAMUSI No. 1
MAMUSI No. 2
MANSONG

2. The M.V. LANGU will convey your patrol down the coast, departing from Pomio at 6.00 a.m. on Monday, 29th April, 1968. Your patrol will be accompanied by the following personnel:

Mr. R. Frost, Cadet Patrol Officer
138 Sgt. Vugo
1055 Const. Ligan
2052 Const. Opi

3. The objects of your patrol will be as follows:

(a) Revision of Census. Please refer to our file 14-1-1 and read a circular from Headquarters (14-1-0 of 18th March, 1968) concerning this. The new forms have not arrived here yet, but I would like you to draft the required information on this patrol for eventual typing at Pomio.

(b) Political Education. Previous reports from these areas indicate that the level of political awareness there is particularly low, and I would like you to take every opportunity to discuss this subject with the people, and to inform the people how Government works.

(c) Political Assessment. Please make discreet enquiries in every village concerning the present situation of the Kivung Movement and assess its impact in each village. It will also be interesting to hear the views of the non-indigenous residents in the areas in this matter. Our file 51-1-2 at folio 5 contains instructions from the District Commissioner in relation to collections of money by the Movement. You are to ensure that these instructions are adhered to.

(d) Economic Assessment. I would like an up to date survey of economic activities by the people at the village level, including details of progress since the last patrol.

(e) Road Extension Survey. The last patrol in the Coastal Melkoi area (by Mr. J. Cullen) provided some details of possible upgrading of roads to vehicular standards. Before we encourage the people to carry out roadwork for the upgrading of roads, I think we should determine whether or not this will be of benefit to the people - for example are there any vehicles already in the area? If there is a case for upgrading roads I suggest that you impress upon the people that it is only through the example of their own hard work that the Administration will even consider providing assistance.

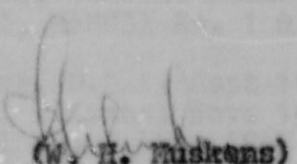
In other words, we should encourage the people to undertake their own projects on a self-help basis. The foregoing remarks also apply to the other Census Divisions on your patrol.

4. On the question of extension of Local Government to the four areas, the people should be advised that the matter is still under consideration by the Administration, and they will be advised when they will be incorporated into a Council.

5. As mentioned in para. 2, C.P.O. R. Frost will accompany your patrol. As this is his first full scale patrol in the Territory it is very important that you acquaint him fully with all aspects of field work, so that he will be capable of carrying out solo patrols in the future.

6. I look forward to receiving the report of your patrol within two weeks after your return to Pomio. I will wait for your advice regarding return transport to Pomio, however your patrol should not be hurried and I expect that you will be in the field for about six weeks. If any matters requiring court action are brought to your notice, you should, until such time as you have Local Court powers, investigate such matters and bring the parties to Pomio. Attend to any matters on the Matters for Attention on Patrol files.

7. Have a successful patrol, hope the weather is reasonably favourable.


(W. H. Muskens)
Assistant District Commissioner.

DISTROFF

The patrol covered five Census Divisions and was in the field for six weeks. It was divided into two parts. The first, covering GCL... E.N.B. and the second, in the MAMUSI. Half the patrol stores were left at MELKUI and POMIO. 10th June 1968

Assistant District Commissioner was available for the c/- Sub-District Office POMIO... E.N.B. As I am shortly to be posted to the MAMUSI and making travel very difficult we could not afford to linger.

PATROL REPORT: POMIO PATROL NO. 8 of 1967/'68.

Station ; POMIO

Sub-District ; POMIO

District ; EAST NEW BRITAIN

Conducted by ; Geoffrey C. LAPHORNE, P.O.

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol ; Mr. R. FROST, C.P.O.
Sgt 2/c VUGO 0138
Const. LIAN 1055
Const. OPI 2052

Duration of Patrol ; 29th April to 8th June 1968.
41 days (40 nights out)

Area Patrolled ; MANSING, COASTAL MELKUI, INLAND MELKUI, MAMUSI No. 1 & MAMUSI No.2.

Last Patrols in Area ; Mansing, D.D.A. Sept 1965
Melkoi & Mamusi Nov 1967
Melkoi P.H.D. May 1967
Mamusi P.H.D. Jan 1968
(All areas regularly sprayed in the Malaria Control program)

Objects of the Patrol ; Revision of Census
Political Education
Political Assessment
Economic Assessment
Road Extension Survey
Ascertain attitude to Proposed Local Govt. Council.
General Administration.

Map Reference ; Fourmils of GASMATA, TARASEA and POMIO.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol covered five Census Divisions and was in the field for six weeks, it can be said to have been in two parts. The first, covering the MANSING and MELKOI, and the second, in the MAMUSI. Half the patrol stores were left at MEINGI Aid Post and collected when we set out for the MAMUSI.

Unfortunately no time was available for the Patrol to deviate from its set program. As I am shortly to go on leave and there was the danger of the "wet" coming and making travel very difficult we could not afford to linger.

Fortunately the weather was most kind during the patrol, the sea was flat all the way to MAKMAK and we only had to walk in the rain twice.

The area patrolled; MANSING, INLAND MELKOI, COASTAL MELKOI, MAMUSI No. 1 and MAMUSI No. 2, comprises the Western half of the POMIO Sub-District. Makmak, in the MANSING is about 10½ hours, Uvol Mission, in the COASTAL MELKOI, about 8 hours, RANO plantation (MEINGI) about 6 hours, and BAIRAMAN (WEST MENGEN Census Division) about 2½ hours from POMIO by workboat. Travel along the Coast is most difficult during the South East (which hasn't started yet) no anchorages have wharves and UVOL would be the only all weather one.

Mr. W. Muskens, A.D.C. stayed with the patrol at Meinge for a day, during a familiarisation trip to the area.

The Coastal people can derive an income from copra but as yet there are no cash crops inland. Transport difficulties, high rainfall, and mountainous terrain are the prohibiting factors.

The contrast between the various Census Divisions makes reporting difficult as one cannot generalize.

Future patrols would be much better off doing the MAMUSI separately from the MANSING and MELKOI, however "One grand patrol" was the only way of getting the work done this year,

All objects of the Patrol were carried out.

PATROL DIARY

See copies of Field Officers Journal attached.
 Laphorne G.C. Para. 296 Folio 171 to Para. 336 Folio 180
 Frost R. Para 234 Folio 31 to Para. 274 Folio 40

Walking Times and Road Conditions

- 29th April 1968 Monday. 10hrs 35min
 Departed Pomio per M.V. Langu to Malmal then to Uvca
 thence to Makmak. Disembarked Makmak.
- 30th April 1968 Tuesday
 Revised Makmak Census. General discussions.
- 1st May 1968 Wednesday 5hrs 30min
 Walked to Waipo, track fairly flat and dry. Censured
 Waipo and Lopun. Talks at night.
- 2nd May 1968 Thursday 5hrs 40min
 Walked to Ainbul, track fair, some hills heavy
 forrest, crossed Lunga River. Revised census and held
 discussions.
- 3rd May 1968 Friday 4hrs
 Returned to Waipo.
- 4th May 1968 Saturday 4hrs 30min
 Walked Waipo to junction of Aniar and Loani Rivers.
 Went by canoe to Umsipel- arrived Umsipel. Revised
 census.
- 5th May 1968 Sunday
 Observed Umsipel.
- 6th May 1968 Monday 5hrs 30min
 Walked Umsipel to Simi. Track wide and good.
 Revised census.
- 7th May 1968 Tuesday 2hrs 10min.
 Walked Simi to Tavallo over very good track. Amended
 census and gave discussions at night.
- 8th May 1968 Wednesday 2hrs 15min
 Walked Tavallo to Meleton over well cut, wide track
 Mr Frost C.P.O. walked on to Ruahana to amend census.
 Uvol, Meleton and Inahele revised.
- 9th May 1968 Thursday 2hrs
 Walked Meleton to Lausis, track cut and very good.
 Mr Frost stayed to revise census. Walked Lausis to
 Pi limatana (Kabu). Census revised and village inspect ed
 Discussions held re House of Assembly and councils.
 Rejoined by Mr Frost.
- 10th May 1968 Friday Friday
 Split patrol. Mr Frost to Poio (Punung) - 50min
 (Poio to Haulo-30min). Amended census and inspect ed
 village. Myself to Kanunu (45min). Revised cesus and
 inspected village.. Departed over good road to Old
 Haulo then turned north along a bush track to the new
 hamlet of Meis (Matawan). Inspected same then departed
 along a jungle to Haulo (Haumakia). Talks re Councils
- 11th May 1968 Saturday 2hrs 05min
 Walked Haulo to Hulhul, inspected then walked to
 Pulpulo. Census revised and the village inspect ed.
 Walked Pulpulo to Uvol over excellent coastal track.

PATROL DAIRY. (cont.)

12th May 1968 Sunday
Observed Meleton.

13th May 1968 Monday 2hrs 30min
Walked Meleton to Mininga. Mr Frost revised census and inspected the village while I walked on to Maso over an excellent track. Revised census and inspected village Talks re councils.

14th May 1968 Tuesday 3hrs 15min.
Walked Maso to Koratul where Mr Frost revised census. Main party to Kenmiminga- first half of road fair, last half very good. Census revised and village inspected. Talks re councils.

15th May 1968 Wednesday 2hrs 45min
Walked Kenmiminga to Raulili over track of which last half was not cut. Mr Frost amended census, myself to Punum to amend census(45min). Returned to Raulili.

16th May 1968 Thursday 2hrs
Walked Raulili to Sahilil(15min). Mr Frost amended census. Walked Sahilil to Maihuna and amended census. Walked Maihuna to Meingi(45min). Visited Rano Plantation to inspect possible site for Base Camp.

17th May 1968 ~~Thursday~~ Friday

Inspected village while Mr Frost revised census. Mr Muskens A.D?C. and Mr Harrison-Brown E.M.A. arrived. At night talked with V.O.s re councils and proposed Base Camp.

18th May 1968 Saturday
Mr Muskens held discussions re councils and economic development. Moved to Kangalona per M.V. Pam. Village inspected and census revised.

19th May 1968 Sunday
Observed Kangalona.

20th May 1968 Monday 1hr 15min.
Walked Kangalona to Atu over good though muddy road Census revised and village inspected. Discussions re councils

21st May 1968 Tuesday 3hrs 10min.
Walked Atu to Meingi. Cargo on to Peping with Mr Frost Various sites at Meingi inspected for Base Camp. Walked on to Peping over good top road. Lined Kaubi and Karkaru (Peping) and inspected village. Talks at night.

22nd May 1968 Wednesday 1hr 40min.
Walked Peping to Malmalu over good road which follows a ridge. Mr Frost on to Ghalala to amend census. Malmalu's census revised and village inspected. Discussions at night.

23rd May 1968 Thursday 4hrs 10min.
Walked Malmalu to Ghalala(40min) . Changed carriers then on to Sekmatana. Road fairly rough, steep climb then follows ridge. Village censused and inspected in the afternoon.

24th May 1968 Friday 5hrs
Walked Sekmatana to Kinsena along an extended ridge, road rough in sections. Amended census and inspected village Talks re councils.

PATROL DAIRY (cont)25th May 1968 Saturday

3hrs

Departed down a very steep track to Moralena. Mr Frost stayed to do the census. On to Pulepuna over a very trying track, where census was revised and the village inspected. Rejoined by Mr Frost.

26th May 1968 Sunday

Observed Pulepuna.

27th May 1968 Monday

4hrs

Walked Pulepuna to Au'una via Moralena and Kinsena. Road Moderate and fairly easy going. Inspected Au'una and outlined patrol programme in the afternoon.

28th May 1968 Tuesday

Au'una lined and census revised, discussions re councils. Mr Frost walked to Talalo over very steep, rough track (2hrs 10min). Talalo lined and village inspected.

29th May 1968 Wednesday

1hr 15min.

Walked Au'una to Pelin. Mr Frost stayed to amend census, main party on to Mapuna over fair track. Mapuna lined and census revised. Talks re councils and general discussions at night.

30th May 1968 Thursday

2hrs 30min.

Departed Mapuna to walk to Lomeletepena with half cargo - rest stopped at Mapuna for return trip. Track quite good with steep climb to village from Malubu River. Census revised and the village inspected. Discussions at night.

31st May 1968 Friday

3hrs 10min

Walked Lomeletepena to Kaitoto over same road to Mapuna, then over excellent road to Kaitoto. Census revised and village inspected. Discussions re councils and general talks at night.

1st June 1968 Saturday

1hr 40min

Departed Kaitoto for Okimpuna, track plunges to Torlu River (thigh deep) then follows Loi River to Okimpuna. Census revised and discussions held.

2nd June 1968 Sunday

Observed Okimpuna.

3rd June 1968 Monday

50min

Walked Okimpuna to Pokapuna up the Loi River; very easy walking. Revised census for Bili while Mr Frost revised Pokapuna and Paka. Village inspected by A.P.O. Talks at night.

4th June 1968 Tuesday

1hr

Walked Pokapuna to Voisapuna. Mr Frost to Sanipuna to amend census. Census revised for Voisapuna and the village inspected by the A.P.O. Talks re councils, House of Assembly, duties of members and cargo cult.

5th June 1968 Wednesday

2hrs 30min

Walked Voisapuna to Paliavalu over good but slippery track. Census revised and village inspected. Discussions held.

6th June 1968 Thursday

1hr 30min.

Walked Paliavalu to Serenguna over good, newly cut track, some hills and a few creeks to cross. Mr Frost revised census.

Outline of Political Situation.

Politically the area is divided into four parts

a) The MANSING, a bit of a backwater, That hasn't been patrolled for over two years, the people have little or no knowledge of the workings of the House of Assembly or Councils. No evidence of Cargo Cults was observed.

b) The COASTAL MELKOI, the most active area visited during the patrol, quite a few villages have radios and they have a bit of knowledge of the House of Assembly. There have been some rumours of Cargo Cult thought but this is not evident. Indeed all villages are working hard on new coconut plantings and copra production is on the increase.

Only KANGALONA has been influenced by the "Kivung" movement. Mainly because these people are half K MENGEN and so joined with the WEST MENTEN VILLAGES. At TAVALO the people asked if the "Kivung" taxes had anything to do with the Council and seemed quite pleased when told they were not.

c) The INLAND MELKOI is in a similar position as the coast but has had a little less contact.

d) The MAMUSI is an entirely different situation, thinking on nearly everything is utterly confused. Mr. Koriam UREKIT, M.H.A. is revered as a sort of demi-god and the people are waiting for his instructions so they can follow them. (If Mr. UREKIT would see fit to accept some advice and guidance from some senior members of this Department I feel that great benefit would be derived from the above situation) The people want Mr. UREKIT to visit them again so they may receive his instructions first hand. I told them that he was in Moresby at the sitting of the House of Assembly with the other members of the House.

