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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Talasea

VOLUME No: 10

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1958 - 1959

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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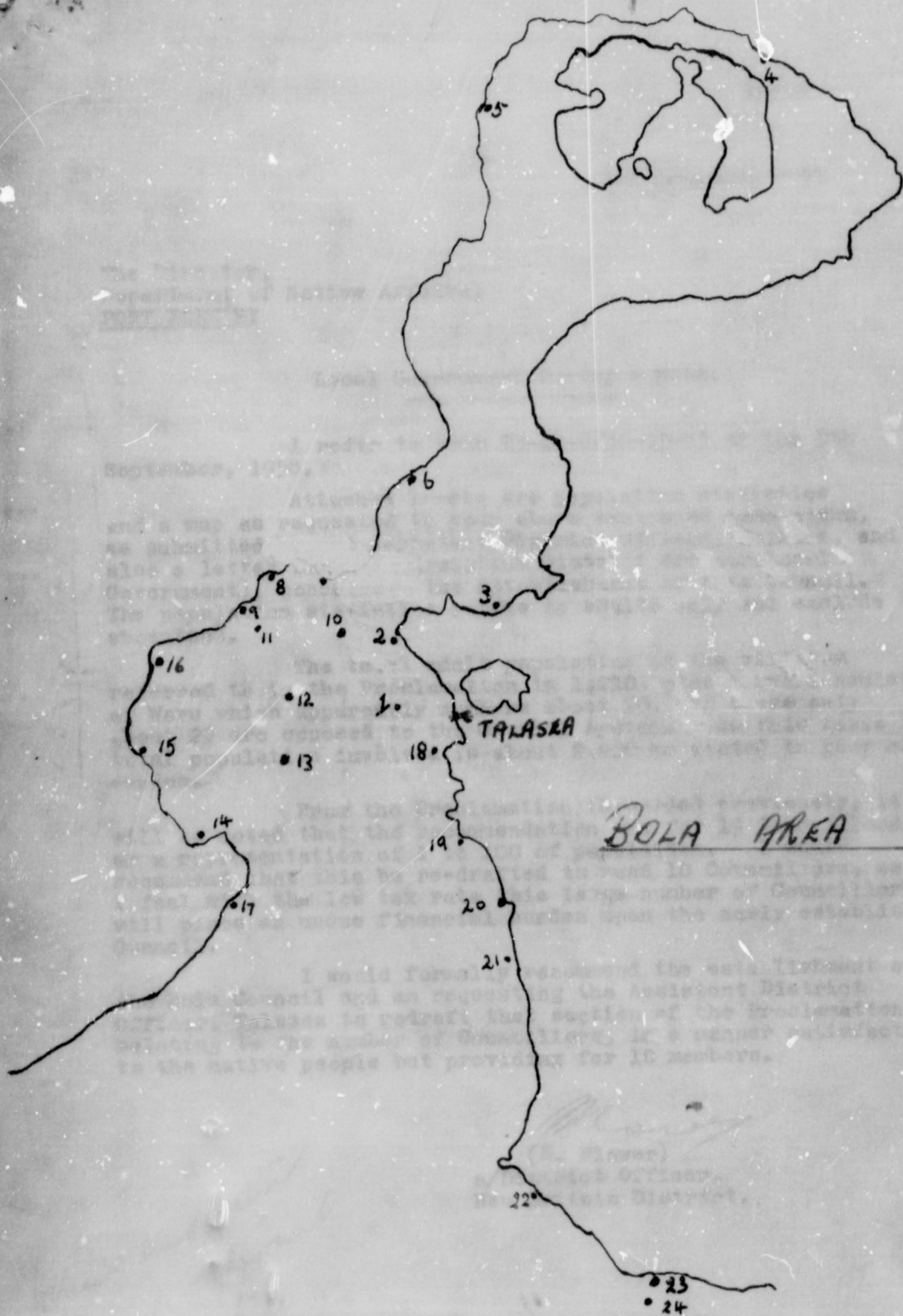


PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1958 - 59

TALASEA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-58/59	W.P.Ryan	Bola Census Division
2-58/59	R.A.Webb	Talasea Sub-District
4-58/59	D.R.Doodger	Central Nakanai
5-58/59	W.P.Ryan	Lamogai and Kombi
6-58/59	H.S.Littlewood	Kaliai - Sariai Cens Divs
7-58/59	H.S.Littlewood	Kilenge - Sahe Cens Divs
8-58/59	D.R.Goodger	Central Nakanai
9-58/59	H.B.Wetzel	Kombe Census Division

Talasa P/R 1 - 5/7/59



BOLA AREA

*[Faint signature and text]*  
District Officer,  
Talasa District.

*[Handwritten notes and initials]*  
W/2/24  
PA

30/12/83 ✓  
23/10/2

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY - BOLA

14/12

8th October, 1958

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

Local Government Survey - BOLA.

I refer to your 23-10-2/30-13-83 of the 5th September, 1958.

Attached hereto are population statistics and a map as requested in your above mentioned memorandum, as submitted by the Assistant District Officer, Talasea, and also a letter from the Assistant District Officer (Local Government), concerning the establishment of this Council. The population statistics relate to adults only and exclude absentees.

The total adult population of the villages referred to in the Proclamation is 1,010, plus a small hamlet of Waru which apparently numbers about 20. Of these only about 22 are opposed to the Council system. On this basis the total population involved is about 2,000 as stated in your memorandum.

From the Proclamation forwarded previously, it will be noted that the recommendation was for 19 Councillors or a representation of 1 to 100 of population. I would recommend that this be re-drafted to read 10 Councillors, as I feel with the low tax rate this large number of Councillors will place an undue financial burden upon the newly established Council.

I would formally recommend the establishment of the Bola Council and am requesting the Assistant District Officer, Talasea to redraft that section of the Proclamation relating to the number of Councillors, in a manner satisfactory to the native people but providing for 10 members.

*Flower*  
(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

*Action has been taken and relevant files filed.*

*PA*

NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY - BOLA AREA.

Table showing village populations with numbers for and against inclusion in a council.

No.	Village	Population	For	Against
1	Waru	208	25	173
2	Bamba	88	4	84
3	Pangalu	99	97	2
4	Bulumuri	104	-	104
5	Buludava	49	49	-
6	Woganakai	59	51	8
7	Volupai	52	52	-
8	Buluwara	30	30	-
9	Kumuvavu	34	34	-
10	Liapo	64	64	-
11	Dami	64	64	-
12	Kuumeraki	42	42	-
13	Ganemboku	100	100	-
14	Kambili	55	55	-
15	Bagum	60	60	-
16	Minda	21	21	-
17	Garu	55	-	55
18	Bola	61	61	-

No.	Village	Population	For	Against.
19	Garilli	91		91
20	Patanga	75	75	-
21	Kilu	72		72
22	Kulungi	45	45	
23	Ruango	46	46	-
24	Morekia	54	42	12
	TOTALS	1628	1027	601

**Note**

Village Numbers refer to the numbers on the attached map. The totals given include all adult males and females with the exception of absentes from the villages.

It will be noted from the map that Talasea Government station is in a central position within the sub-division and would seem to be a logical place for erection of a council house.



30-13-83

5th September, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Public Health,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.1. 1958/59-Talasea.

The following is an extract from a  
Patrol Report recently submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer  
W.P. Ryan on the Bola Census Division of the Talasea  
Sub. District :-

"As mentioned in the text, the Bitokara  
Maternity Hospital has done a great deal  
of useful work in the area with regard to  
pre-natal and post-natal care, and it is  
expected that 1000 Bola babies will have  
been born at the hospital by October this  
year. The hospital was opened in 1948 by  
Sister Theodoritus who is still running  
the hospital alone. It would seem appropriate  
for Sister Theodoritus to receive some  
Administration recognition for her work  
about the time the thousandth baby arrives.  
I would suggest a letter of commendation  
from the Administrator."

2. Forwarded for your information please,  
and any action you consider desirable.

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

23-10-2  
30-13-83

5th September, 1958.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

Native Local Government Survey- Bola Area.

Your 14/12 of the 25th August, 1958  
refers.

2. Mr. Ryan has submitted an informative report but the proposal cannot be submitted to His Honour the Administrator until additional information is supplied. Details of what is required will be set down later in this memorandum.

3. Reference is made to some points in the Assistant District Officer Talasea's covering memo :-

- (a) Father O'Connell's assistance is noted and should be of considerable help in the future:
- (b) The establishment of a Council House at the Government Station should be given careful consideration. While it will obviously have some advantages and facilitate supervision of Council books, it may not, in the long run, allow for the closer supervision of activities in the formative years as claimed by the Assistant District Officer. While Council accounting will need constant attention, the real success of the Council will depend on the degree of backing its activities will have from the general native population in the area. The only way to ensure the people's support is by regular contact at the village level. This aspect could easily be overlooked with the siting of a Council House on the Government Station and the final result could be officers having less contact with the general population than is necessary.
- (c) There is no fixed figure as to what majority in any group must favour Local Government. The introduction to any area is treated on the particular circumstances prevailing in that area and is subject to decision by His Honour the Administrator.

4. It is noted (in Mr. Ryan's report) that there may be a tendency on the part of the people to consider that the establishment of a Council will mean advancement without effort on their part. Every opportunity should be

taken to impress that the establishment of a Council will require greater effort by the people themselves and the success of a Council depends directly on what the people themselves put into it.

5. There is no dissection of what population is actually in favour of Local Government. However, it would seem that the most that could be included in a Council would be approximately 2,000. Allowing for exemptions, it is doubtful whether more than £1,300 could be expected as an annual revenue. Such limited finance will provide little opportunity to impress non-Council groups with the advantages to be gained from Local Government. However, it may be possible, on the basis of the current local situation, to recommend the establishment of a Council and boost its early operation with a substantial loan from the Native Loans Fund.

6. No where in the papers can I find a direct recommendation for or against the establishment of a Council. It is only proper that you should recommend one way or another and your local knowledge is such that you can fully support your view. Your decision thus based, then provides a basis for the form of recommendation submitted by Headquarters to His Honour.

7. The following additional information is required :-

- (a) Map of the area showing village groups; and
- (b) Table showing village populations with numbers for and against inclusion in a Council.

8. Mr. Ryan's comment concerning the Bitokara Maternity Hospital has been passed on as requested.

*a.a.r.*  
(A.A. Roberts.)  
Director. *AV*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/13/82 ✓  
23/10/21



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 14/12

District Office,  
Rabaul.

25th August, 1958

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Native Local Government Council - BOLA.

...  
I attach hereto copy of a report of Patrol No. I of 1958-59 conducted in the Talasea Sub District by Mr W.P. Ryan, Patrol Officer, which is a census revision and a survey for the establishment of a Local Government Council.

Mr Ryan has done quite a comprehensive report. My only comment is that some doubt exists in my mind as to whether an annual income of £1300 will be sufficient for a workable budget. In view of your experience in other areas you would be much more competent than myself to gauge this, and I therefore pass the matter on for your comments and action, please.

(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No 14-5-2

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA

5th August, 1958.

RAW'VR

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL

Patrol Report No.1 1958/59

Enclosed herewith please find Patrol Report by Mr. W.P. Ryan, Patrol Officer, of the Bola Census Division. The object of the patrol was a census revision and a survey for the establishment of a Local Government Council.

The establishment of this Council has been envisaged for some time. Whilst the majority of the people in the Bola Census Division are in favour of the establishment of the council, there are six villages, which belong to the West Nakanai Advancement Society (Catholic Division), who like members of the body in the Nakanai area will have nothing whatsoever to do with the Council. These people consider that the West Nakanai Advancement Society will give them all and more than any local Government Council can possibly give them.

The largest village in the area is that of Waru. These people, whilst not belonging to the West Nakanai Advancement Society, are close kin of the Bamba people, and apart from a hamlet in the Waru village, these people also will not at present join the Council.

The remainder of the area, with the exception of one or two dissenters in the villages, are whole heartedly behind the formation of a Council.

As will be seen from Mr. Ryan's report, annual revenue at £2 a year per head would amount to approximately £1300. I think it is essential that with the money gathered from the people in 1958, and combined with that of 1959, we make the most ostentatious display possible in the initial establishment of this Council.

I have high hopes that if we follow the above, the village of Waru at least will possibly next year come into the orbit of the Council.

I would like to mention here that in the initial talks and the attempts which we have made to get these villages interested in a Council, Father O'Connell has been of great assistance, and I think will continue to be so, so that it would appear that whilst he is in this area we should not have passive resistance as there has been in other areas to the establishment and the running of a Council.

The people in favour of the Council have requested that they be granted an area of land on the Government Station at Talasea for the establishment of their Council house. The basic reasons for this are as follows :-

1. Talasea is the most central position for the villages interested in the Council.
2. That cartage of materials etc. for the council will be easy from the Talasea wharf.

- 3. That power could be made available for lighting the Council house at night.

If the Council house is established at Talasea Govt. Station, it will facilitate the supervision of books and records of the Council by Native Affairs officers in this sub-district, and will allow for closer supervision in the formative years of the Council.

I consider that Mr. Ryan has done very good work on this patrol in convincing some of the villages which were undecided in their original attitude, that a Council is for their benefit and will help them greatly in the future.

I feel that in the future, if some ruling could be given as to what majority of a census division is necessary to have a whole area proclaimed Council. I feel that in many instances, especially in this Bola area, certain opposition to the establishment of the council is merely through differences between leaders of various clans at the particular time of the survey. I feel that in these matters it is essential, sooner or later, to apply the democratic principle that the will of the majority should prevail.

Forwarded for your information and action please.

*[Handwritten signature]*

(R.A. Webb)  
Assistant District Officer

*possibly near  
ers having  
contact with  
villages.*

*at 2 in  
air?*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA

24th July, 1958.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL

Patrol Report No.1 of 1958/59

Area Patrolled	Bola Census Division
Personnel	W.P. Ryan P.O. Various members of the R.P. & N.G.C. stationed at Talasea.
Object of Patrol	1. Census revision 2. Local Government survey
Patrol commenced	14th April, 1958
" completed	21st July, 1958
Actual days on patrol	28

Note: The Patrol was interrupted for varying periods due to absence of all other D.N.A. staff on patrol, and necessity of keeping up with normal Sub-District organisation. A special patrol to Ulamona was undertaken in June and July, and occupied three weeks.

Last D.N.A. Patrol May, 1956.

Introduction

The Bola area was patrolled on this occasion to ascertain the views of the natives as to the proposed establishment of a Local Government Council in the area.

The natives are in close contact with the Administration as they all live on the Willaumez Peninsular, and invariably bring their problems to the District Office. They were all well aware of the proposed patrol and its objects, and had held meetings in their villages and at Talasea on several occasions before the patrol commenced.

Natives of several villages are members of the West Nakanai Advancement Society or "Company" and had already made up their minds that membership of the council would bring about the failure of the "Company". To them the Council is to be a rival company, and no amount of logical or persuasive argument will induce them to believe otherwise. "We have our Company. We do not need or wish for a Council. We desire to pay tax direct to the Government" was the statement made by all officials in Company villages.

The Company villages are Bamba, Garu, Garilli, Kilu, Bulumuri and Buludava.

The Buludavas stated they did not wish to join the council, but a personal appeal to a native I know well made them doubtful, and they decided to try the Council, and remain in the Company at the same time.

how many?

A few natives in Morokia, Pangalu, Woganakai and

Liapo are in the Company and against Council formation, but the majority of the natives in these villages are in favour, and it is felt that the will of the majority should prevail.

Waru village - the largest in the census division - does not want a Council. Apparently they are closely related to Bamba natives - a Company stronghold - and have been swayed by Bamba feeling.

As is the case in West Nakanai, Company villages will not plant cocoa. However Waru has large cocoa plantings, and for this reason I suspect that Waru is not in the Company, but is possibly sympathetic with Bamba views. Kulungi, a breakaway from the Company, has now put in an experimental cocoa block, and is forwarding copra direct to the Copra Marketing Board. They are making good money, and providing they spend their money ostentatiously, other Company villages may break away.

Without doubt, company villages in this area do benefit from Company membership. For some months now they have not produced copra, yet they have still qualified for free meat, rice and corrugated iron from West Nakanai. Certainly a council could not and would not issue such items gratis.

The remaining eighteen villages in the division desire a Council. Their motives are probably varied, and some no doubt believe that their income, standards of living etc. will improve overnight without increased effort. However, every effort was made to see that the people were fully informed of the Council functions, and are quite keen for the commencement of elections.

#### Diary

Monday 14th April	Talasea to Bamba. Census and Council survey.
Wednesday 16th April	Talasea to Bola. Census and survey.
Thursday 1st May	Talasea to Pangalu. Census & survey
Monday 5th May	Talasea to Woganakai. Census and survey. Slept Woganakai.
Tuesday 6th May	To Kumavavu. Census and survey. Slept Kumavavu.
Wednesday 7th May	To Bulawara. Census & survey. Slept Woganakai.
Thursday 8th May	To Volupai. Census and survey. Slept Vclupai.
Friday 9th May	Returned Talasea.
Monday 19th May	To Ruango. Census and survey. Slept.
Tuesday 20th May	Census and survey Morokia. Slept Kulungi.
Wednesday 21st May	Census and survey Kulungi. Returned Talasea.
Sunday 25th May	To Buluwara by workboat. Slept.
Monday 26th May	Census Buluwara. Slept.
Tuesday 27th May	To Bulumuri. Census and survey. Slept.
Wednesday 28th May	Returned to Talasea.
Monday June 2nd	To Ganemboku. Census & survey. Returned Talasea.
Sunday 8th June	To Kumuvavu from Talasea. Slept.



Monday 9th June	To Dami. Census & survey. Slept.
Tuesday 10th June	To Minda. Census & survey. Slept.
Wednesday 11th June	To Bagum. Census & survey. Slept.
Thursday 12th June	To Kambili. Census & survey. Slept.
Friday 13th June	To Garu. Census & survey. Slept.
Saturday 14th June	To Kumeraki via Ganemboku. Census and survey. Returned to Talasea.
Wednesday 16th July	To Waru. Census & survey. Returned Talasea.
Thursday 17th July	To Liapo. Census & survey. Returned Talasea.
Friday 18th July	To Patanga. Census & survey. Returned Talasea.
Saturday 19th July	To Kilu. Census & survey. Slept.
Monday 21st July	To Garilli. Census & survey. Returned Talasea.

Patrol Completed.

#### NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY - BOLA AREA

##### I STRUCTURE AND SIZE OF UNIT

- (a) Total population involved. - See statistics.
- (b) Population distribution. - The population is distributed over the Willaumez Peninsula and are mainly situated on the coast, except for Warn, Kumeraki and Ganemboku villages. These three villages are served by a trafficable road which is being improved at the present time.
- (c) Number of Village groups represented. - There are 24 separate villages in the sub-division, 18 having a majority in favour of the council, and 6 against. Of these six, Bulumuri and Garu are quite some distance from Talasea and would be hard to serve even if they requested a council.
- (d) Number and type of social groups included. - The people of all these villages have a common language, with the exception of Bulumuri and Buludava who have a language common with that of the Witu Islands, but they can also speak the local dialect.
- (e) Degree of social cohesion and unity of outlook etc. - The people have always worked well together, and prior to the recruitment of some villages by the West Nakanai Advancement Society, there was no division, and all would probably have adopted the Council. The West Nakanai Advancement Society attempted to obtain all Bola villages as members, but all but six repulsed the intruders.
- (f) Existing social and political organization if known. - No worthwhile information is available on social and political organization. With the establishment of a Council we will be in closer contact with these people, and should be able to obtain some data.
- (g) The Missions represented in the area - The Catholic Mission is the only Mission in the area, and has two permanent stations at Bitokara and Volupai. Father O'Connell is in favour of establishment of a Council in the area. The Mission is doing a great deal of work in the medical and education fields. One thousand babies (almost all Bolas) have been born in the Maternity Hospital since its inception ten years ago. Permanent schools manned by certificated teachers have been

constructed, and more are planned. The people are also well served by the Talasea Government hospital, and in view of the Council's limited income, I do not think that it should enter into expenditure on education or health.

- (h) Possibility of expansion of the proposed unit at a later date to include adjacent groups. - It is doubtful whether there would be any advantage in expanding the unit to include adjacent groups at a later date. The area has a tremendous economic potential, and with increased agricultural development, the Council can be expected to become a solid organisation.

## II GEOGRAPHICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS

- (a) Topography of the area. The Willaumez Peninsula is extremely mountainous, but there are vast areas of good level agricultural land - sufficient at least for the native population for the foreseeable future.

- (b) Communications. Eleven villages are situated on trafficable roads. Garu, Kumuvavu, Woganakai, Volupai, Buluwara, Minda, Dawi, Bagum and Kambili, together with Buludava, Bulumuri and Woganakai are on the west side of the Peninsula, and cannot be visited by road. It is possible that roads could be extended to take in some of these villages, but ships could call in at Riebeck Bay, Volupai and Bulumuri, providing sufficient produce was available to make it worthwhile.

- (c & d) Natural leaders & Other prominent natives. It is difficult to ascertain the natural leaders or other prominent natives at the present time. Several apparently good types were contacted, but it is not known how they are thought of in their villages. It is felt that the initial councillors to be elected will be selected rather because of their hereditary leadership than because of their capabilities, and only as the council develops will the people commence to elect representatives on their ability. I have noticed that loquacious natives or those with strong personalities are inclined to impress patrols with leadership qualities, but have no standing in the village. An example is Tangoli, Luluai of Waru, who is an intelligent and forceful native, but has no village backing.

- (e) Ability of Field Officers of this Department to supervise implementation of the policy. This matter will be covered by the Assistant District Officer in his comments on this report. Suffice to say that the Council, once established, will need constant aid and supervision in its formative years if the people are not to be disillusioned.

