

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Talasea

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT

TALASEA SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

W.P. RYAN No. 1 BALI/WITU
H.S. LITTLEWOOD No. 2 EAST NAKANAI
D.R. GARDNER No. 3 WEST NAKANAI
P.K. MOLDAY SPECIAL KILBENGI CENSUS DIVISION



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. One

Patrol Conducted by W.P. RYAN - PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled BALI/WITU - TALASEA SUB DISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives THREE

Duration - From 10/1/1958 to 11/3/1958

Number of Days SIXTY

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services /5/1955

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration & Taxation Collection

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

.....
District Commissioner

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

Amount Paid from Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from Trust Fund £.....

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

30-13-71

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

10th June, 1958

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 1957/58 - TALASEA.

Further to my NA.30-13-71 of 16th April, 1958 the following comment by the Registrar of Co-operatives is passed to you for your information, please:-

"I have read this Patrol Report with interest and I must commend the Officer concerned on the content.

I feel that where economic activity of this nature is sponsored by Mission interests it is as well not to interfere unless the people themselves are largely dissatisfied with conditions. An organised Co-operative offers two inducements to solidarity, namely economic gain and a common principle of group action through co-operative method. These two unifying factors are contrasted, in the case of a Mission sponsored organisation, with economic gain and a common religious belief.

The first phase of these economic organisations is typified by an unreasoned enthusiasm and the economic content is not critically judged. For this reason the common principle binding the group together is usually the paramount consideration. It follows then, that a Government sponsored co-operative and a Mission sponsored economic venture are largely competing in the first instance on the unifying principle and it is most unlikely that the ideological appeal of co-operation will be greater than an established religious belief.

This in essence means that a Mission sponsored economic organisation will almost inevitably win out over a Government sponsored Co-operative in the early stages of the activity. At a later date however, when the cult type impetus is dispersed through the novelty of the organisation wearing off, the economic content comes to the fore and where proceeds, if available, have not been judiciously applied for direct individual benefit, organisations commence to lose member support.

Whereas in the case mentioned in this Patrol Report direct personal gain is not being achieved, I would say that dissatisfaction with the Mission sponsored organisation is likely to develop within a year or two. When this stage does arrive, the time is opportune for the introduction of a Government sponsored Co-operative organisation for the unifying principle underlying both methods will be largely submerged by economic consideration.

It would seem therefore that unless it is intended to wean Mission support away from a Church sponsored organisation to the endorsement by the Father in charge of a Government sponsored Co-operative (at the same time dropping the Mission Society or at least radically altering its nature so as not to compete), then the most prudent course of action is to leave matters alone for the present with the intention of providing an alternative later on; by and large, the Administration does not lose prestige by such action. Although there is always an element of dissatisfaction because of the Government having allowed the Mission to operate in this way, native people generally tend to sheet home the blame where it demonstratively belongs. When this trend occurs, Mission authorities

is to leave matters alone for the present with the intention of providing an alternative later on; by and large, the Administration does not lose prestige by such action. Although there is always an element of dissatisfaction because of the Government having allowed the Mission to operate in this way, native people generally tend to sheet home the blame where it demonstratively belongs. When this trend occurs, Mission authorities are more or less forced to give approval to Government sponsored schemes and will, if they are wise, seek to actively identify themselves with them so as to regain prestige.

These comments are not based on theory, but represent the practicalities of many situations which have occurred over the last six or seven years.

G. Morris

(G. Morris)
Registrar

20/5/58

copy D. (S-R)

These comments forwarded by Mr. Morris in response to my request. For your information.

H. 4/6.

Notes
Ch. 12/6

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Chief of Division (Development and Welfare)

MINUTE

File No. 30-13-71

Govt. Print.—8017/4.55.

SUBJECT

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

STAFF CLERK (DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS),

MINUTE

File No. NA.30.13-71

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

OBJECT

MR. W.P. RYAN - PATROL OFFICER.

Would you please place a copy of this minute on the Personal File of the abovenamed officer?

Patrol Report No.1 of 1957/58 : TALASEA, by Mr. W.P. Ryan is a particularly thoughtful and well presented one, and does great credit to the officer concerned.

T.G.

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division,
(Government & Research)

*copy placed
on P file
9/6*

*A copy of this
minute has been placed
on Mr. Ryan's personal
file, as requested.
A. Rockett,
Staff Clerk
11/6/58*

MINUTE

G.Jvt. Print.-275/9.57.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 1957/58 : TALASEA.

Your attention is invited to the contents of this Patrol Report, particularly under the heading "Economic Development".

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
A/ Director of Native Affairs.

*Reg. Groups.
Your comments plse
14.5.1958.*

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER (LANDS).

MINUTE

File No. NA. 30-13-71

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 1957/58 : TALASEA.

Will you please advise the District Officer, New Britain District, direct in the matter of POT POT RESERVE --- page 12 of this Report refers.

Your attention is invited to page 11 of this Report, for your information, please.

Mr. Young - [unclear]
Re. no. 4-11-58.
R.S.

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Director of Native Affairs.

See
34/9/10
A.

NA.30-13-71

16th April, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 1957/58 : TALASEA.

Receipt of the above-mentioned patrol report
is acknowledged with thanks.

Insofar as the people can settle their own affairs
with justice and equity do not interfere.

It is agreed that the people require more atten-
tion but unfortunately demands on staff will not allow it.

The contents of the patrol report are adequately
covered by your covering memorandum.

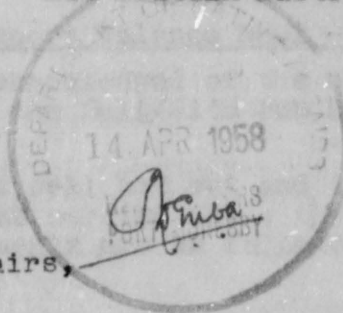
J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/13/71 ✓

I have forwarded the relevant extracts from the report to the Departments concerned.

No claim for camping allowance has been received.

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



Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please. The allegation referred to at the foot of page (14) has been referred to the District Commissioner and action is being taken by him.

30/1/4
9th April, 1958

[Signature]
(E. Flower)
a/District Office,
New Britain District.

p.s. Could you have Mr Grove investigate the position regarding Pot Pot reserves, as stated in page (12) of the report.

[Signature]
?(E. Flower)
a/District Officer.

30/1/4

9th April, 1958

Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

Patrol Report Talasea No.1 - 57/58

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned report of Mr Ryan's patrol to the Bali/Witu Sub Division of your Sub District.

The report is well set out and interesting and reveals that Mr Ryan has carried out a thorough patrol of the area visited. The comments are as follows:-

Native Affairs:

I agree with the opening paragraph under "Native Affairs"; it is the typical reaction of administratively neglected people and only with increased visitation by our officers are offences and disputes brought more and more to the notice of patrols. It is entirely a matter of gaining the confidence of the native people. ✓

Under heading "Economic Development" it appears from the remarks that the missionary is at least awakening the people to the necessity for economic development. I notice you mention several native stores throughout your remarks and, on page(7) state of a native "his December account from B.P's showed a debit balance of £269.5.9." In this case it is obvious that B.P's realise that they operated illegally, and are, therefore, giving every encouragement to the trader to 'chase their money'. The point though to note is that placing orders by natives without the necessary cash accompanying the order is quite illegal and, therefore, the supplier has no redress (Native Contracts Protection Ordinance). This should be pointed out to those concerned. ✓

Do the Co-operatives referred to have any resemblance to the Village Advancement Societies? It appears that they may. ✓

The notes on pages(7)and(8) regarding the boat venture are interesting, and I am inclined to agree that any such suggestion would be doomed to failure.

Your points are well made and personal experience proves to me that, not only is point (3) true, but furthermore they would all expect to travel free as they "own the business". These remarks also coincide with yours regarding stores at the end of para (1) on page (10). ✓

Land:

Your comments on village ownership of land are read with interest and, in view of the complex social set-up it will be necessary to maintain the present ownership system unless there is any good reason for which the natives agree themselves to change it. ✓

I am taking the matter of Pot Pot reserves up, and will advise you further in due course. ✓

Village Officials:

The appointments of UVA of BALANGORI, KANDOMU of PENALAGITIVERAVI and TANGAVU of PENALABOTONG are confirmed.

30-1-1

Sub District Office,
TALASEA

1st April, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU

Patrol Report - Bali/Witu

Enclosed please find Patrol Report for Patrol conducted recently by Mr. Ryan in the above area.

As the Assistant District Officer is still absent on patrol, and the report is urgently required, it has been forwarded immediately, without his comments. These can be submitted at a later date if required.

R. A. Webb
(R. A. Webb)
Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/1

Sub District Office,
TALASEA
27th March, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL

PATROL REPORT TAL. 1, 1957-58

Bali-Witu Sub-Division, Talasea

Officer Conducting Patrol :

W.P. Ryan, P.O.

Area Patrolled :

Bali-Witu Sub-Division,
Talasea Sub-District.

Objects of Patrol :

Census, General Administration
Tex Collection.

Date Commenced :

10th January, 1958

Date Completed :

11th March, 1958

Duration :

60 days.

Personnel Accompanying :

Sgt. BERGE No. 4064

R.P. & N.G.C.

Const. Konty No. 8180

Const. Kapul No. 3826

Last D.N.A. Patrol :

May, 1955.

INTRODUCTION

The Witu islands consists of five inhabited islands, namely Garove, Mundua, Schilling, Goru and Unea. There are four European plantations on Garove, one on Mundua, namely Ningau, and Bali plantation on Unea. Through common usage, the natives of Garove are known as Witus, those of Mundua, Schilling and Goru are referred to as Ningaus, and the inhabitants of Unea are known as Balis. To avoid confusion, this nomenclature is used throughout the report.

This patrol of the Bali-Witu Sub Division was the first complete patrol to the area since Mr. Foley's patrol in 1955, however during the intervening period there have been various visits by officers of the Department of Native Affairs to the area. The patrol was delayed somewhat towards the latter

stages by lack of transport, however the spare time was made use of by supervising extension of native groves, and maintenance of roads and cleaning of existing coconuts. Although the patrol was carried out during the wet season, weather only slightly held up proceedings, and it seems as good a time as any to visit this sub-division. In addition to the usual Native Affairs business and Census work, Taxation was collected from all eligible natives. As yet the typing of the Taxation Sheets has not been completed, and these will be forwarded as soon as this is done.

DIARY.

Friday 10th January	Talasea to Lama per m.v. "Matarani", anchored overnight John Albrecht harbour. Remained overnight.
Saturday 11th January	Visited Catholic Mission, and Lama Plantation. Slept Pidu.
Sunday 12th January	Observed.
Monday 13th January	Plantation inspection Langu and collection tax.
Tuesday 14th January	To Kuravu Village. Inspection, tax collection, census. Slept.
Wednesday 16th January	To Korae Village. Census, tax.
Thursday 16th January	a.m. Inspection Ningau Plantation and tax collection. Slept Karramatta.
Friday 17th January	D.N.A. work at Karramatta Village and Aid Post. To Goru. Slept.
Saturday 18th January	D.N.A. work Goru and Silenge. Slept Goru.
Sunday 19th January	Observed.
Monday 20th January	Goru to Ningau by canoe and thence to Pidu.
Tuesday 21st January	Pidu routine matters and proceeded to Lambe.
Wednesday 22nd January	Lambe census. To Ilia for Plantation inspection. Remained overnight.
Thursday 23rd January	Pot Pot census and inspection. Remained overnight.
Friday 24th January	Pot Pot to Meto. Plantation inspection. Proceeded Ndolli and remained overnight.
Saturday 25th January	Ndolli inspection, census, tax. Remained overnight.
Sunday 25th January	Observed.
Monday 27th January	Ndolli to Lama Plantation for inspection and proceeded Lama Village. Census etc. Remained overnight.

Tuesday 28th January	Lama to Catholic Mission. Inspection and remained overnight Balangori 2.
Wednesday 29th January	Balangori 2. Inspection etc. To Balangori 1. Remained overnight.
Thursday 30th January	Balangori 1. Census etc and Aid Post inspection.
Friday 31st January	To Widu awaiting ship.
Saturday 1st February	To Talasea per Matarani with prisoners and silver from head tax.
Sunday 2nd February	Observed Talasea
Monday 3rd February	Talasea to Bali and remained overnight.
Tuesday 4th February	To Penata. Heavy rain delayed work.
Wednesday 5th February	Penata lined. Tax collected. Proceeded Manopo. Remained overnight.
Thursday 6th February	Manopo lined and census taken. Proceeded to Makiri.
Friday 7th February	Makiri inspected, census taken. Aid Post inspected and Trader Miller at Makiri visited.
Saturday 8th February	To Catholic Mission. Remained overnight after inspection schools, hospital etc.
Sunday 9th February	Observed. P.m. proceeded Kumbu. Slept.
Monday 10th February	Kumbu lined, and proceeded to Rukambaruku. Remained overnight.
Tuesday 11th February	Rukambaruku to Tamongoni. Lined, remained overnight.
Wednesday 12th February	Tamongoni to Penatagitineravi. Census taken and remained overnight.
Thursday 13th February	To Matapupuru. Census taken, remained overnight.
Friday 14th February	To Kumburi 2. Census, remained overnight.
Saturday 15th February	Kumburi 2 to Kumburi 1. Lined. Overnight.
Sunday 16th February	Observed.
Monday 17th February	To Malangai. Census and remained overnight.
Tuesday 18th February	To Penatabotong. Remained overnight.
Wednesday 19th February	To Balinangokumbu. Census and tax.
Thursday 20th February	To Penata to investigate purchase of ground for S.D.A. Mission leases.
Friday 21st February	Court cases Penata.
Saturday 22nd February	To Bali Plantation for inspection and tax collection.
Sunday 23rd February	Observed.
Monday 24th February	Penatabotong and Manopo inspecting road work, cleaning coconut groves and latrine construction.

Tuesday 25th February	Inspections Makiri and Penatakumbu.
Wednesday 26th February	Inspections Rukambaruk and Tamongoni.
Thursday 27th February	Inspections Pentagitineravi and Matapupur
Friday 28th February	Inspections Kumburi 1 and Kumburi 2.
Saturday 1st March	Inspection Malangai and Penata
Sunday 2nd March	Observed
Monday 3rd March	At Balinganakumbu
Tuesday 4th March	At Penata. Conversation with A.D.O. and Langu Plantation re charger ship. No other transport available.
Wednesday 5th March	At Penata.
Thursday 6th March	At Penata awaiting m.v. "Langu".
Friday 7th March	m.v. "Langu" arrived p.m. To Langu arriving midnight.
Saturday 8th March.	To Ndolli and Meto. Police investigations. Despatched police for additional witnesses.
Sunday 8th March	Observed. To Balangori Mission p.m.
Monday 10th March	Departed Mission with witnesses.
Tuesday 11th March	Police investigation. To Talasea per "Stradbroke" with witnesses, arriving midnight.

Patrol Completed

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Native Situation

Owing to lack of regular transport between Talasea and the Witu group, Administration contact with these people is slight, and as patrols have been infrequent, these people have got into the habit of settling their own problems or seeking help with arbitration from Missions or private people. This system is preferable to the native, as no matter what the crime there is no danger of imprisonment, and such arbitration usually terminates disputes without danger of later repercussions. However the matter has got out of hand, and private settlements between natives for offences such as adultery, have in some cases amounted to as much as £15. Only minor complaints were brought to the notice of this patrol, and the Officials maintained that law and order had been kept at an all time high in the last two years, as there were very few infringements reported. It is probable that Officials had threatened the people with Administration visits, but when the time came had refrained from making reports, as they no doubt felt that their authority was only upheld during brief visits of the Government Officers, and too many reports against others would make their future lives unpleasant.

To win back the confidence of these people in the Administration, and to ensure that the authority of Officials is

upheld, frequent leisurely patrols to this sub-division would be necessary, and were staff permitting, the establishment of a Patrol Base for six to twelve months might be worthy of consideration in an effort to make up the leeway. It is very difficult to get a true picture of the native situation after a period of two years or more has elapsed between patrols.

Economic Development - Witu

There appears to be a slight awakening interest in economic development in this area, and these people will require more frequent and closer contact with the Administration to prevent failure and disillusionment. At the present time, Father Mayerhofer of the Catholic Mission is offering what help and guidance he can, but naturally enough he is promoting Mission interests in so far as he is encouraging the people to invest in permanent churches, schools and other Mission property, whilst apparently little money is being used for social improvements in the villages. I had a lengthy discussion with Father Mayerhofer regarding economic activities sponsored by him, and for the most part he did not hesitate to acquaint me of the situation, although there appeared to be some gaps.

Mission buildings at Witu and Ningau would be worth approximately £15,000 to £20,000, and Father Mayerhofer states that approximately half this money came from the natives. An amount of £10,000 is quite considerable for a population of 1,500-odd men, women and children to contribute in a period of five years, especially when the people's own possessions and village improvements would not be worth a sum anywhere approaching this size. Mission guided economic activity in this group is enormous, and is resented somewhat by local planters.

Three store licences are held by Mission guided traders. The Luluai, Kantauri, of Balangori, has a trade store in his village, and another on the Mission station. The Catechist at Goru in the Ningau group also has a store in the Mission school on Mission property. The two stores on Mission property are in permanent buildings, and the one in Balangori village is in a semi-permanent building which houses the Catechist, and belongs to the Mission.

The Mission boat collects copra, which is weighed and shipped by Father Mayerhofer, who also orders and costs goods for the trade stores, and supervises the business in general. This activity has greatly affected the trading business and copra buying of Mr. Coote of Elvee Estates, Langu, and Mr. Horne, trader of Lambe, and this does seem to indicate unfair trading, as Father Mayerhofer is able to obtain goods freight free on Mission ships, and also ship copra on these ships when available. Even if unintentional, Father Mayerhofer must exercise some religious pull on his customers. He also takes the opportunity of opening

trade stores on Mission property on Sundays, when the people are assembled for Sunday worship. Mr. Coote is renowned for his extremely fair dealing with natives, and has always paid highest possible prices for trade copra, and charged the absolute minimum for trade goods, and his prices compare more than favourably with Mission prices. However he has reported that his trade has slumped considerably since the Mission undertaking has got under way.

The stores at Balangori Mission and Goru village, are referred to by Father Mayerhofer as "Co-operatives", in that there are several shareholders in each concern, and dividends are paid - how often or how much is not quite clear. However the value of investments differ, for instance the Balangori store has 46 members with a capital of about £700, and the largest shareholder is Kantauri, the Lulual, who has £160 invested. The Goru store is a smaller store with capital of £150, and Kenda the Catechist has the largest share with £36 invested.

Goru is on an island near Ningau plantation, where the Manager, Mr. Hann, has copra buying and store licences, but he is not particularly interested in outside trade, and this store could not be said to interfere or compete with private enterprise, as does the one at Balangori.

I pointed out to Father Mayerhofer that this extensive trading business was getting the Mission a reputation as being a big firm in competition with private enterprise. His defence was that these stores were created to help the economic advancement of the people, who had come to him for assistance. It appears that due to exploitation by Europeans long since gone from the area, the natives have some distrust of the average European trader, but it is felt that at the present time such fear of exploitation is groundless. It was pointed out to Father Mayerhofer that his aim to help the people was admirable if prices by local traders were unfair, but he himself admitted that prices from other traders were quite reasonable, and had been.

Questioned regarding trading activities on Sundays, Father Mayerhofer stated that it was a necessity to open the store, as the people coming to the Mission often required to buy food for their journey home, or whilst at the Mission. However this argument does not appear to cover such items as saucepans, lamps, laplaps etc.

It was pointed out to the Father that the extensive development on the Mission property was not matched by comparable development in the villages, and he replied that all buildings on the Mission station were the property of the people, and the people were fully aware of this. However if the people were to change their religion it is doubtful whether this argument could hold water. Father Mayerhofer, when questioned, stated that he could provide books covering the activities of the stores, which would satisfy an auditor. He also stated that his encouragement of copra

production, and establishment of stores, had kept the people clear of any Cargo Cult outbreak, as they were led to realise that only by hard work could goods be obtained.

Father Mayerhofer has done his best to encourage the planting of new coconuts in the area, and he told me that Balangori village has a small area of cocoa planted up. On the Mission property there is a small plantation which produces $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons a month, and this appears to be worked by school boys and free labour. Carpenters, paid 10/- a month, without rations, did most of the building work on the Mission property. Many of them had to leave this employment after the collection of taxation as it was necessary for them to borrow money to meet their tax commitments.

At present the shareholders in the Co-operatives appear to have no idea as to how to spend the money they are earning, and it is apparently being kept in safe keeping until such time as they do come to a decision. Father Mayerhofer intimated that to offset the over-development on Mission property, he intended to encourage the people to construct permanent schools and churches in the villages.

Whilst at the present time the people are apparently happy to contribute their money freely to Mission schemes, I consider that in years to come they may feel that they have been exploited and come to be bitter against the Mission.

Traders licences are held by three natives on Witu, who are operating on their own and are not sponsored by the Mission. They are from Ndolli, Pot Pot and Lama villages. The Ndolli and Pot Pot concerns are only small and are hardly worthy of consideration, however the Lama enterprise will require Administration assistance and supervision if economic disaster is to be averted. Bulu, Tultul of Lama, is the operator of this concern. He has a trade store and co-operative "Copra Marketing" set-up in Ndolli, Pot Pot and Lama. I am afraid his lack of education will not allow him to distribute profits evenly, and the people will either give up work or turn to the Mission. Burns Philp have instructed the Manager at Lama plantation to give Bulu as much assistance as possible, and the Manager orders supplies for the store and instructs Bulu of the prices he should charge. The copra and shell prices are credited to Bulu's account with Burns Philp, and trade goods purchased are debited to this account, so it appears that Bulu finances his store to a great extent from the people's copra money. His December account from Burns Philp showed a debit balance of £269. 5. 9., but this is offset by his personal Savings Bank account, showing a credit balance of £467. If this scheme, and others like it, are to continue, it will be necessary for the Administration to devote a great deal more time to this group.

A case to illustrate the necessity of increased Administration guidance is the Pidū boat venture. A native,

Linga (Bais) ex Kaliai Sub-Division and now of Pidu, collected money from natives on Witu and Bali, in order to purchase a boat on which they could ship copra to Rabaul. A conservative estimate is that he collected £1500 in all. The natives had in mind a boat of about 40 to 50 feet, similar to the m.l. "Langu", believing that by shipping their own copra by this boat they would save money. Linga received wholehearted support, especially from the Pidu villagers, who worked harder than they ever had before to raise the amount previously mentioned. However Linga had frequent trips to Rabaul, sometimes alone and sometimes with friends, and for one period he remained in town for six months, during which time he pestered the District Officer and local businessmen (Rabaul District Office file 14/4 refers.). All these abortive trips cost money, and all that now remains is about £400. The people are disappointed, but are still prepared to back Linga to the hilt and work until they get their boat. Whether a boat is a good or bad investment for these people, the mere fact that a group of natives raised money for any one purpose indicates that their capabilities and potential are good, and it is more than unfortunate that this money can never be recovered. The provision of C.S.B. facilities on this isolated island, or even the existence of one literate native in the village, may have done much to avert this loss. I do not doubt that Linga fully intended to purchase a boat, even if only for prestige purposes, but he had no idea how to go about it. The fact remains both at Bali and Witu, many natives still want a boat more than anything, and it seems up to the Administration either to help them to get it, or guide them on more profitable lines. Personally I feel the boat would not be a good investment for these people at the present time, for the following reasons :-

1. They cannot hope to supply a qualified Master or Engineer.
2. Running and maintenance costs, including survey, would be a constant drain, and it is doubtful whether the people would continue to work once the boat had been purchased.
3. All shareholders, and they are numerous, would require transport at the one time, and this would result in possible loss of life.
4. The aim of saving on copra freight is economically impossible. They could not hope to compete with regular shipping costs with such a small boat.

Father Mayerhofer has capitalised somewhat on the desire of Ningau natives for a boat. He is holding £150 in trust for them, with the idea that it will help him to purchase a bigger boat for the Mission, which can be utilised to transport Ningau people to the main island, and also to assist with shipping their copra.

