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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: CAPE GLOUCESTER, 1966 -
1967

Original documents bound with reports
for: Talasea, volume 16.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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1-67/68.

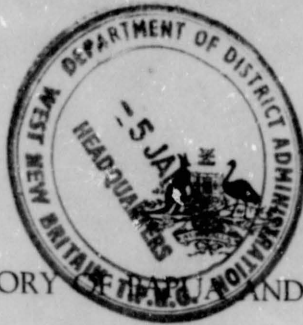
PATROL REPORTS WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1966-67

TALASEA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-66-67	D.R. Nolan	Dagi River-Bola Census Div.
5-66-67	J.P. Ellem	Kombe Census Division
11-66-67	B. Mc Bride	Kombe Census Division

GLOUCESTER

1-66-67	K.R. Kelly	Kilenge/Lollo Census Div.
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H. &

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. 1-66/67 GLOUCESTER

Patrol Conducted by K.R. KELLY .. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KILENGE/LOLLO CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 3. R.P.&.N.G.C. 1 AG. ASSISTANT.

Duration—From 20./10./19.66 to 21./11./1966

Number of Days 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/19.65

Medical 9/19.65

Map Reference ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol 1. Area Survey 2. Census Revision. 3. General Administration.

~~DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.~~
Director of ~~Native Affairs,~~
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/1/1969

K. Kelly
District Commissioner

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

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

Administration
Press Advice
No. 95.

Port Moresby,
January 26, 1967.

VILLAGE PLANTINGS INCREASE TENFOLD.

Village people at Aisega have increased their coconut plantings to almost 10 times the original extent during the past 12 months.

The Aisega people had only 455 coconut palms on their plantation until they started additional plantings about 12 months ago. Now they have over 4,000 palms.

Patrol Officer K.R. Kelly visited the Aisega people recently during a patrol of the Kilenge-Iollo region, Cape Gloucester.

Mr. Kelly said eight villages in the region including Aisega had planted more than 10,000 new palms.

Much of the credit for the increased plantings was due to the enthusiasm of two agricultural assistants stationed in the area.

67-17-16

2nd February, 1967.

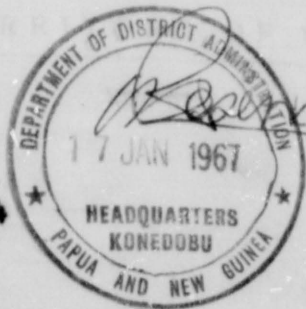
District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

CAPE GLOUCESTER PATROL REPORT NO.1/1966-67:

Receipt of Mr. Kelly's patrol report and your memorandum 67-1-4 of the 13th January, 1967, is acknowledged with thanks.

- 2. Mr. Kelly has presented a lengthy and informative report of a useful patrol.
- 3. The comprehensive comments made by yourself and Mr. McBride cover this report fully. I have nothing to add.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



67. 17. 16

(24)

67-1-4

Department of District Administration,
HOSKINS, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

13th January 1967

Assistant District Commissioner,
TALASEA.

CAPE GLOUCESTER PATROL No. 1-66/67

KILENGE/LOLLO - MR. K.R. KELLY, PATROL OFFICER

Thank you for Mr. Kelly's report on the above patrol and your covering comments.

I shall look forward to receiving the area survey for Local Government in the near future. As you know I have visited this and also the BARIAI and KALIAI areas several times and it is my considered opinion the people are ready and waiting for this form of administration.

The time since the previous patrol is far too long. I would like to see Mr. Kelly get around his area much more frequently. This may mean not quite such leisurely patrolling. Mr. Kelly's diary does not tell very much of what he did - there is little in it except arrivals, departures, census and talks. I can find no reference to when he investigated the stone carvings in the area - in his memo dated 9th Dec. he says two sites were discovered "during my Kilege/Lolie patrol". One wonders how many other important and significant matters were not noted in his diary. 12 days at KILENGE appear very liberal - the time spent on a relatively small land investigation appears excessive.

Please see that I get an extra copy of all appendices with all future patrol reports. These will be useful to me.

I fully agree that improvement of the political and economic climate in the area is the best way to keep young people near home and develop a more active and industrious community. This is our job and I expect no opportunity to be lost in promoting it.

In general a ~~useful~~ patrol which appears to be have quite satisfactorily conducted. The reporting is better but could be further improved. Mr. Kelly knows reports are to be submitted promptly - I know of no reason to excuse delay in this case and you should see such delays do not recur.

Claim for camping allowance duly funded is returned herewith for payment.

K.W. Dyer
(K.W. Dyer)
District Commissioner.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

For your information please. Two copies of census figures are forwarded with the report.

K.W. Dyer
(K.W. Dyer)
District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

75

Telegrams
Telephone 67-4-2
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Dept. of District Administration,
TALASEA,
West New Britain.

29th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

CAPE GLOUCESTER PATROL NO.1-66/67 - KILENGE/LOLLO
CENSUS DIVISION BY MR. K.R. KELLY, PATROL OFFICER

Enclosed please find two copies of the above report, original of Field Officers' Journal, claim for camping allowance and two maps of patrol route. A copy of the Officer-in-Charge's covering memo 67-3-3 of 10th December, 1966 is also enclosed.

The completed report was received at Talasea on 22nd December, 1966; area survey has not yet been received. However, following our conversation of today I have instructed the Officer-in-Charge to submit one area survey with complete recommendations for the whole of the Cape Gloucester administrative area on completion of his patrol of the Kaliai/Bariai Census Divisions in February. There seems no point in "piecemeal" surveys when it is desirable to establish one council to cover the whole of the Cape Gloucester administrative area.

Appendix "E" on Stone Carvings Gloucester has been extracted from the patrol report and is being forwarded on action file number together with Cape Gloucester's 67-3-3/7-1-1 of 10th December, 1966 on the same subject matter.

Copies of patrol extracts are being shown to Departmental representatives for any comments they care to make.

INTRODUCTION:

Para 11. Soils in this division are mainly of relatively recent volcanic deposit. Leaching effect (which makes for poor soils) is probably offset by the continual reformation of new soils from underlying volcanic layers.

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS:

My impressions are that the Killenge people (and Luluai Aisapu) are for councils and thus the remainder of this division "will follow Kilege".

Council elections next year will show if the people want to be led by younger educated men. A secret ballot often gives a different result from opinions and ideas expressed amongst a village gathering. Secret ballot is the only way to get the real picture of the people's desires. I look forward to see who the people will choose as their councillors.

