

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: TALASEA, 1960 - 1961

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kandrian, volume 6.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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

No of folios

176

PATROL REPORT OF: KANDRIAN & TALASEA

ACCESSION No. 496

VOL. No.: 1962/161

NUMBER OF REPORTS: 11

No of maps

4

(6)

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-60/61	1-11	Andrews J.R. P.O.	Melenglo Hill East Kandrian	-	[dated 25.10.61]
[2] 3-60/61	12-34	Woods A.R. C.P.O.	Anut-Maso Coast Melkoi S/	1map	11/8/60 - 11/9/60
[]		Woods A.R. C.P.O.	Gasmata S/istit		
[3] 4-60/61	35-44	Campbell T.C. C.P.O.	Aneppete, Lungpun, Sauren, Ekrek	-	[dated 31.7.61]
[]			Melenglo & Anut village.	-	
[4] 6-60/61	45-59	Woods A.R. C.P.O.	Jacquinot Bay of N/O Coast Pomio	1map	8/4/60 - 7/12/60
[]			to Kandrian by sea.		
[5] 7-60/61	59-72	Campbell T.C. C.P.O.	East & West Mengen C/S		[dated 21.4.61]
[6] 12-60/61	75-82	Leibfried L.F. C.P.O.	Parts Mansong, central W & East Naka-	-	14/3/61 - 24/4/61
[]			nai & extended Mengen C/S.		
[7] 14-60/61	83-103	Campbell T.C. C.P.O.	Passimarua	1map	[dated 27.10.61]
[8] 16-60/61	104-119	Leibfried L.F. C.P.O.	Inland Melkoi, Namusi 1 & 2 C/S	1map	13/5/61 - 14/6/61
[]					
[9] 2-60/61	120-135	Wetzel H.B. P.O.	Kombe Census sub-division	-	25/7/60 - 26/8/60
[10] 6-60/61	139-157	Wetzel H.B. P.O.	Bela Census sub-division	-	[dated 8.5.61]
[11] 11-60/61	158-176	Besaparris BA. P.O.	Kitengi Lolo	-	9/5/61 - 11/6/61
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					

176 pages

PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1960/61

WEST NEW BRITAIN DIVISION

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
KANDRIAN 1-60/61 (Special)	R.J.Andrews	MELENGLO& PULIE RIVER
" 3-60/61	A.R.Woods	AWUL-MASO area of the COASTAL MELKOI Divisor.
" 4-60/61	C.T.Campbell	ANEPMETE, IUNGPUN, SAUREN, EKREK MALENGLO& AKUR Villages
" 6-60/61	A.R.Woods	JACQUINOT BAY of New Britain Coast - POMIO to KANDRIAN by sea
" 7-60/61 (Special)	C.T.Campbell	EAST & WEST MENGEN Census Divisio- ns plus some villages included in the MENGEN Electoral Group
" 12-60/61	F.L.Leibfried	Parts of MANSONG, Central, West and East NAKANAI & EXTD MENGEN Census Divisions
" 14-60/61	C.T.Campbell	PASSISMANUA
" 16-60/61	F.L.Leibfried	INLAND MELKOI, MAMUSI 1&2 Census Divisions
TALASEA 2-60/61	H.B.Wetzel	KOMBE Census Sub-Division
" 6-60/61	H.B.Wetzel	BOLA Census Sub-Division
" 11-60/61	B.A.BESASPARIS	KILENGI/LOLLO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. Tal. 2/60-61

Patrol Conducted by H. B. Wetzel Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KOMBE Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Two

Duration - From 25 / 7 / 1960 to 26 / 8 / 1960

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 23 / 11 / 1959

Medical ... 14 / 6 / 1960

Map Reference Fourmil New Britain

Objects of Patrol Tax collection, census, routine Administration,
coconut census and to stimulate interest in economic development.

Duplicate held

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19

District Commissioner

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

67-10-20

21st November, 1960.

Director,
Department of Education,
KONEDORU.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT
KOMBE No. 2/60-61

"During this patrol it was noticed that the Seventh Day Adventists had erected one permanent materials and three native materials houses on the area and were beginning to collect pupils for a boarding school, large taro and kaukau gardens having already been planted. The School is at present staffed by two Solomon islands teachers

Both the Catholics and Seventh Day Adventists have about an equal number of followers in the Kombe and the latter appear to be rapidly gaining ground. It is interesting to compare the present situation with that of three years ago when C.P.O. Mr. M. Lang wrote, "the recently established Seventh Day Adventist Mission operates several small schools but attendance at these schools is small...". The list below will show today's picture.

Sumalani. Few Catholics, mainly S.D.A. Catholic and S.D.A. schools in village with about 80% of children attending the latter. Catholic school staffed by a Tolai teacher with grades up to class 11. S.D.A. school staffed by Manus teacher with grades up to class C.

Vessi. All S.D.A. but two remaining Catholics. S.D.A. school at Kalapiai staffed by a New Ireland teacher with grades up to class C.

Kalapiai. Mainly S.D.A. Catholic school at Garua island with a Tolai teacher and a roll of four students.

Bangihi. About 80% S.D.A. with school staffed by Solomons teacher and grades up to class C. No Catholic school.

Nokuhu and Taraua. Half Catholic and half S.D.A. Schools of both denominations at Taraua. S.D.A. school staffed by Manus teacher with grades up to class C. Catholic school staffed by Tolai with grades up to Standard 1.

Talangoni. All Catholics but very weak in their faith. Tolai with very run-down school both in appearance and attendance teaches up to Standard 1.

Hakakau. Mainly Catholics with a few S.D.A. but the latter appear to be increasing. Schools by both denominations established at village, the former staffed by a rather uneducated Tolai who claims to have had three years schooling in 1926, he does not speak a smattering of English but is attempting to teach same to his pupils. The S.D.A. school staffed by a Manus teacher with classes to C.

Kandoka. Mainly Catholics with about 20% S.D.A. Catholic school at Ke staffed by a Tolai teaching up to Standard 1 and S.D.A. School at Kautage with Manus teaching up to class C.

Mullagani. Majority S.D.A. but some Catholics. S.D.A. school staffed by Tolai teacher with grades up to class C. Catholic school also staffed by Tolai teaching grades up to class 1.

Gahi. All Catholics with school staffed by a young Tolai. Grades up to Standard 1. Good attendance and students well disciplined.

Wogwoge. About 80% S.D.A., the remainder Catholics whose students sporadically attend school at Gahi. S.D.A. school at Wogwoge staffed by Manus teacher. Grades up to class C.

Mutanavua. All Catholics with Tolai teacher holding classes up to Standard 1.

Kago. All Catholics. Tolai teacher who has a B certificate (one of the only two holding certificates in the Kombe) teaches up to Standard 1. Attendance not the best.

Poi. All Catholic. Mission Station staffed by the Rev. Fr. Paivu a Tolai Priest and one teacher with a B certificate. A boarding school operated at this village with classes up to Standard III.

In the past there have been occasions of strong feeling and even fistfights between the two religious groups in the Kombe but this appears now to have died out completely and a state of tolerance exists between the two.

Needless to say, education is entirely in the hands of the Missions and from past experience with Government education in the Kombe, it would best be left as such.

As in many areas, the young Kombe has the idea that a few years of education are an "open sesame" to wealth and prosperity. This is possibly one of the reasons why the Seventh Day Adventist Mission is in many villages preferred to the Catholic. Its teachers are generally very sophisticated Manus or Solomons men who know how to be polite and can present a smart, prosperous appearance while the pastors are gainly, well dressed and travel in trim little ships having small but competent crews. A thing which must leave its impression on the minds of the Kombe. Compared to this the Catholic Priest often travels about with his belongings in a duffel bag and his small pinnace somewhat the worse for lack of paint and cleanliness."

For info. please.

P. J. K. W.
J. J. McCarthy
DIRECTOR.

MINUTE

File No.

SUBJECT

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT NO.2/1960-61 - KOMBE

For info. place.

"Waulo. A ceremonial feast, the cause of which can be either the birth of one's child, a son's circumcision, or the attainment of puberty by one's daughter etc. Prior to the actual feast, which usually lasts from two weeks to a month, the person holding it calls upon all his relatives in-law and often on strangers to supply him with tambu, various food items and other goods. When he thinks he has collected enough together with what he contributes himself, he invites some of these people and all his wife's relatives to the feast. During the course of the feast at which there is much dancing and revelry he distributes tambu and other exchangeable goods to his wife's relatives according to a certain scale depending on the degree of relationship. If there is anything left over at the end of it all it is usually used to pay off debts incurred by previous borrowing.

Agulunga takes place between a person and his wife's relatives, in which they are entitled to call upon almost anything he owns and he cannot refuse. However they must repay him with goods of equal value but can do this in their own time which is often several years.

Luanga is a system of mounting indebtedness practiced between two individuals. A gives say five fathoms tambu to B. B later returns ten fathoms to A. A then gives fifteen fathoms to B. B then returns twenty fathoms to A. Theoretically the amount of Tambu continues to double ad infinitum, but it generally happens that after a while the person on the receiving end cannot find enough tambu or does not feel inclined to pay double again and the thing lapses. After about a year or two his partner feels that he should get his tambu back and if it is not quickly forthcoming an argument or fight will result.

The cargo doctrine, promulgated by Moro of Kapo and Anavoge (known as Kin Mopy) of Vessi seems to have died a natural death. Both Moro and Anavoge are at present in Rabaul, the latter in prison."

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

10/11/61
of 2nd November, 1960 (the Assistant Director of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, Rabaul) which states "Part of development (in the Milne Bay District) to take place after consultation and approval of existing Cooperatives". The Director's message was dated 27th July, 1960 to this office.

67-10-20

21st November, 1960.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT TAL.2/60-61
KONBE CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The contents of the Report are well covered in your memorandum to the Assistant District Officer Talsea.

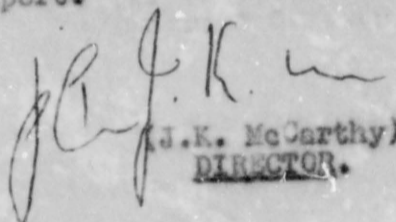
I am gratified to note that the complete notes made by Mr. Wetzel concerning Agriculture, have been passed to the New Britain District Agricultural Officer.

I agree in the figures of 80 to 100 bags of copra monthly as being more realistic than 200 bags from the 25 thousand palms.

The reduction in bride price displays a more realistic approach by the people to this payment, and may be expected to allow men to clear themselves of debt not too long after the marriage. It may also be indicative of a better appreciation of stable economics in other fields.

The recording of plantings of coconuts is most valuable and I have no doubt has been passed to the Director of Agriculture Representative in your District.

A well presented report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

Reference to the accounts in the report under "Co-ops" shows that the production of coconuts will be made for the establishment of a Co-operative society in the Konbe as the people are expected to form one. You are reminded of para 2 of memorandum dated 21st November, 1958 from the Assistant District Officer, Talsea, which states "Further development (in the Talsea District) to take place after consultation and agreement with existing Cooperatives". The Director's memorandum dated 17th July, 1960 to this office.

67-10-20

Village Officials:

The comments are noted. If suitable replacements are available and desirable, recommendations should be made for the dismissal of these Luluais and of their replacements. The matter will then be referred to the Director for approval.

Census: District Officer,

The possible drift in the population to the mainland due to population increases must be carefully watched and you are requested to pay particular attention to this possible movement.

Complaints - Land:

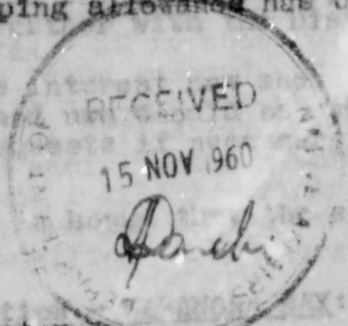
The KAPO dispute has been referred to the Native Land Commissioner.

Native Situation:

ANAVOGE of VESSI has been discharged from the Rabaul Correctional Institution and is awaiting transport for return to his village.

Mr. Wetzel has given very useful information in his report and future patrols, like this one, should not be rushed.

Camping allowances has been passed for payment.



(E. J. Emanuel)
a/District Officer.

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

The above refers. Attached is Patrol Report.

10th November, 1960
Rabaul.

(E. J. Emanuel)
a/District Officer.

Health:

If a replacement is not available for the Aid Post on receipt of this memorandum, please advise reasons so that the matter may be taken up with the Regional Medical Officer if necessary.

Agriculture:

I have passed the complete comments made by Mr. Wetzel under this heading to the District Agriculture Officer. In reference to the comments in the report under this heading - "once production starts application will be made for the establishment of a co-operative society in the Kaste as the people are anxious to form one" - you are reminded of para 3 of memorandum 21-25-1 of 2nd November, 1958 from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Rabaul which states "further development (in the Rabaul District) to take place after consolidation and expansion of existing Cooperatives". vide Director's memorandum 21-2-1 of 27th July, 1960 to this office.

67-5-1

District Office,
Rabaul.

10th November, 1960

Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

Patrol Report No.2 - 1960/61 - KOMBE

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report and your covering memorandum 67-5-1 of the 31st October, 1960.

It is pleasing to note that the patrol spent so much time in the area.

