

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Talasea

VOLUME No: 11

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1959- 1960

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1959 - 60

TALASEA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-59/60	M.R.Haywood	Bariai Census Division
2-59/60	M.J.Sewell	Central Nakanai
3-59/60	M.R.Haywood	Kilengi-Lollo Census Division
5-59/60	M.R.Haywood	Kaliai Census Division
6-59/60	M.R.Haywood	Bariai Census Division
7-59/60	H.B.Wätzel	Bola Census Division

R.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. Tal. 59/60

Patrol Conducted by M.R. HAYWOOD F. GERALD OFFICER

Area Patrolled BARIAI CENSUS DIVISION, TAJARA SUB-DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives 3 R.P.M.S.C.

1 A.P.U.

Duration—From 16/6/1960 to 27/6/1960

Number of Days 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Aug/Oct/1960

Medical/...../18.....

Map Reference LANDS JOURNAL OF CAPE RADULE INDEX NO. 22 14

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Pop

over 13
F
Females
in Child
Birth

67-10-1

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
KONEDOBU

15th September, 1959

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 1/59-60.

Receipt is acknowledged.

I agree that the function of a Patrol Officer
is to patrol.

In our Census Maps the Division is called
WARIAI - presumably the "B" and "W" are interchangeable.
However, if we are wrong, please so advise.

The policy regarding recruitment is 30% of
the Adult Able Bodied Males including in that total those
already away. If this figure is exceeded anywhere,
immediate representations should be made for closure.

It is always preferable to use conciliation
instead of adjudication, wherever possible.

I like to read that the Officer stayed in such
village. It is generally after the formal work is con-
cluded that the people are most likely to seek advice and
a yarn, which can have salutary effects on both sides.

The Report is presented in such a manner that
it is a pleasure to process.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-10-1 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/6

District Office,
RABAUL.

13th August, 1959.

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

Talasea Patrol Report - No.1 - 59/60

The above report is forwarded for your information.

While at Cape Gloucester on my recent District Inspection, the patrol programme was discussed in detail with the Officer-in-Charge and the A.D.O., Talasea, and it was emphasised that patrolling was to be the major function of the Officer stationed at Cape Gloucester.

The Patrol Post has been established under considerable difficulties because of isolation and other factors, and ^{up to date,} along with leave has occupied all of the time of Mr. Haywood.

It is expected that the people of the Cape Gloucester area will benefit considerably from the establishment of a Patrol Post and the planned intensive patrol programme.

With reference to Mr. Haywood's recommendations about over recruitment, I have forwarded to him copies of Circular Instructions Nos. 154 of 21/7/1952 and 164 of 11/11/1952 and have asked him to comply with these in making a recommendation to follow his proposed Census patrol in the near future.

H. W. West

(H. W. West),
District Officer,
New Britain District.

attach:

*Containing all necessary
A 19/8*

30/1/6

District Office,
RABAU.

13th August, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOB. PAPUA.

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(H.W. West),
District Officer,
New Britain District.

attach:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

33/1/1 - 1

Cape Gloucester Patrol Post,
Talasea Sub-district,
NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

30th June, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,

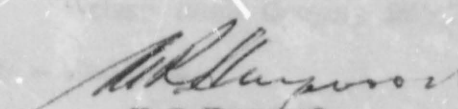
TALASEA

Patrol Report TAL 3 1959/1960

Barial Census Sub-division

I forward herewith four (4) copies of the above report, together with my claim for camping allowance.

I consider it necessary to make narrative reports for this area, in the first instance, to build up the records here at Cape Gloucester. Once this is done I will use the new style of Patrol Report Forms.


M.R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

BARIAIX CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

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	7. Native Affairs - Roads and Bridges, Maps, Rest Houses, Walking and Canoe Times
	8. Native Affairs - Walking and Canoe Times, Conclusion.
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11.	" " "
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TAL 1958/1959

BARIAI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The BARIAI Census Sub-division extends along the coast of New Britain from Borgen Bay nearly to Cape Raoult; and inland as far as the Talasea-Kandrian Sub-district boundary.

The main physical features are :- a mountain range inland with one prominent peak Mt. Schrader (known locally as SAKAIL) ; a coastal plain with several swampy sections; and several medium size rivers - GURISSI, ELI and TAM.

All the villages are on the coast and most of them are linked by walking tracks, although sea travel is preferred.

The BARIAI people have had long contact with the Administration and in particular the Catholic Mission. The pattern in the past has been for the eligible males to go and work on plantations (mainly Vanapope, Lolobau, Garua and Bali) while those left in the villages were concerned with subsistence agriculture and a little trading and fishing. There has been very little economic development but there is a good potential.

DIARY

Tuesday 16th June 1959

Left Cape Gloucester Patrol Post 0800 hrs by canoe. Arrived ALAIDO Village 1100 hrs. Discussions with village officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept ALAIDO.

DIARY CONT.

Wednesday 17th June

Left ALAIDO 0800 hrs and walked along coast to MAREKA Village. Discussions with village officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept MAREKA.

Thursday 18th June

Left MAREKA 0800 hrs and walked to NAMARAMANGA Village. On route inspected old copra drier. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept NAMARAMANGA.

Friday 19th June

Left NAMARAMANGA 0800 hrs and walked to BAMBAK Village. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept BAMBAK.

Saturday 20th June

Left BAMBAK 0800 hrs and walked through a swampy to AKONGA Village. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Visited Catholic Mission station being built nearby at BOMAI.A. Slept AKONGA.

Sunday 21st June

Left AKONGA 0800 hrs and walked to KOKOPO Village. On route saw large coconut groves and passed through old village of TIVENIAI (moved to SIAMATAI). Rest of day observed. Slept KOKOPO.

Monday 22nd June

At KOKOPO. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Some mail received from Patrol Post. Slept KOKOPO.

Tuesday 23rd June

Left KOKOPO 0800 hrs and walked to GURISSI Village. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept GURISSI.

DIARY CONT.

Wednesday 24th June

Left GURISSI 0800 hrs and travelled by canoe to SIAMATAI Village. Inspected village and walked on to MALASONGA Village (formerly known as ASILAUPU or LAUPU). Discussions with officials from both villages, inspected MALASONGA and gardens. Slept MALASONGA.

Thursday 25th June

Left MALASONGA and travelled by canoe to TAMUNIAI Village. Most of the people absent at ARIMEGI. Waited for them to arrive and the rest of the day spent in discussions over land. Slept TAMUNIAI.

Friday 26th June

At TAMUNIAI all morning discussing land problems. Left by canoe ~~in~~ in afternoon and returned to MALASONGA. Slept MALASONGA.

Saturday 27th June

Left MALASONGA 0800 hrs and travelled by canoe to KOKOPO. After talks with Father Rose hired Mission pinnace and towed canoe around to ALAIDO. Connected with Mission work-boat LEO and returned to Patrol Post, arriving 1730 hrs. Patrol completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The BARIAI people gave the patrol a good welcome and there was no lack of assistance. Conditions generally in the area are fair only with a lot of room for improvement. I thought the people were rather indifferent towards progress but they did show some interest when prompted and when certain suggestions were made.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.

The worst features I thought were :- the over recruitment; the general run-down condition of the villages with very poor housing, hygiene and with pigs reaming everywhere; the lack of interest in working their coconut groves - in the whole area there is not one drier in operation.

I do think that over recruitment is the main reason why the BARIAI area has remained static. There is a very good potential for copra and although various schemes in the past seemed to have collapsed I have hopes that there will be some progress from now on. If these people take an interest in copra there will be little need for so many young men to seek work on plantations

There were several minor disputes settled without court action being taken. The BARIAI people are law abiding and show a good pro-administration attitude.

Absent Workers

The last Census returns (Patrol No. TAL 6 of 1958/59) show that 33% of the males between the age of sixteen (16) and forty-five (45) years were absent at work. This patrol investigated the labour position and certain figures are set out under APPENDIX A. From my investigation I think that there are certain aspects which should be followed up. It should be noted that my information is from the village people and would be suspect until there is some confirmation at the places of employment.

I found that many recruits are not returning to their villages after completing a two(2) year contract. It would seem that they finish two (2) years, get paid off and then promptly sign on again or work as casuals.

Absent Workers Cont.

Some even get as far as returning to their villages, but go back on the same boat for another two (2) years or more.

I am under the impression that the employer is responsible for the return of his labour after they finish their contract - with perhaps some extension of up to one (1) year. I would appreciate some information on this point. I do find it hard to believe that the Catholic Mission at Vanapope are unaware they are signing on the same people without having returned them to their villages. This also applies to Mr. Blake at Lolebau. In fact I was told that there is a line waiting at Lolebau now for transport and ~~has~~ ^{has} been there for some months.

I would appreciate if some check could be made on the information outlined under APPENDIX A. Native labour records at Talasea and Kokopo would no doubt be of assistance. If the employers named are at fault then perhaps some action could be taken.

The absence of some many young male natives from the BARIAI area over long periods has caused hardship in the villages and has greatly disrupted village life. In many ways you can not blame them leaving their villages to earn money but the point is that they could develop a cash income from copra in their own area. Under the circumstances I must recommend that the BARIAI Sub-division be closed to recruitment for the next two (2) years

Villages and Housing

There is not one village in the BARIAI area which I consider is satisfactory in regards to housing and hygiene. The necessary instructions have been given to the village officials but they are handicapped by lack of workers.

Villages and Housing Cont.

The BARIAI people are fortunate in having large areas of Sak-sak which makes ideal building material. There is no excuse for the poor types of houses now being used.

Village Officials

A complete list of village officials is submitted under APPENDIX B. I would appreciate confirmation of the appointments. Some of these people were recommended by previous officers.

The average village official is doing a fair job under the circumstances. I think they will improve with more support from the Administration.

Land Problems

The TAMUNIAI people are the only ones with any land problem. They originally were driven out of the KOMBI area and settled at SAHE, in Borgen Bay. From there they went to TAMUNIAI Island. Over the years they have done nothing about buying this land from the locals. The price has now been fixed at thirty (30) tambu and three (3) pigs. This will give them ownership of the two (2) small TAMUNIAI Islands and an area of garden land on the coast. Payment will be made on my next patrol in about three months and all details will be recorded with a rough map of the land purchased.

There has been a domestic row at TAMUNIAI and approximately half the village moved to ARIMEGI Island. The local people refuse to sell ARIMEGI or any garden land on the coast so this break-away group will have to move. They say they will not go back to TAMUNIAI but may return to NUKAKAU in the KOMBI area.

Roads and Bridges

There are only small walking tracks in the BARIAI area and there is no proper land link-up with the Patrol Post. Mr. Littlewoods comments in Patrol Report TAL 6 of 1958/59, p.6, were noted but I can not agree that it would be fairly easy to make a vehicular road through the area. The best that can be expected is some improvement to the existing tracks and ~~the~~ when the position has improved generally in the BARIAI then the vehicular ^{road} already available in Borgen Bay could be extended ~~into~~ ~~MAREKA~~. Account must be taken of the swampy terrain, flooding rivers and the shortage of labour.

There are no bridges as yet but most streams could be bridged or ~~forming~~ forded. There are at least three (3) large rivers in Borgen Bay which can not be bridged. The only answer is to use a double canoe made into a raft.

Maps

This patrol used the Lands Department Fourmil map of Cape Raoul, Survey Plan Index No.14. Certain corrections were made and a patrol map will be forwarded as soon as mapping material is available.

Rest Houses

There are rest houses at MAREKA, KOKOPO, MALASONGA and TAMUNIAI. I used a tent so that I could spend one night in each village. The four (4) rest houses available give a fair coverage of the area.

Walking and Canoe Times

While it is possible to walk along the coast right through the BARIAI the usual means of communication is by canoe.

Walking and Canoe Times Cont.

Patrol Post	to	ALAI DO	3 hours by canoe
ALAI DO	to	MAREKA	15 minutes walk
MAREKA	to	NAMARAMANGA	8 " "
NAMARAMANGA	to	BAMBAK AKONGA	10 " "
BAMBAK	to	KOKOPO	15 " "
AKONGA	to	KOKOPO	1 hours 2 "
KOKOPO	to	GURISSI	45 minutes "
GURISSI	to	SIAMATAI	2 hours by canoe
SIAMATAI	to	MALASONGA	30 minutes walk
MALASONGA	to	TAMUNIAI	3 hours by canoe

CONCLUSION

This is my first patrol operating from Cape Gloucester Patrol Post. I intend to collect tax in the BAR-IAI within the next three (3) months and I am sure that there will have been some improvement. In the past the area was visited from Talaesa about every two (2) years, but from now on there will be at least two (2) patrols each year.

This patrol has created interest in copra production and once money starts coming into the area then progress in other directions can be expected.

M. R. Hayward
M. R. Hayward
 (O. I. C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Fathers Name	Where working now	Date left village (approx)
ALAI DO	1. KATAKA	MOKKI	Rabaul	1950
	Has worked at Keravat, and Vunapope			
	2. SOPA	KALAL	Lolobau	1955
	Signed for twice without returning to village			
	3. KAMIA	GUNI	Keravat S.M.	1950
	Same remarks as for 1.			
	4. AWI	NAMBUKU	Vunapope	1957
MAREKA	5. NANGIL	TOMI	Lolobau	1957
	Did a term at Vunapope, one month in village then to Lolobau with wife and family.			
	6. BULARUA	TOMI	Lolobau	1956
	Has not been back to village			
	7. KUPUA	RINGA	Rabaul	1950
	Same remarks as for 1. & 3.			
	8. AISOGO	POIPOI	Lolobau	1957
NAMARAMANGA	9. MAILA	NATAGWAI	Vunapope	1957
	Second contract without returning to village			
	10. NAMEI	TAVUKANG	Lolobau	1957
	11. AKUKU	ANGA	"	1957
	With wife and family			
BAMBAK	12. AIGILO	GONONGA	"	1957
	With wife and family			
	13. KALUI	MELI	Lolobau	1957
	With wife and family			
	14. MAROKA	AKUKU	Vunapope	1956
NAMARAMANGA	15. AKAMA	AURAM	Lolobau	1957
	TUTAGUR			
	16. GALEI	Vunapope	Vunapope	1958
His second contract with only a short spell in village				
BAMBAK	17. SIKO	AITONG	Lolobau	1957
	18. KUKALUVI	GALOPO	"	1955
	19. BAUN	NANGILE	Vunapope	1955
	20. TAILO	NABONA	Mr. Blake Nonga	1957
He contracted two years Lolobau then went casual to Nonga without returning to village.				

N.B. Reported that those at Lolobau from MAREKA have been waiting some months for transport home.

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Fathers name	Where working now	Date left village (approx)
BAMBAK	21. KABORIU	MONDO	Lolobau	1957
	Said to be casual now but did not return to village			
	22. TALANIA	SARAIL	Lolobau	1957
	With wife and family. Was on Two Brothers. Now casual			
	23. KAKIU	AITONG	Lolobau	1958
AKONGA	24. RAVI	AGARA	Vunapope	1957
	25. NARONGA	KAIWOKA	Lolobau	1957
	with wife and family			
	26. MORVA	NARONGA	Bitapaka C.M.	1956 T.B. ?
	27. VULEBUBU	AVIL	Vunapope	1956
	28. KOIPA	AKWABOLO	N.M.A. Talasea	-
	This ch ^r could be used here.			
	29. MEKIJ	MA YI	Vunapope	1954 1955
	Four years absent without returning to village			
	30. BARIME	RANGA	Vunapope	1957
31. BUAKA	AIKEN	"	1957	
32. TULU	REGIMAN-NONGI	"	1956	
33. TZO	NONGI	Rakunda C.M.	1955	
he did two years Mandres returned on MV Paulus but did not stop at village, went back to Vunapope on Paulus				
34. KAUMU	KAIWAKA	Lolobau	1957	
35. ALVEN	KUKUMA	Vunapope	1956	
36. LAUPU	MAKIE	Ulamona C.M.	1957	
37. PORDEX	NANGILE	Vunapope	1957 (casual)	
KOKOPO	38. MOSOKAIL	LOMBOI	"	1956
	Did 1 1/2 year contract, signed again, about to finish now			
	39. LAUT	NAVOCI	Vunapope	1956
	Same as MOSOKAIL. Actually returned to village on PAULUS but went back on same ship.			
40. AVIAK	LAUPU	M. Blake Nonga	1957	
41. AISAUWA	BARAKU	Vunapope	1957	
42. SIXO	IMOKEI	"	1957	
GURISSI	43. BITO	KAMIO	"	1955
	Did 2 years C.M. Mandres then to Vunapope without returning to village			
	44. MANDEKO	TULU	Lolobau	1958
45. MOLAHE	ANIS	Vunapope	1955	
Same as No. 43				

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Fathers name	Where working now	Date left Village (approx
GURIBSI	43. AUBUBU	SISILAUGU	C.M. Church Malaguna Rd.	1958
SIAMATAI	47. AGUSI	AGOLI	Vunapope	1958
	48. NAPALA	SIKAIL	"	1956
	Did two years and is now working casual			
	49. SOPA	SIKAIL	Vunapope	1958
	50. SELEMBO	KWAMA	"	1950
	Working casual now after 4 years Notre Mal			
	51. RANGA	KEMBOI	Vunapope	1958
MALASONGA	52. KAUNAI	OTIL	"	1959
	53. MELAI	GIMAN	"	1959
	54. BITO-KOMOLMOL	BONOLE	"	1959
	55. KORE-KAVAI	PAINGAN	"	1959
	56. DOROKLEI-KOKEI	MARUI	Lolobau	1958
	57. VOVOREI	MOKURE	Vunapope	1959
	58. MONONGU	ARU	"	1959
TAMUNIAI	59. PUAIA	SAKAILI	PWD Rabaul	1957 casual
	60. MANANGISE	"	Chipper Rabaul	1958 "
	61. WAGILO	AINGILI	Vunapope	1957
	62. BAILI	MELUA	Nakanai	1958 casual
	63. GALIGAU	LAU.UFU	Colyer Watson Rabaul	1955 "
	64. MALAINA	"	" "	" "
	65. MALAGISA	ANAVOGA	Rainau	1950 "
	66. POANDA	KAUGO	Put Put	1950 "
	67. AIGILO	BAUSIPI	NG&PC Wewak	-
	68. LOKE	SANGA	Chipper Rabaul	1957 casual
	69. YAMBEN	NAROGI	RP&NGC Kokopo	-
	70. ANGIS	MELUS	Rainau	1946 casual
	With wife and family			

Total males 16-45 years 184 Percentage absent ~~42%~~ 33%

N.B. These figures do not allow for those absent at school or hospital, or visiting. At the same time the figure 184 does not take into account cripples who could not work anyway.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Pop</u>
ALAI DO	x MALIU	ALEVA	95
MAREKA	PORE	-	41
NAMARAMANGA	-	MELI	42
BAMBAK	MOTA	SOWARA	84
AKONGA	APOSA	NAROL	120
KOKOPO	LAUPU	NAROMA	112
GURISSI	-	KAVUI (deceased)	57
SIAMATAI	ARISI	-	52
MALASONGA	PAGELI	MANE	51
TAMUNIAI	MELUA	AULG	137

x Recommended by this patrol. The old Luluai GORMEN now lives in the KOMBI area.

Tultul GAMA formerly of TIVENIAI Village is recommended for dismissal. With the move from TIVENIAI to SIAMATAI GAMA decided to stay at TIVENIAI on his own.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The staple crop in the BARIAI area is taro. Other foods sighted were kau kau, yams, bananas and tapioca. Sak sak is eaten when other foods are short.

Every village garden was inspected and found to be adequate for the needs of the people. At this time of the year new gardens are coming into bearing. Each village generally makes a community garden sub-divided into family blocks.

Pigs and fowls are plentiful but fish supply most of the protein in the diet. Pigs are kept for the ceremonial feasts.

Economic DevelopmentCopra

At the moment all the BARIAI has is a good potential. I have listed below the number of bearing palms and what I consider each village could produce in copra. The people were urged to start smoke driers as soon as possible and when they get some money then they can think about hot-air driers.

Father Rose of the Catholic Mission at KOKOPO is buying most of the copra produced. Mr. Stan Smith of Lae visits the area regularly and does some business

There has been some difficulty over shipping in the past but I think the position has improved enough to handle any increased production.

Copra Cont.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Coconuts Growing</u>	<u>Coconuts Bearing</u>	<u>Bags per month</u>
ALAIKO	900	2380	24 bags
MAREKA	110	1230	8 "
NAMARAMANGA	190	1050	8 "
BAMBAK	230	740	7 "
AKONGA	240	X 1830	3 "
KOKOPO	1993	3331	33 "
GURISSI	130	1253	12 "
SIAMATAI	540	510	5 "
TIVENIAI	not counted	910	5 "
NALASONGA	A new village which has only just started planting		
TAMUNIAI	Not actually counted but they say 5 bags		
<hr/>			
<u>Totals</u>	<u>4533</u>	<u>15234</u>	<u>110</u>

X There is a disease here and only a few palms carry nuts

I have estimated production at 10 bags per 1000 bearing palms. In some cases allowance has had to be made for disease and also the scarcity of labour. I think the BARIAI people are capable of producing about seven (7) ton of copra a month and still have sufficient for food. It remains to be seen if they can get anywhere near this "mark", but at least they have an objective.

Other Cash Crops

This patrol distributed a copra bag of peanuts and it is hoped they will be planted and cared for. A market has been promised through the Agriculture Department.

Other Cash Crops

At the moment I do not favour the introduction of any other cash crop such as cacao or low-land coffee. These people could never afford the capital outlay necessary for cacao and there are no European plantations in the area where they could get it processed. Low-land coffee is a possibility in the future after they get the copra organised.

Shell

The BARIAI people do swim some shell but of course a lot depends on the market price. The Catholic Mission at KOKOPC, and Mr. Stan Smith of Lae are the two main buyers.

M. R. Haywood
M. R. Haywood
(G. I. C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

MEDICAL

The ~~spirit~~ patrol was accompanied by A.P.O. BUBU of MAREKA Aid Post and he did an inspection at each village. Only two people were brought back to the Patrol Post for treatment of bad sores.

In general I think the health position is good in the BARIAI, as disclosed by this patrol. The one Aid Post at MAREKA seems sufficient for the area although if staff were available I would recommend another post being started at KOKOPO.

Mr. Littlewood made some comments about deaths at MALASONGA Village since this village moved to the coast. It would appear that these deaths ~~seemed~~ happened when the village was up in the hills. The people seem sure that they want to stop on the coast and are doing so of their own free will.

The above comments will be shown to the Medical Assistant stationed at Cape Gloucester Patrol Post.

M. R. Haywood
M. R. Haywood
(O.I.C. - Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The Catholic Mission has control of the whole of the BARIAI area and its main station was at KOKOPO but is now moving to BOMAI.A, near AKONGA. Father Rose is in charge and I found him helpful. He certainly is doing a good job in the area.

There is no Administration school in the area and I have listed below the number of local people attending the Mission school at BOMAI.A. There are two (2) native teachers and English is taught. The school building is of permanent materials.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
ALAI DO	7	10
WAREKA	1	1
NAMARAMANGA	6	5
BAMBAK	10	11
AKONGA	8	12
KOKOPO	21	16
GURISSI	2	3
SIAMATAI	5	3
MALASONGA	2	7 (at MALASONGA, taught by a catechist)

M. R. Haywood
M. R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/1/1 - 1

Cape Gloucester Patrol Post,
Talasea Sub-district,
NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT.

30th June, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,

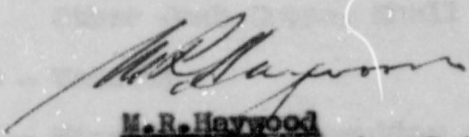
TALASEA.

Patrol Report TAL 1 1959/1960

Barial Census Sub-division

I forward herewith four (4) copies of
the above report, together with my claim for camping
allowance.

I consider it necessary to make narrative
reports for this area, in the first instance, to build up
the records here at Cape Gloucester. Once this is done I
will use the new style of Patrol Report Forms.