In view of remarks under "VILLAGE OFFICIALS" questions and opinions expressed through the Luluai or Tultul, as "mouthpiece" are indeed open to doubt.

VILLAGE HOUSING:

Para 5. Water supplies at Laut, Aumola and Tauali could be a job for proposed council.

Mr. Kelly advises that instructions were issued and recorded concerning individuals who had poor or insufficient dwellings.

My advice is to follow the Medical Assistant's instructions concerning latrines and village sanitation and support him in his endeavours; this I know is being done at Cape Gloucester.

POLITICAL SITUATION:

These comments should have been made under "LABOUR" heading.

Census figures indicate that a total of 974 adult males. Absent workers outside the district number 201 or 20.6 per cent of absentees; absent workers inside the District a further 65 adult males or an additional 6.6 per cent. This gives a total of 27.2 per cent of absentee adult males all told; not over excessive by recruitment levels elsewhere, especially when it is noted that these figures include casual workers and there can be no restriction on these. Rabaul Minute 62-1-1 of 28th September, 1966 on the Department of Labour, Rabaul, 62-2-8 of 17th September, 1966 indicates that these plantation are honouring repatriation agreements but the problem is men who seek casual employment; little can be done in restricting casual employment or in closing the area to recruitment.

Some results have been obtained here on this problem by writing to the Welfare Officer, Rabaul, who usually gets the married men concerned (those in casual employment) to send something home, or with proposals of maintenance order against them to get them to return home. Indeed this appears the only way to assist neglected families in villages; to endeavour to enforce what would be thousands of maintenance orders throughout the country would be impracticable.

Improvement of economic/political climate in the home area itself appears the only real solution to attract men to "stay at home".

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY:

Stimulation of economic endeavours should be one of the main aims of the proposed new council, e.g. through the council, encourage planting of economic sized plots of land by families; perhaps in more developed area (Kilenge) form demarcation committees to regularise tenure on development lands. It may be later practicable for the council to assist with some form of sea transport - powered canoes - to bring produce to a central collection point so that ships will call regularly.

AIRFIELDS:

Constructed by Americans'.

APPENDICIES:

Copies to D.A.S.F. and P.H.D. Appendicies "D" and "H" in particular indicate that the people are doing something in the economic field. I feel however that although communal clearing is good, that, the ultimate endeavour should be based on economic sized family groves so that individual initiative is emphasised and encouraged.

This is a much improved submission by Mr. Kelly but marred by the fact that the report took a month to reach Talasea after the patrol had been completed.

(B. McBride)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. O.I.C.
cape Gloucester

67-3-3

O.I.C.

Patrol Post,
Gloucester,
WEST NEW BRITAIN.

10th Dec. 1956.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
TALASEA.

PATROL REPORT KILENGE/LOLLO C/D
GLOUCESTER

Attached please find Patrol report No 1 Gloucester, of the
Kilenge Lollo Census Division.


The report includes extracts and appendices for comments
made under various other departmental headings.

Patrol Report (body of)
Appendix A to H inclusive,
Claim for Camping Allowance,
(67-3-3 Stone Carvings Gloucester,
(7-1-1 Ethnohistorical Excavation Gloucester (request for)
Copies of village population register sheets.

All above listed are contained herewith. The Land Investigation
Report for Weavakia has been completed however I have not yet drawn the
map and will ~~will~~ forward as soon as this is completed.

The main object of the patrol was an area survey which I have
completed but am having some difficulty drawing up ward boundaries. This
will be forwarded to you in Saturday's mail.

Copies of patrol instructions are enclosed.


(K.R. Kelly)

Officer-in-Charge

70

KILENGE/LOLLO

Patrol Post,
Gloucester,
WEST NEW BRITAIN

29th Nov. 1966

INTRODUCTION: The Kilege/Lollo Census Division
Administrative area commences at Natano village
Coast and embraces the whole of the Western tip of New Britain,
going as far as the Ibil River on the South Coast. This coastal
area is known as KILENGE - LOLLO PATROL NO 1-66/67

Patrol conducted by: K.R.Kelly, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: Kilege Lollo Census Division.

Personnel accompanying: 3 members R.P.&.N.G.C. and the patrol Post
which is situated in 1 Agricultural Assistant.

Duration: 20th October 1966 to 21st November 1966
is Mt. Langila, an active volcano.

No of days : 30 days.

Last Patrol to area : D.D.A. the 8/65. East trades from May to
September. PHD 9/65
D.A.S.F. 9/65.

Objects of Patrol : 1. Area Survey, 2. Census Revision, 3. General Administration.
The area is affected by the North West Monsoons
The average annual rainfall is 150-175 inches
around Aimo and Gilin. The area is fairly well marked as far as
the North West and South West extend to.

Map reference : Attached.

Area Surveyicular: Forwarded. During the South East season the North Coast
containing 62 winds which blow almost
continuously at anything up to 40 knots through the saddle in the
mountains.

This wind is a hazard to landing aircraft and
also slow travel. It is a hard drying wind and combined
with the dry season has caused on several occasions a fresh
water shortage, particularly on the station. Its peak
housing has been destroyed at village level.

Area vegetation is quite lush. K.R.Kelly
from Kuali slopes in the Kilege Sag. Tropical
rainforest along the South Coast and Patrol Officer

Numerous swift streams are located inland --
these taper off to sluggish creeks as they level out near the
coast.

Most of the beach is flat black sand, however
between Kilege and Sag/Sag/Maga there are a number of sandstone
cliffs which vary in height from 30 to 100 feet.

Soil in the area appears to be mainly volcanic
and heavily leached. It appears suitable for most types of
Tropical Agriculture and certainly bears very good gardens.

During this patrol a coconut garden was
studied. This is the only cash crop in the area apart from a
tobacco garden used chiefly for trading with the people of
the Kilege Islands and the Arwa Census Division.

The people saw their main work of trade with
the Kilege Islanders and they appear to be deeply
interested in them as regards tradition and custom.

KILENGE/LOLLO

1.

INTRODUCTION: The Kilenge/Lollo Census Division in this Administrative area commences at Natamo village on the North Coast and embraces the whole of the Western tip of New Britain, going as far as the Itni River on the South Coast. This coastal area is known as Kilenge or beach.

From the Itni, the Census boundary stretches across a saddle in the Whiteman Ranges back down to the South Coast. This forms a rough 'half-oval' the latter part, or the bisector, being known as Lollo or bush.