It is difficult to estimate production of copra in the area as so much depends on the work put into it by the people themselves, and only a few villages are on the mainland. As you state, field staff officers have to be mainly concerned with the scheme, but the Agriculture officers will have to be equally concerned. Make as full use as possible of the Agriculture officers and if there are any difficulties in getting these officers as often as you think necessary, please advise and I will discuss the subject further with the District Agriculture Officer.

The interest now shown by the people of the KOMBE is encouraging and use should be made of officers of all Departments, by written requests if necessary, in the advancement of these people. It is hoped that the agreement on bride price will be maintained.

Land Application - ELEANORA BAY:

The Native Land Commissioner, Mr. W.J. Read, advises that a start will be made on this land matter before the end of the year. It is realised that this inquiry will be a long and difficult one, and many other land matters have occupied the Commissioner's time.

Missions and Education:

The remarks of progress made by Missions in education are noted. It is hoped that more than tolerance will exist between Adventists and Catholics in the areas. The people will have to co-operate completely if the scheme is to succeed. If one or two of the old spiral will start again to the detriment of the people.

Health:

If a replacement is not available for the Aid Post on receipt of this memorandum, please advise reasons so that the matter may be taken up with the Regional Medical Officer if necessary.

Agriculture:

I have passed the complete comments made by Mr. Wetzel under this heading to the District Agriculture Officer. In reference to the comments in the report under this heading - "once production starts application will be made for the establishment of a Co-operative society in the Kombe as the people are anxious to form one" - you are reminded of para.3 of memorandum 21-23-1 of 2nd November, 1960 from the Assistant Registrar of Cooperatives, Rabaul which states "further development (in the Talasea Sub District) to take place after consultation and expansion of existing Cooperatives". vide Director's memorandum 21-5-1 of 27th July, 1960 to this office.

(A. D. Stevens),
Assistant District Officer.

Sub-District Office
TALASEA

67-5-1

Sub District Office,
Talasea.

31st October, 1960.

The District Officer,
West New Britain,
RABAUL, New Britain District.

Talasea Patrol No. 2, 1960-61 - KOMBE

Forwarded herewith please find three copies of the report of the above patrol conducted by Patrol Officer, Mr. Wetzel.

Normally this patrol occupies a period of only two to three weeks. On this occasion Mr. Wetzel conducted a thorough coconut census and, I am pleased to say, finalized an agreement on bride price.

It is gratifying to find that there are over 50,000 coconuts established in the Sub-Division, more than half planted in the last six years. It is about twice as many as I expected. Copra production is being resumed, but if this effort is to be sustained there will have to be close supervision. The Co-operative Officer and Agricultural Officer will assist, but because of the peculiar political and social pattern which inter-acts on the economic life my Officers and I will be principally concerned with the scheme as Mr. Wetzel states the Kombe are a vigorous people, but it is no easy task channelling their energies along the proper courses.

Mr. Wetzel's estimate of a monthly production of 230 bags of copra from 25,000 native palms is, I think over-ambitious. Native plantings seldom produce more than half the amount expected from European plantation in a similar area. When the amount of nuts used for food and drink are considered I think we could expect no more than 80-100 bags monthly.

When I initiated the movement toward a standard bride price in the Kombe last year the proposed figure was 100 fathoms of tambu. I am pleased to see that this figure is now reduced to 50 and that complete agreement was reached. The people will have to co-operate completely if the scheme is to succeed. If one or two fail to co-operate the old spiral will start again to the detriment of the natives.

Control of bride price is essential for the improvement of the material well-being of the people. At present the average male Kombe is almost entirely preoccupied with the acquisition of shell money. He is born in debt and usually stays that way until he dies. This factor naturally hampers his economic life. As Mr. Wetzel points out, the bride price is only one of the reasons for indebtedness but for the meanwhile I do not think we should attempt to interfere with the other customs.

Mr. Wetzel conducted a thorough patrol and one of the most valuable ones done of the sub-division in recent years.

(Signature)
(A. D. Steven),
Assistant District Officer.

Wednesday, 27th.
Visited village school. Counted coconuts.
Thursday, 28th.
Continued counting coconuts.

Sub-District Office

TALASEA.

6th October 1960

The District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAU.

Report on KOMBE Patrol No. 2/60-61.

INTRODUCTION.

The Kombe Census Sub-Division lies to the west of Willaumez Peninsula, extending approximately from the mouth of the Kulu river westwards to the mouth of the Aria river.

The people live on small islands and sand-spits anywhere from one to four miles off the coast except four villages which are on the mainland. They are excellent seamen and habitually travel as far as Cape Gloucester to the west and the tip of Willaumez Peninsula to the east, generally making Bulumuri village their last stop. For many years they have sailed from their homes to the ocean islands Unea and Witu, but the trip has not been made so regularly in recent years, possibly not through lack of enthusiasm but because the people in the Bali-Witu group became tired of extending unlimited hospitality to the itinerant Kombe.

The Kombe are an alert, active and cheerful people but have few scruples if any against acquiring the property of others and then claiming it as their own, and they are notorious for the range and size of their debts. However these are not, as is often said, incurred simply from a desire to be dishonest but owing to their unique social system which will be described in part later.

The resident Priests in the Talasea area, Rvd. Fr. Kelleher and Fr. Niepagenkemper both describe them as a thoroughly pagan people and I must agree that ones strongest impression is that of a carefree uninhibited group.

The patrol usually takes two to three weeks but a complete coconut census conducted on this patrol extended the time to five weeks.

DIARY.

Departed Talasea per Land Rover 0745 to Volupai. Departed Volupai at 1000 per M.V. Langu. Arrived Nutanavua village at 1880 on Monday 25th July 1960.

Tuesday, 26th.

Tax and census Nutanavua. Took whispering ballot on bride price. Addressed village on economic development and education. Counted coconuts.

Wednesday, 27th.

Visited village school. Counted coconuts. Attended to various complaints.

Thursday, 28th.

Continued counting coconuts.

Friday, 29th.

Two native complaints Nutanavua. Departed for Taraua village at 0830. Counted remainder of Nutanavua coconuts en route. Arrived Taraua at 1110. Heavy rain from 1100 to 1830.

Saturday, 30th.

Tax, census Taraua. Addressed village on economic development and education. Heavy rain from 1000 to 1400. Counted coconuts rest of afternoon.

Sunday, 31st.

Counted coconuts Taraua and Nokuhu.

Monday, 1st August.

Departed Taraua for Kapo village at 0800. Arrived 1000. Counted coconuts Kapo. Two native complaints during evening.

Tuesday, 2nd.

Tax and census Kapo. Address given to all assembled villagers and school inspected. Coconuts counted remainder of day.

Wednesday, 3rd.

Departed Kapo at 0700. Arrived Muliagani village 0800. Tax collected census revised. Address given to villagers. Investigated ownership of Muliagani island. Counted coconuts Muliagani. Returned Kapo, heard several native complaints during evening.

Thursday, 4th.

Departed Kapo at 1100 after long discussion with villagers on copra production. Arrived Nukakau village 1600 after counting remainder of Muliagani coconuts en route. Discussed education and relationship between two religions with Catholic and S.D.A. teacher.

Friday, 5th.

Attempted to reach settlement between the people of Kapo and Muliagani regarding Muliagani island. Tax and census Nukakau. Addressed all villagers. Counted coconuts after lunch until 1830. Settled matrimonial dispute during evening.

Saturday, 6th.

Counted remainder of Nukakau coconuts until 1730. Discussed economic development with village officials and leading men during evening. Various native complaints followed.

Sunday, 7th.

Observed for most of day. Departed Nukakau at 1530. Arrived Wogewoge at 1730.

Monday, 8th.

Tax, census Wogewoge. Address given to villagers. Counted coconuts Guhi and Wogewoge. Several native complaints heard during evening.

Tuesday, 9th.

Continued counting Guhi and Wogewoge coconuts. Discussion with S. D. A. teacher at Wogewoge during evening.

Wednesday, 10th.

Departed Wogewoge at 0800. Arrived Guhi village at 0900. Collected tax revised census. Address given to all villagers on education and economic development. Inspected school and had discussion with teacher. Departed Guhi at 1600. Arrived Wogewoge 1700. Compiled census and coconut statistics.

Thursday, 11th.

Various native complaints at Wogewoge. Departed for Rangih village at 0915. Arrived at 1030. Tax collected census revised. Address given to assembled villagers. Counted coconuts and departed at 1530. Arrived Sumalani village at 1815.

Friday, 12th.

Tax, census Sumalani. Counted coconuts. Several native complaints during evening.

Saturday, 13th.

Counted remainder of coconuts Sumalani. Departed at 1230. Arrived Poi village at 1530. Various native complaints at Poi.

Sunday, 14th.

Observed at Poi.

Monday, 15th.

Tax collected, census recorded. Address given to all villagers on education and economic development. Remainder of day until 1730 spent counting coconuts.

Tuesday, 16th.

Two matrimonial disputes, then completed coconut count. Departed for Kalapiai village at 1730, arrived 1930.

Wednesday, 17th.

Tax collected, census revised Kalapiai. Address given to village. Counted coconuts Kalapiai and Vessi, returned Kalapiai at 1900.

Thursday, 18th.

Counted Kalapiai and Vessi coconuts. Returned Kalapiai at 1830.

Friday, 19th.

Various native complaints at Kalapiai. Departed at 1115. Arrived Vessi at 1145. Tax collected, census recorded and address given to villagers. Departed at 1415. Arrived Talangoni village at 1545. Counted Kalapiai coconuts planted on Talangoni island.

Saturday, 20th.

Tax and census Talangoni. Counted coconuts and visited Lingalinga plantation. Returned Talangoni at 1800.

Sunday, 21st.

Address given to all villagers. Departed Talangoni at 0945. Arrived Ko village at 1120. Tax and census at Ko and address to all villagers. Counted coconuts remainder of day.

Monday, 22nd.

Completed coconut count Ko. Departed at 1100. Arrived Kandoka at 1400. Tax collected, census recorded Kandoka and address given to village. Heavy rain prevented coconut counting for remainder of day.

Tuesday, 23rd.

Counted coconuts Kandoka. Returned to village at 1420. M.V. Langu arrived at 1415 from Garu. Rest of day spent compiling census statistics.

Wednesday, 24th.

Departed Kandoka at 0830 per M.V. Langu for Poi village via Ko, Lingalinga, Talangoni and Vessi. Arrived Poi at 1330. Remainder of day spent attending to native complaints.

Thursday, 25th.

Most of day spent discussing bride price with officials and leading men from all Kombe villages. Bride price finally fixed at fifty fathoms of tambu. Some more time on native complaints.

Friday, 26th.

Departed Poi per M.V. Langu at 0710. Arrived Lingalinga plantation at 0845. Departed at 1000. Arrived Volupai plantation at 1415. Arrived Talasea per Land Rover at 1530. End of patrol.

PENSIONS.

One pension of £5-13-9 was paid to ex-Const. Lamboku of Sumalani for the month of July. These pensioners usually come to Talasea to collect their monthly payment.

N.M.T.A. AND BANKING.

N.M.T.A.'s to the value of £7-15-0 were paid out on this patrol. All banking is done at Talasea.

PLANTATIONS AND ALIENATED LAND.

There is only one plantation in the area. This is Lingalinga owned by Colyer Watson Ltd. and managed by Mr. L. Bartlett. Its area is 915 hectares and approximately 45 tons of copra are produced per month. This is still below full production as the plantation has not yet fully recovered from an attack of the pest *Promecatheca Intiqua* which occurred in 1958. The property extends from the Kapaluk river westwards to Eleanora Bay.

Mission leases are at Poi, Garua and Mela islands. Poi is the Headquarters for the resident Parish Priest and the site at Mela island is at present used only by the Catechist of Nukakau to plant his garden.

About July 1959 the Seventh Day Adventist Mission applied for a block of about 400 acres in Eleanora Bay but owing to disputed ownership which requires sorting out by a Native Lands Commissioner, the area has not yet been purchased although all are willing to sell. During this patrol it was noticed that the Seventh Day Adventists had erected one permanent materials and three native materials houses on the area and were beginning to collect pupils for a boarding school, large taro and kaukau gardens having already been planted. The school is at present staffed by two Solomon islands teachers.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Both the Catholics and Seventh Day Adventists have about an equal number of followers in the Kombe and the latter appear to be rapidly gaining ground. It is interesting to compare the present situation with that of three years ago when C.P.O. Mr. M. Lang wrote, "the recently established Seventh Day Adventist Mission operates several small schools but attendance at these schools is small.....". The list below will show today's picture.

Sumalani. Few Catholics, mainly S.D.A. Both Catholic and S.D.A. schools in village with about 80% of the children attending the latter. Catholic school staffed by a Tolai teacher with grades up to class II. S.D.A. school staffed by Manus teacher with grades up to class C.

Vessi. All S.D.A. but two remaining Catholics. S.D.A. school at Kalapiai staffed by a New Ireland teacher with grades up to class C.

Kalapiai. Mainly S.D.A. Catholic school at Garua island with a Tolai teacher and a roll of four students.

Rangihi. About 80% S.D.A. with school staffed by Solomons teacher and grades up to class C. No Catholic school.