- (f) Native attitude towards local government system, if any. Covered in introduction to report.

## III ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

- (a) Present form of economic production Natives obtain their income from copra, trochus shell, tambu shell, sale of native foods, and by working, usually as casual labour within the sub-district. Fifteen of the villages belong to one of the two Co-operative Societies operating in the area. The total of copra and shell handled by these Societies for the last twelve months was £3,000. Taking into account villages outside the Societies, and private sales of native foods, tambu shell etc., it is thought that the average male native earns about £15 per annum.

- (b) Potential for production and marketing Without doubt, copra production can and will be increased. No accurate figures for palms are available, but new areas are being planted all the time, especially by Company villages because they are not planting cocoa.

There are about one hundred cocoa growers in the division, and almost 20,000 cocoa trees have been planted

and are being increased at the rate of about 500 per month. The growers are for the most part assisted by fellow villagers and clan groups, so it can be assumed that at least 400 people are taking part in these plantings.

Marketing can be handled by the Co-operative Societies except perhaps for cocoa, where it will probably be necessary for the council to establish fermentaries and arrange marketing. With increased production, ships will probably be willing to call at more loading points. At the present time natives have to carry their produce quite some distance.

- (c) Present Standard of Living As has been pointed out, the average income is about £15 per annum, but this can be greatly improved upon. The natives still live almost entirely on their garden produce, but can be expected to supplement their diet with store goods as their income increases.
- (d) Ability of people to pay Council Tax The people are certainly in a position to pay council tax of £2 at the present time. The division has been gazetted for £2 head tax. In view of the relatively small population, a council will not be able to achieve much while the tax is £2 per head. However, the tax should not be raised until the average income shows a marked increase.
- (e) Degree of literacy in the area It would be safe to say that practically all male and female natives up to the age of thirty years can read and write in Pidgin English. Above that age there are some illiterate natives, but the degree of literacy is amazingly high. In the past few years Mission education services have expanded, and quality of teachers has improved. Natives who prove themselves suitable, are sent to Vuvu and others (not a large number at present) are sent to technical school.
- (f) Technical skills available, e.g. carpenters, plumbers. There are several natives with some trade training, but the standards are not particularly high. No doubt the generation now at school will produce a proportion of natives suitable for apprenticeship, and in years to come there will be a good number of skilled tradesmen in the area.
- (g) Availability of persons suitable for appointment or training as Council Clerks One trained council clerk, Kulu from Ruango is now working at Talasea. As the council expands it is expected that there will be no difficulty in locating sufficient natives for clerical training.

#### CONCLUSIONS

In the whole area, about 65% of the total population wants a council established. The remainder does not, but I feel that if sufficient time can be spent on these people, and the council is a success, then other villages will join the council.

At £2 per head for males and £1 per head for any females that wish to join, the council could expect taxation revenue of about £1300 for the first year, or £2600 for 1958 and 1959.

As has been pointed out, the education and health services are good, and in its formative years I believe that the council should not commit itself to expenditure on these services. Certainly as per capita income increases and tax is increased, the council will be able to contribute to these services, but not at the present time.

In order to attract members of the Company, and to make the council attractive to taxpayers, I would suggest that money be spent on large items for the use of all taxpayers rather than small individual village improvements. If a permanent council house could be constructed it could be used for council meetings, women's meetings, educational films, boy scouts etc

There is no picture theatre at Talasea, and if a

projector were purchased, it should provide additional council revenue.

Another suggested purchase would be a tractor and trailer for use on road work. There are at least 50 miles of road in the division, and the natives spend considerable time working on them, but have no vehicle. Purchase of a tractor would encourage villages not already connected by trafficable roads to improve their roads to make them suitable for vehicular traffic.

The items enumerated above would be rather ostentatious, but they would provide evidence that the money is being spent within the sub-district for the benefit of the people concerned. The council house could be used for many social and cultural activities, the film projector might be expected to pay for itself, whilst the tractor and trailer could be used for road maintenance, cartage of produce and hire to the Administration if and when required.

To achieve the long range stability of a council in the Bola area, it will be necessary to encourage increased agricultural development, as although some individuals and groups are planting cocoa and coconuts, many are too lethargic to start without encouragement. Perhaps it may be sounder policy for the future to encourage both coconut and cocoa planting rather than to concentrate on either one.

Seed coconuts could be made available from the Government Station at Talasea to any native in the council, and the council could ensure that the nuts are in fact planted.

One of the greatest drawbacks to planting with the natives is that they do not get a quick return for their labour. As an incentive I would suggest that any native who, as an individual plants 1000 trees on his own land and satisfies the Agricultural Officer that he has planted the trees correctly and maintains them, should become eligible for a loan of £10 per annum, arranged by the council, until the trees come into bearing. The loan could be made available after the trees have been planted and maintained for a year, and at the completion of every year thereafter. The loan need not necessarily be interest free, but it should give the people an incentive to plant an economic quantity of cocoa on their own ground.

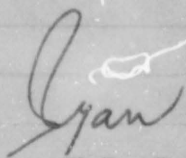
Group plantings are common at present, and in some cases, twenty to thirty men are engaged in planting blocks of 500 trees. I believe that this system is unsatisfactory because it will lead to ill feeling and disputes in years to come, and should be discouraged in favour of planting on an individual family basis. To back this belief we have the knowledge that pre-war coconuts planted by groups are constantly causing disputes in this area at the present time.

The council could register the name of the ground and the name of the planter, and thus ensure that there are not likely to be any disputes at a later date regarding the land ownership. Any dispute could be amicably settled before the land is cleared and planted up.

It is agreed that the above conclusions should not necessarily carry any weight with the officer who is to establish a council in the area, however these comments have been influenced by some personal knowledge of the area, its problems and its potential. The West Nakanai Advancement Society has presented its own peculiar problems to the area, and to counter its influence it may be necessary to organise the council on different lines from councils in other areas. Concentration on increased economic development and resultant improvement in living standards will do much to ensure that the council will be an effective unit in the future.

Footnote: As mentioned in the text, the Bitokara Maternity Hospital has done a great deal of useful work in the area with regard to pre-natal and post-natal care, and it is expected that 1000 Bola babies will have been born at the hospital by October this year. The

hospital was opened in 1948 by Sister Theodoritus who is still running the hospital alone. It would seem appropriate for Sister Theodoritus to receive some Administration recognition for her work about the time the thousandth baby arrives. I would suggest a letter of commendation from the Administrator.



W.P. Ryan  
Patrol Officer.

YEAR.....

Govt. Print 7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				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 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		STUDENTS		Govt.		Mission			MALES		FEMALES			Child	Adults									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
		10-15	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age																																						
KUMARAKEI	14.6.58	4	3											1			2	1	2		6	9	4									1	12	23	28	17	2	17	3.1	27	41	21	21	124	
XWARU	16.7.58	13	10														3	3	1	2	1	4	18									48	36	34	103	22	94	7	94	4.1	153	66	101	107	429
LIAPO	17.7.58	6	4														1		2		1											5	11	14	32	8	19	1	19	2.5	23	16	38	26	123
PETANGA	18.7.58	6	6																2	3	3	4	8	2									7	9	37	5	32	3	32	3.1	32	29	35	40	153
XKILU	21.7.58	8	10																6	6	1		7	3									3	9	32	6	29	1	29	2.4	34	26	35	37	148
XGARILI	22.7.58	7	8																			7	12											10	33	17	30	5	35	3.6	53	38	42	49	182
		44	41																12	13	13	26	42	9	4									64	47	88	260	86	221	19	226	32	221	627	1139
		91	89	1	-	3	-	5	8	8	4	1	4	19	17				61	54	57	59	73	15	6	1							93	41	173	508	176	444	36	494	500	538	538	2304	
		135	130	1		3		7	9	9	4	2	4	26	25				73	67	70	85	115	24	10	1							159	88	261	760	262	665	55	226	826	716	810	818	3463

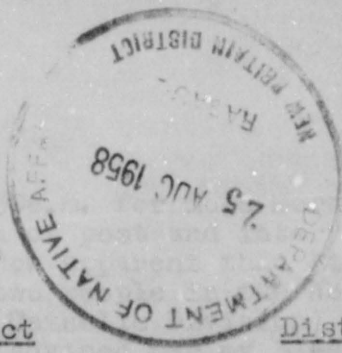
# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year...1958/59.....

Govt Print-27345.50

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 13		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
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
BA	14.4.58	8	11	1			1	1	1			2			2	1	3	3	2	3					22	20	10	40	12	39	3	39	3.2	13	33	45	43	181
A	18.4.58	4	7				1	1	1	1				3	6	1	2									12	30	9	24	3	24	3.8	33	34	34	27	121	
ALU	1.5.58	8	4				2	1			2	2	1		4	1	1	3		2	1			24	14	13	46	11	40	3	40	2.6	34	28	48	51	205	
WAKAI	5.5.58	6	8						1	1	1				4	2	2							5	10	24	13	18	3	21	3.1	40	33	29	30	134		
WAVU	6.5.58	2	2								1	1			11	10	8	8			2				4	15	5	16	1	17	3.4	19	16	16	18	71		
WARA	7.5.58		1								1	2			21	6					1				4	23	3	12		12	3.7	17	12	18	12	60		
PAI	8.5.58	4	3								2				4	3	16	10			1			2	1	8	26	6	19	2	20	2.9	24	25	30	22	105	
GO	19.5.58	6	2			2		2	3			2			2	1	1	3							5	21	7	20	1	20	3.4	17	16	22	24	82		
KIA	25.5.58	4	2								1	2			2	3	3	13	2						8	18	7	21	1	21	3.2	25	22	20	34	116		
NGI	21.5.58	6	4								3	1					4	6	9						4	24	9	22	2	24	2.4	22	19	20	25	95		
DAVA	26.5.58	5	5					2			1							1						5	2	13	26	24	23	1	23	3	25	23	25	24	115	
MURI	27.5.58	14	9				2	2			3				2			5	1					5	22	28	13	35	3	35	3.3	40	46	62	42	201		
MBOKU	26.58	7	6								1				2	4	1	4	17					9	16	49	21	44	3	44	3.2	49	61	44	56	236		
DA	10.6.58	1	3					1			1	2			5	4		2	1	1				7	5	11	2	9	1	9	3	11	13	9	12	54		
	9.6.58	1	6			1					1	1			2	1	9	8	2	2				13	2	16	30	10	26	1	26	2.9	36	30	30	34	149	
M	11.6.58	8	4					1	1		2				2	5	5	6	3	1					10	32	15	28	4	28	3.4	34	34	28	32	132		
ILI	12.6.58	3	7				1	1	1						2	2	2	2	10	5				2	2	10	31	7	25	2	28	2.6	36	27	29	26	135	
	13.6.58	4	5				1	1			1				2	4		1	2					1	3	26	2	23	2	21	2	19	28	29	26	105		
		91	87	1		3		5	8	2	4	1	4	19	17	61	54	57	57	73	15	6	1		93	211	173	500	176	444	36	494	500	538	538	304		

30/1/4



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MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 2 -1958/59      Sub-District Talasea      District New Britain

Officer Conducting Patrol : R.A. WEBB      A.D.O.

Census Division Patrolled : SUB-DISTRICT

Objects of Patrol : GENERAL INSPECTION

Date Patrol Commenced 1.5.58      Date Completed 7.7.58

Summary of Correspondence Arising from Patrol

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>TO</u>
31-4-1	13.5.58	Director, D.N.A.
✓ 34-3-2	2.8.58	District Officer, Rab.
✓ 18-1-1	7.7.58	" " "
34-2-1	7.8.58	Dist. Commissioner, Rab.
34-6-1	10.6.58	District Officer, Rab.
2-1-1	8.7.58	Dist. Commissioner, Rab.
2-1-1	11.7.58	" " "

*R.A. Webb*

Patrolling Officer's Signature

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a 'tick' has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

*R. H. [Signature]*

District Officer



(42)

DIARY

1st May, 1958

Departed Talasea 11.30 a.m. for Mora Mora. Arrived 3.30 p.m. Inspection of post and interview with village officials. Now apparent that Lima and Tomuga are the only two people in the West Nakanai Advancement Society (Catholic Division) who will grow rice. Director advised per my 31-4-1 of 13th May.

2nd May

From Mora Mora to Megigi, arriving 06.45. Qantas aircraft landed 08.00. Mr. Glenn, Director of Works, Mr. Digby, Senior Mechanical Equipment Engineer and Mr. Toogood Administrators Department on board. Captain of aircraft stated strip in very good order. Payment made to Chee Tin Shee for maintenance of airstrip. General inspection of Nakanai area behind Megigi and Mora Mora. Arrived Mora Mora 17.45.

3rd May

Left Mora Mora 08.00 for Tarobi and Planet Bay. Inspection of Tarobi and Pasusu villages. Tarobi village great supporters of West Nakanai Advancement Society, and have just collected two 44 gallon drums of tambu for the Society for sale to the Tolais. This is a source of revenue which had not been calculated before. The price of tambu averages 15/- per salmon tin of 16 oz capacity. This would mean that the drums would be worth in the vicinity of £300 each. It is understood that three other drums have been supplied on previous occasions. Slept Sibua passage.

4th May

Departed Sibua for Silenge and Santa Maria land settlement area. Met enroute by Father Wagner and village officials. General welcome and singing. Remained overnight.

5th May

General inspection of area and commencement of talks for the purchase of ground for the Community settlement. The area is very clean, well laid out and should have quite a good future. Health generally is good, and from Father Wagner's records there would appear to be a decided increase in population. Discussion on future of settlement until 17.30. Slept at Silenge.

6th May

Carried out preliminary survey of land to be purchased. The area is divided into three allotments, the first that on which the settlement stands, and on which there are the communal coconuts - 5,140, with ground prepared to plant to 10,000. When these palms are four years old it is intended to interplant with cocoa. This area also contains the eleven villages. Total area approximately 1000 acres. A second area on the eastern side of the settlement for subsistence crops goes to and crosses the Ala river. It would consist roughly of 5,000 acres, and the third, also for subsistence cropping, to the west of the settlement, consists of roughly 4,000 acres. Above estimates are conservative and will probably prove greater on a compass traverse being completed by Mr. Goodger while on patrol in the area. Slept at Silenge.

7th May

Walked through from Silenge to Aucilau. General inspection of the cocoa scheme where 12,000 cocoa have been planted. Excellent cocoa. These people are certainly carrying out excellent work, and if they continue, should be in the future quite a wealth community. Discussion on land tenure, see my 34-3-2 of 2nd August 1957 Slept night.

- (42)
- 8th May Left Uausilai for Walo. Arrived Walo 11.30, thence by m.v. Garnett to Bialla for court cases on stealing of timber. Cases dismissed for lack of evidence.
- 9th May Proceeded to Ubili for further discussion re purchase of area for Forest Reserve. Ubili people will not sell ground outright, but are willing to allow the timber to be cut on a royalty basis. See my 18-1-1 of 7.7.58, the covering memo to the special patrol to the area by Mr. Ryan.
- 10th May To Lolobau for compass traverse of land applied for by Mr. Blake, and preliminary negotiations carried out by Mr. Orken, District Officer Rabaul, see my 34-2-1 of 7th August. Slept Tiwongo passage.
- 11th May Completion of survey and thence Lolobau plantation for investigation of complain of sorcery at Poi Poi village. Remained overnight.
- 12th May Departed Lolobau for Sibiu passage. Slept night.
- 13th May Embarked sick persons for hospitalisation at Talasea. Proceeded to Megigi and as strong south-east blowing, slept night.
- 14th May Departed 6.30a.m. for Talasea, arriving 11.15 a.m. Very strong south-east.
- 15th May At Talasea attending to office matters.
- 16th May At Talasea for inspection of station by Mr. Flower, D.O. Rabaul, and Dr. Haszler, R.M.O. Rabaul.
- 17th May Departed Talasea 2 p.m. for Volupai. Embarked m.v. Garnet 3 p.m. Thence overnight run to Kilingi.
- 18th May Arrived Fink Pier Cape Gloucester airstrip area. m.v. Arawe with Mr. Flower and Dr. Haszler arrived 10.00 hours. Inspection of proposed Patrol Post site and airstrip. Slept night.
- 19th May Proceeded with m.v. Arawe to Kilingi village and Roman Catholic Mission. m.v. Arawe with Mr. Flower and Dr. Haszler departed for Kandrian at 09.30. Inspection of village and coconut groves. Paid respects to Mission. Slept night.
- 20th May Departed 0800 for Sag Sag. Visited Anglican Mission. Observed the eruption of Mt. Langla at Mission. Noted that the pumice fallout was falling over Kilingi and proceeded immediately by m.v. Garnet into the Kilingi area. Proceeded through very heavy pumice dust. Water badly contaminated by pumice. All village people and Mission visited. No casualties. Then returned to Sag Sag to clear water cooling system on workboat. Slept night.
- 21st May Returned to Kilingi. People reported that their gardens not damaged and drinking water quite clear. Proceeded then to Silimati village in Borgen Bay to observe Mt. Langla. Arrived 14.30. Mountain observed and village and coconut groves inspected.
- 22nd May Remained Silimati to observe volcano. No further eruptions. Activity had lessened appreciably to previous day. For details of eruption see my 34-6-1 of 10.6.58. Slept night.
- 23rd May Proceeded through to Iboki plantation and reported eruption to District Commissioner Rabaul by radio conversation. Slept night.

- 24th May Returned from Iboki to Bariai area and visited Bariai Roman Catholic Mission. Father Rose - discussion on area, and that he requires a new site for his Mission. Father Rose willing to give up other undeveloped Mission leases in area to procure new site. This matter to be taken up by the business manager at Vunapope with District Office Rabaul. Then proceeded to Kaliai. Visited Mission. Father Hayes and three sisters visited new hospital and had general discussion with Father Hayes on problems in area. Remained night.
- 25th May Proceeded to Kandoka village and interviewed Paramount Luluai and village officials from Lamogai and the Kaliai area. Discussions on economic development. Encouragement to grow coconuts in all garden sites as soon as food removed. Then proceeded with Lamogai officials up the Aria river to Ialawag village. Inspected village then returned to Nutanaula. Inspected village. Remained night.
- 26th May Proceeded via Iboki (radio conversation with D.O. Rabaul) to Kapi village. Inspected. Thence to Sumukani, inspected, and thence to Poi village. Visited Mission Station, Father Paivu. Spent night at Poi.
- 27th May Proceeded to Linga Linga plantation for plantation inspection, but as Mr. Phillips Vierke in process of handing over to Mr. Bartlett, new Manager, decided to carry out inspection on next visit. Slept night.
- 28th May Left Linga Linga for Volupai, arriving 2 p.m. Disembarked passengers then proceeded to Buladava village. Village inspected. Slept night.
- 29th May Left Buladava for Bulumuri. Inspected village and walked in to Lake Dakataua where Mr. Smith of Newlands Plantation is shooting crocodiles. Returned to Bulumuri, thence by Garnet to Talasea. Arriving 17.30 hours.
- 30th, 31st and 1st June At Talasea attending to correspondence.
- 2nd June Proceeded to Wonganakai. Proceeded with survey of land for replacement of land from Mr. Thurston to be taken over for airstrip.
- 3rd June Proceeded with survey.
- 4th June Survey continued
- 5th June Survey continued.
- 6th June Finished survey of land in this area. Negotiations with the owners for the sale of land. Two people at this time refused to sell, stating that they had not received sufficient money for Volupai in 1923. Slept night.
- 7th June Proceeded to Volupai plantation to survey small beach area for labour houses for Volupai plantation. Completed. Slept night.
- 8th June Returned to Talasea.
- 9th June Proceeded to Ruango on road inspection and supervision of replacement of three bridges on Talasea Nakanai road. Slept at Ruango.
- 10th June Supervised the replacement of the bridge over the No.2 water near Dagi river, and the restoration

(40)

of temporary punt over river.

- 11th June Crossed river and proceeded to Mai village on inspection of road in this area. Returned to Walindi. Roads now in quite good order excepting that it is slow over areas where corduroy has had to be placed. Slept night.
- 12th June Returned to Talasea
- 13th & 14th June At Talasea
- 15th June Departed per m.v. Arawe to give assistance to m.v. Gazelle on Ottiben reef off the Witu group. Recalled by Harbour Master at 14.30 hours and returned Talasea to embark other passengers for Cape Gloucester.
- 16th June By m.v. Arawe from Talasea 06.00 for Iboki. Arrived 18.25 hours. Slept night.
- 17th June Proceeded 06.30 for Fink Pier at Cape Gloucester. Inspected house and labour quarters erected for Patrol Post. Sent word for canoes to unload cargo next morning.
- 18th June Unloaded cargo. Slept night.
- 19th June Proceeded into Borgen Bay to find new site for Patrol Post. Accompanied by Mr. Haywood and Paramount Luluais of Kilingi. First area in old war time anchorage considered unsuitable due to very swampy area in rear of site, with ground being unsuitable for gardens. Then walked through by road approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles further into Borgen Bay to site occupied by Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Taylor doing observation of Mt. Langla in 1956. Considered this site highly suitable for Patrol Post. Has excellent spring on site and has river on both boundaries. ~~FRINGING~~ area slightly higher than other beach areas. Returned to Fink Pier and slept.
- 20th June Departed for Iboki, but as making good time, proceeded to Nugukau. Inspected village and plantation on Nuvanigi Island. Slept night.
- 21st June Departed for Cape Campbell. Arrived 16.30. Spent night.
- 22nd June Returned to Talasea.
- 23rd to 29th At Talasea doing returns for end of financial year.
- 30th June Proceeded by landrover to Volupai to cut boundaries of land to be excised from Volupai plantation for airstrip. To plantation at 16.30.
- 1st July Proceeded with cutting of boundaries and negotiations with Mr. Thurston.
- 2nd July Finished cutting south boundaries at 17.30.
- 3rd July Cutting the north boundaries and investigation of ground on airstrip site.
- 4th July Completed cutting of boundaries then proceeded to Waganakai to complete negotiations for purchase of land. Two natives still uncertain about selling. Slept night.
- 5th July An area of land about 3 miles south of Volupai offered to Administration for sale to replace land taken over from Mr. Thurston. Proceeded to investigate this land. Land should be suitable

and probably consists of 600 acres.  
Slept night at Kumuvavu.