This Census Division contains the patrol Post which is situated in Borgen Bay on the North Coast. The area is dominated by Mt. Talawe and Mt. Tangis both over 5,000 feet above sea level. Adjacent to and on the North Eastern side of Talawe is Mt. Langila, an active volcano.

The area is affected by the North West Monsoons from November to April and the South East Trades from May to September.

The average annual rainfall is 150-170 inches although this is slightly heavier on the South Coast around Aumo and Gilnit villages. The rainfall division is fairly well marked at Sag Sag, which is approximately as far as the North West and South East extend to.

During the South East season the North Coast is particularly affected by strong SE winds which blow almost continuously at anything up to 40 knots through the saddle in the Whitemans.

This wind is a hazard to landing aircraft and also canoe travel. It is a harsh drying wind and combined with the dry season has caused on several occasions a fresh water shortage, particularly on the station. At its peak housing has been destroyed at village level.

Area vegetation is quite diverse, ranging from Kunai slopes in the Kilenge Sag Sag area to tropical rainforest along the South Coast and inland regions.

Numerous swift streams are located inland -- these taper off to sluggish creeks as they level out near the coast.

Most of the beach is flat black sand, however between Kilenge and SagSag/Aisega there are a number of sandstone cliffs which vary in height from 20 to 100 feet.

Soil in the area appears to be mainly volcanic and heavily leached. It appears suitable for most types of Tropical Agriculture and certainly bears very good gardens.

During this patrol a coconut census was conducted. This is the only cash crop in the area apart from a little tobacco which is used mainly for trading with the people of the Siassi Islands and the Arawe Census Division.

The people have their main bulk of trade with the Siassi Islanders and they appear to be fairly closely related to them as regards tradition and custom.

KILENGE/LOLLO

2.

Intermarriage with the Siassi's is common along the Kilenge beach area and I understand that there are also numbers of Kilenge people married and living in the Siassi Islands.

The Roman Catholic Religion predominates in the area. The mission headquarters is at Kilenge.

Sag Sag Anglican Mission influence extends along the South West from Aimola to Aumo and has a limited number of adherents in Relmen and the Airagilpua group of villages.

Politically the area is at a stage where the people realise the significance of the central government and the Local Administration.

The main objective of this patrol was to conduct an area survey with the view to the setting up of a Local Government Council in the near future.

Up to 1959 this Kilenge/Lollo area was patrolled spasmodically from Talasea mainly with the object of tax collection and census work. Constructive ideas were given to the people by many officers but advice varied and ~~that~~ the result was that the people were confused and little or no enterprising moves were made in this region post war.

Since the establishment of the Patrol Post in 1959 fairly extensive plantings of coconuts have been made in most of the coastal villages. Now the inland and coastal people are making quite a coconut drive in an effort to plant more palms and to maintain properly those existing ones.

I feel the presence of two Agricultural Assistants in the area has a good deal to do with the new plantings as a recent Agricultural patrol marked out many village plantations and all of these ~~xx~~ are in various stages of being cleared and planted.

Plantings have been made on a community basis, however each man has a certain number of palms belonging to him i.e. the clearing and planting is done on a communal basis and ownership of the finished product is individual.

Plantings will be further discussed under Agriculture.

As earlier stated the main objective of this patrol was to conduct an area survey. The Survey Report will be separate from this report and on occasions it will be necessary to duplicate information.

Separate Area surveys will be compiled for the Kilenge/Lollo and Bariai Census Divisions -- however I understand that the eventual aim is to combine them in one Local Government Council Area.

I feel that this patrol heralding Local Government Councils came at a most opportune time.

DIARY: See Folio 41 to 45 Paras 370 to 402 inclusive of accompanying Field Officers Journal.

(17)

KILENGE/LOLLO

3.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS: The Kilenge/Lollo Census Division is, in my opinion, split quite clearly into three divisions. These are the Kilenge beach area (Roman Catholic Religion), the Sag Sag, Aisega, Aumo (Anglican Religion) area, and the Lollo, commencing Aisalmepua and incorporating the Airagilpua village group and the villages on the Eastern Side of the Station as far as Natamu.

This split, although not an aggravated one, is quite obvious and may be likened to a various number of dialects incorporated in one language. The differences are not great and on any matter of importance the three areas will join and speak as a unified group.

The first two divisions mentioned are made on introduced (religious) grounds and the last is an hereditary one.

Both the SagSag and the Lollo areas look the Kilenge for direction and leadership in all matters. The Lollo people claim they look to the Kilengis for guidance as they (the Kilenges) were settled first in the area, and as beach people they have a better 'knowhow' than the inland groups.

These divisions overlap in certain areas. For instance Gilnit village on the Itni River, although Roman Catholic in Religion, nevertheless has strong working ties with Aumo, an Anglican village. The same is true of Aipati, Aimaga and Sikal Catholic villages in the Anglican area near Sag Sag.

An oft heard phrase in the Lollo area is, literally translated, 'If Kilenge Speaks -- We Follow Them'.

One impression I gained on this patrol is that the people of the area, particularly the younger generation, are looking for a break in traditional leadership.

They are looking for something new and it appears that they are looking towards younger more educated men to provide new ideas.

Proof of this was established when the Select Committee on Constitutional and Political Development visited the area. During the meeting held it was openly advocated that younger educated men only should be allowed to stand in the House of Assembly elections.

Although this viewpoint was rebuffed by the older traditional men, I found upon further enquiry, that it was infact the opinion held by the Majority.

This comment should not be interpreted as meaning the people want self government as this is not the case. They want a change -- but are not quite sure to what.

I feel that this patrol heralding Local Government Councils came at a most opportune time.

5/10

Of the two types of housing noted on patrol the
Xch house ~~present the case~~ period to that of the inland.

If this desire for a change can be channelled in the
right direction, excellent use could be made of it.

To present the case objectively, the change could be
attributed to the fact that the younger, more travelled
population, feel the traditional leaders have too much power
over them as regards nomination of work at a village level.
It is certainly a very real power in this area.

These young people have tasted a certain amount of
independence in places where they have been away working and
they would like to continue in this vein.

Although this latter train of thought does exist,
I think that it is much in the minority and applicable only
to a few lazy & individuals who exist in every community.

In the past few years the population of this area
has been predominately concerned with economic rather than
political progress and stability. I feel that these two things
are most vital in a community such as this when ~~compared~~ compared
with the outside world activity, and have tried to convey to
the people that, to a degree, political and economic progress
should go hand in hand.