Nokuhu and Taraua. Half Catholic and half S.D.A. Schools of both denominations at Taraua. S.D.A. school staffed by Manus teacher with grades up to class C. Catholic school staffed by Tolai with grades up to Standard I.

Talangoni. All Catholics but very weak in their faith. Tolai with very run-down school both in appearance and attendance teaches up to Standard I.

F

Suma
Education

date

Nukakau. Mainly Catholics with a few S.D.A. but the latter appear to be increasing. Schools by both denominations established at village, the former staffed by a rather uneducated Tolai who claims to have had three years schooling in 1926, he does not speak a smattering of English but is attempting to teach same to his pupils. The S.D.A. school staffed by a Manus teacher with classes to C.

Kandoka. Mainly Catholics with about 20% S.D.A. Catholic school at Ko staffed by a Tolai teaching up to Standard I and S.D.A. School at Kautaga with Manus teaching up to class C.

Muliagani. Majority S.D.A. but some Catholics. S.D.A. school staffed by Tolai teacher with grades up to class C. Catholic school also staffed by Tolai teaching grades up to class II.

Guhi. All Catholics with school staffed by a young Tolai. Grades up to Standard I. Good attendance and students well disciplined.

Wogewoge. About 80% S.D.A., the remainder Catholics whose students sporadically attend school at Guhi. S.D.A. school at Wogewoge staffed by Manus teacher. Grades up to class C.

Nutanavua. All Catholics with Tolai teacher holding classes up to Standard I.

Kapo. All Catholics. Tolai teacher who has a B certificate (one of the only two holding certificates in the Kombe) teaches up to Standard I. Attendance not the best.

Poi. All Catholic. Mission Station staffed by the Rev. Fr. Paivu a Tolai Priest and one teacher with a B certificate. A boarding school operated at this village with classes up to Standard III.

In the past there have been occasions of strong feeling and even fisticuffs between the two religious groups in the Kombe but this appears now to have died out completely and a state of tolerance exists between the two.

Needless to say, education is entirely in the hands of the Missions and from past experience with Government education in the Kombe, it would best be left as such.

As in many areas, the young Kombe has the idea that a few years of education are an "open sesame" to wealth and prosperity. This is possibly one of the reasons why the Seventh Day Adventist Mission is in many villages preferred to the Catholic. Its teachers are generally very sophisticated Manus or Solomons men who know how to be polite and can present a smart, prosperous appearance while the pastors are mainly well dressed and travel in trim little ships having small but competent crews. A thing which must leave its impression on the minds of the Kombe. Compared to this the Catholic Priest often travels about with his belongings in a duffel bag and his small pinnace somewhat the worse for lack of paint and cleanliness.

HEALTH.

The Kombe are a vigorous and healthy group, of better physique than the neighbouring Bakovi's Bariai's. This being no doubt a result of vigorous sea life and high protein fish diet.

The Administration has two Aid Posts in the area one at Nukakau and the other at Ko village. The latter is at present unstaffed and awaiting a replacement. Both Aid Posts are clean and spacious and medical supplies sufficient.

Three patients were ordered to the Talasea Native Hospital. One suffering from suspected T.B., the other from fluid on the brain (which proved to be incurable) and the third from trachoma. Two cases of elephant's leg were seen at Rangihī and Nokuhu village. The swampy vicinity being an excellent breeding ground for mosquitos is undoubtedly a contributing factor.

AGRICULTURE.

Gardens are situated invariably on the mainland sometimes up to four hours canoe travel from the village. At the time of the patrol they were extensive and well planted with taro, sweet potato, bananas and sugar cane plus a variety of other foods. It is often the case that during rough seas traffic between island and gardens becomes impossible. It is therefore a common sight to see five or six houses on the beach near the gardens which are then used as sleeping places.

The main food crops are taro, (as the staple) sago which is used as a substitute for taro in lean periods, bananas and tapiok. Diet contains a very high percentage of protein due to the plentiful supply of fish and other marine foods.

A coconut census was conducted on this patrol which revealed a promising potential. Unfortunately at present copra is being produced only sporadically and on a very small scale. However steps have been taken to procure some copra wire through the Department of Agriculture together with other materials required for the building of good copra driers which will be purchased by the Kombe people. It is intended to eventually construct at least one drier in each village. Possibly as a result of an intensive propaganda campaign on the previous and this patrol, most villages have agreed to collect say £20 for the purchase of the above materials. This amount I think will be sufficient to build a type of Tagabe hot air drier. It is thus hoped that by building reasonably good driers a high grade copra of consistent quality can be produced. The copra from each village will then be brought together at two villages, Nukakau and Talangoni, both of which were selected for their central positions and good anchorages, and from there collected by either private or Administration vessels. Once production starts application will be made for the establishment of a Co-operative Society in the Kombe as the people are anxious to form one. However it would be foolish to start a society without first seeing whether the Kombe is really serious in his intention to produce copra, thus also avoiding perhaps another failure of a too hastily established Society.

The following is a list of the coconut figures obtained at each village.

Nutanavvua. Mature ~~355~~ 3438 trees, 1-6 years 4122 trees, 7560 total. Two smoke driers.

Taraua. Mature 1550 trees, 1-6 years 2182 trees. Total 3732. One very poor smoke drier at village which also serves Nokuhu.

Nokuhu. Mature 605 trees, 1-6 years 380. Total 985/

Kapo. Mature 3124 trees, 1-6 years 1782 trees. Total 4906 trees. Two fairly poor smoke driers.

Muliagani. Mature 1724 trees, 1-6 years 2341. Total 4065. One poor smoke drier.

Nukakau. Mature 2850, 1-6 years 1062. Total 3912. Two smoke driers at village one good the other very poor.

Wogewoge. Mature 298, 1-6 years 146. Total 444 plus 509 mature trees shared between Guhi and Wogewoge. No copra drier.

Guhi. Mature 1132, 1-6 years. Total 2200. No copra drier.

Rangihi. Mature 488, 1-6 years 288. Total 776. No copra drier.

Sumalani. Mature 1891, 1-6 years 1521. Total 3412. No copra drier.

Poi. Mature 2194, 1-6 years 2149. Total 4343. One half fallen down smoke drier in village.

Kalapiai. Mature 1648, 1-6 years 3367. Total 5015. No copra drier.

Vessi. Mature 1127, 1-6 years 1865. Total 2992. No copra drier.

Talangoni. Mature 301, 1-6 years 669. Total 970. Poorly constructed Kukum drier at village which is in fact only a smoke drier. These people originally came from Nukakau and have practically no land in the vicinity of Talangoni. Hence the only coconuts planted are on Talangoni island, which is inhabited by them but owned by the people of Kalapiai and a few planted near Lingalinga plantation.

Ko. Mature 860, 1-6 years 2574. Total 3434. One copra drier, a very dilapidated Kukum which now produces only smoked copra.

Kandoka. Mature 618, 1-6 years 743. Total 1361. One smoke drier partially constructed.

Thus at the time of counting there were 24764 mature and 25885 trees below maturity in the Kombe. Taking into account average native production and periodic ravages of *Promecatheca*, it should be possible to produce about 230 bags each month.

A point worth mentioning at this stage is that about twenty acres of coconuts planted prewar by a Japanese, Kukuti, on Kapo land are now being used by the people of Kapo. Kukuti married a Kapo girl, Mangu, who has since remarried after Kukuti's repatriation to Japan. Her children by Kukuti are Tamako, Nikio and Kilos now living in Rabaul. These coconuts were planted on native land without payment and the people regard them as their own property. However they state that in the event of Kukuti's children returning and wanting to work the coconuts, they would not refuse them.

VILLAGES.

In the Kombe they vary from populations of about fifty, the smallest village, to over two hundred and seventy, the largest, but the average is from 180 to 220. All of them but three are on ~~islands~~ islands and mostly very crowded. The villages of Muliagani and Sumalani are both built on small sand spits and a considerable number of houses in each have been built over the waterline because there is no further room elsewhere. Contrary to what one may expect, the situation is not at all detrimental to hygiene because most refuse is immediately thrown into the sea and pigs scavenge the rest. Also the average Kombe spends a good deal of his time in the water, which perhaps unbeknown to himself keeps him clean.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

On the whole they are average with some good, such as Mangaia, the Luluai, Nutanavua, Kaumo, the Luluai of Kapo and Levuvu, the Tultul of Poi, others such as Aka, the Luluai of Wogewoge and Kaindavu, the Luluai of Talangoni are weak and useless individuals indeed. It is a difficult thing for a village official to maintain authority unless he has a forceful personality. The Administration grants an official sufficient authority to theoretically maintain order in his village. However in practice this generally does not work as the distance to the nearest Government Office sometimes involves several days travel and he has not the power to take disciplinary action in the village. Unfortunately this is why those who have a name for sorcery are usually the most powerful men in the village.

Apamumu, the Luluai of Sumalani is consistently described in previous reports as sullen, unco-operative and anti-Administration. He must have improved in the last two years as I found him co-operative and apparently quite genuinely interested in achieving progress for his village through economic development.

REST HOUSES.

On my last visit to the Kombe, Rest Houses were mainly poor and in the case of Wogewoge, nonexistent. It was therefore pleasing to note that on this visit many old Rest Houses had been replaced and a most luxurious structure erected at Wogewoge.

Since some of the Kombe villages are so close together it is pointless to build Rest Houses at all of them because they would never all be used. Hence there are none at Vessi, Nokohu, Guni, Tavaua and Rangihī.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Kombe almost wholly lives on islands. So roads and bridges are nonexistent. Coastal swamps would make any road development extremely difficult and costly.

CENSUS.

37/7
There was a total population increase of 151, approx. 5.2% in the past fourteen months, 133 births against 53 deaths, the remainder are migrations in from adjoining Census Sub-Divisions. Population increases in the near future could cause serious overcrowding on some of the smaller islands with the result that there will be a population drift to the mainland and it is quite likely that the incidence of malaria will then increase as the islands are relatively mosquito free.

COMPLAINTS.

These were frequent and numerous, mostly actions for debt and matrimonial disputes. Wherever possible a settlement was reached but in some instances it was simply the word of one against that of another, with no witnesses. Such cases were usually dismissed.

A dispute arose between Muliagani and Kapo villages concerning the ownership of Muliagani island. Muliagani claims that the island was purchased by them from the people of Kapo who claim that the purchase was never finalised. Kapo states that an agreement for forty fathoms of tambu had been made

between the two villages for the payment of the above amount but only 14 fathoms have been paid so far. The whole matter arose in typical Kombe fashion. The people of Muliagani refused to help Kapo with the erection and maintenance of the Police house at Kapo which previously was always built and maintained by Muliagani. The reason for this being, that according to the people of Muliagani, those of Kapo use this house to hold parties, steal the limbon flooring and abuse the house in general. An attempt was made to get them to reach an amicable settlement, but this proved unsuccessful. The matter will therefore have to be looked into by the Native Lands Commissioner when he visits the Kombe to investigate the Eleanora Bay dispute. Until then the people of Kapo have been instructed that Muliagani village is to remain on the island and that they are not to endeavour to obtain further payments from Muliagani.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Appears to be improving and careful guidance by means of frequent patrols should produce results.

Ever since the first Administrative contact the Kombe's have been so bogged down by their complicated marriage customs and customary debts that attempts to persuade them to go in for economic development other than on a very small scale have been an uphill battle. The unusually high bride price (sometimes up to seven or eight hundred fathoms of tambu - one fathom is valued at 10/-) has always been a restrictive factor to any young man wishing to get on in the world, as the only way in which he could obtain such an amount was by placing himself in debt to his older relatives. Then he had to work for the rest of his life to pay off this debt. Various Officers have in the past attempted to reach an agreement between all the Kombe villages standardising and reducing the bride price. On this occasion a vote was taken from all adult males in the area and then at a final conference at Poi village with all village officials and leading men present the bride price was fixed at fifty fathoms of tambu by mutual agreement. This is I think a significant step, as it shows a desire on the part of the Kombe to emerge somewhat from their restrictive customs.

On various occasions some of the elderly men have approached me with the request that the Administration should take steps to reduce the customs of Waulo, Agulunga and Luanga. These are rather complex and would have to be examined more carefully than was within the scope of this patrol before anything could be done about them. The following is a brief description of each.

Waulo. A ceremonial feast, the cause of which can be either the birth of one's child, a son's circumcision, or the attainment of puberty by one's daughter etc. Prior to the actual feast, which usually lasts from two weeks to a month, the person holding it calls upon all his relatives in-law and often on strangers to supply him with tambu, various food items and other goods. When he thinks he has collected enough together with what he contributes himself, he invites some of these people and all his wife's relatives to the feast. During the course of the feast at which there is much dancing and revelry he distributes tambu and other exchangeable goods to his wife's relatives according to a certain scale depending on the degree of relationship. If there is anything left over at the end of it all it is usually used to pay off debts incurred by previous borrowing.

Agulunga takes place between a person and his wife's relatives, in which they are entitled to call upon almost anything he owns and he cannot refuse. However they must repay him with goods of equal value but can do this in their own time which is often several years.