Cargo Cult thought is rife throughout the area everything is interpreted in terms of this. The "Kivung" movement is still very strong and active, the Thursday meetings and tax collections still persist in the MAMUSI No.1 and to a much lesser extent in the MAMUSI No.2. The peoples interest as to the fate of these collections has changed a little. Before it was "We don't care what happens to the money, it's up to Mr. UREKIT", now it is "We will ask Mr. UREKIT what will happen to the money, but it's up to him".

All the Mamusi No. 1 are still collecting tax but only VOISAPUNA could give any reason for the collections. Everyone is waiting for Mr. UREKIT to tell them what to do with it. At VOISAPUNA I was told that they had no project in mind for their tax money. The first big tax had to pay for all the sins of their ancestors, who lived very bad lives (They did not have Mr. UREKIT to give them the Ten Commandments) The latest taxes are much smaller because all now live good lives.

Payment of tax appears, from what I heard, to be similar to Church collections, if you had nothing to give it didn't matter, but one should give if they had the cash. I could find no evidence of threats or physical pressure being used during the collections. The usual tax amount was said to be 10¢ per week in the MAMUSI No.1 and at WEPING, Mamusi No. 2, 10¢ per month. Some absentee workers are sending in much larger amounts, I discovered an envelope with \$30.00 in it sent from a man working in the Gazelle Peninsula, when I returned some of the Tax collections, during the election patrol.

Outline of Political Situation (contd.)

The attitude towards Mr. UREKIT is illustrated by the following statement, "Before, people died young, there was sickness, bad habits, fighting and food shortages. Now we have Koriam and live to old age, lead good lives and have plenty of food." I told them that this was the result of Malaria Control, Aid Posts, the hospital at UVOL and the work of D.D.A. field officers, but they think the work of these agencies is just a coincidence. The high Birth Rate and low death rate in the MAMUSI (see section on Census) seems to prove their statement. (Maybe the "Kivung" has something to offer after all ??)

At KINSENA, the Committeeman, KAMOPITE? told me that as Mr. UREKIT had appointed committeemen to look after the villages, D.D.A. officers no longer had jurisdiction over these matters and could not charge offenders. When I asked him if he wanted me to prove a point he hesitated and KAUWAKIKI, the PEPING committeeman, came to his rescue by saying that Mr. UREKIT had told them to obey Patrol Officers.

Both Local Govt. Councils and the House of are associated with "Cargo" and knowledge of the workings of either is about nil. "The members (of the H. of A.) have replaced the Australian Government and the Council will replace the Patrol Officers," was a statement put forward at AU'UNA.

I have fancied myself as being reasonably well able to communicate to village people in Pidgin English, but in most discussions I had in the MAMUSI, I could have interpreted their questions and comments in about three ways (at least two based on Cargo Ideology) so heaven only knows how they interpreted what I said to them, even though I said everything at least twice and used illustrations from village life where ever possible. KAUWAKIKI, the PEPING committeeman, who followed the patrol from MEINGI to BAIRAMAN and sat in on all discussions, still relates everything I said to "Cargo" and when I corrected him he would just re-adapt what I said to fit his own ideas. He, trying hard to be helpful, attempted to explain Councils to the KINSENA people. "The Council will collect tax and give it to the Patrol Officer, then the Council will tell the Patrol Officer what they want and the Government will provide it."

The AU'UNA Luluai, LIUSASOMANA? who happens to be a sort of High Priest in the cargo Movement and very active in the "Kivung", is very upset because a peasant (bai nating) from ATU (COASTAL MELKOI) had asked Mr. UREKIT about the Kivung tax collections in front of Mr. Don BARRETT at RANO, when they were campaigning. Mr. UREKIT said in a letter dated 24th February 1968 (which I saw) that he was embarrassed (mi gat sem) by the question, "although it was a good one" (em i gutpela askim) and he wanted the MAMUSI committeemen and V.O.'s but no peasants (bai nating) to meet him at MALMAL for talks.

"We must wait for KORIAM to tell us what to do" is the universal reply to any question. The terms "member", "Government" and "Election" are very confused and seem to be interchangeable in the MAMUSI vocabulary. The following phrases were often heard,

"Mipela mas bihindim wok bilong Koriam"

"Mipela mas bihindim wok bilong menba"

"Mipela mas bihindim wok bilong Gavman (bilong Papua na New

"Mipela mas bihindim wok bilong Eleksion" Guinea)"

as far as I could make out all have the following meaning

"We must do what Mr. UREKIT tells us."

Outline of Political Situation (contd)

Fr. HARTMANN, of the Mission at AU'UNA made the following comment: "The words "Committeeman" and "Member" should be used as little as possible, if not at all, as the MAMUSI immediately associate Mr. UREKITS village committeemen with the word "committee", even if they hear on the radio that, say, the "House Committee" of the U.S. senate has done something, they immediately think "Mr. Koriam's COMMITTEEMAN (and therefore controlled by him)" There could be danger with the terms "Ward Committee" "Executive Committee" etc. as the people would think they were directly under Koriam's control. Likewise with the word "Member" even when preaching if I refer to "members of the church" the people immediately think of Koriam."

I can see Fr. HARTMANN's point but believe that the two words should be used naturally so as to educate the people to their true meanings. After they have seen a "Finance Committee" or "Health Committee" working they should realize the difference between them and Mr. UREKIT's committeemen. I would appreciate a more experienced opinion on this matter.

Attitude to a Proposed Council.

People in the MANSING are wary, they have virtually no knowledge of the workings of councils and are frightened of "the \$10.00 tax like RABAU". I don't think their opposition is very strong and they would join a Proposed Council if urged to by D.D.A. Officers. The idea of forming their own Council appeared to interest them more than that of joining into the Mengen Council.

At WAIPO, TAVALO and SIMI, stories were told of how the TOLAI women have to prostitute themselves to get money to pay their Council Tax. I told them that this story was false as women don't pay tax to the GAZELLE Council. The story was then changed to: "The men send their women out to find money for them to pay their tax". My attempts to discredit these tales did not seem to convince the story tellers. "We are frightened of the tax" was a comment often heard.

At KABU, KANUNU, POIO and HAULO in the INLAND MELKOI, people made the following statement: "We have EI'IOTEI, of MASO, as our leader, if he says to have a Council we will". This is most interesting in the light of what I had been told on an earlier patrol by Fr. ESCHER, who said that the people in the Western part of the MELKOI (KABU, KANUNU, POIO and HAULO are west of MASO) don't pay much attention to EI'IOTEI any more. Also EI'IOTEI himself told me that the younger men don't "hear his talk" now.

At MASO people said that they wanted to hear what Messrs. UREKIT M.H.A. and ASHTON M.H.A. have to say on councils before they make any decision. This comment is also interesting because when I visited MASO in November people ridiculed Mr. UREKIT over the "Kivung" activities.

At UVOL the people are very opposed to any council because of the tax. The people would make no comment at the discussions during this patrol, they made their thoughts clear to me when I called on them during the House of Assembly elections when they said: "We don't like"

In the MAMUSI the people were most confused, all places want to hear what Mr. UREKIT has to say about councils. I told them that he had given his approval during a conversation with Mr. MUSKENS, the A.D.C. at POMIO however they wish to hear the words from his mouth.

Attitude to a Proposed Council (contd)

The following remark was made at MAPUNA: "Before we didn't want the council because we didn't understand it, but now we have had the election and our member has won, so we now understand about councils and are not against them."

Fr. ESCHER, of UVOL mission, is in favour of a Council: "It will give them something to do and wake them up a bit" Fr. HARTMANN, of AU'UNA, is a bit dubious, but as long as it is not associated with "those cargo cultists in the MENGEN" he will not oppose it. The fact that other councils have aided Mission Schools will most likely win him over. "If it puts a bridge over the Torlu I will back it 100%."

Due to the lack of communications I feel that the MANSING, MELKOI and MAMUSI should not be incorporated into the MENGEN council. The only people from this area who have any connection with the MENGEN are some of the MAMUSI No 1, the rest seem to be orientated towards UVOL. Another thing that illustrates the lack of unity between the MELKOI and the MENGEN is the fact the MELKOI, with the exception of KANGALONA, have had nothing to do with the "Kivung" movement. I gathered on this and earlier patrols that there would be quite a bit of opposition to joining the MENGEN council and personally I feel that they would be much better off in a council of their own, because of this I have compiled a preliminary list of wards for a Proposed MANSING, MELKOI and MAMUSI council. The sooner a council is established here the better. The only way people will learn is from their own experience, even if some villages have to be "pressured" a little before they join they will be better off in the long run. If Mr. UREKIT would visit the area and say that he is in favour of them forming a Council, nearly all villages would want one.

For a preliminary list of wards for the proposed council see Appendix III.

A list of possible projects that a Council could undertake is included as Appendix IV.

Agriculture and Livestock.

MANSING no cash crops, food supplies are satisfactory although the old type of taro is diseased. there is Singapore taro, kaukau and tapioca.

MELKOI All coastal villages have coconuts and work copra. The old taro is diseased but Singapore is growing fairly well, there is plenty of food. All villages have pigs and fowls. Inland villages have no copra as yet but some have young coconuts on land near the coast.

MAMUSI Have no cash crops but there is a potential for potatoes and tomatoes, if the people could become interested in growing them. At the moment there appears to be no interest in growing potatoes. If a buying point could be established at MEINGI, potatoes, chinese cabbage and tomatoes could be carried to POMIO by workboat. There is a potential market for at least 100 lb of potatoes each week in the Jacquinet Bay area. Native food is also abundant in the MAMUSI and there is also the possibility of them selling Old type taro to the Coastal people.

A full scale agricultural patrol is urgently required throughout the whole area, and any work started will require constant follow up. It is essential that an Agricultural Officer be posted permanently to POMIO so the

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Agriculture and Livestock (contd.)

area will receive some proper attention. Flying visits accomplish nothing but frustration.

Figures for coconut census of the Coastal Melkoi are included as Appendix V.

Forests.

This area was surveyed by the Dept. of Forests in 1955. There is a great quantity of good timber in the MANSING and MAMUSI, access may be a big problem. People in both the MANSING and the MAMUSI indicated that they had no objections to the sale of timber rights.

Commerce and Industry.

MANSING Nil, if the people want cash they go and work at Fulleborn.

COASTAL MELKOI. has quite a lot of copra, plantings of new coconuts are on the increase. Fr. ESCHER, of UVOL, the only buyer of native copra in the area, reported that he had bought 25 tons of copra so far this year. The total for the whole of last year was 25 tons. The village improvement program at UVOL is no doubt one of the main causes of the increase in production.

INLAND MELKOI. no cash crops but most villages have young coconut plantings on land near the coast, it will be 3 to 5 years before these start to bear.

MAMUSI. No cash crops and don't seem interested in starting any. Previous officers have advocated potatoes and certainly they will grow but it will require someone to sit down with the people to start them off on any project.

The only trade store in the area is at UVOL mission, it is reasonably well stocked and carries a fair variety. (the L.T.W.N. is current) Fr. HARTMANN has a small store at AU'UNAK for Mission workers and Mr. Eric ALDEN has a few things for sale to his casual workers.

The MEINGI people are most eager to start a trade store and have collected \$200. The MENGEN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. might see fit to establish a buying and trading point at MEINGI.

Land.

The MANSING, INLAND MELKOI and MAMUSI all have abundant land, though much of the MAMUSI is mountainous. There may be a shortage of land in the future in the COASTAL MELKOI, for planting coconuts, as many of the inland villages have moved towards the coast and some are living on the land of coastal villages. I mentioned the possibility of future trouble when these inland villages start planting cash crops, but the people concerned said that they could make their own agreements regarding their land. Future patrols should watch out for any trouble that might arise as newly planted coconuts start to mature.

The people of UVOL and RUAHANA were approached by me (for the third time) about providing land for a proposed Police Post. Their answer: "No", was the same as before. They associate the proposed Police Post with the proposed council and so are against it. They could well change after a Council is established.

Land (contd.)

Fr. Escher said that the Administration may be able to get a piece of land from the mission but any negotiations will have to be made through Fr. BEERMAN, the manager at VUNKPOPE. Alternatively there should be land available at MEINGI.

There is no record of a Final Order on the UVOL Mission land at either POMIO or KANDRIAN Sub-District Offices. People of RUAHANA say that when Patrol Officers bought the land before the War they paid the wrong clan. It would be worth checking to see if the Mission has title to this land known as "PALINGA" or "KABU".

As the area required for the Police post is small the people can well afford to dispose of the land involved.

Complaints.

Only a few complaints were brought to the Patrol and these were settled on the spot, there was no trend evident.

I strongly suspect that most complaints in the MAMUSI are "settled" through the "Kivung" by the committeemen. Earlier patrols have reported cases of committeemen hearing "courts" but no evidence of this was seen during this patrol. Also the peoples' claims that "they are now living the good life" could make them reluctant to report complaints as this would disprove their claim.

Rest Houses.

Most villages have rest houses and in most cases these are in good condition, though many are a bit small for two Officers to be accommodated comfortably. The Police Barracks were in nearly all cases good.

The VOISAPUNA people requested some nails so they can rebuild the rest house there.

See appendix VI for list of rest houses and comments on same, these are marked on the Patrol Map.

Carriers and Canoes.

In all areas the people are willing to carry however the small population in the MANSING makes it advisable to limit the amount of cargo one takes there.

Canoes were used for unloading the workboat, for crossing the many coastal rivers and for travelling down the Amadr River.

People carry from village to village.

A ferryman is required at the lagoon at Rano plantation, there apparently is quite a bit of village traffic. At the moment many people use the plantation canoe but often it is not available.

Carrying times are included in ~~APPENDIX~~ the Patrol Diary.

Health.

People in all areas appeared healthy and although there was much "grilli" few large sores were seen.

The only Hospital in the area is the Catholic Mission one at UVOL, this serves the MANSING, MELKOI and part of the MAMUSI No. 2. Infant Welfare clinics are conducted from AMIO, Gasmata Census Division W.N.B.D. to ATU COASTAL MEEKOI and inland to KENMININGA, by Sister MARIO, the Sister in Charge of the UVOL hospital.

Fr. Escher intends to apply to the Administration for a subsidy for fuel for the Mission workboat, used on Infant Welfare trips to AUT and AMIO. I would support his application as the Mission is carrying out a *truly definite* valuable service during these clinics.