Also noted during this patrol was the reluctance
of the people to ask ~~direct~~ questions directly to me.

I noticed that many times during the discussions
on councils, people who wished to ask questions would
usually do so through a 'mouthpiece', commoaly a Luluai or
Tul Tul, rather than ask the question themselves.

Other than native shyness, I dont quite know
what this may be attributed to or whether it has any other
significance.

RECEPTION OF PATROL: Reception of the patrol in all villages
was friendly. Feelings were quite high, possibly due to the
fact that the people knew I was not collecting tax.

Firewood and water was prepared in ~~every~~ every place
and where either ran out there was ever willingness to collect
more. they being used ? in many cases it appeared they were
only for show and not for use.

In general a most pleasing reception throughout.

VILLAGE HOUSING: Type and standard of housing varies considerably
in the Census Division. On the beach side the housing is of
Pangal blinds with morota roofs while in the inland regions the
houses are mainly constructed with split plank walls and kunai
roofs.

It was noted that many of the houses were built on
in these cases the real power in the village stayed very much in
the background. In many cases the fact is passed from father to
son and this is really satisfactory as the Luluai that passed
the tool in the perhaps unscrupulous hand of an individual.

Of the two types of housing viewed on patrol the 'beach housing' appeared much superior to that of the inland.

It is in general much roomier and of better construction, no doubt due to the fact that materials are more readily available. A separate kitchen is standard equipment in all these houses. Windows also feature. There has no doubt been an earlier blitz on these matters.

All houses are raised above the ground.

Water supply was good and adequate in all villages with three exceptions namely Laut, Aimola and Tauali. In these three villages water can only be collected at low tide as the springs near the village are below high water mark. Even at low tide the water has a slightly salty taste. The only solution I can think of for these situations is the sinking of a well. However this would prove difficult as the villages concerned are badly sited and appear to have layers of volcanic lava only a few feet beneath the surface. I feel that drilling would have to be used to properly sink a well in these spots. The alternatives now are either wait for low tide or walk for up to two hours round trip to collect water.

Villagers in the Sag Sag area have taken to planting flowers in the village area to mark out each of their house blocks. This makes the normally drab, barren village quite pleasing to the eye. I understand that the plantings were encouraged by the Anglican Missionary's wife at Sag Sag. Villagers were asked to extend and continue in this venture.

With regard to cleanliness, hygiene and housing the two worst villages were adjacent to both mission stations, i.e. Kilege and Sag Sag. For the nine hundred odd people living in Kilege the housing is shockingly inadequate. In some cases two families were found to be living in a small two roomed house. These houses are packed together and leaves little chance for proper cleanliness. In Kilege a demonstration house was marked out and the people were asked to follow this pattern whenever new houses were being constructed. A mark was also given indicating how far apart houses should be situated.

Sanitation is as always a problem. These people have been ordered to build so many different type latrines over the past few years I feel that they really don't know quite where they are. In my opinion rather than designing new latrines each year, officers should endeavour to encourage the people to use the existing ones. There were latrines in all villages but were they being used? In many cases it appeared they were only for show and not for use.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: The day of the village official in this area appears to be fast drawing to an end and with this in mind no changes were made during this patrol.

Officials in all villages were helpful to the best of their ability. It was obvious that many were 'yes' men and that in these cases the real power in the village stayed very much in the background. In many cases the Hat is passed from father to son and this is not really satisfactory as the Luluai then becomes the tool in the perhaps unscrupulous hand of an individual.

The patrol was at all times accompanied by a village official as it seems to be the custom here that the Luluai or Tul Tul from the village the patrol has just visited accompanies you to the next village.

An appendix to this report lists all village officials in the area and makes brief comment on their prowess.

Officials in the area who are worthy of comment here are: AISAPAU/TAVELI the Paramount Luluai of Ongai village in the Kilenge group. This man according to the village register is 61 years of age, he is most influential in the Kilenge Lollo and Bariai areas, A forceful speaker in village matters, Aisapau is efficient and loyal and very interested in development. I could not ascertain whether his power is hereditary or not, however I feel that it must be to enable him to command the respect of such a diverse collection of people. It might be noted here that Aisapau has some influence in the Siassi Islands. Of the others Tul Tul MALOVE of Aisega village stands out as a promising individual. In the unfortunate position of being Tul Tul of the village in which the Luluai was murdered five years ago, Malove has been the prime mover in the planting of more than 4,000 new coconuts near Aisega. He is an ex army man, Loyal and responds well to direction. His power stems mainly from his force of personality and example.

MAKIS/NAGLILIP Luluai of Silimati village is also an excellent official. A pre war doctor-boi, Makis is inclined to be slightly verbose, however his intentions are usually always good. He seems to thrive on hard work and has been most helpful in the organization of labour for the hospital buildings. MAKIS is an asthmer suffer and added to this he has a slight speech impediment which makes him difficult to understand on first meeting. His latest effort has been to organise all coastal villages East of the station into working bees. The working parties move from village to village and rebuild or renovate housing ect. in need of repair. This has resulted in a great improvement in the housing in all of these villages. He has also instigated many new coconut plantings in his area. No hereditary leader, he relies on his personality and hard work to win support.

MORLAI/ASOPA Luluai of Aipati village is an intelligent man. He responds well to direction and through his father has quite an amount of influence in his own village and also Aimaga and Sikal. A young man and a good speaker.

Although not village officials I feel that mention of two men here AKIM of Relmen and OTTO of Nekarop would be most appropriate.

Akim moves mainly in four villages, Relmen, Gilnit, Namatoto and Aumo and has recently through his example and encouragement assisted the people of these villages in new coconut plantings. He conducts a business in Aumo which seems to be quite profitable. He is an excellent, magnetic speaker and appears to be well respected in the Southern corner of the Census Division.

Otto maintains a trade store near Nekarop village and although a quiet seldom seen person; he is nevertheless a good guiding influence in this area. A most intelligent man with a good business sense.

(15)

POLITICAL SITUATION : There are no organisations or movements in the area. Members of the Ongaia Co-operative Society do not appear to have any interest other than individual in politics.

The attitude of the people as a whole to the Administration is excellent. The same applies to Europeans in general. In fact in this respect the people are most courteous and respectful.

