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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Talasea

VOLUME No: 8

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1956 - 57

TALASEA

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-56/57	D.R.Goodger	Lamongai - Kaliai
2-56/57	D.R.Goodger	Bariai - Kilengi
4-56/57	G.A.Cumming	East Nakanai
6-56/57	P.F.Sebire	West Nakanai



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. 1/56-57

Patrol Conducted by D. R. GODDEER

Area Patrolled LAMONSAI - KALIAI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives SIX

Duration—From 2/8/1957 to 28/8/1957 - 11.10.56 TO 14.10.56

Number of Days 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/9/1954 LAMONSAI 1950

Medical 1/7/1956

Map Reference LANDS DEPARTMENT FOURMIL SERIES

Objects of Patrol CENSUS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FINALIZE WAR DAMAGE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £ 59.17.6

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £ 16.5.2

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

Pop

ver 13	Females in Child birth
F	

— NA.30-13-33

6th March, 1957.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
**RABAU.**

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1956/57

A well done report.

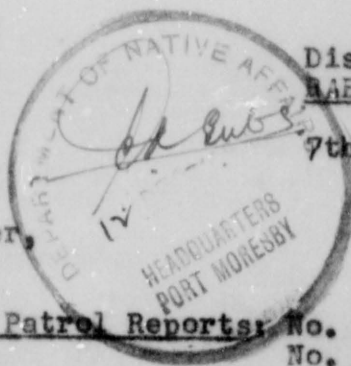
*A. J. Roberts*  
(A. J. Roberts)  
Director. *Sm*

*P/A*

Pol

30/1/56 ✓

30/1/56



District Office,  
BABAU.

7th December, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,  
TALASEA.

Talasea Patrol Reports: No. 1 of 56/57  
No. 2 of 56/57

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned patrol reports.

I can honestly say that I have seldom seen better reports. They contain a wealth of valuable information, presented in a concise and informative manner. The appendices are properly set out, the maps are excellent; in short, the ideal report. I would be pleased if you could convey these comments to Mr. Goodger.

Most of the matters arising out of the patrol have been fully covered in your accompanying memorandum. However, you will agree with me, in regard to the Kaliai-Lamongai Sub Divisions, that they are not visited frequently enough. The peoples of this area have always been devoted and loyal to the Administration and I require you to make every effort to ensure more frequent patrols.

Claim for camping allowance by Mr. Goodger has been forwarded to the Director for Native Affairs.

*M. B. Orken*  
(M. B. Orken)  
A/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

↓  
Minute:

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information please. I am sure you will concur in my congratulatory remarks to Mr. Goodger. He has done a fine job and presented a most excellent report.

Claim for camping allowance is forwarded herewith.

*M. B. Orken*  
(M. B. Orken)  
A/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA.

19th November, 1956.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

Talasea Patrol Reports No.1/56-57 and No.2/56-57

Reference the above-named Patrol Reports of patrols to Lamongai-Kaliai, and Bariai-Kilengi by Mr. D.R. Goodger, Patrol Officer.

Mr. Goodger has carried out a good patrol and has written very good patrol reports on it. His maps are a credit to him and are very neat.

Both patrols referred to above were much needed, especially in the Lamongai area, though it has improved since the last patrol. It is an excellent example of what the Lamongai people have done for themselves. This patrol should encourage them even more.

The people in the Kaliai Bariai area are excellent workers, who never give trouble, settle in well into plantation life, so it is only natural that they should be in demand as plantation workers. Careful watch will be kept on the area to see that there is no over recruiting.

The foreseeable economic future of the people throughout all areas covered by the patrol is copra production, but this is largely dependant on being able to get it out of the area. With only one plantation in the area, there is not much incentive for private shipping lines to go into the area. Careful supervision would be required to ensure that copra would be ready when a ship called.

It is agreed that the area would be better served with a Patrol Post in the area and it is a necessity, but this is dependant on additional staff and is impossible with the present establishment.

Trochus fishing in the area is no longer an economic project and it definitely appears that the area is fished out but a survey by an officer of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries would be very helpful in determining whether the area should be closed for a period of time to allow the beds to recover. In conclusion, I would like to congratulate Mr. Goodger on his work on the patrol and the manner in which it was carried out.

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





Typical LAMONGAI village house.  
(P. 12).



LAMONGAI village of ANGARIWAIWI  
(P. 1).



Housing, MOIUA, Inland KALIAI  
(P. 12).



Plank construction, coastal KALIAI  
(P. 12) Photo of old tuljul LAUBORE  
1921-1940.



Medical examination KANDORO.