Economic Development - Bali

The Bali natives have a cash income from Bali plantation of £18,000-odd per annum. This comes as a result of the fact that the present Manager employs solely local labour at day rates. This state of affairs is suitable to both the Manager

and the local natives. In addition, many Balis are absent at work at Lolobau, Garua island, Volupai or Rabaul, and employed on local ships. Prewar coconut groves in all villages are quite large, but production is not constant, as the people have no idea of the value of copra work, but consider it should be worth at least £5 per bag. Perhaps the Administration could help to improve this production if the natives could be trained to do a fair day's work, and distribute profits evenly. It often happens that the hardest workers get poor pay for their efforts, while the organisers get quite a substantial income. Naturally the workers lose heart rapidly. Education is apparently the only solution to this problem, and a big problem it is.

Up until recently, the natives had been taking copra to Mr. Miller, trader of Makiri, who is paying 3d. per pound for cured copra, but they were not satisfied with this price, largely I suspect because of unfair distribution by the organisers, and the last unavoidable drop in the price of copra. Incidentally, the trader's price seems to be reasonable in that he has to inspect and re-dry all copra, for which he requires a permanent staff, and bags, twine, freight etc. are also the responsibility of the trader. As a solution to their problem, three villages have now formed the "Makiri Co-Operative Society" with the encouragement of Father Schweiger, who has taken the lead from Father Mayerhofer. The Makiri Co-operative Society consists of three villages, Makiri, Tamongoni and Matapupu, who are led by an illiterate native, Takalia of Makiri. The copra is consigned to James Chung by the Society, and Chung in turn extracts commission for the sale thereof. Bags are also purchased from Chung by the Society, and the copra proceeds are distributed by Father Schweiger of the Catholic Mission on a pro-rata basis. Father Schweiger handles correspondence and division of profits between villages, but claims no part in the formation or organisation of the Society. The only difference from the previous set-up is that a Rabaul trader gets the commission instead of a local man. To improve their cash return, the natives could obtain a C.M.B. number and forward their copra direct to the Board, but they have no one to handle the clerical side, and more than likely their copra would sometimes be rejected, whereas shipping through Chung, rejection is unlikely. The trader at Bali is quite concerned, as if this movement spreads he will be put out of business. This appears to be hard considering he is paying similar prices to Chung, however the natives seem to think that they have found a real money spinner in this Society. Only one shipment, containing 54 bags in all, has been consigned to Chung so far. Three natives accompanied the copra to Rabaul, their fares amounted to £12, and they were charged for accommodation by Chung. It will be appreciated that this type of expenditure is an unnecessary drain on the Society, and will probably get worse as the

movement becomes top-heavy with organisers and boss boys. As the profits decrease I think the Society will collapse, or at least break up into smaller units. Whilst the Priest breaks up the proceeds amongst the villages, the distribution to individual natives is handled by village natives. This is naturally rather unsatisfactory considering their illiteracy. One native Catechist from the Mission requested a trading licence for a store, to be situated on the Mission, with the Priest's consent. The three villages in the Society decided that the £100-odd proceeds from their first copra effort be spent on iron, timber and cement for a worthy store building. This was discouraged as it was felt that instead of paying cash for goods, their share in the store would lead them to believe that they are entitled to free issues of store goods.

The natives are well aware of the illiteracy problem, and nominated several youths to be taken to the Government school at Kandrian for training. These youths were all over twenty years of age, and some of them were married, and as none had passed 3rd standard, it was pointed out that they would be unacceptable in all probability.

A Bali teacher stationed with Father Mayerhofer at Witu has encouraged the Luluai from Kumbire (2) to operate a store on his behalf. Father Mayerhofer will order the goods and ship them across, and there is talk of the Kumburi copra being shipped to Witu and thence to Rabaul. It seems strange that Father Mayerhofer would sponsor trading activity outside his own area.

The natives of Penatabotong requested Government assistance in obtaining a Chinese trader to operate in their midst. It was explained to them that it would hardly be an economical proposition considering the small and irregular amounts of copra they produced, and that any Chinese who did take on such a venture would be in danger of dying from starvation. The natives replied that they would be prepared to assist with gifts of food.

Two Manapo natives were desirous of obtaining licences to purchase copra, and when questioned regarding purchase price they replied that £20 per bag seemed reasonable to them. After further questioning they decided that £5 per bag would be sufficient price to offer. It seems clear that the natives believe that they are being exploited with their copra, and these wild schemes appear to be an attempt by them to obtain a more suitable price.

The natives of course are ignorant of the economics of copra buying, and as a result they are somewhat frustrated. It might be possible, with Administration guidance, for them to work their plantations on economic lines, so that the individual who was prepared to work well would be paid accordingly. It is an extremely difficult matter to satisfactorily point out to the natives that the copra is worth only so much a bag, and no matter what means they adopt they cannot get any more money for small quantities. The only answer is for them to increase their

production, and this they are capable of doing, but until a large number of organisers, who do no work and expect pay, are eliminated, they cannot expect to do very well from copra production.

The natives were encouraged to support Bali plantation with labour, as if they fail to do so, labour will be imported, and the Bali people will lose financially. Encouragement was also given to the increasing of copra production and planting up of new groves.

Land :

In the future, land may present a very real problem in this sub-division. This problem is a result of possible over-alienation of land in the Witu group, together with the normal population increase and the fact that increased economic development by planting coconuts is using up a great deal of the ground that would normally be used for food trees or shifting cultivation.

Mr. Wakeford, A.D.O., patrolled the Witu group, with the exception of Unea, in 1951, to gather information re over-alienation of native lands for D.D.S. & N.A. and the Government Secretary. No copy of Mr. Wakeford's report or recommendations is on file at Talasea, and we are necessarily in the dark as to whether the situation has been considered and a solution offered, or whether the survey indicated that land shortage is not a problem. The land shortage is not yet critical, but it is acting as a brake on increased economic development in some villages. Balangori 1, Balangori 2, Silenge and Goru are the hardest hit, inasmuch as they have little chance of expanding existing groves, and other villages may be in a similar position if, in years to come, they expand. The Witu villages have planted few coconuts since the war, but there appears to be an awakening interest, despite the fall in copra prices, and the natives were encouraged to plant new areas. It was pointed out that until they had made as much use of their present land as possible, they could hardly expect the Administration to seek additional land, but it is felt that Balangori 1, Balangori 2 and Goru have possibly reached their peak.

There is a large area of land on Witu island, stretching between Langu plantation and Lambe village, that is owned by Burns Philp. This land has not been developed and could possibly be resumed if the need ever arose, and the land could be sold or leased to the natives as required, but certainly should not be given to them free of charge.

Large scale economic development on Unea island would also accelerate a land shortage. Most villages have large pre-war coconut groves, but post-war development has been slight. The population on this island is increasing and Kumburi 1, Kumburi 2 and Penatabotong would be hampered by lack of suitable ground for expansion of existing groves.

Development in other villages is hampered by numerous pigs that destroy new areas as they are planted. The hereditary

DNA
4
Witu
on
them
to
Witu
Kumburi
Balangori
Goru
Langu
Lambe
Burns
Philp
Unea
Kumburi
Penatabotong

land tenure system appears to have a deleterious effect on economic development, as Matapurpuru and Rukambaruku and Makiri have allotted ground for additional groves, only to find that partial owners from other villages object to the use of such ground for coconuts. There are points in favour of both sides, and as these matters cannot be settled summarily, it means that development can only continue slowly until a satisfactory ruling can be given. The Bali natives have inter-married amongst villages over the years, and as a result, many natives have several blocks of land in different village areas. The natives themselves seem to find this situation unsatisfactory, and many have voluntarily given up their land rights in other villages. General native opinion seems to be that the village and not the individual should be the land-holder. It should not be too difficult for a Native Lands Commissioner to investigate the land tenure system here and bring about improvements. If the land were to belong to the villages instead of the individuals, it is probable that economic development would be increased.

Some villages considered cutting out areas of food trees in order to plant coconuts, but this was discouraged, as for several months of the year these people are dependent on their food trees for subsistence, and in any case the majority of the owners would not be prepared to destroy their food trees and wait seven years for them to be replaced by coconuts.

Briefly it will be seen that even with the increasing interest of the natives, several factors are hampering economic development. They are :-

1. In some cases shortage of ground.
2. Pigs destroying young palms.
3. Lack of education preventing fair distribution of profits and capable organisation.
4. Over expenditure of native money on Mission property improvements, with corresponding lack of improvements and amenities in the villages.
5. Lack of sufficient Administration supervision and guidance to -
 - (a) improve standard of copra and quantity
 - (b) suggest and assist with village improvements.
 - (c) give training in fair distribution of profits.
6. Lack of education.

Pot Pot Reserve

The Pot Pot natives on Witu claim to have no access to the coast. They had the use of a small block on the coast at Ilia plantation, but the Manager, who states the land belongs to the plantation, has since withdrawn this privilege. The natives state that they still own this small coastal area, and it seems logical that space was allowed for a reserve for canoes. Perhaps the Lands Department could advise as to whether there is a small coastal reserve set aside for this village to give the Pot Pot villagers space for canoes and access to the coast.

Agriculture

Due to energy of pre war officers, most villages have

good stands of coconuts, and where possible additional development work is being carried out.

Agricultural policy for this sub-district is to encourage planting of lowland coffee, but if coffee cannot be interplanted with coconuts, it would seem advisable for this area, at least, to encourage interplanting of present stands with cocoa, as the critical land shortage will not permit the setting aside of much land for any additional crop.

The greatest bar to successful planting of any crop is the damage wrought by the innumerable pigs, and it would be in the people's own interests to bring about some sort of control. The existing legislation does not give much assistance to natives interested in cash cropping, and the people themselves appreciate the problem and need a solution.

There were many requests for introduction of cocoa, but in all cases it was pointed out that until the people learned to maintain their coconut stands, they would have difficulty in obtaining cocoa permits. During the present patrol all coconut groves were cleaned and new plantings undertaken in the majority of villages, but it is the first time since 1955 that anything of this nature was undertaken. During the last D.N.A. patrol to Bali in 1955, new areas were cleaned for coconuts, but no coconuts were planted, and the ground was not touched again till the present patrol, and doubtless nothing further will be undertaken by the natives until the next official visit.

The natives have large quantities of all types of food trees, and the annual 'hungry time' on New Britain is hardly recognised here.

If agricultural staff were available to give constant supervision, a suggested plan would be for plantings of cocoa to be organised in one village on Bali, one on Witu, and one on Ningau, to give the people some idea of the work entailed. Such a scheme would require strict supervision, as the natives would more than likely let their cocoa go. However it would seem desirable to start now on such a scheme, rather than wait five or ten years, when the people will possibly be more interested in cash cropping.

Medical and Health

At the present time a medical patrol is being conducted in this area by Mr. Lindfield E.M.A., and no doubt he will furnish a concise report of the medical state of affairs in this area. For that reason it is not proposed to go into details of the health aspects in the group.

Village Officials

All villages in the area were visited, and as far as possible at least one night was spent in every village. The standard of housing is only fair, and village sanitation is practically non-existent. Where latrines have been constructed, they are usually only show places. The Officials do not seem to be able to exercise much authority over the village natives, and road

work, cleaning of coconut groves etc., is usually left until word comes that a patrol is going to visit the area, when a half-hearted effort appears to be made to bring things up to date. Many of the Officials are very old, and consequently incapable of carrying out their duties, but few new appointments were made, as it was felt that without getting to know the people better it would be quite probable that any new Officials selected to replace existing ones might not be good choices. If an early follow-up patrol were to visit the area, it might be possible to make a few changes. For new appointments and Officials, see appendix attached to this report.

Census

Census was checked and taxation collected in all villages. The instruction regarding keeping village books up to date was not received until this patrol was completed, and it was taken for granted that only the taxation sheets would be required. A follow-up patrol could also amend the village books and bring them up to date as is now required. No difficulty was met with in collecting taxation, except for the fact that in Witu and Ningau all the money collected was in silver, and was consequently hard to handle. Word was sent ahead to Bali, and the natives had notes with which to pay their taxation. This simplified matters considerably. There seemed to be a belief that Mission teachers would not have to pay tax, however it was pointed out that these teachers are in receipt of income the same as policemen and other native labourers, and were therefore eligible at the present time.

Missions

The Catholic Mission is the largest Mission in the area. It has a station at Balangori on Witu, occupied by Father Mayerhofer and on Bali there is a Catholic Mission station near Makiri, occupied by Father Schweiger and two Sisters, one of whom is engaged in child welfare work. A maternity hospital has recently been constructed. The Mission plans to instal a teaching Sister there in the very near future.

The S.D.A. Mission has a small settlement on Ningau, and also occupies some Bali villages. The S.D.A. Mission has only recently come to Bali, following a dispute between natives and the Catholic Mission. As a result some natives invited the Seven Days to instal their teachers, and they have done this in three Bali villages. In the early stages there was quite a bit of friction between the two factions, however at the present time, while there may still be an undercurrent of ill feeling, there is no open warfare between the two groups.

During the latter stages of the patrol, there was some talk on Witu of improper conduct by Father Mayerhofer with native women. This matter was investigated, and a report furnished to the A.D.O. Talasea, who advised your office, ref. our 31/4/1. Whether or not the allegations are truthful remains to be seen, but

the fact is that they have been made, and it would seem desirable for the matter to be investigated speedily, and brought to a quick conclusion, as if the reports are untrue, a great deal of damage may have been done by unnecessary delay. Some witnesses regarding these happenings are still at Talasea, and it is also in our interest to complete this matter speedily so that they can be repatriated.

During the police investigation I questioned Father Mayerhofer, and he denied that there was any truth in the allegations. At that time no good witnesses had been interviewed, and until our return to Talasea, the only information gained was heresay.

Conclusion

The visit to this group was quite interesting, and on the surface it appears that there is every possibility of sound economic development in the area, especially Bali. The fact that the people lack guidance and education manifested itself on several occasions, and it is felt that more extensive Administration contact would be most valuable to these people.

Transport was for the most part provided by the Island Shipping Service, and the Master of the "Matarani" assisted the patrol in every way possible, although an unavoidable breakdown in the latter stages made it necessary to charter the "Langu" to return to Witu, and thence proceed by "Stradbroke" to Talasea.

W.P. Ryan
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
 TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
 Please Quote
 No. 14/5/1

Sub District Office,
TALASEA

31st March, 1958.

The District Officer,
 New Britain District,
RABAU

APPOINTMENT OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - BALI/WITU

Submitted below for your consideration and approval are names of men I consider suitable to fill the positions. The natives recommended for appointment are considered to be the best available in their respective villages :-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Appointee</u>	<u>Position</u>
Karramatta	Gima/Maiem	Luluai
Balangori l.	Uva	Tultul
Penatagitiveravi	Wura	Luluai
"	Kandomu	Tultul
Penatabotong	Tangavu	Tultul

W.P. Ryan
W.P. Ryan
 Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

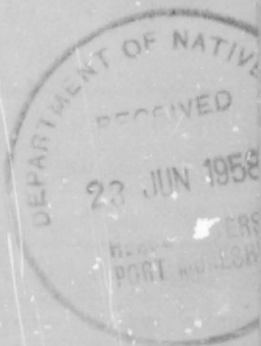
31st March, 1958.

REPORTS ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

- Reg. 4064 Sgt. Benge - A reliable member.
Good patrol N.C.O.
- Reg. 8180 Const. Konty - Smart efficient constable -
good N.C.O. material.
- Reg. 3826 Const. Kapul - Average



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. 2/57-58

Patrol Conducted by H.S. LITTLEWOOD - C.P.O.

Area Patrolled EAST NAKANAI SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ---

Natives THREE

Duration—From 19/4/1958 to 2/6/1958

Number of Days 45 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1956

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Census, General Administration, Tax Collection

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

..... /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

REGISTRAR: CO-OPERATIVES.....

MINUTE

NA. 30-13-79
File No.....

Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT No.2: 1957/1958: TALASEA.

Your attention is invited to pages 4, 5 and 6 of this Patrol Report.

noted thank you. The Asst Registrar will no doubt take necessary action
J.K. McCarthy
J.K. McCarthy
A/Director.

30-13-79

3rd July, 1958.

The District Officer,
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1957/58: TALASEA.

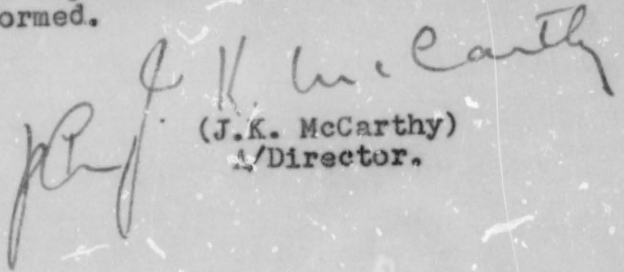
Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The Report has been read with interest. Mr. Littlewood is obviously an observant young man and has the capacity to record his observation. He has made a very reasonable assessment of a situation when he remarks concerning the installation of a trade store at Tarobi: "I feel that the people may possibly be stirred into some agricultural development by the need for money..."

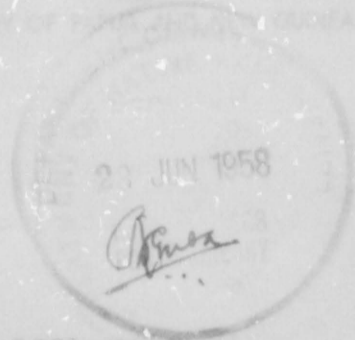
Has an anti-yaws campaign been carried out in the area? It was found at Tabar Island in New Ireland District that the conception rate was much higher after the anti-yaws campaign in that locality.

I feel that the loose method of marketing copra and distributing proceeds might lead to trouble at Ewasse Village.

A very good report of a patrol conscientiously and intelligently performed.


(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director.

30/1/4 ✓



30/1/4

17th June, 1958

Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol Report No.2 - 57/58
East Nakanai.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned Report of a patrol conducted by Mr Cadet Patrol Officer Littlewood.

Comments offered are as follows:

- (a) Were any written Patrol Instructions given to Mr. Littlewood before he departed on the patrol? It would appear from the tenor of your covering memorandum that they were not. Please do this in any future patrols, especially where they are to be conducted by junior officers.
- (b) I shall pass your comments regarding the extension of the West Nakanai Co-operative Society to the Assistant Registrar for his comments and you will be advised further.
- (c) The appointment of Tultul PELI of EWASSE is approved.
- (d) Under the heading Agriculture, it is definite policy not to encourage the planting of cocoa in these areas unless the proposed area is surveyed by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose. If BIALLA is processing cocoa, it may be possible for native growers to sell to the plantation in future years, but that is a technical matter for the specialist department.

I entirely endorse your remarks that Mr Littlewood has conducted quite a good first patrol.

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

30/1/4
Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Original report forwarded for your information, together with claim for camping allowance.

17th June, 1958

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RAW'VR

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-1

Sub District Office,
TALASEA

10th June, 1958.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL

Talasea Patrol Report No. 2/57-58
East Nakanai Census Division
Conducted by Mr. H.S. Littlewood, C.P.O.

Enclosed herewith please find your copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report covering the East Nakanai Census Division, conducted by Mr. H.S. Littlewood, C.P.O.

This was Mr. Littlewood's first unaccompanied patrol, and he has carried out his work with enthusiasm, and has shown that he should develop into an efficient Officer.

The objects of the patrol were mainly those of census, general administration, and tax collection. The tax collection is completed for the area, as well as for the plantations in the East Nakanai.

The revision of census shows a total of 1,719, which is an increase of 292 since the last census in December, 1956, with 10% males employed within the district, and 5 males employed outside the district.

I agree with Mr. Littlewood's observations regarding the nature of the soil and the objects of the people in the area. The area, especially around Bialla, could be developed quite easily to bring the people to a much higher economic standard. It is thought that possibly, with this £1,000 which has been collected for a co-operative, it should be possible for the people of the East Nakanai area to combine with the West Nakanai Society, and at the same time have an assistant clerk with a store in the area to save the long canoe trip from the area to Malalia in the West Nakanai with their produce. This I feel would give an added incentive to the people in the East Nakanai area to improve their economic position.

I feel that Mr. Littlewood has conducted a good first patrol, and has submitted a well thought out report on the situation in the area.

Forwarded for your information and action please.

R.A. Webb
(R.A. Webb - A.D.O.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/1

Sub District Office,
TALASEA

6th June, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL

PATROL REPORT TAL. 1 1957-58

East Nakanai Sub-Division, Talasea

Officer Conducting Patrol :	H.S. Littlewood C.P.O.
Area Patrolled	East Nakanai
Objects of Patrol :	Census, General Administration Tax Collection.
Date Commenced :	19th April, 1958.
Date Completed :	2nd June, 1958
Duration :	45 days.
Personnel Accompanying :	
R.P. & N.G.C.	L/Corporal SAMBAIM No. 6588 Constable ZIMUP No. 3688 Constable GORI No. 9998
Last D.N.A. Patrol :	December, 1956.

INTRODUCTION

The East Nakanai patrol covers the twenty villages spread along approximately 100 miles of coastline in the eastern section of Talasea Sub-District. The area commences at Tarobi village on the eastern point of Commodore Bay, and extends to Baia village on the western point of Open Bay. Most of the villages are situated on the beaches, but two, Mataruru and Kiava, which are now living jointly, are about two miles upstream along the Aliai River. These villages have at various times been censused by either the Eastern or Central Nakanai patrols, but I believe it is more convenient from all respects that they should be included in the East Nakanai Sub-Division. One other village, Gigipuna, is about four hours walk in from the beach, in the foothills of the South Son mountain. These people belong to the Mengen language group, but have migrated into the East Nakanai area. Two villages, Poto and Togo Togo, are situated on Lolobau Island.

There are three general language groups, one covering the Tarobi area, another the Biella area, and the other the Ubili area, though I believe that variations of the first two are mainly in dialect. Apart from these, the people of Gigipuna village, as previously stated, speak the language of the Mengen tribes. The hamlet of Bauo Bauo is peopled by immigrant natives from the extended Koi Sub-Division, who have yet another language.

The coastline is for the most part unprotected. There is a reasonable anchorage at Bialla Plantation, another at Ulamona. Nantambu provides an excellent harbour, and, in the north west season, there is good protection on the leeward side of Lolobau Island.

There is one other point along the coastline, west of the Ibane River, where port facilities could be set up. An area of deep water is protected by a reef. I do not know what conditions prevail in the north west season.

DIARY:

- Saturday 19th April Departed Talasea 10.00 hours, per m.v. "Garnet". Unloaded cargo Mora Mora Patrol Post 14.45. Proceeded Tarobi. Returned Malalia due bad weather. Slept Malalia.
- Sunday 20th April 05.30 hours proceeded Tarobi. Returned Malalia with engine trouble. Afternoon left per canoe accompanied by Rev.L.Swaby (M.O.M.) Slept Gaulo village.
- Monday 21st April Proceeded Kapiura River.
- Tuesday 22nd April Proceeded Tarobi. Census Tarobi and Pasusu villages. Slept Tarobi.
- Wednesday 23rd April Tax collected Tarobi £14, Pasusu £4. Villages inspected. Slept Tarobi.
- Thursday 24th April Proceeded Kaiamu, census. Slept.
- Friday 25th April Anzac Day. Tax Kaiamu £8. Village inspected. Proceeded Sulu, census, tax £2, inspection. Proceeded Mataruru and Kiava. Census. Slept.
- Saturday 26th April Tax, Mataruru £6, Kiava £5.
- Sunday 27th April Observed. Mataruru, slept.
- Monday 28th April Proceeded Matalilui. Census, tax £17. Slept.
- Tuesday 29th April Walked Bialla. Held police enquiries into one case of adultery, and one theft. Slept Bialla.
- Wednesday 30th April Census Ewasse. Tax Bialla Plantation £44. Slept Bialla.
- Thursday 1st May Tax Ewasse £21. Census Gomu. Slept Bialla.
- Friday 2nd May Tax Gomu £15. Tax Bialla sawmill £30. Slept Bialla.
- Saturday 3rd May Apapulu census and tax £9.10. 0. Census Kahei. Slept Bialla.
- Sunday 4th May Observed Bialla. Talasea notified per radio re shark mauled native. Slept Bialla.
- Monday 5th May m.v. "Garnet" at Bialla en route Ulamona for timber. Proceeded Soi en route Gigipuna. Slept Soi.
- Tuesday 6th May Proceeded Gigipuna, four hours walking time. Census. Slept.
- Wednesday 7th May Left Gigipuna for Bubu per foot. Slept mid-way at Lobo River.