On the other hand the attitude towards the missions is rather hard to gauge. I think that what attitude the people will take depends largely upon the type of missionary they have. If he is content to 'drift with the tide' then the people are tolerant. ~~xxxxx~~ If he is of the more forceful type then there is the possibility that he may be boycotted when he needs labour, carriers ect. I understand that the older school children carry for both missionaries whilst on patrol in this area.

COMPLAINTS AND COURTS: No cases were heard during this patrol. The only mixed race in the area is BONNIE NAKAMURU who is married to a Kilenge woman and lives in Ulumaingi village. He is living in indigeneous style and they people treat him as such. He does not appear to be an outstanding person. ~~difficulty was experienced in hiring either carriers or packers. The carrying rate is 10s per hour and many people~~ Care of the aged is something which does not seem to be any problem to these people. Aged persons are usually cared for very well by their immediate family. On occasions I have noticed that children of aged persons who are working in Rabaul often send gifts home to their parents.

This is also the case with deformed or backward children. They are well looked after and not ridiculed in any manner.

A grave social problem has been created in this Census Division by the great numbers of men absent at work outside the district.

The absence of these men, most of whom appear to be working in Vunapopé or Tukumbar, has caused a serious shortage of marriageable males. This has resulted in quite a number of illegitimate children as the women upon reaching the age of marriage often find there is no one to marry. This usually ends up with the woman in trouble and possibly pregnant to a married man. There have also been a couple of recent incidents of men taking second wives simply because the women have no place to go. I believe there is some social stigma attached to a woman ~~xxxxx~~ if she has not been married after reaching a certain age.

However not only single men are involved in this melee. Frequently married men with children spend quite a time away from their families working in various jobs in and around Rabaul. Many of these have not been recruited but have simply gone of their own free will to work.

Their being absent for lengths of time gives rise to the problem of faithfulness of the wife and the food for the children. These men often arrive home and upon suspicion that their wife might have been unfaithful, proceed to break up their marriage.

Is there any way these married men could be prevented from leaving their families? also would it be possible to close the area to recruiting?

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY: Few commercial activities are carried on in the area. Both mission establishments have Trade Stores which hold a reasonable selection of goods. Due to the limited shipping service and the lack of planning the few indigeneous businessmen, with a couple of exceptions, usually have a very poor stock.

The Co-operative runs a fairly good selection and is well patronised. Copra is bought and sold and the co-op ships between 70 to 75 bags a month to Rabaul.

LAND: There is no land shortage in this area. The people have made no indication that they have any wish to sell land to the Administration.

COMPLAINTS AND COURTS: No cases were heard during this patrol. No complaints were made to the patrol. In general these people appear to be law abiding.

CARRIERS & PADDLERS: No difficulty was experienced in hiring either carriers or paddlers. The carrying rate is 10c per hour and many people indicated a willingness to earn this. Money is preferred to goods.

The usual carry is from village to village using a different line of carriers with each movement.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: A vehicular road exists between the Patrol Post and the Anglican Mission station. This road is suitable for light fourwheeled drive vehicles. The other trafficable road in the area is a motorcycle track from the Patrol Post to Airagilpua. except for two small bridges this road would be quite a suitable dry weather track for landrovers.

Initially the roads were planned by the Administration and the cost of establishing the road was borne by them. The people carry out road maintenance such as cutting, filling on the abovementioned roads.

The road from the station to the Airstrip is open and in good order and it is essential that it be kept this way in case of any emergencies.

The condition of all bridle paths in the area was exceptionally good. In all places the paths had been well cleared to at least four feet each side of the walking track.

MISSIONS: The two mission stations are within four hours walk of each other and cordial relations exist between them.

Kilenge is by far the larger establishment and maintains much more staff than Sag Sag. At Kilenge are ~~two~~ three european sisters and a european priest. The indigeneous staff consists of five single teachers, two married, one trained nurse and three nursing aids.

At the moment there is also a brother from Vunapope present. He is engaged in the building of 2 x 8000 gallon and 1 x 5000 gallon cement tanks on the station.

Sag Sag has a European Missionary and his wife, one station manager, and a european teacher. I understand the last

11

VILLAGE OFFICIALS
MILENGE/LOLLO

VILLAGE	OFFICIAL	COMMENT
ORAKA	Aisepu/Avelli P.9.	Good. Loyal and efficient.
	Tala/Keloi L.L.	Old and Hopeless
	two are volunteer workers.	Fair.
POFNI	Hessi/Mvigi L.L.	Good. No influence.
	Both missions have hospitals with maternity sec-	
	at either one of these hospitals.	Good.
BARINO	Sevia/Selanga L.L.	Fair
	Infant Welfare work is done from both centres	
	and extensive patrolling is carried on in this regard.	be told
LAUT	Mali/Aur S.T.	Hopeless.
	I have mentioned earlier the influence of the	
	two missions and I feel that there is no further elab-	
	eration needed.	Fair
	Kaiwaka L.L.	Fair
	Ruar/Andra T.T.	Fair.
ORAKA	Urang/Mak L.L.	Hopeless. No authority at all.
	<u>AIRFIELDS</u> : The only airstrip in the census division is	
	situated on C. Gloucester. This is a wartime strip built	
	by the Japanese and is now open to DC3 standard air-	
	craft.	Good.
	Kafai/Balke L.L.	Fair.
	Hara/Karakau T.T.	Fair.
	Note I note that the previous pre operational strip	
	report required has now been deleted.	
ORAKA	Milva/Antour L.L.	Reasonable.
	Two flights per week, one from Lae the other	
	from Rabaul, service the area.	Fair.
	T.T.	
ORAKA -	No new possible sites were noted during the	
	patrol.	Fair.
	Kerol/Makela T.T.	Fair.
	Atiu/Bulus L.L.	Old, a figurehead only.
	Aipuli/Lopu T.T.	Reasonable.
	<u>PLANTATIONS & LABOUR</u> : There are no plantations in the	
	area and consequently xxx no labour problems. The missions	
	prefer to employ casual labour which is readily available.	
	Nelave/Aigen T.T.	Good.
	Alara/Mak L.L.	Fair.
	<u>CENSUS</u> : Attached please find copies of the 1966 census	
	register. The total population has increased from last	
	years total of 3,350 to 3,458. The population rise is	
	mainly due to natural increase. Nearly all migrations	
	in and out were confined to villages within the census	
	division.	Fair.
	Kataka/Mai-a L.L.	Fair.
	Giv/Banga T.T.	Fair.
	Kataka/Illigo L.L.	Hopeless.
	<u>TAX</u> : Personal Tax was not collected during this patrol.	
	Katua/Kwasi L.L.	Fair.
	Avik/Mangala T.T.	Fair.
	<u>APPENDICIES</u> : Attached please find appendices for all	
	material relating to other departments. Sufficient copies	
	of each have been forwarded to enable distribution. Also	
	Appendices relating to Village officials ect are attach-	
	ed.	Fair.
	Vogot/Koro L.L.	Fair.
	Skou/Kataka T.T.	Reasonable.
	Nawaka/Atua L.L.	Fair.
	<u>MAPPING</u> : Attached is a fourmil of the area patrolled.	
	Waki/Aigilo L.L.	Reasonable.
	Makeli/Makival T.T.	Fair.
	Nau/Makalo L.L.	Fair.
	Kaiwaka/Ngatu T.T.	Fair.
	Jakia/Nagilip L.L.	Good.
	Avakisi/Seleng T.T.	Fair.
	Hessi/Nakur L.L.	Fair.
	Selaso/Selusa T.T.	Fair.
	Liligi/Makava L.L.	Fair.
	Kaihoge/Karan T.T.	Fair.
	Kelal/Tav L.L.	Reasonable.
	Karava/Karol T.T.	Fair.