Waulo #
Agulunga
Luanga
22/11

Luanga is a system of mounting indebtedness practiced between two individuals. A gives say five fathoms tambu to B. B later returns ten fathoms to A. A then gives fifteen fathoms to B. B then returns twenty fathoms to A. Theoretically the amount of tambu continues to double ad infinitum, but it generally happens that after a while the person on the receiving end cannot find enough tambu or does not feel inclined to pay double again and the thing lapses. After about a year or two his partner feels that he should get his tambu back and if it is not quickly forthcoming an argument or fight will result.

The cargo doctrine, promulgated by Moro of Kapo and Anavoge (known as King Mopy) of Vessi seems to have died a natural death. Both Moro and Anavoge are at present in Rabaul, the latter in prison.

RIVERS AND WATERWAYS.

The three main waterways in the area are the Deluavu, Kapaluk and Aria rivers.

The Deluavu forms the eastern boundary of the Kombe Census Sub-Division. It is navigable for about eight miles inland to vessels of three foot draft or less and in its lower reaches traverses large areas of sago swamp, the latter being used both by Kombe's and Bakovi's for the gathering of edible sago.

The Kapaluk forms the eastern boundary of Lingalinga plantation and is used for bringing plantation copra to the depot. It is navigable to vessels of three feet draft of less for about five miles inland.

The Aria forms the western boundary of the Kombe and is the largest stream of the three. Its current flows at about 2½ to 3 knots normally and up to five or six knots after prolonged heavy rains. The Aria is navigable for about fifteen miles upstream by outboard canoe and is used by the Patrol Officer at Cape Gloucester to gain access to Taliwaga and the inland Lamogai villages.

Lingalinga plantation has a deep water anchorage with a wharf approximately twenty feet wide having a sixty foot stone causeway leading to it. Depth of water alongside is ten to fifteen feet.

CONCLUSION.

To sum up, it seems that the Kombe is at last becoming interested in economic development, the future of which rests in the production of good copra. Even though it would be more desirable that development should take place on an individual basis, I feel that community development is at present the only avenue possible as no one individual has sufficient capital resources to start out on his own.

Since there has been such a long history of a "could not care less" attitude towards the Administration in the area, every encouragement and careful supervision must be given to the people.

H. B. Wetz
H. B. Wetz
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....1960.....

KOMBE Census Sub-Division

Govt. Print. 1503/10.56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absence)		GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of family	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F	
NUTANAVUA	25/7/60	9	3					2						1	1		1		1	8	2						5	24	38	25	49	3	63	3.1	67	73	50	72	277	
NOKUHU	30/7/60													1					1	5								4	11	3	8	1	72	2.9	12	8	11	13	49	
KAPO ARAWA	2/8/69	4	7												3	10	7	1	3	24	1						6	21	20	40	38	4	48	2.6	63	59	61	57	271	
TARAU	30/7/60	1	3			1										3	5	4	5	5	4		1					9	24	8	21	1	19	2.9	24	23	32	34	119	
MULIAGANI	3/8/60	8	1											3		2	4	3	3	17	11		2	2			4	24	45	18	40	4	43	2.9	75	53	46	47	257	
NUKAKAU	5/8/60	4	3											1	2				1	2	13	2	3				3	18	46	15	42	5	55	3.2	53	45	51	61	231	
WOGEWOG	8/8/60	1	4					1			1			1		1	6	6	15	9	2				2	9	19	9	20	3	23	2.8	19	23	15	23	108			
...	10/8/60	4	4			4			2					1	1	4			1	7	4		6				4	25	42	17	52	12	66	3.4	72	47	53	75	268	
...	11/8/60	2	3			1										7	8	2	2	11	2					4	17	7	12	1	10	2.5	11	20	14	15	73			
SUMALANI	12/8/60	9	6			1	2											1	2	20	7	4						27	50	16	47	5	56	3.3	73	44	55	64	267	
POI	15/8/60	8	8		1	1	1							1		3	5		1	6					1	1	18	54	16	49	9	59	3.1	53	47	74	72	254		
KALAPIAI	17/8/60	7	4			2	1	1						1	1	1	3		3	10	4	2					4	18	44	13	48	1	64	3.2	48	41	64	71	244	
VESSI	19/8/60	2	2					2						2				3	2	17	6				2	10	30	10	22	3	25	2.8	28	27	30	31	141			
TALANGONI	20/8/60	3	8											2		1	5	2	6	6	1				3	8	20	11	21	3	23	2.8	22	31	31	32	126			
KOU	21/8/60	3	6					1	1					1		2	2	9	9	16	4				1	1	11	42	14	36	4	39	2.2	28	39	51	53	193		
KANDOKA	22/8/60	6						1						2	1	8	8			4					3	10	28	7	28	5	34	2.3	28	19	41	42	137			
Total.		71	62			1		10	11	4				1	11	15		37	53	28	43	184	53	20	2		38	2	240	530	229	583	64	634	2.9	676	599	679	762	3015



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/10/27 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-5-1
26-4-1



District Office,
Rabaul.

8th May, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDCBU.

Patrol Report No. 6 - 1960/61 - Talasea.

Your memorandum 67-10-27 of the 20th
April, 1961 refers.

Concerning paragraph 2 of your memorandum
under reply it will be noted that under the heading
"Missions and Education", my memorandum 67-5-1 of the
24th March, 1961 made the following comment:-

"Relevant sections of the Report have been
extracted and will be forwarded to the District
Education Officer, New Britain District for comment,
particularly in relation to proposals for the
establishment at Talasea of a technical school with a
rural bias similar to that recommended for the West
Nakanai".

The District Education Officer, West New
Britain (Mr. R.K. Lewis) has commented as follows:-

"A full investigation of Mr. Stevens'
remarks in your memorandum 26-4-1 of the 24th March,
1961 will be made in May, 1961 and a copy of the
resultant report will be forwarded to you for
information."

(E.G. Hicks),
DISTRICT OFFICER,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.

Amount
Returned
to S...

27

19/5/61

67-5-1
26-4-1

District Office,
Rabaul.

8th May, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol Report No. 6 - 1960/61 - Talasea.

Your memorandum 67-10-27 of the 20th
April, 1961 refers.

Concerning paragraph 2 of your memorandum
under reply it will be noted that under the heading
Missions and Education, my memorandum 67-5-1 of the
24th March, 1961 made the following comment:-

"Relevant sections of the Report have been
extracted and will be forwarded to the District
Education Officer, New Britain District for comment,
particularly in relation to proposals for the
establishment at Talasea of a technical school with a
rural bias similar to that recommended for the West
Nakanai".

The District Education Officer, West New
Britain (Mr. R.K. Lewis) has commented as follows:-

"A full investigation of Mr. Stevens'
remarks in your memorandum 26-4-1 of the 24th March,
1961 will be made in May, 1961 and a copy of the
resultant report will be forwarded to you for
information".



(E.G. Hicks),
DISTRICT OFFICER,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.

67-10-27

20th April, 1961

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT NO 6 - 1960/61 - TALASEA

Receipt of the above mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks. The section regarding Plantations and Alienated Land has been dealt with on the subject file.

Have approaches been made to the District Education Officer in the matter of establishing a school in the area.

I am gratified to note the care which is being taken to record the plantings of cocoa and coconut palms.

A comprehensive and well presented report.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-5-1.

District Office,
Rabsul.

24th March, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol Report No.6 - 1960/61 Bola.

Receipt of the abovementioned Report by Mr. Wetzel, Patrol Officer, together with your covering memorandum, 67-2-1, of the 23rd February, 1961 is acknowledged.

2. Copies of Mr. Wetzel's pro-forma Village Population Register have been prepared here and one copy is returned herewith for your records.

3. Please advise whether any recommendation has yet been made for the appointment of LOKE as Luluai of BULUMURI Village, vide Patrol Diary under date 17th November, 1960.

4. Land Alienation.

With regard to the IBENI land purchase, finalization of the transaction is dependent upon your re-execution of Transfer Documents, vide my minute 35-3-11 of the 10th March, 1961 on memorandum 35-4-10 of the 6th March, 1961 from the Director of Native Affairs to this office.

5. Mr. Wetzel's investigation report on land, known as BERE, Cape Willaumez has been received at this office, but further action is held up pending advice from the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines as to when the survey can be completed by officers of the Survey Section, vide my minute 35-3-23 of the 10th March, 1961 on memorandum 35-3-23 of the same date from this office to the Director of Lands. Upon receipt of survey map, the matter will be proceeded with. In the event of the services of a surveyor not being available, it will be necessary for you to arrange preparation of a map to accompany Mr. Wetzel's Investigation Report.

6. Concerning the future utilization of the Cape Willaumez land purchases I will take the matter up with the Director of Native Affairs for clarification and will advise you in due course.

*see file and
to lands.*

see

*See file
35/4/10*

~~35-1-10~~
35-11-23
35-4-10
35-11-20

67.10.27

7. Missions and Education.

Relevant sections of the Report have been extracted and will be forwarded to the District Education Officer, New Britain District for comment, particularly in relation to proposals for the establishment at Talasea of a technical school with a rural bias similar to that recommended for the West Nakansi.

8. Agriculture.

Mr. Wetzel's comments will be passed to the District Agricultural Officer for information and comment. Although the response by the people to propaganda, aimed at increasing the output of copra, has been disappointing to date there should be no relaxation of efforts by Field Staff Officers to stimulate greater production.

9. Comments by Mr. Wetzel concerning staff shortage at the conclusion of his report are fully appreciated. However, there is nothing novel in the situation since it applies to almost every Department and Branch of the Administration. There can be no denial of the fact that the tempo of development at village level is entirely dependent upon the amount of time which Field Staff Officers can afford to devote to this all-important aspect of Administration. In the present circumstances, however, the shortage of staff is something which we must reluctantly accept despite the heavy burden which consequently must be borne by available staff.

10. At the moment, the only additional staff likely to be made available to your Sub-District is a Cadet Patrol Officer due in April and the present intention is that this Officer will be posted to Hoskins Patrol Post.



(E.G. Hicks),
DISTRICT OFFICER,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.

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

The above refers. Patrol Report No. 6 - 1960/61 Bola is forwarded herewith.

The query raised at Paragraph 6 above is the subject of a separate memorandum, vide my memorandum 35-3-3 of the 24th March, 1961.

E.G. Hicks
(E.G. Hicks),
DISTRICT OFFICER,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.

35-4-10
35-11-23 (79)

270 (has)
any info
see 7/11
50/11

C/O. (9)

Query sent to Lands and copy
that query sent to D.O. for
info. Will forward Lands
reply to D.O. in due course
See file 35-4-10. W.D.P.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-1

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

23rd February, 1961.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU L.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 6 of 1960-61 - Bola

Forwarded herewith please find four copies of the report of the above patrol conducted by Patrol Officer, Mr. Wetzel. The report has been received from Australia, where Mr. Wetzel is at present on recreational leave. He finished the patrol just before going on leave and was unable to complete the report on time.

He has forwarded a made up form of the village population register. Could you please have copies typed and return one to Talasea. Mr. Wetzel has submitted no claim for camping allowance.

Plantations and Alienated Land

Mr. Wetzel obviously means five areas and not five acres of alienated land as stated in his introduction to this section. The purchase of another block, Ibeni, has since been completed making five newly acquired blocks in the sub-division. The investigation report of a fifth, Bere, near Gara Village has also been forwarded by Mr. Wetzel with his report.

I would appreciate a decision regarding the disposal of these purchases. Is the land to be used for European settlement, or for European and native settlement and when can sub-division (if contemplated) and disposal be expected?

Missions and Education

As seen by Mr. Wetzel's report the standard of education is still appallingly low at the village level. Even the mission school at Volupai, where a priest is stationed, teaches to Standard 3 only. The cream of the students from the village schools go to Bitokara after Standard 2, but only a limited number are accepted and entry is highly selective.

I would very much like to see an Administration primary school established at Talasea, but I fear that Mission opposition would be too strong to allow its survival. An Administration primary school was established at Talasea in 1947, but mainly because of Mission opposition it was forced to close down in 1956. Former Council President, Reu was head teacher of the school and received his formal education from the Administration. Hence his understandable opposition to Mission education.

The Catholic Mission would not oppose an elementary technical school and I think that perhaps the Administration should consider setting up a school along those lines. The kind of rural and technical school recommended for the West Nakanai would be welcome and widely supported at Talasea.

It seems a pity that these natives are being denied an education because of the dog in the manger attitude of the Catholic Mission, who can't or won't provide an adequate primary school education for all, but yet opposed Administration schools. Although Mr. Wetzel says that Council members are lukewarm towards Administration schools, I think they realize the advantage of Administration schools, but fear reprisal from the Mission if they support it. The present President is a former catechist, who follows the Mission line and would tend to stifle opposition to domination of education by the Catholic Mission.

Agriculture

The damage to gardens by wild pigs is a perennial complaint. The remedy, as the natives have been told often, lies with themselves. Several station personnel have fenced their gardens against pigs. My own personal servant has planted an extensive taro garden with a very adequate wooden fence. When asked why such an extensive garden he replied that most of the taro would be sold to the Bakovis, who were too lazy to plant their own staple food. Labourers at Volupai Plantation likewise sell large amounts to the locals from their own gardens.