6th July

Returned to Volupai to discuss new land area with Mr. Thurston. Mr. Thurston willing to take this land if other not available, but preferred land on northern boundary to keep plantation as one unit. Returned to Talasea. See my 2-1-1 of 3-7-58 & 2-1-1 of 11-7-58

7th July

Approached at 06.30 by Luluais of Woganakai that all people now willing to sell land. Proceeded to Woganakai and interviewed all owners. All now willing to sell for a price of £1,000. Negotiations finally settled at 17.45 hours. Returned to Talasea.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
(A. A. ...)  
Talasea

30-13-88

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

27th January, 1959

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 58/59 - TALASEA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I note with satisfaction that the native situation is sound.
3. I am pleased to note that action is being taken in the matter of dormant Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts.
4. There is no reason why patrolling officers should not make a start on collecting information concerning systems of land tenure and inheritance, in addition to making field sketch maps of the areas over which they travel, with a view to having a maximum of information ready when the time comes to make a concerted effort to rationalise land tenure systems.
5. I am very pleased to note Mr. Goodger's sound thinking in the matter of land tenure in its relation to permanent economic crops.
6. The matter of land generally will be taken up on the appropriate files.
7. The notes on the economic development are comprehensive and give a good picture of the present situation.
8. Further correspondence will be initiated at Headquarters on the contents of this Patrol Report.

*JLR*  
(A. A. Roberts)  
Director.

F/A



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 32-1-29.  
NA. 30-13-88

Department of Agriculture,  
Stock and Fisheries,  
Konedobu.

30th June, 1959.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

*previous folio*

Patrol Report No. 58/59 -  
Central Nakanai.

1. Mr. Goodger's patrol report of the Central Nakanai has been read with interest.
2. In the field of cash cropping, the Agricultural Officer at Talasea has provided technical assistance and advice wherever possible. It is intended that regular agricultural patrolling of the Central Nakanai be continued in order to provide adequate supervision for the expanding coconut and cocoa plantings.

*P: 1/1*

*C/D (W)*

*See previous folio.*

(R. E. P. Dwyer)  
Director.

*W. J. Dwyer  
PA*

30/1/4

District Office,  
Rabaul,

15th December, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
TALASEA.

PATROL - TALASEA NO. 4 58/59.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned Report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Goodger to the Central Nakanai, together with your covering letter. The following comments are offered:-

Alienated Land.

- (1) Uasilau. I shall refer this to the Executive Officer, Lands, for his comments.
- (2) Silanga Community Settlement. I have felt for some time, from discussions with Father Wagner and others, that this would be the case with this particular land. I told Father Wagner that this land aspect should have been settled before the people moved into the area. I take it there are still more villagers who desire to move coastward. Please ask Mr. Goodger to ensure that the land situation is settled before they move down. Point out in propaganda that it is alright while the present people are alive, but what will the future hold?

I think that we should try and satisfactorily negotiate the land aspect before the people move down to the new area. I shall ask the Director to seek the co-operation of the Chief Native Lands Commissioner in regard to Silinga.

- (3). Mamote. and (4) Malasi. See above remarks.

Villages and Officials:-

The Officer's notes under this heading are quite revealing. I am recommending that the Director confirm the following appointments, to Luluai -

MUTU	of	TI
WATENASAU	of	TALALO
KERI	of	NOVAI
LUBUBU	of	UMU
MIMBUNA	of	KILOLO
and TENASA	of	KAILONA

The appointment of Tul Tula as recommended by Mr. Goodger are confirmed.

Native Affairs.

I agree with any moves to withdraw money subscribed towards any 'cultist' movement, and if the people will come into the Administration sponsored co-operatives I am sure it will be to their own eventual benefit.



30/13/88 ✓

Mr. Goodger should be careful to study the land situation at Gigipuna before the Muro people move to that area.

This patrol has been well conducted, and Mr. Goodger has written a comprehensive and interesting report, relevant extras of which have been forwarded to the Departments concerned.

I note that no claim for camping allowances was forwarded, but understand you are in financial difficulties on Vote 627. Nevertheless, please submit the contingency so that my approval can follow.



(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

c.c. The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Copy forwarded for your information and action please, especially in regard to the section under 'Alienated Land', and 'Villages and Officials'.

I asked for an additional £250 on Vote 627 for Talasea recently. You will note that this patrol's expenses are at least £79.6.0., (see page 10 of report) plus 62 days at 17/6d. for camping allowance, £54.2.6., - a total of £133. 8. 6.

For any comments you care to offer please.

*Flower*  
(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 30-1-1

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA

29th November, 1958

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RAPAUL

Patrol Report - Talasea No. 4 58/59

Enclosed herewith please find the above mentioned patrol report of patrol of the Central Nakanai, conducted by Mr. D.R. Goodger, Patrol Officer.

It is pleasing to note the enthusiastic manner in which this patrol was greeted by the people of the area, and the improvements which have been made in the area since the last patrol in 1956.

One of the main points in the patrol report is that of the refusal now of the Gaikeke people to sell the land for the Silanga settlement scheme. The reasons for this are -

Firstly, I feel that Topen, the Tolai Catechist in the area, has a great prejudice against the sale of native land, and I feel certain that he is a sufficiently powerful figure in the area to be able to influence the people under him as a Catechist.

Further, Mr. Goodger has probably found another reason in the fact that Lulusi WULAI of Gaikeke regards himself as the father and founder of the scheme, with the people merely having rights over the land at his discretion. The sale of the land would remove this threat from over the heads of the people, and WULAI would then probably find that he was no longer one of the leading lights in the scheme.

It would appear that at present, the planting of permanent crops on land other than their own by customary right, will in the future lead to litigation and internal squabbles over such permanent cash crops.

Customary tenure of land in this area is such that by permission, the person may plant food crops on areas of land belonging to another person. The understanding is such however, that on the completion of the harvest of such food crop, the land reverts to the owner by customary right.

Whilst I have no doubts at all as to the sincerity of WULAI in his granting of usufructory rights to the Mamusi people in the settlement, there is no guarantee that his heirs and successors to customary tenure of the land now occupied by these Mamusi people will continue to think on the same lines as does WULAI.

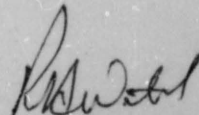
I feel that now would be the time for a Native Lands Commissioner to visit this area, and endeavour to register

- 2 -

the owners of the lands on which the people in this settlement scheme have settled. I feel certain too, that if the people on the other side of the Ala river, those in the Uasilau area, are still willing to sell the land concerned in their cooco scheme, and if this is done, it may tend to have an influence on the people in the Silanga area.

I feel that Mr. Goodger has again done a very good patrol, and the report shows the work and thought which has gone into it.

Mr. Goodger is to be congratulated.



(R. A. Webb)  
Assistant District Officer

Administration Post,  
MORAMORA, Hoskins,  
New Britain.

15 September 58.

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 1/58-59 (NAK.1/58-59) - CENTRAL NAKANAI.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

1. The Central Nakanai, with the exception of a coastal plain varying in width from two to ten miles and stretching from WALO to the KAPIURA, is covered by the Nakanai mountains the highest point reached by the patrol being 6,000 ft.. The tax-census division is bounded on the east by the East Nakanai division, on the south by the Mamusi and Mansong divisions of the Gasmata Sub-District, on the west by the Kapiura river and the West Nakanai division, and to the north by the waters of Bangula bay.
2. The last patrol to the area was undertaken by myself in 1956 but all villages had not been visited due to an ulcerated leg. This patrol occupied nine weeks and all aspects of the situation were investigated thoroughly.
3. The Central Nakanai in the last two years has seen the consolidation of the settlement at SILANGA, the continuing development of the UASILAU cacao project and the emergence of two further blocs of native political and economic development, using the term political to designate the control exercised, and the recognition given, to new native leaders. The native situation is sound but the increasing necessity for a full scale land investigation in all areas of development is becoming very apparent.
4. The area was first explored by the Administration after four European prospectors had been killed at SILANGA in November 1926 and this in turn was followed by a strong Government party exacting reprisals. In 1927 a patrol post was established at MALUTU and this remained in occupation until 1932 when a post was established on the coast at WALO. During that period the area was extensively patrolled and as a result the native population became firm friends with the Administration. Central Nakanai was therefore the scene of the last native expedition and although strong measures were taken against the people after their attack on the prospecting party the Government was wise enough to remain in the area and so consolidate it. In 1943/44 the native people were given the opportunity to show their loyalty to the Government - they

(2).

responded nobly and, led by Mr. Malcolm Wright (then a naval lieutenant who was conducting behind the lines parties) they carried out many successful forays against the Japanese enemy'. (J.K. McCarthy).

5. The Kukuna complex of villages, situated in the Nakanai mountains, and numbering 345 people located in three main groups and occupying in the main, garden houses, were visited during the south coast 'wet' and at no time did visibility extend beyond half a mile. Three days were spent in waiting for the flood waters of the Melakoi to subside but to no avail - the villages of PITA and WORALI were therefore not visited and it will be necessary to spend two weeks of January, during their 'dry', in the area as administration influence is non-existent.

6. Tax was collected from all villages with the exception of PITA and WORALI.

(B) DAIRY.

Tuesday 15 July.

Departed 1010 hrs. per workboat for LILBU and Central Nakanai patrol, arrived SILANGA at 1615 hrs. Village officials assembled, some in RABAUL. Instructions issued to luluais of LIGETE, KISILUVI, KAILONA to clean road to enable patrol to proceed to MAMUSI villages. Slept SILANGA.

Wednesday 16 July.

Departed SILANGA at 1000 hrs. for UASILAU arriving 1200 hrs. Cacao block inspected enroute. Discussions on land tenure and arrangements evolved by villages to work cacao. Slept UASILAU.

Thursday 17 July.

At UASILAU. Village lined, census revised, and tax census compiled. Tax collected in afternoon. Village officials of immediate vicinity informed of future patrol movements. General discussions, inspection of Mission school. Slept UASILAU.

Friday 18 July.

Departed UASILAU at 0830 hrs. for MULUSI arriving 1000 hrs. Village census revised, proforma tax census compiled, tax collected in afternoon. Clarification obtained on part played by Mulusi in cacao scheme at UASILAU. Slept MULUSI.

(3).

Saturday 19 July.

Departed MULUSI at 0815 hrs., arrived YAUYAU 1150 hrs. census revised, minor complaints dealt with, departed for LAVUGI at 1345 hrs. arriving 1430 hrs. Slept LAVUGI after revision of census, minor complaints, discussions in afternoon.

Sunday 20 July.

Tax census compiled, tax collected in afternoon, villages YAUYAU, LAVUGI. Slept LAVUGI.

Monday 21 July.

Departed 0830 hrs. for KAIKO arriving 1200 hrs. Village of KUKULU also in village - census revised for both villages and tax census compiled. Payment of 15/- made to N.O.K. PIGILU, former employee Walindi, entered in NMTA Talasea on O/R 58717. of 9.1.57. Slept KAIKO.

Tuesday 22 July.

Cold, bleak, rainy morning, tax collected for villages of KAIKO, KUKULU. Departed 1145 hrs. for TI arrived 1415 hrs. Very cold conditions, village census revised and new book issued. Tultul promoted to luluai and prov. tultul appointed. Slept TI.

Wednesday 23 July.

Departed TI in driving rain for old village site of KAILONA thence KISILUVI. Very steep ascents and descents, road very greasy, 5 hrs. to old site of KISILUVI where village of TALALO were waiting patrol. Rain unceasing, village of TALALO census revised, slept on village site.

Thursday 24 July.

Rain all night and continuing. O'A river between old site KISILUVI and PULEPUNA in flood, patrol unable advance, wait for one day, work on books. Slept on village site KISILUVI.

Friday 25 July.

Departed for TI arriving 1300 hrs., another day of continuous rain - rivers still in flood but bridge erected over Ena river to enable patrol return to TI. Tax collected from villages of TI and TALOLO. Slept TI.

Saturday 26 July.

Departed TI at 1000 hrs. for MOVAI, arrived 1900 hrs. Slept MOVAI.

Sunday 27 July.

Observed.

(4).

Monday 28 July.

Rain all day - villages of MOVAI and BIBISI lined and census revised - tax collected, new officials appointed and work expected from same outlined. Slept MOVAI.

Tuesday 29 July.

To BAGELA 15 min. walk with E.M.A. Snashall, village census revised, tax census compiled, tax collected. Discussion on land usage, particularly in relation to those villages who have deserted traditional grounds and moved to SILANGA. Another day of intermittent rain. Returned MOVAI in afternoon, slept MOVAI.

Wednesday 30 July.

Departed MOVAI at 0900 hrs. for UMU arrived 1215 hrs. Village tax census compiled and tax collected. Appointment of new luluai and tultul made and talk given on responsibilities of each. Complaint made regarding land of Sikua and allegations by new luluai that 'Sanguama' had been worked against his now deceased first wife. On to SILANGA. Slept SILANGA.

Thursday 31 July.

Discussion with all SILANGA officials on economic development past and future. Coconut and cacao count undertaken. Drying of clothes and camping gear. Slept SILANGA.

Friday 1 August.

Village officials in from MIRAPU, ROKO, SOSOLI villages, informed of patrol itinerary. Tour of SILANGA villages, informal discussions with villages, work on tax books. Slept SILANGA.

Saturday 2 August.

Return of Rev. Fr. Wagner to Santa Maria, visited and discussions on land tenure problems likely to arise at SILANGA. Luluai of GAIKEKE refuses to part with any land to the Government but is willing to grant right of usufruct to Mamusi and other peoples. Slept SILANGA.

Sunday 3 August.

Observed.

Monday 4 August.

To KAI 1½ hrs. good walking. Village census revised, tax census compiled. Talk given on LIMA's 'Kampani' and that if these people followed him verbally then it was expected of them to do something concrete, economically. Little was understood and there was a reluctance to talk.

(5).

Tax for villages of SISIMI and KAI collected in afternoon.  
Slept KAI.

Tuesday 5 August.

To MIRAPU village on temporary quarters at Luvi river.  
Village tax census compiled and tax collected. Arrival of  
E.M.A Snashall in afternoon. Slept MIRAPU.

Wednesday 6 August.

To ROKO  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. walking. Village tax census compiled  
and tax collected. This village with PARAGA, MIRAPU and  
SOSOLI have a block of cacao at GUSI. Discussions with  
village people late afternoon. Slept ROKO.

Thursday 7 August.

To PARAGA  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. over steep road but in good condition.  
Heavy rain mid-morning, tax census compiled, tax collected in  
afternoon. Slept PARAGA.

Friday 8 August.

Departed PARAGA arriving old village site of BABATA at  
1300 hrs. Slept in house erected on old site.

Saturday 9 August.

Departed old village site BABATA at 0730 hrs. arriving  
MORAWANA at 1730 hrs. Slept MORAWANA.

Sunday 10 August.

Observed.

Monday 11 August.

Departed 0800 hrs. for PULEPUNA arriving 1600 hrs.  
Heavy rain throughout, maximum altitude 6,000'. Village  
census revised and tax census compiled. Slept PULEPUNA.

Tuesday 12 August.

Tax collected and discussion on future patrolling.  
Departed PULEPUNA for MORAWANA at 0915 hrs. arriving 1730  
hrs., again heavy rain all day. Slept MORAWANA.

Wednesday 13 August.

At MORAWANA, bridge erected over MELakoi river washed away  
due flooding, and villages of PITA and WORALI unable to be  
visited. Tax census compiled and tax collected MORAWANA.  
Appointment of new tultul. Slept MORAWANA.



Thursday 14 August.

Departed MORAVANA for old village site of BABATA, heavy rain, maximum altitude 5750', 10 hrs. walking arriving 1750 hrs. Slept old village site.

Friday 15 August.

Departed old village site BABATA at 0800 hrs. for SILANGA- again heavy rain, arrived 1600 hrs. Carriers paid, work programme for following week outlined to all SILANGA officials. Slept SILANGA.

Saturday 16 August.

At SILANGA. All books brought up to date. Slept SILANGA.

Sunday 17 August.

Observed.

Monday 18 August.

School children SILANGA addressed. Village of GAIKEKE census revised, village of LUGE census revised. Discussion on 'settlement' problems, people very desirous of bringing in people from hills, by compulsion if necessary and very intolerant to any opposition. Tax collected 1430 hrs. to 1700 hrs. Slept SILANGA.

Tuesday 19 August.

Census revised villages of LOA, KOTO, BABATA, tax census compiled. Talks given men on desirable number allowed to leave for purposes of employment, on practice of abortion, on school attendance. Slept SILANGA.

Wednesday 20 August.

Tax collected villages of LOA, BABATA, KOTO. Community family plantation inspected, note taken of methods of working. Land discussions continuing. Slept SILANGA.

Thursday 21 August.

Villages of KILOLO and KAILONA lined and census revised tax census compiled, and tax collected afternoon. Appointment MIMBUNA, luvai of KILOLI. Talks given on desirability of education to prepare people for new settlement's work. Slept SILANGA.

Friday 22 August.

To villages of LICITE and KISILUVI, census revised, tax census compiled. Complaint by BIALLA labourer heard, village book of WEILU revised in preparation corporation with LICITE. Slept SILANGA.

(7).

Saturday 23 August.

Tax collected villages of LIGITE, KISILUVI, WEILU  
census now in LIGITE book. Work on tax register.  
Slept SILANGA.

Sunday 24 August.

Observed.

Monday 25 August.

All SILANGA officials to rest house to discuss land  
settlement - people will not sell but are prepared to  
grant full usufructuary rights to MAMUSI people to the east  
of the ALA river, similar rights to all at SILANGA. The  
only body to settle this satisfactorily will be the Native  
Lands Commission. Slept SILANGA.

Tuesday 26 AUGUST.

Discussions held on SILANGA problems- body of luluais  
from SILANGA instructed on form required for monthly meetings.  
Court hearings concerning adultery case, preliminary inves-  
tigations case suspected infanticide. Slept SILANGA.

Wednesday 27 August.

Investigation of patterns of social control in new  
settlement of SILANGA. Work on village books, notes.  
Slept SILANGA.

Thursday 28 August.

Departed SILANGA for SIPA via hamlet of KEMILAMOTA,  
to ALA river thence SIPA. Village census revised, on  
to UASILAU. Tax census compiled for SIPA. Discussions  
with UASILAU people on their cacao project, how worked,  
land problems etc. Slept UASILAU.

Friday 29 August.

To ELOBE, village census revised, village inspected,  
return to UASILAU, tax census compiled for ELOBE. Tax  
collected from villages of ELOBE and SIPA at UASILAU.  
Discussions continued on UASILAU cacao project, work inspected.  
Slept UASILAU.

Saturday 30 August.

Departed UASILAU for SEGE, village census revised, tax  
collected, again talk on economic development. Slept SEGE.

Sunday 31 August.

Observed. To ground of SARE to inspect cacao.

(8).

Monday 1 September.

Departed SEGE for SALE inspected cacao on ground of KAKATO enroute. SALE and KORVASI villages now together on new site. Census revised, tax census compiled, tax collected. Minor complaints heard. Slept SALE.

Tuesday 2 September.

Departed SALE for GOGOSI. Villages of GOGOSI, UTA, ALIU and VUVU now situated together on Iamula river. All census revised and combined in two books, ALIU and GOGOSI. Tax collected in afternoon. Slept GOGOSI.

Wednesday 3 September.

Work on village books. Neighbouring villages called in for discussions on future cacao development. Slept GOGOSI.

Thursday 4 September.

Departed GOGOSI for BIALLA -  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. walk thence canoe. Mission lease at EWASSE checked, minor complaints from neighbouring villages. Slept BIALLA.

Friday 5 September.

At BIALLA. Native labour complaints dealt with, thence to Thompson and Wright's sawmill for further complaints. Return to BIALLA and discussion with neighbouring luluais on limited prospects of establishing 'co-operative' facilities. Slept BIALLA.

Saturday 6 September.

Departed 0800 hrs. per canoe for TAROBI arriving 1700 hrs. Slept TAROBI.

Sunday 7 September.

Village inquiries dealt with. Three OSB DNE claims dealt with. Luluais in from SILANGA on land matters. Slept TAROBI.

Monday 8 September.

Departed TAROBI 0830 hrs. for GUSI, inspection of cacao and coconuts on ground of MAMOTE, thence to village SOSOLI. Census revised, tax collected, discussion re. ground of MAMOTE and business enterprise. Slept SOSOLI.

Tuesday 9 September.

To UBAI from SOSOLI arriving 1300 hrs. Village census

(9).

revised, minor complaints heard. Slept UBAI.

Wednesday 10 September.

Departed for UMOA via hamlet of BEREME 9 hrs. walking arrived 1600 hrs. Village census revised, tax census compiled. Slept UMOA.

Thursday 11 September.

Departed UMOA for SAMPANTABIL at 0800 hrs. upon completion of tax collection, arrived 1500 hrs. Village inspected, discussions with village officials. Slept SAMPANTABIL.

Friday 12 September.

Departed for TUMULA at 0630 hrs. arriving 0945 hrs. Village census revised, tax census revised, tax collected. Inquiry into loss of village book, two village official's hats, and subsequent issue of village book by a '57 Casmata patrol. Circumstances odd but nothing proved. Returned SAMPANTABIL 1800 hrs. Slept SAMPANTABIL.

Saturday 13 September.