K.R. Kelly
K.R. Kelly
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX A == VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	OFFICIAL	COMMENT
ONGAIA	Aisapau/Taveli P/LL.	Good. Loyal and efficient.
	Tule/Keloi L.L.	Old and Hopeless
POTNI	Kauva/Asowar T.T.	Fair.
	Mesel/Muligi L.L.	Good. Has influence.
ULUMAINGI	Nausang/Mai-a T.T.	Hopeless.
	Akwavolo/Agara L.L.	Fair.
WARIMO	Laka/Kataka T.T.	Good.
	Gavia/Kaiwoga L.L.	Fair.
TAVALI	Kaloga/Apananga T.T.	Fair.
	Karaua/Kaipu L.L.	Not good. However can be told.
LAUT	Mali/Aur T.T.	Hopeless.
	Kaiwaka/Mera L.L.	Reasonable
AIMOLA	Kataka/Aring T.T.	Fair.
	Makele/Kaiwaka L.L.	Fair.
SAG SAG	Nuor/Andra T.T.	Fair.
	Urang/Makeli L.L.	Hopeless. No authority at all.
POTPOTPUA	----- T.T.	
	Korno/Malei L.L.	Fair.
GIE	Agara/Seporo T.T.	Reasonable.
	Kataka/Balis L.L.	Good.
AIPATI	Narol/Karakau T.T.	Fair.
	Morlai/Asopa L.L.	Good.
AIMAGA	Aisipel/Mai-a T.T.	Fair.
	Bulum/Antaur L.L.	Reasonable.
SIKAL	Amoa/Bulum T.T.	Fair.
	Aipisi/Alisa L.L.	Fair.
	----- T.T.	
WITNARI	Aisaul/Alisa L.L.	Fair.
	Narol Makele T.T.	Fair.
URA	Atiu/Bulum L.L.	Old, a figurehead only.
	Aipuli/Lopu T.T.	Reasonable.
WALAWALAPUA	Nuel/Woragi L.L.	Fair.
	Aivali/Sakail T.T.	Interesting likeable character.
AISEGA	Aililo/Aisipel L.L.	Hopeless.
	Malove/Alagen T.T.	Good.
AUMO	Alaram/Maiku L.L.	Fair.
	Lunga/Giru T.T.	Fair.
NAMOTOTO	Agara/Anagure L.L.	Hopeless. Aged.
	Paran/Nagil T.T.	Reasonable.
GILNIT	Aisaul/Naki L.L.	Fair.
	Namo Savur T.T.	Reasonable.
RELMEN	Kataka/Mai-a L.L.	Fair.
	Gir/Lunga T.T.	Fair.
AISLEMAPUA	Kataka/Iligo L.L.	Hopeless.
	Angori/Sakail T.T.	Reasonable.
KAKUMO	Nabus/Kwassel L.L.	Fair.
	Aviak/Mangaila T.T.	Fair.
ROVATA	Aranga/Muligi L.L.	Reasonable.
	Puru/Pau-um T.T.	Fair.
AIRAGILPUA	Nakovai/Agoi L.L.	Aged. Reasonable.
	----- T.T.	
APARAU	Voget/Koro L.L.	Fair.
	Aklou/Kataka T.T.	Reasonable.
ORELMO	Namongo/Abnia L.L.	Fair.
	Atiu/Vorsau T.T.	Fair.
AILPUA	Naki/Aigilo L.L.	Reasonable.
	Makeli/Nasiwai T.T.	Fair.
NATAMU	Naum/Nakalo L.L.	Fair.
	Kaiwaka/Ngaru T.T.	Fair.
Silimati	Makis/Naglilip L.L.	Good.
	Avasisi/Selong T.T.	Fair.
GARIMATI	Bosai/Nakun L.L.	Useless.
	Salumo/Kalum T.T.	Fair.
NEK'ROP	Liluagi/Makeva L.L.	Fair.
	Kaiboge/Rereo T.T.	Reasonable.
NIAPUA) Kalal/Tua L.L.	Reasonable.
MANGAILAPUA	o Karava/Narol T.T.	Fair.

PATROL NO 1 6/67 GLO.

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Appendix B -- WALKING TIMES.

From:	To:	Time:
UNEXIX STATION	ONGAIA	1hr 15m motorcycle.
ONGAIA	TAUALI	2hr canoe.
TAJALI	AIMOLA	1 1/2hr carry.
AIMOLA	SAG SAG	1hr carry
SAG SAG	GIE	1/2hr carry
GIE	AIMAGA	1 hr carry
AIMAGA	WITNARI	2 hr carry
WITNARI	WALAWALAPUA	2 hr carry
WALAWALAPUA	AISEGA	1 hr canoe
AISEGA	AUMO	3 hr canoe
AUMO	GILNIT	2 hr carry 1 hr canoe
GILNIT	RELMEN	4 hr carry
RELMEN	AIRAGILPUA	2 hr carry
AIRAGILPUA	SILIMATI	3 hr carry
SILIMATI	NATAMU	1 hr carry
NATAMU	STATION	2 hr carry

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ON JORAS
 IDALAY
 ADADNO
 INTON
 EDWILAMUJ
 OMIA
 LIAN
 TUAL
 AIONIA
 SAG SAG
 POTOPOTOP
 SIB
 ITATA
 AIONIA
 JAKIA
 WITNARI
 ARU
 WILAWALAPUA
 AISEGA
 AUMO
 WITNARI
 GILNIT
 RELMEN
 AIRAGILPUA
 KAK NO
 NOVATA
 AIRAGILPUA
 ANARAU
 CRESKO
 AVLIA
 NATAMU
 SILIMATI
 GARIMATI
 KEKAROP
 NIPANAU
 WILAWALAPUA

(5)

APPENDIX C = REST HOUSES.
 APPENDIX D = OCCUPANT DETAILS.