M.R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

PATROL REPORT TAL 1 1959/1960

BARIAIX CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

INDEX

Page	1. Introduction, Diary
	2. Diary
	3. Diary, Native Affairs
	4. Native Affairs - Absent Workers
	5. Native Affairs - Absent Workers, Villages, Housing
	6. Native Affairs - Villages, housing, Village Officials, Land Problems.
	7. Native Affairs - Roads and Bridges, Maps, Rest Houses, Walking and Canoe Times
	8. Native Affairs - Walking and Canoe Times, Conclusion.
	9. APPENDIX A - Absent Workers
10.	" " "
11.	" " "
	12. APPENDIX B - Village Officials
	13. APPENDIX C - Agriculture and Livestock Economic Development - copra
14.	" Copra, Other Cash Crops
15.	" Other Cash Crops, Shell
	16. APPENDIX D - Medical
	17. APPENDIX E - Missions and Education

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TAL 1958/1959

BARIAI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The BARIAI Census Sub-division extends along the coast of New Britain from Borgen Bay nearly to Cape Raoult; and inland as far as the Talasea-Kandrien Sub-district boundary.

The main physical features are :- a mountain range inland with one prominent peak Mt. Schrader (known locally as SAKAIL) ; a coastal plain with several swampy sections; and several medium size rivers - GURISCI, ELI and TAM.

All the villages are on the coast and most of them are linked by walking tracks, although sea travel is preferred.

The BARIAI people have had long contact with the Administration and in particular the Catholic Mission. The pattern in the past has been for the eligible males to go and work on plantations (mainly Vunapope, Lolobau, Garua and Bali) while those left in the villages were concerned with subsistence agriculture and a little trading and fishing. There has been very little economic development but there is a good potential.

DIARY

Tuesday 16th June 1959

Left Cape Gloucester Patrol Post 0800 hrs by canoe. Arrived ALAIDO Village 1100 hrs. Discussions with village officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept ALAIDO.

DIARY CONT.

Wednesday 17th June

Left ALAIDO 0800 hrs and walked along coast to MAREKA Village. Discussions with village officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept MAREKA.

Thursday 18th June

Left MAREKA 0800 hrs and walked to NAMARAMANGA Village. On route inspected old copra drier. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept NAMARAMANGA.

Friday 19th June

Left NAMARAMANGA 0800 hrs and walked to BAMBAK Village. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept BAMBAK.

Saturday 20th June

Left BAMBAK 0800 hrs and walked through a swampy to AKONGA Village. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Visited Catholic Mission station being built nearby at BOMAI.A. Slept AKONGA.

Sunday 21st June

Left AKONGA 0600 hrs and walked to KOKOPO Village. On route saw large coconut groves and passed through old village of TIVENIAI (moved to SIAMATAI). Rest of day observed. Slept KOKOPO.

Monday 22nd June

At KOKOPO. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Some mail received from Patrol Post. Slept KOKOPO.

Tuesday 23rd June

Left KOKOPO 0800 hrs and walked to GURISSI Village. Discussions with officials, inspected village and gardens. Slept GURISSI.

DIARY CONT.

Wednesday 24th June

Left GURISSI 0800 hrs and travelled by canoe to SIAMATAI Village. Inspected village and walked on to MALASONGA Village (formerly known as ASILAUPU or LAUPU). Discussions with officials from both villages, inspected MALASONGA and gardens. Slept MALASONGA.

Thursday 25th June

Left MALASONGA and travelled by canoe to TAMUNIAI Village. Most of the people absent at ARINEGI. Waited for them to arrive and the rest of the day spent in discussions over land. Slept TAMUNIAI.

Friday 26th June

At TAMUNIAI all morning discussing land problems. Left by canoe ~~in~~ in afternoon and returned to MALASONGA. Slept MALASONGA.

Saturday 27th June

Left MALASONGA 0800 hrs and travelled by canoe to KOKOPO. After talks with Father Rose hired Mission plane and towed canoe around to ALAIDC. Connected with Mission work-boat LEO and returned to Patrol Post, arriving 1730 hrs. Patrol completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The PARIAI people gave the patrol a good welcome and there was no lack of assistance. Conditions generally in the area are fair only with a lot of room for improvement. I thought the people were rather indifferent towards progress but they did show some interest when prompted and when certain suggestions were made.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.

The worst features I thought were :- the over recruitment; the general run-down condition of the villages with very poor housing, hygiene and with pigs roaming everywhere; the lack of interest in working their coconut groves - in the whole area there is not one drier in operation.

I do think that over recruitment is the main reason why the BARIAI area has remained static. There is a very good potential for copra and although various schemes in the past seemed to have collapsed I have hopes that there will be some progress from now on. If these people take an interest in copra there will be little need for so many young men to seek work on plantations

There were several minor disputes settled without court action being taken. The BARIAI people are law abiding and show a good pro-administration attitude.

Absent Workers

The last Census returns (Patrol No. TAL 6 of 1958/59) show that 33% of the males between the age of sixteen (16) and forty-five (45) years were absent at work. This patrol investigated the labour position and certain figures are set out under APPENDIX A. From my investigation I think that there are certain aspects which should be followed up. It should be noted that my information is from the village people and would be suspect until there is some confirmation at the places of employment.

I found that many recruits are not returning to their villages after completing a two(2) year contract. It would seem that they finish two (2) years, get paid off and then promptly sign on again or work as casuals.

Absent Workers Cont.

Some even get as far as returning to their villages, but go back on the same boat for another two (2) years or more.

I am under the impression that the employer is responsible for the return of his labour after they finish their contract - with perhaps some extension of up to one (1) year. I would appreciate some information on this point. I do find it hard to believe that the Catholic Mission at Vunapope are unaware they are signing on the same people without having returned them to their villages. This also applies to Mr. Blake at Lolobau. In fact I was told that there is a line waiting at Lolobau now for transport and ^{has} ~~have~~ been there for some months.

I would appreciate if some check could be made on the information outlined under APPENDIX A. Native labour records at Talasea and Kokopo would no doubt be of assistance. If the employers named are at fault then perhaps some action could be taken.

The absence of some many young male natives from the BARIAI area over long periods has caused hardship in the villages and has greatly disrupted village life. In many ways you can not blame them leaving their villages to earn money but the point is that they could develop a cash income from copra in their own area. Under the circumstances I must recommend that the BARIAI Sub-division be closed to recruitment for the next two (2) years

Villages and Housing

There is not one village in the BARIAI area which I consider is satisfactory in regards to housing and hygiene. The necessary instructions have been given to the village officials but they are handicapped by lack of workers.

Villages and Housing Cont.

The BARIAI people are fortunate in having large areas of Sak-sak which makes ideal building material. There is no excuse for the poor types of houses now being used.

Village Officials

A complete list of village officials is submitted under APPENDIX B. I would appreciate confirmation of the appointments. Some of these people were recommended by previous officers.

The average village official is doing a fair job under the circumstances. I think they will improve with more support from the Administration.

Land Problems

The TAMUNIAI people are the only ones with any land problem. They originally were driven out of the KOMBI area and settled at SAHE, in Borgen Bay. From there they went to TAMUNIAI Island. Over the years they have done nothing about buying this land from the locals. The price has now been fixed at thirty (30) tambu and three (3) pigs. This will give them ownership of the two (2) small TAMUNIAI Islands and an area of garden land on the coast. Payment will be made on my next patrol in about three months and all details will be recorded with a rough map of the land purchased.

There has been a domestic row at TAMUNIAI and approximately half the village moved to ARIMEGI Island. The local people refuse to sell ARIMEGI or any garden land on the coast so this break-away group will have to move. They say they will not go back to TAMUNIAI but may return to NUKAKAU in the KOMBI area.

Roads and Bridges

There are only small walking tracks in the BARIAI area and there is no proper land link-up with the Patrol Post. Mr. Littlewoods comments in Patrol Report TAL 6 of 1958/59, p.6, were noted but I can not agree that it would be fairly easy to make a vehicular road through the area. The best that can be expected is some improvement to the existing tracks and ~~the~~ when the position has improved generally in the BARIAI then the vehicular ^{road} already available in Borgen Bay could be extended ~~into~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~. Account must be taken of the swampy terrain, flooding rivers and the shortage of labour.

There are no bridges as yet but most streams could be bridged or ~~fasting~~ forded. There are at least three (3) large rivers in Borgen Bay which can not be bridged. The only answer is to use a double canoe made into a raft.

Maps

This patrol used the Lands Department Fourmil map of Cape Raoul, Survey Plan Index No.14. Certain corrections were made and a patrol map will be forwarded as soon as mapping material is available.

Rest Houses

There are rest houses at MAREKA, KOKOPO, MALASONGA and TAMUNIAI. I used a tent so that I could spend one night in each village. The four (4) rest houses available give a fair coverage of the area.

Walking and Canoe Times

While it is possible to walk along the coast right through the BARIAI the usual means of communication is by canoe.

Walking and Canoe Times Cont.

Patrol Post	to	ALAI DO	3 hours by canoe
ALAI DO	to	MAREKA	15 minutes walk
MAREKA	to	NAMARAMANGA	8 " "
NAMARAMANGA	to	BANBAK	10 " "
BANBAK	to	AKONGA KEKERE	15 " "
AKONGA	to	KOKOPO	1 hours & "
KOKOPO	to	GURISSI	45 minutes "
GURISSI	to	SIAMATAI	2 hours by canoe
SIAMATAI	to	MALASONGA	30 minutes walk
MALASONGA	to	TAMUNIAI	3 hours by canoe

CONCLUSION

This is my first patrol operating from Cape Gloucester Patrol Post. I intend to collect tax in the BAR-IAI within the next three (3) months and I am sure that there will have been some improvement. In the past the area was visited from Talasea about every two (2) years, but from now on there will be at least two (2) patrols each year.

This patrol has created interest in copra production and once money starts coming into the area then progress in other directions can be expected.

M. R. Hayward
M. R. Hayward
 (O. I. C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Fathers Name	Where working now	Date left village (approx)
ALAI DO	1. KATAKA	HOKEI	Rabaul	1950
	Has worked at Kerevat, and Vunapope			
	2. SOPA	KALAL	Lolobau	1955
	Signed for twice without returning to village			
	3. KAMIA	GUNI	Kerevat S.M.	1950
	Same remarks as for 1.			
	4. AWI	NAMBUKU	Vunapope	1957
MAREKA	5. NANGIL	TOMI	Lolobau	1957
	Did a term at Vunapope, one month in village then to Lolobau with wife and family.			
	6. BULAKUA	TOMI	Lolobau	1956
	Has not been back to village			
	7. KUPUA	RINGA	Rabaul	1950
	Same remarks as for 1. & 3.			
	8. AISOGO	POIPOI	Lolobau	1957
MAMARAMANGA	9. MAILA	NATAGWAI	Vunapope	1957
	Second contract without returning to village			
	10. NAMEI	TAVUKANG	Lolobau	1957
	11. AKUKU	AIGA	"	1957
	With wife and family			
BAMBAK	12. AIGILO	GONONGA	"	1957
	With wife and family			
	13. KALUI	MELI	Lolobau	1957
	With wife and family			
MAMARAMANGA	14. MAROKA	AKUKU	Vunapope	1956
	15. AKAMA	AURAM	Lolobau	1957
	16. GALSI	TUFAGUR	Vunapope	1958
	His second contract with only a short spell in village			
BAMBAK	17. SIKO	AITONG	Lolobau	1957
	18. KUKALUVI	GALOPO	"	1955
	19. BAUN	HANGILE	Vunapope	1955
	20. TAILO	NABONA	Mr. Blake Nonga	1957
He contracted two years Lolobau then went casual to Nonga without returning to village.				

N.B. Reported that those at Lolobau from MAREKA have been waiting some months for transport home.

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Fathers name	Where working now	Date left village (approx)
BAMBAK	21. KABORIU	NONDO	Lolobau	1957
	Said to be casual now but did not return to village			
	22. TALANIA	SAKAIL	Lolobau	1957
	With wife and family. Was on Two Brothers. Now casual			
	23. KAKIU	AITOGKI	Lolobau	1958
AKONGA	24. RAVI	AGARA	Vunapope	1957
	25. HARONGA	KAIWOKA	Lolobau	1957
	with wife and family			
	26. NORVA	HARONGA	Bitapeka C.M.	1956 T.B. ?
	27. VULEBUBU	AVIL	Vunapope	1956
	28. KOIPA	AKNABOLO	N.M.A. Talasca	-
	This chap could be used here.			
	29. MEKLI MAKINA	APOSA MAKIN	Vunapope	1956 1955
	Four years absent without returning to village			
	30. BARIME	RANGA	Vunapope	1957
31. BUAKA	AIKEN	"	1957	
32. TULU	LEGIMAN-NONGI	"	1956	
33. LEO	NONGI	Rakunda C.M.	1955	
He did two years Mandree returned on MV Paulus but did not stop at village, went back to Vunapope on Paulus				
34. KAUMA	KAIWAKA	Lolobau	1957	
35. ALVEN	KUKUUA	Vunapope	1956	
36. LAUPU	MAKILE	Ulamona C.M.	1957	
37. PORDEI	HANGILE	Vunapope	1957 (casual)	
KOKOPO	38. NOSOKAIL	LOMBOI	"	1956
	Did 1½ year contract, signed again, about to finish now			
	39. LAUT	HAVOGI	Vunapope	1956
Same as NOSOKAIL. Actually returned to village on PAULUS but went back on same ship.				
40. AVIAK	LAUPU	Mr. Blake Nonga	1957	
41. AISAUNA	BARAKU	Vunapope	1957	
42. SIKO	IMOKKI	"	1957	
GURISSI	43. BITO	KANIO	"	1955
	Did 2 years C.M. Mandree then to Vunapope without returning to village			
	44. MANDEKO	TULU	Lolobau	1958
45. MOLAGI	ANIS	Vunapope	1955	
Same as No. 43				

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Fathere name	Where working now	Date left Village (approx)
GURIFSI	46. AUBUBU	SISILAKU	C.M. Church Malaguna Rd.	1958
SIAMATAI	47. AGUSI	AGOLI	Vunapope	1958
	48. NAPALA	SIKAIL	"	1956
	Did two years and is now working casual			
	49. SOPA	SIKAIL	Vunapope	1958
	50. SELIMBO	KWAHA	"	1950
	Working casual now after 4 years Notre Mal			
	51. RANGA	KEMBOI	Vunapope	1958
MALASONGA	52. KAUWAI	OTIL	"	1959
	53. MELAI	GIMAN	"	1959
	54. BITO-KOROLMOL	DONOLE	"	1959
	55. KORE-KAVAI	PAINGAN	"	1959
	56. DOROKLEI-KOKSI	MARUI	Lolobau	1958
	57. VOVOREI	MOKURU	Vunapope	1959
	58. MOHONOU	ARU	"	1959
TAMUNIAI	59. PUAIA	SAKAIY	PWD Rabaul	1957 casual
	60. MANANGISE	"	Chipper Rabaul	1958 "
	61. WAGELO	ANGILI	Vunapope	1957
	62. BAILI	MELUA	Nakanai	1958 casual
	63. GALIGAU	LAU. UPU	Colyer Watson Rabaul	1955 "
	64. MALAINA	"	" "	" "
	65. MALAGISA	ANAVOGA	Rainau	1950 "
	66. POANDA	KAUO	Put Put	1950 "
	67. AIGILO	BAUSIPI	NG&PC Wewak	-
	68. LOKE	SANGA	Chipper Rabaul	1957 casual
	69. YAMBEN	NAROOI	RP&NGC Kokopo	-
	70. ANGIS	MELUS	Rainau	1946 casual
	with wife and family			

Total males 16-45 years 184 Percentage absent ~~22~~ 38%

N.B. These figures do not allow for those absent at school or hospital, or visiting. At the same time the figure 184 does not take into account cripples who could not work anyway.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>Village</u>		<u>Ialua</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Pop</u>
ALAI DO	x	MALI U	ALEVA	95
MAREKA		PORE	-	41
NAMARAMANGA		-	MELI	42
BALEAK		MOTA	SOWARA	84
AKONGA		APOSA	MAROL	120
KOKOPO		LAHPU	MAROMA	112
GURISSI		-	KAVOI (deceased)	57
SIAMATAI		ARISI	-	52
MALASONGA		PAGELI	MANE	51
TAMINIAI		MELUA	AULO	137

x Recommended by this patrol. The old Ialua GORSEN now lives in the KOBBI area.

Tultul GAMA formerly of TIVENIAI Village is recommended for dismissal. With the move from TIVENIAI to SIAMATAI GAMA decided to stay at TIVENIAI on his own.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The staple crop in the BARIAI area is taro. Other foods sighted were kau kau, yams, y-manas and tapioca. Sak sak is eaten when other foods are short.

Every village garden was inspected and found to be adequate for the needs of the people. At this time of the year new gardens are coming into bearing. Each village generally makes a community garden sub-divided into family blocks.

Pigs and fowls are plentiful but fish supply most of the protein in the diet. Pigs are kept for the ceremonial feasts.

Economic DevelopmentCOPRA

At the moment all the BARIAI has is a good potential. I have listed below the number of bearing palms and what I consider each village could produce in copra. The people were urged to start smoke driers as soon as possible and when they get some money then they can think about hot-air driers.

Father Nose of the Catholic Mission at KOKOPO is buying most of the copra produced. Mr. Stan Smith of Lae visits the area regularly and does some business

There has been some difficulty over shipping in the past but I think the position has improved enough to handle any increased production.

Copra Cont.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Coconuts Growing</u>	<u>Coconuts Bearing</u>	<u>Bags per month</u>
ALAIKO	900	2380	24 bags
MAREKA	110	1230	8 "
NAMARAMANGA	190	1950	8 "
BAMBAK	230	740	7 "
AKONGA	240	X 1830	3 "
KOKOPO	1993	3331	33 "
GURISSI	130	1253	12 "
SIAMATAI	540	510	5 "
TIVENIAI	not counted	910	5 "
MALASONGA	A new village which has only just started planting		
TAMUNIAI	Not actually counted but they say		5 bags
<hr/>			
Totals	<u>4353</u>	<u>13234</u>	<u>110</u>

X There is a disease here and only a few palms carry nuts

I have estimated production at 10 bags per 1000 bearing palms. In some cases allowance has had to be made for disease and also the scarcity of labour. I think the BARIAI people are capable of producing about seven (7) ton of copra a month and still have sufficient for food. It remains to be seen if they can get anywhere near this "mark", but at least they have an objective.

Other Cash Crops

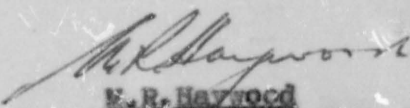
This patrol distributed a copra bag of peanuts and it is hoped they will be planted and cared for. A market has been promised through the Agriculture Department.

Other Cash Crops

At the moment I do not favour the introduction of any other cash crop such as cacao or low-land coffee. These people could never afford the capital outlay necessary for cacao and there are no European plantations in the area where they could get it processed. Low-land coffee is a possibility in the future after they get the copra organised.

Shell

The BARIAI people do swim some shell but of course a lot depends on the market price. The Catholic Mission at KOKOPO, and Mr. Stan Smith of Lae are the two main buyers.


E. R. Haywood
 (O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

MEDICAL

The patrol was accompanied by A.P. J. BUBU of MAREKA Aid Post and he did an inspection at each village. Only two people were brought back to the Patrol Post for treatment of bad sores.

In general I think the health position is good in the BARIAI, as disclosed by this patrol. The one Aid Post at MAREKA seems sufficient for the area although if staff were available I would recommend another post being started at KOKOPO.

Mr. Littlewood made some comments about deaths at MALASONGA Village since this village moved to the coast. It would appear that these deaths ~~usually~~ happened when the village was up in the hills. The people seem sure that they want to stop on the coast and are doing so of their own free will.

The above comments will be shown to the Medical Assistant stationed at Cape Gloucester Patrol Post.

M. R. Haywood
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(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The Catholic Mission has control of the whole of the BARIAI area and its main station was at KOKOPO but is now moving to BOMAI.A, near AKONGA. Father Rose is in charge and I found him helpful. He certainly is doing a good job in the area.

There is no Administration school in the area and I have listed below the number of local people attending the Mission school at BOMAI.A. There are two (2) native teachers and English is taught. The school building is of permanent materials.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>	
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KOKOPO	21	16
GURISSI	2	3
SIAMATAI	5	2
MALASONGA	2	7 (at MALASONGA, taught by a catechist)

M. R. Haywood
M. R. Haywood
 (G.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

67-10-6

7th December, 1959.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

APPENDIX TO TALASEA REPORT No. 2/59-60

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks.

This comprehensive survey has been brought to the notice of the Executive Officer (Lands) who has also handled the same subject in another context.

General gist of the Report indicates that Mr. Sewell has done a thorough job.

A memorandum on the subject matter of the Report is being drafted and will be forwarded with recommendations to the Assistant Administrator.

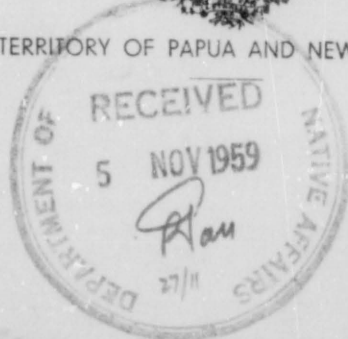
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(A.A. Roberts)
Director

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67-10-6



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/1/4
District Office,
Rabaul.
2nd November, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. Papua

Appendix to Talasea Patrol Report No.2 of 59/60

I attach hereto one copy of a report, submitted by Mr. M.J.Sewell, Cadet Patrol Officer as an appendix to Patrol Report Talasea No.2 of 59/60, and one copy of the covering memorandum forwarded by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea.

The report is very comprehensive, is well set out, and supplies full details of the projects at Malasi, Silanga and Uasilau. The preparation of the report reflects credit on Mr. Sewell, who has just finished his first term.

As Mr. D. Steven, Assistant District Officer, Talasea advises, most of the material has been presented before in varying reports. However, the present report gives a comprehensive account of each project, and I am forwarding it herewith for your information, please.

The land ownership problem is a vital one, and I am currently negotiating with the Native Lands Commissioner, Rabaul, for investigations to be made into land rights where dissension exists.

The transport problem with the Uasilau project poses a difficulty. It is proposed to use the workboat stationed at Talasea to transport the beans from the beachhead to Talasea, for shipment. Currently the District Commissioner and the Senior Agriculture Officer are examining these projects in conjunction with myself. Any further development will be advised.

F. V. Reitano
(F. V. Reitano)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

30/1/4
District Office,
Rabaul.
2nd November, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. Papua

Appendix to Talasea Patrol Report No.2 of 59/60

I attach hereto one copy of a report, submitted by Mr. M.J. Sewell, Cadet Patrol Officer as an appendix to Patrol Report Talasea No.2 of 59/60, and one copy of the covering memorandum forwarded by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea.

The report is very comprehensive, is well set out, and supplies full details of the projects at Malasi, Silanga and Uasilau. The preparation of the report reflects credit on Mr. Sewell, who has just finished his first term.

As Mr. D. Steven, Assistant District Officer, Talasea advises, most of the material has been presented before in varying reports. However, the present report gives a comprehensive account of each project, and I am forwarding it herewith for your information, please.

The land ownership problem is a vital one, and I am currently negotiating with the Native Lands Commissioner, Rabaul, for investigations to be made into land rights where dissension exists.

The transport problem with the Uasilau project poses a difficulty. It is proposed to use the workboat stationed at Talasea to transport the beans from the beachhead to Talasea, for shipment. Currently the District Commissioner and the Senior Agriculture Officer are examining these projects in conjunction with myself. Any further development will be advised.

F. V. Reitano
(F. V. Reitano)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File 14/6/1

Sub District Office,
TALASEA

15th October, 1959.

District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
RABAU

Appendix to Talasea Patrol Report
No.2 of 1959-60 - Central Nakanai

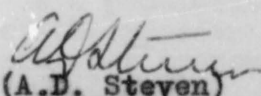
Attached please find three copies of a report on three native economic enterprises in the Central Nakanai, by C.P.O. Mr. M.J. Sewell, who accompanied Mr. Goodger on his patrol.

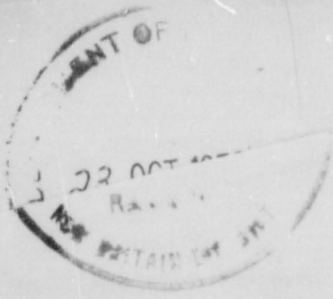
Much of what Mr. Sewell has written has been stated before, but the report is valuable because it correlates the main body of information on Silanga and Uasilau and adds some recent intelligence.

The section on the MALASI cocoa project is interesting. With 5,000 cocoa planted - over 3,000 in the last year - this scheme looks like developing into something worthwhile. I will ask the O.I.C. Mora Mora to keep a close watch on its progress. It is unfortunate that some of the plantings have been abandoned. There does not seem to be the cohesion and controlled planning at MALASI that characterises UASILAU. Mr. Sewell seems not to have submitted his sketch map as promised.