Thursday 8th May Walked from Lobo Riber to Bubu village. Proceeded per canoe to Bialla. Assistant District Officer Mr. Webb arrived Bialla p.m.

Friday 9th May A.D.O. at Bialla for court hearings.

Saturday 10th May. A.D.O. departed for Santa Maria - Talasea. Kahei tax £15.10. 0. Afternoon Ewasse. Slept Bialla.

Sunday 11th May Proceeded Bubu. Slept.

Monday 12th May Bubu census and tax £11. Names of Ulamona land owners recorded. Proceeded Soi, slept.

Tuesday 13th May Gigipuna tax £6.10. 0. Names of Ulamona land owners recorded. Afternoon proceeded Ubili, slept.

Wednesday 14th May Census Ubili. Ulamona Mission visited. Slept Ubili.

Thursday 15th May. Collected tax Ulamona sawmill. left Ubili.

Friday 16th May. Collected tax Ubili. m.v. "Matoko" at Ulamona. Slept Ubili.

Saturday 17th May Visited Bialla per m.v. "Matoko". Recorded names of Ulamona land owners at Mataliliu.

Sunday 18th May. Proceeded Lolobau per Ulamona Mission pinnacle. Slept Lolobau Plantation.

Monday 19th May Census Poto. Plantation tax £103.10. 0. Slept Lolobau.

Tuesday 20th May Collected tax Poto. Slept Lolobau.

Wednesday 21st May Proceeded Togo Togo per Mission pinnacle. Census and tax Slept Togo Togo.

Thursday 22nd May Proceeded Baia per Mission pinnacle. Census and tax. Proceeded Baio Baio. Census and tax exemptions given to all. Proceeded Nantambu. Slept.

Friday 23rd May Census and tax Nantambu. Proceeded Nuau. Census and tax. Slept.

Saturday 24th May Proceeded Ibana River area for inspection of land. Returned Lolobau. Slept.

Sunday 25th May Observed Lolobau.

Monday 26th May At Lolobau. Talasea contacted for transport.

Tuesday 27th May At Lolobau.

Wednesday 28th May At Lolobau. Two police to Bialla for police investigation.

Thursday 29th May At Lolobau.

Friday 30th May At Lolobau.

Saturday 31st May Workboat arrived Lolobau afternoon. Slept.

Sunday 1st June. Proceeded Bialla for police investigation. Proceeded Talasea. Slept Vangore Bay.

Monday 2nd June. Arrived Talasea.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The East Nakanai Sub-Division was last patrolled completely in December 1956, the whole area being covered in 20 days. Since that time there have been various special patrols to the Bialla and Ulamona areas.

The people of this Sub-Division need frequent patrolling. For the most part they have reached that stage of development where Administration supervision in all fields is necessary to prevent serious mistakes being made in their various endeavours.

The people of the Tarobi area, though not showing the capacity of the Bialla or Ulamona peoples, live under the good influence of the Rev. Father Wagner of Santa Maria Mission Station. The Mission has given assistance in house building techniques and schooling. The villages are clean and covered in clover. There does not appear to be much economic development, but I received an application from a Tolai, working at Bialla, to erect a trade store at Tarobi. If he is able to do so I feel that the people may possibly be stirred into some agricultural development by the need for money.

The villages of Macururu and Kiava, further up the coast, originally emigrated from the Central Nakanai area. The village officials are extremely progressive. There are large coconut groves planted, and the village is clean and neat, and very well set out.

It is most unfortunate that these people have a very low birth rate. The number of childless couples is high, and there are only a few people in the 10-20 age group. The villagers own a great deal of land extending back into the Central Nakanai, and around the headwaters of the Aliai River there are large stands of mature Kamerere. Unfortunately without the building of many miles of road from Bialla plantation to the area, the timber is inaccessible.

The people in the villages around the Bialla area seem to be very intelligent. It is unfortunate that they have not been under more supervision. They appear to have directed their capabilities mainly to stealing from Bialla Plantation, and the friction between them and the lessee of the Plantation, Mr. I. McDougall, is very high.

Some time ago the Tultul of Gomu Village, GA-A, collected money from the area to set up a Co-operative Society. The amount is about one thousand pounds. The Co-operative Section would not permit it because of the lack of agricultural assets to back this capital. The area can only produce, in all, about one ton of copra per month.

The people of Ewasse village have been given a number with the Copra Marketing Board, in order to sell their copra at the best available price. They sent their first consignment of twenty bags (an accumulation of some months, and including 7 bags belonging to the Methodist Missionary) to Rabaul on the m.v. "Matoko" while I was at Bialla. It was arranged that the cheque in payment be sent to the Talasea Office, and cash sent on from there to the village.

The people of the Bialla villages are realizing the necessity for economic development, and have asked for seed coconuts.

Three thousand would put their agriculture on a sound footing. When these grow to sufficient height, they desire to interplant with cacao.

The village officials of Ewasse are both aged and incapable of controlling the younger men of the village. I wish to apply for PELI of Ewasse village to be given the position of second Tultul. He is a young man with a strong and persuasive personality, and very keen that the area should advance. He has already been to the disused airstrip near Ubili to find drums for a new hot air copra drier. (Previously the village had used one section of the Bialla Plantation drier, an unsatisfactory arrangement.) The copra drier and the store house are nearing completion.

To avoid complications with the Copra Marketing Board, it has been arranged that the copra from the whole area be sent under the one number, and all profits divided at the village level.

There has been general agreement that a bank account should be opened at Talasea, and a percentage of all monies obtained be placed there for future development.

The first payment will be given in toto to the village in order to create some enthusiasm for planting. It would be advisable if the money and the seed coconuts arrive at the same time.

The village of Gigipuna is some four hours walk inland from the deserted village of Soi on the coast. The people have no canoes and other than this track, and then walking along the beach (meanwhile crossing several large rivers) there is only one very overgrown track to Bialla, and nothing to Ulamona.

The people are Roman Catholics, and they receive fairly frequent visits from Father Hoppe of Ulamona Mission Station.

As it stands now, the village has no chance of progress. The ground is hilly, and not really suited to agriculture and even if it were, they are so isolated that any cash crops or copra would be uneconomic. The only hope that these people have of development is to move them to a less isolated area. I dare say this could generally be the case for all the Mengen people.

The villages from Gigipuna to Nantambu all hold land in the proposed Pandi-Ulamona-Balima forestry reserve.

At Ubili there appeared to be no change in the attitude of the people for the sale of their portion of the land. They explained that they were afraid of too much alienation as they believed had occurred in the Gazelle Peninsula, on the Tolai lands.

The Lului of Nuau and another member of this village returned to Talasea with me to give certain information to the Assistant District Officer, Mr. R.A. Webb, concerning the Ubili statements. Please refer to Mr. Webb's confidential letter to the District Officer, Rabaul, 31-4-1 of 5th June, 1958, concerning this.

One other village along the coast is notable. Bauo Bauo a hamlet of some 15 strong, is peopled by immigrants from the

extended Kol Sub-Division. It is noted that there has been a slight increase of inward migrations in the past two years. The people remain primitive, but the health seems good and the houses follow the excellent design of others in this area of the Sub-Division. The people were all given tax exemptions, but it was explained to them that they must take the best advantages of their new position.

The Luluai of Baia was told that he should be responsible for their Administration at the village level.

On Lolobau island, at the village of Foto, I was asked as to the best means of selling trochus shell. One native, MOLOM, and his family, have for many years been collecting trochus on a fairly large scale. He has been selling it to Mr. I. McDougall of Bialla Plantation for £10 per bag. He would now like to find some means of selling it straight to the dealer. I did not know any details on the sale of this shell, and was unable to advise him to any extent. Probably the best solution is to wait until a co-operative can be set up in the Bialla area.

The people of the East Nakanai Sub-Division, though intelligent, have been generally prone to extreme laziness. They need almost constant supervision and something to create enthusiasm. If the area can be planted with coconuts then I believe that a major step in their development has taken place.

LAND

Most natives in the Sub-Division hold large areas of land. Only one village does not hold an extensive amount, and that is Gomu near Bialla. A deal of their land was purchased for Bialla Plantation, but enough remains for them to become quite prosperous.

Indeed there is so much land in the area, and most is rich volcanic soil, that without some further alienation, it is doubtful if the country will ever benefit from it. The main difficulty, as stated in my introduction, is the great lack of suitable ports.

As requested by the Assistant District Officer, I have recorded the names of those owners in the Pandi-Ulamone-Balima estate from Bubu, Gigipuna and Mataliliu villages. Please see appendix "A".

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural advances in the area are not great. Each village has a few palms, and around the Bialla area and on Lolobau Island, some cacao has been planted.

I do not think that it is a good idea to stimulate the planting of cacao in the area. Cacao needs many specialized techniques in planting, cropping and fermenting. They have no chance of coping with the multiferous pests and diseases that may attack the tree. These problems can be overcome in the Rabaul area where there is constant supervision, but what hope have these people in contending with them. Copra is a much better crop. It is a tree that they understand, the methods of production are simple, and in times of food shortage (even now there is a failure in the taro

crop, see below) it is a substantial food. Once their coconut groves are mature enough they should interplant with cacao, for at that time they will have enough capital to be able to employ trained agricultural workers for supervision.

This season there has been a failure of the taro crop, due to a disease. The agricultural officer stationed at Takasea was notified while he was at Biialla Plantation with the Assistant District Officer. The failure caused only minor hardship, though taro is their staple food, as there are large stands of sago palms in the area.

At Biialla there was interest in growing peanuts. This seems a good idea as it would give the people a certain amount of cash for everyday needs.

MEDICAL HEALTH

The health in the area seems quite good. A few cases of minor tropical ulcers were treated by Aid Post orderlies who accompanied the patrol while it was moving in their area. One case of malnutrition in an infant was observed, and the parents were ordered to carry the child to Malalia Welfare Centre for treatment. There were odd cases of tuberculosis, but all had been previously treated. The census figures indicate that about one third of the total deaths in the past two years have been children up to the age of thirteen years. In the near future an Aid Post is to be opened up at Mataliliu village, and this should help improve the general health in the Biialla area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The village officials are generally quite helpful, and the standard of housing in the area is good.

Many of the officials are aged and are unable to control the younger elements of the village. For one new appointment please see an appendix attached to this report.

MISSIONS

There are two Missions in the area, the Roman Catholic and the Methodist. The Methodist villages have their station at Malalia. They are found around the Biialla area and also two in the Ulamona area, Nantambu and Nuau, although half the Nuau people are Catholic. There is one Catholic Mission Station in the sub-division at Ulamona. The Station is occupied by Father Stamm and Father Hoppe. There is also a sawmill on the station staffed by several Brothers of the mission.

The Central Nakanai Catholic Mission of Santa Maria extends its parish into the East Nakanai sub-division around the Tarobi area.

EDUCATION

The only education within the area is provided by the Missions. Most villages have small schools, none of which appears to give any good standard of education. A new and excellent school building has been constructed by the Catholic Mission at Ulamona, and after preliminary education at either this or Santa Maria schools, pupils may be sent to Vuvu.

A few Methodists attend the school at Malalis. In the whole area, there are only forty students attending schools away from their villages, and only three of these attend Government schools. With the increasing economic prosperity of the area, I believe that efforts should be made to give the people more opportunities for education.

CONCLUSION

The enormous amount of good agricultural land in this sub-division could give great prosperity to these people if they had the enthusiasm to work it. Because they can live adequately so easily on their fertile soil, prosperity is something to be talked about rather than worked for. They need something tangible to instil any great desire for work.

The patrol was mainly carried out by canoe, and where possible on foot. Around Biāla Plantation a jeep was used, and for some villages around Ulamona I hired the small Mission pinnace. Several days at the end of the patrol were spent at Lolobau Plantation awaiting transport to Talasea.

H. S. Littlewood

(H. S. Littlewood)

Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

PANDI - ULAMONA - BALIMA ESTATE LAND OWNERS.

RUBU VILLAGE

MALE

FEMALE

TOBIALA
LOME
BALIVAI
TEIGA
BUBU
TOISERO
LOME
KIAPA
BILELEI
TOBAUL
KAKALI
KUSAU
MORIS
YULOLO
LAILILO
KIAPA
LAPO
LILIPU
KULE
KABAU-U
KWASIRO
TUBIALA
TABULAI
TEIGA
KABAI
MAULUS
TAUIABA
KEIKA
TOROBO
OPIN
KASWALO
MALIGIGEI
MAULISO
TOKAIA
KASIWALU
BEHO
TWAKURU
KAMU
TORA
UBI
MANDEI
LAPAU
KIOLI
KALU
BATA
BALIVE
TAHO
SIOLA
TOVILE

WULELE
VA
AWUSE
KAMAGALA
LELE-ULU
WAHA
LUSI
GAVIVA
HIRARE
SIOLA
WAHA
PISEI
WOKA
GIVAVA
LUSE
PAKALEI
KAUTU
MERAUGALA
TALIO
LAGEA
BUBU
EMAS
ELI
GAVEIVA
WULEI
HEWA
ATUME
WA
SAVORA
BITAI
TAVILIOMO
GA
WAHA
KUA
GAVEMO
GALEGU
WARURU

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

APPENDIX "A" Cont.

GIGIPUNA VILLAGE

<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
MISA	MAKA
KENTU	BONGA
MANDEI	LO TE
SANGERI	ULAMOITE
KOIA	BASAVUN
SELA	SIGENI
BABAGI	MELILI
BOKIA	LAUDNA
BAILE	SARADE
GOBE	KONTE
BAPITERE	KU
KASUGIA	TURN
BAKULA	SANDEI
POINA	SONA
KABU	DOGA
MAMBU	NUNE
LAMBA	TABONGA
TULUA	BIPULA
KOLOVE	BERE
PALITEI	MILU

NATALILIU VILLAGE

BAUBA	GAIWA
DAIT	MOLOME
PAI-AKI	U-ULA
POLU-LUA	GAURA
TANUMAI	TOWA
MO	VOTA
BILI	GAIWA
KABE	KAREI
B.IVU	MALI
KOSI	SOROEO
PARU	SOGO
BABO	SILISO
SAGITO	TAMBA
MERA-RAKO	GA
VILALI	MUGA
KASI	
MALINGAI	
GALIA	
BOAS	
POLA	
BAU-UBA	

YEAR 1955

DATE OF
CONVICT

ACTS

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

DATE OF CONVICT	ACTS	REGISTRATION NO.	OFFICER	REMARKS
22.4.55	6	Reg. 6938	L/Corporal SAMBAIN	A good N.C.O.
23.4.55	7	Reg. 3668	Constable ZIMUP	An experienced Constable, and an asset to the patrol.
24.4.55	1	Reg. 9998	Constable GORI	A new policeman, his first patrol. Satisfactory.
25.4.55	2			
26.4.55	1			
27.4.55	3			
28.4.55	4			
29.4.55	5			
30.4.55	6			
1.5.55	7			
2.5.55	8			
3.5.55	9			
4.5.55	10			

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						
		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						
AROBI	22.4.58	6	2					1	1			1			2			1	3	1	6	5	1										1
ASUSU	22.4.58																			1	2		2										2
AIAMU	24.4.58	7	4					1						1			1	1			5	1											3
ULU	25.4.58	1												2					1		6	1											1
ATARURU	25.4.58		1		1			1						2	2				1	2	1												2
LAVA	25.4.58	2												1			1				2												
ATALILIU	28.4.58	3	2											1	1		3	3			12	5	1	1				1				1	1
WASSE	30.4.58	14				1				1	1			1	1			2	2	4	10	9		1								2	3
OMU	1.5.58	11	2					2									1	1	6	4	9	9		1								4	
PAPULU	3.5.58	3	4			2												2		2	3	2										1	
AHEI	3.5.58	2	2							1				1	1					1	5												
IGIPUNA	6.5.58		1											3	1		2				1	1										2	
UBU	12.5.58	1	5												2		3	1			1	1											
BILL	14.5.58	7	6					1							2		6	3	3		14											4	7
OTO	19.5.58	1	5											1	1		4	3			6												1
OGOTOGO	21.5.58		1											3				1	2	4	7	1										1	1

AGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

				MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M		F
1		2			1	3	1		6	5	1			1		1	22	1	26	26	2	30	24	27	32	126		
							1		2		2			2		7	13		10	10	3	12	8	10	11	47		
		1			1	1			5	1				3		5	23	2	17	17	3	20	15	16	16	76		
		2				1			6	1				1		2	6		5	5	3	6	2	5	5	26		
		2	2			1	2	1						2		4	11		11	11	1	4	8	13	12	42		
		1			1				2							2	11		6	1	6	2	8	1	12	6	29	
		1	1		3	3			12	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	33	5	18	18	3	14	20	33	19	106		
1		1	1		2	2	4		10	9			1	2	3	16	46	12	39	2	39	3	39	31	45	38	177	
					1	1	6	4	9	9			1	4		11	34	11	32	32	3.5	30	21	30	28	131		
						2		2	3	2				1		5	24	5	16	1	16	2.5	19	19	21	15	80	
		1	1				1		5							6	32	4	18	1	18	1.5	13	13	27	18	76	
		3	1		2				1	1				2		1	16	4	13	3	13	2	3	7	15	12	41	
			2		3	1			1		1					3	28	2	17	4	17	3	23	19	26	18	89	
			2		6	3	3		14					4	7	25	59	17	43	1	43	3	56	45	45	43	227	
		1	1		4	3			6					1	7	43	5	35	1	35	3	24	22	37	35	125		
		3			1	2	4		7	1				1	1	8	23	4	11	11	2	13	8	18	14	63		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outs'de District		Govt.		Mission		
		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		
MAIA & GY																													
UOBATO	22.5.58	4	1		1								2			3	1	4	4		2								
ANTAMBU	23.5.58	6	1																1		4								
IAU	23.5.58	5	6		1								1			3	2		7										
TALS		73	50		15			5	3		2		20		12	24	22	21	27	10	33	5		3		22	14		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print.—7403/19.55.

DEATHS						MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
5-8		9-13		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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M			F	
				2		3	1	4	4	2									2	23	5	20	1	20	2		11	13	22	22	70	
									1	4									3	18		13	13	3	13	15	14	13	59			
				1		3	2			7									1129	7	28	2	28	3	36	33	25	31	129			
3	2			20	12	24	22	21	27	103	33	5		3				22	14	129	49	83	35	16	35	2	5	361	300	441	387	1719



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



130.13.80

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. TOL 2/57-ST (NAB 1/57-ST)

Patrol Conducted by A. R. GORRER P/O.

Area Patrolled WEST MAKANAI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives SIX

Duration—From 27/2/1957 to 12/5/1958

Number of Days 58 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April/May 1957

Medical ... Jan./1957

Map Reference FOURMIL SERIES - FOURMIL OF TALASEA

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, APPRAISAL NATIVE

SITUATION, TAX - CENSUS

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

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

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £ 4.3.0

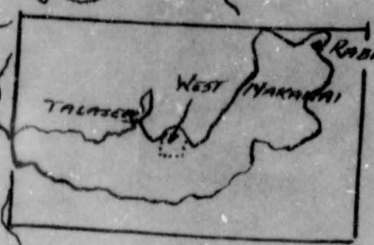
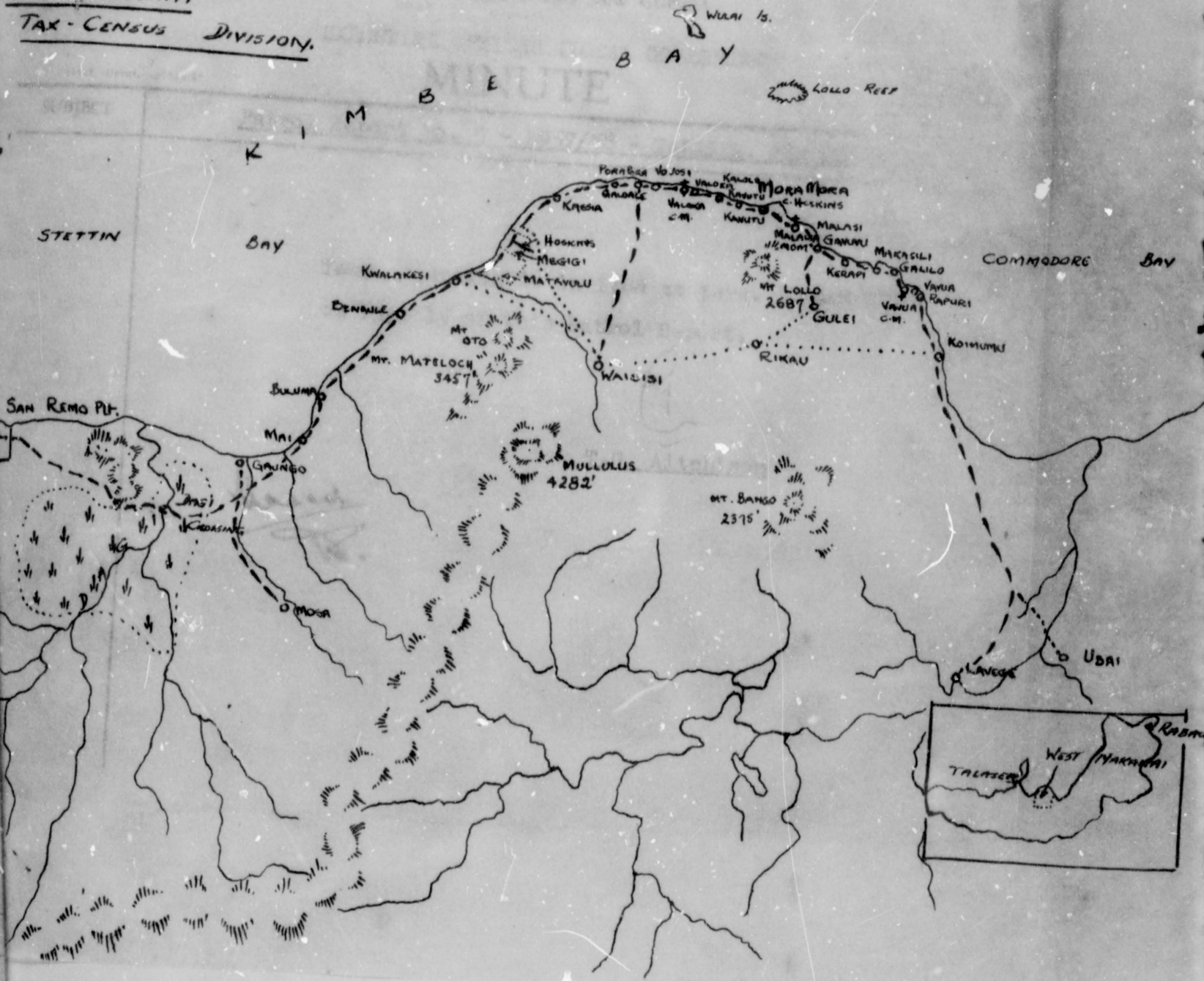
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ... £.....

Village Po

Year.....1958.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS													
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
MAT	28.2.58	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	4
GAUNGO	4.3.58	2	-	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
MOSA	3.3.58	4	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
SULUMA	6.3.58	9	6	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	4	1		
BENAULE	7.3.58	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
KWALAKESI	10.3.58	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
KASSIA	13.3.58	5	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
WASSISSI	17.3.58	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
PORAPORA	12.3.58	3	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
SALOALE	19.3.58	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
VOVOSI	26.3.58	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
GAVAINA	27.3.58	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
VALOKA	29.3.58	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
KALOLO	1.4.58	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
KAVUTU	2.4.58	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
GAVUVU	11.4.58	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
KERTAI	14.4.58	6	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2
MAKASILI	14.4.58	2	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GALHO	14.4.58	9	10	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
VAVUA	7.5.58	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
RAURI	7.5.58	2	-	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
KOIMUMU	9.5.58	7	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KAYECE	10.5.58	2	-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RIKAV	12.5.58	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
GULEI	12.5.58	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1
TOTALS		99	95	3	1	4	1	12	11	-	3	.	2	25	24		

WEST NAKANAI
TAX-CENSUS DIVISION.



Females in Child

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

EXECUTIVE OFFICER (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

8th Sept. 1958.

30-13-80

File No.....

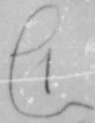
Govt. Print.—275/9.57.