Sister MARIO supplied the following figures for the past twelve months to the end of April.

Children attending Infant Welfare Clinics:
 148 under 12 months; 532 1 to 5 years; 79 over 5 years.
 There are 64 pregnant women under observation.
 Hospital births 129 and village births 37 for past 12 months.
 In patients 600 Out patients 20,000

Government Aid Posts are situated at MEINGI and VOISAPUNA. Both A.P.O.'s SIMON PATALORIA and TANDRE are bright and were helpful during the patrol.

At AU'UNA, Fr. HARTMANN gives minor treatment at the mission, he is hoping to get a nurse in about three years time as a girl from AU'UNA has just commenced training.

As a result of the last Medical Patrol, in January 1968, the people of MAPUNA have completed an A.P.O.'s house and the surrounding villages are working on the other buildings for a new Aid Post at MAPUNA. As a spare A.P.O. will be available at POMIO soon, he should be moved in as soon as possible so the people will see some action on the Administrations part.

A few goitres were observed in the MAMUSI.

The Malaria Control program has kept the mosquito population very low in all areas

The MANSING is under KANDRIAN (GASMATA) for health matters.

Education.

The only schools of note in the area are the Catholic Mission schools at UVOL and AU'UNA, they teach to standards 2 and 3 respectively and are Government assisted. Other schools at MASO and LAUSIS are also assisted but are greatly lacking in equipment and overcrowded.

There are no schools in the MANSING and only one man literate in Pidgin.

Most MELKOI and MAMUSI villages have small schools run by Catechists who teach in Pidgin and virtually no equipment. The best of these is at MEINGI where JOSEPH, THE CATECHIST, comes from the Gazelle Peninsula and is much more industrious than the others.

There is a great potential for a school at POKAPUNA in the MAMUSI No.1. There are 490 children within three miles and land is available. Indeed Messrs UREKIT, M.H.A. and ASHTON, M.H.A. are said to have promised these people a school when they visited this area in 1965. The problem of getting supplies in is great as it is at least two days walk to BAIRAMAN, the nearest anchorage on the coast.

For a list of schools and comments on same see Appendix VII.

Roads and Bridges.

Travelling in the MANSING and MELKOI is relatively easy as the terrain, though undulating in places, is mostly flatish.

The Coastal ^{walking} road in the MELKOI, as used by the Japanese in W.W. 2 has much potential as a vehicular road, however the surface is very poor in places and many creeks would require bridges or culverts. If there were vehicles in the area that would use the road and if the local people would benefit from them, it would be well worth the effort to put a road in from UVOL to MASO and even to the MelkoI River. A vehicular road did exist from UVOL Mission to UVOL village however the causeway needs rebuilding, not a real difficult job and if the road could be pushed West to TAVALO (a great deal of work) it might be worth while. There was a road from Rano plantation to ATU but the bridges are all broken and it needs surfacing.

The only vehicle in the area is the Land Rover at Rano plantation, and since Kwong Chongs, the owners, won't allow the manager to purchase copra locally, the villagers will not benefit from this vehicle.

Bridges over the Torlu and Loi rivers.

The Torlu River is a natural boundary between the 1 and 2 MAMUSI (see map Appendix X), in the wet it is a raging torrent and impossible to cross. The building of a foot bridge across this river would be of great value to the concentrated population in the area. Fr. HARTMANN of AU'UNA was at one stage considering building a bridge but the job is beyond him. The length of a bridge just below the TORLU - LOI junction would be 165 yards (~~exactly~~ ^{definitely} a challenge for P.W.D.) the actual stream is only about 50 yards but the bridge would have to cross the whole river bed. A ferry similar to that used by Mr. H. BODE at UNUNG Ptn. on the WUNUNG River would be a much cheaper alternative but the TORLU is bigger than the WUNUNG.

Cemeteries.

All cemeteries seen were clean. Many of the MAMUSI villages still have their "Kivung" cult cemeteries with rows of crosses similar to war cemeteries. At AU'UNA, As a result of my returning of their recent tax collections during the election patrol (to show that the Administration was not the instigator of this tax, as many people believed) the ~~KHINE~~ false cemetery has been removed, however LIUSASOMANA, the Lulua and Cargo Cult high priest placed the crosses among the graves of the real cemetery.

Missions.

The only Mission in the area is the Roman Catholic "Order of the Sacred Heart". Mission Stations are at UVOL, COASTAL MELKOI, staffed by Fr. ESCHER and three European sisters, And at AU'UNA, staffed by Fr. HAETMANN, in the MAMUSI No. 2. The Mission has always assisted patrols and is pro-Administration, its influence is very strong.

The matter of the purchase of a radio transmitter for UVOL mission (D.C.'s memo 1-5-2 of 19/9/67 and our 10-2-1 of 15/11/67 refer) was again discussed with Fr. ESCHER. As it is unlikely that a Police Post will be established at UVOL he has decided to go ahead and buy a transceiver for the Mission, the local people have agreed to raise the \$300 to buy it.

As there are no transceivers on this part of the coast between DRINA and FULLEPORN (a distance of 80 miles) the installation of one at UVOL would be a great asset to the public in general as well as the mission, who want it mainly for medical emergencies at the hospital. Indeed when the Administration trawler "HUON" was broken down near UVOL in April earlier this year the sea and air search could have been averted if Fr. ESCHER had been able to radio Rabaul and tell them where the "HUON" was.

I suggested to Fr. ESCHER that he should ^{apply} for a subsidy from the Administration for the transceiver. This was refused in the case of the Catholic Mission at GUMA but the circumstances were different there, as there are other transceivers on near by plantations.

Airfields.

Nil in this area and no potential sites seen. "Kivung" activity in the MAMUSI regarding the construction of airstrips has long been given up as the people realized the hopelessness of the tasks.

Anthropological.

No new information obtained, but a word list was compiled from the five Census Divisions to try and find any Cultural similarities. See Appendix VIII.

All areas have two moieties; MURIK and SIKAU in the MANSING and KOKOMO and COCKATOG in the MELKOI and MAMUSI. People must marry into the opposite moiety.

Fr. JANSEN, a Mission Anthropologist, who has just visited this area said that the two moiety system could indicate a former culture that has been superceded. He has written a report on his findings in the area but we will have to wait till it is translated from German before we can read it. He is working on a translation now.

Labour.

The only plantation in the Area is RANO, it employs only casuals and Mostly MAMUSI people work there. MELKOI men prefer to work in Rabaul or near Vunapope. The MANSING people mostly go to Fulleborn for work.

RANO plantation was inspected by a Labour Inspector during the first week of April this year. Kwong Chong Bros. are still as lax as ever in sending supplies and money for paying the wages of the casual labourers on the plantation. It is not uncommon for casual workers to go over a month before getting paid. I fear that something stronger than "words" will be required to remedy the situation.

Census.

The census was revised in all five Census Divisions and the new Census Forms are to be compiled shortly.

The Census was last revised in the MANSING in 1965 and in the MELKOI and MAMUSI in 1967. The Birth and Death rates have been corrected to show the proportional figure for twelve months and are as follows.

MANSING. Birth Rate 3.0% p.a. Death Rate 1.3% p.a. giving a Natural Increase of 1.7% p.a.

INLAND MELKOI. Birth Rate 4.4% p.a. Death Rate 0.8% p.a. giving a Natural Increase of 3.6% p.a.

COASTAL MELKOI. Birth Rate 4.4% p.a. Death Rate 0.8% p.a. giving a Natural Increase of 3.6% p.a.

MAMUSI No. 2. Birth Rate 5.0% p.a. Death Rate 0.6% p.a. giving a Natural Increase of 4.4% p.a.

MAMUSI No. 1. Birth Rate 3.2% p.a. Death Rate 0.8% p.a. giving a natural increase of 2.4% p.a.

The high Death Rate in the MANSING is no doubt due to its isolation. This together with 24 emigrations from AINBUL to MELI (GASMATA C.D. W.N.B.D.) has led to a decrease in the population since the last census.

All other Census Divisions have had increases in populations, except the INLAND MELKOI where four villages: KAUBI, KAKARU, MATAWAN and ULUTU have moved across the MELKOI RIVER and have now settled in the MAMUSI No. 2.

The percentages of men absent from their villages are as follows;

MANSING. 27.8% (Most at Fulleborn)

COASTAL MELKOI. 30.8% (most near Vunapope on plantations)

INLAND MELKOI. 25.1% (most in the Gazelle Peninsula)

MAMUSI No. 2. 26.7% (many at Rano or Rabaul some in Nakanai)

MAMUSI No. 1. 22.2% (some at Drina most in Rabaul)

Most absent workers are working casually and only for short periods, there has been no recruiting in the area recently.

Census (contd.)

The totals for the various Census Divisions are as follows:
 MANSING 334; INLAND MELKOI 1608; COASTAL MELKOI 187;
 MAMUSI No. 1 1772 and MAMUSI No. 2 2159.
 Giving a grand total for the whole area of 7,690 which should be quite sufficient to sustain a Local Govt. Council.

There has been quite a large movement about of the people in the INLAND MELKOI, many inland villages have moved towards the coast and some are living on land belonging to COASTAL MELKOI people. Because of this fact, and as they are virtually one people I consider it desirable to merge the INLAND and COASTAL MELKOI to form one Census Division. (Separate correspondence is being written to the District Commissioner requesting permission for the above)

New information on the whereabouts of the three ex-NAKANAI villages of PITA, MOREWANA and WORALAI; that I was unable to locate during the elections, has turned up. It appears that the MOREWANA people have moved down towards SANTAMARIA, near HOSKINS, with half of the PITA people. The rest of PITA are living around the headwaters of the ANIAR River at the back of the MANSING, they were not contacted during this patrol. Half the WORALAI people have immigrated to KANUNU (INLAND MELKOI) and the rest are living near their original site, two days walk inland from KANUNU, they were not contacted either.

Village Population Registers for the five Census Divisions are included in Appendix IX.

Great difficulty is expected in typing the names in the new Census forms as there is not sufficient space in the names columns. Separate correspondence has been written to the Director, through the District Commissioner, regarding the design of an improved form.

Proposed Changes to the Village Directory.

MANSING. this is spelled with an "i" and not an "o" as in the Village Directory, our oldest records show it as MANSING and "MANSONG" is apparently a typographical error. KABAMATAPUN is now "MAKMAK", they moved from their old site to the coast a few years ago and now refer to the village as "MAKMAK". TALUPO is now "LOPUN" they long ago moved to their new site.

COASTAL MELKOI

MELETON AND INAHELE have decided to join with UVOL for Census purposes and call their combined village "UVOL". They are all one village and Uvol is the name of the village site.

INLAND MELKOI.

"KABU" should be "PILIMATANA" the name of the place, the MELKOI people refer to UVOL mission as "KABU" and much confusion arises from referring to "PILIMATANA" as "KABU". "KAKARU", "KAUBI", "MATAWAN" and "ULUTU" to be deleted as they have all moved to the MAMUSI No. 2. MOREWANA to be deleted as they have moved to SANTAMARIA. PITA to be deleted as they have moved out of the MELKOI. "PAHUNA" is known as "POIO" the name of the new village site, this should be included beside "PAHUNA" in the Village Directory.

MAMUSI No. 2.

"G'NALALA" should have "LEKIMPUNA" written after it as this is the name of the new village site and most people refer to the village by this name.

Proposed Changes in the Village Directory. (contd)

"MALMALU" should have "SIVAUNA" included after its name as as this is the name of the new village site and many people refer to the village by this name.

New villages in the MAMUSI No. 2

"PEPING" the people of KAUBI and KAKARU in the INLAND MELKOI have moved in and built a new village.

"MATAWAN - SIKMATANA" the peoples of "MATAWAN" and "ULUTU" IN THE INLAND MELKOI have moved to a new site "SIKMATANA" in the MAMUSI No.2, They requested that the old name "MATAWAN" be retained, but "SIKMATANA" should be included after it to avoid confusion with other places called "MATAWAN".

MAMUSI No. 1.

The villages of "KAPANG", MAU, "MATAVANG" and "YELALONA" have all combined at a new site "OKIMPUNA" and wish to be called by this name.

Delete "MERESI" they have been part of "VOISAPUNA" for three years now.

Separate correspondence is being forwarded to the District Commissioner regarding these changes.

Geography / Topography.

MANSING. Seems to cover the alluvial ground and headwaters of the great river system which created Montague Harbour. The ANIAR River is the main one in the area and its many tributaries feed it. Much of the area would become water logged during the wet.

COASTAL MELKOI. A relatively flat strip along the coast, some limestone ridges come down to the sea. There are many rivers, mostly tidal, with bars across their mouths.

INLAND MELKOI. has generally undulating ground with some lime stone outcrops (particvally around KABU (PILIMATANA) and KANUNU)

MAMUSI. is generally mountainous (up to 4,000 ft) with "v" shaped valleys where swift flowing rivers run. There are also many limestone outcrops.

The whole area is mostly covered with Heavy rain forest with moderate secondary growth. However in areas where the original forest has been cleared for gardens the new growth is more a jungle of pitpit and smaller trees. On the high ridge between KINSENA and SIKMATANA (MAMUSI No.2) there is a large moss forest.

The main rivers in the area are; ANIAR, MUKUS, WAIWALUA, TAVALO, MELKOI, MALUPA, TORLU, and BAR (BAIRAMAN).

Personnel.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. Robert FROST, Cadet Patrol Officer, so he would gain first hand experience in patrolling, census revision and political education, and will be familiar with this half of the Sub-District. To gain some experience in report writing he has prepared and typed the Patrol Diary, List of Villages, Coconut Census, List of best houses, list of Schools and the Word list.

Three members of the R.P.N.G.C. accompanied the patrol, they were; Sgt. VUGO 0133, and Conts. LIAN 1055 and OPI 2052. A report of their conduct and efficiency has been given to Sub. Insp. TARINUN of POMIO Police Station.

Appendices.

- I. List of Villages and comments thereon.
- II. List of Village Officials and People of note and comments thereon.
- III. Preliminary list of Wards for a proposed MANSING, MELKOI, MAMUSI Local Government Council.
- IV. List of possible projects a proposed Council could undertake.
- V. Figures for Coconut Censur MELKOI.
- VI. List of Rest Houses and Police Barracks and comments thereon.
- VII. List of Schools and Comments thereon
- VIII. Word List MANSING, COASTAL MELKOI, INLAND MELKOI, MAMUSI No.2 and MAMUSI No. 1.
- IX. Village Population Registers.
- X. Patrol Map.

For your information please,

Gaffer C. Laphorne
G. C. LAPHORNE.
 Patrol Officer.