The MAMOTE project is a smaller undertaking, and I think Mr. Sewell is a little severe on its personnel. The exceptional energy shown at UASILAU is hardly a general standard with which to judge other similar undertakings. The 1365 coconuts and 500 cocoa planted represents a greater effort than has been made by most other groups within the sub-district during the last year.

I consider Mr. Sewell's report a good effort from a young officer on his first patrol.


(A.D. Steven)
Assistant District Officer



34/10

Nak.17-1/14.

Patrol Post,
MORAMORA, Hoskins,
New Britain.

17 September 59.

Appendix to Patrol No.2/59-60, Central Nakanai.

A. SILANGA LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEME.

The area concerned in the scheme was first developed by the Germans prior to 1914 with coconuts, but there is now only one survivor - a single coconut palm at SIC, near the old village site of KOTO. The area achieved notoriety in 1926 when four Europeans were murdered at SILANGA and one speared at MULUTU. (Just prior to the patrol arriving in the area the natives at SILANGA while preparing new ground for peanuts, unearthed one 12 gauge shotgun barrel, the remains of a set of false teeth, the remains of some china plates, in the area where the four Europeans were killed).

Pre-war the area was kept under Administration supervision, at first at MULUTU and then from a patrol post at WALO.

Establishment of Scheme:

The scheme originated from the desire of the Roman Catholic Missionary in the area, to have his congregation in a group for more satisfactory supervision and the desire of the hill people to gain some material benefit from the scheme, and to pursue the 'Rod Katolik'.

The scheme is on ground for which the chief custodian is WULAI, the luluai of GAIKEE (previously SILANGA village) whose line owns approximately 2,000 hectares in the area, and a smaller area of ground the chief custodian being MAMA, the luluai of KAI. The area is roughly bounded by the Government road to WALO (which is on the east side of the ALA river), by the range of hills inland, by the river Lyvi on the KAI side, and the Wulu river between SILANGA and the beach.

Food gardens were established in the area in 1953 so that there would be ample food in the area when the hill villages (KISILUVI, LIGITE, KAILONA, KIROLO, LUGE, KOTO, BABATA and LOA) moved down into the area. This meant that nine villages were within 1/2 to 1 mile radius from Santa Maria (the new Mission station) and two villages, KAI and SISIMI within a three to six mile radius. It also means that there is a population of 1,030 living within the immediate vicinity of the Mission station, and a population of 1,121 available for the economic development in the project (1959 figures).

The main native movers in the scheme were TOPEN, the Tolai head catechist in the area, WULAI, the main landowner, and MAMA, the minor landowner. All of the above enjoy a certain amount of prestige as being fathers of the scheme.

Agriculture:

After the initial establishment of the food gardens attempts were made in 1954 to get cacao development started in the area. However due to misunderstandings over ownership of ground, and the fact that D.A.S.F. endeavoured to promote SOA or UASILAU (a Methodist) as leader of the scheme, interest in cacao evaporated, and the people of the area concentrated on coconuts.

WULAI the main landholder was prepared to grant full usufructory rights to all villages on his land (at the moment this includes all villages except KAI and SISIMI) and has in fact done this. Areas for economic development were originally planted on a community basis i.e. the ground was broken up into a communal area for crops, areas for the school, and the Father and the Catechists. Under this system the villages went ahead with planting of coconuts. Two thousand coconuts were obtained from the Catholic Missions at Witu and Vunapope, 500 from D.A.S.F. and 8,000 from Biialla plantation. There are now approximately 10,000 coconuts planted in the area - a figure which I consider to be rather poor when you consider the population available and that the scheme has been in operation for five years.

Father Wagner soon realized that it would be essential to give the people some form of economic return if the scheme was to be a success, as the interest of the people would not be likely to be held for the period of 5-7 years needed for the coconuts to reach production level. Therefore he decided to try some form of quick cash cropping. First peanuts and rice were tried - both crops were successful, but due to a lack of transport facilities both to the coast and from the coast to the main centres, no economic gain was obtained from these crops and they rotted at SILANGA. Next kaukau was tried, but first it was realized that it was essential for a good road to be built to the coast. This road was built and Biialla plantation agreed to uplift ten bags of kaukau per week from LASIBU. However at a later date the Biialla crashboat was sold which necessitated the construction of canoes capable of carrying the kaukau from the coast to Biialla. (It should be noted at this stage that the hill people from the PALIABU linguistic group when they first came down to SILANGA had no knowledge at all of working saccas for houses, preparing sago from palms or building seaworthy canoes, and the local people had to set about teaching them these skills). It soon became evident that the settlement was producing too much kaukau for consumption at Biialla so in January 1959 the Agricultural Officer at Talasea arranged for a shipment per workboat to Numundo plantation. Another shipment of 93 bags was made per Matoko in May 1959 for which the people obtained £50. Peanuts were tried again in 1958 and were successful, the first crop being used as seed for second crop. Of the second crop 30 bags were harvested and twenty of these were sold in May to the Agricultural officer Talasea for £53. Of the 20 bags 2 were produced by the catechist GIRU of KOTO, and the rest by the school children of SILANGA who obtained the sum of £48.8.0. It must be noted that £10 of this went to WULAI in rent. The other £38.8.0 is being used for purchase laplaps, small knives etc. for the school children.

In May 1958 due to the formation of the Catholic Family movement - see later - it was decided to convert usufructory rights granted from a community to a family basis and existing plantings were divided so each family had 10 coconuts each. The eventual target is for each man, woman and child to have 20 coconuts each. An extra area between the area of the Tera and Kai mountain was also allocated for the more enterprising individuals whose plantings became their own personal property - so far the only person to make full use of this extra area is PIGISELI, taltul of LOA. It was also decided in 1958 that the coconuts planted should be planted with cacao. Shade was planted and the target of 20,000 cacao planted by the end of the 59/60 wet season can be expected to be achieved.

One of the main initial troubles when the villages moved to the coast was the lack of protein and meat in their diet. Initially a pig farm of approximately 50 (a number of well bred pigs from Kerevat were included in this lot) was established on

the road leading to WALO. There has now been another established on the road to LASIBU, and there is also a pig farm at KAI village so there are more than 200 domesticated pigs in the area. Endeavours are being made to have these killed at regular intervals.

Ownership and Succession:

The majority of the ground is under the custodianship of WULAI, the luluai of GAIKEKE and a minority under the custodianship of MAMA of KAI. WULAI has given the migrated villages usufructory rights over his land only. As descent is matrilineal the schemes' sole foundation at present is the fact that WULAI is still living. On his death there is no saying what his heirs will decide to do with the land, but one dissenter amongst them could easily jeopardize the whole scheme. Under their system land is not sold but the rights to produce are. Unfortunately the Administration was not quick enough to 'nip in the bud' what could in the future provide troubles over land similar to those found in the Gazelle peninsula. Whereas previously WULAI was agreeable for the Administration to buy a portion of land to be set aside for gardens and village sites and then in turn divide that land between the respective villages he now states emphatically he will not sell the ground under any conditions. I would also reiterate Mr. Goodger's remarks that the reasons for WULAI's change of opinion are most likely the realization by him with the help of others, that with the sale of ground the large amount of influence and prestige he now enjoys as father and founder of the settlement would diminish, and would add a few of my own observations; namely that, as I underlined in the previous section §10 i.e. one fifth of the profits from the last sale of peanuts went to WULAI in the form of rent. From my own enquiries it appears that this was a completely voluntary act of good faith on the part of TOLUANA the Tolai headteacher towards WULAI, but it was quite obvious to me when I talked to WULAI, that in the establishment of this precedent he could see vast economic gains for himself i.e. that he realized that as the scheme progresses and the cacao and the coconuts come into bearing, thus inflating the price of land, he will be able to demand rent for his land and the villagers will not have a leg to stand on - they will either have to pay or get off. It is also my own considered opinion that WULAI feels that any sale of ground to the Administration would tend to take the scheme out of the hands of the Mission, something which none of the founders of the scheme want.

WULAI has also given TOPEN (the head catechist), who has been in the area since the war, full ownership to a small block of land (on which he now has 400 cacao) near GAIKEKE village. TOPEN who originally came from TOMA village in the Gazelle peninsula, is not what you would call over avid in his support of the Administration. He has experienced the unhappy land situation at TOMA and has a permanent distrust of all Administration dealings with land. Although one of the main movers in the resettlement scheme, he is now I feel becoming unscrupulous in his lust for power, and if he brings WULAI over to own way of thinking much more I feel the whole scheme is liable to be jeopardized. TOPEN is also very anti-council, another reason why he does not wish the Administration to have too intimate dealings with the scheme, as he realizes for the land situation to be settled satisfactorily some sort of corporate body would have to be formed.

WULAI realizes that the land situation should be settled as soon as possible. He visualizes that the Native Lands Commission will be able to put onto paper and make legal his granting of usufruct to the various villages and individuals.

It will also probably put him in a much firmer legal position in regard to rental of the various blocks.

Religion and Education:

The entire population of the settlement are Roman Catholics. The few dissenters are generally brought into line very quickly by such organizations as the Legion of Mary. The Catholic Family movement was started to reduce the effect of sorcery, abortion and suicides. This movement has the effect of holding the family in a compact group and is aimed at establishing harmony among all.

The school at Santa Maria now has two certificate 'B' teachers and three catechists teaching 220 pupils. The children eat with their parents, but have breakfast brought to them and 'live in'. The school children's education is also concerned with the planting of cash crops and as has been mentioned before, in the last peanut crop the children produced 18 bags and received a total of £38.8.0.

Health:

When the villages migrated in from the hills they experienced the usual number of sores and sickness associated with changes in environment etc. so the Aid-Post at WALO was divided into two. There is now an Aid-Post at SILANGA and one at UASILAU. However the Aid-Post facilities at SILANGA are inadequate for the 1,500 people it caters for. I feel that it is essential that at least two N.M.A.s be stationed at SILANGA so that while one is dealing with the settlement's needs the other can be on patrol in the surrounding villages.

Control of the Settlement:

the settlement was initially controlled by the luluais as they were/only people with power over their people. A loose arrangement of luluais, chosen men, and some catechists now combine at meetings and decide the course of events. They write down minutes and these are sighted by the Patrol Officer at Moramora at different intervals of time. The luluais still however are important men as they invariably are leaders in the traditional social structure.

Conclusions:

Agree
It is most important for the success of the SILANGA settlement that the land ownership of the settlement be established before disputes arise after the people realize the economic worth of the land. The possibility of WULAI's death before the land situation is settled must be taken into account as it would make it very difficult to sort out the question after his death as the whole land situation hinges on him. It is realized that the Native Lands Commission is very short staffed and hard worked, but surely it is better to put oil in the engine before it seizes, rather than let it seize and then try to fix it.

B. UASILAU CACAO PROJECT.

This scheme is progressing very admirably under the conditions. In 1956 plans envisaged four blocks of cacao of 2,000 trees each - however at that time they were told that at least 20,000 trees should be planted so that production would warrant the setting up of a central cacao fermentary.

Of the original twelve villages, UASILAU, SIPA, UMO, LOA, ELOBE, MULUSI, LAVUGI, KAIKO, KUKULU, BAGELA, BIBISI, and SEGE, one village, LOA has pulled out and two villages MOVAI and the Methodist half of TI have been recruited into the scheme.

Four hundred coconuts were planted to the south of the cacao area in 1956 on a community basis, but since then nothing further has occurred. The accent has been and will probably always will be on cacao. The area has been under constant supervision by D.N.A. and D.A.S.F. since its inception and once again the land question has reared its ugly head. All the owners of the ground are at present willing for the ownership of the ground to be settled by the Native Lands Commission, and as I was told by some of the land custodians, that they thought Mr. Goodger's suggestion of subsequent selling to the Administration, for subsequent leasing to a body corporate or to the individual would be the best way of making sure there were no future disputes. Opinions still differ as to whether the ground should be leased to a corporate body, to the clan, or sub-clan, or the individual. I would reiterate Mr. Goodger's remark in Talasea Patrol Report 4/58-59, "By establishing legal title those persons who have the ability to conjure up ancestors who perhaps accidentally strayed across the ground in days gone past, and thereby qualifying their descendants to lay claim to ground which steadily becomes more and more valuable, will be eliminated". The leader of the project, SOA, luluai of UASILAU, an intelligent individual who thinks in the same way as we do, knows that the land question must be settled, or "the land tenure question must be settled or the project will be a source of endless litigation".

Briefly the cacao is situated on two areas of ground, one known as PATALO which consists of the river flats and the other known as MAGE which consists of the higher undulations above those flats on the east side of the Ala river. There is another area consisting of seven blocks known as ULELE $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from UASILAU on the road to SEGE.

The ground known as PATALO which comprises the majority of the project originally was in the custodianship of ULEO (a person concerned in the massacres at SILANGA) but upon his death in 1957 the ground passed to his matriline, LEAGA, TAUUMATE, TIGILE, and ALITAI of the BAU'UMU clan.

The ground MAGE is under the custodianship of LAILOBO, LABITI, SIAGAU, AE and KAILO of the KIVOLO clan. The ground ULELE is under the custodianship of LEA, LABITI, AUSALE and SOA. When ULEO died disputes arose over the ownership of the ground at PATALO; SAUA of PASUSU claimed ownership on the fact that he was a clan member and that it had been willed to him by ULEO but this claim was disallowed.

Cacao Development:

Since 1956 the number of cacao planted has risen from about 4,000 to a total of 12,927 in May 1959 - an increase of over 100%. In May of this year there were approximately 500 trees bearing out of a total of 2,473 which should have been bearing. All trees are late in developing and maturing; almost certainly due to overshadowing and the high water table in the wet season. Harvesting was started in April 1959 with SOA's No.1 and 2 block yielding 220 pods. There was an increase in May to 330 pods. As Mr. Bonniwell, Agricultural Officer, says in the village book, "Obviously it will be a good year or more before production will warrant expenditure of both money and labour in developing local processing and drying facilities". However looking at the ages of trees a total of approximately 7,500 should come into bearing next year, and working on Mr. Bonniwell's figure that approx. one fifth will bear we can say that there should be about 1,500 extra trees in production next year. Again working from his figures that 700 trees in full production could be expected to yield 200 lbs. of dry cacao beans per month we find that approx. 400 lbs. of

dry beans would be produced per month which at Talasea prices of 1/- per lb. would bring a return of approx. £20 per month. All of this assuming of course that drying and fermenting facilities are available at UASILAU.

Very fortunately for the UASILAU project, Mr. Ian McDougall formerly of Biella plantation has donated the materials for a 'Kukum' drier suitable for both cacao and copra. A large fermenting box has also been supplied by D.A.S.F. so that it appears that by the end of the year fermenting facilities will be available.

Transport.

This is the main problem for the project at the moment. An excellent road has been built by the members of the project on the east side of the Ala river to WALO. This road would probably not be passable at certain times during the wet. Transport from the beach to the main centres is however the chief headache. It is not at all likely that the present shipping service will consider calling in at WALO to pick up 5 bags of dry cacao beans from UASILAU. Neither is it likely that the combined forces of SILANGA and UASILAU are likely to get a good shipping service. Perhaps a possible solution, not from the Administration's, but from the native's viewpoint, is for the Administration to provide Moramra with a workboat (compare the amount of economic development going on in this area with that going on in the Pomio area, and the use that could be made of the Talasea workboat in the Talasea-Kilenge area it seems a reasonable proposition) which could be used for a monthly run up the coast to LASIBU and WALO and also catering for the needs of the MALASI and MAMOTE projects, which even though it would have to run at a loss would be better than seeing these projects fold up because of lack of transport.

C. MALASI CACAO PROJECT.

The villages of SULO, SALE, KORVASI, ALIU, GOGOSI, MATARURU, and KIAVA are concerned in the MALASI Cacao project on the areas of ground known as BURAKAU, KAKATO, BOLOMI and MALASI (see attached sketch map). This project probably originated from an endeavour of the people of this area to start some economic venture to justify them in starting a Co-operative (see remarks Native Affairs and Situation, Talasea Patrol Report 4/58-59). When the last patrol visited the area there were approx. 1,800 cacao planted, but Mr. Goodger's remarks to them that at least 20,000 trees would be needed before consideration could be given to starting a fermentary have had a startling effect, and since September last year the people have brought the total of positions prepared and cacao planted to over 5,000. This area has not been visited by an Agricultural Officer since it started but an Agricultural patrol is in the area now. Considering the lack of supervision the blocks are quite exceptional - they are kept very clean and their only fault appears to be overshadowing a point which should be remedied by the Agricultural Officer at present in the area. Some of their initial plantings have been found to be unsatisfactory due to flooding in the wet, and the block at BURAKAU, which is bearing, is being used to provide seed for the other blocks being planted. I expect this block to be gradually abandoned as it is almost impossible to get to it in the wet season and the water table there is very high. Unfortunately I did not have enough time whilst in the area to get all the figures I wanted - the blocks belonging to PALIAVU of GOGOSI have a total of about 350 cacao planted but I did not get the individual breakup of each block.

The main population concentration is at SALE-KORVASI (152) although the main cacao development is occurring at MALASI (ALIU-GOGOSI 93) and as it is a three hour walk from SALE to GOGOSI, it remains to be seen whether the blocks under development by SALE-KORVASI people will continue to be maintained - one has already almost been abandoned. The people have all been told that only the pooling of their labour will make the scheme a success. They have also been told that it would be advisable not to specialize purely in cacao and that coconuts should be planted too.

Two villages have pulled out of the scheme since its inception, namely KAIAMU and SEGE. KAIMAMU are looking after their own plot of 500 odd, and the plot of 460 trees planted on KAIAMU ground 1 hr. 20 min. from SEGE by the SEGE people has now been abandoned due to dispute over the ground. SEGE are now working with the UASILAU project.

Ownership:

There is no dispute over the present ownership of any of the ground at present used by the scheme. The blocks are all worked on a clan or sub-clan basis and co-operation between the clans is good. The people were asked whether they would agree to the Administration buying the ground and leasing it back to a corporate body, the clan, sub-clan, or the individual to save future litigation. All were in agreement.

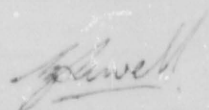
D. The MAMOTE Project.

The ground of MAMOTE is situated in from the beach at GUSI, on the left hand side of one of the distributaries of the Luvi river. 1,365 coconuts were planted last year and 500 cacao. No further development has occurred since then and the actual plot was not visited by the patrol. The people concerned in the project were told it was absolutely useless only planting 500 cacao. They were told to get off their backs and do a bit of work if they wanted to derive any economic gain from their endeavours.

E. Comments and Conclusions:

It is essential to the success of the above projects that the land situation of the projects be investigated thoroughly, by the Native Lands Commission where disputes have arisen. If possible I suggest that the land be bought and in turn leased to the native grower.

If the transport problem cannot be solved within the next few years these projects run the risk of fizzling out. The natives have done all in their power to solve the situation by building very good roads to the coast. If it is not possible to get the services of private enterprise from the coast to the main centres, which appears to be the case, it is up to the Administration to provide these services, even if they initially run at a loss, to help native economic development get on its feet.


(M. J. Sewell.).
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(4)

Attd. (2).



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. TAL 3 1959/1960

Patrol Conducted by H. R. HAYWOOD PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled ATLANTIC/LOLO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 5 members R.P.M.G.C.
1. A.P.O.

Duration--From 22/7/1959 to 20/8/1959

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services OCT/...../1958

Medical JULY/1957

Map Reference PATROL MAP TAL 2/56-57

Objects of Patrol 1. Tax collection and census

2. Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

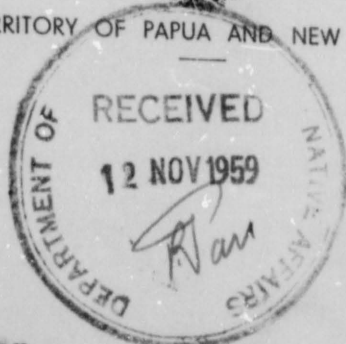
District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/1/4
District Office,
Rabaul.

4th November, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. Papua

Patrol Report TAL.3 - 59/60

Receipt of memorandum 67-10-2 of the 20th
October, 1959 is acknowledged.

In memorandum 30/1/6 of the 6th October,
1959 I recommended that the name of the census division
patrolled be changed from Kilengi/Sahe to Kilengi/Lollo.
No reference was made to this in your reply. *OK*

Would you kindly indicate your approval for
the changed name of the census division.

F. V. Reitano
(F. V. Reitano)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

30/1/4
District Office,
Rabaul.

4th November, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
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F. V. Reitano
(F. V. Reitano)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

67-10-2

Konedobu.

20th October, 1959.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Patrol Report TAL.3-59/60

Census Division of WARIAI has been changed to that of BARIAI.

There is no objection to Village Officials and clan leaders conciliating disputes, but policy is definitely against them levying fines in any form whatever.

One of the main reasons for taxation imposition was to stimulate economic production and it is considered to be a legitimate lever towards that end.

It is not general policy to attempt prosecution under Section 19 of the present Native Labour Ordinance in view of the difficulty that can be expected in obtaining a conviction thereunder. This naturally does not make the practice of "tribute" legal as prosecutions can ensue if the evidence is sufficient to justify proceeding with the case.

The spirit of the proposed Native Labour Ordinance is being given effect to.

The Report confirms the opinion of the Agricultural Department concerning the excellent productivity potential of the Talasea Sub-District.

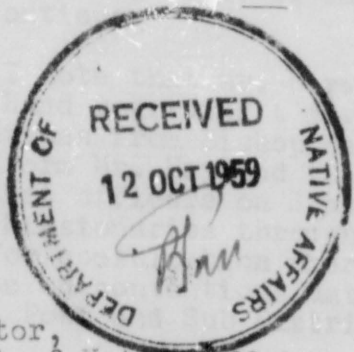
As you state, contentious matters, such as marriage and divorce involving Mission activity, are best left for high level negotiation.

aar.
(A.A. Roberts),
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-10-2 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30/1/6

District Office,
Rabaul.

6th October, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. Papua

Patrol Report TAL.3 - 59/60

Copy of the above mentioned Patrol Report, together with comments made by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea and Claim for Camping Allowance plus Census statistics, is forwarded herewith.

It will be noted that a narrative report has been submitted in the report itself. This was by arrangement with the previous District Officer, Mr. West, who suggested that the initial patrol conducted from the Cape Gloucester Patrol Post by Mr. Haywood should provide a narrative account of his observations, and that subsequent reports should be in the form of memorandum only, with a diary.

My comments are as follows:

Name of Census Division: The name of the Division is shown on records here and at your Headquarters as Kilingi-Sahe. Previous instructions from Headquarters stated that changes in names of Sub Divisions should not be made without specific recommendation being first submitted by the District Officer requiring the approval of the Director.

Mr. Haywood has also changed the name of the Census Division indicated on the District map as Wariai to Bariai. This latter matter has been the subject of separate correspondence. I have discussed these changes with the Assistant District Officer, Talasea who informs me that the changed names are appropriate. It is therefore recommended that your approval be granted for the changes to be effected as indicated above.

Village Officials:- Recommendations for appointment as Luluais:
No specific recommendations were submitted by the patrolling officer, and he will be requested to prepare a case for each individual for on-forwarding to your office for consideration.

Law and Order: The problem of village officials settling disputes without recourse to an officer is Territory wide, and can be controlled only by regular visits by officers to the villages in the area which they are administering. The main thing to avoid is that, in the writer's opinion, the officials do not impose fines. We have had a case of this in the Rabaul area where the Reimber Council illegally imposed fines totalling up to almost £300, and it is my view that the imposition of even small fines for breaches of customary law should not be countenanced.

Adjudication by officials in settlement of disputes arising under customary law is part of the normal pattern, and unless Native Courts are created which will administer customary law as distinct from the Statutory law embodied in the Native

*Canis
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by Rosemary
16/10
C.D.
June*

Administration Regulations, and the Criminal Code, will perforce continue.

I note that Mr. Haywood remarks that he will write to Bishop Hand regarding a divorce which allegedly took place on instructions from Bishop Hand of the Anglican Mission. I shall inform Mr. Haywood that instructions have been long in force that officers on Stations refer all disputes involving Missionaries through their District Officers to the Director for consultation where necessary, and that direct negotiation on contentious matters should not take place at the Patrol Post and Sub District level.