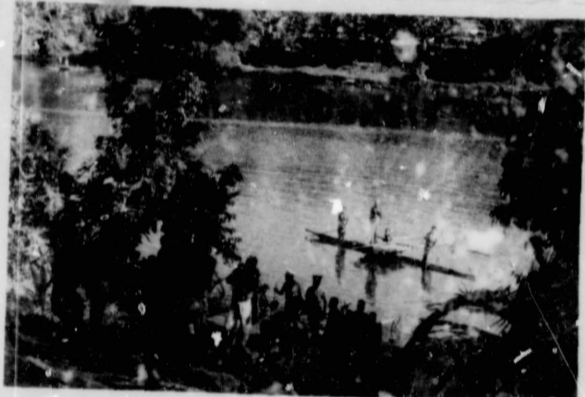


Inland village of GIGINA.



LAMONGAI cemetery at UHAPUNG (P. 22).

Typical coastal KALLAI kunai country.



Crossing limestone barrier across GILE river, tributary of SANC (P. 18).

Crossing AndA river (P. 15).



↑ ↑ ↑

Family white skinned children, BULAWATHI (P. 15).

Large stone, possibly used as mortar stone, at ANARINGAID.

KALLAI - IAWONGAI Patrol . . . . Talasea 1/56-57.



Movement of patrol from BOLO to SAIKI.



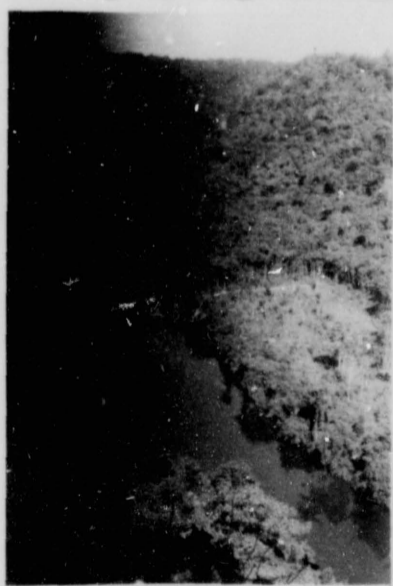
Tultul of SAIKI.



Salt issue at SAIKI.



Canoeing down the ARIA river.



Overlooking the ARIA River.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

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

23 October 56.

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 1/56-57 . . . KALIAI, LAMONGAI C.S/D's.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

1. The KALIAI - LAMONGAI census sub-divisions were last completely patrolled in 1950. In 1952 a complete patrol was made of the KALIAI census sub-division and in 1954 a patrol of the coastal KALIAI villages was made only. The seven LAMONGAI villages for ease of patrolling and economy of time should be regarded as an integral part of any KALIAI patrol.
2. The two C.S/D's are to the west of the WILLAUMEZ Peninsula and lie between longitude 148 50' S and 149 25' E on the mainland of New Britain. To the east the LAMONGAI is bounded by the uninhabited mainland portions of the KOMBE census S/D., to the north both are bound by the Bismarck sea, to the west by the BARIAI and KILENGI C.S/D. and to the south by the GASMATA Sub-District.
3. On perusing the 1950 report and village books of the LAMONGAI it was noticed, in some instances, that a few of the villages lined along the road, their normal residence being makeshift humpies on garden sites. On this patrol it was pleasing to see that villages are now settled and a recognized unit in LAMONGAI life. One of these villages, ANGARIWATNI, was thought to be the neatest and prettiest village in either the KALIAI - LAMONGAI C.S/D.'s. These conditions have been achieved despite the fact that no Government patrol has been made to the area since 1950 though Mission priests have made the rounds every six months or so and have been an influencing factor.
4. The 'red tide' that was recently reported by Sub-District Office, TALASEA, had passed through the coastal areas of the KALIAI before the arrival of the patrol leaving dead fish and tortoises in its wake. One or two samples of these were eaten by the people but after a type of blister arose on the skin as a result, the practice soon ceased.

(2).

(B) DAIRY.

Thursday 2 August.

Departed Government station 0800 hrs. per jeep for VOLUPAI, accompanied by Co-operative Officer N. McKenzie. Departed VOLUPAI per "MV GARNET" at 0940 hrs. arriving KANDOKA ( KALIAI) at 1740 hrs.. Slept KANDOKA.

Friday 3 August.

With Mr. McKenzie to TAVILIAI per "MV GARNET". Discussions on co-operative activities and the future of £300 collected from windup of previous society. Returned to KANDOKA 1300 hrs.. Slept KANDOKA.

Saturday 4 August.

Inspected and census checked KANDOKA. Co-op. Officer N. McKenzie departed "MV GARNET" for TALASEA at 0700 hrs.. To LAUBORE at 1015 hrs. - 25 min. walking. Census checked thence on to small village GOGOLA and census - 10 min. walking. Slept LAUBORE.

Sunday 5 August.

Departed LAUBORE 0810 hrs. for BOLO, arriving 1020 hrs. by canoe and foot. Slept BOLO.