VILLAGE REST HOUSE SITUATED:	NO. OF REST HOUSES	NO. OF OCCUPANTS	CONDITION OF HOUSE :
KILENGE	113	113	GOOD.
TAUALI	260	260	EXCELLENT. NEW.
AIMOLA	1,239	1,239	GOOD.
SAGSAG	117	117	POOR.
GIE	154	154	EXCELLENT. NEW.
AIMAGA	244	244	POOR.
WITNARI	67	67	GOOD
URA	30	30	TERRIBLE.
WALWALPUA	68	68	FAIR.
ALSEGA	31	31	FAIR.
AUMO	9	9	GOOD.
GILNIT	190	190	HOPELESS.
RELMEN	307	307	GOOD.
AIBLAMPUA	144	144	FAIR.
AIRAGILPUA	14	14	GOOD.
SILINATI	13	13	FAIR.
NATAMU	1	1	POOR.
SIRAGILPUA	12	12	
SEKIMO	154	154	
AINPUA	2	2	
ATAMU	97	97	1,227
GARIMATI	29	29	426
SELHATI	50	50	262
SONARCI	212	212	736
SIPADA	145	145	1,154
SIKALAPUA	1	1	280
POTAPU	1	1	280
TOTAL	5,701	5,701	28,872.

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APPENDIX D == COCONUT CENSUS.

VILLAGE	BEARING PALMS	NON BEARING PALMS	OTHERS (YOUNG TREES)
POTNI	3,830	1134	1,156
UNGAIA	2,195	553	3,500
ULUMAINGL	1,005	760	904
WARIMO	1,132	1,239	1,878
TAUALI/SUMEL	221	12	xxxxx
LAUT	475	117	841
AIMOLA	188	---	115
AIMOLA	1,549	161	225
SAG SAG	1,023	342	178
GIE	303	67	511
WIPATI	508	20	394
ALMAGA	440	---	679
SIKAL	65	89	638
WITNARI	134	31	791
URA	56	31	356
WALAWALAPUA	283	9	657
AISEGA	380	75	4,209
AUMO	2,328	190	1,905
NAMATOTO	119	---	227
GILNIT	376	307	850
REL MEN	144	2	1,140
KAKVM	113	14	494
AISEMAPUA	290	13	586
RCVATA	501	---	557
LRARAU	1,04	---	821
ATRAGILPVA	604	12	788
ORELMO	143	---	194
ANAPUA	136	2	119
NATAMU	360	97	1,227
GARIMATI	532	29	426
SILIMATI	508	50	265
NEKAROP	232	212	736
NAIPUA)	281	145	1,154
MANGALIAPUA)	226	---	230
POTPOTPUA	226	---	230
TOTAL	20,563	5,701	28,372.

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APPENDIX 'F'. HEALTH.

In general the health of the Kilenge/Lollo people is excellent. A few cases of fever and some tropical ulcers were treated by the patrol. One girl from Aimag village was sent to the hospital at Gloucester with a large tropical ulcer on the instep. This has now completely cleared up and the girl has gone home.

Three hospitals and two Aid Posts in the area provide a good health service. The furthest any person could be away from medical attention would be a walk of two and a half hours.

Two of the above mentioned hospitals are run and staffed by the missions at Kilenge and Sagsag, each under the care of a European sister with Administration subsidised nurses. Both these hospitals have maternity sections.

The Administration hospital is situated on the Patrol Post and is under the Charge of a Medical Assistant (overseas) with a varying staff usually comprising one hospital assistant, one/two hospital orderlies, one trained and one trainee nurse. Two new steel framed-fibro walled buildings have just been completed for wards and these should hold up to 35/40 patients if need be.

Infant Welfare patrols are carried out by both missions and cover the whole area of Kilenge/Lollo with clinics.

A matter which I noted during census was the fact that at Aumo aid post three infants had died, apparently from bowel infection, during the past twelve months. Although I could not ascertain any dates of death they appeared to have been within a period of a few weeks.

This matter has been discussed with the O.I.C., P.H.D. and the Aid Post Orderly who had been at Aumo has been replaced.

Station	Category	1	2	3	Staff	Notes
GILMATI	Prep	14	12	26		Permit
	Std. I.	8	6	14		
	Std. II.	7	7	14		Permit
SAGSAG	Std. III.		6	15	M. Papan	'A'
	Std. IV.	7	9	16	S. Papan	'B'
				31		
				35		
SAGSAG	Prep	9	9	18	M. Pangu	'A'
	Std. I.	8	11	19	A. Sari	'A'
	Std. II.	4	3	7	R. Papan	'A'
	Std. III.	18	20	38	A. Taylor	'A'
AISSGA	Std. IV.	5	4	9	G. Gane	'A'
	Prep	5	4	9		
	Std. I.	7	6	13	J. Kowaka	'A'
AUMO	Std. II.	2	5	7	R. Verak	'A'
	Prep	5	11	16		
AUMO	Std. I.	4	4	8		
	Std. II.	2	0	2		

APPENDIX 'G'. EDUCATION

There are no Administration schools in the Gloucester Administrative area.

Mission Schools and their enrolments in the Kilenge Lollo Census Division are.