Economic Development: The situation seems to provide plenty of scope for improvement. I shall forward copy of the relevant extracts from the Report to the Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives, and the Co-operative Officer at Kandrian, for their information, accompanied by a request that the Co-operative Officer at Kandrian visit the area in the near future.

Land: I concur with the remarks made under this heading by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea. Talasea Sub District provides much scope for development and should provide an outlet for the over-populated Tolai area in the future. I think we should regard it more as an avenue for resettlement of native people than development by European enterprises, although it is realised that resettlement schemes have not, up to date, shown encouraging results but future land needs must still be borne in mind.

Absent Workers: I agree with the remarks made by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea excepting in relation to the comment made in regard to offenders against Section 19 of the Native Labour Ordinance.

Whilst I was in the Sepik District some years ago an investigation was conducted into abuses of the type mentioned by Mr. Haywood in his Report, and concrete cases, which it was considered could be supported to enable convictions to be made, were submitted to Headquarters. Prosecutions did not ensue, and as far as I know such irregularities are still in existence. I have seen no policy statement as to whether Section 19 of the Ordinance should be enforced or not, and should be grateful for an indication of whether or not it is current policy to prosecute offenders against the provision of Section 19 of the Native Labour Ordinance 1950 (as amended to date).

Tax Collection: I do not think the time is opportune to increase the tax rate of the people in the area. It is understood that policy requirements are that tax should not be imposed in order to stimulate economic production.

General: The report itself indicates that Mr. Haywood has taken a keen interest in the area patrolled, and is genuinely concerned with the welfare of the people under his charge.

The report itself conveys a fair account of his activities in the area, and he is to be commended for the thorough manner in which he conducted the patrol.

F. V. Reitano
(F. V. Reitano)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

30/1/6

District Office,
Rabaul.

6th October, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. Papua

Patrol Report TAL.3 - 59/60

Copy of the abovementioned Patrol Report, together with comments made by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea and Claim for Camping Allowance plus Census statistics, is forwarded herewith.

It will be noted that a narrative report has been submitted in the report itself. This was by arrangement with the previous District Officer, Mr. West, who suggested that the initial patrol conducted from the Cape Gloucester Patrol Post by Mr. Haywood should provide a narrative account of his observations, and that subsequent reports should be in the form of memorandum only, with a diary.

My comments are as follows:

Name of Census Division: The name of the Division is shown on records here and at your Headquarters as Kilingi-Sahe. Previous instructions from Headquarters stated that changes in names of Sub Divisions should not be made without specific recommendation being first submitted by the District Officer requiring the approval of the Director.

Mr. Haywood has also changed the name of the Census Division indicated on the District map as Wariai to Bariai. This latter matter has been the subject of separate correspondence. I have discussed these changes with the Assistant District Officer, Talasea who informs me that the changed names are appropriate. It is therefore recommended that your approval be granted for the changes to be effected as indicated above.

Village Officials:- Recommendations for appointment as Luluais:
No specific recommendations were submitted by the patrolling officer, and he will be requested to prepare a case for each individual for on-forwarding to your office for consideration.

Law and Order: The problem of village officials settling disputes without recourse to an officer is Territory wide, and can be controlled only by regular visits by officers to the villages in the area which they are administering. The main thing to avoid is that, in the writer's opinion, the officials do not impose fines. We have had a case of this in the Rabaul area where the Reimber Council illegally imposed fines totalling up to almost £300, and it is my view that the imposition of even small fines for breaches of customary law should not be countenanced.

Adjudication by officials in settlement of disputes arising under customary law is part of the normal pattern, and unless Native Courts are created which will administer customary law as distinct from the Statutory law embodied in the Native

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F. V. Reitano
(F. V. Reitano)
a/District Officer,
New Britain District.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File 30/1/1

Sub District Office
TALASEA

24th September, 1959.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL

Talasea Patrol No.3 of 1959-60

Attached please find two copies of the above patrol of the Kilengi-Lollo Sub-Division conducted by P.O. Mr. M.R. Haywood. Please note that Mr. Haywood has used the term Kilengi-Lollo, as he considers this a more accurate description of what has hitherto been officially known as Kilengi-Sahi. No change of boundaries is involved.

I notice that Mr. Haywood collected tax on Sunday 2nd August and walked, presumably with carriers - on Sunday 8th August. His attention will be drawn to the fact that except in emergencies, patrol activities should not take place on Sunday, especially in areas under Mission influence.

Village Officials

Could you please confirm the appointment of the new Tul Tuls as shown in Appendix "A" and recommend the appointment of Luluais to the Director.

Law & Order

Although Paramount Luluai AISAPO is a competent official, he should be discouraged from settling major disputes. These natives have had such scant attention in the past that I suspect AISAPO is undertaking authority in matters beyond his province.

Economic Development

Mr. Haywood should continue to stimulate interest in copra production, but ensuring that there is a satisfactory outlet. I have heard that the Lae trader, Mr. Smith, pays only 3d. per pound, which is too low at present prices. If the Mission is paying better and can guarantee the copra being picked up, that might be a better outlet. Would you please let me have your views on a matter of a survey by a Co-operative Officer.

Land

The Borgen Bay area may be worth considering as a site for land development. However there is so much undeveloped land available nearer Rabaul that it may be difficult to attract European settlers.

Absent Workers

The figure of 26.6% of eligible males absent is short of the 33% which is usually considered critical. For the meantime I do not consider that the area should be closed off, although village officials should discourage men from offering for employment. If interest in copra production, road building etc. is revived, and some stimulation given to village social life, the eagerness to get away from the village should wane.

Subject to S.25 of the Native Labour Ordinance, recruiters are bound to bring recruits to the authorized officer who is nearest the place of engagement, in this case, Mr. Haywood. This section should be invoked.

Mr. Haywood is advised to prosecute any offenders of S.19

of the Ordinance, which prohibits any person from offering illegal inducements for employment.

Tax Collection

If Mr. Haywood considers that these people can afford El. O. O. without undue hardship, I recommend that it be implemented. However, it is realized that tax should not be increased to force economic production, and this is inferred by Mr. Haywood.

Conclusion

Attached find three copies of claims for camping allowance for your recommendation please.

Mr. Haywood appears to have conducted the patrol in a thorough and competent manner.

A.D. Steven

(A.D. Steven)

Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/1/1 - 2

Cape Gloucester Patrol Post,
Talasea Sub-district,
NEWBRITAIN DISTRICT.

24th August, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

Patrol Report TAL 3 1959/1960

KILENOI/IOLLO Census Sub-division

I forward herewith four (4) copies of
the above report, together with my claim for camping
allowance.

As with the Berial Patrol this is a narrative
report in order to build up records here at Cape Gloucester.

M.R. Haywood

M.R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

PATROL REPORT TAL 3 1959/1960

KILENGI/LOLO GENSUS SUB-DIVISION

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5. NATIVE AFFAIRS - Law and order, Economic development
6. NATIVE AFFAIRS - Economic development, Roads and bridges, Land, Walking and canoe times
7. NATIVE AFFAIRS - Walking and canoe times, Maps, Rest houses, Absent workers
8. NATIVE AFFAIRS - Absent workers, Tax collection and census figures, Conclusion.

APPENDIX	A	Village officials
"	B	Absent workers
"	C	Census figures
"	D	Agriculture and livestock
"	E	Medical
"	F	Missions and education

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TAL 3 1959/1960

KILENGI/LOLLO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The KILENGI/LOLLO Census Sub-division takes in the tip of New Britain. It has a coastline extending from Borgen Bay right around to the Itni River - which is the boundary of the ARAWI Sub-division of the Kandrian Sub-district.

Inland is fairly mountainous with the most prominent peaks being Mt. TALAWI, Mt. TANGI and Mt. LANGLA. The last is an active volcano.

The most important river is the Itni River which is navigable by work-boats for about four miles.

The main centres of native population are at KILENGI (near Cape Gloucester) on the coast, and inland at the headwaters of the Itni River. There are small villages scattered right around the coast.

There are three names used for this area - KILENGI, SAHE and LOLLO. In the past there has been some confusion over these names but I consider that KILENGI/LOLLO is correct when naming the whole area.

The people from this Sub-division speak the one language called LEMGONGGONAPUAVILAKU, a rather long name which does not have much significance when I mentioned, although I am told it is the correct name of the language. it

This area has had long contact with the Catholic and Anglican Missions. The Administration Patrol Post was established in Borgen Bay in June 1958.

DIARY

Tuesday 28th July, 1959

Left Patrol Post 0800 hrs and walked along beach to SILIMATI Village. Left cargo there and continued along beach to NATAMU Village. Collected tax and discussed village affairs and copra production, returning to SILIMATI in afternoon. Tax collected SILIMATI and slept.

Wednesday 29th July

Left SILIMATI and walked along beach to ANAME River and then headed inland. Tax collected at MANGAILAPUA and NIKAROP continued on to NIAPUA rest house where I was met by most of the local village officials. Discussions with officials and slept NIAPUA.

DIARY CONTINUEDThursday 30th July

Tax collected NIAPUA. Cargo sent straight on to AIRAGILPUA. I visited GARIMATI, ALIAPUA and ORELMO collecting tax. Inspected Aid Post at ALIAPUA and visited Anglican Mission school at ROVATA on my way to AIRAGILPUA. Slept AIRAGILPUA.

Friday 31st July

Collected tax at AIRAGILPUA, ROVATA and ARARAU then moved on to AISILMAPUA, collected tax and slept AISILMAPUA.

Saturday 1st August

From AISILMAPUA I visited KAKUMO and collected tax. Returned to AISILMAPUA and continued on to RELMEN. On route crossed the head of the Itni River - could be dangerous in time of rain. Slept RELMEN.

Sunday 2nd August

Collected tax at RELMEN. Rest of day observed. Slept RELMEN.

Monday 3rd August

Left RELMEN and walked down to Itni River where two canoes were waiting. Continued by canoe down Itni River to GILINIT Village. Tax collected, slept GILINIT.

Tuesday 4th August

By canoe back up the Itni River and then walked to NAMATOTO Village. Tax collected, and slept NAMATOTO.

Wednesday 5th August

From NAMATOTO walked down to PALILI and collected tax, then on to AUMO. Slept AUMO.

Thursday 6th August

Collected tax at AUMO and started work on new Aid Post. Slept AUMO.

Friday 7th August

From AUMO walked down to east and along beach to AISEGA. Tax collected and slept AISEGA.

Saturday 8th August

From AISEGA walked along coast to WALAWALAPUA. Tax collected and slept WALAWALAPUA.

Sunday 9th August

From WALAWALAPUA walked along coast and inland to WITNARI, rest of day observed and slept WITNARI.

Monday 10th August

From WITNARI walked to SAGSAG. Paid exit visit to Anglican Mission Station. Slept SAGSAG.

Tuesday 11th August

At SAGSAG, collected tax, inspected coconut groves, inspected mission hospital and school. Slept SAGSAG.

Wednesday 12th August

From SAGSAG walked inland to POTPOTPUA collected tax and continued on to GIE collecting tax and inspecting Aid Post. Continued on and slept AIPATI.

Thursday 13th August

Tax collected at AIPATI. Visited AINAGA and SIKAL collecting tax and returning in afternoon to AIPATI. Slept.

Friday 14th August

From AIPATI walked back down to SAGSAG and on to AIMOLA. Collected tax at AIMOLA and LAUT inspecting both villages and copra dryer at LAUT. Slept AIMOLA.

Saturday 15th August

From AIMOLA walked part of the way along beach and then by canoe to TAUALI where collected tax. Then in afternoon by Catholic Mission work boat to RILENGI. Slept Catholic Mission station.

Sunday 16th August

Observed at RILENGI. Mr. W. Race the Medical Assistant arrived by land-rover from Patrol Post.

Monday 17th August

Tax collected at POTNI and ONGAIA and started work of cleaning coconut groves. Slept Catholic Mission.

Tuesday 18th August

Tax collected at ULIMAINGI and WARIMO and continued cleaning of coconut groves. Slept Catholic Mission.

Wednesday 19th August

Inspected all the coconut groves of POTNI, ONGAIA, ULIMAINGI and WARIMO. Inspected Catholic Mission school. Slept Catholic Mission.

Thursday 20th August

By land-rover back to Patrol Post. Patrol Completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRSThe native people

The Paramount Luluai, AISAPO of ONGAIA Village, is the most important person in the area. He is an ~~in~~ hereditary leader with a very strong personality and although quiet in manner his authority extends right throughout the area and even into the BARIAI sub-division.

AISAPO has shown a willingness to cooperate with the Administration and through him there is some hope of getting the KILENGI/LOLLO people interested in economic development and general advancement. He has given good support to my efforts for copra production, although at KILENGI he is inclined to want to control all the money and this has caused some dissatisfaction. There is no doubt that his assistance was vital in opening up the road and bridges from KILENGI to Borgen Bay.

In the past AISAPO has been getting 'tribute' from recruiters - as have many of the other village officials. I certainly can not approve of this practice and I do think it has led to over recruitment.

The KILENGI/LOLLO people appear to be rather apathetic towards progress although at various times in the past there have been moves for copra production and they have even asked for cooperatives. The general pattern is subsistence agriculture with a continual flow of workers out to plantations.

Village housing and sanitation

I found village housing and sanitation to be very poor indeed. Every village was visited and in the inland section I did not find one house which was satisfactory while proper sanitation was non-existent. The only villages of a reasonable standard were the four at KILENGI and even here conditions were only good in comparison with the poor examples elsewhere.

Building materials are scarce, especially suitable roofing, but even then with a little effort there could be a great deal of improvement.

Village officials were instructed to give this aspect their immediate attention.

Village officials

A list of village officials is attached under APPENDIX A. I would appreciate early confirmation of the recommended dismissals and appointments. In some cases the officials were recommended by previous officers and not yet approved.

Most of the officials are not showing enough interest in their duties and in many cases they appear to be far too old for the job. My recommendations are mainly young people and with close support from the Administration I think they may be able to play a more important part in affairs.

Law and order

The patrol investigated one complaint which was finally settled out of court. It would appear that the Paramount Luluai is settling most of the village troubles and as long as they are minor ones I think this is satisfactory.

x settling.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CGHT.Law and order cont.

At SAGSAG I found that there has been a loss of over two hundred pounds (£200) in a native society venture. It would appear that a large number of local people put over four hundred pounds (£400) in a savings account at Kandrian and then set up a store. Unfortunately they seem to have picked the village confidence man as manager. The Anglican Mission also are involved, although they managed to get out without loss. I am still making inquiries and will submit a detailed report later.

At GILINIT Village I was told that AIKAU/AREKAU, a Catholic, divorced his wife ZANGALUA/WAROU, an Anglican, on instructions from Bishop Hand of the Anglican Mission. The marriage had been arranged by native custom. At SAGSAG I mentioned the details to the Anglican Mission representative Mr. K. Law. From the remarks he made it would seem that his mission does not recognise marriage by native custom and even considers it has the right to prevent such marriages when one or both of the people involved are of the Anglican faith. I am writing to Bishop Hand for more details and will submit a further report.

Economic DevelopmentCOPRA

Copra appears to be the best cash crop which can be developed in the KILENGI/LOLLO area. Every coastal village has a coconut grove which could be producing but unfortunately the people have shown only spasmodic interest and at the moment there are only three copra dryers operating - these are at KILENGI, LAUF and AIPATI.

I estimate that the area could be producing well over ten (10) tons a month now and this figure could be doubled within the next five (5) years.

Various excuses were given for why they did not make copra. Lack of shipping appears to be the main one although the position has now improved and anything they do produce will find a market. In particular, Father Walsh of the Catholic Mission KILENGI has stated he will send the mission work-boat on regular visits to the villages making copra. Mr. S. Smith of La also visits the area and would come more often, depending on the amount of copra available.

This patrol tried to stir up interest in copra production. At KILENGI with the assistance of the Paramount Luluai work was started on cleaning the coconut groves and very soon another dryer will be erected. In Bergen Bay there are large coconut groves which were planted under Administration pressure pre-war and these are also being cleaned. I have hopes that there will be five (5) smoke dryers working here within the next three (3) months.

With continued interest from the Patrol Post I think the production will increase to such a state a Cooperative scheme could be started. With this in view I would appreciate if the Cooperative Officer at Kandrian could visit the area in about six months time.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.Economic development cont.Other cash crops

Low-land coffee and cacao would be two possible cash crops for the future. The inland villages in particular should be considered for coffee. They all have coconut groves on the coast but are in need of a cash crop near their villages. I do think that the area is not ready for cacao as the people have not shown enough interest in maintaining the present coconut groves and cacao does involve quite a lot of work.

Roads and bridges

Fifteen (15) miles of old American Army road was opened up from KILENGI to Borgen Bay and in the process twenty-three (23) bridges were built. This road has been the subject of previous reports and will not be discussed now except to say that it is still ~~whitish~~ operating.

Elsewhere throughout the area there are very good walking tracks.

Work has been started on making a vehicular road from SAGSAG to KILENGI. It is a distance of about ten (10) miles and there are no great engineering problems.

In the near future I hope to extend the Borgen Bay road up into the LOLLO as far as NIAPUA. The Americans had a road here during the war.

Land

I consider there are large areas of surplus land in the KILENGI/LOLLO area suitable for European development. The section from Borgen Bay to KILENGI is worth further investigation. This area appears ideal for coconuts and cacao ^{cacao} and has the advantage of a vehicular road linking up with an ~~ex~~ airstrip and two reasonable all-weather anchorages.

Walking and canoe times

Patrol Post	to	SILIMATI	1 hour
SILIMATI	"	NATAMU	1 "
SILIMATI	"	MANGAILAPUA	1 1/2 "
MANGAILAPUA	"	NEKAROP	1 1/2 "
NEKAROP	"	NIAPUA	8 minutes
NIAPUA	"	GARIMATI	35 "
GARIMATI	"	ALIAPUA	2 hours
ALIAPUA	"	Aid Post	5 minutes
Aid Post	"	ORELMO	10 "
ORELMO	"	ROVATA	10 "
ROVATA	"	AIRAGILPUA	15 "
AIRAGILPUA	"	ARARAU	5 "
ARARAU	"	AISILMAPUA	1 1/2 hour
AISILMAPUA	"	KAKUMO	35 minutes
AISILMAPUA	"	RELMEN	1 1/2 hours
RELMEN	"	GILINIT	4 hours walk
			2 canoe
GILINIT	"	NAMATOTO	2 "
			1 1/2 " walk
NAMATOTO	"	PALILI	1 1/2 "
PALILI	"	AUMO	20 minutes
AUMO	"	AISEGA	3 1/2 hours

NATIVE AFFAIRSWalking and canoe times cont.

AISEGA	to	WALAWALAPUA	1 1/2	hours
WALAWALAPUA	"	WITNARI	2 1/2	"
WITNARI	"	SAGSAG	1	"
SAGSAG	"	POTPOTPUA	25	minutes
POTPOTPUA	"	GIE	10	"
GIE	"	AIPATI	3 1/2	hour
AIPATI	"	AIMAGA	15	minutes
AIMAGA	"	SIKAL	5	"
SAGSAG	"	AIMOLA	30	"
AIMOLA	"	LAUT	5	"
TAUVALI LAUT	"	TAUVALI	1	hour
TAUVALI	"	KILENGI	30	minutes by work-boat
KILENGI	"	Patrol Post	1	hour by land-rover

MAPS

I used the map compiled by Mr. Goodger - Talasea Patrol Report No. 2/56-57. I have made several alterations and as soon as mapping material is supplied I will forward a corrected map of the area.

Rest Houses

In the whole area there is only one good rest house and that is at KILENGI. The following villages have what they call rest houses.

SILIMATI NIAPAU AIRAGILPUA RELMEN GILINIT AISILMAPUA
NAMATOTO AUMO AISEGA WALAWALAPUA WITNARI (C.M.) SAGSAG
AIPATI AIMOLA KILENGI.

Absent Workers

A full list of all absent male workers is attached under Appendix B.

Out of a total of seven hundred and twenty-nine (729) fit adult males between the ages of 16 and 45 years there one hundred and ninety four (194) absent at work. On those figures 26.6% are absent and I consider this to be excessive.

The KILENGI/LOLIO area has remained static in comparison with some other parts of New Britain - eg the Rabaul Sub-district. There are many factors involved but one is certainly the continual flow of workers out to plantations. This patrol found that village life has been seriously disrupted by the continual recruitment of the young fit males - for example housing and sanitation is very poor; many single women are waiting to be married; economic development in the area lags because of the shortage of workers.

In my opinion the only answer is to close the area to recruitment for the next two (2) years.

As an alternative to closing the area I would suggest that all recruited labour be signed on at the Patrol Post. That would give me some check over the numbers going out.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.Absent Workers cont.

As mentioned on page 4 the Paramount Laluai and many other village officials have been getting payment from recruiters. A Mr. Thomas of LANGU Pit was in the area recently and he gave AISAPO a case of meat, a bag of rice and nearly a caddy of tobacco. AISAPO sent out the talk and made various little payments to village officials with the tobacco. One village WALAWALAPUA did not send anyone in and on my arrival asked me what could they do with the tobacco - I told them. Mr. Thomas managed to get three men out of a promised twenty and its hard to say whether his opinion of AISAPO has not changed.

This ~~practice~~ practice of giving village officials presents or even out-right payment for the recruits should ~~not~~ be discouraged and in fact I consider it very close to bribery. I think it has led to over recruitment in the past and I would like advice as to whether any legal action can be taken.

Tax collection and census figures

The area was assessed at ten shillings (10/-) and this patrol collected two hundred and sixty pounds ten shillings (£260/10/-) from a total of five hundred and sixteen (516) people. There are several people who have not yet paid their tax - they are either working for the Missions or were absent visiting friends. The amount collected is forwarded under separate cover with the duplicate copies of the receipts and exemptions.

I consider the KILENGI/LOLLO area is capable of paying a head tax of one pound (£1) and would recommend that this be brought in next year. There is no doubt that they can pay this amount easily if they only start to make some copra.

Attached under APPENDIX C is the old-style census sheets. I was under the impression that this is not necessary now with the introduction of the new tax-census sheets but it appears that the District Officer Rabaul requires these figures. It certainly means duplicating a lot of work.

Conclusion

It would be rather difficult to write a pleasing report under the present conditions but it is only fair to say that this area has great promise. It is of vital importance that interest be maintained in copra production as I feel that further advancement of these people will follow on economic development.

There is no doubt that the Patrol Post being established here has 'livened' things up.