Departed for UBAI arrived 1200 hrs. Tax census compiled, tax collected, appointment of Iuluai upon retirement of old Iuluai. Slept UBAI.

Sunday 14 September.

Work on tax books, finalizing patrol matters, departed UBAI 1800 hrs. for KOIMUMU, thence MORAMORA arriving 0300 hrs. Monday morning. Completion of patrol.

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(C) FINANCE, NMTA, DNE, BANKING.

7. One DNE. was paid to the next of kin of PIGILU, a former employee of Walindi plantation. The amount was fifteen shillings, originally entered into NMTA Talasea on 3/R 68717 of 9.1.57.

8. For Commonwealth Savings Account books were handed in for finalization of account, the depositors having died. The books are 037713, ISA WALEGA of JASILAU, 032994, VEIMULI of TAROBI, n.o.k. being SAGALI (f) of TAROBI, 032994 and 029248 in the names of KAPTEIN and KIAPTEIN respectively, n.o.k. names being held Talasea. N.o.k. of ISA WALEGA is KAILA WALEGE. Finalization procedures are being implemented and payment will be made upon return of the books from Port Moresby.

(10).

9. One War Gratuity was paid to TIGILI, tultul of UMU (BAIOA) for the amount of £4.10.0. There were also five inquiries made by ex-servicemen from SILANGA villages regarding war gratuities. A check was made on Treasury Circular Memorandum 5755 of 3 May 55 but the names of claimants were not found. Perhaps payment may have been made already but a further inquiry will be made.

10. Tax collection went very smoothly a total of £230 being collected. Some of the notes offered had signs of being stored for a long time, but however I feel that future taxation patrols will experience little difficulty, as the people have a very valuable link with both BIALLA plantation and Keravat Agricultural station.

11. Movement of the patrol over the mountainous terrain cost £79.6.0.

(D) ALIENATED LAND, NATIVE LAND.

12. The small area of land at LASIBU on Planet bay was purchased thus finalizing the Mission lease application for LASIBU and SILANGA. Certificates in accordance with Administrator's Circular Memo. No.5 of 1957 plus the purchase for LASIBU are to be forwarded under cover of my Nak.34-1/14.

13. To the best of my knowledge the only other pieces of alienated land in the tax division are at WALO and the previously mentioned purchase of SILANGA.

14. For the history and details of the following areas of land refer to 'Agricultural Development' as land matters only will be discussed at this stage, for it is the question of native ownership of land in the areas of native economic movement that is of prime importance at the present. Two years ago, in my previous report, mention was made of the desirability of clarifying the land situation, particularly at SILANGA. I now consider it of the utmost importance as there must be, understandably, a reluctance on behalf of Administration departments to push forward with technical and practical assistance to the areas of development if no security of title is held by the native peoples concerned, for to do so may well jeopardize the future of generations to come.

15. There are three areas where immediate investigation should be undertaken and one where, if time and staff permit, clarification should be made. I list in order of importance - (1) UASILAU Cacao Project (11) SILANGA Community Settlement (111) MAMOTE Cacao Project (at GUSI) (1V) MALASI Cacao Project (at GOGOSI) - each will be dealt with in turn.

16. (1) UASILAU Cacao Project.

This development, under luluai SOA of UASILAU has been going on for four years now and some cacao is beginning to produce. In the beginning ULEO of UMU was chief spokesman for the ground, with drive and incentive originating from SOA and elder LEA, members of another clan and another dialect. The position today

is that there are eight people who claim custodianship and the right of usufruct and who have received the endorsement of all those people within the project and those outside, an outsider SAUA, tultul of PASUSU, who is not generally recognized by the interested parties, and IAMULU of LUGE (in the SILANGA settlement) who receives even less recognition than SAUA. If the question of ownership is settled, I confidently expect that there will be little demur to selling the ground to the Government for subsequent leasing, which I suggest be at a nominal rate only, to a body corporate such as the principal leaders in the cacao enterprise. Opinions may differ here as to whether the land should be leased to such a communal body or whether to a clan or sub-clan, the basic working units in the enterprise. 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, thereby qualifying their descendants to lay claim to ground which steadily becomes more and more valuable, will be eliminated. In short, land ownership must first be determined by the Native Lands Commission, with purchase by the Government and subsequent leasing, at a nominal rate for at least the first ten years, to the native people who have cacao on the land. A further block of land, ULELE, owned by the UASILAU people themselves, chief custodian LEA, and situated on an extensive plateau about half a mile from MAMOA, the present developed area, has also been planted with cacao. I consider this land should also be the subject of purchase and leasing to the business enterprise. The land tenure question must be settled or the project will be a source of endless litigation ✓

17. (11) SILANGA Community Settlement.

Luluai WULAI of GAIKEKE is unanimously regarded as the chief custodian of the land at SILANGA and although I was under the impression that he was prepared to sell the ground to the Administration for subsequent leasing and went prepared for a chain and compass survey, he now states emphatically that he will not sell the ground under any conditions. Many reasons I think go to make for WULAI's change of opinion, but the main one is the realization by him, no doubt with the assistance of others, that with the sale of ground the large amount of influence and prestige that he now enjoys as founder and father of the settlement would diminish, a prospect he does not relish. Reasoning proved useless.

18. WULAI is prepared to grant full usufructory rights, ie. permissive occupancy, to the four MAMUSI villages at the settlement, on land across the ALA river, land on which I think a dispute over boundaries will arise with neighbouring peoples if proposals are converted into action. WULAI also desires that certain portions be marked for the exclusive use of other villages eg. BABATA village only will have full usufructuary rights over a clearly demarcated block of ground, and similarly with other villages. This scheme is situated some distance from the proposed area for the Mamusi people, most of the blocks being on the road to LASIBU. It was pointed out to the migrant villages that permissive occupancy was quite satisfactory in their lifetime but it implied no guarantee for future generations but to the native the situation has been adequately met by the application of native custom, he has no fear about the future, and would be quite satisfied ✓

for title to be issued under the Native Lands Ordinance. I think that land ownership should be determined initially, as even now disputes are arising on the fringe areas as per the dispute brought forward by the luluai of KOTO who claims that present BAGELA gardens are on his ground. This is a forerunner of future litigation over land usage, particularly where whole villages have left their traditional grounds and moved down to SILANGA. An area of ground claimed by WULAI himself is also disputed by the luluai of UMU.

19. TOPEN, a catechist, who has been in the area since the war, has been given full ownership of a small block of ground near GAIKEKE village. In regard to the SILANGA settlement itself WULAI is prepared to grant full right of usufruct to all villages, in actual fact he has already done this, but he envisages the Native Lands Commission as being able to put all this on paper. I feel that it would be unfortunate if settlement could not be made even on the lines as described above. The situation would also be finalised for a later day if future legislation will permit a direct sale of land from native to native (under adequate safeguards), but again I do not know whether WULAI even then would sell. If pressure is going to be put on these people to sell their ground to the Administration first, I predict that they will disregard all Administration advice and put the matter in the hands of a solicitor - not that anything could be achieved by so doing. As a first step then, I recommend that an immediate and thorough investigation of all native land rights in the area be made by the Native Lands Commission.

20. (111) MAMOTE Cacao Project (at GUSI).

GUSI was the old site of the combined villages of SISIMI and SOSOLI who have split once again, SOSOLI immigrating further upstream on the left hand side of an arm of the Luvi river, and SISIMI migrating nearer the SILANGA settlement. The four villages of SOSOLI, MIRAPU, ROKO, and PARAGA have combined to plant coconuts and cacao on the ground of MAMOTE which is claimed by SISIMI, who are confining their economic activities to the settlement at SILANGA. SOSOLI dispute the claim by SISIMI and therefore again, I consider this a matter for settlement by the Native Lands Commission, and possible purchase, before any serious thought can be given to full scale energetic development by the interested villages.

21. (1V) MALASI Cacao Project (at GOGOSI).

The villages of SULU, SALE, KCRVASI, ALIU, KAIAMU, GOGOSI, MATARURU, and KIAVA have expressed a desire to commence full scale planting on the ground of MALASI near GOGOSI. There is no dispute over this ground, custodian being recognized by all as TAVISI, luluai of SULU, but if it is thought necessary, I think investigation should be made, purchase effected, with subsequent lease to a corporate body, or on an individual basis.

22. To conclude this section I must emphasize once again the urgent necessity to give security of title to land to all the people who are engaged in active economic and social development. The Native Lands Commission must lay the first step, if the people will sell later on well and good, but ownership must be determined first, even at SILANGA where disputes are beginning to occur on the outlying lands of the settlement.

(E) MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

23. There are two missions in the area, one the Roman

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: *D. of C.* From: *XOMR*  
Subject: *Readers* Date: *2-7-59*

6180 English Readers  
were issued to Yanapoff  
Mission at the end of  
1958. This was 2000  
more than their entitlement  
under Grant in Aid  
conditions



Catholic Station at 'Santa Maria', the nexus for the Church and the community at SILANGA fostered by Rev.Fr.Wagner. It is believed that a new Mission station is to be opened shortly in the Mamusi division in the Gasmata sub-district and this parish will no doubt include some of the Talasea sub-District villages. The other Mission is the Methodist Overseas Mission with a European minister, Rev.Swaby, stationed at MALALIA in the West Nakanai. Relations between adherents and the European representatives of both sides are cordial and numbers of each are approx. equal.

24. TI is the only village with adherents of both religions. Mixed marriages had occurred and an attempt was made to embroil the Government in the matter but the people were warned that the Government's attitude was one of strict neutrality and any attempts to bring the Government into religious matters were not welcome. Civil disturbances of course would lead to swift action.

25. Education Department officer Mr.Brownlee conducted an inspection of the Roman Catholic Village school at SILANGA on the 3rd.October 58. His report discloses a total of two hundred and fourteen pupils up to standard 11. Native material classrooms are adequate but are to be shortly replaced with permanent buildings. I quote Mr.Brownlee's general remarks, "Already one of the largest and potentially one of the best schools in Western New Britain it is regrettable that the required standards of English have not been reached. The fault lies not with the teachers who have done their best, but in their not having received the necessary readers. When approved readers have been supplied the standards should rapidly improve as the oral foundation is good".

26. The Methodist Mission, concentrated mainly in the Ala valley, has established village schools but standards are not high. Discussions with Mr.Brownlee on Central Nakanai development and education have been most beneficial, I feel, to both of us.

(F) HEALTH.

27. During the course of the patrol the Public Health Department were also on patrol in the area apparently finding everything in order. Verbal discussions have been undertaken with Dr.Cadzow regarding what I think are inadequate aid post and staff facilities at the SILANGA community settlement. There is an opportunity here also for really intensive infant welfare work.

28. A number of deaths had occurred in the MIRAPU - UBAI area towards the end of 1956 due to a whooping cough outbreak. Towards the end of the patrol construction of a new aid-post at UBAI was being commenced, a location I consider to be a most strategic one.

29. Following my 1956 patrol a Dr.Carleton Cajdusek, M.D., pediatrician and virologist, undertook a survey patrol travelling via SILANGA, KAI, MIRAPU, ROKO, PARAGA, to old village site of BABATA thence MORAWANA and PITA. He was chiefly interested in the great variations in skin colour in the villages of MIRAPU and ROKO, and the head binding techniques practiced on new born infants.

(G) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

30. I said in my 1956 report that native thought and emphasis is on cacao and copra as cash crops, and traditional gardens plus introduced European crops as subsistence crops. The situation still holds. The areas of agricultural development are at UASILAU, GOGOSI, SILANGA, and GUSI. The land situation in each has already been discussed.

31. UASILAU Cacao Project..... SOA, luluai of UASILAU is the chief inspiration for the project. He is recognized by the villages of SIPA, UMU, MOVAI, BAGELA, BIBISI, MULUSI, YAUYAYAU, LAVUGI, KAIKO, KUKULU, some of SEGE and some of TI as their leader in the cacao enterprise. Approximately 12,500 cacao have been planted to the present, mainly on a village sub-clan or clan basis with the isolated family looking after up to 200 trees. Two thousand of the trees are regarded as a communal block, specifically set aside for the purchase of work implements, spades, pruning scissors etc. The clan blocks each have a recognized foreman each of whom in turn receives his main impetus from SOA. Full details of clan and sub-clan names, family groupings, village, name of foreman and numbers of cacao planted by each unit have been entered in the UASILAU book. ✓

32. The people have set themselves a target of 20,000 trees, a figure well within their capabilities (a total of approximately 750 people in the interested villages). The Department of Agriculture has maintained regular inspections and assist with technical advice. Some of the cacao (perhaps 1,000 trees) are bearing, and if the slow processes of administration are taken into account, now is the time when concrete proposals should be submitted as to the provision of processing facilities, type of fermentary, selection of site, facilities for training men in handling this side of cacao production. and

33. Remarks under 'Roads and Bridges' also apply.

34. SILANGA Community Settlement ..... In the two years since the last patrol a great deal of consolidation has occurred in this settlement and an air of permanency, both in village housing construction and attitude of mind, is evident. SILANGA lies approximately six miles inland from Bangula Bay, on the left hand side of the Ala river (looking north) and approximately three miles from that water. The villages at present settled at SILANGA are KISILUVI, LIGITE, KAILONA, KILOLO (all Mamusi villages), LUGE, KOTO, BABATA, LOA with hopes held by the more ardent protagonists to influence villages like TI, PULEPJUNA, TALALO, MORAWONA and PITA to move down. This is a potential source of friction as the older and more influential members of hill society resist the blandishments offered by catechists and converts. It was constantly reiterated to all concerned that the settlement was not one of compulsion, that there were advantages however in such a settlement, particularly in education and economic fields, but that the natural reluctance of people to leave their traditional grounds was also understood and sympathized with. The settlement must however win in the end, as education is being offered to the younger people at Santa Maria and these young people are showing a decided preference to leave the mountains of their forefathers. ||

35. Almost 7,000 coconuts have been planted to the present, which is actually rather a disappointing number, considering the

total population of over one thousand in extremely close proximity, and two years in which to plant, although the previous lack of seed coconuts was possibly a limiting factor. The communal block was inspected and discussed in some detail. GIRU of KOTO, catechist, has been appointed by the people to maintain overall supervision and to inspect work, which is carried out on a family basis eg. the village of GAIKEKE has sixteen families - each family has planted ten coconuts, therefore, to the present, GAIKEKE has planted 160 coconuts in the communal block. There are other coconuts planted within the village and environs and expansion throughout is only limited by demands placed on labour by other phases of native customary life, for coconut seed can now be obtained in unlimited quantities from BIALLA plantation in the East Nakanai, providing the people of SILANGA supply canoe transport, a difficulty only now being overcome as the people, being from the hills had originally no idea of canoe structure.

36. TOPEN of GAIKEKE has 400 cacao and coconuts on land given to him by WULAI of GAIKEKE whilst school children have planted coconuts on ground surrounding the Mission lease. Individuals have also planted their own groves on areas situated on the road to LASIBU on the coast, these areas having been marked by WULAI for the exclusive use of individual villages. At a later date the people intend planting cacao, utilizing the young coconuts as shade, but it is felt that the land question should be dealt with first before active encouragement can be given to them by the Government.

37. To conclude, it must be obvious that the present system of limited economic co-operation based on traditional obligations must inevitably be replaced by a system which will allow for the change from subsistence cropping and unspecialised skills to the energetic production, with different agricultural techniques, of cash crops. Otherwise the economic reason for migration to the coast will be lost, although not necessarily the social one, for sight must not be lost of the fact that SILANGA is as much a social experiment as an economic one.

38. MALASI Cacao Project ..... Situated to the east of UASILAU are the villages of SEGE, SALE, KORVASI, GOGOSI and ALIU. These villages, with the addition of SULU, MATARURU, KIAVA and KAIAMU in the East Nakanai are engaged in cacao expansion on the ground of MALASI, close to GOGOSI village. Mr. Ryan of D.A.S.F. assisted the people in initially establishing plots on the ground of KAKATO, on the SALE-SEGE road, and on ground adjacent to the old village sites of ALIU-VUVU and GOGOSI. This last enterprise, at GOGOSI, now forms the embryo for the present expansionist effort by the combined villages. Work proceeds on a clan and sub-clan basis each with their appointed chairman. The people were warned that they could not expect the Government to help with fermentary facilities unless there was a reasonable chance that money invested could be returned. A figure of 20,000 trees was mentioned, a figure, that to be reached will require a lot more work from these people than their neighbours in the UASILAU complex. Total village populations for the MALASI project would be in the vicinity of four hundred and twenty, approximately three hundred and thirty less than UASILAU, therefore to achieve the same results the people would have to work proportionally harder.

39. Small plots at KAIAMU and near SALE are to be maintained but future expansion will be at MALASI, adjacent to GOGOSI village. The village of SEGE has an isolated block of 460 trees 1 hr.20 min. distant from their village and in the midst

of nowhere. They were told that they were making hard work for themselves in planting plots in positions such as this, and no encouragement at all was given. Although none of this, cacao has been sighted by D.A.S.F. personnel all plots are well cared for, receive the correct attention, are clean, and appear to be pest free.

40. These people show commendable enthusiasm and in the last month have cleared and planted shade for another 1,500 cacao. I once made a remark that cacao was not entirely suitable for native people's culture and work systems but if this sustained effort continues then I see no obstacles other than the usual ones of shipping and transport. I could be proved wrong.

41. MOMOTE Cacao Project ..... The ground of MAMOTE is situated in from the beach at GUSI, in Commodore Bay, and on the left hand side of one of the distributaries of the Luvi river. Greater emphasis is being given to coconuts (1365) rather than cacao (500). A figure of 500 for cacao was remarked upon as only a gesture and that no consideration could be given to economic help unless a great number more were planted. As only two hundred and fifty people are concerned in this venture it was also thought necessary to advise them to concentrate on coconut plantings. Distance and transportation are also added problems here. The venture is being undertaken by the villages of SOSOLI, MIRAPU, ROKO, and PARAGA, with the last two villages not quite as enthusiastic as the first two. I consider it desirable that both ROKO and PARAGA be persuaded to move down nearer the scene of economic development but neither have shown any willingness. The matter rests.

(H) FORESTRY, LIVESTOCK, REST HOUSES, CEMETRIES, ANTHROPOLOGICAL, RIVERS AND WATERWAYS.

42. See my Talasea Report, Central Nakanai, No.6/55-56.

(I) VILLAGES AND OFFICIALS.

43. UASILAU: A.S.L. 500' Pop. 112 26 taxpayers.  
L: SOA - an outstanding luluai, driving force behind the UASILAU Cacao Project. T.T: TAVISO - from MULUSI now residing at UASILAU with his line.

If the cacao scheme prospers this village could develop into a second SILANGA.

MULUSI: A.S.L. 1,200' Pop. 82 14 taxpayers.  
L: KABA - his village is a credit to him. There is no tultul.

This village with hamlet of YIACA supply labour for the UASILAU scheme.

YAUYAU: A.S.L. 2,200' Pop. 51 9 taxpayers.  
L: TARMASENG - of little use to the patrol but influential in village matters, a provisional appointment. T.T: PANGALO -

an extremely keen man, responsible for excellent condition of roads, village, also in readying males for tax. A provisional appointment.

A dispute over future residence brought forward in this village. It appears that the custom of exchanging women of marriageable age stills obtains inland and an occasional dispute is brought forward involving future residence of newly married couples, as difficulties arise when one village sees no possibility of future compensatory exchange and both sides then attempt to influence the couple to reside in their respective villages.

LAVUGI: A.S.L. 2,600' Pop.60 10 taxpayers.  
L: VEIMULI - strong, controls village with a firm hand.  
T.T: KATATEIA - quiet, quite ineffectual.

KAIKO: A.S.L. 2,300' Pop.100 15 taxpayers.  
L: ISAGU - very old and useless administratively but hereditary leader. T.T: OPOTILA - in hospital during patrol, must soon be replaced.

Village is capably handled by son of IASGU.

KUKULU: A.S.L. 2,800' Pop.63 12 taxpayers.  
L: KALIGOLU - an unknown quantity, popular choice of people.  
T.T: KOI'ILO - within ranking structure of village, promises to give the drive that luluai appears to lack. A provisional appointment.

This village is also known as KAIKO No.2 and is visited from KAIKO thence return.

TI: A.S.L. 2,900' Pop.46 7 taxpayers.  
L: MUYU - provisional appointment from tultul, excellent job performed since warned to look after village interests last patrol. L.S.M. 329. T.T: MATANASA - provisional appointment.

TI is situated on a windswept ridge made worse by people inadvisably being told to cut down surrounding trees by a visiting N.M.A.

TALALC: A.S.L. 2,800' Pop.45 6 taxpayers.  
L: WATENASAU - provisional appointment from tultul, is most able amongst his village. T.T: SIAPUNA - prov.appointment, is young but is son of a very influential old man and will eventually inherit his father's social standing. People asked to build a rest house house so that patrols can proceed TI - TALALO - PULEPUNA in future.

MOVAI: A.S.L. 1,100' Pop.70 8 taxpayers.  
L: KERI - provisional appointment, to take over new village. Was appointed tultul last patrol and had done an outstanding job of establishing the new village of MOVAI after the Catholic people of the former village LOA had migrated to SILANGA.  
T.T: TASU'U - provisional appointment, an ex-soldier who materially assisted KERI in establishing new village.

Village now situated close to the Ala river. People maintain cacao at UASILAU.

BIBISI: A.S.L. 1,100 Pop.73 9 taxpayers.  
L: GOGOTI - unassuming but quite effective. T.T: GOABUBU - recommended for dismissal, employed at Keravat. LUKU - prov. tultul, an average member of the community where choice of village and self coincide.

Suggested to the people that a rest house for the three villages of BAGELA, BIBISI and MOVAI be built at BIBISI, as all three, formerly on spurs overlooking the Ala river are now on the river flat and quite close together.