17th June 1968.

LIST OF VILLAGES .

- Makmak good site though sandy ground, toilets very bad. Water close.
- Waipo not a bad site, toilets fair, water close.
- Ainbul fair site, no rubbish pits, toilets fair.
- Umbipol ~~fair site, sandy ground, toilets fair, and water fairly close.~~ ^{Fresh water miles upstream. Advised to move.}
- Simi typical Mamusi type house. Very pleasant site beside Kawan River. Village clean, toilets fair.
- Tavalo clean, on coast beside mouth of Tavalo River, needs more toilets.
- Lausis clean, toilets good, water close.
- Pilimatana clean, toilets fair, rocky site, water fair way away.
- Kanunu clean, toilets fair, water close.
- Hauwakia clean, most toilets good, water not close.
- Huihul clean, toilets good, water close.
- Ruahana clean, toilets good, water plentiful and close.
- Uvol, Meleton & Inahele good housing, excellent water and good clean toilets.
- Meis & Kenmininga good site, clean with good water close, toilets good.
- Raulili clean, toilets fair, water fair way away.
- Punum (Malasenia & Uka) toilets fair, clean with water close
- Sahalil clean, toilets good, water fairly close.
- Maihuna very small village at mouth of Melkoi R. clean, toilets good.
- Meingi toilets good, clean, pigs in village. Water plentiful and good.
- Kangalona Good coastal site, clean, toilets good water close.
- Atu Another good coastal site with water close, toilets fair.
- Peping. good site, hilly, water good and plentiful.
- Ghalala good site, water close, village clean toilets fair.
- Malmalu toilets mostly excellent, clean, water fair way away.
- Sakmatana on ridge, ~~perilous existence,~~ good water fair walk away, toilets good, village clean.
- Kinsena good site but exposed to weather, water close but small, toilets very poor.
- Moralona exposed, water plentiful but steep track to it, sanitation good.
- Pulepuna on ridge, water plentiful but as above toilets good.

APPENDIX 1

(11)

LIST OF VILLAGES (cont.)

Talalo toilets very good, closest water has dried up and the next water is a long walk away, village clean

Au'una good site on end of ridge, clean, toilets fair, water close.

Pelin good site in valley, good water but small at moment, toilets good.

Mapuna. good site as above, good water but small, toilets good, village clean.

Lomeletapena ~~down on slopes of Terlu River, good site and good land,~~ water more than two hours away toilets fair.

Kaitoto clean, toilets mostly good, last village in the Mamusi II.

Okimpuna very close to plentiful water but in grave danger of flooding (beside Loi R.), lot of toilets bad.

Paka, Bili, Pokapuna. same as Okimpuna but farther upstream. Toilets also bad.

Sanipuna good site on ridge above Paka, water close toilets good.

Voisapuna in valley behind Loi River, good site, water supply small and inadequate, toilets good.

Paliavalu surrounded by rivers therefor water plentiful, toilets good and village clean.

Bereguna good site, water close but small, toilets good.

Maito water more than FOUR hours away making this a ridiculous site, toilets fair, village clean

[Faint, mostly illegible text continues in the lower half of the page, possibly listing more villages or providing details for the ones above.]

Appendix II. List of Village officials and people of note.MANSING.KABAMATAPUN (MAKMAK)

Luluai; WAIKIKME, good chap helpful
 Tul Tul; WAUMEI, good chap helpful

WAIPO.

Luluai; KINALUNGA, aged, leaves most of the work to his son
 SILUNGA who is very active, literate in Pidgin and
 helpful.

LOPUN.

Tul Tul; OWATAI says little, does little.

AINBUL

Tul Tul; UTME, not the brightest.
 The Luluai has emigrated to MELI in GASMATA c.d.

UMSIPEL.

Luluai; RUGEKE, aged but very helpful.

MELKOL.SIMI

Luluai; TUNSO, helpful but wishes to retire
 Tul Tul; KANGUSO, Helpful, would be new Luluai if TUNSO
 retires.
 SANG would be the new Tul Tul, a quiet chap, not
 much to choose from.
 Catch; ALOIS very bright, helpful, lit English.

TAVALO.

Luluai; MARANGUNA, seems O.K.
 Tul Tul; ITAI'U seems interested.
 Catch; TERO literate Pidgin. helpful.

RUAHANA.

Luluai; HERE, absent.
 Tul Tul; LANGHOLO, capable helpful

INAHELE.

Tul Tul; LANG, helpful active.

UVOL.

Luluai; SOHEI, says little
 Tul Tul; HOU'UBA

MELETON.

Luluai; RAPME, helpful very active and powerful

LAUSIS.

Luluai; KARAS
 Tul Tul; HEREMENI

HAULO.

Luluai; LAPULITAN, good, active
 Tul Tul; PAKU helpful

KABU (PILIMATANA)

Luluai; HERU helpful
 Catch; ESAI'ERO, helpful

KANUNU.

Luluai; LOWOLE, fair helpful
 Tlu Tlu; TUNASAU, fair.

Appendix II Contd.KENMININCA.

Luluai; MULITAWA. very active and useful
Tul Tul; LIKTELI. very little

MEIS.

Luluai; HINGIKERO. quiet, was appointed by Luluai and Tul Tul; Karama Pigin.

PAHUNA (POIO)

Tul Tul; LONJAWA. aged but speak Pigin, not very active

PUNUM.

Luluai; HAIMENE, seems bright, helpful
Tul Tul; MAINGI, helpful

RAULILI.

Luluai; POISINGA.
Tul Tul; HETE.

ATU.

Luluai; ATANA, helpful, active.
Tul Tul; KELEKE, aged but helpful.
Catch; PASIN

KANGAIONA.

Luluai; MAULU, old helpful, very active, bright, has authority
Tul Tul; WASIPUNA. helped by Luluai
Comte; SIKAU: slightly literate Pigin, bright, helpful,
very active, helpful, interested, good chap.

KORATUL.

Luluai; POKEI. aged
M.T.T.: LAUI. as active as other committeemen.
bright well spoken, teacher.

MAIRUNA.

Tul Tul; MOLO. fairly active

MASO.

Paramount Luluai; EI'IOTEI, very old, went last long, a
great old man.
Tul Tul; SALMAL: Aged but very active, appears to have taken
over the reins from EI'IOTEI
Comte; SIKAU, was M.T.T., active.

MEINGI.

Luluai; KAURURN, also Committeeman, bright active helpful.
Tul Tul; KAPAKELI, active bright.
Catch; JOSEPH, very bright, active and helpful. trying to
hurry them up re economic development.

MENINGA.

Luluai; MANUN, old, reliable, speaks out, good chap
Tul Tul; LUVU. quiet, appointed by Luluai

PULPULO.

Luluai; LABULIKAI: very active and respected helpful
Tul Tul; SOLONG. smart looking, active, well spoken

SAHALIL.

Tul Tul; ALANKERO very active and appears to have some
influence, Tul Tul is a part of all, if he
would only forget about "his" things

MAMUSI No. 2.AU'UNA.

Luluai; LIUSASOMANA, very active, a Cargo Cult High Priest.
Connected with the 'Kivung' overshadows the Comte. men.
Tul Tul; HATASINKAKARA.
Committeemen; LATA, PASPAU and KABRUMANI.

Appendix II (contd.)G'NAIALA (LEKIMPUNA)

Luluai; KAPIPAK, active and useful
 Tul Tul; WALATIN, says little
 Comte; HAMASWANANU, quiet, was appointed by Luluai and Tul Tul;
 Catst; KUMBOL, literate Pigin.

KAITOTO.

Luluai; WALONGSO, aged cant speak Pigin, not much use
 Tul Tul; MOMOLU: aged
 Comte; MAINAVUNA, active overshadows the V.O.'s.
 Catch; LOLOPUNA, Literate Pigin, teacher.

KINSENA.

Luluai; YOPONA
 Tul Tul; YANIETENG
 Comte; KAMOPITE.

LOMBLETEPENA.

Luluai; KETANO, active
 Tul Tul; MATAWANASA (BIPUTU)
 Comte; LOPISA.

MALMALU. (SIVAUNA)

Luluai; EPUMANU, very active, bright, has authority
 Comte. LOWANGIMANA, appointed by Luluai

MAPUNA.

Luluai; KEPOLO, very active, helpful, interested, good chap.
 Tul Tul; KAMBUNENI, aged
 Comte; ENGU, not as active as other committeemen.
 Catch; KOLU, bright well spoken, teacher.

MORALONA.

Luluai; WANAGENISA.
 Tul Tul; KALABUNTAN: fairly active
 Comte; LOLISU

PELIN.

Luluai; DANAHU, very active spoke up.
 Tul Tul; KOLOPUNA
 Comte; MATINGKUTESA, was M.T.T. active.
 Catch; KOMINLAMANI: literate Pigin.

PULEPUNA.

Luluai; KAMUNA, helpful
 Tul Tul; KORIALU
 Comte; KALIALU

TAIALO.

Luluai; ILAMPUNA: quiet, dominated by AU'UNA Luluai.
 Tul Tul; SIAPUNA
 Comte; KULALUSIA, appointed by AU'UNA Luluai

PEPING.

Luluai; SOSUMANA, smart looking, active, well spoken.
 Tul Tul; LAITENA,
 Comte; KAUKAKIKI: very active and appears to have much
 influence, Could be a useful ally if he
 would only forget about "Carge"
 Catsh; OMA also teacher.

MATAWAN (SIKMAEANA)

Luluai; KIWING, helpful
 Tul Tul; PAPOTE
 Catsch; MAMBU

Appendix II (contd.)MAMUSI No. 1.BILI.

Luluai; WANTALUSA,
Tul Tul; GWERTA
Comte; IANA and KOMUNA
Catch; ALASOMONI and TOMO

MAITO.

Luluai; CIPA, aged no Pigin, absolutely useless
Tul Tul; LAUGALISA, also useless
Comte; MOMO, was a catechist, literate Pigin, bright, active
MIPULIMONI, literate Pigin, bright, helpful
Catch; TUNDA, bright helpful

OKIMPUNA. (YELALONA, KAPANG, MAU, MATAVANG.)

Luluai; KALIPITA, active but overshadowed by the Committeemen
Tul Tul; MALATON, aged stays in the background.
Tul Tul; KUNO
Comte; KOKINARA, very active, seems to be real leader in
the area.

NAMANTISA

TOLIS, also catechist and teacher. bright

POMPO

Catch; KENODOGISA:

PAKA.

Luluai; WANGARO
Tul Tul; LOPI, bright, helpful
Comte; WANIPUNA, bright, active helpful

PALIAVALU.

Luluai; KATUMBU, still held in respect. helpful
Tul Tul; LOTU, also the Committeeman, active, seems to be
the real village leader.
Catch; HAPKAST, bright

POKAPUNA.

Luluai; BAINGALI, holds fair respect.
Tul Tul; WEINA
Comte; LOLOMA (BRUSE) very active, has much authority
PALU'WAN

SANIPUNA.

Luluai; HALIBU village is a bit isolated and not
Tul Tul; deceased and to WEINCI, its closest neighbour,
Comte. BILI have different degrees of development.
Catch; MATUANASA.

SERENGUNA.

Luluai; Taneo, aged fair, still held in respect
Tul Tul; KENSONGA
Comte; MAKEN, literate Pigin, very bright, was the leader
of the group.
Catch; KAWO

VOISAPUNA.

Luluai; LALUMPITA, fairly active helpful
Tul Tul; deceased
Comte; KUMBATERESA, not ever active.
Catch; TIRUS,

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Appendix III. Preliminary List of Wards for a Proposed
MANSING, MELKOI and MAMUSI Council.

WARD	VILLAGE(S)	POPULATION
1	AINBUL, LOPUN and WAIPO	182
2	MAKMAK and UMSIPEL	152
3	SIMI The smallest ward, bu' SIMI (Inland Melkoi, is isolated and, being of Mamusi origin, is not related to any of its neighbours, its nearest neighbour, TAVALO, (Coastal Melkoi) is much more economically advanced and they would need different tax rates.	125
4	TAVALO (an isolated Village)	140
5	LAUSIS (slightly isolated)	157
6	KABU (PILIMATANA) and KANUNU	317
7	UVOL (MEX)	230
8	MELETON and ANXHANNA INAHELE	275
9	RUAHANA and PUBPULO	205
10	POIO and MIES	187
11	KENMININGA	229
12	HAULO (HAUMAKIA and HULHUL)	265
13	MENINGA AND KORATUL	233
14	MASO and SAHALIL	391
15	HAULILI and PUMUN	328
16	MEINGI and MAIHUNA	152
17	ATU and KANGALONIA	170
18	PEPING This village is a bit isolated and not related to MEINGI, its closest neighbour, both have different degrees of development.	134
19	G'NALALA and MALAMLU	316
20	MATAWAN (SIKMATANA)	287
21	PULEPUNA and MORALONA	259
22	KINSENA	211
23	AU'UNA and TALALO	327
24	PELIN and MAPUNA	247
25	KAITOTO	198
26	LOMELETEPENA	169
27	OKIMPUNA (YELALONA, MATAVANG, KAPANG and MAU)	368

Appendix III (contd)

28	POKAPUNA	169
29	PAKA	226
30	BILI	262
31	VOISAPUNA and SANIPUNA	190
32	PALIAVAJU (a fairly isolated village)	136
33	SARENGUNA	235
34	MAITO	186

Unfortunately it is not possible to arrange the villages so that each ward has the same population. (if the traffic warrants it)

- MAIHI. some foot bridges on the road from TAVALO.
- KAMU (PILIMATAKA) Provision of a water supply.
- MAIMAKIA (Hamlet of HAULO) water supply.
- MAIHI. Wharf at Mission, bridge over Kam River
- MAIHI. Trade store and Copra buy ing point, C.S.B. agency Permanent Material Aid Post. Ferryman at Rano Lagoon (if traffic warrants it)
- MAIHI. Water supply
- MAIMAKIA. Water supply
- MAIHI. Permanent materials Aid Post in a few years time
- MAIHI. Assistance to Mission school
- LOKELAKAPUNA. Water supply
- OKIAPUNA. Foot bridge across the LOI River.
- VOISAPUNA. Permanent Materials Aid Post
- POKAPUNA, PAKA and BILI. Assistance to any school that might be started there.
- MAIHI. Water supply.

Building a bridge or ferry across the TOHI River. This would be most likely beyond the capability of a Council and so Administration assistance would be required.

Appendix IV. List of Possible Projects a Proposed Council could Undertake.

The following were made from my own observations and ideas, the people have such a limited knowledge of Local Government that they did not appreciate the fact that the Council could do work in their immediate ~~xx~~ area.