MINUTE

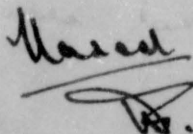
SUBJECT

Patrol Report No. 3 - 1957/58 - TALASEA, NEW BRITAIN.

Your attention is invited to para. 31 and 32
on Page 15 of this Patrol Report.



T.G. Aitchison



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
CHIEF OF DIVISION - DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE.

Govt. Print - 275/P.57.

MINUTE

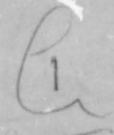
File No. 30-13-80.

SUBJECT

Your attention is invited to final sentence,
paragraph 17 on page 12 of this Report.

Thanks. Noted. This is in line with the
feeling expressed when Mr. Williamson
visited the area last year.

24/9


T.G. Aitchison

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
EXECUTIVE OFFICER (LANDS).

8th September, 1958.

Govl. Print.—27579.57.

MINUTE

File No. 30-13-80

SUBJECT

Please see paragraph 13 at Page 11. Please
advise District Officer, Rabaul.

Done JAC.
Q.

[Signature]
T.G. Aitchison.

NA.30-13-80
NA.34-6-10

23rd September, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

MORA MORA PATROL POST LAND.

I refer to Talasea Patrol Report No. 3 of 1957/58, Page 11, paragraph 13, and to my memorandum NA.30-13-80 of 8th September, 1958, paragraph 2.

The present position in regard to this matter is that an investigation report in accordance with Circular Instruction No. 235 is awaited in respect of the land, vide my memorandum NA.34-6-10 of 2nd July, 1958.

As soon as the report, and your Certificate of Aliensability, are received steps will be taken to obtain approval for a lease to be negotiated with the native owners. Will you please expedite the matter?

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

HA.30-13-80

8th September, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys & Mines,
FORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 3 - 1957/58 - TALASEA.

Attached is an extract from the above Patrol
Report which is forwarded for your information, please.

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

"

(D) PLANTATIONS AND ALIENATED LAND.

11. There are two plantations in the tax-census division, MATAVULU (known locally as KUMULO) and MEGIGI (known as LELIETE). Both are operated by Chinese, both are leasehold properties.

(a) MATAVULU plantation: Area is 650 acres of which approx. 50% is planted, with planting on the remainder continuing. About 11,000 palms have been planted. Cacao planted is not in bearing yet. Manager/owner is Jones Fong, who receives financial support from a family syndicate. The boundaries are marked by cements but the south western boundary, the GAVUVU river in its frequent changes of course, has removed all cements on this side.

Labour is engaged locally, as casuals, and receive £3 a month wages. A native labour inspection will be carried out upon completion of the Central Nakanai patrol, possibly in September. The trade store on the property buys approximately 2 to 3 tons of native copra a month from the villages of BULUMA, BENAULE, KWALAKESI and lately from GAVUVU to KOIMUMU villages. Lands Department has been contacted (my memo. 34-1/12) regarding supply of a survey map for the plantation.

(b) MEGIGI Plantation: Owner is Chee Tin Shee who bought the plantation from the widow of Mr. H. McKenzie, pre-war owner. The pre-war area was 219 hectares but 30 hectares were resumed and used in building the wartime airstrip, HOSKINS. During the war the plantation was denuded of palms but since the present owner has taken over 11,000 nuts have been planted. The plantation employs 11 casual labour at £3. per month. A dispute over the north-eastern boundary was settled on the previous patrol (ADO Sebire) by location of cements. However, since this settlement, the tops of two of the pegs near the Government road have been broken by a party or parties unknown. Inquiries were unavailing.

12. Two missions operate in the area and details of holdings are given below. Accuracy of details regarding tenure, whether freehold or leasehold, would not be vouched for.

Catholic Mission Holdings.

<u>Situated.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Improvement.</u>	<u>Tenure.</u>
MAI	10 hectares	10' x 14' iron roof house, church of iron roof, bush material walls. Two native houses.	Freehold
BALUMA	13 "	No improvements	"
BENAULE	13 "	" "	"
KWALAKESI	13 "	" "	"
KALU	5 acres	Small iron roof church, 40 coconuts.	Leasehold.
VALOKA	5 hectares	6 class rooms, iron roofing, 2 hospital wards, dispensary. 2 European two-storied dwellings, Church of European material, native houses.	Freehold.
KERAPI	10 hectares	Native material house and church	Freehold.

VAVUA	5 hectares	3 classrooms - ironroofing, 1 European dwelling, 1 native material Church, native quarters.	Freehold.
-------	------------	---	-----------

Consideration is being given to leasing the three undeveloped blocks at BULUMA, BENAULE, KWALAKESI.

Methodist Mission Holdings.

<u>Situated</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Tenure.</u>
KAVUTU	?	No improvements	Freehold
MALALIA	200 acres	2 European residences, 1 European material church, 1 European material hospital, native quarters, school buildings	"
GAVUVU	?	Native material church, dwellings.	"
GALILO	?	Native material school buildings, native dwelling	"

13. As yet, MORAMORA post, established in 1954, is situated on native land. The Acting Director, Department of Native Affairs, stated verbally during his recent visit that the land would be leased from the natives at £5. per annum. My memorandum NAK 34-1/13 asks if any further steps have been taken in the matter as the native owners are pressing for action".

NA.30-13-80

8th September, 1958.

22. Health throughout is excellent. The base is serviced with medical facilities, there being two aid posts, one at RORUA and the other at GALLEY, a hospital and dispensary at the Catholic mission at VALONA and a hospital and child welfare centre at the Methodist mission at HANALIA.

23. During the course of the patrol the area was visited by SGT... ROMAN, VLADIMIR, RAPU, YATIN, KALIO, HANALIA, BUKUNA, MAI, SARUK, MORA and HANALIA. Some of the figures obtained were interesting, by instance, that of every 100 children born at... The great majority of children... Both base and... with 100 miles of road system can now offer excellent facilities for a... area will be...
The Director of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

MORA MORA - TALASEA AREA.

Attached is an extract from Patrol Report No.3 1957/58, Talasea, for your information, please.

A.A.R.
P.C. (A.A. Roberts)
Director.

"HEALTH

22. Health throughout is excellent. The West Nakanai are well serviced with medical facilities, there being two aid posts, one at BULUMA and the other at GALILO, a hospital and dispensary at the Catholic mission at VALOKA and a hospital and child welfare centre at the Methodist mission at Malalia.

23. During the course of the patrol the area was visited by Sister Barclay of Infant and Child Welfare, RABAUL. Visits were made by jeep to the villages of KOIMUMU, RAPURI, VAVUA GALILO, MAKASILI, KERAPI, KAVUTU, KALOLO, KWALAKESI, BENAULE, BULUMA, MAI, GAUNGO, MOSA and WAISISI. Some of the figures obtained were interesting, for instance, that of every 100 children born at BULUMA only 40 reached maturity. The great majority of children are born in the villages. Both Bola and West Nakanai with 100 mile of road system can now offer excellent facilities for a mobile clinic. MORA MORA is also ideal as a base for similar work in the Central Nakanai as my visits to the area will be at least within intervals of six months and a Sister could accompany. The shockingly high mortality rate indicates that more attention will have to be given to child welfare"

WILSON

(1) CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION

NA.30-13-80

24. The money collected amounted to 2177. 2. 2. The people did not really like the idea of the tax but there was no open rebellion or hostility. A region of New Guinea a department of 8th September, 1958. that they were only prepared to contribute 1/2 per cent of heavy contributions to the hospital, school and mission at MALOKA. The people were informed of the reasons for the introduction of the tax, why they had been fixed, and that the money would be used as follows: 1. For the Government of the Territory. 2. For the Maloka Mission. It was also explained that if the people were not satisfied with the tax they could appeal to the Commissioner for Taxation, FORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 3. 1957-58 - TALASEA.

Extract from the above Patrol Report

is forwarded for your information, please.

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

"

(L) CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION.

54. Tax monies collected amounted to £1374. 0. 0. The people did not exactly like the idea of tax (who does) but there was no open rebellion or hostility expressed. The Legion of Mary staged a demonstration at MAI, declaring that they were only prepared to contribute 5/- per head because of heavy commitments to the hospital, school and mission at VALOKA. The people were informed of the reasons for the introduction of tax, why tax had been fixed, in their case, at £2. per head. As they had no Councils the Government was the deciding tax authority. It was also explained that if there were cases of economic hardship then the due processes of the law must be observed - appeal lay to a tax tribunal.

55. The villages of MOSA, GAUNGO, and LAVEGE, being bush villages with little apparent sources of income, have found it difficult to meet their tax commitments and rather than place exemptions on an individual basis I feel that it would be better to gazette a general exemption of £1. per adult male in these villages.

56. I suggest also that labourers being repatriated be requested to pay their tax at the office of pay-off as it is not always possible to know of movements of repatriates back to their villages, for months or even perhaps until the census of the following year".

NA.30-13-80

8th September, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1957/58 - TALASEA.

Further to my NA.30-13-80 of 8th July,
1958.

I concur in your remarks under the heading "Finance". The notes contained in Section "D" on page 9 of the Report concerning plantations and alienated land have been passed to the Director of Lands for his information and he will no doubt acknowledge them separately. Action is being taken in the matter of the Mora Mora Post land.

The matter of regularising marriages in the eyes of the Church I note has been "settled to the satisfaction of the Church". Such culture clashes must be expected as part of the development of the people and it is our function to cushion the impact so far as is practicable. Section "E" under "Missions and Education" refers.

Action taken at paragraph 17 is concurred in. Paragraph 18 is a record of further impact of our customs on native life. The explanation of the Officer is considered satisfactory.

What action has been taken in the matter of establishing an Administration school in the area. Do you think the establishment of such a school will be beneficial to the people generally?

I suggest that an equilateral triangle with 27ft. sides be constructed from tie wire and handed over to the villagers to assist them in all future coconut plantings.

The attitude of the people recorded at para. 27 on page 14 is of interest. It is felt at this Headquarters that where the people are prepared to accept advice from private people that they should not be discouraged from doing so as long as the effect of putting this advice into practice does not contravene our legislation. I feel that the people will be disgruntled if we try to interfere too much in their economic development and that we must "let go" to some degree even though the people may be hurt economically in the process. When a project proves unsatisfactory we can "pick up the pieces" and assist them to develop along sound lines.

We have not, at the moment, sufficient staff to meet all the demands of the people in economic development and I feel it is good practice to allow the people freedom in their choice of advisors and methods of development. Should we

attempt to smother the people's demands for development they will develop an attitude towards us of latent hostility - they will believe we are preventing them from making progress. The people themselves, should their project fail, will not be seriously embarrassed - they will have their subsistence gardens and will be housed and will be in receipt of necessary medical and welfare attention. These remarks may be taken as policy to be generally followed throughout the Territory. We shall always, of course, be available for advice and assistance.

The attitude of the groups towards each other and towards the Administration is well presented on pages 16, 17, 18 and 19.

I feel that we should allow the people to distribute any proceeds from their ventures as they so desire even though they may appear to us to be unequable. They appear to be happy with it, so let us not unnecessarily interfere even though their methods of distribution do not appear to fall in line with our customs or thinking.

It is gratifying to note there is keen competition between three traders. Para. 49 refers. Para. 61 on page 24 - my earlier remarks concerning our attitude towards these people apply.

It is noted that the tax was collected without undue difficulty.

A particularly good Patrol Report. Mr. Goodger has reported well his observations and has taken a most satisfactory positive approach to the problems involved.

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

This is a good fact stating account and we
should be carrying out exactly what was intended
of him.

30-13-80.

Generally I would rather have that this is an error
giving the overall situation in the West District.

Claims for complete allowance in being processed here,
in future would you please certify that the allowance is fully
worked out and that no remaining difficulties 8th July, 1958.
possible limits, and I shall issue the response in accordance
with the recent circular.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

(S. Pinner)
District Officer,
New Britain District

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1957-58 -
TALASEA.

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is
acknowledged with thanks.

I shall write further in it later in the month.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

Agriologists: Some, some and others. Have and some
of course should be provided by, regarding water, I suggest
the Department of Agriculture should first advise as to what
the proposed will be. I have already asked for their
advice on this point as it will be desirable to be faced
with matters of some nature in and to examine processing
system. The Appendix "B" was attached to my copy of the
report which was supposed to give description of some
planting. I note that the natives are no longer interested
in this.

Mr. Michael J. ... (Catholic ...)
with a confidential ... of one ... of ...

Killing ... The ... in ... officials ...
read ...

Native Affairs: This is a good fact stating account and Mr Goodger appears to be carrying out exactly what was intended of him.

Generally I would reiterate that this is an excellent report giving the overall situation in the West Nakanai.

Claim for camping allowance is being processed here. In future would you please certify that the officer actually camped out and that no messing facilities existed within reasonable limits, and I shall incur the expense in accordance with the recent circular.

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

30/1/4
Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Original report forwarded for your information please. Relevant extracts have been forwarded to Departments concerned. Claim for camping allowance is being processed here, copy of contingency attached.

30th June, 1958

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



130-B-8

30/1/4

30th June, 1958

Assistant District Officer,
TALASEA.

Patrol Report TAL.3 - 57/58 - WEST NAKANAI

Receipt is acknowledged of the report of the above mentioned patrol conducted by Mr D.P. Goodger, Patrol Officer. This is quite a comprehensive and complete report and gives myself, as I am sure it will the Director, a clear picture of the whole general situation in the West Nakanai.

Comments offered are as follows:-

Diary: Mr Goodger has missed the 11th March altogether. As the claim for camping allowance includes this night I assume he stayed at WALALESSI.

Finance, etc.: Mr Goodger appears somewhat uncertain about the installation of Savings Bank facilities at MOFA MCRA. The Post is set up for a base for patrolling the area and it is undesirable to put in services which will tie him to the station, as his place is out amongst the native people. However, if you wish to support any request he may care to make for Savings Bank facilities, I would not oppose it providing it did not keep him on the station.

Alienated Land: The figures of Mission holdings and the extent of development of those holdings will be useful to you when and if any further applications are received.

Missions & Education: The people have, of course, for some time been completely under the influence of the Missions and the various remarks are most interesting and informative. Only with stability of Administration staff in the area can we hope to wean this influence and I feel Mr Goodger will go a long way toward achieving this. Remarks on education are also incorporated in this section as it, too is entirely a Mission. Some of the figures in Appendix "C" however, are not impressive. MALALIA, from a total population of 883 can get only 19 to school. Surely there is some explanation and if so, it will be appreciated. I shall pass the figures and Mr Goodger's remarks to the District Education Officer, together with his request for a school.

Health: I am passing the officer's remarks and suggestions to the Regional Medical Officer.

Agriculture: Copra, Cocoa and Trochus: More and more coconuts of course should be planted but, regarding cocoa, I suggest the Department of Agriculture should first advise us on plans for processing wet beans. I have already asked for their advice on this point as it will be undesirable to be faced with masses of cocoa coming in and no organised processing medium. No Appendix "D" was attached to my copies of the report which was purported to give disposition of cocoa plantings. I note that the natives are no longer interested in rice.

West Nakanai Advancement Society (Catholic Division): I am writing a confidential memorandum on one aspect of this.

Village Officials: The comments on village officials are read with interest.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

RAW'VR

No. 30-1-1

Sub District Office,
TALASEA

10th June, 1958.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL

Talasea Patrol Report No. 3/57-58
Patrol of the West Nakanai Area
Conducted by Mr. D. R. Goodger, P.O.

Enclosed herewith please find the above-mentioned patrol report of the West Nakanai area, conducted by Mr. Goodger, during the period 27th February, 1958, to the 13th May, 1958.

The patrol, in some respects, may seem to have taken a long time, but acting on my instructions, Mr. Goodger has spent some considerable time in the area, and has investigated thoroughly all aspects of the native situation as reported on by Mr. Valentine, Anthropologist, whose report was given widespread publicity last year.

Mr. Goodger, through being stationed at Mora Mora Patrol Post, is now getting the confidence of the people in the West Nakanai Census Division, and because of such confidence he will, in the future, be able to greatly improve the native situation in the area.

The history of the West Nakanai area seems to be such that at all periods since contacted, some leader has sprung to the fore to assert his influence over his own people. At the present time in the east there is LIMA, Luluai of Rapuri, moving then to BOAS, who is the leader of the Methodist group of people, then to RAPA, leader of the people in the Valcka area, to SOLUNA who leads the people to the west of Cape Hoskins airstrip down to the Dagi River.

I think that a lot of the present antipathy towards the planting of crops and the full co-operation with the Administration, stems from a lack of understanding of the West Nakanai people by Offices of this Department in the past. I feel that by getting closer to the people in the area that we may be able to develop the people both economically and socially, to a standard at least equal to that of the Tolai people in the Rabaul area. This may take a period of a few years, and will depend on the Nakanai people having confidence in the Native Affairs Officers, both at Mora Mora and at Talasea.

The situation is such that the Nakanai people are striving for economic development, and through lack of support in the past, have channelled their efforts into the so called "kampani". The people seem to co-operate in most ways with the Administration, and their movement does not appear in any way to be subversive or anti-Administration, but they are suspicious at the present time that any interference may lead to compulsory Council, or Government sponsored Co-operative movements.

Mr. Goodger, who is an efficient Officer, has done a very good job in the area, and is to be commended for both his work, and the well prepared report which is submitted herewith.

For your information and attention please.

R.A. Webb
(R. A. Webb) A.D.O.

NAK.30-1/11.

Administration Post,
MORAMORA, Hoskins,
New Britain.

6 June 58.

Assistant District Officer,
Talasea Sub-District,
TALASEA.

PATROL REPORT - WEST NAKANAI - D. R. Goodger.

Attached please find the above patrol report.

2. It would be appreciated if the census figures on the patrol report covers could be copied on to loose forms available your office and inserted in the Report.
3. In an attempt to give as full a background as possible to the situation here a lengthy report has emerged, and the due date for submission has been exceeded.
4. For your information and necessary action please.

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

(2).

Attd.

Administration Post,
MORAMORA, Hoskins,
New Britain.

22 May 58.

District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 3/57-58 (NAK.1/57-58) - WEST NAKANAI.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

1. The West Nakanai is largely a rich, flat volcanic area possessing tremendous potential but inhabited by people whose potential is unfortunately spoiled by sectional and parochial interests. The tax-census division comprises all of the Hoskins Peninsula with natural boundaries of the DAGI river on the west and the KAPIURA river on the east, within the bounds of 5 26' to 5 40' south latitude and 150 15' to 150 38' east longitude.

2. The last patrol through the area was that of ADO Sebire's in the corresponding period of last year and was concerned with routine administration matters. The present patrol beside being a preliminary fact finding investigation and reorientation of the native situation, also instituted the first tax-census since before World War II. After one or two earlier tactical moves tax collection went off smoothly, considering previous and mostly unfavourable publicity on the native situation and native attitudes.

3. Four native personalities, SOLUMA, RAPA, BOAS, LIMA dominate West Nakanai life, four men who have been in prominence since the war and each distinguishing himself mainly through the firm adherence to one form or another of economic enterprise and marketing arrangements for produce, mainly copra. All are intelligent men and have strong personalities. Each will be discussed in turn in the body of the report.

4. This patrol is the first conducted from MORAMORA since its reestablishment, and as explained earlier was mainly concerned with a review of the native situation, taxation collection, and routine administration. Although much was accomplished much still needs to be done (see para. 5). The duration of the patrol was 57 days which may seem unduly long but visits by Sister Barclay of Infant and Child Welfare and Acting Director, Department of Native Affairs, Mr. McCarthy and party, interposed. These interruptions were utilized for revisiting villages to check on village and economic progress, to revise census in some of the previously unvisited villages, and are counted as patrol days.

(2).

Even the short stays at MORAMORA were interspersed with days in the field reviewing 'Kivung' meetings, CNA courts and investigations, road work etc..

5. A patrol will be commenced in six months time with time and energy to be concentrated on (1) the traditional economic structure of the native peoples, (ii) if this pattern has been an influencing factor for present economic and social cleavages, (iii) land ownership and investigation under the headings of Circular Instruction No.225, (iv) further coconut plantings, (v) improvements to road surfaces.

(B) DIARY.

Thursday 27 February.

Departed MORAMORA 0800 hrs. per canoe for MAI. Called in at VOVOSI, MATAVULU enroute, arrived MAI at 1600 hrs. Luluais and tultuls from BULUMA, BENAULE, GAUNGO, MAI in attendance. People informed of patrol itinerary. Boatscrew paid at 6/- per head and 10/- each for hire of canoes. One pig bought for police £3. Slept MAI.

Friday 28 February.

Commenced census at MAI at 0830 hrs. completed at 1200 hrs. Afternoon spent in amonements, preparation of tax register, discussions with luluai, other village people. No major dissensions. Count of coconuts almost 3,000. People told to ready for taxation collection on the morrow. Slept MAI.

Saturday 1 March.

Collection of taxation commenced at 0830 hrs and went smoothly. Word through on the grapevine that luluai of PORAPORA advised BULUMA to only pay 5/- tax, dismissed as wishful thinking. Collection and books completed at 1600 hrs. Slept MAI.

Sunday 2 March.

Departed 1000 hrs for DAGI river crossing by canoe. Sighted. Returned 1915 hrs. Pontoon still at mouth, strong cuurent making it impossible to move upstream. Slept MAI.

Monday 3 March.

Departed 0945 hrs. for MOSA, arrived 1345 hrs. Census revised and tax-census drawn up. Luluai instructed that more houses be built, new rest house. LALAU on probation for twelve months as new tultul. Census of 1950 included many nomads and numbers in village far below those in book. Slept MOSA.

(3).

Tuesday 4 March.

Taxation collection commenced at 0900 hrs. Seven unable to produce £2. Departed 1200 hrs. for GAUNGO arriving 1500 hrs. Village lined and census revised. Per canoe to MAI 1 hour. Deputation from villages of KAVUTU, KALOLO, VALOKA, GAVAIVA, VOVOSI, PORAPORA, GALOALE, and KASSIA (Legion of Mary) stating that they were only prepared to pay 5/- tax. Deputation informed that tax was £2. Slept MAI.

Wednesday 5 March.

Departed 0900 hrs. for GAUNGO, tax collected. Three unable to pay. Returned to MAI 1200 hrs. In afternoon KAUTU of KASSIA, son of luluai RAPA, arrived with N.A.S. (West Nakanai Advancement Society) money to pay tax for four people, one from MOSA and three from GAUNGO. Luluais of KASSIA, KWALAKESI, BENAULE and BULUMA and SOLUMA, tultul of BENAULE to MAI and discussions of various matters - tax, roads, village affairs. Slept MAI.

Thursday 6 March.

Departed per canoe at 0915 hrs. for BULUMA. Village census revised, but interrupted by heavy rain, finally completed at 1430 hrs. Discussion with villagers on coconut planting, economic activities. Returned to MAI 1640 hrs. Note from A.D.O. notifying intending visit to MORAMORA. Work on village book. Slept MAI.

Friday 7 March.

Departed per road for BULUMA - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walking. Taxation collection commenced 0915 hrs. completed at 1230 hrs. Departed per road for BENAULE and bridge inspection of KO and VONO waters. 1 hr. to BENAULE. Village lined and census revised 1500 hrs. completed 1730 hrs. Payment made to BULUMA for bridges (£20) to BENAULE (£30). Discussions with MAI-BULUMA group on business activities. Slept BENAULE.

Saturday 8 March.

Work on village book and new tax sheets 0800 hrs. to 1100 hrs. Departed per canoe for MORAMORA with tax monies at 1115 hrs. Arrived MEGIGI 1300 hrs. to await arrival of plane at HOSKINS but strip apparently closed. On to MORAMORA. Slept MORAMORA.

Sunday 9 March.

Departed 1300 hrs. for BENAULE arrived 1800 hrs. Slept BENAULE.

Monday 10 March.

Work on tax sheets to 0900 hrs. Taxation collection commenced 0900 hrs. completed 1115 hrs. Departed per canoe for KWALAKESI at 1130 hrs. Departed for MATAVULU at 1430 hrs. to locate cements but unable to find. Returned KWALAKESI 1640 hrs. Luluai of WAISSISI and tultul of

(4).

of KASSIA in during day. Given approx. schedule of patrol.
Slept KWALAKESSI.

Wednesday 12 March.