Native cocoa production is being watched carefully. Both the Agricultural Officer and myself agree that the time is not yet ripe for a fermentary, but one will be needed in the Ganemboku area in a couple of years. Meanwhile cocoa is processed in small boxes and baskets and either sundried - if the weather permits - or dried in small cocoa driers. The dried beans are bought for re-sale on D.A.S.F. funds and prices of 9d to 1/3 per pound are paid depending on the quality. Generally the standing of fermenting is quite good, but the drying often leaves much to be desired.

I recently had completed a coconut census for the sub-division and now know what copra production each village is capable of. At present there is a campaign on for bigger production of copra. These people have been constantly exhorted to produce more for their own good, but while they agree about the desirability of increasing production little is done about it. I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that coercion is the only practicable answer.

Health

The aid post at Walindi Plantation was constructed there on an agreement with the former Regional Medical Officer, Dr. J. Saave. The owner/manager, Mr. Searle keeps an eye on the post and the natives and the Medical Assistant are quite happy about its location. The aid post at San Remo Plantation was moved there because the Ruango-Morakia-Kilungi natives failed to provide a decent house for the orderly at Ruango. A suitable house has now been erected and the orderly has moved back to Ruango again.

Villages

More than 30 natives were convicted in the Court for Native Affairs at the end of January for failing to carry out orders regarding housing and latrines.

Conclusion.

I agree with Mr. Wetzel that we field staff are unable to spend the time we should on what is the essential core of our job. Other departments and non-field staff exist, largely, to keep us in the field; their ranks seem to grow while ours remain static. Natives like the Bakovis ~~need~~ with no natural leaders, need constant and increasing attention, which it is not always possible to give.

A. D. Steven
A. D. Steven

Assistant District Officer

Sub-District Office
Talasea.

24th January 1961

The District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Bola Patrol Report No. 6 60/61.

INTRODUCTION.

The Bola census sub division occupies the whole of Willaumez Peninsula extending east to the Dagi river where it forms the border to the West Nakanai, and west to the Kulu river bordering the Kombe area. South it extends well inland to border onto the Kandrian Sub-District. This inland section was visited by Assistant District Officer Mr. Steven about the middle of last year and with that covered by Assistant District Officer Mr. Fleay about the end of 1959, gives a fairly comprehensive picture of the Whiteman Range area between Talasea and Kandrian. The total population contacted by Mr. Steven proved to be only about one hundred, most in a rather primitive state and a few able to speak pidging.

With the exception of Kumaraki, Waro, Dami, Dire and Ganemboku, all villages are situated along the coast.

The Bakovi people (as the inhabitants of this area call themselves) are the most sophisticated people in the Talasea Sub-District, but when taking into account the time they have been in contact with Missions, Administration and Europeans in general, a period of over sixty years, they, to use a colloquialism, appear to have "missed the boat somewhere along the line". It is impossible to trace the cause of this seeming apathy as on the surface at least there is no anti-Administration feeling and even the much talked about Kivung (see 1959 Bola Patrol Report) appears to have died out.

However, all is not dark as through the combined efforts of the Department of Native Affairs and D.A.S.F. interest in the planting and production of cacao and copra has been renewed and several villages, notably Ganemboku show a desire to progress.

DIARY.

Thursday, 27/10/60.

Departed Talasea per M.V. Languat 1545. Arrived Ruango village at 1815. Loaded sago roofing material through night. Langu departed at 0530 following morning for Talasea.

Friday, 28th.

Census revised Ruango and Morakia villages. Inspected school, cacao plantings, coconuts and Aid post which is situated at San Remo plantation. Addressed villagers on economic development and education.

Saturday, 29th.

Departed Ruango for Kulungi village at 0800, called at San Remo plantation en route. Arrived Kulungi at 1430.

Arrived Kulungi at 1430. Inspected village and school, revised census and held Council Election.

Sunday, 30th.

Compiled census and election statistics Kulungi, Ruango and Morakia at Kulungi. Departed for Kilu at 1330. Called at Walindi plantation and arrived Kilu at 1700.

Monday, 31st.

Tax collected, census revised, inspected village, housing and coconut groves at Kilu. Inspected Kilu culvert and paid for its construction. Departed for Patanga village at 1100, arrived at 1200. Inspected Wile and Pagalu bridges and paid for repair of same.

Tuesday, 1st November.

Census revised and Council Election Patanga and Bola villages at ~~Kulu~~ Patanga. All villagers addressed on economic development and discussions held on cacao planting and copra production. Departed at 1100 for Garilli village, arrived at 1200. Tax collected and census revised at Garilli. Inspected coconut groves and found extensive damage by cockatoos.

Wednesday, 2nd November.

Departed Garilli 0800 after hearing some native complaints. Arrived Bola at 1100. Inspected village cacao plantings and coconut groves. Two very dilapidated copra driers in village now not being used. Departed at 1300 per Land Rover for Talasea. Arrived 1340.

Thursday 3rd.

Tax collected and census revised Waro and Bamba villages. Census only at Dire. Discussed economic development with people of Waro and Bamba villages. Inspected coconut groves both villages.

Friday, 4th.

Departed Talasea by Land Rover for Narunageru. Rest house at 1545, arrived at 1645. Camped night.

Saturday, 5th.

Departed Narunageru at 0800 for census Kumaraki and Ganemboku. Discussed economic development and cacao production with both villages and visited school which serves both. Showed films at Narunageru during evening.

Sunday, 6th.

Council elections for Kumaraki, Dami and Dire at Narunageru. Observed remainder of day.

Monday, 7th.

Departed Narunageru for Ganemboku at 0745. Arrived 0830. Council elections for Ganemboku and Kambili at Ganemboku. Departed for Garu at 1100. Arrived at 1320. Tax collected census revised Garu village. Inspected village and found it in filthy condition. Showed films during evening.

Tuesday, 8th.

Departed for Kambili at 1200 after investigation of ownership of Bera land, arrived 1300. Revised census and inspected village. Departed for Bangum at 1430. Arrived at 1730. Camped. Showed films during evening.

Wednesday, 9th.

Census and Council elections for Bangum and Minda at Bangum. Inspected village, school and Aid Post. Instructed villagers that sleeping quarters for patients are to be rebuilt

earliest. Departed at 1215 for Kumavavu. Inspected Minda village en route. Arrived Kumavavu at 1430. Census revised and Council elections held for Kumavavu and Buluwara at Kumavavu. Showed films during evening.

Thursday 10th.

Various native complaints heard during morning. Departed Kumavavu for Dami at 1245. Arrived at 1320. Census revised and village inspected. Addressed people on economic development and discussed cacao production with them. Departed at 1500, arrived Volupai at 1720. Camped night and showed films during evening.

Friday 11th.

Census revised and Council election for Volupai and Liapo at Volupai. Inspected village and Mission school. Discussed economic development and in particular cacao production with villagers. Departed for Woganakai at 1430, arrived at 1515. Worked on census and election statistics. Camped night. Showed films during evening.

Saturday 12th.

Census revised and Council elections for Woganakai. Inspected village and school. Address given to people on subject of economic development and cacao production. Also advised people to resume copra production as they have a large coconut grove. Departed at 1215 for Talasea. Arrived at 1415.

Sunday 13th.

Observed at Talasea.

Monday 14th.

Census and election Pangalu village. Addressed people on cacao production and economic development. Inspected village and school. Returned to Talasea.

Wednesday 16th.

Departed Talasea for Bulumuri village by M.V. Langu at 1230. Arrived 1600. Inspected village and heard several native complaints. Showed films during evening.

Thursday 17th.

Tax collected census recorded Bulumuri village. Existing Lului wished to resign and Loke provisionally appointed. Inspected school and aid post. Addressed people on economic development. Departed for Buludawa at 1445. Arrived at 1845. Made camp and showed films.

Friday 18th.

Census and election Buludawa village. Address given to all villagers on economic development and cacao production. Inspected village, aid post and school. Departed for Wangore bay at 1100. Arrived at 1330. Departed by canoe for Talasea at 1430. Arrived at 1745.

PENSIONS, NMTA AND BANKING.

No pensions and N.M.T.A.'s were paid on this patrol and all banking is done at Sub-District Office, Talasea.

PLANTATIONS AND ALIENATED LAND.

There are seven plantations, five acres of alienated land and a recent timber rights purchase in the census Sub-Division. The latter will be dealt with first.

The whole area north of Volupai plantation extending along Willaumez Peninsula almost to Mt. Bola has been taken up as a timber lease for a period of forty years. The area contains

mainly Taun, Malas, and Walnut but not in concentrated stands. The Navarai area under lease to Mr. J. R. Thurston is situated between Bola and Garilli villages and is as yet undeveloped. It contains an area of approximately 2000 acres.

The following land purchases took place only this year, they will where possible be sub-divided into blocks and are intended for both European and native settlement, in particular, ex-soldier settlement.

Gigo, an area of 400 acres east of Kulungi village contains about 70% arable plantation land.

Bulu, situated between Kumavavu and Buluwara villages, an area of 745 acres and contains approximately 80% arable plantation land. Its foreshore is mainly mangrove and "pit-pit" swamp.

Nalukour, just south of Buludawa village on the west side of Willaumez Peninsula, an area of 800 acres all of which is arable plantation land. It has an excellent offshore deepwater anchorage.

Wanguwangu, an area of approximately 1100 acres in Wangore bay on the east side of Willaumez Peninsula containing about 80% arable plantation land and having a good deep-water anchorage.

Due to their positions Wanguwangu and Nalukoru will be exposed to the S.E. Trades and N.W. Nonsoons respectively. Thus each area has a safe anchorage for only one season of the year. However it would require little cost and effort to construct a road linking the two properties overland which will allow one to use the other's anchorage. The topography between the two areas is mainly flat with a few gently sloping hills.

The following plantations are established in the Bola Census Sub-Division.

Garua, owned by C.P.L. and Carpenters Ltd. occupies the whole of Garua Island. Copra production is in the vicinity of 75 tons per month and cacao about 25 tons per year.

Numundo, in area (about 11,000 acres) reputed to be the largest plantation in the Southern hemisphere. It is owned by S.P.L. and produces at present about 17 tons of copra per month and 70 tons of cacao per year with cacao production fast expanding.

Newlands, owned by Mr. P. Smith, and occupies part of the area set aside for Eurasian re-settlement. It is the smallest plantation in the Sub-District and produces $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of copra per month and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of cacao per year. A small block adjoining Newlands is now being cleared by Mr. Spanner who eventually intends to take up residence on the area.

Walindi, another small plantation owned by Mr. L.K. Searle produces about 3 tons of cacao per year. However, Mr. Searle has considerably extended his cacao and when in full production hopes to realise about 30 tons per year.

Lagenda, owned by Mr. R. Marsland produces about 2 tons of copra per month and 20 tons of cacao per year.

San-Remo, owned by Mrs. E. Murray and Mr. W.F. Allshorn with a production in the vicinity of 17 tons of copra per month and $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons of cacao per year.

Volupai, owned by Mr. J.R. Thurston, produces about 22 tons of copra per month and 20 tons of cacao per year.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The Catholic Mission monopolises the Bakovi area and also handles all education. There are two priests, one at Bitokara which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from T. lasea and the other at Volupai village, which is about two miles south of Volupai plantation.

A maternity hospital is situated at Bitokara and is administered by Sister Theodoratis who over the years has had a very successful record of births. In 1956 the Seventh Day Adventist Mission established a small following at Kumavavu village and for a time supported a teacher there but the people now appear to have fully reverted to Catholicism.

Catholic schools of quite good standard are established at most villages. The following is a brief account of each.

Ruango, teaches up to Standard 2. Staffed by three teachers, one with A certificate. Also serves Morakia.

Kulungi, an exempt school, teaches up to Standard 1. One teacher without a certificate.

Patanga, a large school teaching up to Standard 2. Staffed by three teachers, one with B certificate. This school also serves Kilu.

Bola, teaches up to standard 2. Staffed by two teachers, one with B certificate. Poor attendance.

Bitokara, a boarding school serving all villages in the Parish and teaches up to Standard 6. Staffed by Sister Immina, Sister Canciana and three native teachers, one of whom has a B certificate.

Ganemboku, teaches up to Standard 2. Staffed by two teachers, one of whom has a B certificate. Also serves Kumaraki village.

Kambili, school situated in bush about two miles inland from Kambili. Teaches up to Standard 2 and staffed by one teacher without a certificate. Also serves Garu.

Volupai ~~school~~, teaches up to Standard 3, is supervised by Fr. Niepagenkemper and staffed by one teacher with a B certificate. Also serves Dami, Kumavavu, Buluwara and Liapo.

Bangum teaches up to Standard 2. Staffed by one teacher without a certificate.

Woganakai teaches up to Standard 3 and is staffed by a teacher without a certificate and one local helper.

Buludawa teaches up to Standard 2. Has two teachers both without certificates.

Bulukuri school staffed by two teachers, one with a B certificate. Teaches up to Standard 2.

Pangalu teaches up to Standard 2. Staffed by two teachers, one with a B certificate. A well built school and church combined.

In the case of Dami and Kumavavu, the Mission intends to build a school about midway between the two villages to cater for the small children who at present experience difficulty in walking from Dami to Volupai, a distance of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ miles which at high tide includes almost a mile of wading through sea.