All villages Supply of tools for roadwork, and digging pit latrines and drains. This would be a visible and quick return for their tax money.

Supply of Council Radio receivers, a costly project, especially when they are not looked after, but would be a great aid to their becoming aware of happenings in the Territory and useful for contacting people.

MANSING. Some small foot bridges (only some nails, time and energy are required) on the internal roads.

Provision of a ferryman on the ANAAR River (if the traffic warrants it)

SIMI. some foot bridges on the road from TAVALO.

KABU (PILIMATANA) Provision of a water supply

HAUMAKIA (Hamlet of HAULO) Water supply.

UVOL. Wharf at Mission, bridge over Kabu River

MEINGI. Trade store and Copra buying point, C.S.B. agency Permanent Material Aid Post.
Ferryman at Rano lagoon (if traffic warrants it)

Atu. Water supply

MAJMALU. Water supply

MAPUNA. Permanent materials Aid Post in a few years time

AU'UNA Assistance to Mission school

LOMELETEPENA. Water supply

OKIMPUNA. Foot bridge across the LOI River.

VOISAPUNA. Permanent Materials Aid Post

POKAPUNA, PAKA and BILLI. Assistance to any school that might be started there.

MAITO. Water supply.

Building a bridge or ferry across the TORLU River. This would be most likely beyond the capability of a Council and so Administration assistance would be required.

(6)

COCONUT CENSUS. - COASTAL MELKOI

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Kangalona	747	645	1392
Atu	744	1322	2066
Meingi	768	730	1498
Maihuna	292	175	467
Saha'ilil	309	842	1151
Mase	2790	2854	5644
Mininga	1140	501	1641
Pulpulo	172	248	420
Ruahana	646	803	1449
Inahele	859	2133	2992
Uvol	827	1008	1853 1835
Meleton	1302	1022	2324
Tavolo	699	963	1662
TOTALS	11295	13246	24541 24541

Figures supplied by Paul Molele - Agricultural Assistant
 POMIO. 1967..

LIST OF REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

- Makmak. Rest house - fair only, no shower or kitchen, room for two officers.
Police Barracks - good, room for six
- Waipo Rest house = very good, three roomed, spacious.
Police Barracks - very good, room for eight.
- Aanbul Rest house - fair, needs new roof, room for two
Police Barracks - needs new roof, room for eight.
- Umsipel Rest house - fair, no shower or kitchen.
Police Barracks - fair, room for six.
- Simi Rest house & fair, floor poor, room for two
Police Barracks - poor, room for six needs new roof.
- Tavalo Rest house - two roomed, hardly adequate, for two officers.
Police Barracks - fair, room for six
- Pilimatana Rest house - fair, room for two, no shower or kitchen.
Police Barracks - fair, room for six
- Haumakia Rest house - good, room for two officers, has shower and kitchen.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Meleton Rest house - very good, three roomed, plenty of room for two officers.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Maso Rest house - very good, four roomed, adequate for two officers.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Kenmininga Rest house & very good, room for two, shower and kitchen.
Police Barracks - good, room six.
- Raulili Rest house - very good, large and has shower.
Police Barracks - good, adequate for six.
- Kangaloma Rest house - very good, room for two, has shower and kitchen.
Police Barracks - good, room for eight.
- Atu Rest house - very good, shower and kitchen.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Meingi Rest house - excellent, large, well built, has four rooms and a veranda.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Peping Rest house - good, adequate for two officers.
Police Barracks - fair, room for six.
- Malmalu Rest house - excellent, room for two, shower and kitchen.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Sakmatana (Matawan) - good, room for two, shower and kitchen.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.

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LIST OF REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS(cont.)

- Kinsena Rest house- good, room for two, no shower,
or kitchen.
Police Barracks - fair only, room for five.
- Pulepuna Rest house - small but well constructed,
room for one comfortably, clean and pleasant
Police Barracks - good, room for five.
- Mapuna Rest house - excellent, room for two,
shower and kitchen.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Au'una Rest house - fair, dark, room for two,
shower and kitchen.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Lomeletepena Rest house - good room two, no shower
or kitchen
Police Barracks- good, room six
- Kaitoto Rest house - moderate, dark, adequate for
two officers.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Okimpuna Rest house - good, two rooms, room for
two officers.
Police Barracks - very good, room for six.
- Bili Rest house - very good, four rooms, plenty
of room
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Voisapuna Rest house - good, room for two, kitchen
and shower.
Police Barracks - very good, room ten.
- Paliavalu Rest house - good, small, kitchen but
no shower.
Police Barracks - good, room for six.
- Seranguna Rest house - excellent, four rooms,
plenty of room.
Police Barracks - very good, room eight.
- Maito Rest house - adequate after slight
renovations(knocked an inside wall out), has
kitchen but no shower.
Police Barracks - good room for six.

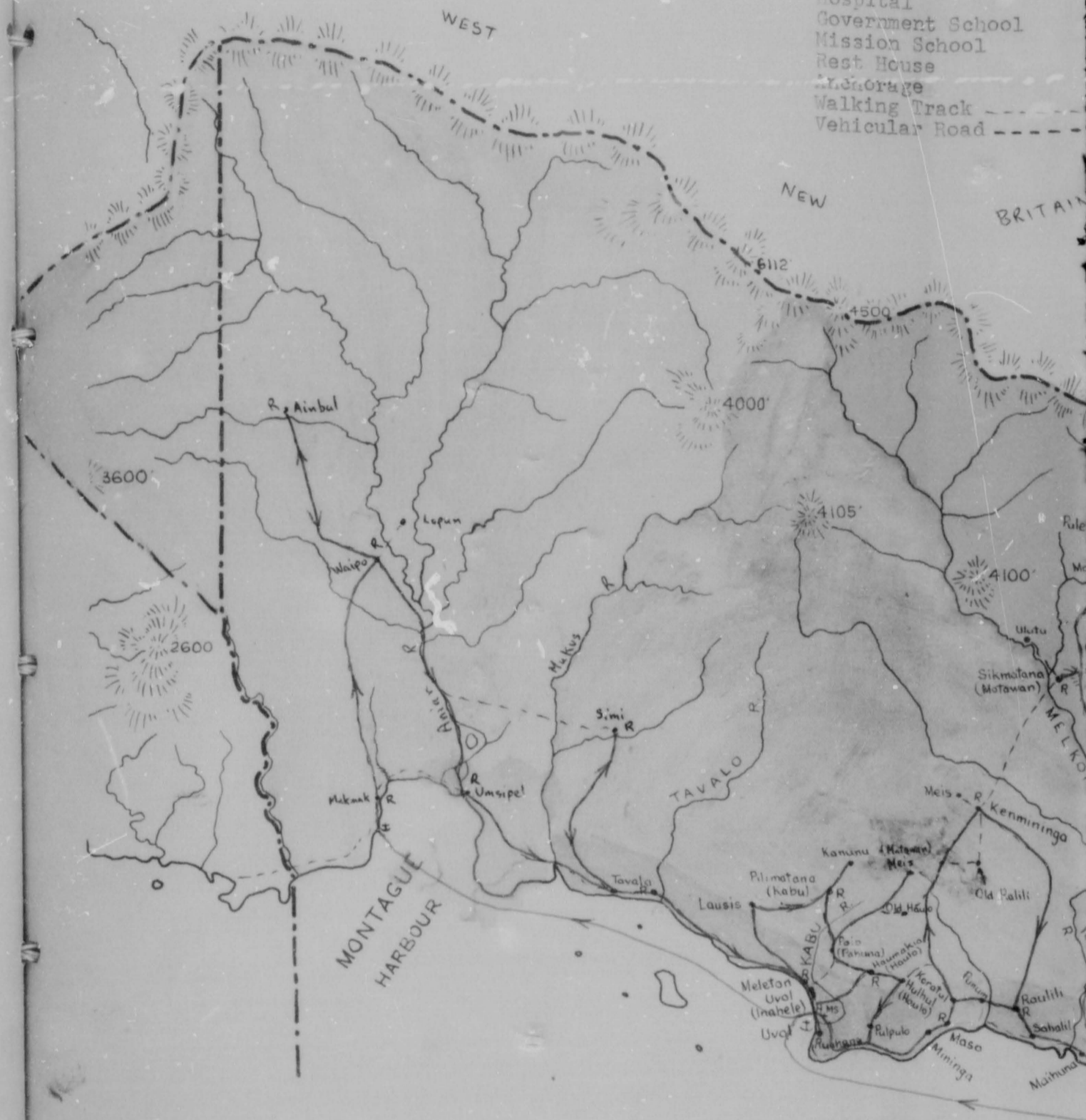
ANTHROPOLOGICAL

The following list, though comprehensive, is by no means complete. The list was taken from only one village in each census group and therefore does not allow for any change within the groups.

ENGLISH WORD	CENSUS DIVISION				
	MANSING	C. MELKOI	INLAND MELKOI	MAMUSI	
				II	I
One	Omc'i	Elai	Ela	Kenamana	Kenamana
Two	Ai'ine	Nai	Nai	Lua	Lua
Three	Mer	Mol	Mol	Moloi	Moloi
Four	Pinel	Henel	Henel	Lesin	Takul
Five	Lim	Line	Line	Lima	Lima
Six	Limai	Ratele	Ratele	Rotele	Limakena
Seven	Limai'i	Telenai	Ratelenai	Rotelilua	Limalua
Eight	Limae	Telemol	Ratelemol	Rotelimol	Lamaloi
Nine	Limpenel	Telehenel	Ratelenenel	Rotilesina	Lima - takul
Ten	Muli	Analoh	Anahol	Tanagilu	Tangol
Hot	Evel	Milanglang	Milang	Milumba	Milumba
Cold	Emeril	Lololo	Lololo	Mammaret	Mammeratu
Old	Ningina	Nikingana	Alongana	Pelanana	So
Young	Kulpol	Lomehe	Hekenagana	Lomelangana	Pe
Good	Sivinga	Urana	Urana	Pe	Pepeleman
Bad	Kerenga	Poreke	Poreke	Pesa	Soing
To run	Ilo	Song	Elau'u	Katusamba	Kesu
To walk	Ies	Ie	Ae	Parimana	Kola
Eat	Loan	Engau(IstP)	Engau	Wane	Wana
Small	Pospos	Kina	Kinkau	Sinamana	Sarulolo
New	Poanga	Hevaunanga	Haukauanga	Pupingana	Popomann
Banana	Tuli	Huru	Huru	Puri	Puri
Drum	Mamou	Hario	Hario	Krumis	Wambu
GrassSkirt	Neihung	Ela	Hui	Hela	Hela
Breast	Susu	Siuna	Toto	Totong	Totong
Dog	Nanau	Kaune	Kaune	Kone	Peie
Water	Thi	Ech	Ech	Me	Me
Fire	Wasinga	Wau	Ai	Sia	Sia
Spear	Piang	Ieau	Ieu	Iur	Iur
Pig Net	Ura	Uba	Uba	Ku'a	Ku'A
Fish Net	Su	Howat	Huat	Po	Po
Man	Toko	Tamani	None	Kemana	Kemana
Woman	Seng	Ehaie	Hai'e	Kipu	Kepu
Cocunut	Vait	Paita	Paita	Waita	Waita
Canoe	Wok	Aka	Aka	Aka	Manang
Paddel	Saivil	Otenga	Otenga	Oteng	Oteng
Pig(M)	Kiea	Kia	Kia	Fi	Ki
Knife	Labisu	Kakob	Kakob	Sela	Laviso
Leg(Sing.)	Evik	Hapera	Apik	Kena	Keu
Snake	Ingop	Ebul	Masi	Saia	Saia
Taro	Ma	Loil	Loi	Mor	Mo
Stone	Um	Um	Um	Wangasana	Mane
Betel Nut	Ol	Oi'o	Oi'o	Kwai	Kwai
Brother	Te	Tina	Tik	Tena	Teu
Sister	Lak	Liuna	Liuk	Liba	Lipu
Mother	Nini	Tana	Nana	Nana	Nono
Father	Vornor	Temenai	Papa	Papa	Papa
Daughter	Tuk	Tuknakai	Tuknenana	Tubu	Tupu
Son	Totomani	Tuknaitamani	Tuktamani	Tu	Tutameni
Friend	Qistumpe	Nenganan	Lektuli	Tulu	Talau
Sun	Evel	Haia	Haia	Khaimatana	Ke
Spirit	Bubul	Hunaina	Hunene	Sea	Bea
Me	Ingom	Iau	Iau	Kenman	Okasu