Departed per canoe for MATAVULU at 0900 hrs. Taxation collected MATAVULU 1000 hrs. to 1200 hrs. On to MEGIGI plantation 1300 hrs. for tax collection, completed 1515 hrs. Discussion on plantation native labour matters, boundaries. To PORAPORA per jeep arriving 1700 hrs. Rest house in poor condition, work completed at 1830 hrs. Slept PORAPORA.

Thursday 13 March.

To KASSIA at 0815 hrs. Village lined and census revised. Much discussion on migration out of female WITATA to WAISISI. Slept PORAPORA.

Friday 14 March.

To KASSIA at 0900 hrs. for tax collection, went without a hitch, completed at 1115 hrs. Returned to PORAPORA at 1245 hrs. To BENAULE in afternoon per jeep to hear complaint and collect station goats. Work on new village book and tax census sheets. Slept PORAPORA.

Saturday 15 March.

To MORAMORA at 1115 per jeep. TOMUGA of RAPURI to report adultery case. To appear before CNA Monday. Slept MORAMORA.

Sunday 16 March.

Observed - returned to PORAPORA. Slept PORAPORA.

Monday 17 March.

Proceeded to WAISISI per jeep - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. PORAPORA section to be opened more. Village census revised and tax collected. New rest inspected. Returned to PORAPORA at 1500 hrs. Slept PORAPORA.

Tuesday 18 March.

To MORAMORA to hear CNA case. Return after inspection of station works. PORAPORA books revised, tax collection afternoon. Luluais of VALOKA and GALOALE to rest house inquiring on patrol movements. Slept PORAPORA.

Wednesday 19 March.

PORAPORA people commenced work on WAISIS road, supervision of same in morning, afternoon spent on compilation of census figures and patrol report. Slept PORAPORA.

(5).

Thursday 20 March.

To road to inspect work. Stayed all day supervising but a lot more has to be done yet. A number of Catholic men to rest house in afternoon to discuss native divorce as against Church dictum that there is no divorce. Slept PORAPORA.

Friday 21 March.

GALOALE village census revised, tax-census undertaken and tax collected. Slept PORAPORA.

Saturday 22 March.

To airstrip at 1100 hrs. after earlier work on books. Met Mr. Firns DCA to discuss future maintenance of HOSKINS. Slept PORAPORA.

Sunday 23 March.

To MORAMORA to meet ADO Webb, Ag.Off. Ramm, and CPO. Littlewood. Slept MORAMORA.

Monday 24 March.

Workboat departed midmorning with Mr. Webb and party for ULAMONA. Issued station rations, proceeded to PORAPORA in afternoon. VOVOSI visited and informed to be ready for census on the morrow. Slept PORAPORA.

Tuesday 25 March.

Heavy rain all day no outdoor work undertaken. Slept PORAPORA.

Wednesday 26 March.

VOVOSI lined in early morning. Work commenced on tax sheets but interrupted by opportunity to proceed to RAPURI and KOIMUMU by jeep to inspect copra produce and copra buying. Discussions with village officials on quality etc.. Tax collected on return to VOVOSI 1600 hrs. CNA conviction late afternoon. Slept PORAPORA.

Thursday 27 March.

Departed 0730 hrs. for inspection of WAISISI road. At 1100 hrs. to MEGIGI to inspect work on airstrip, returned to PORAPORA at 1300 hrs. To GAVAIVA at 1500 hrs. for village census revision, inspection coconuts at POPOI belonging to individualist BOBORI. Slept PORAPORA.

Friday 28 March.

Departed 0830 hrs. for KALOLO per jeep arriving 0915 hrs. Departed for GAVAIVA at 1500 hrs. for taxation collection. Completed 1730 hrs. Discussions on copra production and road work to be completed within the week marked out. Slept KALOLO.

(6).

Saturday 29 March.

Heavy rain all morning. Work on books. To VALOKA village in afternoon, village census revised. Again discussions on improving quality of copra, also proposed construction of hot air drier. Slept KALOLO.

Sunday 30 March.

Observed. Slept KALOLO.

Monday 31 March.

To GAVAIVA with Chee Tin Shee to inspect T.A.L. allotment and survey. Some native owners unwilling lease, proceedings suspended. To VALOKA village, tax collection commenced 1030 hrs. completed 1300 hrs. Lunch at VALOKA mission, discussions with Fr. Berger in afternoon. Slept KALOLO.

Tuesday 1 April.

To MATAVULU plantation in morning to deliver court summons to Kong Wing Yip. Returned at 1200 hrs. to KALOLO. Village census revised 1400 hrs. work on new taxation census sheets to 1530 hrs., tax collection at 1630 hrs. Discussions on copra, pig troubles till 1730 hrs. Slept KALOLO.

Wednesday 2 April.

Departed for KAVUTU at 1000 hrs. Village census revised and tax collected in morning. Arrived MORAMORA at 1245 hrs. ADO Webb and party enroute TALASEA. LIMA, TOMUGA in to interview. Three prisoners with ferry to TALASEA. Payment contract workers for March. Slept MORAMORA.

Thursday 3 April - Thursday 10 April.

At MORAMORA for Easter and further supervision of work programmes for station reestablishment.

Friday 11 April.

Departed 0900 hrs. per canoe for KERAPI, with stops for tax collection at MALALIA, and census revision at GAVUVU. Made KERAPI at 1715 hrs. Patrol settled in and luluais of adjacent villages called in to discuss movement of patrol. Slept KERAPI.

Saturday 12 April.

To GAVUVU for tax collection after preliminary work on book. Completed by 1400 hrs. Plans interrupted by learning of arrival of Sister Barclay to MORAMORA. Return by canoe to MORAMORA. Slept MORAMORA.

Sunday 13 April.

Observed. Slept MORAMORA.

(7).

Monday 14 April.

By jeep to villages of KOIMUMU, RAPURI, and VAVUA with Sister Barclay. Discussions with luluai MO of KOIMUMU, LIMA of RAPURI. Return to MORAMORA, complaint from GAVAIVA dismissed. Slept MORAMORA.

Tuesday 15 April.

By jeep to GALILO. Village census revised, whilst infant welfare work undertaken by Sister Barclay. On to MAKASILI at 1300 hrs., census revised, infant welfare work by Sister Barclay. To KERAPI for census revision and infant welfare work but both interrupted at 1640 hrs. by heavy rain. Slept MORAMORA.

Wednesday 16 April - Tuesday 22 April.

Accompanying Sister Barclay on Nakanai villages west of MORAMORA. Discussions on village matters, inspection of coconut groves, work projects. Sister Barclay on infant welfare work. Return to MORAMORA each night.

Wednesday 23 April.

Arrival of Acting Director Mr. McCarthy, District Officer Mr. Flower, and Assistant District Officer Mr. Webb. Slept MORAMORA.

Thursday 24 April.

Tour of West Nakanai by Acting Director and party from KOIMUMU to BENAULE. Return to MEGIGI, slept on board M.V. Mangana'.

Friday 25 April - Sunday 27 April.

To TALASEA for Anzac Day ceremony, return MORAMORA Sunday. Slept MORAMORA.

Monday 28 April - Saturday 3 May.

At MORAMORA.

Sunday 4 May.

Departed per canoe for KERAPI at 1400 hrs. Slept KERAPI.

Monday 5 May.

Village census for KERAPI completed and tax-census book drawn up. Tax collected in morning, one CNA case concerning adultery from LAVEGE. To MORAMORA per cycle in afternoon for CNA hearings regarding adultery. Two convictions. Dinner at Methodist Overseas Mission, MALALIA. Slept KERAPI.

Tuesday 6 May.

Cacao blocks inspected at KERAPI, people requested to plant shade in some blocks and to clean others. To GALILO per canoe $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. To MAKASILI by foot for tax collection, appointment of new luluai, initial discussions on 'tambu' swimming rights. Return to GALILO late afternoon. Slept GALILO.

Wednesday 7 May.

Preparation of initial tax-census books, thence tax collection at GALILO village to midday. In afternoon to villages of VAVUA and RAPURI for census revision, courtesy call to Fr. Munslinger of VAVUA Catholic Mission. Slept GALILO.

Thursday 8 May.

To land of KAHALI to assist people in division of land (between villages of KERAPI and MAKASILI) and pasage and 'tambu' swimming rights thereon. Return to GALILO in afternoon and work on tax-census sheets for VAVUA, RAPURI. Inspection of GALILO cacao and coconuts. Discussions with luluai on history of cutter 'NAKANAI'. Slept GALILO.

Friday 9 May.

Departed GALILO 0800 hrs. per road for VAVUA, RAPURI. Tax collected at VAVUA Catholic Mission, VAVUA and RAPURI. Appointment of new tultul at RAPURI. On to KOIMUMU, census revised afternoon, tax collection commenced 1700 hrs, completed 1900 hrs. Appointment of new provisional tultul. Slept KOIMUMU.

Saturday 10 May.

Departed 0800 hrs. for LAVEGE - 4 hrs. walking. Inspected bird nesting grounds, hot springs enroute. Appointment of new provisional tultul, inspection of small cacao plot, minor complaints. Slept LAVEGE.

Sunday 11 May.

Returned KOIMUMU, thence by canoe and road to RIKAU. Majority of cargo to MORAMORA. Slept RIKAU.

Monday 12 May.

Census of RIKAU revised, tax-census sheets compiled, cacao blocks inspected, in excellent condition. To GULEI, census revision, tax collection. GULEI cacao also of very high standard. Discussion on future expansion, road needs. Slept RIKAU.

Tuesday 13 May.

To MORAMORA and departure on workboat for TALASEA with £1374 tax monies from West Nakanai. Work commenced on acquital of vouchers and patrol advance. Completion of patrol.

(C) FINANCE, NMTA, DNE, BANKING.

6. Two native trust accounts were paid - £1 to luluai RAGI of VALOKA, and £1. 3. 0 to MAPO of TAROBI, a village of the East Nakanai Tax-census division. One Deceased Native Estate was taken up with the District Officer, LAE, regarding deceased policeman UMI of KASSIA village. Correspondence is continuing.

7. In the initial stages of the patrol the idea was formulated that one of the surest ways to regularise West Nakanai Advancement Society financial machinations would be to institute Savings Bank facilities at MORAMORA post. As it is, with Society funds held at RABAUL and collecting agencies (i.e natives) in the Nakanai, and no receipts issued for share subscriptions, the possibility of deceit arising is always present. By transference of funds to the Nakanai the native could also see the correlation between the use of money and the acquisition of goods - an element that some members, the 'lunatic fringe', are not always aware of. But such reasoning and motives, when suggested and outlined, met with polite but firm refusals, and no adequate counter arguments (but see paras. 41-47 for a more detailed account of the Advancement Society).

8. No accurate assessment of Advancement funds can be given as Bank advices were not held, but according to KAUTU, son of Vice-President RAPA approx. £1000 is held. The West Nakanai Native Society (the 'Co-Operative'), with 215 members has at the present moment, a capital of £1122.6.0. Individual savings accounts were few and far between.

9. The tultul of BENAULE, SOLUMA, who heads a breakaway group from the 'KAMPANI' (West Nakanai Advancement Society) appears to be more amenable to Savings Accounts suggestions, although since the completion of the patrol nothing more has been heard of the matter. SOLUMA claims to have £100 kept in safekeeping by the Chinese trader at MATAVULU.

10. Patrol expenses amounted to £29.14.0 and although excellent roads exist in the area, sea transport was utilized where possible because of cheapness. A jeep was used on occasions, free of charge, per courtesy of LEO HONG KAM of VOVOSI.

(D) PLANTATIONS AND ALIENATED LAND.

11. There are two plantations in the tax-census division, MATAVULU (known locally as KUMULO) and MEGIGI (known as LELETE). Both are operated by Chinese, both are leasehold properties.

(a) MATAVULU plantation: Area is 650 acres of which approx. 50% is planted, with planting on the remainder continuing. About 11,000 palms have been planted. Cacao planted is not in bearing yet. Manager/owner is Jones Fong, who receives financial support from a family syndicate. The boundaries are marked by cements but the south western boundary, the GAVUVU river, in its frequent changes of course, has removed all cements on this side.

Labour is engaged locally, as casuals, and receive £3 a month wages. A native labour inspection will be carried out upon completion of the Central Nakanai patrol, possibly in September. The trade store on the property buys approximately 2 to 3 tons of native copra a month from the villages of EJLUMA, BENAULE, KWALAKESI and lately from GAVUVU to KOIMUMU villages. Lands Department has been contacted (my memo.34-1/12) regarding supply of a survey map for the plantation.

(b) MEGIGI Plantation: Owner is Chee Tin Shee who bought the plantation from the widow of Mr.H.McKenzie, prewar owner. The pre-war area was 219 hectares but 30 hectares were resumed and used in building the wartime airstrip, HOSKINS. During the war the plantation was denuded of palms but since the present owner has taken over 11,000 nuts have been planted. The plantation employs 11 casual labour at £3 per month. A dispute over the the north-eastern boundary was settled on the previous patrol (ADO Sebire) by location of cements. However since this settlement, the tops of two of the pegs near the Government road have been broken by a party or parties unknown. Inquiries were unavailing.

12. Two missions operate in the area and details of holdings are given below. Accuracy of details regarding tenure, whether freehold or leasehold, would not be vouched for.

Catholic Mission Holdings.

<u>Situated.</u>	<u>Area.</u>	<u>Improvements.</u>	<u>Tenure.</u>
MAI	10 hectares	10'x14' iron roof house, Church of iron roof, bush material walls. Two native houses.	Freehold
BULUMA	13 "	No improvements	"
BENAULE	" "	" "	"
KWALAKESI	" "	" "	"
KALU	5 acres	Small iron roof church, 40 coconuts.	Leasehold.
VALOKA	5 hectares ?	6 class rooms, iron roofing, 2 hospital wards, dispensary. 2 European two storied dwellings, Church of European materials, native houses.	Freehold.
KERAPI	10 hectares ?	Native material house and church	Freehold.
VAVUA	5 hectares ?	3 classrooms -iron roofing, 1 European dwelling, 1 native material Church, native quarters.	Freehold

Consideration is being given to leasing the three undeveloped blocks at BULUMA, BENAULE, KWALAKESI.

Methodist Mission Holdings.

<u>Situated.</u>	<u>Area.</u>	<u>Improvements.</u>	<u>Tenure.</u>
KAVUTU	?	No improvements.	Freehold.
MALALIA	200 acres	2 European residences, 1 European material church, 1 European material hospital, native quarters, school buildings.	"
GAVUVU	?	Native material church, dwellings.	Freehold
GALILO	?	Native material school buildings, native dwelling.	" ##

13. As yet, MORAMORA post, established in 1954, is situated on native land. The Acting Director, Department of Native Affairs, stated verbally during his recent visit that the land would be leased from the natives at £5 per annum. My memorandum NAK 34-1/13 asks if any further steps have been taken in the matter as the native owners are pressing for action.

(E) MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

14. Three mission stations with European personnel are in the area. The Catholic mission has its main station at VALOKA, under the charge of Rev. Fr. Berger, who has four Sisters to assist in schooling, nursing etc.. MALALIA, the Methodist mission, is under the charge of newly arrived Rev. L. Swaby. Sister Pederick provides medical treatment. On the other side of MALALIA the Catholic mission have another station at VAVUA, possibly placed in the first instance to contain Methodist expansion. VAVUA is under the charge of Rev. Fr. Munslinger.

15. In 1950, at VALOKA, the Catholic mission instituted the Legion of Mary, a lay body consisting of native members, mostly young village males. (see also under TAX-CENSUS). In conjunction with this body Rev. Fr. Berger also commenced what are known as 'family kivungs', religious meetings concerned with morality within the family unit, and marriage under the Catholic Church. Determined efforts were made to nullify or legalize, in the eyes of the Church, all marriages contracted during the war without the authority of the Church, and to break up plural marriages. This program was not a new one but only a more rational organization of earlier Church work. Native elders, who held Fr. Berger in the highest regard, adopted this policy enthusiastically and village life was seriously disturbed in many cases by a too enthusiastic application of pressures. Luluai LIMA of RAPUPI was in trouble several times with the Administration over these activities. Matters now are much calmer, the great majority of marriages having been settled to the satisfaction of the Church.

16. Each Thursday was marked as 'kivung' day, when all West Nakanai, with the exception of the Methodist people, sent selected males to VALOKA to discuss religious matters as above, also bride price, new marriages about to be contracted, husband-wife relationships,

family relationships etc.. These details were discussed under the active sponsorship of Fr. Berger. But, as is inevitable under such conditions, talk arose on village economic matters, economic progress, and flights of fancy regarding the paucity of native possession of material goods, and means of overcoming same. Originating from these discussions was the idea of buying corrugated iron for village housing projects. Marketing was arranged through Mr. F. Maynard of MATAVULU, since departed from the area. The West Nakanai Advancement Society, (the 'KAMPANI') also originated at these 'kivungs', although previous economic activities had also been known by the group term 'KAMPANI'. The 'kivungs' were a terrific success and were not only proclaimed by West Nakanai's as a worthwhile religious innovation but were imbued by them with semi-mystical fantasy as being the road to 'cargo', as the 'open sesame' to the fulfillment of Nakanai desire for Western goods and possessions. The neighbouring people, BAKOVI or BOLA, also were drawn into 'kivung' activities, notably the villages of KILU, GARILLI, GARU, BAMBA and BULUMULI, and to a lesser extent KULUNGI, MORAKIA and RUANGO. But all this was at the height of the 'boom' - 1952-1955. Deviations have since occurred and an element of conservatism, if I may use the term, has crept in, eg. the formation of the West Nakanai Advancement Society. Nowadays there is little overlapping of 'kivung' and 'KAMPANI' activities.

17. During the course of the patrol I attended a meeting of the 'kivung' as an observer, and the only two points worth noting were (1) a personal check by Fr. Berger as to who was present and who wasn't and a request for an explanation for those absent. To avoid such censure I should say that nearly all meetings would have an almost 100% attendance.

(11) A motion put forward from the assembly that in future all absentees be fined 5/- for non-attendance. As Government representative I was asked whether such a motion would meet with approval. It was pointed out to the people that no Government looked with favour on outside bodies imposing sanctions, either penal or monetary, upon its members, that such action was the prerogative of Government; that furthermore they would look foolish if the absentee refused to pay as they, the 'kivung' had no redress. Finally the members decided that if a person was absent for more than three successive meetings he be debarred from future proceedings. My statement that in these 'kivungs' the people were practising some of the fundamentals of native councils, was met with stony silence.

18. Both the Legion of Mary and members of the 'family kivung' asked for the Government viewpoint on native marriage matters. The Government attitude was explained - both native marriages and native divorce customs were recognized, plural marriages also. If marriages had been contracted according to native custom then divorce procedure must also apply, that is the divorce being with the consent of the parties concerned and with return of bride price etc.. If a Church marriage was threatened with breakup then preservation of such lay fairly and squarely in the individual's own hands. Within the last month 'kivung' members have been touring all villages west of MORAMORA trying to seek agreement on reduction of bride price to £15. Chief opponent at the moment is RAPA, luluai of KASSIA, who has two daughters of marriageable age. The majority appear to be in agreement but then most of them are not in the position of having daughters ready to be married.

19. Education is synonymous with missions in the West Nakanai. Both Catholic stations have excellent school buildings of corrugated iron roofing, and plaited bamboo walls. At VALOKA an educational standard of Standard V is reached and Standard III at VAVUA. MALALIA Methodist Mission teaches to Standard III.

20. BOAS KULEI, luluai of GALILO, is very keen on establishing a Government school in the area, preferably at MORAMORA for disciplinary reasons. Attendance figures for the village schools (see appendix C) indicate that an attendance of thirty could be guaranteed. The proposition is attractive from several points of view.

(a) Housing would cost nothing because of building materials being present in abundance and ample labour being supplied by interested villages.

(b) Food would be entirely native grown. Land for gardens is plentiful and villagers are also willing to supply food.

(c) Attendance would be on a five day week basis for most.

(d) The proposition would be more attractive to the East Nakanai people than the present Government school at TALASEA. Pupils would be drawn from the Methodist villages of GAVUVU, KAVUTU, KERAPI, GALILO, LAVEGE, RIKAU and GULEI and East Nakanai villages. I recommend that the idea should be given earnest consideration. The Catholic people and Church are content with their own educational setup and would not support any Government school.

(F) WAR DISPOSALS.

21. Croyden and Viggers have salvage rights for all non ferrous metals in the area. On the MATOKO's March trip to TALASEA twenty two forty four gallon drums of cartridge cases were shipped out from MEGIGI. This would have just about cleaned out the area but in April three Papuans arrive, sent by Croyden and Viggers. They were asked to report to MORAMORA and it was ascertained that they have no funds to buy scrap with, in other words scrap collecting was entirely up to them. Local natives were advised that they should not sell unless immediate cash payments were made. The three Papuans are now working as carpenters for Chee Tine Shee of MEGIGI plantation.

(G) HEALTH.

22. Health throughout is excellent. The West Nakanai are well serviced with medical facilities, there being two aid posts, one at BULUMA and the other at GALILO, a hospital and dispensary at the Catholic mission at VALOKA and a hospital and child welfare centre at the Methodist mission at MALALIA.

23. During the course of the patrol the area was visited by Sister Barclay of Infant and Child Welfare, RABAU. Visits were made by jeep to the villages of KOIMUMU, RAPURI, VAVUA, GALILO, MAKASILI, KERAPI, KAVUTU, KALOLO, KWALAKESI,



BENAULE, BULUMA, MAI, GAUNGO, MOSA, and WAISISI. Some of the figures obtained were interesting, for instance, that of every 100 children born at BULUMA only 40 reached maturity. The great majority of children are born in the villages. Both Bola and West Nakanai with 100 mile of road system can now offer excellent facilities for a mobile clinic. MORAMORA is also ideal as a base for similar work in the Central Nakaanai as my visits to the area will be at least within intervals of six months and a Sister could accompany. The shockingly high mortality rate indicates that more attention will have to be given to child welfare.



(H) AGRICULTURE.

24. The staple is taro, pigs are few, the sea supplies variety to the diet.

25. COPRA, CACAO, TROCHUS.

During the course of the patrol a count was made of all coconuts (see Appendix D for number in each village). The total was 36,151 coconut trees, of which approx. half are bearing. It has been difficult to ascertain just how much copra is being produced per month as there are no consistently producing villages. I should say, as an educated guess, after considering trade store sales, 'KAMPANI' and 'Co-op.' marketing, that there are about ten tons a month produced, about half of what could be produced. The copra seen varied in quality - some was top quality hot air and sun dried, some mouldy and insufficiently dried. The only native hot air drier is at GALILLO, KASSIA are in the process of constructing one, and VALOKA people have commenced collecting drums and iron for the construction of one at VALOKA. BENAULE village need one also but at present they sell a lot of 'green' copra to MATAVULU. The people agreed to my supervision and assistance in erecting driers.

26. A big fault with all new plantings are that they tend to be planted too close together. Repeated urgings by previous DNA and Agric. officers have produced no results. No action was taken by this patrol other than marking out of 27' lines and demonstration of planting on the triangle or alternatively on the square. The advantages of the triangle system were explained. Rhinoceros beetle is present in some groves and those persons marked to look out for such were reprimanded for slacking on the job.

27. Mr. James, solicitor RABAUL, has advised the people on looking after their coconuts, to place a prohibition on cutting the fronds of young coconuts, appointing men to gather rhinoceros beetle etc.. Far more notice appears to be taken of these words than countless previous advice and instructions by Administration officers. The reason can be found in his distant relationship, his part in formulating the W.N.A.S., the semi-mystical religious concept of the 'KAMPANI'. James's influence is also attributed by the natives to the changed Government attitude, ie. a more sympathetic outlook to their movement. I attribute the change in Government attitude to the continuity of office enjoyed by present DNA staff in the area and therefore a better understanding of native attitudes and motives.

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28. The people were told that the quality of copra production must improve if they hope to obtain reasonable prices on the at present highly competitive market. It was pointed out to the people that the 'KAMPANI's method of collecting copra from all villages and gathering it at VALOKA was satisfactory except that producers of bad copra will remain undetected unless and until there is a distinguishing village mark (avillage mark system was previously suggested by ADO Sebire but was not accepted). The 'KAMPANI' mark is T.750.

29. 'Co-operative' copra (West Nakanai Native Society) is produced on an individual basis - each man collects his nuts and takes his turn to use the village drier. Copra is then sold to the Society store at the new site at MALASI where it is bagged and sold under the Society mark. This method eliminates the slacker but has not the appeal of the traditional communal method.