BAGELA: A.S.L. 1,200' Pop. 103 12 taxpayers.  
L: KOMIRO - retiring but effective within his community.  
T.T: KOKOSO - most helpful, a sound tultul.

UMU: A.S.L. 650' Pop.72 10 taxpayers.  
L: LUBUBU - provisional luluai, tends to be an old gossip but son of powerful old luluai OLEO, and held in highest respect.  
T.T: TIGILE - provisional appointment, good character, should prove valuable.

Complaint made regarding land of SIKUA, which has always been a bone of contention between GAIKEKE and UMU. The new luluai made allegations that 'sanguma' had been made against his now deceased first wife, arising from dispute over this land.

KAI: A.S.L. 300' Pop.60 10 taxpayers.  
L: MAMA - a very sound luluai, one of the few in the village who is not a follower of the West Nakanai 'Kampani'.  
T.T: GAGALA - below average.

Followers of the 'Kampani' told that more than going 'to hear the talk' was necessary if the movement was to become a sound economic one.

SISIMI: A.S.L. 300' Pop.27 4 taxpayers.  
L: MAGEGEI - quite an important landowner but little more than a figurehead as a luluai. T.T: MO - also useless.

The people of this village are strong supporters of the West Nakanai 'Kampani'. It is considered that the high incidence of mental abnormalities and apparent sterility in the two villages of KAI and SISIMI is due to inbreeding. The people were urged to seek partners further afield.

MIRAPU: A.S.L. 300' Pop.62 7 taxpayers.  
L: LO - average. T.T: MINIKIA - average.

Seven deaths, whooping cough suspected. Cacao is being planted at GUSI with the assistance of BOAS, luluai of GALILO.

ROKO: A.S.L. 2,100 Pop.78 11 taxpayers.  
L: MOIU - a young luluai, has proved capable since his appointment 1956. T.T: SASEA - retiring, keeps in the background.

PARAGA: A.S.L. 3,000' Pop.62 6 taxpayers.  
L: KANGO - above average. T.T: MOIU - retiring but an asset.

The people have a cacao plot with MIRAPU, SOSOLI, ROKO, at GUSI.

MORAWANA: A.S.L. 2,950' Pop.105 10 Taxpayers.  
L: KULUWEI - pidgin knowledge limited. T.T: SOLI - prov.  
appointment, average ability.

Village of WEILU now with MARAWANA, half at SILANGA.

PULEPUNA: A.S.L. 3,250' Pop.103 12 taxpayers.  
L: IOKAVATELI - recognized village leader, old, non-pidgin  
speaker. T.T: GOLALU - young, sharp, performs duties well.

Village speak Mamusi dialect and very close to Gasmata  
Sub-District boundaries. The village has a long stretch of road  
to maintain now that other Mamusi villages have moved down to  
SILANGA.

SILANGA: A.S.L. 250' Pop.1114 contained in the  
following villages.

LUGE: Pop.86 8 taxpayers L: OSO - small and  
retiring. T.T: SAIMULI - son of a 'big-man', performs his  
duties conscientiously.

New migrations in from TI. An inquiry made regarding  
working arrangements with TI in community coconut block at  
SILANGA. Luluai MOYU and men down from TI to discuss matter -  
those desiring to pursue economic aims at SILANGA so marked in  
book, those to UASILAU similarly marked. Much of the argument  
due to struggle for religious supremacy and misconception in  
native mind of luluai's position in such matters. It was  
impressed on the people that a luluai is appointed by the  
Government to assist in maintaining law and order - spiritual  
matters were no concern of his - the Government's attitude on  
such matters was explained, strict neutrality, and attempts  
by native people to involve the Government or to use the Govern-  
ment's name in such matters were not welcome.

GAIKEKE: Pop.63. 8 taxpayers. L: WULAI -  
excellent, main land custodian in SILANGA area and with TOPEN,  
catechist, main supporter of Rev.Fr.Wagner's plan to group  
villages around a central mission station.  
T.T: PAIMUMU - capable, carries on more mundane duties efficiently.

LOA: Pop. 101. 6 taxpayers. L: WUVUNA -  
sound and helpful. T.T: PIGISELE - young, excellent character,  
strong supporter of community scheme.

Village now separated - new book to MOVAI (Methodist people)  
while LOA retains old book.

EABATA: Pop. 235 30 taxpayers L: OLIBUBU -  
average, but not quite fitting in with the 'new attitude'.  
T.T: LUSIBUBU - average.

Talks given on (a) schools (b) Labour (c) Abortions  
(d) Marriages.

KOTO: Pop. 179 35 taxpayers. L: PERU - average,  
but not entirely suitable as luluai under present setup and a  
more energetic, younger man should be found, who will be capable  
of leading his people, of promoting an active interest in village  
and economic welfare. Two names come to mind - GIRU, at present  
a catechist, who really has the interest of the community at

at heart. OMI, at present 'Bosboi' at PIALLA is a strong character, but very wilful and inclined to place his own self interest first. The two are related. I do not recommend dismissal of the present luluai but the above two should be kept in mind for the future. T.T: VAEMOLI - below average.

KILOLO: Pop. 79 5 taxpayers. L: LUGANTENESA - resigned, MIMBUNA, provisional luluai. I think a very happy choice as he is regarded by all the the Mamusi people at SILANGA as their spokesman. He is intelligent and educated and his appointment will do much to dispel the inferiority that some of the Mamusi's feel towards their neighbours, the Nakanai's. T.T: PILIGUTENI - average, suitable for routine duties.

KAILONA: Pop. 51 1 taxpayer. L: TENASA, provisional appointment from tultul to luluai - a sound job as tultul, should prove as equally as good as luluai. Old luluai PATUMGASA retired. T.T: KABATALO - provisional appointment, young, a keen supporter of community development.

All appointments, all Government decrees and orders are made now with the future in mind - of the eventual establishment of Native Local Government Councils. All bodies are in embryo at the moment, and any decision or direction given must first be carefully weighed and considered before issuing, as ill-conceived or hasty commands may prejudice the splendid opportunity that this community offers for an eventual economically and socially sound local government unit. (see also under 'Native Affairs').

KISILOVI: Pop. 101 14 taxpayers. L: KETAMANE - above the average Mamusi luluai or tultul and wields considerable influence. T.T: KAILI - average.

LIGITE: Pop. 132 14 taxpayers. L: KAMULE - average, suffering from filaria, a replacement may be necessary next patrol. T.T: WELINGSA - capable, performs duties well. Increase in village population due to inclusion of half of WEILU people in LIGITE book - the rest have lined at MORAWAYA.

SIPA: A.S.L. 1,000' Pop. 121 18 taxpayers. L: TALUMAI - of average ability. T.T: PILAMO - performs duties well but not a real leader.

Village actively engaged in UASILAU cacao project.

ELOBE: A.S.L. 650' Pop. 72. 6 taxpayers. L: LAUTA - below average. T.T: SOTALA - average, slow in the mental processes.

SEGE: A.S.L. 350' Pop. 49 5 taxpayers. L: SISOKA - not effective. T.T: LAVA - also not effective.

Chief inspiration in the village is LU'U.

SALE: A.S.L. 600' Pop. 73. 17 taxpayers.



L: TASILA - energetic, keen on economic development.  
T.T: MELAMULI - young, satisfactory as tultul.

KORVASI: A.S.L. 600' Pop.73 13 taxpayers.  
L: TAINA - below average, retiring personality. T.T: MO -  
not entirely suitable for purposes of administration.

Village now on new site with SALE.

GOGOSI: A.S.L. 100' Pop.23 3 taxpayers.  
L: ATOLU - originally appointed because of position in native  
society. T.T: SAIVUVU - very sound but quiet.

Village of UTA now included with GOGOSI.

ALIU: A.S.L. 100' Pop.74 11 taxpayers.  
L: PEOKO - strong, but has some mixed ideas on 'Co-operatives'.

Village of VUVU now with ALIU and situated on new site  
five minutes distant from GOGOSI. Work with GOGOSI on cacao  
situated on SULU ground.

BOSOLI: A.S.L. 150' Pop.44 10 taxpayers.  
L: TOVU - wields little influence. T.T: RIOLA - young,  
intelligent and energetic.

UMOA: A.S.L. 1,100' Pop.92 15 taxpayers.  
L: MAVU - average, suffering from lack of contact with Gov.  
Officers. T.T: POI - ditto.

Hamlet of BERPME situated on road between UBAI and UMOA.

TUMULA: A.S.L. 1,200' Pop.40 6 taxpayers.  
L: NORLAU - non pidgin speaker. T.T: PILEI - average.

This village, known as MENDERIP included in last Gasmata  
census in 1957. It is well within Talasea boundaries, only  
3 1/2 hrs. from SAMPANTABIL, 7 hrs. from the nearest Gasmata  
village. By a queer train of events both village official's  
hats and the village book (the Talasea book) were destroyed by  
fire and on the next Gasmata patrol they approached the patrol  
officer and obtained new hats and books. Their missionary had  
been in some time earlier and had suggested that the next P.O.  
may enrol them in the Gasmata Sub-District and incidentally  
within his circuit. The village is now included back in the  
Central Nakanai division and entered in the tax-register.

SAMPANTABIL: A.S.L. 850' Pop.36 5 taxpayers.  
L: - T.T: PALIU - considering limited manpower has done  
an excellent job.

This village is a breakaway from LAVAGE, an inland West  
Nakanai village. Village roads, rest house and housing of a  
commendable standard.

UBAI: A.S.L. 150' Pop.217 33 taxpayers.  
L: GALI - provisional appointment, upon retirement of old  
lulwai. Appears a natural leader and should give advice  
guidance to the village.

T.T; GA and BAIMO - both average.

UBAI is a large village close to the Kapiura river and has strong West Nakanai Advancement Society affiliations.

44. The village officials of GAIKEKE, LOA, LUKE, KOTO, BABATA, KILOLO, KAILONA, LIGITE, KISILUVI, KAI, TALALO, SISIMI, plus the tultuit of UMU, FI, PITA and WARALI have agreed to convene informal meetings at monthly intervals to discuss work programs, progress, government work etc. The officials from Kukuna (PITA and WARALI) have been incorporated at their own wish so that they may obtain some conception of Government law and the duties expected from them. It has been impressed on these people that their presence does not necessarily mean that they have to migrate to SILANGA, as that decision must be of their own making. Other men have been included in the meeting, chiefly those responsible for the family work in the communal coconut grove.

(J) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

45. An excellent road has been built by the SILANGA community from their settlement to the beach at LASIBU (no village). No bridges have been constructed as yet due to absence of vehicular traffic.

46. The UASILAU outlet is envisaged by the people as following the traditional Government route in from WALO. The people will have to put a lot more work into this road however before it is the equal of the SILANGA - LASIBU stretch. They resent any suggestions that their produce will have to be channelled through SILANGA (not welcomed by SILANGA either) declaring (i) that they are capable of building a trafficable road on their side of the Ala river thus avoiding a trek that would be as twice as long, (ii) that as their cacao is bound to warrant processing facilities years ahead of SILANGA, a fermentary must logically be placed at UASILAU, (iii) that the Ala river is a great obstacle during the 'wet' season. As they say, 'We are one people, we have one thought, one talk, one business, one religion, and we want one road for ourselves'. In other words the Ala river is a geographical, linguistic, social, economic and now a religious barrier to the people of the WASI (UASILAU) and UKUA (SILANGA) dialects.

47. The Japanese were active during the war in road construction, one from UBAI to the TOIRU river at MATARULU (East Nakanai), the other for a short distance only, from UBAI across New Britain to Montague Harbour. Six miles of jeep road had been constructed before the reoccupation.

(K) TAX- CENSUS.

48. The tax collection went off well (10/- per head), with even the most isolated and primitive villages having their monies ready. A total of £220 was collected.

49. Population figure remain static and have shown little variation over the last six years. In 1950 the total was 3528, in 1954 it was 3560. in 1956 3557, and this year 3555. There are one thousand, one hundred and fourteen at SILANGA, a figure much the same as in 1956.

(L) NATIVE AFFAIRS AND SITUATION.

50. All in all, extremely sound with much more enthusiasm and energy displayed in 'forward movements' than in other parts of the Sub-District. SOA, luluai of CASILAU, brought to my attention the 'Co-operative' aspirations of the villages of GOGOSI and SEGE mainly because of his hostility to the movement, partly due to its uneconomic basis, partly due to the fact that it detracted from his position as leader of the Methodist people in the area, partly due to the threatened withdrawal of SEGE from his cacao project. It appears to be a common failing in native society, perhaps in all human society, that power can only be gratified by continual expansion, eg. the active campaigning by LIMA of the West Nakanai, between the Willameuz Peninsula and Open Bay to expand his 'Kampani', and now SOA's personal disappointment at the territorial containment of his influence.

51. This embryo 'Co-operative' has been with the Talasea Sub-District for some time now, a sum of £1,000 being collected by luluai GA of GOMU (East Nakanai) in 1956 and placed in Trust Fund Suspense at Talasea. It was explained then, and again now, that the establishment of 'Co-operatives' in the East Nakanai was indeed a remote possibility as economic resources were non-existent and the people has shown little physical inclination to assist their mental meanderings. At the time of the deposit the people were too strongly imbued with what could almost be called a 'cultist' attitude and could not be dissuaded to withdraw their monies. Complete lists were made of all subscribers and subsequent economic surveys by D.N.A. field staff and Co-operative officers have only confirmed the original rejection of 'Co-operatives'. Moves are afoot by the people now to withdraw their monies - some to buy shares in the West Nakanai Native Society which has established a branch store at BUBU, near BIALLA, others for personal reasons. As the GOGOSI group in the Central Nakanai wish to leave their money intact, it was suggested that they open a village savings account book when the original monies were distributed. Interest accrualments could then, at a later date, be distributed on a pro-rata basis or be utilized as communal capital. The up to the present isolated and unco-ordinated efforts at cacao planting in the GOGOSI - SALE region, have been partly the result of the people's effort to provide economic backbone to their dreams. It was impressed on the people that they should now concentrate on the means first, and the structure later.

52. The patrol was visited by a luluai BABAGE, of GIGIPUNA, inland East Nakanai, who came to discuss a projected move by MURO village to GIGIPUNA, similar to the example of the SILANGA settlement. The area in mind for this settlement is on ground within the projected Ulamona forestry purchase. Luluai BABAGE desired Government pressure to be exerted to force unwilling villages to come down and 'wok bisnis'. It was explained to him that compulsion was not one of the Government's means of achieving success in such ventures and that as the scheme was little more than an idea, for him to go back and await a Government patrol. It is recommended that an extended patrol should be made to the area, in conjunction with work entailed in the forestry purchase if necessary, to ascertain whether such a move towards the beach is feasible, possible, or desirable, and if so, to collect preliminary data.

53. Where lies SILANGA's future? There are weaknesses, part-

icularly in European eyes, in respect of the land situation, but in native eyes there is no problem. Nevertheless without a satisfactory solution under our laws of this question, the technical departments concerned in development must feel loathe to assist in the development necessary here. But, and I repeat myself, it should never be lost sight of that SILANGA is just as important a social experiment as a move for economic betterment. Some time was spent at the settlement establishing personal contacts and discussing present and likely future trends in the settlement. Personal visits are to be made as often as possible. The people are enthusiastic and have confidence in their future at SILANGA, their 'Rod Katolik'. Inadvertent use was made of the word 'Council' whilst at SILANGA and the people's reactions were interesting. They are fearful that the Government would be attempting to force the issue, to institute Councils and thereby replace their 'Rod Katolik'. It was explained to them that Councils in no way were meant to interfere with their social aspirations or religious life. Councils were purely an instrument of local government operated by the people themselves. Here the matter should rest for the next few years as Tolai anti-Council propaganda has proved very effective here, as in the West Nakanai.

54. SILANGA people have proved very co-operative with the Government and although some villagers of KAI and SISIMI have affiliations with the West Nakanai Advancement Society (not necessarily a bad thing if contained in the West Nakanai but quite obviously influenced by 'cargo' mentality in distant villages such as the above) the rest of SILANGA have refused ideological contact with West Nakanai 'Kivungs' and are determined to pursue their own course - with Government assistance but not interference. The distinction is not an academic one for a poor appreciation and approach to the problem may mean permanent rejection of Government help by the people in the future.

*D. R. Goodger*

(D. R. Goodger.).  
Officer - in - Charge,  
MORAMORA.

APPENDIX A.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 1/58-59 (NAK.1/58-59) - CENTRAL NAKANAI.

Report on Police:

Const. FORMA: No. 6123. This constable showed above average ability in handling various native affairs matters that arose during the course of the patrol. He is intelligent, reliable, and willing on all occasions.

Const. ERENGAN: No. 7485. A below average policeman, who nevertheless tries hard enough. It is considered that he has little future in the R.P.N.G.C..

Const. PONG: No. 7474. A third year constable who continues to improve. Inclines to be a little harsh if not watched carefully, but he has the ability and intelligence to respond to reprimand.

*D. R. Goodger*

(D. R. Goodger.)  
Officer - in - Charge,  
MORAMORA.

APPENDIX B.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 1/58-59 (NAK. 1/58-59) - CENTRAL NAKANAI.

Report on Village Officials.

UASILAU. L. SOA - an outstanding luluai, driving force behind the UASILAU Cacao Project.  
T.T. TAVISO - from MULUSI now residing at UASILAU with his line.

MULUSI. L. KABA his village is a credit to him. There is no tultul.

YAUAYAU. L. TAUMASENG - of little use to the patrol but influential in village matters, a provisional appointment.  
T.T. PANGALO - an extremely keen man, responsible for excellent condition of roads, village, also in readying males for tax. A provisional appointment.

LAVUGI. L. VEIMULI - strong, controls village with a firm hand.  
T.T. KATATEIA - quiet, quite ineffectual.

KAIKO. L. ISAGU - very old and useless administratively, but hereditary leader.  
T.T. OPOTILA - in hospital during patrol, must soon be replaced.

KUKULU. L. KALIGOLU - an unknown quantity, popular choice of people.  
T.T. KOI'ILO - within ranking structure of village, promises to give the drive the luluai appears to lack. A provisional appointment.

TI. L. MUYU - provisional appointment from tultul, excellent job performed since warned to look after village interests last patrol.  
t.t. MATANABA - provisional appointment.

TALALO. L. WATENASAU - provisional appointment from tultul, is most able amongst his village.  
T.T. SIAPUNA - prov. appointment, is young but is son of a very influential old man and will eventually inherit his father's social standing.

MOVAI. L. KERI - provisional appointment, to take over new village, was appointed tultul last patrol and has done an outstanding job in establishing the new village of MOVAI after the Catholic people of the former village of LOA had migrated to SILANGA.  
T.T. TASU'U - provisional appointment, an ex-soldier who materially assisted KERI in establishing new village.

BIBISI. L. GOGOTI - unassuming but quite effective.  
T.T. GOABUBU - recommended for dismissal, employed at Keravat.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

LUKU - prov. appointment, an average member of the community.

BAGELA. L. KOMIRO - retiring but helpful.  
T.T. KOKOSO - most effective, a sound tultul.

UMU. L. LUBUBU - provisional luluai, tends to be an old gossip but son of powerful old luluai OLEO (d), and held in highest respect.  
T.T. TIGILE - prov. appointment, good character, should prove helpful.

KAI. L. MAMA - a very sound luluai, one of the few in the village who is not a follower of the West Nakanai 'Kampani'.  
T.T. GAGALA - below average.

SISIMI. L. MAGEGEI - quite an important landowner, but little more than a figurehead as a luluai.  
T.T. MO - also useless.

MIRAPU. L. LO - average. T.T. MINIKIA - average.

HOKO. L. MOIU - a young luluai, has proved capable since his appointment in 1956.  
T.T. BASEA - retiring, keeps in the background.

PARAGA. L. KANGO - above average. T.T. MOIU - retiring but an asset.

MORAWANA. L. KULUWEI - knowledge of pidgin limited.  
T.T. SOLI - prov. appointment, average ability.

PULEPUNA. L. IOKAVATELI - recognized village leader, old, non-pidgin speaker.  
T.T. GOLALU - young, sharp, performs duties well.

LUGE. OSO, small in stature, not effective. T.T. SAIMULI - son of a 'big-man', performs his duties conscientiously.

GAIKEKE. L. WULAI - excellent, main land custodian in area.  
T.T. PAIMUMU - capable, carries on more mundane duties efficiently.

LOA. L. WUVUNA - sound and helpful.  
T.T. PIGISELE - young, excellent character, strong supporter of community scheme.

BABATA. L. OLIBUBU - average, but not quite fitting in with new SILANGA attitude.  
T.T. LUSIBUBU - average.

KOTO. L. PERU - average, remarks for luluai of BABATA apply.  
T.T. VAEMULI - below average.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

KILOLO. L. LUGANTENESA - resigned. MIMBUNA - prov. luluai, an outstanding Mamusi leader.  
T.T. PILIGUTENI - average, suitable for routine duties.

KAILONA. L. TENASA - provisional appointment from tultul to luluai, a sound job as tultul, should prove as equally as good as luluai.  
T.T. KABATALO - provisional appointment, young, a keen supporter of community development.

KISLUVI. L. KETAMANE - above the average Mamusi luluai or tultul and wields considerable influence.  
T.T. KAILI - average.

LIGITE. L. KAMULE - average, will need to be replaced soon because of filaria.  
T.T. WELINGSA - capable, performs duties well.

SIPA. L. TALUMAI - of average ability.  
T.T. PILAMO - performs duties well but not a real leader.

ELOBE. L. LAUTA - below average.  
T.T. SOTALA - average, slow in the mental processes.

SEGE. L. SISOKA - not effective. T.T. LAVA - also not effective.

SALE. L. TASILA - energetic, keen on economic development.  
T.T. MELAMULI - young, satisfactory as tultul.