SCHOOL	STANDARD	GIRLS	BOYS	TOTAL	TEACHERS	CERT.
St Joseph's KILENGE Reg. R.C.	Prep A	11	12	23	K.Saugina	'A'
	Prep B	14	10	24	A.Silber	'A'
	Std. I	10	21	31	M.Kokoai	'A'
	Std. II	12	19	31	B.Vive	'A'
	Std. III	13	18	31	J.Pagatio	'A'
	Std. IV	15	19	34	J.Namono	'B'
	Std. V. A.	10	14	24	T.Sapuri	'B'
	Std. V.B	15	16	31	T.Vunvung	'B2'
	Std. VI.	12	15	27	Sr.M.Columba	T.T.Vic.
				256		
	Domestic Science Girls 15.				" " "	
TAUALI R.C.	Prep	13	17	30	Catechist only.	
AIMAGA Un-Reg. R.C.	Prep	12	12	24	Gelom	Permit
	Std. I	6	4	10	Gelom	"
	Std. II	9	6	15	Gelom	"
	Std. III	7	2	9	R.Armitang	'A'
	Std. IIII	4	7	11	P.Nagum	'A'
				69		
WITNARI Un.Reg. R.C.	Prep.	10	8	18	Catechist only	
	Std.I.	3	1	4	"	"
	Std.II.	3	0	3	"	"
				25		
GILNIT. Unreg. R.C.	Prep	9	13	22		
	Std.I.	12	19	31		
				53		
AIRAGILPUA Unreg R.C.	Prep	4	5	9		
	Std. I.	3	5	8		
	Std II	4	2	6		
				23		
SILIMATI reg. R.C.	Prep	14	12	26		Permit
	Std. I.	8	6	14		
	Std II.	7	7	14		Permit
	Std III.	9	6	15	M.Papah	'A'
	Std IV.	7	9	16	S.Papah	'B'
				85		
oooOooo						
SAG SAG Reg. ANG.	Prep	9	9	18	E.Pangu	'A'
	Std. I.	8	11	19	A.Sari	'A'
	Std II.	4	3	7	R.Palai	'A'
	Std III	18	20	38	A.Taylor	T.C.
	Std. IV	5	4	9	G.Cane	'A'
				91		
AISEGA Reg. ANG.	Prep	5	4	9	J.Kewaka	Nil.
	Std. I.	7	8	15	R.Verai	Nil
	Std.II.	2	5	7	E.Tewari	'A'
AUMO Reg. ANG.	Prep	5	11	16	R.Kasawa	'A'
	Std I.	4	4	8	"	"
	Std.II.	2	0	2	"	"
				26		

APPENDIX 'G' CONT.

RELMAN	Prep	5	4	9	N. Marissa	Permit
Reg	Std. I.	4	4	8	1. Taubukang	NIL.
ANG.	Std. II	2	4	6	"	"
				<u>23</u>		

4

There has been quite a change in the number of students in the various schools in the area. In the past 1/2 years, the number of students who reach standard VI at Kilenge and want to continue with their studies usually go to Catholic Mission at Vanapope. From Standard IV at Sag Sag the students go to Kumbun to complete standard VI and thence to Papua for higher training.

The people of the South Coast are producing about 25 to 30 bags per acre and production is on the increase. These people were given a talk on the Ceylon type rubber and its advantages in producing better quality latex. They were impressed by the Assistant (who was travelling with him) and immediately ordered for purchase of materials to build a rubber tree nursery. This nursery has been forwarded to the people and they are expected to arrive in the next day.

The people of the South Coast are producing about 25 to 30 bags per acre and production is on the increase. Gardens are being planted and the people are expected to be able to produce about 15 - 20 bags of rubber per acre in the future.

Indigenous people are growing throughout the area with crops such as, Rice, Banana, Cassava, Coconut, etc. The people are expected to be able to produce about 15 - 20 bags of rubber per acre in the future.

The assistants spend quite a time on patrol assisting the people to properly mark out 'plantations' and giving them advice on production methods for crops.

From enquiries made approximately 220 bags of copra are shipped out of the census division each month. From Kilenge - 75 by the Society, 75 by the B.C. Mission, Sag Sag Anglican Mission, 70, also 25 and 15.

Excellent - a hard worker.

[Signature]
(K. A. Kelly)

Officer-in-Charge, Kilenge

ADMINISTRATIVE
SCHOOL
KILENG
Reg.
S.C.
UN-REG.
R.C.
WITNARI
Un-Reg.
R.C.
GIMIT
Un-Reg.
R.C.
AIRAGILBU
Un-Reg.
R.C.
SILIMATI
Reg.
R.C.
SAG SAG
Reg.
ANG.
AIRAGILBU
Reg.
ANG.
SAG SAG
Reg.
ANG.

APPENDIX 'H'

3

AGRICULTURE.

There has been quite a surge forward in the planting of new areas of coconuts in the Census Division.

Eight villages have planted more than 10,000 new palms in the past 1/2 years. Of these the most outstanding village is Aisege which has 4,209 new ~~xxxx~~ trees.

Although planting and clearing is done on a communal basis, ownership of the palms and the finished product will be individual.

The m.v. Kurwina has recently commenced calling in at Aumo on the South Coast to pick up copra. The people of this village are producing some 25 to 30 bags per month and production is on the increase.

These people were given a talk on the Ceylon type dryer and its advantages in producing better quality copra. They were impressed by the Agricultural Assistant (who was patrolling with me) and immediately collected the amount required for purchase of materials to build a Ceylon dryer. This money has been forwarded to Rabaul and the materials are expected to arrive on the next ship.

Gilnit village also expressed a desire to buy materials for a ceylon dryer but as yet do not have the necessary funds. I expect that they will be able to produce about 15 - 20 bags of copra per month in the near future.

Gardens throughout the census division are excellent and food is plentiful.

Indigeneous foods are grown throughout the area with great success. Taro, Kaukau, Yam, Bananna, Tapioc, Paw Paw and Pineapple are the main constituents of the diet which is supplimented by fish in the coastal areas.

Poultry is fairly plentiful in all villages.

As stated previously in the body of this report I feel that the stationing of two Agricultural Assistants in the Gloucester area has given the people an excellent incentive. The work being done by the Ag.Ass. particularly Mr. Francis Bino, who accompanied me, is of a high quality. ~~KKKX~~

The assistants spend quite a time on patrol assisting the people to properly mark out 'plantations' and giving them advice on production methods for copra.

From enquiries made approximately 220 bags of copra are shipped out of the census division each month. From Kilenge - 75 by the Society, 75 by the R.C. Mission, Sag Sag Anglican Mission, 20, Aumo 25 and Gilnit 15.

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PATROL CONDUCT FRANCIS BINO, AG. ASSISTANT IC GLOUCESTER:

Excellent - a hard worker.



(K.R. Kelly)

Officer-in-Charge Gloucester Patrol post.

KILENGE - LOLLO CENSUS DIVISION

1966

DRAWN: K. R. KELLY

SCALE - 1" = 4 miles