30. Copra prices offered by Chinese traders in the area are 3d. per lb. for good quality smoke or sundried, 2½d. per lb. for copra with high moisture content and insufficiently dried. Green copra is also bought at prices ranging from 1d. a lb. to 1½ a lb.. One trader collects the copra in the village, utilizing a jeep and trailer.

31. Cacao is only grown by the followers of the West Nakanai Native Society. Plantings so far total 9,178 (see appendix D), only a gesture, considering the total work force involved. The people were told that ^{they} were capable of planting four times as much again with little effort. The oldest cacao is three years old and the odd tree is carrying pods. Consideration was given to future cacao expansion and location of a fermentary, storage, shipping facilities etc.. Fortunately the site chooses itself. This is at MALASI between MALALIA and GAVUVU, and is the fulcrum point for the present locations of cacao development - along the main Government road to GALILO and inland, to the east of LOLLO, to the villages of GULEI and RIKAU. MALALIA is the best anchorage in the West Nakanai and possibly the best between TALASEA and LOLABAU. The site is native ground and has been planted with coconuts but this should present no difficulties. The W.N.N.S. consumer is at present on the site (a T.A?L has been applied for). There is ample space for future development.

FP (K)

Malasi

32. 'KAMPANI' opposition to cacao appears to stem from several reasons: (I) That cacao is a crop associated with the dreaded 'Co-operatives', a thing to be avoided at all costs (II) The first reason has its origins in the intense jealousies between the Catholic village leaders and the GALILO people under luluai BOAS - if one has cacao or commences any other form of economic enterprise then the other side immediately opposes such. Take for example the offer of rice by Mr. McCarthy. When LIMA of RAPURI was in favour of the idea BOAS and his people declared that they had enough work with their copra and cacao. Conversely, some of the 'lunatic fringe' in the 'Co-operatives' declared that as they had pioneered cacao planting in the West Nakanai 'KAMPANI' adherents should be debarred from planting cacao, that is, if they ever express an interest in planting such. (III) That cacao is an attempt to wean them away from their 'KAMPANI'. (IV) That planting of cacao will mean too much Government interference (V) And the good old fashion reason that planting cacao is too much like hard work.

33. Failure of the Government to insist upon planting has been attributed to the fact that perhaps there is an authority beyond the Government (Cargo or ancestral beliefs?)

that stays the Government's hand. The Government can't win. Reasons such as these may seem ludicrous to the outside observer, but to the Nakanai they are gospel truths, the bread and butter of his existence.

34. Trochus fishing is not followed to any extent although Leo Hong Kam, Chinese trader of VOVOSI has engaged half caste Japanese Bonnie Nakamura and a Kombe crew to swim trochus, but mainly in Siassi waters.

35. Swimming for tambu (a small conical shaped shell) to satisfy the Tolai trade is still actively engaged in, but always the inevitable demand is brought forward that the Government fix the price per tin. Demands varied between 15/- and 20/- a cigarette tin full, a price favourable to the Nakanai but hardly to the Tolai. The people were told that the price of tambu was a matter entirely between Nakanai and Tolai. But as invariably happens the Nakanai will demand 15/- or a £1 per tin but the Tolai is content to wait - and always longer than the Nakanai. The shell is worked in Rabaul into the Gunantuna shell money.

36. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

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Avenues of economic development at present are two - copra and cacao. The offer of rice by Mr. McCarthy, not so much as an economic crop but as a food crop, was refused by all factions of Nakanai society. LIMA of RAPURI and TOMUGA (D.A.C.) his brother, were interested but were speaking as individuals only. Reasons for the refusal of rice were much the same as for cacao. (I) Fear of 'Co-operatives'. (II) That this was another manoeuvre by the Government to break up the 'KAMPANI'. (III) Rice had been tried before and no facilities for processing had been provided.

37. Economic development is channelled through four agencies (a) The West Nakanai Native Society ('Co-operative') (b) The West Nakanai Advancement Society (Catholic Division) ('KAMPANI') (III) the BENAULE group (under tultul SOLUMA of BENAULE (IV) Chinese traders.

The West Nakanai Native Society.

38. The society was formed in August 1953 at MALALIA with BOAS KULEI of GALILO as elected president. The meeting was only attended by Methodist villages. The progress of BOAS since the war has been watched with jealous eyes by neighbouring villages. He has received quite a considerable amount of assistance from the Admin. particularly in shipping copra. And as he was prime mover in the formation of the native copra marketing society the society right from the start was condemned to a membership drawn only from Methodist villages. It is hard, even now, to say what should have been done. Probably nothing, but then it would be hardly fair to deprive one section of the community of advancement because of the obtuseness of another section. BOAS has always been a keen supporter of the Government, partly for personal reasons, partly because of the opportunities offered by the Government for advancement of his peoples. BOAS and his village were the only ones who refused to join the BATARI movement during the war. This reason, plus the personal enmity between BOAS and Fr. Berger, plus BOAS's boasting of being the Government spokesman in the area since his post-war visit to PORT MORESBY with BATARI (now incidentally a member

of the 'Co-operative') plus religious differences, have been instrumental in permanently dividing Nakanai society into two. Nakanai people, like elephants, have long memories.

39. The present directors of the W.N.N.S. are SOGI of GALILO, KEME of KERAPI, TAUURU of GAVUVU, BATARI of VOVOSI, GIRU of RIKAU, and BAI of KAVUTU. Secretary is BIBILO of KERAPI, and treasurer is WAREGO of GALILO. Membership stands at 214, drawn from the villages of GALILO, LAVEGE, KERAPI, GAVUVU, RIKAU, GULEI, KAVUTU (2) only, VOVOSI (6), GAVAIVA (1), EWASSE (East Nakanai, 2), BAIKEKEKEA (E.N. 2), BUBU (E.N. 14). The bank account shows £1122 in hand, not as much as some members optimistically quote. Copra sales for 1957 amounted to £1397. 6.11 and for the first three months this year to £225.12.8. The consumer store sold £1285.12.7 worth of goods in 1957, and for three months of this year £281.10.6.

40. The people are anxious to know when their Native Society trading profits are to be distributed.

The West Nakanai Advancement Society (Catholic Division).

41. The 'KAMPANI', as it is popularly known was formed into the W.N.A.S. in 1956, at Fr. Berger's instigation. Mr. James, solicitor of RABAU, drew up the constitution, his costs being £60. He is paid a retainer of £5 monthly, maintains the W.N.A.S. savings account, is also responsible for payment of all accounts.

42. The Society grew from the economic association of West Nakanai Catholic villages, with the collective name of the 'KAMPANI', whose initial activities were confined to trading copra with Mr. F.S. Maynard formerly of MATAVULU plantation. (A.D.O. Foley gives a very good account of these activities on Talasea file 14-1, 27.10.54). From the copra proceeds corrugated iron, tin meat, rice and trade goods were bought. Iron roofed houses are a feature of 'KAMPANI' villages and although the people have put much effort into working planks for side walls and other decorative effects the overall artistic effect is not as pleasing as the conventional sac-sac house. However the people are very proud of their 'haus Kapa' and the consequent saving in work in the previous renewal of material is much appreciated.

43. The 'KAMPANI' operates on communal principles and all copra, goods, monies are pooled. Goods shipped from RABAU are distributed without ^{regard} to the amount of the initial contributions of copra by each village, in other words, on a communal basis. Corrugated iron for example is commandeered first by the most influential member of the village hierarchy. Those people without pull are likely never to have an iron roofed house. The same with bicycles. The surprising thing is that no one has any kicks, no dissatisfaction or complaints are expressed, possibly because, however haphazard methods are at the moment, the people are better off than before, even the lowliest for he can end up with a new laplap and an axe every so often. Then also the millennium may be just around the corner.

44. The biggest weakness in the modus operandi is the financial arrangements, and the impossibility of any advancement to more efficient business techniques. Share monies are collected locally without issue of receipts and such looseness could countenance dishonesty, particularly when funds are transferred from Nakanai to RABAU. Without Government assistance the people cannot obtain qualified storemen, or clerks, schooled in business principles. They have no one

capable of operating consumer stores without being subject to kinship obligations and pressures. These weaknesses were explained and offers of assistance made but the people are too firmly convinced that their 'KAMPANI' is far superior to anything the Government can offer, that they do not need assistance and therefore will not take assistance.

45. President of the W.N.A.S. is LIMA, luluai of RAPURI, vice-president is RAPA, luluai of KASSIA. Secretary is KAUTU, son of RAPA. Some members of the committee are RUALE, luluai of PORAPORA, MO, luluai of KOIMUMU, BOKO of VOVOISI, SOGI of MAI. Capital is reputed to be £1,000. Previous to the present patrol share subscriptions of £1 each had been obtained from villages west of MORAMORA.

46. 'KAMPANI' activities have extended beyond West Nakanai to some Bola villages and Central Nakanai villages. BULUMULI, at the tip of the Willameuz Peninsula still attends 'kivung' meetings. The villages of BAMBA, GARU, GARILLI, and KILU, although still sending the occasional representative to the 'kivung', confine their trading activities under the auspices of the tultul of BENAULE who sells and trades through Jones Fong of MATAVULU (see under the 'BENAULE group'). BULUMULI previously shipped copra per 'Bellbird' to RABAUL under the 'KAMPANI' C.M.B. number, but since the firing of that ship, have produced very little copra. However they still come over on their canoes and return with a case of tin fish, a bag of rice etc.. Little wonder they think the 'KAMPANI' a good thing - food obtained with no outlay of work or cash. The leaders of the 'KAMPANI' receive gratification in the role of having 'found the road', of being the 'big man', in these handouts. Unfortunately this position is obtained at the expense of the minions of Nakanai society. Central Nakanai villages who have subscribed shares to the 'KAMPANI' are UBAI, OMOA, SISIMI, and KAI. They remain outside the SILANGA scheme sponsored by Rev.Fr.Wagner.

47. 'KAMPANI' villages are anti native local Government Council, and anti-cacac. They are illogically frightened of the high tax rates prevailing in the Tolai councils and of what they consider to be further Government regimentation. Reasoning with them has made no impression.

The BENAULE Group.

48. The village of BENAULE, half of BULUMA, half of KWALAKESI, the Bola villages of KILU, GARILLI, GARU and half of BAMBA, have formed a loose coalition around SOLUMA of BENAULE, formerly a staunch 'KAMPANI' supporter. The Bola villages of KULUNGI, KUANGO, and MORAKIA have made a complete break from West Nakanai economic activities. SOLUMA is still a very keen supporter of the 'kivung' and remains friendly to 'KAMPANI' adherents. He markets all his copra through Jones Fong of MATAVULU. The Bola villages previously brought their copra by canoe across to BENAULE but now ship per MATOKO from KILU, near WALINDI plantation. They receive their monies by cheque through TALASEA Sub-District office. Only recently they were over to the 'kivung' and returned each with 12 sheets of corrugated iron - again given gratis, an expression of solidarity and big heartedness by SOLUMA. Soluma's motives were questioned, but he said that because they were

adherents they were entitled to 'cargo' - no payment expected. I should think that under these circumstances the Bola people would be the keenest advocates of any 'cargo' movement.

Chinese Traders.

49. There are three Chinese traders in the West Nakanai, Jones Fong of MATAVULU, Chee Tin Shee of MEGIGI, Leo Hong Kam of VOVOSI. Jones Fong has two stores, one on his plantation, the other at VAVUA. When the people were preparing their tax monies quite an amount of copra was sold to Fong particularly from the VAVUA- RAPURI- KOIMUMU complex of villages. Chee Tin Shee of MEGIGI also has two stores, one on his plantation at MEGIGI, the other at GAVAIVA village near VALOKA mission. Leo Hong Kam has a store at VOVOSI and is involved in negotiations with the Catholic Mission to lease their undeveloped freehold blocks at BULUMA, BENAULT, and KWALAKESI to plant coconuts on. The keenest rivalry exists between the three traders. The only other store at present in the Nakanai is the Native Society store at MALASI. The 'KAMPANI' are toying with the idea but have been advised by myself that they have no one capable of looking after a store. If they do open they will probably restrict their sales to only a few items.

50. One enterprise that has been a dramatic failure was the purchase of a 400 24' gaff rigged sailing cutter by a former ADO. from Mr. F. Maynard in 1950 for a group of Nakanai natives. BOAS of GALILO was able to provide half the money and after earlier stalling ten villages agreed to provide capital. GAVAIVA tried to exclude GALILO, a Methodist village, and when this failed withdrew from proceedings. Eventually five villages only were left- GALILO, VOVOSI, PORAPORA, KASSIA, and KWALAKESI. Finance was obtained from war damage payments. The boat was bought and christened the 'NAKANAI'. It ran two charters at £5 each and that was the sum total of its income earning life. It now reposes at GALILO, white-ant eaten and beyond repair. The people, at no time, had need for such a boat, a fact which the four villages of VOVOSI, PORAPORA, KASSIA, and KWALAKESI realized before too late. They pulled out and demanded that GALILO reimburse them. GALILO did.

(I) VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND VILLAGES.

51. Villages will be dealt with in turn and officials of such villages will be named and pertinent details supplied. New appointments and dismissals are the subject of my memo. NAK.14-1/27.

MOSA: L: PAPI - old, quite influential but ineffective for purposes of administration.
T.T: LALAU - new appointment. Good village official material scarce. Village composed of nomads - further migrations to bush since patrol.

GAUNGO: L: MABUBU - wily and sharp.
T.T: VAKORI - enthusiastic, loyal to Government. Village has small coconut grove in conjunction with MOSA, near old RADA village site - not in production yet.

MAI: L: META - young, a good spokesman, has his own and village interests at heart.

T.T: SOGI - former tultul of RADA.

T.T: MAGANDA - average - a pleasant individual.

A scattered village but in good surroundings. New coconuts being neglected.

BULUMA: L: MALAGAU - recent appointment, former policeman, influential and helpful.

T.T: MANDI - wields considerable influence.

Both tultul and luluai live in separate hamlets, luluai at KO, tultul at BATULE. P.H.D. Aid Post at KO under charge of N.M.A. BOKO.

BENAULE: L: GADUKU - quite effective but not strong.

T.T: TUVUNA - the bunny, or scapegoat.

T.T: SOLUMA - former tultul of KABAMATA, an outstanding personality, strong, resourceful, intelligent. SOLUMA is still a loyal supporter of the 'kivungs' but leads his own copra marketing business. His house, iron roof and plank walls, shows excellent workmanship.

KWALAKESI: L: BOGU - old, not very strong but useful.

T.T: LAVILIA - older.

T.T: MAKOKO - older still, due for retirement.

Former village of MANASAHA now included in KWALAKESI.

KASSIA: L: RAPA - Vice-president W.N.A.S., exerts strong influence from KAVUTU to MAI. An inward struggle for power is occurring between RAPA and LIMA, luluai of RAPURI. Control of the 'KAMPANI' is the chief stake but a desire to present a united front at the 'kivungs' prevents the struggle progressing beyond a cold war stage.

T.T: KAROGO - young, overshadowed by RAPA.

KASSIA village are very energetic people but always appear to be at odds with their neighbours, whether they be European, Asiatic, or native.

WAISSISI: L: BOLI - good.

T.T: MAGUGU - average.

A pleasant village with hydro-electric possibilities on the GAVUVU river. Trading copra with MATAVULU, VOVOSI, and 'KAMPANI'. Provide labour for two plantations and MORAMORA. New rest house built.

GALOALE: L: LAIGI - a reserved individual, not very active.

T.T: TOMO - of little help.

A large number of pigs in village with attendant troubles.

PORAPORA: L: RUALE - a member of the committee, W.N.A.S. Influential member of Nakanai society and a sound luluai.

T.T: KAIWA - below average.

Luluai told to use his influence more over young men who wish to dominate village affairs through controlling various 'KAMPANI' economic activities. Usual tendency for everyone to attempt to gain authority with no consequent rank and file members to carry out village hygiene, coconut planting and maintenance, food harvesting, planting, road maintenance etc..

VOVOSI: L: KAKI - obsequious and weak.

T.T: PAI - useful, a member of the 'Co-operative'

faction.

This village was originally an inland one.

GAVAIVA: L: TULIALU - old, has only a short term to run.
T.T: SAVIRI - average.
BOBORI, an individualist, has his own block of coconuts and cacao. Fr. Berger's early innovation of having the village labour force divided into squads of five is still in vogue in this village although instead of five to a line there are now ten. A list of workers was drawn up for me and it was noted that a few names were missing - mostly those interested in avoiding work.

VALOKA: L: RAGI - old, has lost a lot of influence because of disagreement with religious element over his marriages.
T.T: SAULI - strong and has a good following.
The village shows a great natural increase. Materials being prepared for a hot air drier. The people are very interested in Church organizations - Legion of Mary, 'family kivungs' etc..

KALOLO: GELU - son of former luluai, does a satisfactory job.
T.T: MOHOLI - recommended for dismissal, no replacement as yet.
New rest house built by villages of GAVAIVA, VALOKA, KALOLO, and KAVUTU. Migrations in from KAVUTU mainly because of differences with luluai MO of KAVUTU.

KAVUTU: L: MO - landowner of MORAMORA, assiduously cultivates friendship of all Administration officers.
T.T: SEIUGO - leader of the Methodist people in the village, very good, intelligent. The closest village to MORAMORA, with houses in a shocking condition. New building program now under way.

GAVUVU: L: TOVASA - very good, provides good all round management and control.
T.T: BOKO - average.
A Methodist village with 'KAMPANI' affiliations (16 members) mainly because of hereditary ties with LIMA of RAPURI.

KERAPI: L: VIRERU - young, headstrong.
T.T: KAMUKAMU - provisional appointment, former catechist, 'boss boy' of MATAVULU. Has good character and qualities.
Village approx. divided between 'KAMPANI' and 'Co-op.' members but no animosity between two. 1800 cacao planted but mostly in scattered blocks due to previous ill feeling between 'KAMPANI' and 'CO-op' adherents. The 'KAMPANI' land holders would not allow any cacao to be planted on their land mainly because of the earlier ideological beliefs of the two emerging cliques, that is the BOAS - Methodist - 'Co-op.' faction and the LIMA - Catholic - 'KAMPANI' faction.

MAKASILI: L: KAPAI - new appointment - quiet.
T.T: GA - ambitious, a politician.

GALILO: L: KULEI (BOAS) - President of W.N.N.S. (for further remarks see under para. 38).
T.T: LOWA - overshadowed by KULEI.
T.T: KAVEU - ditto.

Under KULEI, GALILO has made great progress. The birth rate is high, the per capita income is high in comparison to other villages.

VAVUA: L: KAVELIVELI - old established hand.
T.T: MAKOVU - provisional appointment, son of former

tultul.

RAPURI: L: LIMA - head of 'KAMPANI' - one of the most influential men in the West Nakanai. LIMA has assumed dominance mainly through his 'kivung' activities. His zealous implementation of the doctrines of the Catholic Church regarding plural marriages has led to a strong Administration interest in all of his activities. He has been imprisoned several times, a fact which had made him very wary of Administration actions. I find him intelligent and likeable, always ready to supply information freely and without hesitation.

T.T: ILOPCLO - provisional appointment - should prove effective.

TOMUGA - District Advisory Council member is a full brother of LIMA, an ex-sergeant of police, and a contentious figure in his role of D.A.C. member. His neighbouring villages are with him, but the Bileki people, from KAVUTU to MAI, are extremely suspicious of Government intentions, confusing the title with the previously rejected Native Local Government Council. They see it as another attempt to break up their 'KAMPANI' and to force 'Co-Operatives' upon them. A report concerning such allegations made by, or alleged to be made by, STANIS TOBORILIMAT, D.A.C member, to KAUTU of KASSIA has been made to Talasea District office. Nakanai provincialisms and mutual suspicions will make the acceptance of TOMUGA a long process. The seal of approval given by Fr. Berger on the appointment, has influenced matters considerably.

KOIMUMU: L: MO - above average, very zealous.

T.T: LABU - prov. appointment, appears to have a great deal of influence and authority. The ground of PAKILI, 2½ hrs. distant, is a focal point for wild-fowl egg gathering but no definite ownership of the area has ever been established. Ownership rests between the three villages of UBAI, LAVEGE, and KOIMUMU.

LAVEGE: L: MIRORI - average.

T.T: LAGURU - prov. appointment, son of former Iuluai, appears promising. A bush people with little prospect of economic development. Population is declining due to migrations out to RIKAU and villages further inland.

GULEI: L: DOMI - has a good village but does not appear to have effective control.

T.T: WARETALA - prov. appointment, sound character, has welfare of village at heart. This village possesses a cacao plot of over 1,000 trees in excellent condition.

RIKAU: L: KIRI - keeps very much in the background.

T.T: MIMI - runs the village effectively. Another excellent block of cacao but not enough trees. Road is unsuitable for vehicular traffic.

(J) REST HOUSES.

52. Rest houses are situated at MOSA, MAI, BENAULE, KWALAKESI, KASSIA, PORAPORA, WAISISSI, KALOLO, KERAPI, GALILO, KOIMUMU, LAVEGE, and RIKAU.

New rest houses were built at KASSIA, WAISSISSI, KALOLO, and KERAPI. The system now provides excellent coverage for all villages.

(K) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

53. All but three villages can be reached by conventional two wheel drive. Villages unable to be reached at the moment are MOSA (suitable for four wheel drive), GAUNGO (a coastal swamp presents difficulties), RIKAU (hilly terrain has to be overcome). The cacao block at RIKAU is isolated from road transport and the position was explained to the villagers, who have agreed to rectify the situation. All bridges are in position, being entirely constructed of bush timbers. The GAVUVU river, the south western boundary of MATUVJLU, presents the greatest difficulties for bridge construction being liable to very sudden flooding. Upon completion of the Central Nakanai patrol, a new site will be chosen and a bridge, at a higher level, will be constructed. The drum pontoon is now back in position at the DAGI crossing. My memo. 24-1/3 requests 100 spades or funds for same to be made available, to make West Nakanai roads the equivalent of any earth road in New Britain.

~~(L)~~ CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION.

54. Tax monies collected amounted to £1374. C. O. The people did not exactly like the idea of tax (who does) but there was no open rebellion or hostility expressed. The Legion of Mary staged a demonstration at MAI, declaring that they were only prepared to contribute 5/- per head because of heavy commitments to the hospital, school and mission at VALOKA. The people were informed of the reasons for the introduction of tax, why tax had been fixed, in their case, at £2 per head. As they had no Councils the Government was the deciding tax authority. It was also explained that if there were cases of economic hardship then the due processes of the law must be observed - appeal lay to a tax tribunal.

55. The villages of MOSA, GAUNGO, and LAVEGE, being bush villages with little apparent sources of income, have found it difficult to meet their tax commitments and rather than place exemptions on an individual basis I feel that it would be better to gazette a general exemption of £1 per adult male in these villages.

56. I suggest also that labourers being repatriated be requested to pay their tax at the office of pay-off as it is not always possible to know of movements of repatriates back to their villages, for months or even perhaps/the (until) census of the following year.

57. Census figures show a 4% natural increase. The villages of GALILO and VALOKA have both had a natural increase in population of over 60% in the last ten years. The migrations out at MOSA (fifty males and females) are due to removal of names of nomads who have not lined for census for the last eight years. It is estimated that two hundred people inhabit the bush between the axial range and headwaters of the KAPIURA and DAGI rivers. A few are employed

as labourers at SAN REMO and WALINDI plantations.

(M) NATIVE AFFAIRS.

58. West Nakanai peoples and their reactions to Western culture have received much publicity since the war. The DATARI movement, before and during the war, was an expression of their reaction to a culture which bewildered them and to which they could give no adequate explanation or interpretation other than by drawing upon their own cultural and religious backgrounds. Their present responses to the stimulus of change have been rationalised and guided by (a) in the case of the Catholic people - the Church and (b) in the case of the Methodist people under BOAS of GALILO - the Government. I feel that with a little more diplomacy earlier by both Government and Church the Nakanai peoples today could have been enjoying more harmonious relations in the economic sphere. But then again guidance of the economic activities of some of the West Nakanai people by the Church is only a continuation of a trend apparent in many Talasea Sub-Divisions since the war - my KOMBE report TAL.5/55-56, my KALIAI report TAL.1, 56-57, my BARIAI- KILENGI report TAL.2/56-57, and P/O Ryan's report on the BALI-WITU TAL.1/57-58.