KORVASI. L. TAINA - below average, retiring personality.  
T.T. MO - not entirely suitable for purposes of administration.

GOGOSI. L. ATOLU - originally appointed because of position in native society.  
T.T. SAIUVUVU - very sound but quiet.

ALIU. L. PEOKO - strong, but has some mixed ideas on 'Co-ops'.

SOSOLI. L. TOVU - wields little influence.  
T.T. RIOLA - young, intelligent and energetic.

UMOA. L. MAVU - average, little idea of job.  
T.T. POI - ditto.

TUMULA. L. NORLAU - non pidgin speaker. T.T. PILEI - average.

SAMPANTABIL. L. - T.T. PALIU - considering limited manpower has done an excellent job.

UBAI. L. GALI - prov. appoint. Appears a natural leader and should give added guidance to the village.  
T.T. GA and BAIMO - both below average.

*D.R. Goodger*  
(D.R. Goodger.).



(69) (4)

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

PATROL NO.                      SUB-DISTRICT                      DISTRICT  
5 1958/59                      TALASEA                      NEW BRITAIN

Officer Conducting Patrol : W.P. RYAN P.O.  
Census Division Patrolled : LAMOGAI & KOMBI  
Objects of Patrol : Tax, Census, General Administration

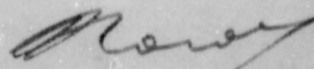
Date Patrol Commenced : 9th September, 1958  
Patrol Interrupted 28th September - Resumed 16th October.  
Patrol Completed : 5th November, 1958.  
Duration - 40 days.

Summary of Correspondence Arising from Patrol

<u>Date</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Subject</u>
✓ 25.11.58	14-1-1	A.D.O. Talasea	Economic Development - Kombi Area.
"	17-5-1	" "	Copra Number- Poi
"	21-1-1	" "	Long Service Medal
"	9-3-2	" "	Bank Pass Book
"	43-2-1	" "	Taxation - Kombi, Lamogai
"	34-2-1	" "	Applic. for Lease of Land - Ramehi Pltn.
"	30-2-3	" "	Formation Hamlet - England, Lamogai

\_\_\_\_\_  
Patrolling Officer's  
Signature.

I. certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol, and that the correspondence above indicated by a 'tick' has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

  
District Officer

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGIS

YEAR 1958

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
ADOKA	4.11.58	5	8			1	2	1										1	1	2	7				
	3.11.58	5	8			1	1	1	2	1	1			2	3			13	12	3	6	11			
LANGONAI	31.10.	4	6					1	2	1	1			2	1			2	10	5	6				
LAPIAI	29.10.	12	6	3	2			5	5			2		5				1	5	3	9	19			
SI	30.10	7	7					1	2					2	2	4	2			2	1	2	7		
	28.10	7	13	1	2	2	3							1	1					2	2	5	7	4	
MAKAU	23.10	11	10		1									2	1			5	10	5	18	17			
LIAGANI	22.10	14	16			1				2				1	3			1	2	6	3	18	3		
MAIANI	27.10	16	13							4	3	4		1	4			1	4	4	4	26			
SIHI	25.10	2	3							1				3				4	1			11			
SI	25.10	13	8					1	1					1	1			2	2	2	5	11			
SIWOGI	24.10	6	8				2			1				2	1					2	5	16			
RAWA	20.10	5	2	1				1	1					1				2	5	2	4				
SUFI	20.10	4	1							1					1			1	1	3	6				
SI	21.10	13	13					1	3	2					2			1	8	23	23				
PANAVUA	16.9.58	18	16					4	2	1				2	1			2	2	2	2				
<b>TOTALS</b>																									
		142	138	4	7	5	10	19	20	9	6	4	3	27	20			35	59	40	94	191	7		



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

## LAMOGAI AREA

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

DEATHS							MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Number of adults bearing age	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
5-8		9-13		Over 13		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Child	Adults		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			M	F	M	F
				1	1			1	2	-	1	3					4		8	24	2	15	2	15	17	14	12	23	14	71
					3				1	3	2	8					4	2	5	21	5	14	1	14	2.7	13	12	22	18	79
1								7	6	-	1	6				5	8	8	27	10	17	1	17	2.5	14	8	26	22	89	
2				1				1	2	2	4	4				4	6	5	15	8	13	4	13	2.7	12	11	12	14	63	
1				2	2			-	1	4	2							2	12	1	9	-	8	1.5	7	5	13	12	37	
2				1				6	3	1	4	1				4	2	6	20	16	17	1	17	2	10	14	27	19	77	
5				5	6			15	15	10	11	22				21	18	34	119	36	85	9	84	-	73	62	123	99	416	

34 119 36 85 84

30/13/89 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/1/4

District Office, Rabaul.

5th February, 1959

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.6 - 1958/59 - TALASEA

Reference your 30-13-89 of the 28th January, 1959.

No official action has been taken to close the Bariai area to recruiting, although the Catholic Mission at Vunapope has been asked to reduce its intake from that area.

It will be noted that, from the sub division as a whole, 61 males have been recruited from a total potential of 184 and, further, that they are all employed within this District. Examining the figures village by village shows that 4 villages are recruited to approximately a 50% mark while the remaining 4 vary between 25% and 30%. I believe that we can overcome this problem without any official action being taken.

I certainly agree that the situation reported in para.(1) on page 5 should not again occur, and further, think that the only way to ensure this is delaying any real move until the Patrol Post at Cape Gloucester is again manned - which should be by the middle of the year - when continuity and action on the spot should both arouse these people to much greater economic activity and ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for shipping to take the copra to Rabaul.

Handwritten notes: 10/2/59

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

30/13/89 ✓

30/1/4.

District Office,  
Rabaul.

29th December, 1958.

~~The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
TALASEA.~~

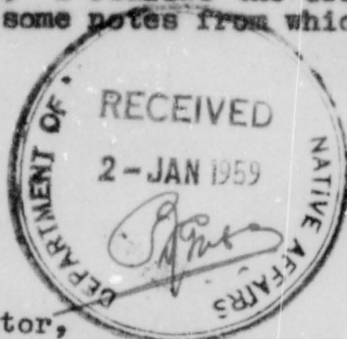
PATROL TAL.6 of 1958/59.

Receipt is acknowledged of the report of Mr. Littlewood's patrol to the Kaliai/Bariai Sub-Divisions of your Sub-District.

The report calls for little comment other than in the field of economic development. Have you any suggestions for the future of these people. Apparently they have the coconuts, and I agree with Mr. Littlewood that the establishment of a road from Cape Gloucester Patrol Post (which is its correct and accepted name and should be used in all future correspondence, please) to the area would be a great step forward. However, we must go further. Shipping is fairly regular now - providing there is some inducement James Chung's ships will go in and collect any copra. Perhaps therefore we should consider the organisation of a Rural Progress Society or something such as this in the area, and to this end I would appreciate your comments.

Mr. Littlewood has made no comparative comments on census figures. There is a decrease of 80 in the Kaliai Sub-Division but this is offset by a 50 increase in the Bariai area. Perhaps you could enlighten me on this.

I think the officer should be encouraged to submit a somewhat fuller report, including comments on the Village Officials, schools, number of pupils, etc. - especially for an area so seldom patrolled. I realise the officer became ill on patrol, but he must have had some notes from which to compile his report.



(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer.  
New Britain District.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Copy forwarded for your information, please.

*E. Flower*  
(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer.  
New Britain District.

30.1.1

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA

16th December, 1958.

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RARAU

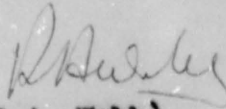
Patrol Reports Nos. 6 & 7  
KALIAI/BARIAI & KILENGE CENSUS DIVISIONS  
TALASEA

Enclosed herewith please find patrol reports Nos. 6 & 7 for the above named census divisions, of patrols conducted by Mr. H.S. Littlewood, Cadet Patrol Officer.

No trouble was experienced in the collection of tax, and it is considered that the tax rate for these areas should remain as is for the following year.

Mr. Littlewood has conducted good patrols, and as written good reports.

For your information please.

  
(R.A. Webb)  
Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1/1

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA.

1st December, 1958.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL

PATROL REPORT TAL. 6. 1958/59

Kaliai & Bariai Sub-Divisions,  
TALASEA

Officer conducting patrol : H.S. Littlewood C.P.O.

Area Patrolled : Kaliai & Bariai Sub-Divisions  
Talasea Sub District.

Objects of Patrol : Census, General Administration,  
Tax Collection.

Date Commenced : 20th August, 1958

Date Completed : 12th October, 1958

Duration : 53 days.

Personnel Accompanying :

R.P. & N.G.C. : Sgt. Bengs No.4064  
Const. Bisilo No.5130  
Const. Koni No.9998

Last D.N.A. Patrol : October, 1956.

INTRODUCTION

The adjoining Kaliai and Bariai sub-divisions cover some 60 miles of the coastline west of the Willaumez Peninsula between Borgen Bay to the west, and Cape Newmayer to the east.

The area falls into three main language groups, the Bariai, the Kaliai (their languages having only dialectal changes) and the inland Kaliai.

For the purpose of this report, and because of their different environments, I have left them in these three groups and given each under a separate heading.

There are two exceptions to these general groups. Along the coast and inland from Kaliai are a few villages whose language is not understood by any of the other peoples. They are bush people and those on the coast have migrated there only recently.

One village of Kombe people occurs in the Kaliai area, and there is quite a deal of animosity between these and the Kaliai people.

Department  
PORT MORESBY



During the latter period of the patrol, in the inland Kaliali, I was accompanied by the Rev. Father Hayes.

**DIARY**

Wed. 20th August	Left Volapai 8.35 a.m. per m.v. "Garnet", Accompanying A.D.O. and Fr. O'Connell of Bitokara. Slept Iboki.
Thurs. 21st August	Proceeded Kaliali. Slept.
Fri. 22nd August	At Kaliali
Sat. 23rd August	Proceeded Silimati Patrol Post with A.D.O. Slept Silimati.
Sun. 24th August	10.00 a.m. left Silimati for Mareka.
Mon. 25th August	Census and Tax Mareka. Slept.
Tues. 26th August	Census and tax Alaido. Slept Mareka
Wed. 27th August	Census and tax Nameruanga. Slept Mareka
Thurs. 28th August	Census and tax Bembak. Slept Mareka
Fri. 29th August	Census and tax Abonga. Slept Kokopo.
Sat. 30th August	Census and tax Kokopo. Slept Kokopo.
Sun. 31st August	Observed Kokopo.
Mon. 1st September	Census and tax Gurisai. Slept Kokopo
Tues. 2nd Sept.	Proceeded Laupu. Census and tax Siemtai. Slept Laupu.
Wed. 3rd Sept.	Census and tax exemptions Laupu. Proceeded Tamuniai. Slept.
Thurs. 4th Sept.	Census and tax Tamuniai. Proceeded Kereiai. Slept.
Fri. 5th Sept.	Census and tax Kereiai. Proceeded Duali. Slept
Sat. 6th Sept.	Census and tax Duali and Gilau. Proceeded Kaliali Mission. Slept.
Sun. 7th Sept.	Observed Kaliali.
Mon. 8th Sept.	Census and tax Ketenge. Slept Kaliali
Tues. 9th Sept.	Awaiting parties concerned for settlement of land dispute.
Wed. 10th Sept.	Mr. F.C. Ryan and Dr. Cadzow arrived Kaliali. Slept.
Thurs. 11th Sept.	Land dispute settled. Slept Kaliali.
Fri. 12th Sept.	Census and tax Taviliei. Slept Kaliali.
Sat. 13th Sept.	At Kaliali.
Sun. 14th Sept.	Observed Kaliali.
Mon. 15th Sept.	Proceeded Iboki, accompanying Mr. Ryan, Dr. Cadzow and Fr. Hayes, Kaliali. Slept Iboki.
Tues. 16th Sept.	Proceeded Hutanevua, thence Aria river. Slept Taliwagi.
Wed. 17th Sept.	Census and tax Taliwagi, Anaringoul. Slept Taliwagi.

Thurs. 18th Sept.	Proceeded Kwako, census and tax. Slept.
Fri. 19th Sept.	Proceeded Bagai. Slept.
Sat. 20th Sept.	Census and tax exemptions Bagai. Slept.
Sunday 21st Sept.	Observed Bagai.
Mon 22nd Sept.	Walked to Babos. Census and tax exemptions. Slept.
Tues. 23rd Septem.	Walked to Molua. Slept.
Wed. 24th Sept.	Census and tax exemptions Molua.
Thurs. 25th Sept.	Walked Gigina. Census and tax exemptions. Slept.
Fri. 26th Sept.	At Gigina. Contracted Malaria.
Sat. 27th Sept.	At Gigina.
Sund. 28th Sept.	Left Gigina for Bolo. Slept.
Mon. 29th Sept.	Bolo to Kaliai Mission.
Tue. 30th Sept.	At Kaliai, sick.
Wed. 1st Oct.	At Kaliai
Thurs. 2nd Oct.	At Kaliai
Fri 3rd Oct.	At Kaliai
Sat. 4th Oct.	At Kaliai
Sun. 5th Oct.	At Kaliai
Mon. 6th Oct.	Proceeded Iboki Plantation.
Tues. 7th Oct.	Census and Tax Kandaka, Salke, Slept Iboki.
Wed. 8th Oct.	Census and Tax Laubere, Gogola, Aihou. Slept Iboki.
Thurs. 9th Oct.	Census & tax Bolo & Danga. Slept Iboki.
Fri. 10th Oct.	Census and tax Angal.
Sat. 11th Oct.	Census and Tax Benin. Proceeded at night for Volupai.
Sun. 12th Oct.	Arrived Volupai. Proceeded Talasea.

~~Patrol Completed.~~

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

##### BARIAI SUB-DIVISION

The Sub-Division is under the guardianship of AISAPU the Paramount Lulua of the Kilenge area, and the Bariai people have great respect for this man. Other village officials of the Bariai were not impressive, but adequate for the small amount of work they have to do.

The area is extremely isolated, there is no regular shipping or plantations, and the only European in the area is Father Ross, a German.

Because of this lack of contact, the people are apathetic towards any development, and any movement away from their traditional life.

Their outlook can best be described as innocuous, as this is a highly desired quality for plantation labour, the area is badly over-recruited. The main offender in this line appears to be the Catholic Mission, Vunepope, and I believe that they should be advised that recruitment from this area should be limited for some time. One other plantation, Lolobau, owned by Mr. C.W. Blake, has recruited quite heavily in the area.

#### KALIAI SUB-DIVISION

The Kaliai gives much the same picture as the Barisi, with isolation (though not to quite the same extent, because of both Iboki plantation and the Catholic Mission) and over-recruitment. The people are somewhat more vital but most of their efforts for development have been frustrated through lack of shipping (vide Economic Development).

This area also has a Paramount Lulua AIPAU, who, I suspect has become quite a wealthy man through his judicial settlements. His own village, Pandaka, is probably one of the most progressive on the north coast of New Britain. The birth rate is high, with only a small mortality, and it has produced two excellent Police Sergeants (one being BENE of the Talasca detachment, who accompanied me on the patrol, and the other, detached to the Eastern Highlands, who was on leave at the time of the visit).

#### INLAND KALIAI

The area is nominally a part of the Kaliai Sub-Division, although they have a different language, closely resembling that of the Arase people, I believe. They act as middle men in trade between the two coasts. Their villages range up the Aria river, along the central spine of the Whiteman Ranges (it is possible from one village to see both coastlines) and well into the Gasmata Sub-District. One village is only about six hours walk from the south coast. They practice head binding of infants as do the Arase people.

The area can be divided quite clearly into two parts - the Aria river and its environs, and those villages along the Whiteman range.

The Whiteman range people are comparatively well off, though the climate is unpleasant, and they are very isolated. The Aria river people have very small villages, an extremely high mortality rate (about 80% according to the Mission records), and are largely inbred. The population is decreasing rapidly, and the only foreseeable hope for them is to have them moved into one large village where aid post facilities could be established, and marriage would not be so limited. The ideal site for such a village is at Bagai, at the junction of the Aria and one of its tributaries.

Recruitment in the area is quite large, and this provides, at the moment, the only influx of money and goods.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### KALIAI AND BAKIAI

These two areas have some 30,000 mature coconuts palms between them. If copra could be produced regularly, these people would be moderately wealthy. Unfortunately all their efforts have been thwarted through lack of transport. At Kaliai some years ago, a Co-operative was formed, but the first shipment of 300 bags of copra rotted on the beach before shipping became available. As a result, all the investors lost a large percentage of their capital. Now, as will be readily realized, these people are wary of any such venture. #

In the Bariai, the only economic outlet is through a Mr. Smith of Lau, who brings his trawler to peddle and buy copra, but his visits are only occasional, and the people are afforded no regular market.

It appears then, that unless drastic changes occur, through the establishment of Silimati Patrol Post, the pattern will remain as such in the Bariai, and the Kaliai, selling what they can through Iboki plantation and the Catholic Mission.

### INLAND KALIAI

These people have no assets whatsoever, though along the Aria river, from observing the few bearing palms, it appears that in that area the people, with a little industry, could produce extremely high grade copra. Other villages could possibly find an outlet through market gardening for Iboki and the Mission.

### AGRICULTURE

The Bariai and Kaliai have probably the largest native asset of coconut palms on New Britain. At the moment moneys obtained from copra are negligible because of lack of transport. The greater percentage were planted pre-war, under the instructions of Mr. A.D.C. Kille of Teleosa.

The inland Kaliai has good soil, especially along the Aria river, and nuts seen there were of good quality. The area may have some potential for market gardening if demands from Iboki plantation and Kaliai Mission are great enough.

### MISSIONS

The Catholic Mission is the only one in the area, with stations at Bariai and Kaliai.

At Bariai, Father Rose M.S.C. covers both the Bariai and Lollo Bush area. His station has now been moved from Kokope village to Akonga village further westward. This places him in the centre of his parish. He has a school, in the charge of a native teacher from Manus District, on his station, and Catechists spread through various villages in the area.

At Kaliai, the Mission is in the charge of Father Hayes M.S.C., and only recently three European Sisters have been posted

to his area. Sister Agnesina has opened a maternity hospital, and Sister Josette has taken charge of the school established by Father Hayes. There are now no other schools in the coastal Kalial area, all children attending the Mission school as weekly boarders.

Father Hayes' parish covers the Kalial, inland Kalial and Iomogai areas.

#### HEALTH

Health in the area was not of a high standard. There is a great deal of malaria and filaria. Elephantiasis is common.

The infant mortality rate is fantastically high, although it is being reduced in the Kalial area by the work of the Mission Sister. As yet most of the people are apathetic about attending a maternity hospital. The biggest trouble is caused by the men who do not wish to lose their 'books' for any length of time.

#### CENSUS AND TAXATION

The census figures for the area were checked, and personal tax collected throughout the Marial and Kalial areas.

In the inland Kalial, some degree of exemption was given to some people, and others exempted completely. They were warned that this state of affairs could not continue, and if no effort was made in the coming year for economic development, the next collecting officer would not be so lenient.

#### SUMMARY

These two Sub-Divisions do not give a particularly bright picture at the moment, but this I should say is caused by extreme isolation. Once Silimati Patrol Post is permanently staffed, ways and means may be found for their advancement, for they are not a basically unintelligent people. I seriously doubt if they will ever have the potential to be found in other areas, but with a little supervision and industry, they could become quite prosperous. Probably the answer to most of their problems would be the building of a road from the Patrol Post to the Aria River. After seeing the area, I see no really insurmountable difficulty in its construction, and with the landrover stationed at the Patrol Post, Administration visits could be very frequent.

*H. S. Littlewood*

H. S. Littlewood  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING TALABRA PATROL No.6  
BARIAL AND KALIAI SUB-DIVISIONS

- Sergeant BRUGH No.4061. An excellent Policeman in every respect. An asset to any patrol.
- Const. BISILLO No.5130. A good Policeman, solid if not over-intelligent.
- Const. KONY No.9998. Has made excellent progress, and should become a very good Policeman.

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTRE

YEAR.....1958.....

KALIAI SUB DIVISION

TALASKA SUB DISTRICT

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS											MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE														
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-15		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
																									Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		
KAIAI	4.9.58	5	4					1	4					1	2	4		2	7	4	17	4										1	1
KAIAI	5.9.58		2					2							2			4	3			12	5										2
KAIAI	6.9.58	1	2															2	1	7	6	20	1										
KAIAI	6.9.58	2	3											1		2			1	5	6	8	4							1	1		
KAIAI	8.9.58	9	4					1							1			1	4	1	2	6	3									13	9
KAIAI	10.9.58	7	2					1						1		4	1					13			1								7
KAIAI	17.9.58	2	1			1		1	1	1						3	1			2	2	4	3	3									
KAIAI	17.9.58															1	1			2	2	3	3	3									
KAIAI	18.9.58	2						1	1						1			7	3			1	2										
KAIAI	20.9.58	4	1					2							1	2	1			4	1	5	3	6									
KAIAI	23.9.58	3	1					2	2												3	3	6										
KAIAI	24.9.58	4	3					1												1	1	17	12	11									
KAIAI	7.10.58	2	2					1						1	1		1			1	1	1	1	9	1					5	1		
KAIAI	8.10.58	2	2					2	1							5	3			1		6	7	16	3					10	5		
KAIAI	9.10.58	4	4	1				1								1	1			4	4	3	5	5									
KAIAI	7.10.58	14	10							3								9	9	1	2	5	1							14	10		
KAIAI	8.10.58	1	2											1		2				1		1	9	1	1					3			
KAIAI	8.10.58	5	4							2								1	1	2	1	4		1						6	4		
KAIAI	9.10.58	1																			1	2	1	1	3					1			
KAIAI	10.10.58	4	4													4	2			3	2	1	1	12	1								
KAIAI	11.10.58	2	3					1										1	1			7											
KAIAI	11.10.58	4	3					1	1													7											1
		78 57		1		1		18	14	1	0	4	8	42	32			46 44		67 89		155 19		6		60 44							

# AGE POPULATION REGISTER

KALIAI SUB DIVISION

TALASEA SUB DISTRICT

Govt. Print. - 7403/10.55.