The people of Bola village at present do not enjoy very good relationship with the Mission, mainly due to Reu, last year's President of the Bola Council because of his leaning towards

Administration Education. When he became President and throughout his term he has been pressing for an Administration school whereas the other Council members appeared to be somewhat lukewarm about the matter. Should an Administration school be established in the area it would be wise to keep a watch on Mission activities to see that they do not attempt to bring pressure to bear in order to discourage attendance.

HEALTH

The Bakovi people appear to be of normal health on the surface but as already mentioned under the heading "Introduction" there is that indefinable air of apathy which may be due to a health factor. The fact that there is a high incidence of T.B. in the area and when compared to the neighbouring Kombe and Nakanai people a somewhat poor physique is evident, may be indicative of a dietary deficiency or perhaps some hereditary physical defect. On the other hand, hookworm or malaria may also be causal factors. It may be well worth while to conduct a health survey of the area with particular emphasis on malaria incidence and hookworm.

There are five aid posts in the area. One each at Bangum, Bulumuri, Walindi, San-Remo and Buludawa. The latter is the first one erected by the Bola Council and at present another one is being constructed at Narunageru to serve the villages of Ganemboku and Kumaraki. I was quite puzzled when noting two aid posts on private plantations, namely Walindi and San-Remo on my first patrol to the area. The aid post at Walindi is supposed to serve Kilu, Patanba and Garilli villages, all three of which are on the coast north west of Walindi. It would be much better situated if it were at Patanbe. San-Remo aid post serves Kulungi, Morakia and Ruango and as it is central to the three villages, its position could not be improved.

AGRICULTURE

A considerable number of people on this patrol complained that wild pigs were causing extensive damage to their gardens and after an inspection of several, this proved to be no exaggeration. The most logical thing would, of course, be to build pig proof fences around each garden and if sufficiently heavy logs are used, these are effective. Unfortunately, the Bakovi people give the impression that they would rather let pigs damage their gardens and go hungry than build decent fences. The "structures" that were seen were quite clumsy affairs and could have been pushed over by a goat without much difficulty. The council has applied for and was granted a shotgun permit but I am afraid that this will only be a partial answer as one man with a shotgun will be able to do very little in such a large area. It was suggested that the people should place rows of sharpened bamboo stakes around their gardens with the sharp ends uppermost and inclined at an angle outwards from the garden, this being a method used in India to combat damage by elephants. As I did not have the time to completely fence a garden in such a manner, I doubt very much whether anyone will attempt it as they appeared rather sceptical about the idea.

Cacao has been planted fairly extensively throughout the Bola division but only within the last three years or so. Its greatest concentration is at the villages of Ganemboku (12,000 trees of which 2,000 are already bearing) Kumaraki, Dami and Kambili. The latest agricultural census of the area places the figure around 48,000, which means that fermenting and marketing will have to be organized somewhat along the lines of the Tolai cacao project. The Agricultural Officer has recently started a scheme which appears to have been met with quite some enthusiasm by the locals. Its basic effect is that several villages bulk ferment their cacao thus ensuring a better product and each grower as he brings in his wet beans has them weighed, later he is paid proportionally according to the amount of wet beans brought in.

Each village has its ~~account~~ coconut grove and on this patrol I have been trying to encourage copra production as well as cacao. It appears that a few years ago quite a quantity of copra was produced in the Bola area, but now one finds only derelict and defunct driers. One village, Woganskai, has definitely decided to produce copra as the people have recently deposited the sum of £350 into a joint savings account of which they want to spend about £40 on a good hot air drier and the remainder on a second hand motor vehicle. It is hoped that some other villages will follow suit.

VILLAGES.

In population they vary from the smallest of about 65 to the largest of about 340. In most villages the state of housing was deplorable and in each case where it appeared warranted the owner of the house was given one month to build a new one and warned that failure to do this would result in Court action.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As yet little can be said of them as during this patrol the 1960 Council election was carried out and in eight out of the ten village groups new Councillors were elected. The Councillor for Ganemboku, who is now President and was Vice President last year is about the best of the lot. He is keen and progressive and has sufficient intelligence and education to want to further the aims of the Council.

In non Council villages, Luluais and Tultuls are satisfactory although they do not show a great deal of interest in economic development or social advancement.

REST HOUSES.

On the whole good, but rather on the small side. Since last patrol additional rest houses have been built in various villages as it is desirable to spend where possible, a day in each village and this cannot be done when rest houses are few and far between.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Shortly after the establishment of the Bola Council there was much talk of cargo cult by the new councillors, but no evidence, the rumors gradually died out and it may well have been only a move on the part of the Councillors to discredit those villages not in the Council. These villages were kept under observation throughout the year and at no time were any cargo manifestations evident. At present there are certainly no indications of this nature.

It is not yet very marked but on the part of the Council there appears to be an increasing feeling of trust in the Administration as evidenced by the percentage of money abroad under long term bonds in the recent Talasea land purchases, the desire to start village funds to be used in economic advancement and the fact that one village, (Woganakai) has opened a joint account with the sum of £350 to be used for economic development.

A Government film projection unit accompanied this patrol and this provided an excellent opportunity to bring to the people somewhat more than just an oral account of what can be achieved by work, education and industry plus an interesting selection of films dealing with various types of animals. Their reactions noteworthy in the amount and variety of response shown in different villages when seeing these films. There appeared to emerge a pattern in the type of response related to the type of

village which showed that the more progressive villages responded with greater interest and asked many more questions about what they had seen than those villages displaying little co-operation with the aims of the Government. In fact at the latter type of village there sometimes appeared a reluctance especially on the part of the older people to see the films, as though they were a little afraid that seeing the films would have an adverse effect upon them. X

CONCLUSION.

History has shown that wherever a more powerful and technologically advanced culture interacts with one that is primitive the latter must of necessity feel inferior and thus become to some extent envious, resentful and suspicious of the other. The only way to overcome this and to establish a feeling of mutual trust and respect is by the freest possible intermingling of the two and by the former doing its best to show the other its good intentions. It is therefore unfortunate that in this Territory the staff position prevents Native Affairs Officers, in particular, from spending as much time on native problems as they would like to.

H.B. Wetzel
(H.B. Wetzel)
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print - 2002/2.59.

YEAR

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	No. Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F
MOROKIA	28-10-60	6	2											1	1	15	5	2	1					11	24	9	10	7	25	3.3	24	23	30	180					
RUANGO	28-10-60	2				2	1							1	1	2								7	14	7	16	3	20	3.2	20	22	20	24	89				
LULUNGI	29-10-60	3	1			1								2	2	4	1						10	16	6	17	3	18	2.4	22	22	24	97						
KILU	31-10-60	2	1			1						3		2	2	14	9						12	28	11	28	2	31	2.4	34	32	22	37	158					
PATANGA	31-10-60	3	2			1								1	1	1	2	1	3					15	26	13	24	2	30	3.3	45	38	35	34	161				
GARILI	1-11-60	2												1	1	2	3	22	12					20	26	15	30	3	31	3.5	41	40	29	38	188				
BOLA	1-11-60	2				1										1	10	7	2					13	24	12	17	3	19	2.9	31	30	29	23	136				
WARO	3-11-60	6	10											2	2	7	8	8	21	8				26	66	31	54	4	69	3.2	74	90	75	74	350				
DIRE	3-11-60	1	1													10	7		2	1				10	14	7	12	2	13	2.9	20	17	17	87					
BAMBA	3-11-60	6	4											1	1	4	4	6	15	5	1			18	30	20	30	2	37	3.2	45	57	31	43	186				
KUMARAKI	5-11-60	6	2											1		3	8	1	10	6	2			13	22	16	20	2	20	3.2	33	45	26	28	150				
GANEMBOKU	5-11-60	3	6											1		6	7	20	10	1				22	38	23	33	8	36	3.2	59	65	40	43	242				
GARU	7-11-60	2	1												2				6				10	19	10	18	2	21	2.1	30	29	23	27	115					
KAMBILI	8-11-60	4	4											1					9	2			17	25	11	22	6	27	2.8	42	34	30	33	153					
BANGUM	9-11-60	6	3											2		3	4	1	1					18	21	13	25	3	28	3.2	37	39	31	37	145				
MINDA	9-11-60	1														3	1	1	1					7	8	4	8	1	9	3.1	22	15	11	12	61				
KUMAYAVU	10-11-60	2				1										5	3	2	3					7	12	6	10		12	3.1	20	19	17	16	72				
BUKAWARA	10-11-60	3														7	1	1						10	20	7	13	1	15	3.3	29	20	28	19	98				
DAPTI	10-11-60	1	3											1		1	1	3	1	1				16	22	12	24	2	28	3.0	46	36	28	36	153				
VALUPAI	11-11-60	3												1		3	2	3	1	2				10	14	7	15	2	17	3.1	30	20	17	22	93				
LIAPO	11-11-60	2	2											1		4	2	2	2	7				11	29	9	20	2	20	2.5	32	25	23	29	139				
WOGANAKHI	12-11-60	3	1											1		7	7		2					16	22	14	20	3	22	3.2	43	43	29	29	152				
PANGALU	14-11-60	5	2											1		2	9	8	8	3	2	1	1	4	18	31	16	29	3	35	2.8	50	46	36	40	191			

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print—3092/2-66

YEAR.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8			9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	No. Child bearing	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F		
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Age		M + F		M + F		M + F		M + F		M + F		M + F		M + F		M + F		M + F		M + F			M + F						
BUKUMURI	12-11-60	3	5								3	2	1			12	2							1		17	40	17	30	4	39	33	49	51	49	44	208		
BULUDAWA	12-11-60	1										2	1	1		10	4							1		10	24	9	20	2	20	3	21	23	32	27	118		
TOTALS		72	58								1	8	7			19	10	54	59	43	58	184	75	1	8	44	2	339	615	305	545	72	642	30	922	852	743	786	3665

VILLAGE POPULATION

Govt. Print—5002/2.00.

YEAR	VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS												DEATHS				MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
			0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	No. Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M
	BUKUMURI	17-11-60	3	5								3			2	1					12	2					1		17	40	17	30	4	29	33	49	51	49	44	208
	BULUDAWA	18-11-60	1	1								1			2	1	1	10	4								1		10	24	9	20	2	20	3	21	23	32	27	118
	<u>TOTALS</u>		72	58								4			4	2	11	14	4		12	2					2	33	61	50	6	49	36	72	78	81	71	326		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

F

PATROL REPORT

District of **NEW BRITAIN** Report No. **TAL // 1960/61**

Patrol Conducted by **H. A. Besasparis F.O.**

Area Patrolled **KILENGI/LOLLO**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil**

Natives **4 Police, 1 Medical**

Duration—From **9/5/61** to **11/6/61 (Broken)**

Number of Days **23 days broken periods**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**

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

Medical **8/19/60**

Map Reference **Copy of map enclosed.**

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

Duplicate label.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

67-10-14

30th October, 1961.

District Officer,
New Britain,
A U L.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 11-60/61:

I suggest that the tax per capita remain the same until such time as it can be further reviewed in the light of the success or otherwise of the new Co-operative venture.

2. I understand that the by-pass road to the Gloucester airstrip is at last practicable though it will need some improvement before it can be regarded as a permanent feature of the landscape. This diversion will obviate any necessity to move the station site from where it is.

3. Mr. Besaaparis is doing effective work from the Cape Gloucester Post, this report illustrates his competence. By this time I hope the M.V. Garnet is permanently based at his station.

(J. Keel McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

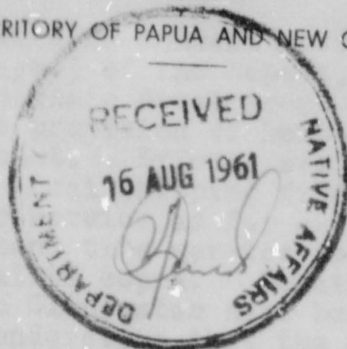
67. 10. 14 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-5-3



District Office,
Rabaul.

11th August, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 11 - 1960/61
KILENGI-LOLLO Tax Census Division

Forwarded herewith please find two copies of Report covering the above mentioned Patrol which was conducted by the Officer in Charge, Cape Gloucester Patrol Post, Mr. B. A. Besasparis.

2. In his covering memorandum 67-1-1 dated 7th July, 1961, forwarding the Report, the Acting Assistant District Officer, Talasea, has commented suitably on points of interest in the Report.

3. It is interesting to note that so many inland villages are being abandoned in favour of coastal locations which afford far greater opportunities for economic advancement. I have no doubt that, once we are able to place the native copra industry in the Cape Gloucester area on a sound basis - I hope through the early introduction of Co-operatives - the movement of other inland villages to the coast will follow as a matter of course. This factor is only one of many which point to the need for concentrated efforts on the part of the Administration to provide these people with economic guidance as soon as possible. There are already a number of healthy but unofficial copra-producer societies operating in the Cape Gloucester area which, were it not for the present shortage of trained Co-operative staff, could become quite progressive registered societies.

4. Under the heading "Village Officials", the Patrol Officer refers to "a number of replacements being requested as per Appendix B". The Officer in Charge, Cape Gloucester, will be asked to submit details by separate memorandum of those persons recommended for appointment as luluais and this, together with my recommendation, will be forwarded for your consideration in due course.