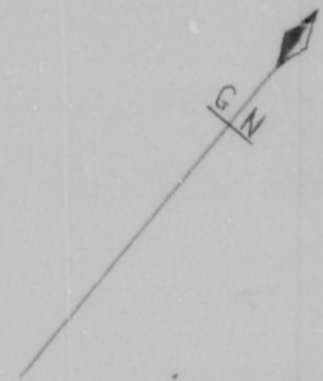
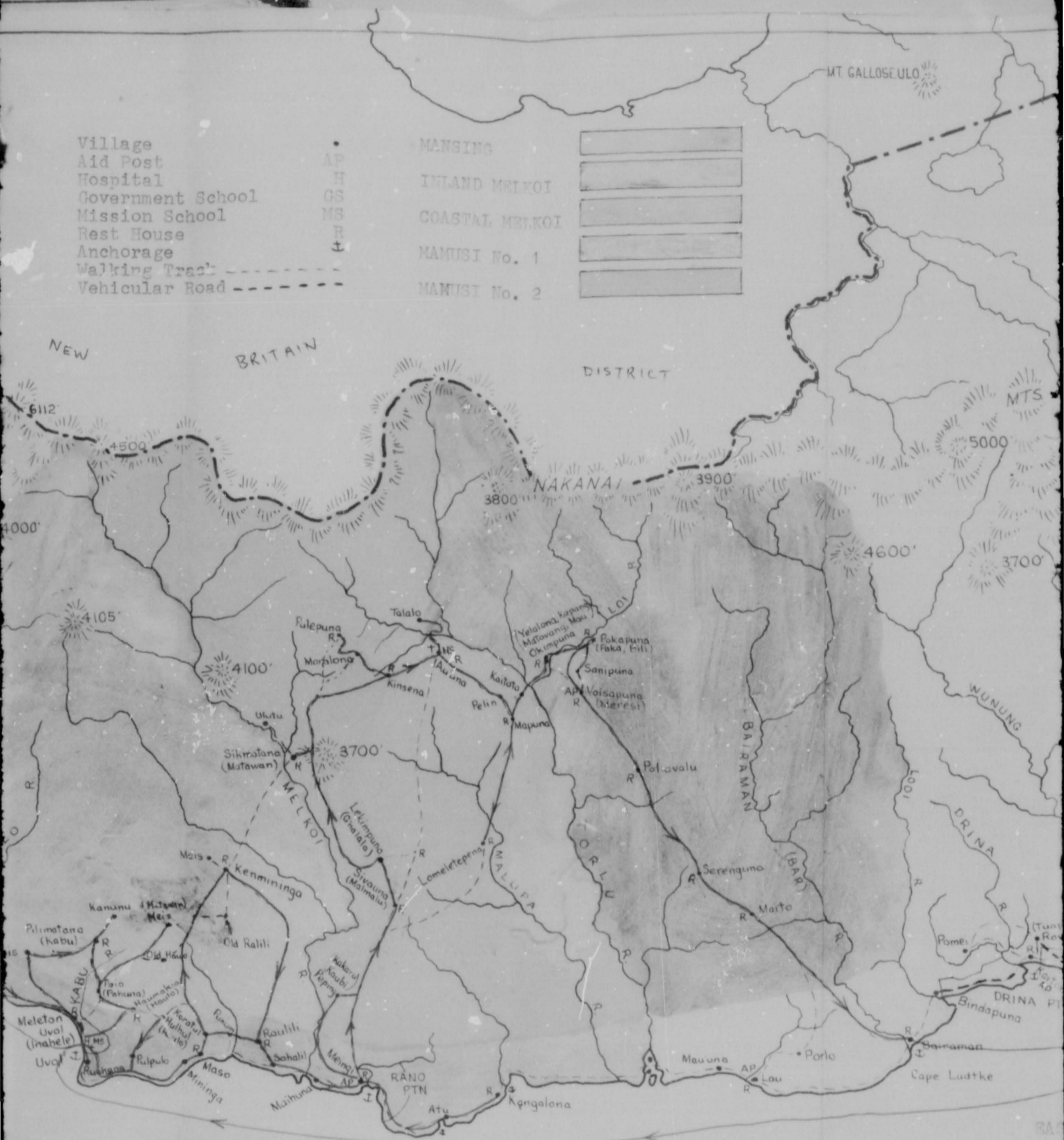
As it can be seen the Mamusi I is closely related to the Mamusi II, and the Inland Melkoi to the Coastal Melkoi; although many words resemble each other in all the four groups. The Mansing seems to be the only one that has a marked difference in groupings and constructure.

- Village
- Aid Post
- Hospital
- Government School
- Mission School
- Rest House
- Moorage
- Walking Track - - - - -
- Vehicular Road - - - - -



Village •
 Aid Post AP
 Hospital H
 Government School GS
 Mission School MS
 Rest House R
 Anchorage ⚓
 Walking Track - - -
 Vehicular Road - - -

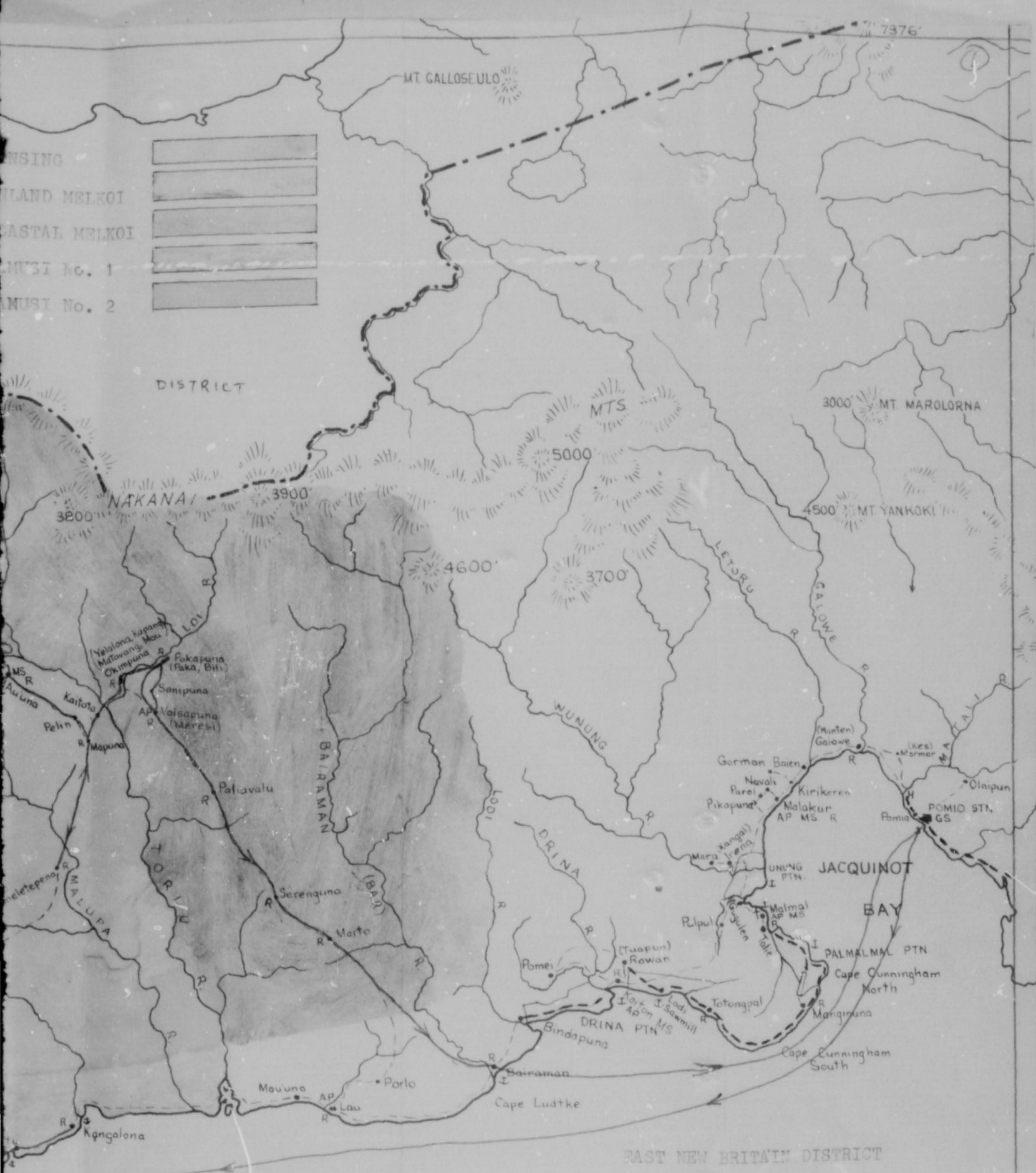
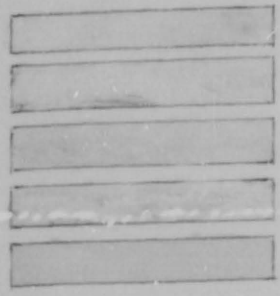
MANSING
 INLAND MELKOI
 COASTAL MELKOI
 MAMUSI No. 1
 MAMUSI No. 2



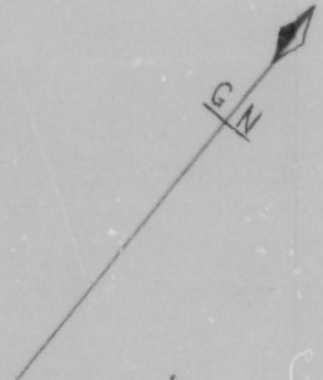
MANSING
 MAMUSI No. 1

Drawn: C

MANSING
 INLAND MELKOI
 COASTAL MELKOI
 MAMUSI No. 1
 MAMUSI No. 2



EAST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT
 POMIO SUB-DISTRICT



Showing
 MANSING, COASTAL MELKOI, INLAND MELKOI
 MAMUSI No 1, MAMUSI No. 2 and WEST MENGEN
 Census Divisions.

Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch.

Drawn: G. C. LAPHORNE, P.O. 17/6/1968

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East New Britain Report No. Pomio Number 9 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by Michael Davies, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Kol Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 1474 Constable l/c Savaio 1418 Constable Unai

Duration—From 12/6/1968 to 25/6/1968

Number of Days 13 nights out

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Feb/1968 House of Assembly elections June 1967 Last patrol to Kol

Medical Mar/1968 Ex Pomio

Map Reference D.D.A. Lands (Pomio) Fournal Series

Objects of Patrol Political and Native Scene, Revision of Census, General Administration.

Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67 - 10 - 10

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

2nd September, 1968.

District Commissioner,
East New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL NO. Pomio No 9 of 1967/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of ~~MEMORANDUM~~
~~of Patrol~~/Patrol Report covering patrol by ~~Mr. M. P. Davies, P.C.,~~
to..... ^{Kol}..... Census Division~~S.~~

A good report by Mr. Davies. Your comments adequately
cover the various points raised by the patrolling officer and the
Assistant District Commissioner Pomio.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

* Delete as necessary.

c.c. Mr. M. P. Davies, P.O.,
Sub-District Office,
POMIO.
East New Britain.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 10. 10.
(16)

Telegrams..... 67-4-16
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for WJK/BS
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
RABAUL.

15th August, 68.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PONIO PATROL REPORT No. 9 1967/68.

Forwarded herewith are copies of the above Patrol Report.

The 'Kivung' grip on the coastal people is becoming less, but Kivung adherents in the mountainous and isolated Kol area are still as strong as ever. The remoteness of this area from the coast, the inhospitable terrain, and the cultist beliefs make it most unlikely that this area will ever have thriving cash cropping ventures.

It is a little unrealistic to talk about a road being pushed into the Kol from Waterfall Bay. Even if the self help approach was followed, the few able bodied Kol males would neither be able to push a road through the broken country nor maintain such a road to acceptable vehicular standard.

I have requested an opinion from the Deputy Crown Solicitor on the suggestion that action be taken under the Marriage Ordinance to prevent child marriages in the Kol. This approach may be legally feasible, but without frequent patrols and the acceptance by the people of this law, I do not think that administratively we would be able to wipe out this long standing, but undesirable, practice.

The decision to close the Aid Post at Parakaman is a sound one. This Aid Post was built prior to the establishment of the Mission hospital, and the existence of the two medical facilities within 150 yards of each other was a most inefficient way of utilizing medical staff. The Aid Post will now be shifted to another area where health needs are great, and facilities are non-existent.

From a perusal of reports on the Kol over the last ten years, it would appear that little progress has been achieved and that little can be expected. It appears that the only practicable solution to the economic ills of the Kol is for the realization to be driven home that to progress they must migrate, preferably to re-settlement areas on the North Coast. However, this approach is at present totally unacceptable to the Kol people, and only time and education will bring about a change in attitudes.

H.W. West

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

A.L.P.R. 67/68

WHM

15
Sub-District Office
POMIO.
East New Britain.

30th July, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East New Britain,
RADALL.

PATROL REPORT POMIO No.9 of 1967/68.

Three copies of the above report submitted by Mr M.P.Davies, P.O. are forwarded for your attention. The report covers Mr Davies' recent patrol to the KOL Census Division. It was intended that this patrol would also visit the Extended Kol Census Division, however extremely wet weather conditions forced Mr Davies to abort his patrol after only thirteen days in the field.

Prior to the departure of this patrol, indications were that the South-East wet season this year would be mild, however the opposite proved to be the case and so it will be necessary to repeat this patrol after the cessation of the wet season.

My comments on certain aspects of the report are as follows:

Political and Native Situation.

The outlook in the Kol is, regrettably, still quite dismal, and can probably be predicted to remain so in the foreseeable future. A virtual complete lack of economic activity in this area has allowed the Kol people to cling almost relentlessly to traditional beliefs and practices, and has permitted cult doctrines to flourish and to dominate their lives. Certainly the people can be regarded as being comparatively primitive, but they have been at this level of sophistication for a number of years, despite the fact that they have had the benefit of over twenty years of fairly regular government contact, and the additional advantage of a resident Catholic priest almost continually since 1958.

Where, then, does the future of the Kol people (and, for that matter, the other mountain people of this Sub-District) lie? There is certainly no easy solution, but at the same time it is clear that negative and cultist attitudes prevail amongst people who are idle - notwithstanding the fact that given sufficient incentives the people will be found to be quite industrious. I am more and more convinced that the answer to the problem of the inland people lies in the soil - it is their only asset, if only someone could give them some economic crop to develop it. More about this aspect later.

It is not altogether surprising that the "easing off" trend evident in the Mengen area, of the Koriam Movement, is not apparent in the Kol, bearing in mind, among other things, the fact that they are different people with different interests. On the 15th of this month I attended a meeting at Baro Village, with in the vicinity of 250 Kol people present, including all the leaders, and discussed the situation in their area with them. I told the people that whilst the Administration was not in a position to control their thoughts of supernatural beliefs, they should understand that the Administration expects

them to capitalise in full on the services that the Administration and Catholic Church provide, and that attitudes of non-cooperation from the Kol people can not be tolerated at this time. This they accepted, however it will still remain for them to find some practical activity to occupy themselves with before we can expect to see an improved and healthier attitude, away from cult thinking.

Mr Davies' report that his remarks concerning the living collections still on barren ground, is not entirely unexpected, however in further time it may well be that the people will give further thought to this - it is significant to note that there have not been any further collections to date.

Local Government.

I have no hesitation in recommending the early extension of Local Government to the Kol Census Division, by including this area in the Mengen Council. Separate correspondence of even date deals with this in more detail.

Economic Situation.

It is clear from Mr Davies' report, as well as past reports covering the Kol, that agricultural extension work is sadly lacking. The need for the Dept of Agriculture to take some interest in the plight of the inland people of the Pomio Sub-District, can not be overstated. It is incongruous that economic development is confined almost solely to the coastal fringes while the inland people are left more or less to their own resources without assistance from agricultural advisers.

The industry of TOKOL of Piavu is very encouraging, and it is to be hoped that his energies to produce coffee will not be thwarted; it is desirable that he (and everyone) be supported in this enterprise, but before doing so it will be necessary to determine the Dept of Agriculture's viewpoint - I would be grateful if you could discuss this matter with the District Agricultural Officer in Rabaul. If coffee plantings on a large scale are not desirable, is it not possible to introduce other crops? Spices for one, possibly temperate climate vegetables such as potatoes and cabbages as well? As stated earlier, I feel confident that the people will actively support the development of their land.

The question of a road from Waterfall Bay into the Kol will be kept in mind - the lack of any economic activity at this time would give this project little purpose, even though (and on this point I do not entirely agree with Mr Davies) I am confident that self help by the Kol people would be forthcoming.

Law and Order.