AGE					MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Child			Adults		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		M	F		M
	1	2	4		2	7	4	17	4						1	14	38	13	27	2	27	2.5	32	32	35	27	137	
		1	2		4	3			12	5					2	5	27	2	19		19	2	13	13	18	17	80	
					2	1	7	6	20	1						10	30	11	15	1	15	2.5	17	15	13	17	85	
1		2	3		1	4	6	8	4					1	1	7	27	5	30	2	30	2	18	16	24	30	102	
			1		1	4	1	2	6	3					13	9	7	38	6	28	2	28	2	18	11	32	29	121
1		4	1						13		1				7	11	9	31	6	23	1	23	2.3	19	8	21	26	106
		3	1		2	2	4	3	3							5	17	1	13		13	1	8	3	15	15	44	
		1	1		2	2	3	3	3							4	10	1	7		7	2	6	3	9	8	29	
	1				7	3		1	2							2	15	1	15	1	15	1.75	8	5	16	16	49	
	1	2	1		4	1	5	3	6							7	23	3	9	1	9	2	17	7	19	10	59	
		6	2				3	3	6							8	25	7	14	1	14	2.5	15	17	22	17	77	
			4		1	1	17	12	11							13	30	8	25	2	25	2	28	25	22	28	114	
1	1		1		1	1	1	1	9	1				5	1	11	23	5	14		14	2	14	12	19	16	77	
		5	3		1		6	7	16		3				10	5	15	34	5	20		20	2	22	17	20	25	118
		1	1		4	4	3	5	5							3	30	3	20	1	20	2	19	15	29	23	91	
		2			9	9	1	2	5	1					14	10	12	45	7	50	2	50	3	38	24	45	57	94
1		2			1			1	9	1	1			3		5	15	1	10		10	1.5	8	9	9	12	52	
		2	4		1	1	2	1	4		1				6	4	7	30	3	20	1	20	2	12	8	28	24	87
						1	2	1	1	2					1		6	12	1	12	1	12	2	12	5	12	14	47
		4	2		3	2	1	1	12	1						8	26	11	29	1	29	2	26	32	19	32	122	
		2	3		1	1		7								6	32	10	28	1	28	2	17	28	29	32	113	
		2	2	1				7								11	14	7	20		20	3	25	18	10	24	81	
<b>1091</b>																												
D 4 8 42 32					46 44 67 89 155 19 6								60 44 182 572 116 448 20 448								382 323 468 505 1983							



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

~~XXXXX~~  
BARIAI SUB DIVISION

TALASEA SUB DISTRICT

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOR POTENTIAL				
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		INSIDE DISTRICT		OUTSIDE DISTRICT		STUDENTS		MALES	
		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
MA	24.8.58	2	1									1		2	1	6	2							2	10	
PO	26.8.58	2	4			2	1	1				1		1	1	7	2							6	29	
MA	27.8.58	1	1													5	1							3	12	
MA	28.8.58	4	4											1		9								9	19	
MA	29.8.58	3	5			1		1			2	1			3	4	16							13	33	
PO	30.8.58	7	3			2			1		2	1		4	4	3	18					3		12	32	
MA	30.8.58	4	1	1		1		1			2		1	8	5	1	5					1		4	16	
MA	2.9.58	1	2			3	1					1	2			5				1	2			6	19	
MA	3.9.58	2	2			1	2					3	2	1	2									2	14	
		26	23	1		3	3	2	1	1	12	6	1	13	13	9	7	6	1	7		1	6	57	184	

# POPULATION REGISTER

~~XXXXX~~  
BARIAI SUB DIVISION

TALASEA SUB DISTRICT

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

				MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
		1				2	1	6	2							2	10	2	12	1	12	2	6	9	8	10	41
		1				1	1	7	2							6	29	11	25	1	25	2	12	27	24	23	95
								5	1							3	12	3	9	2	9	2	9	11	3	8	42
						1		9								9	19	9	16	2	16	25	23	18	14	20	84
		2	1			3	4	16	2							13	33	10	29	1	29	2	20	19	21	33	120
1		2	1			4	4	3	1	8				3		12	32	10	24		24	25	22	23	28	28	112
		2		1		8	5	1	5					1		4	16	2	12	1	12	2	17	9	12	14	57
		1	2					5					1	2		6	19	1	11		11	1.5	12	7	16	18	52
		3	2			1	2									2	14	10	10		10	1.5	7	16	17	11	51
1		12	6	1		13	13	9	7	61	7			1	6	57	184	58	148	7	148	128	130	148	155	655	
																						133	142	147	158		



30/1/4.

District Office,  
Rabaul.

29th December, 1958.

~~Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
TALASEA.~~

PATROL TAL. 7 1958/59.

Receipt is acknowledged of the report of the above-mentioned patrol to the Kilenge - Sahe Sub-Division of your Sub-District.

Mr. Littlewood's comments on the Cape Gloucester area for developmental purposes are interesting and pertinent with all the hue and cry for opening up more land. I know this area and heartily agree with his remarks. If any scheme was large enough - and being so remote it would indeed need to be a large project - then there would be sufficient inducement to attract overseas ships into Bergen Bay. It was in fact, to this end, that the decision to put the post at Bergen Bay was reached.

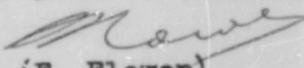
I am passing the remarks on health as an extract to the Regional Medical Officer.

The officer's recommendations for the dismissal of tultul LONGA and appointment of AISIPEI at PALILI are confirmed.

(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer.  
New Britain District.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Copy forwarded for your information, please.

  
(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA

12th December, 1958.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT TAL. 7 1958/59

Kilenge - Sahe Sub Divisions, Talasea

Officer conducting patrol : H.S. Littlewood C.P.O.

Area Patrolled : Kilenge - Sahe sub division,  
Talasea Sub District.

Objects of Patrol : Tax collection, General  
Administration.

Date Commenced : 8th November, 1958

Date Completed : 30th November, 1958.

Duration : 22 days

Personnel Accompanying :

R.P. & N.G.C. : L/Corporal Mandari No. 3966  
Constable Zimup, No. 3668  
Constable Bituk, No. 9987

Last D.N. A. Patrol : January, 1958.

INTRODUCTION

The Kilenge-Sahe sub division, West New Britain, was last completely patrolled in January 1958 by Mr. A.D.O. Moloney, then of Rabaul, and since then Mr. P.O. Haywood, while establishing the Cape Gloucester Patrol Post, visited and collected tax in the Kilenge area. The aim of this patrol was to collect personal tax from the Sahe or Lollo and Sag Sag areas. As census figures had already been taken this year by A.D.O. Moloney, they were not taken on this patrol, but the taxation register has a complete record of all names as at November this year.

DIARY

Sat. 8th November Left Volupai per m.v. "Garnet", accompanying Mr. A.D.O. Webb. Slept Poi.

Sunday 9th November Proceeded Poi to Cape Gloucester. Slept.

Mon. 10th November Worked on Cape Gloucester airstrip with D.O. and A. D.O.

Tues. 11th November At Cape Gloucester.

Wed. 12th November " " "

Thurs. 13th November Proceeded Silimati, thence Niapava. Tax Silimati, Natarui, Mangailapua, Nekarop, Garimati and Niapava. Slept Niapava.

**Fri. 14th November** Proceeded to Airagilpua. Tax Aliapua, Orelmo. Slept Airagilpua.

**Sat. 15th November** Tax Ravata and Kukumo. Slept Airagilpua.

**Sun. 16th November** Observed Airagilpua

**Mon. 17th November** Tax Airagilpua, Aisalmapura, Ararau. Proceeded Rehmen. Tax Collected. Proceeded Namatoto. Slept.

**Tues. 18th November** Tax Gilnit and Namatoto. Slept Namatoto.

**Wed. 19th November** Proceeded Aumo. Tax Oalili and Aumo. Slept Aumo.

**Thursday 20th Nov.** Proceeded Aisega. Heavy Ran. Slept Aisega.

**Fri. 21st November** Tax Aisega and Walawalapua. Proceeded Witnare. Tax Ura. Slept Witnare.

**Sat. 22nd November** Tax Witnare. Proceeded Sag Sag. Slept.

**Sun. 23rd November** Observed Sag Sag.

**Mon. 24th November** Tax Sag Sag station, Sag Sag village, Gie, Aipati. Slept Sag Sag.

**Tues. 25th November** Tax Sikal, PotPotpua, Aimaga, Aimola, Laut. Slept Sag Sag.

**Wed. 26th November** Proceeded Kilenge. Slept.

**Thurs. 27th November** Surveyed and purchased Kilenge Mission land. Slept Kilenge.

**Fri. 28th November** Left for Volupai. Slept on canoe.

**Sat. 29th November** Travelling. Slept on canoe.

**Sun. 30th November** Arrived Volupai. Proceeded Talasea.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

With the establishment of Cape Gloucester Patrol Post, the advancement of the people of the Kilenge Sahe area should be rapid.

My patrol was aimed particularly at tax collection, and I proceeded through the area more quickly than would a patrol taking a census and investigating all administrative matters. Even so, with just a cursory examination, one cannot but be impressed with the high potential of this area of New Britain, especially in that portion known as the "Lolle bush" between the headwaters of Itne river and the shores of Borgen Bay.

Certain points are particularly evident :-

(a) The high quality soil and easily accessible terrain. Although I can only speak as a layman, I should say the soil is most suitable for cacao. There would be little difficulty in cultivating the large tracts of undulating ground there, and roads would be no problem.

(b) Good port facilities could be constructed at Cape Gloucester, if the need arose. During the war, the area was a major base for the United States, forces, and Liberty ships were brought in there.

(c) The population of the area is not large. Substantial amounts of arable land could be alienated without affecting the future land needs of these people. Though it is not the best available land, the complete area from Cape Gloucester

airstrip to the Patrol Post has no native population. In the bush areas, the population is still quite sparse.

(d) Although Rabaul is very distant from the area, the ports of Lae and Madang are reasonably close, and therefore would inevitably constitute the major contact with overseas shipping if this should ever become necessary.

It is quite obvious that the only way the native peoples will develop here, as anywhere else, is through contact with Europeans. The establishment of the Patrol Post appears to have already had some influence on the people, and, whether they are pessimistic or otherwise, all are interested in the advantages it will have for them, and show a great deal of pride in its establishment along with the hospital and airstrip.

The Paramount Luluai is instituting a programme of coconut plantings in all areas of the sub-division, and all villages appear as usual to be obeying him.

I feel that if the Patrol Post is to be permanently staffed, an investigation of the possibilities of cacao production, especially in the Sane or "Lollo Bush" areas, would not be unwarranted.

It may be of some interest to note that the native name for Cape Gloucester Patrol Post, used throughout the Kilenge, Sane and Bariai areas, is AKTAVILEI.

#### MISSIONS

Two Missions operate in this sub-division, the Roman Catholic and the Anglican. It appears there is some small animosity between them, not through differences in doctrine so much as personal clashes. Whereas the Most Rev. Bishop David Hand is on good terms with Rev. Father Walsh M.S.C. of Kilenge, he is not with Rev. Father Rose, M.S.C. of Bariai.

Father Rose's parish extends into the Lollo bush, overlapping Bishop Hand's diocese, and Father Walsh has villages from the Itne to Kilenge, Sag Sag being in a central point of the parish. Father Walsh also has some villages in the Siassi group in his flock.

Each of these three Missions has pinnaces, Kilenge Mission, of necessity, having a workboat, because it has Siassi villages to attend to.

#### EDUCATION

There are quite a number of good schools in the area. The Anglican Mission has Papuan teachers stationed at various villages, and at Sag Sag itself, the school is in the charge of Mrs. K. Law, a professional teacher, at one time Headmistress of an English girls' school. At Sag Sag, English is used exclusively, and no pidgin or vernacular enters into the lessons. Mrs. Law has been at Sag Sag with her husband, a Medical Assistant, since February 1958.

At Kilenge the Mission school is in the charge of a Mission Sister. Pidgin and the vernacular are first taught, then advancing in the higher grades to English. The Catholic Mission, as usual, has

native Catechists giving lessons of a sort in various villages.

HEALTH

The E.M.A., Mr. Race, at Cape Gloucester, was intending to do a patrol through the area soon after the D.N.A. patrol. He will no doubt give a full report on health aspects.

For my part, I noted the health to be reasonably good. At some villages there appeared to be a great deal of T.B., and it is suggested that further investigation of this disease could be made here. At Kilenge Mission, there is quite a substantial amount of Hansen's disease. It is all local, and probably the best preventive measure that could be taken here is to have all village housing burnt, and renewed.

As no census was taken, infant mortality figures cannot be given, but it is suspected it is quite a high rate. The people were interested that an infant welfare Sister might make a patrol here, and with the advent of roads, this would be quite feasible.

LANDS

The Mission land at Vavasega, Kilenge, was purchased. All relative documents will be forwarded.

TAXATION

Ten shillings capitation tax was collected from all eligible males in the area. Five villages at Kilenge had previously been taxed by Mr. P.O. Haywood while he was at Cape Gloucester Patrol Post.

No difficulty was encountered in the collection, all natives having the necessary amount ready. If they make an effort in the future for economic betterment, they will have no difficulty in paying 10/- in the years to come. Probably one reason that they all had the money, was that Mr. A.D.O. Moloney, it appears, advised them of a £2 head tax.

SUMMARY

It is not possible to fail to be impressed by the potential of this area. I personally am convinced that if sufficient outside interest can be created, this sub-division need only be second to the Gazelle Peninsula on New Britain.

Although Talasea, it is said, has better soil, it could not compete with the central port facilities that could be set up at Cape Gloucester.

I feel that the Administration should keep in mind, especially with the ex-servicemen's credit plan just beginning, that here is an ideal position for expansion.

*H.S. Littlewood*

(H.S. Littlewood)  
Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

L/Corporal MANDARI No. 3966 : A very lax policeman, and  
not a good N.C.O.

Constable ZINUP No. 3668 : Aged. I feel he is no  
longer capable of carrying  
out those duties required of  
him.

Constable BITUK No. 9987 : Quite a smart policeman.

-----





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA

12th December, 1958.

APPENDIX "B"

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU

RECOMMENDATIONS - VILLAGE OFFICIALS

PALILI VILLAGE

LONGA (Tultul) to be dismissed (Contract labour,  
Garua Plantation).

AISIPEL to be made Tultul.

*H. S. Littlewood*

(H. S. Littlewood)  
Sadet Patrol Officer.

R/C. Please pass to  
E-10 (houses)  
for info. *1/11/59*

*See 9.4/2*

NA.30-13-92

Department of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

3rd February, 1959.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1958/1959 - TALISEA.

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

Primary education must remain for the time being in the influence of mission societies. The quality of mission schools can be expected to improve as Administration Inspectorial activities increase.

The Lulual SOA should arrange for the selection of two or three of the more forward pupils attend the Mission school to continue their educational training to at least ninth standard if he expects them to be satisfactory as clerks or assistants in economic projects.

The set up appears to be most satisfactory and the activity most heartening and with good management should prove successful.

In all a most gratifying report. A note has been placed on Mr. Goodger's personal file re: to the good work he is performing.

*A.A.R.*  
*pk* (A.A. Roberts)  
DIRECTOR.



30/1/4

District Office,  
Rabaul.

12th January, 1959.

~~The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
TALASEA.~~


PATROL REPORT NO.8 of 58/59 - D.R. GOODGER, P.O.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

I agree entirely with the suggested establishment of a school at Uasilau, and will pass Mr. Goodger's remarks to the District Education Officer for his action.

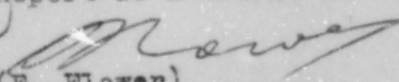
The officer's notes under "Agricultural Development" are indeed interesting. I agree entirely with his comments in paragraph 9, and I have always considered that in this very statement lies the Native attraction to communal ventures, such as the Village Advancement Societies.

Regarding coconut plantings, you will by now have received the 100 bags of seed coconuts for distribution at 3d. per nut. This should help in this matter.

  
(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

→ The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Copy of Patrol Report is attached hereto.

Relevant extracts have been forwarded.  
  
(E. Flower)  
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. 39-1-1

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA

24th December, 1958.

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL

Patrol Report No. 8 58/59 - D.R. Goodger, Patrol Officer

Enclosed herewith please find the above-mentioned patrol report of the Central Nakanai by Mr. Goodger. This was merely a follow-up on his previous patrol to the area.

It is interesting to note the figures put out by Mr. Goodger regarding the possibility of a school in the Uasilau area of the Central Nakanai. I consider that these people are very keen to establish a school in this area, and if such were possible, I feel certain that the fullest support would be given by all in the area. With the total of 283 children under the age of thirteen in the area, it should be possible to establish quite a reasonable school.

Uasilau area lends itself ideally to the establishment of such a school. As mentioned by Mr. Goodger, large garden areas are within easy reach of Uasilau, in order to supply the people on the cocoa project with food during their working of the cocoa plots.

Would you please give this matter your fullest support to the Director, so that he may take it up with the Department of Education.

  
(R.A. Webb)

Assistant District Officer

Administration Post,  
MORAMORA, Hoskins,  
New Britain.

4 December 58.

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 8/58-59 (Nak. 2/58-59) - CENTRAL NAKANAI.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

1. A short patrol covering the period 24 Nov.- 29 Nov. 58 was conducted in the Central Nakanai on routine administration matters, to check if instructions issued on the July-Sept. patrol had been carried out, and to examine the UASILAU - WALO road to determine future road construction programs.
2. The two areas visited were the SILANGA Community Settlement of eleven hundred people and the UASILAU Cacao Project and UASILAU village (pop. 112) with approx. seven hundred villagers participating in the project, so, what with the range of disputes, from fire among coconuts to the ubiquitous pig, the administrative effects of the five day patrol was felt by the majority of the populace and to the periphery of the tax-census division.
3. Movement of the patrol cost £4.16.0, for hire of canoes and boatscrew, camping allowance totaled £. 7.6.

(B) DAIRY.

Monday 24 November .

To MALALIA 0750 hrs. Visited MV MATOKO, then wireless at MALALIA. Departed for KOIMUMU arriving 0905 hrs. Departed KOIMUMU per canoe for LASIBU at 0910 hrs. arriving 1535 hrs. left for SILANGA arriving 1650 hrs. Slept SILANGA.

Tuesday 25 November.

Meeting all SILANGA village officials - discussions on coconut and cacao work, kaukau and peanut marketing. One CNA case, sexual intercourse, heard. Tultul MOE and SAUA of PASUSU to discuss land at LASIBU. Slept SILANGA.

Wednesday 26 November.

Further discussion with SILANGA luluais - inspection of coconut plantings, peanut and kaukau crops. Departed SILANGA 1300 hrs. for UASILAU, inspection cacao enroute. Minor complaints heard from SEGE, SIPA and MULUSI. Slept UASILAU.

Thursday 27 November.

Inspection cacao, discussion tenure, methods of working.

(2).

Complaints in afternoon. Slept UASILAU.

Friday 28 November.

Departed UASILAU 0930 hrs. arrived WALO 1230 hrs. after inspection road. To TAROBI per canoe arrived 1700 hrs., further investigation LASIBU mission lease, luluai of SISIMI interviewed over lack of road maintenance. Evening meal and departed TAROBI upon rising of full moon arriving KOIMUMU 0100 hrs. Motor bike to MORAMORA arriving 0200 hrs. Completion of patrol.

(C) EDUCATION.

4. A request was made by the luluai of UASILAU, SOA, that the Administration give consideration to the establishment of a school at UASILAU. He complained that the Methodist Mission schooling was of a poor standard, that little or no English was taught, and that the people were not interested in reading books printed in the Kuanua dialect of the Gazelle peninsula. He also pointed out that his people had planted 12,000 odd cacao, had prepared positions for 4,000 more and were rapidly approaching the stage when literate and educated men were necessary to look after clerical, building, and other aspects of the enterprise.

5. The establishment of a Government school at UASILAU has quite a few favourable aspects (1) support would be supplied by wholly Methodist villages (with the exception of far distant TI), with a break down of population as follows:

<u>Village.</u>	Children under 13. (approx.)		<u>Total village pop.</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
UASILAU	22	25	112
UMU	12	14	72
SEGE	9	11	49
ELOBE	12	15	72
SIPA	19	25	121
MULUBI	10	17	82
YAUAYAU	5	12	51
LAVIGI	14	5	60
KAIKO	17	10	100
KUKULU	13	16	63
	133	150	782

(11) If situated at UASILAU the school will be at the hub of WASI dialect life. All the villages enumerated above send labour every week to UASILAU to work on their cacao project, thus providing a chance for weekly contact with each village pupil nominees. As all villages also maintain food gardens at UASILAU for their labour force, food supply for school pupils should present no problem.

(111) Main instigator of economic development, SOA, is an outstanding personality. I think the record speaks for itself for no where else in the Territory has any native

social group been united under one man and succeeded in planting 16,000 cacao. SOA could be relied on, with the utmost confidence, to provide wholehearted support to a school which he, and almost eight hundred other villagers, earnestly desire.

6. I realize that the Education Department has had its fingers burnt in the establishment of other schools in the Talassa Sub-District and are reluctant to consider proposals of opening new schools but I feel that the people who have UASILAU as their foci are a different stamp, an opinion which can fortunately be backed up by concrete proof - a thriving, lusty and growing project. I recommend then that active steps be taken to bring the matter before the Education Dept. and an investigation be made of the area with the possibility of establishing a school.