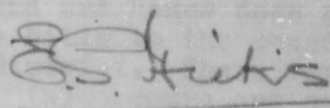
5. Census was amended for all villages in the Division and tax collected without incident. I concur that no increase in the present tax rate of 10/- should be considered at this juncture.

6. Despite the limited resources at his disposal, the Officer in Charge, Cape Gloucester, is endeavouring to progressively improve and extend the existing road system in the Cape Gloucester area, and in this regard, the re-routing of the road between the Patrol Post and the airstrip so as to eliminate 18 bridge crossings represents a decided improvement. Approval has been given in principle for the provision of a tractor-trailer unit at Cape Gloucester for use on road construction and maintenance, however the Regional Works Manager at Rabaul advises that the supply of this equipment is dependent upon funds available for equipment purchases during the coming financial year.

7. With regard to comment under the heading "Economic Development" at page 5 of the Report, it is certainly a fact that the future economic development of this area is largely dependent upon the provision of better transport facilities than exist at present. Efforts are currently being made to induce one of the local shipping firms in Rabaul which already provides a regular service as far as IBOKI Plantation in the KALIAI area to extend this service to Borgen Bay to facilitate the movement of native copra. Details of probable loadings in and out of Cape Gloucester have been supplied by this Office and it is understood that the matter is currently the subject of correspondence between the District Commissioner and the Treasurer as the shipping Company concerned has sought a guarantee by the Administration that a subsidy will be paid for each voyage beyond IBOKI in the event of there being insufficient loading in and out of Borgen Bay (Cape Gloucester) to defray costs involved.

8. Comments under the headings "Agriculture, Health and Education" have been passed to Senior representatives of the Departments concerned in Rabaul.

9. Two copies of Village Population Registers covering all villages in the Kilengi-Lollo Census Division are forwarded with this Report.


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

aris
in.

ive
gns

3

ing

ie

04

r

i

ie



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-1-1.

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

7th July, 1961.

The District Officer,
RABAUL.

Patrol Report TAL 11-60/61 - Kilenge-Lollo
Cape Gloucester.

Herewith please find in triplicate the above Patrol Report by Mr. B.A. Besasparis, the Officer-in-Charge Cape Gloucester Patrol Post.

The Patrol has been carried out satisfactorily and Mr. Besasparis gives a clear picture of the Sub-Division and the main activities therein.

The appearance of KAKUMO, GARIMALI, NEKAROP, NIAPUA and MAGAILAPUA Villages on the shores of Borgen Bay has been expected for some time. This was not a move on to foreign land and hence does not give rise to land tenure problems. Movement from the hills to the coastal plains is a trend which is general in this Sub-District. There were signs of it prewar. Forces behind this movement are (a) copra and cacao grow best on the coastal plain, (b) the desire for cash crops, (c) difficulties of transporting produce in quantity overland to ships and the market.

Mr. Besasparis has been advised that school children need not present themselves at the census and that they should be recorded as being absent from the village at school.

It is agreed with Mr. Besasparis that the 10/- head tax for the Kilenge/Lollo Sub-Division should remain unchanged.

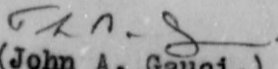
For road maintenance Mr. Besasparis was recently allocated £304. He fails to mention that the re routing of sections of the Patrol Post-Airstrip Road, when fully completed, will reduce the number of bridges along the road from 24 to 6, which will be a considerable improvement.

The Kilenge and Borgen Bay Societies are unregistered as yet. With the help of Mr. Besasparis and the Father-in-Charge at Kilenge they are faring well. However they could fare much better in terms of copra production if the shipping position could be improved. However there is no sign of such an improvement in the immediate future. The Gloucester workboat - the Garnet - will be reposted to Gloucester as soon as Talasea Langu returns from Rabaul where it awaits engine repairs.

THE incidence of T.B. and Hansen's disease in the Sub-Division gives cause for much concern. It is abnormally high and in consequence we are anxiously waiting for a firm and sustained effort by P.H.D. aimed at control. P.H.D. appear to have the matter in hand: it is known that the Medical Assistant at Gloucester has already sent many T.B. cases and some Hansen's disease cases to Rabaul for treatment. However it is felt here that greater effort is required on the part of P.H.D. if we are to achieve a satisfactory control over these diseases.

-2-

With the Patrol Report and Census Sheets please find Mr. Besasparis's claim for camping allowance. A map is also submitted. Could we have six dyeline copies of it please?


(John A. Gauci.)
a/Assistant District Officer.

F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION

The KILENGI/LOLLO Census Sub-Division is the most western in New Britain and extends in area around the two mountains, Mount TALAWE to the north and Mount TANGIS to the south. Apart from the swampy coastal strip, the area is gently undulating and volcanic in origin with a still active volcano in Mount LANGILA near and to the east of Mount TALAWE.

With population distributed right around the coast from north to south and with a low lying area between the Itri River and Borgen Bay, the region is affected by both the South East and the North West seasons, especially in the low pass that separates the volcanic mountains to the west from the main range dividing north and south New Britain.

The Patrol Post established in June, 1958, is situated within the Division on the coast of Borgen Bay and within two days walk of all villages.

DIARY

9/5. Tuesday. Left Cape Gloucester Patrol Post by station workboat, m.v. Garnet, and proceeded to ONGAIA Village. Self and one constable landed and walked to TAUALI Village while remainder of patrol continued by workboat. Census and tax collection. Slept TAJAI.

10/5. Wednesday. Walked to LAUT. Census and tax collection. Went on to sleep at AIMOLA Rest House.

11/5. Thursday. Census and tax collection at AIMOLA. Visited Sagsag Mission and village on foot and returned AIMOLA to sleep.

12/5. Friday. To SAGSAG Village by canoe. Census and tax collection. Inspected Mission Station and collected tax then returned to sleep at SAGSAG Village.

13/5. Walked inland to POTPOTPUA. Census and tax collection. continued on to GIE. Census and tax collection. Walked further inland to AIPATI and collected tax and conducted census. Hearing Fr. MacSweeney of Kilengi Mission was due in the area, visited AIMAGA and SIKAL, meeting him near SIKAL. Returned to AIPATI for the night.

14/5. Sunday. Observed at AIPATI.

15/5. Monday. Walked to AIMAGA for census and tax collection then on to SIKAL and also conducted census and collected tax. Returned to AIPATI to sleep.

16/5. Tuesday. Left AIPATI on foot to arrive WITNARI via GIE and POTPOTPUA. Census and tax collection. Night spent WITNARI.

17/5. Wednesday. Walked to URA while stores came by canoe, census and tax collection. Slept URA.

18/5. Thursday. Walked along beach to WALAWALAPUA then conducted census and collected tax. Night at WALAWALAPUA.

19/5. Friday. Continued along beach to AISEGA, census and tax collection. Slept AISEGA.

20/5. Saturday. By canoe to beach near AUMO then walked inland to village passing Anglican Mission School and Aid Post. Census and tax collection of AUMO and PALILI. Slept AUMO.

TOTAL

+ F

21/5. Sunday. Observed AUMO.

22/5. Monday. Walked to NAMATOTO via PALILI. Census and tax collection. Night at NAMATOTO.

23/5. Tuesday. Walked to ITNI River thence downstream by canoe to GILNIT. Census and tax collection. Slept GILNIT.

24/5. Wednesday. By canoe upstream to start of RELMEN road then walked on to RELMEN, conducted census and collected tax. Night spent at RELMEN.

25/5. Thursday. Walked to AISILMAPUA while stores went to AIRAGILPUA. Census and tax collection. Walked on to ARARAU and AIRAGILPUA where also conducted census, then continued on to AIRAGILPUA.

26/5. Friday. Walked to ROVATA, ORELMO and ALIAPUA and collected tax and conducted census at each. As no rest house at any of these villages, continued on to return to Patrol Post. Slept Patrol Post.

29/5. Monday. By canoe to NATAMU. Census and tax collection. By canoe to KAKUMO and GARIMATI and walked to SILIMATI and NEKAROP conducting census and collecting tax at each. Walked back to Patrol Post for night,

30/5. Tuesday. Tax Collection and census of NIAPUA and MANGAILAPUA. Slept Patrol Post.

9/6. Friday. To KILENGI by pinnace. Census and tax collection of ONGAIA and POTNI. Slept KILENGI.

10/6. Saturday. Census and tax collection at ULIMAINGI and WARIMO. Slept KILENGI.

11/6. Returned to Patrol Post by pinnace. End of patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Paramount Luluai AISAPU of ONGAIA is undisputably the most important leader for the whole census division and is very co-operative towards the administration. At a meeting of village officials at Cape Gloucester in March, he proposed that the inland villages between Borgen Bay and Itni River should move their villages to the beach and although I explained that there was no Administration pressure for this move, it has resulted in the villages of KAKUMO, GARIMATI, NEKAROP, NIAPUA and MANGAILAPUA in moving from their original sites to set up villages along the coast between NATAMU and the Patrol Post. One main reason for this move appears to be the construction of a road inland on which considerable work is still required. It has however been carefully explained that the move to the beach does not mean that these villages will avoid the work of maintaining the road once their villages and gardens are in order. Another possible reason could be the desire to be nearer their coconut groves for future copra production. The villages of RELMEN, AISILMAPUA, ARARAU, AIRAGILPUA, ROVATA, ORELMO and ALIAPUA have indicated their desire to remain inland and have given as their reason the argument that they possess no land near the coast. From a cursory investigation of land ownership this appears to be correct and pressure will not be applied to cause them to move as land disputes would later come about if they occupied land other than their own.

ni
Although this division has long been under administration control, it was not till the patrol post was established that regular patrols have been made and with the mission stations manned by Europeans before this time, it was natural that the people tended to work with the missions in the absence of Administration

GRAND
TOTAL

+ F

officers. It appears that now however, the people are increasingly placing more dependance on the administration.

With most young men signing on for work with the Catholic Mission in the Gazelle Peninsular, there is a certain amount of sophistication compared to the older generation who apart from the contacts with Japanese and Americans during the war, have remained in comparative isolation. There are also quite a number of young men absent and thought to be living in native villages near Talasea and their absence is being felt by the older men because of the work of development in the area. This will be taken up by separate memorandum.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

As previously mentioned under Native Affairs, some of the villages have changed their location and their new locations are shown on the enclosed patrol map.

Generally the housing was reasonable and even good in some isolated cases due to the efforts of the last patrol officer, Mr. Haywood. However quite a large amount of reconstruction ordered by the last patrol was found incomplete and court action was taken. On going through the records in the village books, it could be seen that many attempts to improve housing had been attempted and little work actually carried out. A time limit has been imposed on all incomplete work and village officials have been ordered to report progress so that the work will not fall by the way side and it will not be necessary to order it done again on the next patrol through the area. It is hoped however to make a follow-up patrol for routine administration only in the latter part of this year.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Many of the village officials were found incapable of carrying out their duties either from old age or from permanent disability. The names of all officials and their provisional replacements where required have been set down in appendix B.

No comments have been made on the village officials on this occasion as many of them were met for the first time and because of the number of replacements being requested. With regard to the Luluai of AISEGA who was allegedly murdered, no replacement has been suggested pending the result of the Supreme Court Sittings.

Apart from the Paramount Luluai AISAPO previously mentioned, there did not appear to be any outstanding officials although investigation showed that many were clan elders or leaders in their villages.

LAW AND ORDER

No complaints were brought before the court during the patrol and the only cases heard were those in connection with housing.

The alleged murder at AISEGA took place during the absence of a patrol officer at the patrol post and was investigated by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea.

There are a number of illegitimate children recorded in the census, but little notice of these seems to be taken (the people concerned and accordingly the patrol took no action by).

CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION

There were no absentees from census without reasonable excuse but a difference was noted between Anglican Mission and Catholic Mission Schools in that the Catholic Mission students were given time to appear at census, while the Anglican Mission students remained at school and were only seen on non-school days. I am requesting advice as to whether all children are to come up for census or whether they

UNPAID
TOTAL
+ F

census or whether they are to be excused even in cases of village schools of a preparatory nature.

The census figures show an increase of births over deaths of approximately 1% over the total population. It is also pleasing to note that some worker absentees have returned and so reduced the figure still absent. The good work carried out by the sisters at Kilengi Mission, I feel sure, has kept the number of young deaths to a low figure.

Head tax money was readily available on the patrol and I feel that though some of the coastal people at Kilengi and near the patrol post could easily pay more, the people further away with less access to transportation of copra would find it rather hard to raise more money. The present tax of ten shillings is recommended to stand in view of the present isolation caused by infrequent shipping.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

A vehicle road exists between the Patrol Post and Kilengi passing the airstrip en route but at the time of the patrol, many of the bridges on this coastal road had been washed away in the north west season and the rivers could not be crossed. A road has also been constructed going past the old village site of MANGAILAPUA in the Lollo bush but that too was not open for transport as a bridge had been washed away. Much work has also been done on a road between Kilengi and Sagsag Mission but there are several high hills that will have to be circumvented before this road can be opened for vehicular traffic.