M. R. Haywood

M. R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Subuai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
NATAMU SILIMATI	KAIWAKA MAKIS	NAUM AVASASI	
MANDAILAPUA	X KAZAL (Prob)	SINKEL	The tultul comes from KNIAPAU. The old Luluai URANDR RESIGNED.
NEKARON NIAPAU	LIHUAGI PAGOLI	X KAIBOGE KARAVA (Prob)	Tultul recommended to replace AVASASI.
GARIMATI ALIAPUA ORIKO AIRAGILPUA ROVATA	BOSAI SAPIEN NAMONGO NAKOV X ARANGA (Prob)	ASUA NAKI KATAKA KATAU VAGARI	
ARARAU AISILMAPUA KAKOMO REIMEN	VOGET GAMO NABUS AKIM	AIGILO BURUNGAI AVIAK X KATAKA (Prob)	The old tultul TAI.ILO resigned - old age.
GILINIT HAMATOTO PALILI	AVINI AGARA -	NAMO KOUF X LUNGA (Prob)	This chap will act as tultul of AUMO as well. Old tultul MAKELI resigned - old age
AUMO	AISAUL	"	
AISSGA WALAWALAPUA WITMARI SAGSAG	LUGAS NUEL ULING URANG	TARAU AIVALI MAI.A -	Old tultul AIGILO resigned and gone back to old village GIE
URA POTPOTPUA	X ATIU NAGARING (Prob)	AIPULI AGARA (Prob)x	Both previous officials TOGOT and TALANIA resigned old age.
GIE	BALIS	X NAROL (Prob)	Old tultul KALAUAS resigned old age
AIPATI	X XERRA ARAGAS X	MULIGI (Prob)	Both old officials resigned old age
AINAGA SIKAL AINOLA LAUF TAVALI	BULUM ALISA MAKELI KAIWAKA X KARAU.A (Prob)	AISIFEL GELI NUOR KATAKA HALI	Old luluai MULIGI resigned old age
ONGAIA ULIMAINGI	P.L. AISAPO TULI AGARA	AVIL X LAKA (Prob)	Old luluai KAIGMATA deceased. Agara was the old tultul
POINI WARIGO	NAVOGI KALOGA	NAUSANG GAVIA	

X Recommendations made by this patrol

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Fathers name	Where working now
KAZAMU KEMBEY	SELENG	TASONGA	ANIR Pit. Namatanai
	AISILI	SELENG	" " "
	SOPA	SAVURIM	Vunapo
	HARANGA	KEMBOI	" Patrol Post (PHD)
	UKMAN	AIBISI	Patrol Post (PHD)
SILIMATI	MUSOGAI	MAKELI	GARUA
	ANIC	WAROL	"
	SIPU	MAKELI	ANIR Namatanai
	ALAVAI	AVASASI	VUNAPOPE
MANGAILAPUA	LAVATU	ZIRANG	C.M. KILENGI
NEKAROP	KAUROI	NARUA	VUNAPOPE
	KATAKA	MANU	"
	KAIVENA	AVIL	"
	GEFOH	AIVAPURA	"
	VELI	NASI	"
	AIKET	NASI	"
MIAPAUA	MAKAU	ATI	GARUA
	MALQVI	AURAR	VUNAPOPE
GARIMATI	AFOGA	BOSAI	VUNAPOPE
	M. LUA	AFOGA	"
	WAKU	SAKAIL	"
	MELIS	MA	PHD TALASEA
AKTAPUA	NAVAGNA	LAMBUKU	ANIR Namatanai
	KAPAVA	NATOLINGI	VUNAPOPE
KILINO	AISAWA	NAVOKI	VUNAPOPE
	AVANA	VORAU	"
	BOIPOIA	TARAU	ANIR Namatanai
	ATIU	VORAU	" "
	LIGTEAU	AIPISI	C.M. BARFAI
	LUNGA	ATILLO	PHD TALASEA
NOVATA	SAGARA	GAISIM	GARUA
	AG. UNA	GABULI (Luluai)	"
	S. MANI	KATAKA	VUNAPOPE
	AMANG	ALAKAM	"
	NAGIRINGI	ALAKAM	WORONGOI (Saw-mill)
ARARAU	VALUKA	VUSA	VUNAPOPE
	VORAGI	AITULI	"
	KATAKA	AITULI	"
AISILMAPUA	NAKOVAI	AGORA	VUNAPOPE
	NAGORU	SAPI	"
FAKUMO	LAUPU	NABUS	"
	NAVURA	SAKAIL	"
	NAVILA	AKMOK	"
	ALISA	NAMATA	"
	ARUWALI	SAUPUP	GARUA
	NASAR	NATOGI	"
	KATAKA	NAMATA	ANIR Namatanai

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Father's name	Where working now
HELMEN	SABURI	MAKELI	GARUA
	SAKAIL	TIU	"
	AIABUNG	MAGIN	"
	AIPESA	MAKRUM	"
	ANDA	"	"
	NAMOLO	AKERUNG	"
	NAGIL	SAVAIAU	"
	ATALINGA	AIGOL	ANIR Namatanai
	MALEI	MAIA	BALI
	HAKAI	KAUMU	VUNAPOPE
	MONGO	ARAGAS	GARUA
GILINIT	BAGISAM	AVINI	KYINK GARUA
	KATAKA	SANGALA	"
	AIGILO	AKULO	"
	SONI	NAVARI	VUNAPOPE
	AISAU	NAKI	"
	AIVIKI	NASAMONGA	"
	AITULI	KALIGIO	"
	NOMONG	ATIU	"
	SAKAIA	NANAGA	"
	PAI-OK	ARAGAS	"
	NAKI	ATIO	"
	PARUNGA	SAKAIL	"
	NAGALU	SALWIT	LANGU
	ATIU	SALWIT	"
	ARAGAS	NAMUNU	"
NANATOTO	KARAMA	AKOP	VUNAPOPE
	GOWAR	ANGAURE	WORONGOI Saw-mill
	ANIS	?	" "
	AIGILO	KATAKA	BALI
PALILI	MONGORI	NAKUVU	GARUA
	AURU	AIKUN	"
	NAPOT	TULAI	ANIR
	AUGPA	AGEP	VUNAPOPE
AUMO	LAUPU	AISAU	LANGU
	AMOES	MAKELI	"
	MAKELI	KEWAKA	"
	GAMAU	MAKELI	GARUA
	AGAS	AVASARE	"
	KAMULA	ASIWAL	(ship) A.M. St. LAWRENCE
SAKAIL	KEWAKA	ULAMONA	
AISEGA	NAGORO	SARERA	LANGU
VALAWALAPUA	SARI	NUEL	GARUA
WITNARI	UTAM	AISIPEL	LANGU
	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
	TULAI	AIGILO	MANDRES
SAGSAG	KAIWAKA	KAKIU	ULAMONA
	VALAGA	GAVULI	A. CHUNG RABAU
	RUSI	ASAKAU	GARUA

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Father's name	Where working now
IRA	NAKOVAI	AIPORO	PHD ORELMO VILLAGE
POTPO PUA	KIAKA	NAROL	VUNAPOPE
	NAUWAKO	MALET	"
	LAUPU	TALANXA	LANGU
	AISAUZ	BULUM	KOKOPO (Plt. not known)
JIE	MONTU	BALDS	ANIR Namatanai
	ANDA	AIVISA	" "
	SAUMU	BULUM	A.M. ARWE S/D
	AIGILO	GAMOA	VUNAPOPE
	KAVUI	AIGILO	PHD TALASEA (KOMBI)
AIPATI	VELI	AISIPEL	VOLUPAI
	KATAKA	AUGAI	"
	SENI	MARAYA	"
	SAKAIL	NAXOIO	GARUA
	SILIU	SAKAIL	"
	MATAPI	KARIKAU	"
	KEWAKA	ANO	VUNAPOPE
AIMAGA	PUANA	SAKAIL	GARUA
SIKAL	FARUI	MORU	GARUA
	AIGALI	AIGILO	"
AINOLA	TULI	KAIWAKA	ANIR Namatanai
	KOKK	KOKK	" "
	LANGOMI	KAIWAKA	" "
	AGARA	TULEI	" "
	ANDA	KAIWAKA	VUNAPOPE
	ALVEK	AGARA	ANIR Namatanai
	GILIPO	ANDRA	PHD TALASEA
LAUT	NAROL	KATAKA	ANIR Namatanai
	MAMONGA	KATAKA	" "
	ANGAM	KASAI	" "
	AIGALIN	VARAN	PHD TALASEA
	KATAKA	VARAN	MANDRES
	AIGILO	KALAKI	"
	SAUPAU	SEROGA	VOLUPAI
	MOIUNG	BATU	VUNAPOPE
GAMAU TAUALI	GAMAU	LATU	VUNAPOPE
	NAROL	KARAWA	PHD TALASEA
	KEIWAKA	MANGAI	MANDRES
	KATAKA	AIVISA	ANIR Namatanai
ONGATA	KAUBA	BOGAU	KOKK WORONGOI
	NABOGI	?	VUNAPOPE
	AISAPU	KAMAMURI	"
	MUNGAIA	MANAU	"
	MESEL	NABORA	COLYER WATSON RABAU
	AVEZ	NARINGA	" "
	NAPILUA	SAKIA	PHD TALASEA
	MADI	PUANA	MANDRES
	TALAVI	KAIWOKA	TAKUMBA Plt. KOKOPO
	NAISANGUA	"	BOROKO PORT MORESBY

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Father's name	Where working now
ONGAIA (CONT.)	MAROVA	NAMONGA	C.M. SIASSI
	ASAKAURA	MARAKU%	" "
	KAIGMATA	KAILOX	" "
	PARAI	KAMAMURI	MV GENA 2 RABAU
	MUSO	KATAKA	" " "
	SAKAIL	MANAU	KOKOPO (for a Chinese)
	AIGILO	KAILOI	C.M. KANDRIAN
POTNI	AVEL	KAMO	VUNAPOPE
	BATI	TALANIA	"
	MANDAU	VALAU	"
	SABURA	RETE	"
	LAUPU	RETE	"
	NASELI	SARI	"
	TALANIA	KAMONG	"
	NAPOL	AISIANI	"
	MAKELI	KAMO	"
	MULUKU	AIGILO	"
	TALANIA	ALUBOGA	MV MATARANI RABAU
	APIT	SARI	C.M. KILENGI
	BOGAU	SAKAIL	MANDRES
MALIU	?	MV WAIMANA	
ULIMAINGI	AKWAVOLO	AGARA	CHIPPER RABAU
	GAMOA	GUNI	VUNAPOPE
	GAKIU	SAKBIL	"
	AURU	PARAI	"XXXXX
	NARANG	TALANIA	"
	NAPANANGA	VALAU	"XXXXX
	KAMOR	MAKILI	"
	BOBORI	GAMOA	BOUGAINVILLE
	KALAL	BAGARABA	MV MATARANI
	NAIAVA	GAKIU	BAIALA
WARIMO	NAVUS	KAMUGARI	COLYER WATSON RABAU
	PJANA	KALOGA	" " "
	MAILONG	MOIANG	" " "
	KAIVOKA	MULIGI	VUNAPOPE
	AIGILO	SAKAIL	"
	ARAGAS	KATAKA	" (MV PAULUS)
	GIAL	GALLOVI	BAIALA
	SAPIEN	NAROGI	LANGU
	NAIUNG	PARAI	MV WAIMANA
	LAIUNG	SAKAIL	RABAU (Chinese)
	TALANIA	MOIANG	TAKUMBA
	AIGAL	PARASAI	CUSTOMS & M PORT MORESBY
	BORO	NABUS	RAINAU (KOKOPO)

A 002 11/15 7

TOTAL ABSENT MALES AT WORK

~~XXE~~ 194

AIRAGILPUA	VELI	AGOI	PHD Patrol Post
	NAMAS	MANGAU	VUNAPOPE
	UMPARIO	RIANGU	"
	MALAS	AGIVA	"
	AIROGA	RENGA	CHIPPER RABAU
	ANDRA	TOIAR	POTPUP
	KAMASA	ANIU	GARUA

APPENDIX C
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959

KILENGI LOLLO PATROL REPORTIAL 3/5460

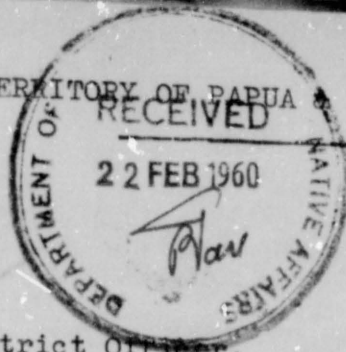
Govt. Print—7103/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 15		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of children bearing age		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
	6/F	14	17		1		3		2	1			3	4		1	1		1	7	7	14	2		5	6	11	33	10	30	8	31		23	33	5	11	1324			
NIAPALIA	30/7/59	1																		2					1	2	13	1	7	7		4	4	13	8	32					
ONGAI	17/8/59	6	5				2	1											13	4						17	55	8	40	4	41		47	32	52	50	198				
ORAIMO	30/7/59	1																		4	2				1	1	16	8	16	15		10	8	12	22	60					
PAIKI	5/8/59	2									1									3	1	1			3	9	3	8	7		3	6	7	8	29						
POTNI	17/8/59	5	5				1	1		1		2							14	1				3	1	12	60	14	44	48		47	34	57	58	215					
POTAPOTA	12/8/59										1									4					5	15	4	12	13		14	6	15	17	56						
REIMEN	2/8/59	4	1								1									10	1	1			2	12	21	9	14	15		20	16	21	23	94					
ROVATA	31/7/59	1									1									5					1	7	14	5	18	17		16	13	17	20	72					
SACSAC	11/8/59	1																		3					3	16	3	13	13		8	7	18	15	51						
SUMATI	28/7/59										1									3	1	1			4	11	5	10	10		6	14	9	9	43						
TAKALI	15/8/59	2	9				1	1				2	1							3	1	1			2	13	35	5	29	2	29		27	30	36	29	129				
ULIMAINO	15/8/59	3	2								1	1									9	1	1			9	31	4	29	30		24	23	27	33	118					
URA	11/8/59																			1					7	8	4	10	1	10		9	5	12	12	39					
WAKAWALIA	8/8/59	2	1																	1					9	13	4	13	13		15	4	17	17	61						
WARIMO	18/8/59	6	5				1													12	1				7	44	18	35	1	40		35	34	40	48	170					
WITNARI	10/8/59	2	3																	2					13	22	7	26	1	27		22	16	32	25	97					
SIKAL	13/8/59	2	1																	2					1	4	13	3	16	16		10	7	17	13	50					
TOTAL	59/59	1					3	5	3	2	2		9	9	1	2	2	1	1	11	12	3		5	9	11	33	10	11	13		23	10	53	06	2358					

COPY ONLY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

67-10-8-



30/1/2

Cape Gloucester Patrol Post
Talasea Sub-district.

30th November, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

Education and Missions
KALIAI Census Sub-division, Patrol Report 5 1959/60

report. Reference is made to APPENDIX E of the above
The following information is now supplied.

(F.P. Kaed)
District Officer

<u>Villages</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
GOGOLA LAUBORE KANDOKA TAVELIAI KETENGE GILAU PURELING KARAI. AI	Area school at C.M. TAVELIAI	135	2 "B" Certificate Teachers. 4 untrained teachers
SALKE AIKON	1 school at SALKE	52	2 untrained teachers
DENGA BOLO	1 school at BOLO	15	1 " "
TALIWAGA UPMADUNG	1 school at TALIWAGA	25	1 " "
ROBOS BAGAI KWAKO MOLUOR	1 area school at BAGAI	41	2 " "
BATIULING MORO	1 school at MORO	22	2 " "
ANGAL	1 school	15	1 " "

No information was supplied on the number of
students at VUVU and VUNAPOPE. Could copies of the above be
forwarded with my Patrol Report already submitted.

M.R. Haywood, OIC Cape Gloucester

30/1/4 18/2/60

For your records please.

Handwritten scribbles and numbers: 2/2

67-10-8

11th January, 1960.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 5/59-60.

Concerning Paramount Lulusi AIPAL of the KALIAI, it is not a coincidence that most of these senior officials appointed in the former mandate were ex-members of the Police Force. Of course, there is no corresponding status within the indigenous culture except in the Trobriand Islands. If I remember rightly, the Germans realized this and it was the Australian Military Administration who introduced the idea. Most of these gentlemen attained the position by their ability to salute smartly and ingratiate themselves with patrolling officers by virtue of the fact that as ex-police they knew enough of European psychology to flatter the Officers by their obsequiousness. Few of them had other authority than the backing of the Administration but this was enough to allow them to impose their will on their alleged people, blackmail recruiters, and deceive Administration Officers. It is intended that the status be allowed to lapse with the effluxion of time. No more Paramounts will be appointed, indeed as the people become more sophisticated it is less easy to impose upon them - hence the attitude to AIPAL.

It is most satisfactory to note that Mr. Haywood intends a follow-up patrol in the near future.

Taxation assessment is a matter for your discretion in recommendation.

You may consider it advisable to have Mr. Kaad conduct the discussion with Bishop Hand. Subjects which may turn out to be controversial are best negotiated by senior men especially in the case of organisations outside the Administration being involved.

A good effort.

A.A.R.
(A. A. Roberts.)
Director.

Missions and Education: It is noted that Mr. Haywood proposes having discussions with Bishop Hand during his next visit, regarding certain accusations which were made against the Catholic Mission by AIYOUNG. Please ensure that you discuss the matter with Bishop Hand and report fully on the circumstances which gave rise to the accusations, to this office.

Census Statistics: Only two copies of Census Statistics were received. The Director requests two sets to be forwarded to his office and one set is required for retention in the District Office. Kindly arrange for a further set to be forwarded.

General: As remarked by yourself the patrol appears to have been conducted in a thorough manner. Mr. Haywood has commented fully on all aspects of native administration, and his report supplies very full information on the area in general.



[Signature]
(F. V. Reitano)
a/District Officer.

cc. Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
CAPE GLOUCESTER.

67-10-8 ✓

→ cc. The Director of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU. Papua

Forwarded please. The additional set of Census Statistics will be forwarded with it comes to hand. The original copy of the Patrol Report is forwarded herewith together with one copy of the comments forwarded by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea.

22nd December, 1959
Rabaul.

[Signature]
(F. V. Reitano)
a/District Officer.

30/1/4

District Office,
Rabaul.

22nd December, 1959

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol Report No.5 - 59/60

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report submitted by the Officer in Charge, Cape Gloucester Patrol Post, and 3 copies of Claim for Camping Allowance, is acknowledged.

Camping Allowance: The contingency forms are returned herewith for certification in the correct manner. On a previous occasion (ref. memo. 30/1/6 of 6th October, 1959 forwarding my comments on P.R. No. 3 59/60) you were advised that your certification that the claim is correct is not adequate, and is not acceptable to the Treasury Department. Please certify in the correct manner and return the forms to this office.

Native Labour Inspector: Mr. Haywood has been gazetted a Native Labour Inspector in a recent gazette, which will no doubt have already reached your office by the time this memorandum arrives at Talasea.

Tax and Census: It is not proposed at this stage to make any increase in the tax rates, payable by the people visited by Mr. Haywood.

It is suggested that when the incoming District Officer for the Gasmata and Talasea Sub Districts, Mr. F.P. Kaad, visits your Sub District, you take the matter up with him and obtain his views in consultation with yourself and Mr. Haywood.

✓ **Appointment of Village Officials:** Please arrange for Mr. Haywood to submit the recommendations for Tultul and Luluai appointments in separate memoranda. I do not propose to take any action on the recommendations in their present form.

✓ **Absent Workers:** Circular Instruction No. 278 of the 30th July, 1958 sets out the procedure to be observed with making recommendations for closure of specific areas to recruitment. These recommendations must emanate from your Sub District. Please arrange for Mr. Haywood to submit his recommendation based on the Circular Instruction mentioned.

Agriculture and Livestock: The Senior Agriculture Officer advises that an Agriculture officer will visit the area in the near future. As you remark, his intended visit recently was frustrated due to transport problems.

The appendix on agriculture and livestock will be forwarded to the District Agriculture Officer with a request that a supply of seeds be made available for distribution.

30/1/1

Sub-District Office,
TALASEA.

16th December, 1959.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1959-60

Enclosed please find two copies of the above patrol report from the Officer in Charge, Cape Gloucester with three copies of claim for camping allowance. The patrol has been conducted in a thorough manner and calls for little comment.

Economic Development.

Emphasis should be given to the planting of coconuts and copra production rather than on cacao and coffee and I know the Officer in Charge is doing just that. It is difficult to dissuade these people from planting cacao without frustrating their whole economic motives but they should be given no active support and have the difficulties explained to them.

Tax and Census.

I agree that the coastal Kaliai natives should pay more tax and I have already asked for specific points that should be presented with such a recommendation. These people have as much income and opportunity for earning as many of the neighbouring KOMBE villagers who pay two pounds.

Plantation Inspections.

I conducted a plantation inspection at Iboki on my recent Kombe patrol, the report of which will be submitted shortly. Could you please advise if there is any further word of Mr. Heywood's appointment as Inspector.

Appendix A - Village Officials.

Mr. Haywood has already been advised of the proper procedure for recommending replacement of village officials, but had not received those instructions at the time of submitting his report. He has been told that the Director will consider dismissal of Luluais only in exceptional circumstances.

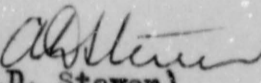
Appendix B - Absent Workers.

The percentage of absent workers has reached the critical 30% mark and this is the more serious as the majority are recruited from the inland sector of the sub-division. The O.I.C. has told me personally that he believes village social life is being disrupted as a result. In view of this would you please consider recommending the closure of this area for recruiting.

Appendix C - Agriculture and Livestock.

Could the Agricultural Department, Babaul please be asked to supply suitable European vegetable seed for distribution in the villages.

I understand that the District Agricultural Officer sent an Agricultural Officer to patrol this area about three weeks ago, but he proceeded no further than Iboki because of unavailability of transport. It may be that this patrol will be done early in the New Year.


(A.D. Steven)
Assistant District Officer.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TABLE 1959/1960

KALIAI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

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	Native Affairs - The native people, Village housing and sanitation, Village Officials, Law and Order.
	6. Native Affairs - Law and Order, Economic development, Roads and bridges, Walking and canoe times.
	7. Native Affairs - Walking and canoe times, Maps, Rest houses, Absent Workers, Tax/census comments. Plantations
	8. Native Affairs - Tax/ absent workers , Surveys, Conclusion
APPENDIX	A VILLAGE OFFICIALS
"	B ABSENT WORKERS
"	C AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
"	D MEDICAL
"	E MISSIONS AND EDUCATION
"	F CENSUS STATISTICS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TAL 1959/1960

KALIAI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The KALIAI Census Sub-division takes in that section of the north coast of New Britain bounded in the east by the KOMBI Sub-division and the ARIA River, and in the west by the BARIAI Sub-division and the TAMU River. Inland the Whiteman Range forms the southern boundary and a division of the Talasea and Kandrian Sub-districts.

The whole area is fairly low-lying although inland at BENIM Village it is high enough to see the north and south coasts of New Britain.

With the exception of the ANU River which flows south into the ARAWE Sub-division all the rivers in KALIAI flow north. The largest are : ARIA, GAHO, ILOLE, BANU and TAMU. The ARIA River is suitable for canoes right up to BAGAI Village and thus gives the best route into the LAMONGAI section.

The centres of native population are : along the coast, along the ARIA River, and extending along the foot-hills of the Whiteman Range.

There is a European Plantation at IBOKI and the Catholic Mission have a station at TAVELIAI, with a Father and three Sisters of the Sacred Heart Order.

I consider KALIAI is the best name for the whole area but actually there are several different language groups and in the past the names LAMONGAI, BUSH KALIAI and COASTAL KALIAI have been used. The following is a list of the various languages spoken in the area.

<u>Language</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Section</u>
<u>LIMEMWAINGAN</u>	ANGAL AIKON BENIM SALKE GIGINA	Inland towards the Whiteman Range - Bush Kaliai
<u>LIMEMPELIONGON</u>	TALIWAGA DENGGA ROBOS GOGOLA KWAKO MOLUOR BAGAI BOLO SALKE	Mainly along the ARIA River and tribs.
<u>KANESEGEN</u> or <u>NGAKANES</u>	BAGAI BULAWATE BATIULING GELEI MOKUKLI MORO OPMADUNG	Inland east of ARIA River on the track to ARAWE. Known as LAMONGAI
<u>LEMAIPOISANGA</u>	LANBORE TAVELIAI GILAU KELENGE KANDOKA	On coast between BANU and TAMU Rivers, is the real KALIAI.
<u>MUNLILING</u>	KARAI.AI PURELING	On coast near Cape Racult.
<u>LEMAIPOISANGA-AI.TPU</u>	TAMUNIAI	A KOMBI Village at TAMUNIAI Island.

DIARYThursday 10th September 1959

Left Patrol Post on Mission work-boat MV LEO. Arrived KOKOPO in the BARIAI area and stopped - engine trouble. Slept C.M. KOKOPO.

Friday 11th September

By MV LEO from KOKOPO to IBOKI Pt. Visited C.M. at TAVELIAI on route. Slept IBOKI Pt.

Saturday 12th September

At IBOKI Pt.

Sunday 13th September

At IBOKI Pt.

Monday 14th September

Started survey of plantation boundary. Slept IBOKI

Tuesday 15th September

Finished off survey of boundary. Slept IBOKI

Wednesday 16th September

By canoe from IBOKI Pt to DENGGA Village. Collected tax and discussions with people about move back to old village site. Slept DENGGA.

Thursday 17th September

By canoe from DENGGA to GELEI Village (old name GAHO). Started tax/census late in afternoon. Slept GELEI.

Friday 18th September

Finished off at GELEI then down the GAHO River by canoe to NUTANAVUA Village (KOMBI). Slept NUTANAVUA.

Saturday 19th September

By canoe from NUTANAVUA up the ARIA River to TALIWAGA. Tax/ census in afternoon of TALIWAGA Village. Slept TALIWAGA.

Sunday 20th September

Observed at TALIWAGA.

Monday 21st September

From TALIWAGA did tax/census of OPMADUNG (opposite) then upstream to KWAKO. Spent rest of day rebuilding police house. Slept KWAKO.

Tuesday 22nd September

Tax/census at KWAKO and then by canoe upstream to BAGAI Village - tax/census BAGAI and Slept.

Wednesday 23rd September

Left ARIA River just above BAGAI and walked eastward into LAMONGAI section to the village of BULAWATE. Tax/census in afternoon and discussions with people. Slept BULAWATE.