59. The post-war situation in the West Nakanai has been further confused by disgruntled young Nakanai men, expelled by their villages because of adultery and plural marriages contacted during the war, supplying the coloured details thought necessary for the ready ears of Talasea plantation owners and managers. In turn these vocal bodies of mostly uninformed opinion were freely offered to those willing to listen.

60. So we have, at the moment, 'KAMPANI' adherents endeavouring to emulate European commercial practices without qualified guidance, with the result that they have advanced little further than acquiring a name. In other words these people are seeking an answer to their problems in the facade of European society and not in its structure. In off hand statements and suggestions it was continually emphasized upon the people that no matter what the form of their economic enterprise is, whether it be 'Co-operative', 'KAMPANI', trade with the Chinese, or what have you, the one necessary ingredient for success is work, hard and organized work.

61. A necessary step before any great advancement in Nakanai social and economic development can occur, is to wean the people away from strongly entrenched communal patterns of thought and work. The development of the individual and individuality is a vital must if the West Nakanai people are to advance beyond their present parochialisms, their bitter internal divisions and mutual distrusts. How this is to occur is another matter. During the patrol a keen interest was displayed in all individual efforts and the advantages of same were illuminated, but no great enthusiasm was displayed by the onlookers.

62. To summarize the native situation: The Catholic people do not want Native Councils, cacao, rice, Government education, or 'Co-operatives'. They maintain that their 'KAMPANI' is a better enterprise than the Government 'Co-op' and are satisfied with their Mission teachings, schools, and hospitals. The Methodist people are more amenable to Government sponsored projects such as schooling and 'Co-operatives':

They, also, are not interested in rice. Good relations exist between all villages and 'hatmen' and myself, on a personal basis. The people are not anti-Government and obey instructions just as readily as native peoples elsewhere in the Territory. But in the past they have seen, what they consider, as more favoured treatment offered to one faction of Nakanai society, and are consequently content to follow their own (the Catholic people) course now, without Government assistance or 'interference'. My efforts have been continually directed to breaking down this resistance but progress is slow and spectacular results cannot be expected.

Const. MORAMORA. 5123. A policeman with over ten years service and same is reflected in his handling of allotted

(N) ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

- ✓63.a. No ethnographic studies were made on this patrol.
- ✓ b. No specimens for the Territorial museum were collected.

Const. MORAMORA. 5124. A useful member but has to be constantly reminded of his duties as a member of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary. He does not possess the necessary qualifications for an A.P.S.

(O) AIRSTRIPS.

64. Hoskins airstrip is maintained by the Administration who has let the tender to Chee Tin Shee of MEGIGI for £500 per annum. The strip was the subject of an 'Incident Report' earlier this year following heavy rains. The condition of the surface is now excellent.

65. Rev.L.Swaby of MALALIA has reported to me that when he endeavoured to return to MALALIA via HOSKINS from RABAU recently, he was informed by Qantas that HOSKINS had been permanently closed. " I had previously understood that Qantas were prepared to land providing there was passenger traffic. I would like the position clarified.

(P) WATERWAYS.

- 66. See attachments Appendix E. *JAGI R.*

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

APPENDIX A.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 3/57-58 (NAK.1/57-58) - WEST NAKANAI.

Report on Police.

L/Cpl. WARANAU: No.3467. Possesses a very intimate knowledge of Nakanai politics, is an extremely hard worker, and an excellent first year Lance Corporal.

Const. PORMA: 6123. A policeman with over ten years service and same is reflected in his handling of allotted duties. A sound constable.

Const. TOWO: No.5143. A useful member but has to be constantly reminded of his duties as a member of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary. He does not possess the necessary qualifications for an N.C.O.

Const. ERENGAN: No.7485. Performs his duties to the best of his capabilities. Cannot achieve the full respect of native members of the community.

Const. PONG: 9474. A recent recruit who is a credit to the service. He displays commendable enthusiasm on the parade ground, and carries out all police duties willingly and cheerfully.

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

APPENDIX B.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 3/57-58 (NAK.1/57-58) - WEST NAKANAI.

Report on Village Officials:

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Luluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>
MOSA	PAPI - old, quite influential, but ineffective for purposes of administration.	LALAU - provisional appointment.
GAUNGO	MABUBU - wily and sharp	VAKORI - enthusiastic loyal to Government.
MAI	META - young, a good spokesman, has his own and village interests at heart.	SOGI - formerly of RADA. MAGANDA - average, a pleasant individual.
BULUMA	MALAGAU - recent appointment, former policeman, influential and helpful.	MANDI - wields considerable influence.
BENAULE	GADUKU - quite effective but not strong.	TUVUNA - the bunny, or so pegoat. SOLUMA - outstanding, leads own economic movement.
KWALAKESI	BOGU - old, not very strong, but useful.	LAVILIA - older MAKOKO → older still, due for retirement.
KASSIA	RAPA - Vice-president W.N.A.S, exerts strong influence to MAI.	KAROGO - young, overshadowed by RAPA.
WAISISI	BOLI - good.	MAGUGU - average.
GALOALE	LAIGI - a reserved individual, not very active.	TOMO - of little help.
PORAPORA	RUALE - member committee, W.N.A.S. Sound luluai.	KAIWA - below average
VOVOSI	KAKI - obsequious and weak.	PAI - useful, a member of 'Co-ops'.
GAVAIVA	TULIALU - old, has only a short term to run.	SAVIRI - average
VALOKA	RAGI - old, has lost a lot of influence because of disagreement with religious element over his marriages.	SAULI - strong, has a good following.
KALOLO	GELU - son of former luluai, does a satisfactory job.	MOHOLI - recommended for dismissal.

APPENDIX B - continued.

KAVUTU	MO - landowner of MORAMORA, assiduously cultivates friend-ship of all Admin.officers.	SEIUCO - leader of the Methodist people in the village.
GAVUVU	TOVASA - very good, provides good all round management and control.	BOKO - average.
KERAPI	VIRERU - young, headstrong.	KAMUKAMU - prov.appoint.
MAKASILI	KAPPI - provisionall appointed 1956. Good choice.	GA - ambitious, a politician.
GALILO	KULEI (BOAS) -president of W.N.N.S.	LOWA - overshadowed by KULEI. KAVEU - ditto.
VAVUA	KAVELIVELI - old established hand.	MAKOVU - prov.appoint.
RAPURI	LIMA - head of W.N.A.S. - has very strong influence.	ILOPOLO - prov.appoint.
KOIMUMU	MO - above average, very zealous.	LABU - prov.appoint.
LAVEGE	MIRORI - average.	LAGURU - prov.appoint.
GULEI	DOMI - has a good village but does not appear to have effective control.	WARETALE - prov.appoint.
RIKAU	KIRI - keeps very much in background.	MIMI - runs the village effectively.

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

APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 3/57-58 (NAK.1/57-58) - WEST NAKANAI.

School Attendance.

Name of Village.	Grade.	Denom.	Number of Pupils.			Village Pop.
<u>MOSA</u>	Cl.1.	R.C.	9	10		133
	Cl.2.	"	11	6		
{ <u>MAI</u> (Gaungo Buluma Benaule)	Cl.1.	"	21	20		304 64 (Gaungo) 306 (Buluma) 203 (Benaule)
	Cl.11.	"	18	16		
	St.1.	"	5	6		
	St.11.	"	25	2		
<u>VALOKA</u> (all vill- ages from KASSIA to KAVUTU.)	Cl.1.	"	20	23		1327 - total of all vill- ages KASSIA to KAVUTU.
	Cl.11.	"	18	25		
	St.1.	"	23	23		
	St.11.	"	15	15		
	St.111.	"	9	19		
	St.1V.	"	13	8		
	St.V.	"	10	-		
<u>MAIALIA</u> (from villages GAVUVU, to GALILO, RIKAU and GULEI.)	St.1.	Meth.	9	5		883 - villages of GAVUVU, half KERAPI, GALILO, RIKAU, GULEI.
	St.11.	"	3	-		
	St.111.	"	2	-		
<u>VAVUA</u> (from villages KERAPI to KOIMUMU excluding GALILO.)	Cl.1.	R.C.	10	12		679 - villages of MAKASILI, half of KERAPI, VAVUA to KOIMUMU.
	Cl.11.	"	27	17		
	St.1.	"	16	19		
	St.11.	"	8	12		
<u>GAVUVU</u>	Cl.1.	Meth.	-	7		149
	Cl.11.	"	6	3		
	St.1.	"	4	-		
<u>GALILO</u>	Cl.1.	"	6	9		300
	Cl.11.	"	12	6		
	St.1.	"	20	10		
	St.11.	"	9	1		
<u>GULEI</u>	Cl.1.	"	10	8		152
	Cl.11.	"	5	5		
	St.1.	"	2	2		
<u>RIKAU</u>	Cl.1.	"	9	15		148
	Cl.11.	"	5	2		
	St.111.	"	4	3		

Figures from LAVEGE and KERAPI not obtained.

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

PATROL OFFICER'S STREAM REPORT

(To be used in Compiling Preliminary Stream-Flow Data)

Date of Report 2 MARCH 58

1. Name of Stream DAGI { District NEW BRITAIN
Sub-District TILASEA

2. Height above sea-level Approx 75' at place of inspection

3. Is stream navigable? Yes, shallow draft vessel flowing? intermittent?

4. If stream intermittent, what period of year dry? —

5. Is channel reasonably permanent? Yes, but meanders prominent. Is erosion in progress on banks? Slight

6. Average slope of bed steep on one side

7. Flood rises at Unknown feet per hour or rapidly feet per day; and falls at — feet per hour or — feet per day.

8. Highest flood level at site 26 feet

9. Does stream bring down any marked quantity of boulders or sand when in flood? (a) Sand yes

(b) or drift? large trees (c) size of boulders, etc., brought down —

(d) length and character of drift up to 100' (e) average diameter of gravel on stream bed — inches

10. How frequently do major floods occur? Once in yearly months/years

11. Stream width 250 ft

12. Depths at 2 feet intervals across width:

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

At time of inspection greatest depth 12 ft

13. Nature of stream bed: even () clay ()
uneven () sand () use () in appropriate description.
rocky () silt ()
bedrock ()

14. Average surface velocity 2 (two) feet/seconds.

The method of observation and calculation for 14 shall be:—

- (a) Choose a part of the stream where the section is fairly regular, mark off a convenient distance along the bank.
- (b) Thoroughly wet a piece of white paper and time it over this measured course.
- (c) Repeat several times on different parts of the width of the stream over the same course but not close to the bank.
- (d) Average the times of travel, neglecting any readings in which the paper was caught on any obstacle or in an eddy current, and find average surface speed in feet/seconds.

15. Rainfall conditions over catchment for previous 24 hrs. 48 hrs.

Dry	()	()
Intermittent showers	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)
Continuous showers	()	()
Heavy rain	()	()
Rainfall if known	(?) points	(?) points

16. Class of country,—

	Approx. per cent.	Flat	Average Slope Undulating	Steep
(a) Bare ground, rock, pavements, roofs, city areas (fully built)		()	()	()
(b) Rocky, clayey or non-absorbent soil with scanty herbage		()	()	()
(c) Open forest or grassed land, cereal crops		()	()	()
(d) Average grassed, timbered land of medium soil texture		()	()	()
(e) Heavily timbered country, closely cultivated land	87%	()	(✓)	()
(f) Sand, lakes and swamps	13%	(✓)	()	()
Total	100 per cent.			

Name of Officer D. R. GOODGER Station MURAMBURA Patrol Report No. 111/5758

FOR P.W.D. OFFICE USE ONLY.

CATALOGUE No.

17. Catchment area : (a) Area of drainage basin.....

(b) Source of information.....

18. Length : (a) along stream from extremity of catchment to site.....

(b) difference in level between source and site (approx.).....

19. Value of "C" from No. 16.....

20. Average velocity 0.6 x No. 14.....

21. Cross sectional area of stream No. 11 x No. 12.....

22. Discharge No. 20 x No. 21 (cusecs).....

23. Estimated rainfall maximum.....

24. Estimated flood flows maximum.....

25. Remarks re hydro development or water supply, etc.....

INSTRUCTIONS.

Officers should enter as much information as possible, according to the circumstances pertaining at the time of making the observation. Many observations of each stream on different patrols is desirable.

Two copies of each observation should be submitted to accompany Headquarters Copy of the Patrol Report. Forwarding action will be completed by Departmental Headquarters to the Department of Public Works.

The back of the form may be used for recording additional information, e.g., additional names for identification, distance upstream to site of observation and a sketch map to show the site of observation and location of the stream.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

West Narkana

Govt. Print-5743.56

Year.....1958.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS						Migrations In	Migrations Out	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL		Females Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absent)				GRAND TOTAL																
		M	F	0-1 Mth.	0-1 Year	1-4		5-9				9-13		Over 13	Females in Child Birth	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																											
141	28.2.58	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	12	2	-	-	-	-	248	17	62	7	12	2.7	73	59	63	66	304	63							
142	4.3.58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	3	16	1.6	17	10	10	17	18	63								
143	3.3.58	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	31	13	3	-	-	-	14	38	14	23	3	2.0	25	22	34	32	133								
144	6.3.58	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	38	14	5	-	-	23	60	20	57	2	2.4	80	64	57	59	315								
145	7.3.58	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	2	2	-	-	12	52	13	40	3	1.9	46	42	40	50	212								
146	10.3.58	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	17	2	-	-	-	9	47	10	32	2	1.9	29	27	38	41	155								
147	13.3.58	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	20	4	1	-	-	4	46	15	48	3	2.5	42	53	40	57	216								
148	17.3.58	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	1	-	-	-	4	34	12	19	2	1.9	34	26	50	43	164								
149	12.3.58	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	3	1	-	-	9	43	4	36	6	1.9	34	26	50	43	164								
150	19.3.58	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	1	1	-	-	-	11	32	7	26	2	2.4	20	21	34	36	118								
151	26.3.58	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	3	-	-	-	-	10	31	7	35	3	2.5	35	35	47	54	181								
152	27.3.58	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	1	-	-	-	13	47	15	43	2	2.6	49	54	52	57	223								
153	29.3.58	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	4	4	-	-	-	3	22	8	17	2	2.3	15	19	23	22	88								
154	1.4.58	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	1	-	-	-	2	22	7	14	2	1.9	11	14	15	18	68								
155	2.4.58	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	-	-	-	2	22	7	14	2	2.2	24	24	41	39	149								
156	11.4.58	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	13	7	-	-	-	9	38	4	38	4	2.2	34	44	41	39	269								
157	14.4.58	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	3	3	-	-	5	32	4	23	1	2.4	19	17	32	28	107								
158	14.4.58	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	32	4	23	1	2.4	19	17	32	28	107								

No. Form 2/57 ST.

Seep

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1958.....

DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										Females in Child Brth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM WORK AT					
	M	F	0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13			Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14-4-58	9	10	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	7	1	-	11
1-5-58	5	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	7	3	2	-	-	
1-5-58	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	
9-5-58	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	
10-5-58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	10	2	-	-	-	
12-5-58	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	6	15	-	2	-	-	
12-5-58	3	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9-9-58	3	1	4	1	2	11	-	3	-	2	25	22	-	-	18	28	39	24	93	79	20	11	

LABOUR POTENTIAL	FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females				Child	Adults	M	F		M	F
10-16/16-45/16-45	28	15	5	63	3.2	68	55	81	67	322
	15	37	4	44	3.0	53	36	40	53	192
	5	7	3	17	2.2	17	20	24	25	91
	1	4	2	33	2.4	32	39	45	39	161
	2	13	-	10	1.8	13	9	16	13	54
	14	28	4	31	3.	34	32	31	40	152
	2	16	10	25	3	28	25	32	37	148
	12	283	99	26	4.8	22	12	883	2	970
	12	283	99	26	4.8	22	12	883	2	970

WEST NAKKANNAI

Govt. Print., -27213, 50.

Register

Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	13-45	10-16	13-45				M	F	M	F		M + F
29	12	2						24	84	17	62	7	72	2.7	73	59	63	66	304
4								3	21	3	16	1	16	1.7	10	10	17	18	63
13	3							14	38	14	23	3	29	2.0	25	22	34	32	133
38	14	5						23	60	20	57	2	53	2.4	30	64	51	59	315
28	2	2				1	1	12	52	13	40	3	44	1.9	46	42	40	50	212
17	2					1		9	47	10	32	2	28	1.9	29	27	36	41	155
20	4	1					4	13	46	15	48	3	52	2.5	42	53	40	51	216
14	1							4	34	12	19	2	22	2.1	11	21	32	32	111
7	3	1				1		9	43	4	26	6	36	1.9	34	26	50	43	164
21	5	1	1					11	45	14	37	2	39	2.8	33	36	49	54	192
		1				1		4	32	7	26	2	22	2.4	20	21	34	30	118
8	3							10	31	7	28	3	38	2.5	35	35	47	54	181
8		1				1	1	13	41	15	33	2	48	3.6	48	34	52	58	223
4	4					1		3	22	8	17	2	18	2.3	15	19	23	22	88
8	2							2	24	7	14	2	15	1.8	11	14	15	18	68
13	7					1		9	31	4	28	4	30	2.2	24	24	41	39	149
14	3	3				1	2	20	63	24	53	4	55	3.1	65	52	58	72	269
5								5	32	4	23	1	25	2.4	19	17	32	28	101
5	7	1		11		6		28	78	15	56	5	63	3.2	68	53	81	67	300
7	3	2				2	2	15	37	11	31	4	44	3.0	53	30	40	53	192
5								5	22	7	12	3	17	2.0	17	20	24	25	91
5						1		8	41	12	30	2	33	2.4	32	39	45	39	161
2						1		2	13	2	9		10	1.8	13	9	16	13	54
10	2					1		14	28	9	31	4	31	2.1	34	32	31	40	152
15		2				1	2	16	16	10	25	3	33	2.8	25	32	37	24	148
293	72	20	1	11		20	10	23	992	264	822	72	883	2.4	870	813	990	1038	4160



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... TALASFA NEW BRITAIN Report No..... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by..... P. K. MOLONEY

Area Patrolled..... KILENGI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... -

Natives..... 4

Duration—From..... 16/1/1958 to..... 18/2/1958

Number of Days..... 20

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... November 56

Medical MAY/1957

Map Reference..... LANDS DEPT. FOURMIL and TALASEA REPORT No. 2/56-57

Objects of Patrol..... CENSUS, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, INVESTIGATE ALLEGED
FOOD SHORTAGE, REPAIR CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRSTRIP.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Pop

Over 13		Females in Child Birth
M	F	

NA.30-13-72

16th April, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAU.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT OF 1957/58
KILENCI GEN'US SUB-DIVISION.

Receipt of the above-mentioned report is acknow-
ledged with thanks.

The contents of the report are adequately covered
by your memorandum and matters have been dealt with locally.

However, I should like to have more information
on the large communal coconut plantation between SILIMATI
and NATAMU.

I am most gratified at Mr. Moloney's summing up of
the situation at page 2 of the report.

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

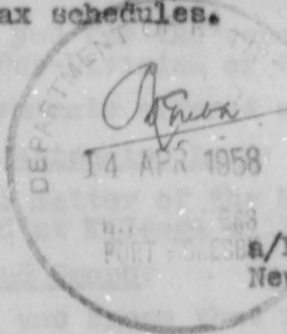
30/1/72 ✓

village Courts.

The Public Health Department intends opening a medical post with an E.M.A. in charge within a couple of months, and it is my intention to press for a Patrol Post at Cape Gloucester to be opened at the same time. This is the only way of gaining complete confidence by the people in areas such as this. The opening of a joint D.N.A. and P.H.D. Post would, no doubt, have quite an effect on the overall population figures within a comparatively short time.

No claim for camping allowance was attached to your report. Please submit at your earliest.

No mention is made of taxation throughout the report. You were asked to either (a), collect tax of, if the natives were unaware of this law to (b), advise them, and prepare tax schedules.



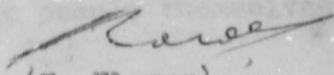
 DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
 14 APR 1958
 (E. Flower)
 District Officer,
 New Britain District.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Original copy of the above report forwarded for your information. Relevant extracts have been forwarded to the Departments concerned.

Can staff and funds be made available to open Cape Gloucester Patrol Post in the immediate future please. A single Patrol Officer is necessary as well as funds for house, office, native quarters, etc - approximately £1500 in the first year.

30/1/4
9th April, 1958


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

30/1/4

9th April, 1958

Mr Assistant District Officer Moloney,
Sub District Office,
RABAUL.

Special Patrol Report Kilengi Census
Sub-Division.

Thank you for the report of your patrol to the
Kilengi Census Sub-Division of the Talasea Sub District.

The comments offered are as follows:-

Plantations and Alienated Land:

The matter of the Mission being situated on
unalienated land at Kilengi will be taken up.

Food Supplies and Crops:

It was known that food shortage was an annual
event but it appears from reports to have been worse this
year than normally. However, I agree entirely with your
remarks concerning fish in the area and any shortage appears
to be due to apathy on the part of the people themselves.
I would point out that it is normal Native Affairs function
to assist such people in overcoming their apathy and lack
of effort and planning and, in future patrols of the area
should try to evolve and effect some concrete scheme to this
end.

Copra Production:

Was the suggestion of a hot-air drier at Kilengi
an idea of yours, the Mission or the people themselves?

Village Officials:

Your recommendations for Tul Tula should have
been made as a matter of course. It is Administration policy
to have in these areas Lulusis and Tul Tula, and it is not
for you to decide whether or not they are redundant. You
may, of course, make any recommendations if you feel this way.

Have no Lulusis died since the last patrol or
do none need replacing?

Mission and Education:

Your complete record of the qualifications of each
of the teachers in the area patrolled is interesting, and
quite a valuable record which will be passed on to the
District Education Officer, together with your recommendation
that one of his officers visit the area.

Health:

It is pleasing to note that the case of meningitis
was satisfactorily treated.

Native Affairs:

The apathetic attitude of the people - a note
which somewhat dominates your report - no doubt contributes to
the suggestion that they are a law abiding community.

One cannot help but feel also, that with the lack
of Administration emphasis in this area, the people would be
somewhat reticent in bringing complaints to a visiting officer.
No doubt you would find these being heard by those closest to
the people. that is the Mission as well as the

Sub-

19th March, 1958

The District Officer,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

Special Patrol KILENGI Census Sub-Division,
TALASEA Sub District.

INTRODUCTION:

In December last year the District Commissioner, Mr Foldi, in the course of an inspection of the New Britain District, visited the KILENGI area and noticed an apparently severe food shortage due to an extremely long "dry" period. He requested a full investigation to be made in the course of a routine patrol. Normally this would have been carried out by the officers of the Talasea Sub District but, at this time of the year, the north coast of New Britain is not a kind host to small vessels such as workboats and it was thought advisable to send an officer down to this extreme end of the island, on the Government trawler from Rabaul.

The area visited is known as the KILENGI Census Sub-Division and its size is approximately three hundred and twenty square miles. It extends from BORGES BAY on the north coast to the mouth of the ITNI RIVER on the south coast.

Two large volcanic peaks, TALIWE and TANGIS predominate the scene, TALIWE has a smaller neighbour, MT. LANGLA, which is an active volcano and was the cause of a visit to the area in 1954 by a party of volcanologists who wrote an interesting paper printed by the Bureau of Mineral Resources.

The vegetation is mainly rain forest and secondary growth with one large area of 'kunai' grassland at the northern portion near Cape Gloucester airstrip.

Apart from the coast, the population is found on a raised platform between and to the east of the two mountains. Walking is pleasant apart from the climb from the coast over the range to reach the inland plateau.

It may be remembered that the first allied landing on New Britain was made by the Americans here in November, 1943 who subsequently built a large airforce establishment at Cape Gloucester.

Due, I think, to a very exposed coastline, the European population is confined to two Mission stations; the Roman Catholic with a priest and two sisters at KILENGI itself, and the Anglicans with a priest only at SAGSAG.

Compared with the Gazelle Peninsula the native population is sparse but the people seem to be happy and, judging by the number of complaints made to the patrol, must be one of the most law abiding groups in the Territory.

Unfortunately there has been little administration activity, probably on account of the remoteness of the area from any seat of Administration. There has been an average of one patrol every two years since the war.