The most important road in the area is that connecting the Patrol Post with the airstrip and work has now been started to construct an inland road where the water courses may be forded and save much time and energy in the continual replacement of long bridges on the coastal strip. This new road was started before the end of the patrol and the section between the airstrip and Kilengi has been completed sufficiently to allow a four wheel drive vehicle to pass. Once this most important road has been opened, it will then be possible to further investigate the road continuation to Sagsag and into the Lollo bush in the opposite direction.

The tracks encountered by the patrol were quite reasonable and in many places it would be possible to use a bicycle but the rather steep descents and ascents at rivers and water courses would not allow the present tracks to be developed into roads without much work. A list of walking times has been given in Appendix C.

The only large river in the division is the Itrni River and this is navigable by workboats for some four miles. The mouth however must be crossed at high tide as sand banks there are rather high and continually changing. The Catholic Mission workboat has travelled as far as Gilnit Village on a number of occasions but some trouble has been encountered with the sand banks.

I have been informed that the Japanese constructed tracks over which they were able to manhandle guns and other stores and these will be investigated once the present proposed roads have been completed.

AIRFIELDS

The airfield is situated some 10 miles from the Patrol Post at the wartime site at Cape Gloucester and aircraft of up to DC3 size can land in cases of emergency upon twenty four hours notice to allow a strip inspection and a weather report. There have been a number of landings lately connected with the Vulcanologist and medical patients but there is no regular service.

Handwritten notes in left margin:
The road is in good condition
The road is in good condition
The road is in good condition
The road is in good condition
The road is in good condition
The road is in good condition
The road is in good condition

TOTAL
+ F

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The whole economic development of this division depends on transport and this is sadly lacking at the present time. There is only one regular shipping service in operation here and that is the three monthly Catholic Mission boat that supplies Kilengi Mission and other stations along the coast. Although a workboat has been stationed at the Patrol Post, it has only spent some weeks of the last six months in this area due to repairs and more prior work elsewhere. With the workboat, it would be possible to connect up with a regular six-weekly shipping service at Iboki Plantation some six hours away.

All villages have coconut groves but copra production is spasmodic and can only be done when news of a expected ship's arrival comes to hand. The villages near Kilengi Mission are far more fortunate than others because the priest in charge purchases their copra and stores it awaiting the mission boat. Once the workboat is again available for use here, it should be possible to collect copra from villages as far as Sagsag and ship it to Iboki for onward shipping to Rabaul.

The southern coastal villages also have coconut groves but because of the seasonal difference, they are only able to travel by canoe during the northwest when travel on the north coast is severely restricted. It is hoped to arrange with the nearest plantation on the southern coast that copra made by these people and transported by canoe to the plantation, could be purchased for a fair price.

With what appears to be volcanic soil in this division, it should be possible in the future to introduce cocoa but this is not yet possible owing to the lack of skilled supervision.

The people on the south coast are quite skillfull in the construction of woven baskets which they sell to their neighbours in the Arawe. A possible market for these baskets in Rabaul will be investigated.

GRAND TOTAL
+ F

*Mr Bishop's point is diry effelwii
marks from the Cape Ghumbiri Post.
and this report is a member of
it. By his time I hope the
is planned to board at
station.*

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

The main subsistence vegetable grown varied from yams with the villages near Kilengi to taro with the other villages. These are supplemented by taro kongkong, tapioc, kau kau and bananas. Gardens are used to produce two crops, firstly the main one of taro or yams as the case may be, and after harvest, the supplementary one of all other vegetables. There does not appear to be any land shortage and the regeneration period of the gardens has not been shortened. A large natural stand of sago exists in the swamps near the mouth of the Itni River, and most coastal villages have hand planted small stands in nearby swamps. There are few if any introduced crops grown but the diet seems more than adequate because of the amount of protein that is obtained from fish and wild pigs.

Several examples were found of taro infected by a virus disease, but the amount affected is small consisting of one or two plants to the acre. A warning was given however that this disease could increase and that additional crops as taro kongkong and kau kau that are not affected, should be planted to guard against a possible famine should the main crop of taro fail.

Quite large stands of coconuts were planted by each village before the war and further plantings are being encouraged with attention drawn to proper spacing. The stationing of an agricultural field assistant at the patrol post has made it possible to construct hot air dryers for copra to replace smoke dryers in existence. There is no shortage of war time 44 gallon drums in the area and once sufficient numbers have been collected by each interested village, the assistant will be sent to supervise construction. The production of copra is at present limited by the lack of regular shipping, and many bags have been allowed to rot because of it. It is hoped that this matter will be rectified in the near future and it will then be possible to more accurately estimate the possible production for this division.

Native tobacco is grown by the villages near Kilengi and amounts are regularly purchased by the Catholic Mission, Vunapope, for the construction of cigars. The quality appears quite high and although a trial shipment was sent to Rabaul, no news of its success or otherwise has come to hand.

The apparently volcanic soil in the area appears to be suitable for the growth of cocoa, and since an agricultural field worker has now been stationed at the Patrol Post, approval will be requested to plant an experimental plot near the station. A number of cacao plants exist at the Anglican Mission at Sagsag but these were not properly spaced or shaded and have been overgrown by secondary bush. These plants are some four years of age and appear reasonably healthy but are not yet bearing.

Two native producers societies, Kilengi and Borgen Bay, were formed to assist in the marketing of copra from the area. Each society has been allocated a copra number and bags are marked and shipped by the O.I.C. of the Patrol Post. The money from the Copra Marketing Board is paid into N.M.T.A. and this money is then paid to the producers after deductions have been made for freight and other expenses. The system has not been entirely satisfactory because instructions to make copra can only be given when definite news of a ship's proposed arrival is learnt. This lack of sufficient warning has resulted in the need for some copra to be reconditioned after arrival in Rabaul.

GRAND
TOTAL

+ F

te

HEALTH

The health in the area was good as was to be expected with the medical facilities available. There is a hospital supervised by a European Medical Assistant at Cape Gloucester Patrol Post, a Hospital and Maternity Ward supervised by a European sister at the Catholic Mission, Kilengi, and a further hospital looked after by Mr. Law at the African Mission, Sagsag, and these are further supplemented by an administration aid post at AUMO Village. This means that all villages are within an easy days walk of a hospital and aid post.

There are still a number of suspect TBs and lepers in the area though many have been shipped out. A TB survey team has been expected in the area for some time now but there is still no definite news of the proposed visit at present. It is also intended to set up a leper colony on the Patrol Post site so it is hoped that adequate precautions will be taken to safeguard the health of the present personnel.

The medical assistant, Mr. Prouse, inspected the hospital at Sagsag and the aid post at AUMO at the time of the patrol and has written his own report so no mention of them is made here. The hospital and aid post at Kilengi were found to be quite satisfactory and some of the maternity cases came from long distances in preference to the other hospitals.

The medical orderly, MELIS, who accompanied the patrol, gave treatment as required for minor sores and his conduct during the patrol was helpfull.

GRAND TOTAL

+ F

The news letter + TB status
 prepared by the R.M.O. should
 advise name of those patients
 local patients + their names
 Dist. Shuller + name + why he went
 + where he returned
 to + name of nurse who T.M. are put on
 Rabone - Law arrival. His schedule
 is daily eating of the meat will be
 for two days when finished.
 It is planned to need of the office
 his presence to need of the office
 on all time is in the average - such
 for any other
 possibility

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

There are three missions in the division, two of them Catholic, while the other is Anglican. The villages that are controlled by the Anglican Mission, Sagsag, are AIMOLA, SAGSAG, POTPOTPUA, GIE, URA, WALAWALAPUA, AISEGA, AUMO and RELMEN while LAUT, ALIAPUA, ROVATA and AIPATI are half Anglican and half Catholic. The Catholic Mission, Bariai, controls NATAMU, GARIMATI, KAKUMO, SILIMATI, NEKAROP, MANGAILAPUA, NIAPUA, ALIAPUA (partially), ORELMO, ROVATA (partially), AIRAGILPUA, ARARAU, and AISILMAPUA. The remaining villages come under the influence of the Catholic Mission, Kilengi. Relations between the three missions are cordial.

The number of students attending the various schools is given in Appendix D. There is no Administration school in the area. The school facilities varies from good to reasonable with the exception of the school at AUMO. The building in this particular case made for a school room is utilized only as a church and students attend classes underneath three houses so that rain interrupts the lessons.

TOTAL

+ F

APPENDIX A

6248 Const. OMBI.	Conduct good. Steady and reliable.
7274 Const. FELIS.	Conduct good. Reasonable.
10683 T/Const. BEJIP	Conduct good. Reasonable.
10842 T/Const BAGES	Conduct good. Reasonable.

F

(B.A.Besasparis)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX B

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tul Tul</u>
TAUALI	KARAU	MALI
LAUT	KAIWAKA	KATAKA
AIMOLA	MAKELI	NUOR
SAGSAG	URANG	-
POTPOTPUA	NAGARING	AGARA
GIE	BALIS retired because of old age. KATAKA (prob)	NAROL
AIPATI	ASOPA	MULIGI retired because of recurring TU. AIGILU (prob)
AIMAGA	BULUM	AMOA
SIKAL	ALISA retired because of old age. AIPISI (prob)	-
WITNARI	ULING retired because of old age. AISAUL (prob)	MAI-A retired because of old age. NAROL (prob)
URA	ATIU	AIPULI
WALAWALAPUA	NUEL	AIVALI
AISEGA	LUGAS allegedly murdered. No replacement yet.	MALOVEI
AUMO	AISAUL	-
PALILI	-	LUNGA
NAMATOTO	AGARA	KO-UP
GILNIT	AVINI	NAMO
RELMEN	AKIM dismissed, present Tultul KATAKA (prob)	KATAKA to Luluai. No replacement nominated.
AISILMAPUA	GAMO	BURANGA
ARARAU	KEREVA AKLOU	AIGILO
AIRAGILPUA	NAVOKI	KATAU
ROVATA	-	VAGARI
ORELMO	NAMONGO	KATAKA retired because of old age. ATIU (prob)
ALIAPUA	SAPIEN retired because of old age. NAKI (prob)	NAKI to Luluai, KEREVA(prob)
NATAMU	KAIWAKA	NAUM
KAKUMG	NABUS	AVIAK
GARIMATI	BOSAI	ASUA
SILIMATI	MAKIS	AUASASI
NEKARCP	LILUAGI	KABOGE

APPENDIX B CONTINUED

NIAPUA	PAGOLI	KARAVA
MANGAILAPUA	KALAK	SINKEI
ONGAIA	Paramount AISAPO TULI	KAUVA
POTNI	NAVOGI retired because of old age. MESEL (prob)	NAUSANG
ULIMAINGI	AGARA retired because of old age. AKWAVOLO (prob)	LAKA
WARIMO	GAVIA	KALOGA retired because of old age. SAKAIL (prob)

F

APPENDIX C

Patrol Post	ONGAIA	Workboat 1 hr 50 mins
ONGAIA	TAUALI	Walk 1 hr 30 mins
TAUALI	LAUT	Walk 55 mins
LAUT	AIMOLA	Walk 15 mins
AIMOLA	SAGSAG	Walk by beach 40 mins
SAGSAG	POTPOTPUA	20 mins
POTPOTPUA	GIE	10 mins
GIE	AIPATI	55 mins
AIPATI	AIMAGA	15 mins
AIMAGA	SIKAL	10 mins
POTPOTPUA	WITNARI	1 hr 30 mins
WITNARI	URA	20 mins to beach, 1 hr along beach
URA	WALAWALAPUA	1 hr 20 mins along beach
WALAWALAPUA	AISEGA	1 hr beach
AISEGA	AUMO	2 hrs canoe then 20 mins walk
AUMO	PALILI	30 mins
PALILI	NAMATOTO	1 hr 15 mins
NAMATOTO	GILNIT	1 hr walk, 40 mins canoe
GILNIT	RELMEN	40 mins canoe, 2 hr 40 mins walk
RELMEN	AISILMAPUA	1 hr 20 mins
AISILMAPUA	ARARAU	45 mins
ARARAU	AIRAGILPUA	5 mins
AIRAGILPUA	ROVATA	20 mins
ROVATA	ORELMO	15 mins
ORELMO	ALIAPUA	20 mins
ALIAPUA	Patrol Post	3 hrs 10 mins

APPENDIX D

KILENGI	St. 5	10
	St. 4	23
	St. 3	34
	St. 2	32
	St. 1	35
	Cl. 2	38
	Cl. 1	24
	Prep.	25
TAUALI	Prep	16
SAGSAG	St. 4	6
	St. 3	13
	St. 2	13
	St. 1	16
	Prep.	29
AIMAGA	St. 2	8
	St. 1	19
	Cl. 2	14
	Cl. 1	12
AISEGA	St. 1	7
	Cl. 2	19
	Cl. 1	17
AUMO	St. 2	7
	St. 1	11
	Cl. 2	10
	Cl. 1	14
NAMATOTO	Prep.	15
GILNIT	Prep.	18
RELMEN	Cl. 2	4
	Cl. 1	11
AIRAGILPUA	Prep.	24
ROVATA	St. 1	4
	Cl. 2	3
	Cl. 1	6
SILIMATI	St. 2	15
	St. 1	21
	Cl. 2	30
	Cl. 1	24

TOTAL

F