DIARY CONT.

Thursday 24th September

Walked from BULAWATE to MOKUKLI. Conducted tax/census and discussions with village people. Slept MOKUKLI.

Friday 25th September

From MOKUKLI walked to BATIULING and conducted tax/census then on the MORO Village. Started tax/census MORO. Slept MORO.

Saturday 26th September

Finished off tax/census at MORO. Inspected Aid Post and then walked back to the ARIA River and then by canoe down to BAGAI Village. Catholic Mission party arrived in afternoon. Slept BAGAI.

Sunday 27th September

Observed at BAGAI.

Monday 28th September

From BAGAI walked to ROBOS Village and did tax/census. Slept ROBOS.

Tuesday 29th September

From ROBOS walked to MOLUOR Village. Tax/census in afternoon. Slept MOLUOR.

Wednesday 30th September

From MOLUOR walked to GIGINA Village. Tax/census in afternoon. Slept GIGINA.

Thursday 1st October

Left cargo at GIGINA and walked to BENIM No.1 Village. Did tax/census of No.1 and No.2 BENIM and returned to GIGINA. Slept GIGINA.

Friday 2nd October

From GIGINA walked to ANGAL Village. Started tax/census in afternoon, interrupted by rain. Slept ANGAL.

Saturday 3rd. October

Tax/census completed at ANGAL and walked on to AIKON. Rest of day observed. Slept AIKON.

Sunday 4th October

Observed at AIKON.

Monday 5th October

Tax/census at AIKON completed then moved on to SALKE. Inspected Aid Post at SALKE and Slept SALKE.

DIARY CONT.

Tuesday 6th October

Tax/census at SALKE and then walked on to BOLO.
Slept BOLO.

Wednesday 7th October

Tax/census at BOLO and then walked down to BANU River
and then by canoe to IBOKI Pt. Slept IBOKI Pt.

Thursday 8th October

By canoe from IBOKI Pt to GOGOLA Village. Tax/census
GOGOLA and walked on to LAUBORE Village. Started census and
Slept LAUBORE.

Friday 9th October

Finished off tax/census at LAUBORE. Inspected coconut
groves and discussions with people. Walked on to KANDOKA
and started census. Slept KANDOKA.

Saturday 10th October

Tax/census completed at KANDOKA and then by canoe to
TAVELIAI. Slept Catholic Mission station TAVELIAI.

Sunday 11th October

Observed at TAVELIAI.

Monday 12th October

Tax/census at TAVELIAI Village. Slept TAVELIAI.

Tuesday 13th October

At TAVELIAI. Inspected coconut groves and Catholic
Mission school and hospital. Slept TAVELIAI.

Wednesday 14th October

From TAVELIAI walked to KETENGE. Started tax/census
and Slept KETENGE.

Thursday 15th October

Finished off tax/census at KETENGE and then by canoe
to GILAU. Slept GILAU.

Friday 16th October

Tax/census GILAU in morning and inspected small Anglican
settlement then on by canoe to PURELING (old name DAULI).
Slept DAULI.

Saturday 17th October

Tax/census at PURELING and then on to KARAI.AI.
Tax/census at KARAI.AI. Slept KARAI.AI.

Sunday 18th October

From KARAI.AI to ARIMIGI Island with Father Hayes.
Slept ARIMIGI Island.

DIARY CONT.

Monday 19th October

From ARIMIGI Island to TAMUNIAI Island. Rest of day spent over land settlement. Slept TAMUNIAI.

Tuesday 20th October

Tax/census at TAMUNIAI Slept TAMUNIAI.

Wednesday 21st October

Picked up by MV IVA and taken back to Patrol Post

KALIAI PATROL COMPLETED

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native people

AIPAL of KANDOKA Village is the Paramount Luluai of the KALIAI area. In my opinion he is not a hereditary leader and has very little authority over the people. During this patrol it became rather embarrassing when AIPAL appeared to be left out of all discussions - especially over a copra society venture right at his own village. AIPAL had a service in the R.P.&N.C. Constabulary (Corporal) and built up an excellent record of assistance to the Administration.

The coastal KALIAI people are more advanced than the groups inland. On the coast economic development has gone ahead in copra production with an out-put ~~xxx~~ of over seventy (70) bags a month during the last twelve months.

The inland villages supply most of the labour at IBOKI Plantation. These people appear nomadic although they are making the effort with some settled villages.

Village housing and sanitation

In general there is room for a great deal of improvement in village housing and sanitation. Some of the coastal villages are above average for the Cape Gloucester area but those inland are very poor indeed. The people were encouraged to build better houses and with more patrols I think conditions will improve.

Village Officials

Attached under APPENDIX A is a list of village officials for the area. This patrol paid particular attention to encouraging the village officials in community development work.

Law and Order

Several minor complaints were investigated by the patrol and settled out of court. The coastal people appear very law abiding but those inland have been involved in several village fights. On one occasion a male native at TALIWAGA was killed in a fight. This case was settled early this year at Talasea.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT

There has been some trouble over an area of sak-sak near KARAI.AI Village. The KOMBI people living at TAMUNIAI Island moved in on ARIMIGI Island and began to steal the sak-sak belonging to the KARAI.AI people. In the past officers have given decisions against the TAMUNIAI people. This patrol finally managed to get the KOMBI people to move from ARIMIGI Island. The local KALIAI/BARIAI owners of ARIMIGI refused to sell the island or any garden land on the coast. As there was no dispute over actual ownership of ARIMIGI and the coastal land I instruct the KOMBI people that they had to move back to TAMUNIAI Island.

At TAMUNIAI the people finally made payment of thirty (30) tambu and three (3) pigs for the two TAMUNIAI Islands and a section of garden land on the coast. This payment has been a 'bone of contention' for a long time between the KOMBIS and the BARIAI/KALIAI owners.

Economic Development

There has been excellent progress in copra production along the KALIAI coast. In particular the villages near TAVELIAI have shown the greater interest and are now at the stage of wanting their own copra number so they can market direct with Rabaul. The details of this venture will be submitted in a separate report.

The Catholic Mission at TAVELIAI and IBOKI Plantation are the two main copra buyers and the price is now four pence (4d) per lb.

The inland villages have all planted a few coconut trees and although I do not think there will be sufficient to make copra at least it will provide them with food. It may be possible to develop the ARIA River section as the villages here would be able to get the copra to the coast by canoe.

Cocoa and low-land coffee are two possible crops to be introduced. I do think that the people are ~~not~~ sufficiently advanced to undertake cocoa planting. I consider they would not be capable of looking after the young cocoa trees without close supervision.

At SALKE Village one native has obtained some cocoa beans and has started a nursery. This chap spent a few years at KEREVAT as a driver and does seem very ~~xxxxxxxx~~ interested. I showed him how to space on the '~~xxxxxxxx~~' triangle' and hope to visit the village again before he starts actual planting.

Roads and bridges

The whole of the KALIAI area is covered by fairly good walking tracks. On the coast travel is mostly by canoe although there is a track going right through to BARIAI. Inland there are good walking tracks which are being maintained.

Walking and canoe times

Patrol Post	to IBOKI Plantation	6 hours	by work-boat
IBOKI Plt	to DENGA	30 mins	by canoe
DENGA	to GELEI	5 hours	by canoe
GELEI	to NUTANAVUA	2½ "	" "
NUTANAVUA	to TALIWAGA	5 "	" "
TALIWAGA	to KWAKO	2½ "	" "
KWAKO	to BAGAI	1½ "	" "

WALKING and canoe times cont.

BAGAI	to BULAWATE	3	hours walking
BULAWATE	" MOKUKLI	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	" "
MOKUKLI	" BATIULING	1	" "
BATIULING	" MORO	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
MORO	" BAGAI	4	" " and canoe
BAGAI	" ROBOS	1	" "
ROBOS	" MOLUOR	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
MOLUOR	" GIGINA	4	" "
GIGINA	" BENIM No.1	1	" "
GIGINA	" ANGAL	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
ANGAL	" AIKON	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
AIKON	" SALKE	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
SALKE	" BOLO	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	" "
BOLO	" IBOKI Pt	2	" " and canoe
IBOKI	" GOGOLA	30	minutes by canoe
GOGOLA	" LAUBORE	10	" walking
LAUBORE	" KANDOKA	15	" wa"
KANDOKA	" TAVELIAI	1	hour by canoe
TAVELIAI	" KETENGE	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" walking
KETENGE	" GILAU	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" by canoe
GILAU	" PURELING	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" by canoe
PURELING	" KARAI.AI	2	" " "
KARAI.AI	" ARIMIGI IIs	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
ARIMIGI	" TAMUNIAI	1	" " "
TAMUNIAI	" Patrol Post	3	" by work boat.

Maps

I used the map compiled by Mr. Goodger - Talsea Patrol Report No. 1/56-57. As soon as mapping supplies are forwarded then I will submit a map.

Rest Houses

The following villages have rest houses - nearly all of which are in need of repair.

GELEI TALIWAGA KWAKO BAGAI BULAWATE MOKUKLI BATIULING MORO
ROBOS MOLUOR GIGINA BENIM No.1 ANGAL AIKON SALKE BOLO LAUBORE
KANDOKA KETENGE GILAU PURELING KARAI.AI TAMUNIAI.

Absent Workers

Attached under Appendix B is a list of the absent workers.

Tax and census comments

The area was assessed at 10/- and this patrol collected the sum of two hundred and ninety-seven pounds (£297) which has already been forwarded.

There was good attendance at census and there appeared to be no difficulty in paying the tax.

In 1958 Mr. Littlewood and Mr. Ryan gave many exemptions to the inland people and averaged the tax there at 2 4/-. This patrol collected at the full rate but gave exemptions where necessary.

I consider the KALIAI coastal people capable of paying one pound (£1) head tax but the inland people should continue at ten shillings (10/-).

Plantation inspections

I did not make a plantation inspection at IBOKI but I think it is long over-due. I would appreciate confirmation of my appointment as Inspector of Native Labour and the supply of all necessary inspection forms.

Surveys

At IBOKI Plantation I surveyed the western boundary again and managed to find most of the old survey cements. The Manager at IBOKI, Mr. Croke, wanted assurance of the boundary as he was doing new planting.

Conclusion

This was my first visit to the KALIAI area and I must say I was impressed with the coastal section. Inland its the old story of bush people, isolation, and poor communication.

I hope to visit the KALIAI area immediately after Christmas and will make at least two more patrols in the next twelve months. I am particularly interested in the copra venture at LAUBORE/KANDOKA and hope it will be an example for other villages.

M. R. Haywood

M. R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village		Luluai		Tultul	Remarks
ANGAL		LABALU/ALAUPT		AMICKO	LABALU deceased
AIKON	X Prob	ALAUPT/LESETNA			No one offered as Tultul
BENIM	XX	SIMEL	XX	GOLONG	Recommend dismissal as incompetent
BAGAI		RAMOS	XX	POPAT	
BOLO		ASARAGOU/ANGAIL		BLESIM	
BULAWATE		NGINGPESO		APLAS/MAUKI	
BATIULING	X Prob	LOME/NEKERES		AKAI.O	Old Luluai SAPARAP resigned
DENGA		SELO/KABAI.O		KALU/KONDIA	
GIGINA		Both Luluai and Tultul deceased			
GELEI		SALE/AISURU	X Prob	KELE/MUKEI	Old tultul SANAP resigned
GOGOLA		GABEI/PEREIMU	resigned and no one offered		
GILAU		APOSA/ERAPU		KISA/POGA	
KARAI.AI		KOROI.I/ANIGE		PALUNTON /OMOTOU	
KANDOKA		Paramount AIPAL			
KETENGE		PAGA/MONOGA		GOLAI.I/ARESE	
KWAKO	X Prob	ARIKAU/PALEKE		LAUPU/KAIDAKU	
MORO		FANGURA	X Prob	LOKAI	
MOLUOR	X Prob	KISAMO/SAMONG		KAWALO/SEMBREGEN	
		KULO/AGURU			Old Luluai GALIKI/WADENG resigned KULO was the tultul
MOKUKLI		SAPOROMO/SUGULUNG		SASIO/SAMONG	
OPMADUNG	X Prob	SAKAU/AROPIO		NEIS	Old luluai XXX LAGO resigned
PURELING		XXXX KASE/KUMESE	X Prob	NAMANE/KAUVELA	Old tultul AUKA resigned
ROBOS		RERENGIN		KAULI/AKOLING	
SALKE	X Prob	XXXXXX /AULO		NGOLONGA/SAMEL	Old luluai TAPAUNE resigned
TALIWAGA		KELI/MOROMO		SOMA/ENGIL	
TAVELIAI		BAULE/MAGALU	X Prob	PIA/KAVULIOU	Old t ultul MARCIN resigned
TAMUNIAI		MELUA/AKAMA		AULOU/NGOGATIL	

X Recommended appointments

XX Recommended dismissals

ABSENT WORKERS

<u>Village</u>		<u>Name</u>	<u>Where working</u>
ANGAL	1	LIGO/WALIET	INDUNA Plt
	2.	DIDLIAI/DOKOLUAI	" "
	3	AIBOR/LESTNO	IBOKI
	4	MUSUNAKULO/KASE	"
	5	MAPEO/APLUK	"
AIKON	6	ASUA/POI. IO	"
	7	AKWA/PONGON	Morobe Bakery LAE
	8	BLESUBU/SIKIAK	IBOKI
	9	KAWAS/NAVILE	WORONGOI
	10	AIKONSOLO/SAKIR	KAVIENG Administration
	11	ELIO/KISAINA	IBOKI
	12	NAI. EI/BAI	"
	13	BAKNAN/SAKIR	WORONGOI
BENIM	14	EKES/NASALUNGA	RAKUNDA
	15	WATNA/SUBSE	"
	16	AKAU/IANGKO	INDUNA
	17	NATALO/TEKLAU. A	"
	18	DOLMOK/SOWE	VUNAPOPE
	19	ARAGALO/KAKROM	INDUNA
	20	XXXXXXXX POPAI/AGIDING	IBOKI
	21	LOMO/ALAU	VUNAPOPE
BAGAI	22	AISAN/ANGON	GARUA
	23	LANGALU/MAREMIU	MV MATARANI
	24	SALU/KAUT	KOKOPO
	25	NAVORO/KELI	GARUA
	26	SAMSAMIO/NAUSANG	MV MATARANI
	27	NASAM/KALIKWAK	VUNAPAU
	28	GALAI/KAUT	GARUA
	BOLO	29	TIGI/APLAS
30		AUMI/NAPALPAL	IBOKI
31		MALAIRA/SAVOKE	"
32		BLESIM/SAVOKE	TOVANAKUS
33		KORA/SAVOKE	IBOKI
34		SIBULU/BELE	NEW IRELAND (J.K. Dowling)
35		XXXXXX SAWOGI/ASELAGOU	VUNAPOPE
36		GALIGAU/MELEILEI	LOLOBAU
BULAWATE	37	BILBILIO/ANGAM	GARUA
	38	BAKENGEN/APAWIN	IBOKI
	39	AVILO/APAWIN	"
	40	AGALO/KAMASA	RABAUL Town Taxi
	41	SAMORMUNG/NAGULO	GARUA
	42	SANAP/LUKES	LOLOBAU
	43	SELEK/LUKES	VUNAPOPE
	44	SAPIUNG/AIAMBUL	IBOKI
	45	NUSNUS/LUKLUKU	GARUA
	46	KARENGA/SARI	"
	47	SALAINA/AKOKO	"
	48	IVANGIO/OSU	LOLOBAU
	49	NAGIRING/ALANTO	"
	50	ASAPANGES/SINDRU	VUNAPAU
	51	XXXXXXXXXXXX LOPLOPIO/ALOM	GARUA

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Where working</u>
BATIULING	52 LOMO/PANDRON	GARUA
	53 AMBIL/LOMO	VUNAPOPE
	54 SINGAN/SESE	VUNAPAU
	55 PULPUL/SIKIL	GARUA
	56 SALILIO/BOMA	GARUA
	57 YALAU/KAGLAI	VUNAPAU
	58 KALONGE/GAGLAI	WORONGOI
	59 ALUGI/PONDA	LOLOBAU
	60 NONIO/AIKURE ALULA	GARUA
DENGA	61 XXXX /EVI	IBOKI
	62 KIAPEN/ALULA	CM MV KILAU
	63 ARIA/NASUKNAN	IBOKI
	64 APAGEL/ARISEI	GARUA
	65 MOIBOBO/NALIMONGA	IBOKI
	66 AISURU/NANGILE	GARUA
	67	
GIGINA	67 KAI/ APULU	IBOKI
	68 AIKON/LALAKE	IBOKI
	69 RAMBUTA/ULESI	IBOKI
	70 OSAM/ULA	IBOKI
	71 APAGEL/LAPAIDE	"
	72 WENWIN/APOLU	MV PAULUS
	73	
CELEI	73 SOALINGA/NAUSANG	GARUA
	74 SALE/DIBU	"
	75 LENGIO/SEKE	"
GOGOLA	76 PAMOKE/KENENGEN	IBOKI
	77 SASAI. I/ARUM	R.P.&NG.C WEWAK
	78 SEMBU/KIKIRA	IBOKI
GILAU	79 BAILI/TANUAI.A	VUNAPOPE
	80 ABUI/AUALUPU	KAMBAIRA
	81 OLINGA/KALOGA	MV MANGANA
	82 BAIRE/KALOGA	VUNAPOPE
	83 KENDIKA/TUKA	KAMBAIRA
	84 GETI/AILAUNI	MADANG
KARAI.AI	85 SALI/ALENGAI	INDUNA
	86 BOKONGA/BELE	"
	87 ARISE/BIGOU	"
	88 KUNANG/ASELE	"
	89 BUBULONGA/TIAI	KAMBAIRA
	90 PANGA/ANIGE	LAGENDA
	91 MELI/IAUIAU	INDUNA
	92 KALU/AIRIM	R.P.NG.C POMIO
	93 ANONGA/ASELE	INDUNA
	94 KEME/AUGA	"
KANDOKA	95 GETI/AIPAU	CM KALIAI
	96 NGALOKOU/MONONGA	R.P.NG.C. KAINANTU
	97 GIRIBOU/KOLIA	CM KALIAI
	98 LAKO/GOLOLO	IBOKI
	99 AIGOLOU/DAU.U	VUNAPOPE
	100 BENG/TOGOLA	R.P.NG.C CAPE GLOUCESTER
	101 AIVOU/MOVA	SOHANO
	102 KAUMU/PALEKE	CM KALIAI
	103 ANSI/MAUKI	CM PURELING
KETENGE	104 AVIKI/AILAPE	LAGENDA
	105 PUPUA/MOLALOU	VUNAPOPE
	106 NALAU.U/LABUTENE	CM GILAU

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APPENDIX B

<u>Village</u>		<u>Name</u>	<u>Where working</u>
KWAKO	107	KAVAI.O/SAKANA	IBOKI
	108	AKAWAK/ARESE	VUNAPAU
LAUBORE	109	GUSE/KAMARO	KOKOPO
	110	AKAI.IO/AVEL	PIR MANUS
	111	SOLMAN/APEKAU	MV MATARANI
	112	PARAU/KAI.IAMOU	VUNAPOPE
	113	KERO.A/MIRISA	BALI
	114	TAPEI.OU/KEMBU	IBOKI
	115	DAJ/ -	LOLOBAU
	116	DAJ/UNDA	KEREVAT
	117	NAMUS/ -	LOLOBAU
MORO	118	INOROU/KISAMO	WORONGOI
	119	ABLEI.O/KISAMO	TALASEA
	120	AITANG/KISAMO	WORONGOI
	121	SAPERE/SIMEL	LOLOBAU
	122	LEMI/SEMBREGEN	VUNAPAU
	123	ANAKO/SEMBREGEN	WORONGOI
	124	KIAPEN/PAI.YEK	MV WAIMANA
	125	AUDO/AIMORI	PUT PUT
	126	IESIO/LIPIO	VUNAPAU
	127	KAUSA/NAMAIO	IBOKI
MOLUOR	128	MONAI/GALIKI	IBOKI
	129	BAKULOLO/KULO	"
	130	PALILE/APLAS	"
	131	MENGEN/DOGLE	"
	132	AI.UNGEN/ALEMA	"
	133	WALELE/GELGEL	"
	134	KASI/LALOU	"
	135	AUKROT/LAUPUA	"
	136	KORSEP/POLPOL	"
	137	NGO.LIP/POLPOL	"
	138	SEDIK/KABLOU	"
	139	AGAUBALA/KABLOU	"
	140	BALUKA/GALEMO	TALASEA
	141	AURIT/SIGI	IBOKI
	142	GALIKI/WALASUANG	"
	143	REKI/SAPIRINGEN	WORONGOI
	144	ARIM/AKISIO	IBOKI
MOKUKLI	145	URAI/SELA	VUNAPAU
	146	GORI/AVUTUNGA	GARUA
	147	KALONGE/DUNGUNG	VUNAPOPE
	148	KARANGAS/KOTO	VUNAPAU
	149	KILAI/GARAWARIS	GARUA
	150	GOLMA/SARAWARIS	"
	151	AI.IM/ALJLA	"
	152	PASIMIO/SOGOROM	"
	153	SAPTIRIAI/AIS	"
	154	MAINANC/PARIS	VUNAPAU
	155	WAREN/AIGGAI	GARUA
	156	LINGIUM/BOMA	"
OPMADUNG	157	KEVETIO/LAGO	VUNAPAU
	158	MELMEL/NGASANGLA	KAVIENG
	159	KAMBOI/MOLO	GARUA
	160	KAUWAKNA/AISAN	VUNAPAU
PURELING	161	DIONI/KASE	KAMBAIRA
	162	AKULAI/ABLESE	"
	163	PORGA/KAULUSI	INDUNA
	164	SOMOKOU/KAMBOI.I	KAMBAIRA

Village	Name	Where working
PURELING	165 KOKOMAS/MATAKAUA	VUNAPOPE
	166 SAHAP/MELUA	KAMBAIRA
	167 KUMESE/AKIANG	INDUNA
	168 KURE/SAMAULA	"
	169 AMAI/MONOM	KAMBAIRA
	170 XXXX AMOU/AMAI	"
	171 IOMA/AMAI	"
	172 TAMBOU/IATOU	INDUNA
	173 MOLOSA/NGOTOKE	"
	174 AGI/MOLOM	KAMBAIRA
175 MOULE/KANEN	"	
ROBOS	176 URELIO/GALIGAU	IBOKI
	177 SAKUA/MARKAN	GARUA
	178 BIVIN/IAMOU	VUNAPAU
SALKE	179 KALING/KAHADU	KAMBAIRA
	180 TINGELI/NALELI	IBOKI
	181 SAKUA/ALIPAI	"
	182 ENGIL/AKOKLONG	"
	183 SEPAMONG/AMLAMOU	"
	184 MAILAM/AMLAMOU	"
	185 XXXXXX KOLOKO/TARITELI	VUNAPOPE
TALIWAGA	186 GORONGANI/SAPSALA	RABAU
	187 BONGO/AKALINGO	MV MIMIRO
	188 TAMAITA/AKALINGO	RABAU
	189 SAI.YO/ALIPAGO	"
	190 KAWWAK-NAN/SELO	VUNAPAU
	191 NANU/LOKO	LOLOBAU
	192 SOLEGEI/MOUT	CM LAMONGAI
	193 TUGA/KEK	R.P.NG.C WEWAK
	194 KULO/TUGA	WORONGOI
	TAVELIAI	195 KAIIDAKA/CORI
196 MORLALOU/BAULE		"
197 KAUNDU/LALRI		"
198 BAILI/PIA		CM KALIAI
199 VUNGAI/KAIIDAKU		VUNAPOPE
TAMUNIAI	200 PUAIA SAKAILI	RABAU
	201 MALANGISE/SAKAILI	"
	202 WAGE/AINGILI	VUNAPOPE
	203 MALANGISA/ILEI.I	RAINAU
	204 PONDA/KAUGOU	WORONGOI
	205 IAMBEN/ -	R.P.NG.C KOKOPO
	206 NARONI/PORGAULOU	VUNAPOPE

Total number of male adults at work 206

Total number of fit male adults in
Kaliai area 682

Percentage absent 30%

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCKFood supplies

The staple crop for the area is ~~taro~~ and there are the usual other varieties of native foods.

Inland the people find it very difficult to grow kaukau owing to the large number of wild pigs. They are also in the habit of making gardens a long way away from the villages.