Child bride marriages in the Kol has been a particular problem for many years, and I am wondering whether perhaps it may be time to take court action against future offenders under the provisions of Section 57 (1) of the Marriage Ordinance 1963, which has been in force since 1965. There is little doubt that the practice is undesirable. Your views on this and perhaps an opinion from the Deputy Crown Solicitor would be appreciated.

Education and Health.

I understand that school attendance has improved considerably since my meeting with the people, mentioned earlier. Once the area has been declared into a Council, it should be possible to force school attendance by Council Warrant Rule.

Neglect of sick people by the Kol is something that will be watched, and should the occasion arise I will have no hesitation in taking Court action against those

(B)

responsible - it seems that this may be the only way that they will learn to appreciate what is being done for them. Similarly rumour mongers who in a short space of time can undo confidence which has taken years to be gained, will also have to be dealt with in the future.

The Medical Assistant, Pomio, advises that the Parakaman Aid Post will be closed next month and the orderly will be transferred elsewhere, probably to the Namusi.

Carriers.

I am very perturbed by the actions of the French Anthropologist, Dr. K. Panoff, and I am at a loss to explain why he chose to ignore advice given to him regarding rates for payment of carriers. Perhaps he considered that the current rates were too low. He may also have had the theory that generous cash payments would win him immediate confidence. This is probably closer to the truth because since his departure from this area quite a number of natives have revealed that he paid them money for telling him stories about their ancestors - an unusual way for an Anthropologist to gather data, to say the least. Should Dr. Panoff ever return to complete his research, I would be grateful if you could request him to pay standard rates for carriers, when he passes through Rabaul. He has certainly made it difficult for others, including ourselves.

The cement for the hospital at Nutuve has now been carried by the Kol people to Nutuve.

General.

This report is not up to the standard previously reached by Mr Davies, notwithstanding the fact that the patrol was carried out under extremely trying conditions. His field work, however, remains of a high order, and I feel sure that his future reports will be much better.

I am currently planning to send short police patrols through both Kol Census Divisions, at regular intervals (weather permitting), to maintain contact with these people, and I intend to patrol the area myself as soon as the present wet season finishes.

Relevant Field Officer's Journal folios and claim for Camping Allowance submitted by Mr Davies are attached.

W. H. Muskens

(W. H. Muskens)
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-9-2

Sub District Office,
POMIO, E.N.B.

8th July, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Pomio.

Pomio Patrol Report Number 9 of 1967/68

Officer Conducting: Michael Davies, Patrol Officer
Area: Kol Census Division
Personnel Accompanying: R.P. & N.G.C.
1474 Constable l/c Savaio
1418 Constable Unai
Duration of Patrol: 12th - 25th June, 1968
Total = 13 nights out
Last D.D.A. patrol to area: Feb. 1968 House of Assembly elections
June 1967 Last full patrol
Last P.H.D. patrol to area: March 1968 ex Pomio
Map Reference: D.D.A. Lands (Pomio) Fourmil Series
Objects of Patrol: 1. Political and Native Scene
2. Revision of Census
3. General Administration

FIELD DIARY

Wed. 12/6/68. Departed Pomio per Station workboat for Cutarp
Fitn. at 0945 hours arriving at 1100 hours. Picked up Plantation
tractor and proceeded to Plantation boundary with native-held
land at Sibul River, 45 mins. Awaited carriers from nearby
villages. Proceeded Pora located west bank of Sibul River, 25
mins. Canoe across Sibul River, 5 mins. to other part of Pora.
Proceeded up track to inland Kol for 25 mins. to 'Haus Koloal',
Catholic Mission Camp on bank of Esau River. Slept overnight.

Thurs. 13/6/68. Proceeded Pora and revised census. Crossed Esau
River to Fongola by canoe, 20 mins. Inspected village. Revised
census for Fongola, Penci and Kauwa. Held talks with people.
Visited nearby P.H.D. Aid Post, 5 mins. Held talks with Orderly.
Returned Fongola. Proceeded Penci 20 mins. Inspected village.
Proceeded Kauwa 30 seconds. Inspected village. Crossed Esau
River by canoe to 'Haus Koloal' opposite. Returned late afternoon
to Kauwa for further meeting with people. No one there. Returned
'Haus Koloal'. Slept overnight.

Fri. 14/6/68. Departed 'Haus Koloal' and proceeded to Paturu.

/2...

1 hour to commencement of mountain range, & 'ara Kokeru', by very swampy track. 5 1/2 hours to Kiane River through broken country. 6 1/2 hours to Paturu. Slept overnight.

Sat. 15/6/68. Revised census of Paturu, Senel and Parakaman. Held talks with people. Inspected Paturu. Slept overnight.

Sun. 16/6/68. Sunday - observed.

Mon. 17/6/68. Heavy torrential rains throughout day. At Paturu. Slept overnight.

Tues. 18/6/68. Proceeded Nutuve via Senel 25 mins., Parakaman 35 mins., Parakaman Aid Post 40 mins., Nutuve 45 mins. Inspected Senel and Parakaman en route. Deposited patrol equipment at Nutuve. Proceeded to Bagatavi via Toravilei 25 mins., and Bagatavi 45 mins. Inspected Toravilei en route. Revised census of Toravilei, Kula, Bagatavi and Piove. Held talks with people. Inspected Bagatavi. Returned Nutuve via Kula 15 mins., which place inspected, Toravilei 20 mins., Nutuve 45 mins. Slept overnight.

Wed. 19/6/68. Proceeded Lalika via Kora 20 mins., inspected, and Lalika 50 mins. Revised census of Lalika, Tiliu, Mongu and Ora. Held talks with people. Inspected Lalika. Returned Nutuve via Kora. Slept overnight.

Thurs. 20/6/68. Proceeded Bakuria 25 mins. Revised census of Bakuria, Kora and Piavu. Held talks with people. Inspected Bakuria. Returned Nutuve. Slept overnight.

Fri. 21/6/68. Proceeded to Esau River, 1 hour, in order to cross over to No. 2 Kol. New rope bridge to replace previous one swept away earlier in week, also swept away. River in full flood. Returned Nutuve. Slept overnight.

Sat. 22/6/68. Proceeded to Paturu via Parakaman and Senel. Slept overnight.

Sun. 23/6/68. Headmen and leaders of Lakiri, Kiage and Kavali arrived. Revised census and held talks with them. Slept overnight.

Mon. 24/6/68. Proceeded to Mission Camp, Haus Koloal, Esau River, Waterfall Bay. Slept overnight.

Tues. 25/6/68. Proceeded to Kalakru via Cutare Plantation, Pora and Sibul River (in flood) 3 hrs. Revised census and held talks with people. Inspected village. Proceeded to Sali East Mengan, 2 1/2 hours. Picked up by Station tractor and returned to Pomio.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION

The main feature of this patrol was the tremendous amount of rainfall experienced for the major part of its duration. It severely cut down the amount of success and contact achieved with the people. Rivers were in full flood, bridges over the Esau River spanning the Number One and Number Two Kol areas were twice swept away, and walking tracks extremely slippery and treacherous. At the various meetings people were more concerned with returning to the warmth of their fires than sitting in or standing around the rest house or other building in the village, used for meetings.

During the period 15th - 20th June, 1968, Pomio recorded 43 inches of rain. Towards the end of the patrol, the volume of rainfall lessened considerably, but nevertheless it was decided not to carry out that section of the patrol to the Extended Kol, in view of the more inhospitable terrain and rivers to be found in that particular area.

VILLAGES

As may have been expected the housing in the villages is already beginning to show signs of wear and tear. I did not consider it necessary to issue instructions for maintenance, as it was quite obvious to the people that if they did not look after their homes, the results would be the worse for them.

THE POLITICAL AND NATIVE SITUATION

As stated in the area study attached to Pomio Report Number 14 of 1966/67, the patrol of which was carried out in June of last year, ~~is that~~ this is far from bright and remains thus today. The Kol and Timoi are extremely primitive people, although only 14 hours actual walking time away from Pomio. The extremely inhospitable climate and terrain, consequently a complete lack of economic potential and communication without, result in a group of peoples clinging fanatically to and assiduously following the ways and customs of their ancestors.

Father H. Jamison, M.S.C., an anthropologist with the Catholic Mission, has been carrying out research and studies on the various tribes of the Pomio Sub District. He states that the Kol and the Timoi are by far the most primitive and backward that he encountered. I mentioned to Laia, the Tultul of Bakuria, that the extremely heavy rains which had broken out (onset of South East 'wet' season) might hinder my work and passage. Shortly afterwards, I heard that he had accused a young man in the village, Matimopal by name, of making the rain!

The Kivung Movement

This Movement still flourishes as strong as ever, and its adherents continue to follow its more original thinking with its basic cargo cult overtones. Thursdays are still regarded as days of rest and no work (dei bitong Kivung), and Fridays the days when work is carried out on the communal food gardens (wok bung). Food is placed in the haus cargo for their ancestors to eat, and where the ancestors communicate with the local leading members of the Kivung, i.e. the 'komitis'.

- 4 -

(9)

Bakuria village, approximately 25 minutes away from Nutuve Mission, remains the centre of all Kivung activity with Tultul Lala, an imposing man physically but somewhat limited mentally, at its core. (He regularly attends Sunday Church services at Nutuve). Other leaders are at Kora near by, and at Lalika, 50 minutes from Nutuve. Kente at the latter place shared the leadership with Lala once, but has gone down slightly within the hierarchy. Fakilo or Kralnas, of Senel, 'administers' that village together with those of Paturu and Parakaman. Another leading figure.

It may be coincidence but the strongest opposition to Nutuve comes from the two closest villages to it, Bakuria and Kora.

Practically all of the people of the Kol Census Division are members of the Kivung. Several notable exceptions are Tultul Usuve of Toravilei, Tokol of Piavu and Luare of Bakuria.

A couple of months ago, a house standing in the Mission property at Nutuve and belonging to Usuve, was burnt down during the night. Several figures were seen running away from the burning building by one of the nurses working at the new Nutuve Hospital. I believe that the local people know who did it, but are fearful of reprisal if they come forward. Usuve has now built another house, with the Father's permission, and this is about 25 yards distance away from his house. The Tultul alternates his living between the house at Nutuve and the one at his home village.

The second named person, Tokol, although from Piavu, lives near the Mission boundary close to the Parakaman P.H.D. Aid Post, where he once was an orderly. He is the only man in the entire area who is doing anything about furthering himself and improving his standard of living. For further details see the heading found later on this Report, 'The Economic Picture'.

The third and last named person, Luare, a traditional elder and former luluai of Bakuria. He lives a short distance away from the main part of the village. Luare has a son and two daughters presently at Mission educational establishments in the Gazelle Peninsula.

The recent developments involving the leaders of the Kivung within the Jacquinot Bay area have as yet not been felt or heard about in the inland Kol. No doubt 'talk' will be sent there once these developments have been resolved. The Kol leaders will then reshape their thinking if so required.

Deposits in Kivung Savings Account, C.S.B. Agency Pomio

Once more the people have been informed that their deposits are i) Not held in the 'Government' bank, but in a section of an ordinary trading bank ii) Not held by the Government iii) Not held nor belonging to Mr Koriam Urekit, M.H.A. nor can they be used by him and iv) Only withdrawn by themselves.

However they still insist that these monies belong to Mr Urekit, and for him to use as he likes, and that was that so far as they were concerned. Even further explanations were given but the Kol and the Timcip remained adamant.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Although talks and explanations were held and given on this subject, the picture remains the same as last year, with very little interest shown. Perhaps this situation might change somewhat, with the introduction of local government.

Recommendations for ward boundaries were given in Pomio Report Number 14 of 1966/67, but are given again for convenience. These groupings, are for the most part, natural ones within the Kol.

Bagatavi	116	Bakuria	235	Lalika	132
Kula	44	Kora	62	Giliu	132
Piove	79	Piavu	65	Mongu	85
Toravilei	104			Ora	71
	<u>343</u>		<u>362</u>		<u>420</u>

Senel	85	Lakiri	186
Parakaman	42 (54 at Pora)	Kiage	73
Paturu	160	Kavali	96
	<u>277</u>	Penoi	25 (55 at coast)
			<u>380</u>

Total population in inland Kol area = 1782

Total population in coastal Kol area = 343 Made up of Kalakru 87, Kauwa 103, Pongola 44, Parakaman (Pora) 54, and Penoi (coastal) 55. Kalakru and Pongola are already within the Mengen Council network and have paid their first taxes earlier this year. The former is in Ward 9 and the latter in Ward 8. I consider that Kauwa, Penoi (coastal) and Parakaman (Pora), a total of 212 persons be incorporated within ward 8 of the Council.

At Appendix 'A' please find a sketch map showing the respective groupings etc. The foreign population, approximately 30 persons, at Nutuve may be included in the proposed wards commencing with Senel or Bakuria, but preferably the former.

THE ECONOMIC PICTURE

The inland Kol in no way whatsoever has anything resembling economic development. The geography of the country, the climate, lack of communication without, plus the very nature of the Kol and Timoi, all combined throw up a very bleak and dismal picture indeed.

The one bright light is supplied by Tokol of Piavu, but living near Parakaman P.H.D. Aid Post. He has 527 maturing coffee trees which are on land owned by a clan in Parakaman. I am convinced that this clan will request return of its land once these coffee trees have matured and are ready for harvesting. Tokol appears to realize this for he is preparing to plant up 344 coffee seedlings in his own ground just to the north of Nutuve. It has been suggested to him that he buy the ground at Parakaman.

Tokol is an extremely industrious man and always elicits the aid and attention of any agricultural men who may be in the area. However I fear for this venture, for coffee prices are depressed, I believe, and plus no market being available nearby and labour required in bringing in the coffee, to Pomio? Tokol may be discouraged from carrying on.

D.A.S.F. Pomio, will be contacted with a view to assisting Tokol in finding a market for his coffee.

Apart from the above, the people of the Kol are interested only in maintaining their food gardens and establishing new ones when that is necessary.

Since it is Administration policy that people should come forward to help when it is contemplated to start a project within their particular area, it may be said that a road should and could be built into the Kol from Waterfall Bay, with the aid of the Kol and Timoip people. However attempts were made in the early 1960s to construct same but with limited funds and mechanized equipment available, and no appreciable help from the local side, they were doomed to failure. This road would have to traverse over about 25 to 30 miles of broken country with numerous water systems bisecting it, and be built on very poor soil, but mostly red clay. The position remains the same today. Self help would not be readily forthcoming, and the expense involved out of all proportion to results attained, with a population of just over two thousand benefitting.

Easily transportable crops such as spices and peanuts may be the answer, but investigation by D.A.S.P. officers would be required.