D I A R Y

Thursday, 16th January, 1958:

Departed Rabaul 1430 hours on the M.V. MANGANA under the control of Captain A. Savage. Sailed all night.

Friday, 17th January, 1958:

Arrived at FULLEBORN Plantation at 1630 hours and met Mr Assistant District Officer Fleay from KANDRIAN who was on patrol there.

Saturday, 18th January, 1958:

Departed at dawn and arrived KANDRIAN at 1700 hours.

Sunday, 19th January, 1958:

After collecting stores, departed at 0900 hours arriving at ARAWA Plantation at 1230 hours. Rain and overgrown tracks prevented a visit to the old ARAWA airstrip site, but I informed the local people that I would have a look at it on my return journey to KANDRIAN.

Monday, 20th January, 1958:

After twelve hours of particularly rough sailing we arrived at BORGAN BAY anchorage at 1730 hours. It was considered that the anchorage at KILENGE was unsafe due to the weather.

Tuesday, 21st January, 1958:

Returned to KILENGE and the patrol disembarked with despatch due to heavy seas. After setting up camp I informed the local people of our intentions in the area and then visited the priest in charge of the Catholic Mission, Fr. P. Walsh, M.S.C. to obtain local information.

Wednesday, 22nd January, 1958:

Revised the census of ONGAIA, ULIMANGI and WARIMO, all of which are together on the beach near the central rest home.

Thursday, 23rd January, 1958:

Rain and heavy seas prevented a proposed inspection of the Cape Gloucester airstrip area so a visit to the nearby village POTNI was made, and the census revised.

Friday, 24th January, 1958:

To Cape Gloucester by Mission workboat, 1 hour 30 minutes, in company with leaders of the KILENGI group of villages. The necessary work was explained to the people and the required area was marked out. Returned to the rest house in the late afternoon.

Saturday, 25th January, 1958:

Proceeded in the Mission workboat to SILIMATI village on BORGAN BAY, a journey of 2 hours. Revised the census of SILIMATI and the new village of NATAMU.

Sunday, 26th January, 1958:

Inspected the large communal coconut plantation half way between the two villages, otherwise the day was observed.

Monday, 27th January, 1958:

Had a fine view of the volcano LANGIA which had a wreath of white steam around the crater.

Proceeded to MANGAILA, 1 hour 20 minutes over a reasonable track. After inspecting the village and revising the census, continued on to NEKAROP, taking 45 minutes. After inspecting the village school and revising the census we moved on for a further 10 minutes to the excellent rest house at NIAPUA.

Tuesday, 28th January, 1958:

To ALIPUA, 1 hour after sending the cargo direct to AIRAGILPUA. Inspected the nearby aid post at OLONGAPUA.

After revising the census moved on for 15 minutes to ORELMO thence to ROVATA, 30 minutes, eventually camping in the central rest house at AIRAGILPUA, 10 minutes walk away. Here we found a suspected meningitis case with paralysed arms and legs, who was immediately started on a course of penicillin.

Wednesday, 29th January 1958:

To AIRAGILPUA, one hour of walk where a big Sing-Sing had just been completed. Census revised and thence on to KUKUMO, 50 minutes.

Thursday, 30th January 1958:

Left AIRAGILPUA, for RELMEN over a recently formed road, 1 hour 30 minutes. Revised the census and inspected the small Church of England School. Returned to AIRAGILPUA.

Friday, 31st January 1958:

Left AIRAGILPUA and proceeded to NIAPUA by the shorter top road, 1 hour 50 minutes, thence on to AIPATI taking 1 hour 20 minutes, to reach the top of the range and then a further 1 hour 20 minutes to the Village. Revised the census in the afternoon.

Saturday, 1st February 1958:

15 minutes walk to AIMAGI after revising the census and visited the school. Proceeded on to SIKAI thence back to AIMAGI and a further 55 minutes to GIE, where after revising the census we moved on to POTPOTUA another 15 minutes situated next to the Anglican Mission at SAGSAG.

Sunday, 2nd February 1958:

After the Church service had been held in the morning, proceeded to WITNARI by canoe for 30 minutes, thence 30 minutes walk in from the beach. Returned to POTPOTUA later in the afternoon.

Monday, 3rd February 1958:

To AIMOLA by canoe 50 minutes inside the reef. After revising the census, walked along the beach for five minutes to LAUT. Thence 1½ hours paddle to TUALI where we met a party of SIASSI people who were on a trading visit.

Tuesday, 4th February 1958:

Revised the census at TUALI and proceeded by canoe to KILENGI rest house, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Wednesday, 5th February 1958:

To Cape Gloucester air strip to inspect the work recently completed by the KILENGI group of Villagers. We also searched the area for salvageable materials which could be used for improving the villages.

Thursday, 6th February 1958:

Inspected the KILENGI coconut groves and held discussions re building a central hot air drier. A few domestic quarrels were adjusted in the afternoon.

Friday, 7th February 1958:

Inspected the Mission Aid Post and Schools and School classes.

Saturday, 8th February 1958:

Further discussions and plans for copra production. |

Sunday, 9th February 1958:

Observed.

Monday, 10th February 1958:

Departed in company with Father Walsh on the M.V. "LEO" for WALAWALAPUA, 1 hour 50 minutes. Thence to AISEGA 25 minutes, thence to the AUMO and PALILI anchorage, 1 hour 5 minutes, from where we walked inland for 20 minutes to those two villages. Another 45 minutes sailing time brought us to NAMATOTO anchorage.

Tuesday, 11th February 1958:

To the mouth of the ITNI river where we had to wait for high tide to cross the sand bar, thence 1 hour's sailing up stream to GILINIT village.

Wednesday, 12th February 1958:

50 minutes up stream by canoe to the BELMEN coconuts, thence 1 hour 10 minutes walk to NAMATOTO village over a very good track.

Thursday, 13th February 1958:

Spent at GILINIT.

Friday, 14th February 1958:

To the mouth of the river to await the Kandrian work boat.

Saturday, 15th February 1958:

The M.V. "PAM" arrived at 10 a.m. and we proceeded to Arawe Plantation and anchored overnight.

Sunday, 16th February 1958:

Proceeded by road to the Arawe emergency landing ground and inspected it. Proceeded on to Kandrian, arriving there at 5 p.m.

Monday, 17th February 1958:

At Kandrian.

Tuesday, 18th February 1958:

By Catalina to Rabaul.

PLANTATIONS AND ALIENATED LAND.

There are several Mission leases, but the Anglican Mission at SAGSAG, of 28 acres, is the only one occupied at present.

The KILENGI Mission is situated on unalienated land, about 300 yards back from their pre-war freehold block.

FOOD SUPPLIES & CROPS

As has been mentioned previously, one of the Patrol's main tasks was to investigate alleged serious food shortages reported by His Lordship, Bishop Hand; as far back in 1953, when in November of that year, Mr. Agricultural Officer F.X. Ryan visited KILENGI and TUALI where he mentioned in the TUALI book, "consider action will have to be taken immediately". It may be mentioned here that even though nothing was done, there was no drop in the population figures in that year and the Mission reports no increase in sickness. Whilst at KILENGI he also told the people to clear an area for cocoa and an Agricultural Officer would come and supervise the planting etc. His was the last visit by a member of that Department.

The people on the coast and inland are ashamed of the SAGSAG people for asking for and receiving Government assistance at Christmas time and point out that the SAGSAG people were not the only ones effected. No one is prepared to say that the situation was serious and they expect this seasonal shortage annually. Other coastal villages increase their daily diet with extra food to offset the vegetable shortage.

It is at this time of the year that the bread fruit gives its greatest yield and consequently this with Tapioca is the main vegetable eaten, supplemented with nuts from the forest and the usual native greens.

The Inland people are not badly affected and are willing (and have done) to trade for smoked fish which is available in an almost unexhaustable supply along the coast. The SAGSAG people control one of the richest fishing grounds possibly in the territory but have made no attempt to take advantage of it and trade inland as do their neighbours at TUALI.

There is certainly no ground for concern whether the people are producing copra from nuts they should be eating. The SAGSAG people, although they have no records and the Anglican Father is absent, could not recall having produced more than a dozen bags of copra in the past year. Their coconut groves could well produce at least 150 bags annually and still leave more coconuts than the people would need for domestic consumption.

At the moment, yams, "mami" and sweet potatoes are coming into bearing and taro kong-kong is part of the daily menu among all the native villages.

The advantages of yams, which can be stored, and the use of corn as a fill in crop, was pointed out to the people. At the moment yams are only grown around KILENGI.

(Food Supplies & Crops - cont'd).

The AIMAGI people naively pointed out that they feared the birds would eat the corn before it was harvested; these are the same people who have been asking for rice seed since 1950, claiming they grew this crop most successfully in pre-war days. ✓

The SIASSI people make regular visits to the area bringing carved wooden bowls and sago. Whilst in the area this time, they brought over half a ton of sago to TUALI, having also heard of the food shortage, but the TUALI people were not interested in trading for it. ✓

It would seem that the people "crying poor mouth" are the small Anglican community and it is relevant that Mr. Foldi's assistance was asked for by Bishop Hand.

Whilst I was in the area, there was a large festival held at AISILKAPUA where over 30 large pigs (by this I mean pigs whose tusks had grown in a complete circle) were distributed. Visitors came from throughout the area and food was plentiful, although the hosts state that they will now be trading for sago with the GILNIT people until their taro comes into full bearing, which should be in late March. This, I think, happens with every native community when a festival takes place, i.e. everything available to eat is eaten, otherwise the hosts would feel a sense of shame in not having provided the best and all available, being prepared to tighten their belts for a short period and later talk with nostalgia on the great display that they had recently put on. ✓

Summing up, I would repeat that there was a food shortage which is seasonal and more or less expected annually but could be easily overcome by a little effort and planning by those affected.

COPRA PRODUCTION.

In the past there have been spasmodic attempts to set up a copra growing industry among these people at a more or less village level. In the Bougen Bay area the people from the inland bush, known as LOTG people, comprising SILIMATI, NEKOROP, MANGAILIPUA, NIAPUA, GARIMATI, ALIAPUA, OPELMO, ROVATA, AIRAGILPUA, ARARAU, AISILKAPUA and KURONO villages, have an established plantation of approximately 6000 palms. ✓

The people were encouraged to take up production again to the extent of building a good central drier and were told that the Catholic Mission would ship their copra free to Rabaul. ✓

In the past there have been up to five smoke copra driers spread along the beach. Now one only remains. ✓

The people around the Mission at KILENGI comprising the five KILENGI villages, have approximately 2,000 planted palms and one very old simple hot air drier. Behind SEGSEG and around SEGSEG Mission would have approximately 3500 palms and one very small hot air drier. ✓

Every post-war patrol has stressed the value of copra production to the people and the area in general. Lack of shipping is the usual excuse given to enquiries re the lack of interest shown. The Catholic Mission is prepared to buy copra and ship it on their own ship or ships which visit the area at three monthly intervals. The Anglican Mission also has signified its preparedness to purchase all the copra produced. ✓

(Copra Production - cont'd):

The KILENGI people have £295 in trust at Talasea, which money was paid to them by the Army in 1946. With a further £20 paid to them for clearing Gloucester Airstrip, they are prepared to erect a hot air drier near the rest house at KILENGI. ✓

At present the Paramount Lului of the area, AISAPU, is on a visit to Kavieng inspecting various copra driers, and on his return, with the assistance of the Regional Agricultural Officer, will choose a type suitable to their pockets and the number of palms they own. This copra will be sent to Rabaul by the Mission ship and sold probably through the Native Co-operative Societies. ✓

On the occasion of the last two patrols in the SEGSEG area, the Father in charge has been absent, however it would seem that for the past few years, there has been some attempt to collect money on a co-operative basis, with the aim of improving the Mission church and school. I cannot find out how much has been collected, nor where the money is, and would suggest that if an Officer goes back to KILENGI to supervise the erection of the copra drier, he make a special trip to SEGSEG to investigate the financial dealings and implications of these people.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The village officials under the leadership and guidance of the Paramount Lului, AISOPU, made the patrol very welcome.

Since the last patrol, there have been some deaths among the Tultuls, but no recommendation for replacements have been made, because I consider that the true position of a Tultul has become a redundant one.

A list of village officials is attached to this report.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

During the war, the Japanese built a well graded foot track from Borgen Bay to REELMEN. This road is kept in a reasonably good state of maintenance and simplifies contact between the inland people. There is also another good track from the inland down to SAGSAG Mission.

Around Cape Gloucester Airstrip there is approximately two miles of bituminised roads formerly used as parking bays and tarmacs. The road from the airstrip to the coast, although seldom used, is a well built up one and can be made trafficable in a matter of days. Other village to village tracks, although very narrow have good grades, due to the pleasantly undulating nature of the topography. Along the coast, canoe travel was used in preference to walking along the beach.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There are two Missions in the area. The Anglican, under the care of Father Robyn, based at SAGSAG, and the Roman Catholic under the care of Father Walsh, based at KILENGI. There are also two Sisters, one in charge of education and one in charge of health at KILENGI. The people around Borgen Bay are part of the Catholic Parish, whose headquarters are at BARIAI. The Anglicans, according to the Papuan teacher in charge at the time of my visit, are expecting a married couple to arrive from Australia this year, the husband to be in charge of the hospital and the wife in charge of the school. Both Missions maintain schools at the respective headquarters, the Catholics reaching Standard IV and the Anglicans, Standard III.

Schools of a much lesser standard are maintained at the following Villages :

- NEKAROP - 1st and 2nd Grades
Total Enrolment = 40.
- AIRAGALPUA - 1st and 2nd Grades and "babies"
Total Enrolment = 45 in the "babies" and
24 in the Grades.
- AIMAGA - 1st and 2nd Grades with 53 pupils.
- RELMEN - 34 pupils.
- WITNARI - 21 pupils.

The school at NEKAROP is in the care of TAMUTI of MANGALAPUA who has no certificate, but has reached 5th Grade at the Mission School at VUNAPOPE. At AIRAGALPUA, LINUS of NEKAROP is in charge. He holds a "B" Certificate and also reached Grade 8 at VUNAPOPE. AIMAGA school is under the care of AGATIO of SIKAI who has a "B" Certificate from VUVU. RELMEN school is under the care of ANDARA of AIMAGA who reached 2nd Grade at the Anglican School at SAGSAG. WITNARI school is under the care of ANDARA of WITNARI, also attended VUVU School but has not a Certificate. At KILENGI School Sister M. Kajeton is in charge, assisted by three male and two female native teachers. At SAGSAG a Papuan named Wilson who reached 4th Grade at DOGURA is in charge.

School records such as Rolls and Registers were found to be poorly maintained, except at the two best schools. This matter was mentioned to the respective Missions who promised to remedy the matter at the first opportunity. It is thought that a visit by an Education Officer would be a spur to the Village Schools who are inclined to be working in the dark. ✓

HEALTH.

Since the War, there have been more patrols by Medical Staff than Native Affairs. The last Medical Patrol being in 1957. Aid Posts are situated at OLONGAPUA near AIRAGALPUA Village, AISTGA and GIE. Both Missions also maintain small hospitals. A serious shortage of drugs was found at each of the native-manned Posts due it is said to the North-West season preventing canoe travel to TALAJA where they draw their supplies.

There seems to be a seasonal outbreak of Pneumonia and other respiratory infections occurring around March and April. Otherwise, village sickness is confined to Tinea Imbrecata, minor sores and, surprisingly, considering the recent anti-yaws campaign, a few cases of yaws. ✓

Health - continued:

Eleven Hansenides have been evacuated to the Catholic Hansenide Colony in New Ireland. ✓

As has been mentioned in the Diary, one suspected Meningitis case was encountered and treated by the N.M.A. accompanying the Patrol. ✓ When the Patrol left the area, he had completely recovered.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people are among the most law-abiding I have yet encountered in the Territory. This I consider to be due to the control of the Paramount Luluai, AISAPU, and the respective Missions. ✓

A few years ago, a native from the KOMBE area, named MORO of KAPO Village, paid a visit to the Borgen Bay area and gave some politico-religious propaganda, which could have started an outbreak of cargo cult. However, Mr. Patrol Officer Goodger, patrolled the area immediately afterwards and counteracted his preachings. Since then he has paid another visit to the area, but as far as I can ascertain, it was in company with a normal trading party and he made no attempt to influence the people.

I felt that the people were exceptionally pro-Government and think that we should return the compliment by more frequent patrolling to display our interest in them. ✓

CENSUS.

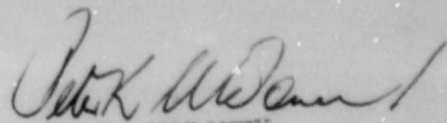
Since the last census in November 1956, there has been an increase of 27 only in a population of 2747. That is slightly more than 1% which is well below the TOLAI people for example. The increase is mainly among the coastal people. I cannot explain the slow rate of increase compared to other parts of New Britain, apart from the better medical services and general awareness of health problems, found for example among the TOLAIS, but feel that on the whole it is no less than other similar peoples in other parts of the Territory.

CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRSTRIP

Cape Gloucester Airstrip has now been cleared for approximately 1500 yards and with its hard rubble surface, is considered to be safe for emergency D.C.3 landings.

CONCLUSION.

I consider a follow-up Patrol within the next three to four months would greatly enhance the prestige of the Administration and do a lot towards settling these people economically.



P. K. MOLONEY,
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

PARAMOUNT LULUAI - AISAPU

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>TulTul</u>	<u>Medical TulTul</u>
ONGAIA	TULI	AVIL	
ULIMAINGI	KAIGMATA	AGKARA	
WARIMO	KAIWOGA	GAVIA	
POTNI	NAVOGI	NAUSANG	
SILIMATI	MAKIS		
NATAMU			
MANGAILAPWA	URANG	SINKEL	
NEKAROP	NARAU	KAIBOGE	
NIAPUA	PACOLI	AVASASE	ATIO
GARIMATI	BOSAI	ASUA	AIPISI
ALIAPUA	SAPIEN	NAKIR	PAUKI
ORELMO	NOMONGO	KATAKA	AULING
ROVATA	AU-UNA	VAGARI	ARANGA
AIRAGILPUA	NAKOVI	KATAU	DECEASED
ARARAU	VOGET	AIGILO	ARARU
AISILMAPUA	GAMO	BURUNGAI	
KUKOMO	NABUS	AVIAK	
RELMEN	AKIM		
AIPATI	ASOPA	LAUPU	AISIPEL
AIMAGA	BULUM	AISIPEL	SELEVIU
SIKAL	ALISSA	GELI	
GIE	BALIS		
POTPOTPUA	TOGOT	TALANIA	
SAGSAG	URANG	AIGILO	HIMAT
URA	ATIU	AIPULI	
WITNARI	UIING	MAIA	ANDAUA
AIMOLA	MAKELI	NUOR	
TAUALI	MULIGI	MALI	
WALAWALAPUA	NUEL	AIVALI	
AUMO	AISAUG	MAKEU	KATAKA
PALILI	- RELMEN(AKIM)	LUNGA	
GILINIT	AVINI	NAMO	SONI
NAMATOTO	AGARA	KOUP	PARAN

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

No. 9386 Constable ABURA.


Although a willing worker and has potential powers of command, this man is most untidy and slothful in his appearance. Was found to be a petty thief and somewhat untruthful.

No. 6494 Constable ATBO.

Quiet and reserved. Good potential powers of leadership and an exceptionally willing worker.

No. 9612 Constable RENG1.

This man is one of the few BAININGS policeman in the Service. He is very willing, but his capabilities are not commensurate with this first quality.


P.K. MOLONEY,
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

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		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
MAIA	22.1.58	6	5		1	2								3	3	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	15	50	8	37	2	31	2.25	47	36	52	44	191+	
MAINGI	"	2	7		1			1			2			2		1	5	1		1			10	31	5	29	3	26	2.0	25	22	29	32	115+	
MIKO	23.1.58	3	4		1		1							4		1	3	8	1				8	40	11	33	4	31	2.5	35	37	37	40	159+	
MI	"	11	3		1	2					3	1	1	4	1	1	11	1			4		15	53	14	40	-	38	2.3	48	43	51	50	208+	
MIKATI	25.1.58	1				1					1						3					1	10	3	8		8	2	5	12	8	9	37	-1	
MIKAPU	"												8	3			1				2	4	11	6	6	2.2	8	4	8	6	29+				
MIKAPU	27.1.58	1	1		1										1	1	1	1			1		3	11	12	11	1.6	11	5	10	11	40 =			
MIKOP	"	1	1		1						3		1	1		5						4	16	5	9		8	1.8	10	7	12	13	47-2		
MIKAPU	"							1	2	3							1					3	15	7	2	6	1.6	4	3	16	7	31-6			
MIKATI	"		2										1	1	1	2	1					3	13	4	10		10	1.4	5	9	12	13	42 =		
MIKAPU	28.1.58										1	1					4		1			5	13	2	11		9	1.7	10	5	8	13	41-1		
MIKO	"				1	1	1		1	2			1	1		2	2				3	1	2	16	6	15	1	16	2	7	10	12	20	57-5	
MIKATA	"	1	1	1	1				1	1		1	1	1			1	1			1	5	17	7	19	1	21	1.8	17	13	20	26	79-4		
MIKALPUA	"	3	2	1		1	1			2	1	1			1	7					8	14	8	11		14	2.8	21	13	19	19	75-3			
MIKAPU	"	2	1							1					6	2	3					4	17	3	15		11	1.9	12	11	21	19	66-4		
MIKAPU	29.1.58	2	1							1			4	5	4	4	3					6	15	3	16		13	2.4	16	17	15	20	71+		
MIKO	"	1	2	1		1			1	1						1	11					5	17	5	16	1	14	2.0	8	17	8	16	60-2		
MIKAPU	30.1.58	1	1	2			1						7	7	1	3	7	2	1		2	14	18	7	17	1	15	2.2	23	19	22	19	93+		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			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								
ATI	31.1.58	2				1		1										1	4	1	2	4					1			12	21	10	23	17	1.9	18	21	27	30	101+		
BA	"	1	2			1		1						2	2			1	3		3	6							5	18	7	15	13	2.3	12	17	16	25	76-			
L	1.2.58	1										1	1							3	4	2					1		5	11	2	11	10	2.4	11	8	11	11	46-8			
"	"	1	1					1						1				2	3			3	1	1			1	1	1	15	4	11	11	1.9	11	14	16	17	62-5			
ERTHA	"	2	1					1	1										1	2	6	1						7	13	5	11	10	2.1	15	8	12	13	55-3				
SAG	"		1											1				2	2	2	4					3	2	7	17	3	11	1	10	2.1	10	6	14	13	52-2			
"	"		1															1										7	8	4	8		8	2.2	11	8	6	11	37+1			
TARI	2.2.58	6				1	1							2				3	3			6						10	22	11	19	17	2.2	28	18	20	22	94+8				
HA	3.2.58	1	1											2				1		1	1	4	1			1	1	6	17	9	14	13	2.5	11	22	14	15	70 =				
"	"	4	2			1								1				4	7		2	2	1	5	1	1		8	24	5	18	1	16	2.0	19	13	19	23	84+13			
TI	4.2.58	3	6	1		1								1	1				3	6	7	3	1			2	11	33	6	28	2	25	1.8	31	26	30	27	127-4				
WALAPU	11.2.58	1	1											3	1				1		1	4	1					4	13	3	12	1	12	2.0	16	14	13	14	62-2			
GA	19.2.58	2	3			1		1						2	2					1	2	1				1		13	22	11	22		23	3.0	34	31	27	27	121-4			
LI	"	1		1														1	7	7	3			1	1			3	10	4	6		6	1.7	5	5	6	7	28-15			
TOTO	12.2.58	5	1			1														1	4	1						4	15	5	13		12	2.2	19	12	15	16	67-6			
"	10.2.58	4	1	1		1								2				2	1	1		6				2		12	24	10	16		14	2.0	21	24	25	22	100+3			
MIT	11.2.58	1				1		1						2	1			7	7	1	4	8						10	33	6	26	1	20	1.9	27	19	31	37	124-4			
		72	52	6	2	10	10	7	3	6	3	5	3	35	20	3	49	60	38	55	15	13	20	3	1	-	27	6	24	67	19	56	8	21	120	71	36	125	49	362	714	2747
		= increase since last Census (95)												= Decrease (68)				= No change (27)																								