On the coast there is perhaps a greater variety of foods including many European ~~types~~ vegetables.

It would appear that there is no shortage of food in the area although some villages on the coast do rely on sak-sak for certain periods.

This patrol distributed peanuts at each village and this should be a good supplementary food. I do think it would be worthwhile trying some European vegetable seeds inland and would appreciate a supply being made available.

Cash crops

Copra is being produced at nearly every coastal village. At the moment smoke driers are being used but there will be a change to hot-air later.

The Catholic Mission at TAVELIAI and Mr. P. Croke of IBOKI Plt are the main buyers and the present price is 4d per lb.

The LAUBORE/KANDOKA people have asked for their own copra number, and full details of a proposed Copra Society will be submitted in a separate report.

Cocoa had some interest and there is one small planting being made near SALKE Village. The hard work involved and the capital expenditure on ferment boxes and driers, in my opinion, makes cocoa not suitable at present for these people.

Livestock

Pigs are very plentiful and nearly every village now has a few fowls. The KALIAI people inland are very good at trapping wild game with nets.

General

It would be appreciated if an Agricultural Officer could visit the area. I do not think there has been an Agricultural patrol since the war.

In particular it would be worthwhile inspecting the coconut groves on the coast and advising the people on preventive measures against disease. Many of the palms show damage from grass-hoppers.

M. R. Haywood

M. R. Haywood

(O. I. C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

MEDICAL

This patrol found the general health in the KALIAI area to be good although inland, tropical ulcers and yaws seemed very prevalent.

Aid Post Orderly BITOLO of SALKE Aid Post and Native Medical Orderly ALIAI of MORO Aid Post met the patrol at TALIWAGA Village and carried out a medical inspection for their respective sections. The more serious cases were sent to the Catholic Mission hospital at TAVELIAI where there is a trained Sister.

At the moment I do think there is hardship for BITOLO and ALIAI in obtaining medical supplies each three months from Talasea. ALIAI has been paying the KOMBI people to take him to Talasea - out of his own pocket. There also appears to be some confusion over which villages belong to each Aid Post.

I would suggest that medical supplies be sent to the Catholic Mission hospital at TAVELIAI for the two Aid Posts and I am sure that Father Hayes would agree to holding wages.

The following is what I consider a reasonable division of the villages.

Aid Post MORO

MOKUKLI MORO BATIULING BULAWATE BAGAI ROBOS
TALIWAGA OPMADUNG KWAKO

Aid Post SALKE

SALKE BOLO AIKON ANGAL GIGINA BENIM MOLUOR
Could also visit DENGA LAUBORE GOGOLA KANDOKA

The Catholic Mission hospital at TAVELIAI appears to be doing a very good job with maternity cases. I understand there were over a hundred (100) births there in the last twelve (12) months. With the continued patronage of this hospital by the bush people there is every hope of reducing the infant mortality rate which in the past - from village book figures - was very high.

On population figures it would seem there should be another Aid Post in the area. I consider KANDOKA Village to be the best site. I do think that the coastal people are well served by the hospital at TAVELIAI but there is a need for village attention - small sores etc, hygiene and sanitation.

A copy of this report will be shown to Mr. Race the Medical Assistant at Cape Gloucester Patrol Post.

M.R. Haywood
M.R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The Catholic Mission have their head station at TAVELIAI . The Anglican Mission have a small out-post at GILAU Village which is visited about once a year by Bishop Hand.

The Anglican Mission representative , AIYOUNG, has made some accusations against the Catholic Mission which this patrol found to be completely untrue. The matter will be dealt with more fully on Bishop Hand's next visit.

The Catholic Mission have an area school at TAVELIAI and are now sending trained mission helpers to the various inland villages. In the near future they hope to have teachers at an area school at BAGAI.

The Anglican effort at GILAU is rather pathetic. The mission helper has attempted to start a school but of course has only a few children in the one village - and again has very little school knowledge himself.

Father Hayes of the Catholic Mission is preparing a full list of students, teachers and schools. When this information is available it will be forwarded.

As with the KILENGI/LOLLO Sub-division it would be helpful if an Education Officer could make an inspection . I do not know when the last one was made.

M.R. Haywood
M.R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

YEAR 1959 KALAI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION TAL 1959/60

Print-7402/10.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				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	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			
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age		Average of Family		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
	6/9	42	39	2	1	2	4	2	4	2	1	11	1	2	1	1	14	9	12	16	7	1			3			100	43	35	35	3	5	2	20	3	5	2	4	4	1629
MOKUOR	19/9/59	1	3		1														17	4								8	34	5	26	5			19	21	23	33	117		
MOKUKU	24/9/59	2													3	2			12	4								3	25	5	17				10	7	15	17	65		
OPMADUNG	21/9/59	4				1													4									3	27	7	15				17	11	27	16	75		
PURELING	17/10/59	2										1							15	3								4	33	9	15				13	9	26	22	87		
ROBOS	28/9/59	3	3									2							3									4	23	5	16				12	18	27	20	80		
SAKWE	6/10/59	2	3																7	5								11	24	2	18	2			15	15	29	19	90		
TALIWAGA	19/9/59	2	3									2	1						8		1	1						8	23	1	16				10	5	22	19	66		
TAVELIAI	12/10/59	2	4									1							5									6	29	7	22				23	19	36	31	113		
TAMUNIAI	20/10/59	3										1					8	11										12	30	10	21	2			26	24	37	29	123		
TOTALS		63	55	2	2	2	5	2	4	2	1	18	2	2	4	3	22	20	19	32	8	2			3	159	82	45	18	29	35	8	4	26	55	42	2445				

67-10-9.

29th March, 1960.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 6/59.60.

The price of 4d. per lb. for copra paid by the Catholic Mission is very reasonable considering the isolation of the Gloucester Divisions.

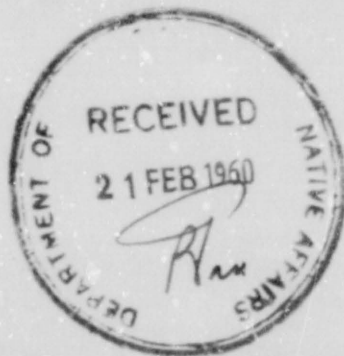
Mr. Haywood is doing good work in stimulating a cash economy. Without a reasonable income of some source it is practically impossible to achieve any improvement on the indigenous way of life.

I would certainly consider that the people of the BARIAI Division could pay a tax of £1. Compared to others in less happy environments, they are lightly taxed indeed. If the eligible taxpayers decide to spend most of their time at ceremonial feasts, there is no reason why they should not be expected to pay a reasonable amount towards the social and other services they receive from a benevolent Administration. When left to themselves during the Japanese invasion they managed to fail signally to manage themselves.

The Missions appear to be doing the best they can in education with the resources available and, by and large, general attitude towards the Administration seems reasonable.

I hope the District Commissioner can make a suitable arrangement regarding the "MATARANI" since it will also benefit the Officers on this rather isolated Post.

(T.G. Mitchison)
Acting Director



30/1/4

District Office,
Rabaul.

17th February, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
Talasea.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 6, 1959-60.

Bariai Sub Division

Ref: TAL.30/1/1 of the 20th December.

I am returning the Contingencies for camping allowance for certification on the back of each copy in the correct manner.

Mr. Haywood's efforts in this direction are beginning to have their effect and this can be seen in the increasing shipments of copra from this area. However, for any permanent development we need a shipping service making regular calls. Our recent experience has shown that the work-boat is inadequate for this job and in any case I would prefer to see a private shipping firm which would also carry freezer for our Officers at Gloucester. The matter of a subsidy, if necessary, for such a regular service will be taken up by the District Commissioner during his visit to Moresby later this month.

I understand from Government Stores that supplies of mapping equipment have now been forwarded to outstations. [In regard to the question of taxes, as I have already told Mr. Haywood, I do not agree that we should raise the taxes in the Bariai or Kaliai Sub Divisions at the moment. Mr. Haywood's recommendation for the appointment of village officials has been forwarded to Moresby.

I have taken up the matter of an Agricultural Patrol in the Gloucester area with the Regional Agricultural Officer and will advise you in due course.

I have also asked the District Education Officer to arrange for an inspection of schools in that area. However, with the present shortage of staff I do not anticipate that this will eventuate for some months.

When commenting on a Patrol Report, please say what you wish to say in your comments and do not refer to remarks which you have made in comments covering another report.

(F. P. Kaad),
District Officer.

Minute to: The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu.

Forwarded for your information please

F. P. Kaad
(F.P. Kaad),
District Officer.

30/1/4 17/2/60.

Pal. 30/1/1

Sub-District Office
TALASEA.

20th December, 1959

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

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1959-60
BARIAI SUB-DIVISION

Enclosed please find two copies of the above report submitted by the C.I.C. Cape Gloucester, also three copies of claim for camping allowance. This is the second patrol which Mr. Haywood has conducted through this small sub-division in six months.

Economic Development

It is gratifying to hear that copra production is going ahead so well. Mr. Haywood is to be congratulated on his efforts. It would certainly also be in the Administration's interests to have sufficient copra being produced to warrant a regular visit by a sizeable ship. As has been shown in recent weeks the work boat cannot always be relied upon to make regular calls, besides which the workboat cannot carry freezer goods.

MAPS

Some mapping equipment has been supplied from Talasea but more is needed. Requisitions have been submitted.

TAX AND CENSUS.

Please see my remarks from the KALIAI Patrol.

APPENDIX A - VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Mr. Haywood should submit more details in recommending appointment of officials. He has already been advised on this matter.

APPENDIX B - ABSENT WORKERS.

The percentage of absent workers is decreasing and for the present I do not consider the area should be closed. However, the situation should be watched.

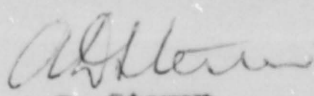
APPENDIX D - AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Regarding a visit from an Agricultural Officer please see my remarks for the KALIAI Patrol.

APPENDIX F - MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

It would be appreciated if the District Education Officer could arrange for an inspection of schools in the KALIAI, BARIAI and KILERGE-LOLLO Sub-Divisions, where there are four mission stations operating.

Mr. Haywood has conducted this patrol in a satisfactory manner.


A.D. Steven
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TAL 6 1959/1960

BARIAI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

INDEX

- Page
1. Introduction, Diary.
 2. Diary
Native Affairs - The native people, Village housing and sanitation, Village Officials, Law and Order.
 3. Native Affairs - Economic development, Roads and bridges, Walking and canoe times, Maps, Rest houses, Absent workers, Tax/census comments
 4. Native Affairs - Tax/census comments, Conclusion.

APPENDIX	A	VILLAGE OFFICIALS
"	B	ABSENT WORKERS
"	C	CENSUS STATISTICS
"	D	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
"	E	MEDICAL
"	F	MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT TAL 6 1959/1960

BARIAI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The BARIAI Cenus Sub-division is bounded in the east by the KALIAI, the west by the KILENGI/LOLLO, and the south by the ARAWA Sub-divisions. The main physical features were described in Patrol Report TAL 1 1959/1960.

This patrol visited every village and apart from the tax/census concentrated on improving village housing and organising copra production.

DIARY

Monday 2nd November 1959

Left Patrol Post by canoe, using the new out-board motor. Had some difficulty with the new motor so stopped KOKOPO. Slept Catholic Mission KOKOPO.

Tuesday 3rd November

By canoe from KOKOPO to MALASONGNO. Census started in late afternoon. Discussions with officials. Slept Malasongno.

Wednesday 4th November

Completed tax census at MALASONGNO and also SIAMATAI. Rough north-west seas prevented stopping long at SIAMATAI. Arrived GURISSI late afternoon and had difficulty in landing. Started tax/census GURISSI. Slept GURISSI.

Thursday 5th November

Completed tax/census GURISSI and had a meeting over copra production. In afternoon moved on by canoe to KOKOPO. Slept KOKOPO.

Friday 6th November

Spent the day finishing off a new smoke drier. Had coconut groves cleaned and started first lot of copra in ~~the~~ drier that afternoon. Slept KOKOPO.

Saturday 7th November

Tax/census KOKOPO and held a meeting over copra production and village housing. At high tide in afternoon left KOKOPO by canoe and went to MAREKA. Slept MAREKA.

Sunday 8th November

Observed at MAREKA. Visited Catholic Mission new station at BOMAI.AI in morning.

Monday 9th November

From MAREKA walked to AKONGA and conducted tax/census. Discussions over housing and inspected new smoke drier. Returned and slept MAREKA.

DIARY CONT.

Tuesday 10th November

From MAREKA walked to BAMBAK and NAMARAMANGA. Did tax/census and inspected copra driers. Discussions with people over village housing. Returned and slept MAREKA.

Wednesday 11th November

From MAREKA did tax/census of ALAIDO and MAREKA. Discussions with people over housing and copra. Slept MAREKA.

Thursday 12th November

By canoe from MAREKA to the Patrol Post.

BARIAI Patrol Completed

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native people

The BARIAI people have no recognised leader although AISAPO, the Paramount Luluai of KILENGI, does have some authority in the area.

As a group the BARIAI are rather apathetic but do show signs of wanting to improve their lot. Ceremonial feasts and 'sing sings' appear to be continuous and this feature has certainly been a handicap in the drive to rake copra.

The patrol received a good welcome and I do think the people appreciated the arguments put forward for community development.

There are actually three languages spoken in the area. LEMAIPOISANGA is spoken at ALAIDO MAREKA BAMBAK NAMARAMANJA AKONGA KOKOPO GURISSI. LAMAKILAUNGNO is spoken at SIAMATAI and MUNLILING is spoken at MALASONGNO

Village housing and sanitation

With the exception of GURISSI village housing and sanitation is still very poor. Instructions were given on my last patrol TAL 1 1959/1960 but apparently had little effect. This patrol allowed a further three month's grace to effect repairs and at least start some of the new buildings. It was pointed out that court action would then be taken where necessary.

Village officials

Attached under APPENDIX A is a list of village officials. As mentioned above there is no leader in the area and the present lot of village officials seem very weak indeed. I think that they are now beginning to realise their responsibilities and I have hope for improvement.

Law and order

There were no complaints raised during the patrol. These people are law abiding to such an extent they could be called docile.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.Economic Development

My last patrol stimulated interest in copra and it is very pleasing to report now that there are six (6) smoke driers operating. Each drier was inspected and the copra being produced is satisfactory.

There is an excellent potential for copra production in the BARIAI area and I estimate the six driers built can handle about five (5) tons a month.

Father Rose of the Catholic Mission is the main buyer and the present price paid is four pence (4d) per lb. A store has been built at KOKOPO and another one will be built at BAMBAK. Father Rose depends on the MV PAULUS for shipping but if production can be maintained I have hopes that the MV MATARANI will call - perhaps every second trip, which would be every two months.

In the past the lack of shipping has been the main difficulty but I have assured the BARIAI people that now any copra they produce will be picked up. With the Talasea work-boat calling to the Patrol Post every month this would provide one way of getting the copra as far as KALIAI where the MV MATARANI makes regular monthly calls.

Roads and bridges

The greater part of the BARIAI is very swampy on the coast. There are tracks linking all the villages but the section from AKONGA to ALAIDO will have to be improved. At the moment I am concentrating on improving the villages and organising the copra effort.

Walking and canoe times

~~REFERENCE~~ All walking and canoe times were shown in Patrol Report TAL 1 1959/1960.

For this patrol I was able to use the new out-board motor. I made a 'square' stern for the station canoe and the out-board ~~xxxxis~~ satisfactory although I could use an extension on the shaft.

Maps

I am still waiting for mapping paper and pens. A map of the area will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Rest Houses

There are rest houses at MALASONGNO, KOKOPO, and MAREKA.

Absent workers

Attached under APPENDIX B is a list of absent workers. A few people have returned since the last report.

Tax and census comments

There was a good attendance at each village and a total of seventy-five pounds (£ 75) was collected in head tax. There did not appear to be any difficulty in paying the tax.

I would recommend that the BARIAI be assessed at one pound (£ 1) for 1960.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.

Tax and census comments cont.

Attached under APPENDIX C is the old style census returns.

Conclusion

I think there has been some improvement since my last patrol and there are signs that the people are beginning to take an interest in community work.

I hope to make several day visits from the Patrol Post (by canoe) to the villages in Borgen Bay. Regular visits and patrols will ensure close contact with the Administration.

M. R. Haywood

M. R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tuitul</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
ALAI DO	Prob MALIU/TABUKAN	ALEVA/KOMBOLI	
AKONGA	APOSA/MEKLE	NAROL/AIKEN	
BAMBAK	MUTA/KAUKALA	SOWARA/GALEGAU	
GURISSI	Prob ALESA/NANGESE	Prob NABUS/TANGIA	Old Luluai deceased.
KOKOPO	LAUPU/PORE	NAROMA/KOROI.I	Luluai above average
MAREKA	PORE/KANAMURI	-	
MALASONGNO	APAGEL/DONGOLE	MANE/DONGOLE	
NAMARAMANGA	-	MELI/KAITU	
SIAMATAI	Prob AIGABOU/GILEPE	ARISI/DIKNEN	ARISI was luluai

NB Could the above probationary appointments be confirmed please.

ABSENT WORKERS

Village	Name	Where working
ALAI DO	1 KATAKA/IMOKI	COLYER WATSON
	2 SOPA/GUNI	LOLOBAU
	3 KAMIA/GUNI	VUNAPOPE
	4 AUWE/LAMBUKU	"
	5 NANGILI/TOMI	LOLOBAU
	6 BULARUA/TOMI	"
	7 KUPUA/MATAI. ICU	RABAU
AKONGA	8 NAROMA/MANGAI	LOLOBAU
	9 MORVA/NAROMA	"
	10 KOIPA/AKWAVOLOU	NMA TALASEA
	11 MEKLE/APOSA	LOLOBAU
	12 LEO/NONGI	MANDRES
	13 KAUMA/KAKI	LOLOBAU
	14 LAUPU/MAKELE	ULAMONA
BAMBAK	15 SIKOU/SANGA	LOLOBAU
	16 KAKIU/AITONG	"
	17 KUKALUVI/AITONG	"
	18 BAULE/NANGILE	VUNAPOPE
	19 TAILOU/NABONA	LOLOBAU
	20 KABORIU/MONDOU	"
	21 SIRI/DIULOU	"
	22 TALANIA/SAKAIL	"
GURISSI	23 KAMIA/NAMOGEBLE	CM KOKOPO
	24 BETOU/KAMIA	RAINAU
	25 MANDEKOU/TULU	LOLOBAU
	26 DIBOI/KAI. I	VUNAPOPE CM KOKOPO
	27 LUANGI/MULI	CM ORELMO
	28 MOLAGI/ANIS	VUNAPOPE
	29 AUBUBU/SESELAGO	"
		"
KOKOPO	30 MOSOKAIL/LOMBOI. I	"
	31 LAUTN/MAVOGI	"
	32 EIVIAK/LAUPU	RABAU - Mr. C. Blake
	33 SIKOU/IMOKI	RAINAU
	34 AGUS/GIMA.	VUNAPOPE
MAREKA	35 AISOGOU/POIPOI	LOLOBAU
	36 MAILA/NATAGWAI	VUNAPOPE
	37 NAMEI/TABUKAN	LOLOBAU
	38 AKUKU/NARCL	"
	39 AIGILOU/AIPULI	"
MALASONGNO	40 MELAI/GIMAN	VUNAPOPE
	41 BITO/AIABON	"
	42 KOREI/PAINGAN	"
	43 DOROKLEI/AIABON	GARUA
	44 BOBOREI/ANIMELEI	VUNAPOPE
	45 MONONGU/NANGILEI	"
NAMARAMANGA	46 KALULUI/AGURU	LOLOBAU
	47 AKAMA/AURAM	"
	48 MAKIS/KULAU	PATROL POST
SIAMATAI	49 NAPALA/LAVUIUM	VUNAPOPE
	50 SOPA/LAVUIUM	"
	51 RANGIA/KEMBOI	"

Total males at work 51

Total fit males 178

Percentage absent 38.6%

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCKFood supplies

New gardens in the BARIAI area are not yet bearing and as there have been many ceremonial feasts or 'sing sings' in the last six months, food is rather short. Conditions are by no means serious as there are ample supplies of sak-sak

With the reduction in numbers of pigs at the 'sing sings' the people have now been able to clear and plant new gardens around each village. Quite large areas have been cleared and the usual varieties of food planted - taro kaukau bananas tapioca providing the bulk. Coconuts are also being inter-planted with these foods.

Cash Crops

Copra is now being produced at every village except MALASONGNO. Six smoke driers have been built in the last six months and interest has been stimulated to such an extent that I think the out-put will reach five (5) tons a month.

Father Rose of the Catholic Mission KOKOPO is buying most of the copra - at 4d per lb.

Requests were made to the patrol for copra bags, copra wire and nails. These items will be purchased through the Agriculture Department Rabaul for re-sale to the natives.

I think a visit by an Agricultural Officer would be appreciated, especially at AKONGA where there is a large coconut grove hardly bearing because of some disease.

Livestock

Pigs were plentiful until the last lot of 'sing sings'. There are a few fowls in the area and at some villages these are increasing.

The BARIAI area is very fortunate in having extensive reefs with very good fishing.

General

There appears to be an annual 'lean' period and this becomes more serious depending on the number of 'sing sings' and of course damage to gardens by pigs. Some effort has been made to keep pigs away from the villages and gardens.

There should never be a famine in the BARIAI as they have extensive areas of sak-sak from which to make sago. Again, with the income from copra then rice and meat can be bought.

M. R. Haywood
M. R. Haywood
 (O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)

MEDICAL

A Native Medical Orderly did not accompany the patrol for the section from KOKOPO to MALASONGNO, but A.P.O. BUBU of MAREKA Aid Post joined the patrol at AKONGA.

A simple medical inspection was carried out at each village and several minor cases sent either to Father Rose at KOKOPO or to the Aid Post at MAREKA. One infected ear case was sent to the Patrol Post.

The Aid Post at MAREKA was inspected and found to be satisfactory. This Aid Post has been completely re-built since the last patrol.

The BARIAI people appear to suffer badly with malaria. The whole area is very swampy and it is only recently that work has been started on clearing and cleaning the land around the villages. I do not think there is any hope of draining the swamp land as it is far too extensive, however the villages could be improved greatly by better housing and sanitation and also the clearing around each village.

With the cash obtained from copra I have advised the BARIAI people to buy mosquito nets.

From what I have seen in the villages and at the Patrol Post hospital elephantiasis, leprosy and tuberculosis are fairly prevalent.

There have been several cases where the people failed to obtain medical attention until it was too late. I have instructed all village officials that court action will be taken where necessary in future.

The above comments will be shown to the Medical Assistant stationed at Cape Gloucester Patrol Post.

M.R. Haywood
M.R. Haywood
(O.I.C. Cape Gloucester Patrol Post)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. Talasea No. 7/59-60

Patrol Conducted by H. B. Wetzel Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled BOLA Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 3

Duration—From 14/10/1959 to 21/11/1959

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /Sept/1958

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

Map Reference Four Miles to 1 Inch New Britain

Objects of Patrol Tax, Census, Routine Administration and inspection of Roads and Bridges.

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 £.....

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

Over 13
M F

67-10-10.

28th March, 1960.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 7/59-60.

If the cecox count is correct the BOLA people are to be congratulated; sweeping generalisations are almost always incorrect and invariably illogical.

A major factor in school absenteeism is the attitude of the mothers to whom the children of school age are of no mean assistance with the daily domestic chores.

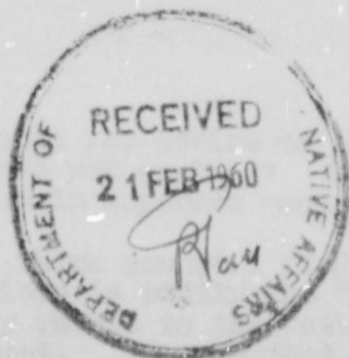
Not only is the Department of Agriculture strongly against the enclosing of pigs but so is the Department of Health - these animals are very efficient scavengers which clean up health hazards before they become a real menace. Enclosures induce serious worm infestation and death.

Concerning the alleged apathy of the Councillors, please refer your Officers particularly to Circular Instruction No. 306 and the initial No. 141.

I agree that the "KIVUNG" group can do with a deal of careful supervision. Reports furnish evidence that cultists elsewhere, especially in the Sepik District, are not beyond using apparently harmless fronts in order to conceal their real activities. Fanatical movements of any kind are inherently dangerous.