CENSUS

Revision of census was carried out during the course of the patrol. Village Population Registers are attached at Appendix 'B'. The previous revision of the census was carried out in June, 1967.

Statistics are as follows:

Birth Rate	-	3.01
Death Rate	-	1.74
Natural Increase	-	1.27

There is a drop of .45 in the Natural Increase of the population, over last year's figures of 1.72.

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The practice of 'child' marriages still plays an extremely strong part in the life of the Kol and Timoip.

Several young girls in their teens who had been marked from their earliest years to marry men in their villages, -invariably much older than themselves- have refused to do so, consequently fleeing to the protection of Mutuve Mission. Others are now at Mission schools in the Gazelle and their prospects are not bright if they return to their homes, as they no doubt would like, upon completion of their studies.

On two occasions whilst revising the census, I refused to 'line' mere slips of girls, for that is what they were, to men considerably older and usually the elders in the villages concerned. One man from Bagatavi tried the same thing with the same girl last year. No doubt however, these 'liaisons' in existence do have the full consent of all parties concerned, apart from the unfortunate girls who have no voice whatsoever in these 'business transactions'. Notwithstanding my refusals, and explanations thereof, the young girls mentioned in the two cases above are now married joining those others not shown in the Village Population Register sheets? Furthermore, one man endeavoured to 'marry' the daughter of his second wife.

'Child' marriages are the cause, I feel, of much of the discontent in the area. Young men who cannot find women of their own age to marry, having no position, land, and or any wealth, 'marry' women in their 40s and 50s. Women whose aged husbands have usually died.

There are a couple of bright spots on the scene, however.

One of them concerns a young woman named Anna, aged 19 years? from Bakuria. She fled to Nutuve early last year after refusing to be married to a man in the village. Her father, Poina, a traditional leader, together with his wife, finally agreed to Anna marrying the man of her choice. He is Francis Tinsa, 22 years, of Senel village, a catechist undergoing further training in the Gazelle. Anna's parents lately agreed to Anna joining her husband (they were married at Nutuve) there.

The other case involves a young woman from Lakiri in the Number Two Kol. This one appears to be coming to a happy conclusion, also. Although I stressed that Court action may be taken against men who force young girls to be married, the idea of 'child' marriages is part and parcel and deeply ingrained into the everyday life of these inland mountain people. Only time, education, and improved and consolidated contact with the outside world will change this rather revolting state of affairs.

Apart from this aspect of their existence, these people are generally fairly law abiding and can usually settle disputes by themselves.

CATHOLIC MISSION NUTUVE

There has been slight improvement in relations between local people and Nutuve. Twelve months ago no catechists were stationed in or even visiting the various villages of the inland Kol, apart from Kuppen in the Extended Kol, approximately 10 hours walk to the north west of Nutuve. Now, catechists regularly hold service at several outlying villages, returning to Nutuve the day afterwards.

Three young men from Mongu and Ora will shortly be leaving Nutuve to undergo training as catechists, returning after to the Kol. Two Kol men will be returning early next year to take up positions as catechists at Nutuve, it is hoped, before moving out to a village.

Reverend Father B. Otto, M.S.C. continues to patrol all areas on a regular basis.

Educational

The attendance at the school at Nutuve can only be described as pitiful. It went up to 70 children whilst I was in the area, but Father Otto assured me that it would go down to anything between 15 to 25 upon my departure. The same situation prevailed last year in June. The school can cater for 120 pupils.

A small ~~xxx~~ school for Preparatory and Standard One pupils is now being built by two Mission permit teachers at Haus Kolcoal, Mission land at the Esau River in Waterfall Bay. This is to cover the Kol resettlement villages in that area. No one from these villages is helping these two young men in the construction.

Seven children from nearby Pora are attending the small school run by the Jehovah Witness sect at Bovalsun in the East Mungen, near Cutarp Plantation.

Hospital

A similar state of affairs exists at this recently built 30 bed hospital. At the time of visiting Nutuve only a couple of pregnant women and one man were in-patients. When leaving, several more people of each sex had turned up for attention.

One man, Lutare aged about 40 years, was finally brought to Nutuve from Bakuria 25 minutes away, after laying unattended in that village for about 10 days. He died two hours after admission. Father Otto told me that Lutare's wife, Keko, aged about 13 years? was shortly afterwards 'married' to another man aged about 50 years, from the same village. The census sheets for Bakuria show Keko as the daughter of Lutare with his wife, Ina, Keko's mother, shown separately, that is divorced.

A woman died at Pomio General Hospital, her newly born child following her a couple of days later, after she had been brought to Pomio from Nutuve. Her husband, Biqilim, allegedly spread talk around the Kol (which talk also reached the Extended Kol) that the nurses at Nutuve had killed his wife. I discovered upon completion of the patrol that the orderly at the S.D.A. Mission aid post at Hoiya, a Timoip village in Wide Bay, had told Biqilim that his wife being pregnant should remain at Hoiya, rather than attempt to walk back to the Kol with him. However, they did so. Previously, they had been living at Kalip, near to Hoiya, whilst Biqilim worked at neighbouring Karlai Plantation.

I, myself, found the Tultul of Kula, Yau'u, lying gravely ill in his house, to what appeared to me, to be left to die. I escorted him to Nutuve and he was rapidly recovering when I last saw him. Kula is 25 minutes away from Nutuve.

It is to be hoped that the people of the Kol country will eventually accept the fact that the facilities provided by the Nutuve Mission Hospital are their's to use, and far better than their own. Ample stocks of every available type of medicine are in the hospital which I inspected.

There are three nurses at Nutuve, two general and one infant welfare. They recently completed their respective three year courses at St Mary's School of Nursing, Vanapope. One is a Tolai, and the other two are from the Unea Island and Talasea areas of West New Britain. Regular monthly infant welfare visits are made by them to Bagatavi, Bakuria, Lalika, Paturu, and Lakiri in the Number Two Kol, the last named the farthest away from Nutuve, three hours.

These young women are slightly worried to find themselves amongst such primitive and ignorant people as the Kol and Timoip. Naturally, they obtain unreserved support and backing by Father Otto, and have been assured by me that correspondence addressed to them will not be held up unduly at Pomio, awaiting a person to bring it to them at Nutuve.

P.H.D. Aid Post, Parakaman

This is manned by an able man, a Menger, Patrick Pakabua, an Aid Post Inspector.

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Small numbers of people come for minor treatment at this Aid Post. However, a situation has arisen whereby there are two medical centres within 150 yards of each other, one run by the Catholic Mission, and which has by far better facilities; and the other, a native materials hut which requires constant maintenance, with a dispensary holding limited and more basic stocks of medicine, and a person who has inferior medical knowledge, compared to the nurses at Mutuve.

I consider that a standing Administration presence is an essential requisite in any remote, primitive area. However, in this particular case, this Aid Post should be withdrawn, within say, the next two or three months, by which time the Mission hospital should be well established and accepted much more locally than at present.

The subsequently redundant man can then be posted to an area where he can be more effectively utilized. The notion of establishing any other form of medical centre, e.g. a Rural Health Centre, should in no way be considered. Mutuve can meet all contingencies, channelling serious cases to Pomio General Hospital. Radio contact is available through Cutarp Plantation, Waterfall Bay, 7 hours walk to the coast.

P.H.D. Aid Post, Pongola.

Duties at this post are conscientiously carried out by another Menem man, Patrick Tuvi, an Aid Post Orderly. He is from Pongola itself. He has the full support of people in the area and runs an efficient post.

CARRIERS AND DR. PANOFF

One of the characteristics of a patrol in the Kol Census Division has always been the somewhat half hearted manner in which men have come forward to carry the patrol's equipment. This is the fourth occasion on which I have been to this area, either on a specific visit, or passing through either from Waterfall Bay of the Extended Kol, further inland.

On this occasion it was rather more difficult than usual to obtain the required carriers; and this I feel is due to the activities of a French gentleman, Dr M. Panoff, an anthropologist carrying out research and other work amongst the peoples of the Pomio Sub District.

In April, 1968, I informed Dr Panoff, and his wife who was accompanying him, what the rates of pay, weight load, etc, were for carriers. Shortly afterwards, they proceeded up into the Kol, where they stayed for several weeks, returning to Pomio towards the middle of May.

The following is a list of what monies were paid out by Dr Panoff to carriers, irrespective of what was carried, and others, and verified by them, particularly by Pakilo or Kralnas of Senel.

For your information and attention, please.

(Michael Davies)
Patrol Officer

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1. Haus Koloal, Esau River, Waterfall Bay to Paturu \$2-00 per man. Usually 60c or 70c depending upon weather and road conditions. A six or seven hour walk.
2. Paturu to Nutuve to Parakaman 50c per man. Usually 20c per man.
3. Nutuve to Bagatavi return to Nutuve. \$1-00 each paid to two men who accompanied him to look at any suitable housing for himself and Mrs Panoff. Usually 20c per man, if at that.
4. Parakaman return to Haus Koloal \$2-00 per man. Usually 70c
5. Paid out \$2-00 per story told him by Kol traditional elders for stories on customs and traditions etc. on Kcl.
6. Over 15 men left without carrying cargo as per number 2 above. Men arrived at rest house at Paturu well before 6a.m. A most unusual occurrence.

Admittedly, the period of the patrol covered the breaking out of the South East wet season, resulting in people reluctant to move from their homes. However, the patrol moved only a limited distance at any time and not when the torrential rains fell

Dr Panoff's actions have made it that much harder now for Father Otto at Nutuve to obtain carriers to bring up his supplies from the beach store at Waterfall Bay, where they are held temporarily. Further to this, there is a large amount of cement which has to be brought up to seal the floor of the hospital at Nutuve. Father Otto makes payment on amount of cargo carried, also a tin of fish or meat is given to each carrier.

Dr Panoff was operating in the Jacquinot Bay area through the New Guinea Research Unit of The Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T.

Police Personnel Accompanying

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

CONCLUSION

The Kol and Timoi are essentially inland mountain people and will remain thus, in this their particular habitat. Therefore, a programme must be drawn up involving technical departments, particularly Agriculture. Emphasis must be on much closer co-ordination of all activities in order to bring a more development - social, political and economic - to them. This is in place of the routine patrols mounted individually by Departments at the moment, and which have only limited success. This could commence with the introduction of local government to the area.

Field Officers' Journal Folios 68 (paragraph number 350) to 78 (paragraph number 363) is attached to this Patrol Report, together with an area sketch map at Appendix 'C', other appendices and a claim for camping allowance.

For your information and attention, please.

M. Davies
(Michael Davies)
Patrol Officer

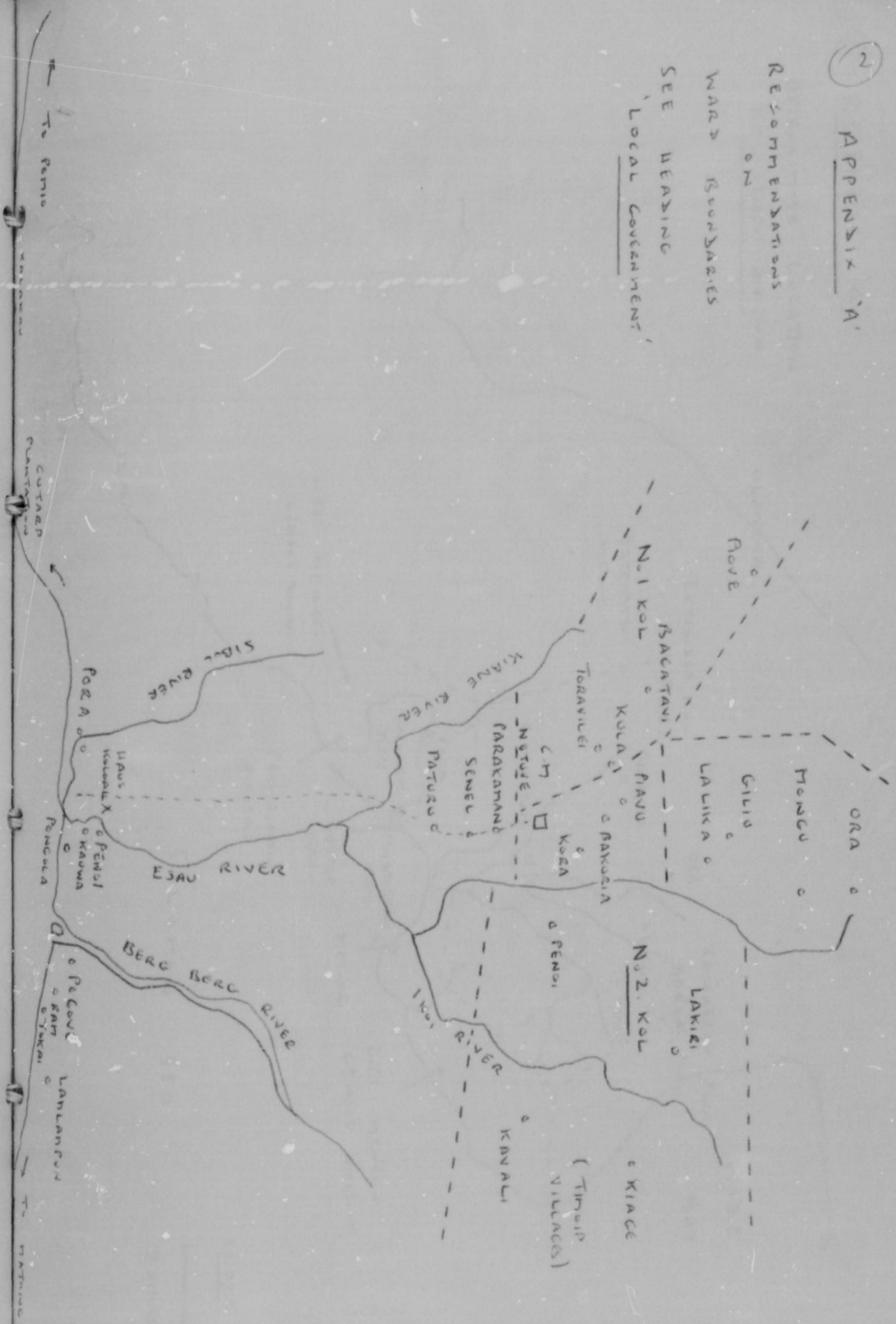
APPENDIX 'A'

RECOMMENDATIONS ON

WARD BOUNDARIES

SEE HEADING

'LOCAL GOVERNMENT'



APPENDIX 'C'

APPROXIMATE LOCATION
KOL CENSUS DIVISION



SCALE
8 MILES