(C) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

7. The most heartening occurrence since the July-Sept. patrol has been the burst of activity at UASILAU. In a period of two months ground has been cleared, shade planted, and positions marked for an additional 4,000 cacao bringing the present potential to over 16,000 trees.

8. At the risk of repeating some of the detail in my earlier report I wish to outline the pattern of work and management in force at UASILAU. Within the large block of cacao on the ground of MAGRI there are two portions - one of 2,000 trees reserved for communal purposes, from which funds are to be used to purchase work implements and other items for the project. Each village in the project is responsible for an allotted portion in this section. The rest of the cacao is worked by individuals, sub-clans, clans, or parts of clans, and villages. Each has an appointed foreman, each is responsible for their area and all monies obtained will be the exclusive property of the social grouping working same. Following are the names of the foremen, their village, their clan affiliation and the social group over which they exercise supervision, and finally the number of cacao planted (to 31 August 58). These figures also include that cacao planted on the ground of ULELE, situated half a mile or so from the area of MAGRI, on a plateau above the ALA river. This area is owned by LEA of the RIVOLO clan, full brother of SOA, the chief inspiration for the project. The communal block is separate and individual figures/not supplied.

Foreman	Village	Clan	Supervision over	No. cacao
SOA	UASILAU	Rivolo	(Sale s/c UASILAU.	1,123
LABITI	"	Malapuna	Malapuna s/c from s/c, Rivolo. UASILAU, MULUSI.	550
ANAGU	"	Vau'umu	Lama s/c UASILAU.	151
BILULU	"	"	Vau'umu, SIPA.	283
ULU	"	Rivolo	Rivolo, SEGE.	270
GIUTABU (f)	"	Vau'umu	Vau'umu, UASILAU.	196
TALUMAS	SIPA	Rivolo	Malapuna s/c, SIPA.	636
BALULU	UMU	Ugeuge	Vau'umu, Malapuna s/c UMU.	495
ALIMOGE	UASILAU	Vau'umu	Lama s/c, ELOBE, MULUSI.	559

Noted  
2/4/58

Foreman	Village	Clan	Supervision over	No. cacao.
AOLE	UASILAU	Vau'umu	Lama s/c of SIPA, YAUYAU	520
KABA	MULUSI	Vau'umu	Vau'umu of MULUSI, YAUYAU	422
HATITI	BIBISI	Kivolo	Vau'umu, Kivolo of BIBISI	469
LUPIA	MOVAI	Vau'umu	Vau'umu, Kivolo of MOVAI	412
LISIGANA	BAGELA	Kivolo	Vau'umu, Kivolo of BAGELA	630
NYU	TI	Kivolo	Vau'umu, Kivolo of TI	359
KATATE	LAVUGI	Kivolo	Vau'umu, Kivolo of LAVUGI	551
PAGEGE	KAIKO	Kivolo	Vau'umu, Kivolo of KAIKO	802
ILOILO	KUKULU	Kivolo	Vau'umu, Kivolo of KUKULU	524
LEA	UASILAU	Kivolo	Kivolo of UASILAU, SEGE	400
AUSALE	SIPA	Kivolo	Brother and wife only	346
LAUTA	ELOBE	Vau'umu	Vau'umu, Kivolo of ELOBE	515
GAILA	UASILAU	Vau'umu	Brother, wife and children	236

Total. 10449

9. As can be seen from a study of the above table the basic work unit is the clan. Discussions on the advantages of individual tenure and work based on the family unit make no impression as there is no conceptual compatibility between our chrematistic society and the native 'traditional' society to start with. Ultimate conversion, I feel, lies in the unforeseeable future.

10. The SILANGA Community continue their slow expansion of coconut plantings. Recently Department of Agriculture sent peanuts in for planting and as a commencement to build up an initial seed stock. Ground was being cleared for new plantings when the patrol arrived at SILANGA but the people unfortunately had given little thought of what use they were going to make of them. Some optimistically plan to utilize them as a cash crop and so it was thought advisable to warn them of lack of markets and lack of marketing arrangements. The Agricultural Extension officer at Talasea is aware of the problem and he possibly has the matter in hand. Large quantities of kaukau are also going to waste because of lack of marketing facilities. I should not say waste actually, rather money is being lost, as the kaukau is being fed to pigs.

(D) ROADS.

11. Bridge construction has commenced on the LASIBU-SILANGA road of approximately six miles. The UASILAU-WALO section was also inspected and I was pleasantly surprised to see the progress that has been made, with sections re-routed to avoid swampy areas, with drains being dug in other portions and a general widening along the seven to eight mile length of the road. I did not have to request, I was told, that the people had already held a meeting and were intending to devote a month on drainage and forming of camber after the next 'wet' season. Monies were now being collected to purchase implements.

*D. R. Goodger*  
 (D. R. Goodger.)  
 Officer - in - Charge,  
MORAMORA.



Money



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

9/58-55

District of New Britain Report No. 9/58-55

Patrol Conducted by H.B. Wetzel Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KOMBE Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives Four

Duration—From 22 5 59 to 7 3 59 (Inclusive)

Number of Days Sixteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services October 1958

Medical ...../1858

Map Reference West New Britain - North Coast

Objects of Patrol Census revision. Tax Collection. General Administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7 /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

e. Pop

Over 13		Females in Child Birth
M	F	

30-13-96

~~XXXXXXXX~~  
KONEDOBU

11th September, 1959

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 9/58-59

The KOMBE have always had a reputation of being proud people. They were used extensively by the Japanese as Barge guides during the war. They excel as Boaterew.

The mortality ratio is particularly good and there does not seem to be much point in attempting to convert maritime people into agriculturists especially if they resist, which appears certain.

Administrative influence is satisfactory at a ny rate. I remember these people for their physiques and brave independent attitudes. They would seem to be doing all right as they are.

Mr. Wetzel writes well and the report shows he is very interested in his work.

(A.A. ROBERTS)  
Director

It was not originally intended that this tax be collected in this patrol and only where notice was given. A total of 138 exemptions were granted and 138 exemptions were granted. Fifty six exemptions were granted to the total male population of two villages which were totally netted by fire this year.

It is intended that a further patrol will be conducted in this area in October or November of this year.

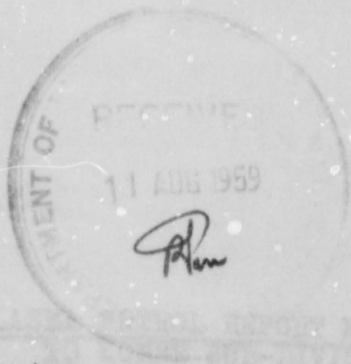
Included with the report please find three copies of the report for the District Office.

A.A. Roberts

30/13/96. ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1/4

District Office,  
RABAUL.

5th August, 1959.

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

Talasea Patrol Report - No.9/58-59.

The above Patrol Report is attached. The Patrol was discussed by me with Mr. Wetzel and Mr. Steven at Talasea during my recent visit, and matters arising from the Patrol are adequately covered by Mr. Steven's memorandum.

It is clear that much of the Talasea sub-district has suffered through lack of patrolling in recent years, but now that the A.D.O. Talasea has a Patrol Officer and a Cadet with him at the Headquarters Station, and Patrol Officers at Cape Gloucester and Mora Mora, I expect the situation to improve considerably.

*H.W. West*

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

attach:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: Tal 30/1/1-11

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

7th July, 1959

District Officer,  
Dept. Native Affairs,  
R A B A U I.

90/18/59  
TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1959-60  
TO KOMBE SUB-DIVISION

Attached please find two copies of the above report of a patrol conducted by P.O. Mr. H. WETZEL. The patrol seems to have been done in a satisfactory manner.

Native Affairs: The Kombe natives are essentially a sea-faring people and they will not be easily persuaded to adopt a way of life centred around cash cropping. However, they have ample arable ground and they do produce some copra. The head tax for the area has been assessed at two pounds and this has provided an incentive to increase copra production. The majority of the population lives on islands off the coast, while their gardens are situated on the nearby mainland.

I agree that insufficient patrolling has been carried out in the past, but I cannot agree that this is the only reason for the lack of economic and social progress. These natives often visit Talasea and have frequent contact with D.N.A. officers.

Economic Development: As the local traders pay fourpence per pound for native copra on the beach I can see no cause for complaint about the price. The lowered price of shell should cause more concern.

Like many other natives in this Sub-District some Kombes seem imbued with the idea that large returns can be gained from small plantings of cocoa. Efforts by D.N.A. and D.A.S.F. officers to dissuade them from this course are interpreted as an attempt to withhold from them the worldly goods. Only by experience will they learn that economic gains can be made solely by hard work.

Police Investigation: As mentioned in the diary an investigation was made into the death of the child of an S.D.A. Pastor at KALAPIAI village. It had been alleged that the child had been poisoned with battery acid. However, Mr. Wetzel was satisfied that the child died from natural causes. As a result of the investigation two natives were imprisoned, one for spreading lying reports (Reg. 83b of the N.A.R.s - two months i.h.l.) and the other for the use of drugs in sorcery (Reg. 97f of the N.A.R.s - five months i.h.l.)

Taxation: It was not originally intended that head tax be collected on this patrol and only short notice was given. A total of 138 natives paid tax and 138 exemptions were granted. Fifty six exemptions were granted to the total male population of two villages which were totally gutted by fire this year.

It is intended that a further patrol will be conducted of this area in October or November of this year.

Included with the report please find three copies of Mr. Wetzel's claim for camping allowance.

*A.D. Steven*  
A.D. Steven

Assistant District Officer.  
66666

Sub-District Office  
Talasea,  
New Britain District

7.7.1959

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
Rabaul.

9/58-59

Patrol Report No. ~~9/58-59~~ 1/59/60

KOMBE Census Sub-Division

Area Patrolled : KOMBE Census Sub-Division  
Personnel : H. B. Wetzel, Patrol Officer  
Reg. No. 5446B L/Cpl. MAMI  
" " 8180 Const. KONTI  
" " 9985 " SUMBU  
N.M.A. GARE  
Object of Patrol : Census Revision, Tax Collection and  
Routine Administration.  
Duration : 22.5.59 - 7.6.59 (Inclusive) 16 Days.  
Date last Patrol : October 1958 D.N.A. Patrol  
" 1958 P.H.D. "  
Villages Visited : As listed per Village Population  
Register.

Diary of Patrol.

Friday, 22.5.59

Departed Talasea for Velupai by Land Rover, thence by Catholic Mission Pinnace M.V. LUDGER to TALANGONI. arrived there at 1530. Camped night.

Saturday, 23.5.59

Departed TALANGONI at 0700 per LING LINGA vessel M.V. CHRIS, arrived LINGA LINGA at 0740 and investigated reputed sorcery and battery acid poisoning case. Returned TALANGONI at 1700. Camped Night.

Sunday, 24.5.59

Observed at TALANGONI.

Monday, 25.5.59

Village inspected, census revised, tax collected, informal discussions held with village people at TALANGONI. Slept there.

Tuesday, 26.5.59

Departed TALANGONI per M.V. CHRIS at 0730, arrived KO at 0930. Village inspected, census revised, tax collected, several complaints heard and arbitrated. Returned TALANGONI at 1500, camped night.

Wednesday, 27.5.59

Departed TALANGONI per M.V. CHRIS at 0715. Arrived KALAPIAI at 0815. Administrative duties carried out. Departed at 1430 to carry out same at VESSI. Returned KALAPIAI at 1820. Camped night.

Thursday, 28.5.59

Conducted investigation into death of S.D.A. Mission teachers child at KALAPIAI. Slept there.

Friday, 29.5.59

Continued investigations. Departed at 1530 for POI. Arrived at 1645. Camped night.

Saturday, 30.5.59

Administrative duties carried out at POI. Departed for SUMALANI at 1315. Arrived at 1505. Camped night.

Sunday, 31.5.59

Census revised, tax collected and villages inspected SUMALANI, WUHI, RANGIHI, these villages are predominantly Seventh Day Adventist. Returned SUMALANI at 1830. Slept night.

Monday, 1.6.59

Matrimonial dispute arbitrated at SUMALANI. Departed by canoe at 0830. Arrived WOGWOG at 0900. Census revised, tax collected, site for new rest house inspected. Departed at 1115. Arrived NUKAKAU at 1215. Census revised, tax collected matrimonial dispute arbitrated. Camped night.

Tuesday, 2.6.59

Pig dispute investigated at NUKAKAU. Departed 1030 for MULIAGANI, arrived at 1200. Administrative duties carried out. Departed for KAPO at 1600, arrived 1710. Camped night.

Wednesday, 3.6.59

Tax collected census revised at KAPO. TARAWA and NIKIHIHI.

Thursday, 4.6.59

Departed KAPO at 0730. Arrived TARAWA at 0830. Provisionally appointed new Lualai and Tultul due to the old Lualai's wish to retire. Departed at 1000. Arrived NUTANUVUA at 1105, worked on compilation of tax census sheets. Camped night.

Friday, 5.6.59

Village inspected, tax collected, census revised at NUTANUVUA. Departed by canoe for SUMALANI at 1430, arrived at 1815. Camped night.

Saturday, 6.6.59

Departed SUMALANI per Catholic Mission Vessel M.V. FRANCIS at 0800. Arrived KAUTAGA at 1415, inspected village checked census, collected tax, camped night.

Sunday, 7.6.59

Arbitrated several disputes. Departed at 0835 per M.V. FRANCIS. Arrived VOLUPAI at 1130. Completion of Patrol.

End of Diary.

## Report of Patrol.

### Introduction.

The area patrolled extends to the west of Willaumez Peninsula and its population resides on a number of small islands strung along the coast between KANDOKA village and IBOKI plantation.

The only plantation in the area is LINGA LINGA which is owned by Colyer Watson Ltd. It produces approx. fifty tons of copra per month. It is situated between ELEANORA Bay and the KAPALUK river. This plantation figures largely as a source of cash income for the KOMBE and thus has a fairly consistent turnover of local casual labour.

### Native Affairs.

The KOMBE travels widely in his canoe and is not tied to his village as is usual in many communities. He is not a very energetic gardener and subsists mainly on sago, bananas and marine foods. He lives a free and careless life and therefore it is not easy to channel his activities towards any kind of organized industry. He resents orders and would much rather spend his time gossiping over a fire with a mouthful of betelnut than clear his village or engage in cash-cropping.

It is remarkable to see how little the KOMBE has departed from his traditional social system and yet how thoroughly he has appraised European mentality and how he is able to turn this to his own advantage. The basis of his rigid adherence to his old customs lies in the fact that he is proud of them and has little respect for the ways of others.

Social and economic advancement in a real sense cannot be achieved in this area unless these people can be made to find fault with their own ways. Before this can be achieved, his culture and social system must be thoroughly understood; this necessitates a very close contact between the people and the Administration. I suggest a patrol at least every four months as a means to accomplish this. On these patrols however, the greatest emphasis must be placed on propaganda. To carry out such a patrolling programme, staff and transport are required, neither of which are at present adequate. The former, because Native Affairs Officers on this station are required to spend the bulk of their time carrying out clerical and treasury work; the latter, because a single Work Boat is required to supply the transport needs of D.N.A., P.H.C. and D.A.S.P. plus providing a fortnightly ferry service between Talasea and Cape Hoskins to meet the mail plane.

To sum up; these people exhibit considerable intelligence and should by rights be far more developed



than they are. They are not because insufficient time has been spent on them.

Economic Development.

This has manifested in the KOMBE in the following forms:

- 1. Copra.
- 2. Trochus Shell.
- 3. Cacao.

None of which, however, are very actively indulged in. They will now be dealt with under separate headings.

Copra.

All KOMBE villages have small areas of cocumuts which are, or have been, worked for copra. At present there are only four villages in the whole area producing copra but the amounts are so small that they are not worth mentioning. Several non-producing villages have smoke driers which have fallen into disrepair. Others claimed that the low price of copra did not make it worthwhile for them to expend the effort.

The overall picture as regards copra in this area is one of apathy and lack of interest.

Trochus Shell.

Since the drop in Copra prices, there has been a focusing of greater attention towards Trochus fishing. However, this has also declined to some degree since the drop in the market price. On the whole, a far greater interest is shown in Trochus fishing than in any other form of private enterprise. When questioned as to the reason for this, the answer can be summed up as follows, "We are sea people and would rather fish or dive than plant gardens."

The Trochus shell, as is most of the copra, is brought by the Manager of LINGA LINGA Plantation. This, the KOMBE believes, is the cause of the price drop in both copra and trochus. It was several times mentioned that if there were more Europeans in the area they would all buy local produce and the price would remain at a higher level. I pointed out to them that this may be true to a small degree but the real cause is world price fluctuation. Repeated attempts were made to explain the effect of supply and demand on market prices but I doubt whether very many people understood this.

Cacao.

An attempt to start cacao production has been made in various villages by planting small blocks of cacao. At TALANGONI village 150 cacao trees were counted and the other villages varied between 50 and 250 trees. The seeds enabling these to be planted have been distributed free of charge by LINGA LINGA Plantation.

A recent agricultural patrol discouraged cacao planting on such a small scale because of the low grade product which will eventually be produced and on this patrol an attitude of neutrality was maintained towards minute cacao plantings on islands. But it was strongly recommended that large blocks (up to 15,000 trees) be planted on the mainland but this did not meet with an enthusiastic reception.

From the above it becomes obvious that in the KOMBE area there is no great future for Agricultural development unless they all change their attitudes.

The economic future of the KOMBE lies in the development of a marine industry. As already pointed out, there has been a drop in trochus fishing in the area. Other industries which could be exploited would be; fishing, gathering of beche de mer and pearl diving. Fishing could be built up into a profitable industry if the necessary capital to purchase a motor vessel with a freezer of sufficient capacity to carry a profitable payload of fish could be obtained. Beche de Mer requires skill in on the spot processing but the market price is attractive. While visiting POI Village a "pearl" was shown to me by one of the villagers. This was a teardrop shaped object and supposedly came from a clamshell. It was also reported that various similar objects had at various times been found in oysters and other shells. However, since it was not known that these were of any commercial value, they were thrown away.

These people have been instructed to fish for more "pearls" so that a small quantity can be submitted for expert examination through D.A.S.F.

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#### Education.

At present there is no Government school in this area and education is solely in the hands of the Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions. On the whole the Seventh Day Adventist schools appeared to be of a higher standard with better educated teachers.

Education in the KOMBE area is not progressing as it should and the common complaint of the teachers from both denominations was that the children were not coming to school regularly. In each case the parents were urged to see that their children went to school more frequently.

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#### Missions.

In the past there has been considerable friction between Roman Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist Missions in this area. This was mainly caused by a resentment on the part of Catholics because they were reluctant to share their territory with other Missions.

But at present the atmosphere is fairly quiet although there is still a very strong spirit of rivalry between both Missions. This however has served some good purpose, because the Catholic educational programme has been intensified since the S.D.A.'s came into the area.

It also seems that the presence of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the area has done much to improve cleanliness amongst these people and it was most refreshing to be occasionally welcomed by S.D.A. schoolchildren whose teeth were not already blackened by betelnut.

---

Health.

On the whole these people are very healthy. There are two Aid Posts in the area, one at POI and the other at NUKAKAU with a capable N.M.A. in charge of each.

The patrol was accompanied by N.M.A. GARE of P.H.D. TALASEA who carried out an inspection of each villager after census was taken.

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Food and Livestock.

The staple diet of the KOMBE consists of Taro, Fish and Sago plus a great variety of marine foods.

Pigs abound in each village and there is an odd fowl or two but these latter are scarce. Apart from numerous dogs there are no other domestic animals in the area.

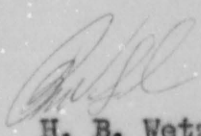
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Conclusion.

The economic future of the KOMBE rests with some form of marine exploitation. My suggestions have been given in the section dealing with economic development.

To sum up; the KOMBE is a seaman and any attempt to turn him into a farmer will prove very difficult.

---

  
H. B. Wetzel  
Patrol Officer

Appendix "A"

Report on members of the R.P.N.G.C. accompanying the Patrol.

Reg. No. 5446B L/Cpl. MAMI

A fairly intelligent policeman who however lacks the necessary drive required by his rank.

Reg. No. Const. KONFI 8180

An exceptionally keen and intelligent policeman, who has had eight years of service and is strongly recommended for promotion.

Reg. No. 9985 Const. SUMBU

Still very young and inexperienced and if not watched has a tendency to be lazy.

---

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



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959

Govt. Print-7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				C-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		
		1	1			1	2								5	2	5						7	5			27	27	27	27	71					
		2	4		1										2	2	9	9					21	20	32	10	1	48	2	49	125					
		1	2			1	1							1	1	11	11					19	11	11	11	11	27	27	57	70	216					
		3	1											1	2		6					2	13	12	2	2	33	27	32	47	177					
		1				1									1	1	7	1					3	6	20	1	6	35	13	9	51					
		3												2	7	16	12	11				2	9	26	7	25	24	6	27	26	116					
		4	1												1	2	19				2	18	14	11	5	5	27	55	64	58	229					
		2	10							1				1	1		13				2	26	21	26	7	47	38	27	41	211						
		2	2			1								2	1	5	21				3	17	15	12	7	47	32	40	55	214						
		4	2			1	2										21					20	17	2	3	36	32	77	52	45	202					
		6	3											4	1	1	5				5	25	22	1	4	40	32	19	7	53	216					
		3				1											5					5	11	7	3	7	20	15	9	12	49					
		1	2												1	1	5					9	20	27	4	11	24	27	24	27	117					
		1												1			5				3	10	16	7	20	3	22	25	15	25	112					
		3	11			1	2							3	2	4	10				3	16	12	11	4	49	3	42	51	11	278					
		4	4			1	2							2	2	5	5					3	26	18	2	16	25	19	55	44	231					
		TOTALS				1	7	10						11	3	54	20				21	124	111	10	42	27	107	77	17	235	214					