It is good to read that the Aid Posts are doing good work in the BOLA Census Division.

(T.G. Archison)
Acting Director



30/1/4

District Office,
Rabaul.

17th February, 1960.

To the Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
Talasea.

Talasea Patrol Report - No. 7/59/60
Bola Census Sub Division

I am extremely pleased at the report that 68,000 cocoa trees have been planted in the Bola area. I will be interested to ascertain the basis upon which this count was made and how much faith can be put in it. If the count is at all accurate, then I think the people are to be congratulated on the amount of work they have done in a short time and I feel that this rather disproves the Patrol Officer's attitude towards these people. In other words, although from all I have previously heard of the people neighbouring Talasea, I would have agreed that they were lazy, this large number of new plantings seems to me to indicate a much better attitude. This may be better fostered by praise and encouragement rather than stern admonition.

I will be visiting your area early next month and in conjunction with the Agricultural Officer and yourself I wish to draw up a scheme which will cover the fermentaries which will be required in the Bola Council Area.

In regard to the criticism of the lack of attendance of school children I think you should point out to Mr. Wetral that probably dissatisfaction with the teaching standard is a more cogent reason than the laziness which he prefers to think.

I should like advice as to why the aid post near Walindi is closer to the plantation than to any of the three villages it is supposed to serve. I am taking up the matter of the comparatively inferior physical characteristics of the Bola people with the Regional Medical Officer with a view to an investigation of its cause.

As I have written elsewhere, the policy of the Department of Agriculture is against the enclosing of pigs, mainly on the grounds that it will lead to the spread of disease and also because experience has shown that most natives do not feed their fenced pigs adequately. However, I personally feel that there may be small groups of people who are sufficiently advanced to overcome these difficulties and I would like your advice as to the condition of the pigs which were enclosed.

I am very glad to read the Patrol Officer's comments in relation to village officials. I agree with them wholeheartedly and I would point out that should the Councillors show signs of apathy and lack of interest then this will be justifiable criticism of the Officer who is supervising the Bola Council.

206.
Would/

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office
Talasea.

File. 30-1-1

16th January 1960

The District Officer,
New Britain District
Rabaul.

Talasea Patrol Report, No. 7/59-60

Please find submitted with attached claim for camping allowance the above referred to Patrol Report.

The delay in completing this report is very much regretted but the frequent absence of the Assistant District Officer and the until now acute shortage of staff caused unusually heavy duties to be placed on my shoulders.

The Assistant District Officer has been called away on an urgent investigation of a village brawl in the Bali-Witu Island Group and has instructed me to submit this report without a covering memo by him.

L. B. Wetzel
L. B. Wetzel
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. TAL/7/59-60

The District Officer
New Britain District
RABAU.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 7/59-60

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this patrol has been to collect tax from plantations and non Council villages, routine administration and inspection of roads and bridges.

The BOLA Census Sub-Division includes Talasea Station and the whole of WILLAUMEZ Peninsula and from the base of the peninsula extends inland to the northern boundary of the GASMATA Sub-District. On the east and west sides it is bounded by the WEST NAKANAI and KOMBE Sub-Divisions respectively.

The topography throughout the whole of this area is of probable volcanic origin and there still remains one active Volcano within the area; Mt. GABUNA, not far inland from WALINDI plantation. There are also numerous hot springs, mud holes and fumeroles in the neighbourhood of Talasea Station.

A crater lake, called DAKATAWA exists at the tip of the peninsula. The story of its origin as told by the natives coincides very much with its probable formation. A brief resumé is given below.

It is said the many years ago the Peninsula did not exist, but instead there were a group of small islands and furthest from the mainland with an active Volcano. This was named OLOKOWU. Later OLOKOWU ceased to be active and it became covered in trees. The people on this island would sometimes travel to Talasea by canoe but very often the sea and the wind would become so rough that their canoes were swamped and people swept out to sea and lost. The 'Maselai' inhabiting this area eventually took pity on this and he caused the Volcano to erupt, and fall over into the sea, connecting all the islands with the mainland. As a result of this the people from the islands were now able to walk to Talasea. Where the Volcano was there remained now a large hole in the ground which eventually filled up with water.

The inland BOLA area is wholly mountainous and inhabited by a small group of semi nomadic people believed to be somewhere between 400 and 600 in number. This area was visited by Fr. Hagen in 1953 and he persuaded some of them to live for a while on the coast near MORAKIA village but they did not remain there for long. It is hoped to visit this area about mid 1960.

DIARY.

Wednesday, 14th Oct. 1959
Departed Talasea by Land Rover at 1200. Arrived RUANGO village at 1530. Camped night.

Mar, contd.....

Thursday, 15th.

Checked census, inspected RUANGO cacao plantings. Walked to DAGI river to inspect road and suitability of river for a permanent punt. Returned RUANGO, slept night.

Friday, 16th.

Checked census, inspected village at MORAKIA, then on to inspect cacao plantings. Departed for SAN REMO plantation to collect tax. Slept night SAN REMO.

Saturday, 17th.

Departed SAN REMO for KULUNGI by road, inspected cacao plantings and copra drier, examined the bridge across KENDOWUNGO creek near KULUNGI village and gave instructions for repairs.

Sunday, 18th.

Observed at KULUNGI.

Monday, 19th.

Departed KULUNGI by road for NUMONDO plantation. Collected tax. Accompanied Managed during afternoon on inspection of road network through plantation with the eventual intention of constructing a detour road around the northern side of NUMONDO. Slept at NUMONDO.

Tuesday, 20th.

Departed NUMONDO for WALINDI plantation. Collected tax. Departed for KILU village. Slept at KILU.

Wednesday, 21st.

Collected tax and checked census KILU village. Departed for PATANGA and inspected road with a view to possible detours en route. Checked census PATANGA and departed for GARILI, checked census inspected village and camped night.

Thursday, 22nd.

Collected tax GARILI, Departed for BOLA, inspected road and EKULIA bridge en route. Checked census BOLA, inspected village and cacao plantings. Departed for Talasea by Land Rover. Arrived at 1630.

Tuesday, 27th.

Departed Talasea by Land Rover for GANEMBOKU village, unable to reach village due to bridge collapsing while crossing. Walked rest of way. Checked census, inspected village and cacao plantings. Departed for KUMARAKI, carried out same duties, then to BAMBA for tax and census. Returned Talasea by Land Rover.

Thursday, 29th.

To VOLUPAI plantation by Land Rover, thence by canoe to WOGANAKAI village. Checked census and inspected village. Returned to Talasea.

Friday, 30th.

To VOLUPAI plantation by Land Rover thence by canoe to VOLUPAI village. Checked census and inspected Catholic Mission school. From there on foot to ILIHO village. Checked census and inspected village then to Talasea by Land Rover.

Wednesday, 4th November.

By Land Rover to WARO village. Checked census, inspected village and collected tax. Returned to Talasea. From Talasea by canoe to PANGALU village. Checked Census inspected village and returned to Talasea.

Diary, contd.....

Monday, 16th.

Departed Talasea at 1200 per M.V. Tilburra for BULUMURI village arrived at 1500. Walked to lake DAKATAWA. Inspected several Geodetic survey markers placed by the United States Army in 1954 about which the local people had made enquiries, explained their function. Camped night.

Tuesday, 17th.

Checked census and gave blanket tax exemption to village owing to recent taro blight. Enquired into the activities of the KIVUNG. Departed for BULUDAWA at 1430. Arrived 1630, checked census and camped night.

Wednesday, 18th.

Departed BULUDAWA per Tilburra at 0630. Arrived KUMAVAVU at 0930. Tilburra returned to Talasea. Departed KUMAVAVU by canoe for BULUWARA, checked census, inspected village, returned KUMAVAVU and checked census there, camped night.

Thursday, 19th.

Inspected cacao plantings at KUMAVAVU. Departed for on foot at 0930. for DAMI village. Checked census, inspected village. Returned ~~by canoe~~ to KUMAVAVU. Thence by canoe to MINDA village. Checked census, inspected village. Departed for BANGUM. Slept night at BANGUM.

Friday, 20th.

Checked census, inspected village BANGUM, departed by canoe for KAMBILL. Checked census, inspected village. Thence by canoe to GARU village. Checked census, collected tax and inspected village. Camped night.

Saturday, 21st.

Departed GARU by canoe for VOLUPAI plantation. Arrived at 1800. Walked to Talasea arrived 1930.

PLANTATIONS.

There are seven plantations in the area. All are producing copra or cacao, some both. The following is a brief list of plantations and their production figures.

Garua.

Has about 20,500 mature cacao trees in production and produces approx. 45 tons of cacao per year. The copra production is about 68 tons per month. Until recently the property was managed by Mr. B. J. White but he passed away recently from a heart attack. At present Mr. W. Quinlan is the acting Manager, previously the Overseer.

Newlands.

This plantation occupies part of the area set aside for half-caste settlement on Willaumez Peninsula. At present a very small concern. Approx. 3 tons of copra per month and about 2 tons of cacao are produced there per year. The Owner-Manager Mr. W. P. Smith has applied for a timber lease covering the whole area of Willaumez Peninsula north of Volupai plantation. Although he is financially able to undertake this himself, he hopes to receive backing from L. Chipper & Co. and Mr. W. Avarde, who is at present operating a sawmill in the Baining area, once the lease has been granted. The attitude of the owners of the land towards the lease appeared favourable but they stated that they wished to discuss the matter amongst themselves first before they would give a conclusive answer.

Legenda.

This is another small plantation owned and managed by Mr. R. Mrsland. It supports 30,000 cacao trees and produces approx.

Plantations, contd.....

10 to 11 tons of cacao per year, although there are about 6000 coconut trees planted, no copra is produced. Mr. Marsland is also engaged in growing sweet potato under contract for Numondo and Carua plantations.

Volupai.

Produces copra and cacao. Owned by Mr. J. A. Thurston and managed by Mr. H. Humphreys. Its production is approx. 28 to 30 per month and about 15 tons of cacao per year. It is situated about 4 miles from Talasea and is connected by vehicular road.

Walindi.

Owned and managed by Mr. L. K. Searle and has a slightly higher production than Legenda. It also produced copra.

Numondo.

Owned by Coconut Products Ltd. and managed by Mr. K. Desborough who is assisted by two overseers. This is the largest plantation in the area. Approx. 200,000 cacao trees planted about half of which are in full production. Interplanted with the cacao are about 14,000 coconut trees. Extensive expansion of cacao plantings are scheduled for 1960. Unfortunately I was unable to obtain the production figures for this plantation.

San Remo.

A medium sized cacao and coconut plantation owned by Mrs. E. J. Murray and managed by Mr. W. F. Allshorn. Production is approx. 24 tons of copra per month and about 6 tons of cacao per year. A production of 30 tons of copra is aimed at within the next five years.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION.

The only Mission operating in this area is the Catholic. A few years ago there was a Seventh Day Adventist Teacher stationed at KUMAVAVU village but it seems that his seeds fell on barren ground.

Two Catholic Priests are stationed in the BOLA area. One at Talasea and the other at VOLUPAI village. A very well equipped Maternity Hospital Staffed by Catholic Sisters is situated at Talasea and has had a very fine record of successful births. During the past year there have been a total of 151 births at the Hospital of which only 6 are known to have died.

There is a boarding school each at BITOKARA (Talasea Catholic Mission) and VOLUPAI. These are staffed by 2 European Sisters, 1 native teacher and 2 native teachers respectively, the native teachers holding a C and two B certificates in that order. The following is a list village schools, all of which are operated by the Catholic Mission, showing the number of teachers employed at each.

<u>Name of Village</u>	<u>No. of Teachers.</u>
RUANGO	2
KULUNGI	1
KILU	2
BOLA	2
GANEMBOKU	2
BULUDAWA	1
BULUMURI	3
PANGALU	2
WOGANAKAI	1
BANGUM	2
KAMBILI	2

Generally each school is centrally situated and serves two or three villages. The teachers are mostly Tolai's and only a few are locals. Of the above there are a total of four certificated teachers, all holding B certificates.

Missions & Education contd.....

On several occasions the children recited verses to "show off" their knowledge, but it seemed a pity, that, with only two exceptions the poetry consisted of religious verses. On the whole however the native teachers seemed to be doing a good job which is not in any way made easier by the poor attendance of the children. In some cases this could be excused because of the long distances between school and villages but mostly it was just plain laziness plus encouragement to stay home by the parents.

HEALTH.

Four Aid Posts, the Talasea Government Hospital and the BITKARA Maternity Hospital adequately take care of all the routine Medical needs in the area.

The four Aid Posts, staffed by one Native Medical Assistant each are well equipped with instruments and supplied with medicine from Talasea Hospital. They are situated at BULUMURI, RUANGO, BANGUM and one near WALINDI plantation this latter being in an odd place, i.e. nearer to the plantation than to any of the three villages it is supposed to serve.

The people in this area especially those near Talasea do not appear to be of a particularly healthy stamp. There is a high incidence of T.B. and coughs, headaches and stomach troubles are of frequent occurrence. Also many of the adults and children are poorly built which may be due to malnutrition. To offset this the council has now passed a rule for the planting of sufficient food gardens by each able-bodied person. On the whole these people appear a physically poor lot when compared with the neighboring KOMBE. I have discussed this matter with the previous Medical Officer and he was also of the opinion that improper diet and inbreeding, could be the cause of this.

LIVESTOCK.

Numerous pigs can be seen in each village and they are usually allowed to roam freely throughout the place causing much havoc in the gardens and frequent disputes between villagers. It was pleasing however to see that the villages of BULUMURI and BULUDAWA had built enclosures to keep their pigs and as a result were free from all the bother occasioned by the destruction of gardens.

Each village has its quota of starving and mangy dogs, where these were more diseased than usual the people were told to destroy them.

A few fowls and ducks were also seen but these were by no means plentiful. Several plantations and the Government Station have goats, mainly for their milk.

AGRICULTURE.

The Bola area is one of rich volcanic soil and consequently gardens flourish during the wet season with little decrease during the dry. All the villages in the Bola Council have shown varying degrees of enthusiasm in cacao growing. At present there are a total of 68,076 trees planted in the area. During the patrol two local literate natives were employed counting all the cacao planted to date and the number of pegs placed where cacao is to be planted. A brief account is given below.

Fangalu.

6856 trees planted mostly well shaded, although in some places the cacao was planted too early for the shade. These people intend to plant more towards the end of the North West season.

Agriculture contd.....

Waganakai.

Only 212 cacao trees planted all too early for the shade. People not very enthusiastic as they wish to plant rice instead. However the people were instructed not to waste time the further 330 trees for which they have already cleared the bush and placed pegs.

Liapo.

1984 trees planted, some already bearing. Bush cleared for a further 130. Told people to plant their seeds instead of trying to sell at this early stage. For example a few weeks ago one grower tried to sell a two pound paper bag half full of beans to the Agricultural Officer here.

Volupai.

2100 trees planted and intend to plant more, but they have been intending to do so for the past year and are still no further ahead than they were then.

Buluwara.

Only 512 trees planted. The councillor of this village is very enthusiastic but unfortunately lacks support from his people.

Minda.

2,212 trees planted and ground marked out for a further 500. Quite a good effort for such a small village. All trees inspected found to be well planted.

Bangum.

2,390 trees planted and a further 130 in the process of being planted. A much larger village than Minda but everyone including the Councillor seems to prefer talking to working.

Kumaraki.

4,600 trees planted and positions marked for 147 more. All trees planted well but there are too many intellectuals in this village to allow the work that should be done to be done.

Ganemboku.

A village slightly larger than Kumaraki, but the people and the councillor are really enthusiastic and so far have planted 11,700 trees and a further 155 are being planted. More bush is to be cleared at the end of the wet season.

Kambili.

7,448 trees planted. Also very enthusiastic about cacao. However some trees were seen to be planted with very bad shade and might die or become badly stunted after a protracted period of uninterrupted sunshine.

Garu.

A non Council village which has made a half hearted attempt. 970 trees planted which have become badly overgrown. Bush cleared for a further 400 which is beginning to revert to secondary growth. Firm instructions were given to at least keep the planted cacao cleared.

Kumavavu.

978 trees planted and provision for another 150. A small village which lack enthusiasm.

Dami.

5,975 trees planted, a village about the same size as Ganemboku. Originally very enthusiastic but has now lost interest. An attempt to revive it met with little response other than apathetic "yes Sir's". Much of the cacao planted had not been cleared for the last three months.

Agriculture contd.....

Ruango.

1,420 trees planted with bush cleared and ground marked for a further 1140 about half of which is already under shade.

Morakia.

1,170 trees planted with shade and ground marked for 537 more to be planted at the end of the wet season. A portion of this village is anti-Council and against cacao. Until the situation changes in this respect there is never likely to be much cacao grown in this village.

Kulungi.

In this village 2,410 trees planted with bush cleared and pegs set out for another 1,330 trees. It is intended to plant these by the middle of next year.

Patanga.

Sofar 4,100 trees planted with shade and pegs for another 930. Most of the trees planted are in their first year and unfortunately were planted too soon after the shade for sufficient protection in their early growth.

Garili.

912 trees planted and bush cleared for a further 100. A village outside the Council and not enthusiastic about cacao or any other form of cash-cropping.

Bola.

2,540 trees planted and bush cleared for a further 300. A small village the home of the President of the Bola Council.

Waro.

3,380 trees planted. A non Council village with a large population and could easily have planted twice as much as Ganemboku village.

As can be seen by the above, the effort was not in any way outstanding but there will when all the cacao comes into bearing, at least three cacao fermentries be required for the Bola area. The funds for this can of course only be furnished by a loan to the Council as the local cash resources nowhere approach the amount required for such a venture.

VILLAGES.

The majority of villages were well kept and clean but there was an overall shortage of Rest Houses. Those existing were of a very poor type. As a result most villages were ordered to construct same.

The largest village in the area is WARO with a population of about 350. A small section of this village which consists those who have joined the Council has formed a breakaway and settled in a hamlet named DIRE which has now been issued with a new Village Population Register.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

These are mostly the newly elected Councillors. All of them are fairly enthusiastic and some are quite full of ideals. Some of them have the idea that the Councillor has greater powers than the Luluai and a few egos have been deflated already by having this strongly pointed out to them. The future of these will of course depend greatly on how they are directed at this stage by Government Officials. If they are encouraged, given help and advice which will give them something to work for at this stage they will remain keen. Should they be neglected however, I think that in a short time their attitude will lapse into one of apathy and lack of interest.

Village Officials.....

Those Ialuai's and Tultul's still in the area are on the surface Co-operative and do not hesitate to pay lip service. But it is quite obvious that their heart is not in the job that they are supposed to be doing. This may be due to the fact that all those villages not in the Council are members of the West Nakanai Advancement Society, which, it is rumored is being used for a widespread cargo belief.

CENSUS.

This was checked and revised in all villages. In some villages there was found to be an increase of up to 40% since 1952. In the whole of the Census Sub-Division there was an increase of 5% since last census a little over a year ago.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are approx. forty to forty-five miles of ~~improvised~~ vehicular road in the area and about seventy miles of foot pads. For a detailed description of the track and road system see Patrol Reports No. RT. 4/55-56 and TAL. 3/57-58.

During the patrol a thorough inspection was made of the Talasea Dagi road with a view to estimating the possibility of constructing a punt across the Dagi River. Because of the infrequent use of this section of the road it would be completely wasteful to bridge this river, the cost of which would be in the vicinity of £18,000 according to a recent assessment by a Public Works Engineer. To provide a means of crossing the river a punt constructed out of timber and floated by 44 gallon drums, capable of being pulled across by means of rope would be eminently suitable. It could be constructed for about £50.

The possibility of constructing a steel and concrete bridge across the EKULIA river, which is now spanned by a 75 foot log bridge which sags dangerously in the middle, was also investigated. The props which normally support the bridge in the dry season are useless in the wet because each small flood sweeps them away. Obviously a steel bridge with concrete abutments would solve this problem. We have the cement and the girders here, all that is required now are bolts to secure the girders together. These were ordered three months ago but so far the washers only have arrived.

NATIVE THOUGHT AND SITUATION.

The two uppermost items in the minds of Bola natives at present are the Council and the West Nakanai Advancement Society, known throughout as the 'KIVUNG'. All villages not in the Council are members of it. On the surface this is a religious movement. It was first organized by Fr. Berger, then at VALOKA as a means to strengthen the hold of the Catholic Church and to unite non related village groups. Its focal point is the family. Where properly organized, each family has a leader known in Pidgin as 'LCERMAN' (man of the law) he is the head of an extended family and functions as a leader in prayer meetings and settles minor disputes.

There is a strong rumor amongst all Council villages that this movement is a front for Cargo Cult. This may be so but careful enquiries so far have not revealed anything to substantiate this. My observations show the following.

1. All talk of cargo originates from villages within the Council.
2. When asked to explain the function of the 'KIVUNG', its members hold forth in the most fanatical manner about the religious ideals of the Church but give no clear reasons for their zeal.

Native Thought and Situation contd.....

3. In several villages members of the 'KIVUNG' have attempted to reunite Church marriages which in cases had broken up ten years ago.
4. Those villages which are in the 'KIVUNG' show an almost complete lack of interest in Economic Development.

The above leads me to draw the following conclusions. That either the movement is a front for Cargo Cult or that all talk of cargo simply originates within the Council in an attempt to discredit those people not belonging to it as there is quite some rivalry between the two groups. Personally I favour the former view. This explains the blindly fanatical attitude of those questioned about the movement and also the complete lack of interest in economic development shown by its members. In this area the villages of KILU, GARILI, BAMBA, BULUMURI and GARU belong to the KIVUNG with its most active support centred at BULUMURI.

CONCLUSION.

It cannot be too often stressed that the future of these people as that of any society anywhere lies in work and industry. In this area there is an abundance of good land. Cacao and coconuts have many times been proved to grow successfully, so there is no excuse for lack of development. Unfortunately the all-pervading malady of these people is laziness. I feel sure that all Officers in this area have many times attempted to stimulate interest in Economic Development through cajoling, threats and speeches. But so far the result has been very small. At recent Council meetings the following point has been brought up repeatedly. "We tell the people to grow crops, they sit and listen but nothing is ever done". This is no doubt overdoing it a little because a good deal of cacao has been planted in this area. But much more could have been planted had there been the will in the past. At the last Council meeting a rule was passed that each able bodied male should plant at least fifty coconut trees or one hundred cacao trees every three months. If such a rule were given the force of law it would I think be contrary to present Government policy. So we are left with the question of whether to quickly develop these people by force or to do it slowly through education. The latter course it to my mind the better one because any people, if ruled by force alone will soon revert to their original state when that force is removed, as History has shown us many times.

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

APPENDIX 'A'

POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

L. Opl. No. 5116 MUKI.

Quite an intelligent and industrious N.C.O. who has a good way with the villagers. He has a tendency however to use one hand for the Government and the other for himself.

Const. No. 7485 ERENGAN.

A keen and industrious policeman who has unfortunately very little intelligence.

L/Opl. No. 4091 DAVATI.

An old hand at the game who does very little beyond what is absolutely necessary. During the patrol he showed no initiative under any circumstances.

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

VILLAGE POPULATION

YEAR 1959

Page 2

Govt. Form 7403/10.51

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	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		At Work		Students		Males			Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		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	
KUNAVAVU	18/11/59	3													3	3	7	6	1	1							6	12	7	10	12	3.2	18	19	15	15	69	
HINDA	19/11/59	3	2															1	1								7	6	5	8	2	9	3.2	20	14	9	12	56
DANI	29/11/59	5												2	7	9	3	8	2	1	1	1	1				16	24	12	24	1	28	3.0	46	36	33	37	157
BANEUN	20/11/59	4	3										1		1	2		1	3	1					12	20	12	22	1	26	3.2	37	36	28	32	138		
QARU	20/11/59	6	2										1		2	2	1	3	1	1				1	8	18	9	17	2	21	2.1	25	28	25	24	105		
KOHABILI	20/11/59	5	4												1	2	2	1	7	2					15	25	10	23	1	26	2.8	46	30	30	32	147		
Total		26	11										1	3	14	18	13	20	15	4	2	1	2		64	105	55	104	7	122	2.9	192	163	140	153	672		
Total Page 1		84	86												46	59	37	51	144	22	11	1	4		36	4	264	505	243	441	47	521	3.0	752	709	624	628	2905
Grand Total		110	97												60	77	50	71	154	26	13	1	5		38	4	328	610	293	545	54	643	3.0	944	872	764	781	3577