Monday 6 August.

Lined and census checked of villages of BOLO and GELGELIAI - now combined. Departed for SALKI 1020 hrs., arriving 1245 hrs.. Lined, inspected, and census checked. Slept SALKI.

Tuesday 7 August.

Departed SALKI 0800 hrs. arrived AIKON 0915 hrs. Village inspected and census undertaken. Departed 1200 hrs. for ANGAL arriving 1300 hrs. Discussions with villagers. Slept ANGAL.

Wednesday 8 August.

Village lined and census checked. Departed 0750 hrs. for GIGINA arriving 1030 hrs.. Village inspected and census checked. Discussions with officials - slept GIGINA.

Thursday 9 August.

Departed 0900 hrs. for BENIM arrived 1000 hrs. Village lined, inspected and census checked. Departed 1400 hrs. for GIGINA, slept GIGINA.

Friday 10 August.

Departed 0800 hrs. for MOLUA arrived 1200 hrs. Village inspected, lined and census checked at 1300 hrs.. Payment of one War Damage claim. Discussions with officials. Slept MOLUA.

(3).

Saturday 11 August.

Departed 0800 hrs. for ROVOS arriving 1115 hrs. Village lined and census checked. Two payments N.M.T.A. made. Discussions with village officials - no complaints. Departed for BAGAI 1300 hrs. Arrived 1400 hrs. - 40 min. walk 10 min. canoe. Lined village and checked census at 1600 hrs.. Provisional appointment of new tultul made. Slept BOLOGITNO.

Sunday 12 August.

Observed. Slept BOLOGITNO.

Monday 13 August.

Departed BOLOGITNO per canoe at 0800 hrs. arrived KWARKO 0930 hrs. Village inspected, lined, and census checked. Discussions with village officials, appointment of provisional tultul. Departed per canoe for TALIWAGA at 1200 hrs. arrived 1400 hrs. Village inspected and census checked. Work on records. Slept TALIWAGA.

Tuesday 14 August.

Departed TALIWAGA 0800 hrs. for ANARIGAU - arrived 0845. Village census checked. Discussion with village people. Returned for TALIWAGA 1000 hrs. Departed for UPADUNG 1245 hrs. (3 min. distant). Village inspected and census checked. Settled two minor complaints. Returned to TALIWAGA at 1500 hrs. Work on census figures. Slept TALIWAGA.

Wednesday 15 August.

Departed 0800 hrs. for BULAWATNI. 10 min. to transfer cargo across ARIA river thence 5 hrs. walk to BULAWATNI. Rain interrupted census. Slept BULAWATNI.

Thursday 16 August.

Continued census BULAWATNI and TAPADER. Departed 0845 hrs. for ANARIWATNI 2½ hrs. walking. Village census checked. Discussions with village officials with emphasis on using facilities of local Aid Posts. Slept ANARIWATNI.

Friday 17 August.

Departed ANARIWATNI 0800 hrs. for BATOLING - 1½ hrs. walking. Village inspected, lined and census undertaken. Tultul persuaded not to resign. To MUKUKLI at 1200 hrs. arriving 1300 hrs. Village lined and census checked. Luluai absent - to be dismissed. Provisional tultul appointed. Slept MUKUKLI.

Saturday 18 August.

Departed 0700 hrs. for GAHO. 8 hrs. walk to GILE river thence 1 hr. per canoe to village. Heavy rain made travelling unpleasant. Census undertaken late afternoon. Village warned that if trouble arose over religious difficulties those responsible would be punished. Slept GAHO.

Sunday 19 August.

Departed 1115 hrs. per canoe for NUTANAVUA - 3 hrs. per canoe. Slept NUTANAVUA.

(4).

Monday 20 August.

At NUTANVUA. Drying out of clothes, reOrganization patrol stores, work on report. Visit by Rev. Fr. White. Slept NUTANAVUA.

Tuesday 21 August.

Departed NUTANAVUA 0800 hrs. per canoe for DENGGA arrived 0930. Village inspected, lined and census checked at 1000 hr. Discussions with village officials regarding copra and winding up of defunct Co-Operative society. Slept DENGGA.

Wednesday 22 August.

Departed DENGGA per canoe for IBOKI Plantation  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. thence to TAVILIAI. Village inspected and census undertaken. Discussions regarding finalization of Co-Operative monies. Slept TAVILIAI.

Thursday 23 August.

Departed TAVILIAI 1100 hrs. for KETENGE arrived 1130 hrs. Village inspected, and census undertaken. Work on amount rebates due from finalization of CO-Operative. Earth tremor strength 2, at 1903 hrs. Slept KETENGE.

Friday 24 August.

Departed KETENGE 0800 hrs. for GILAU arriving 0845 hrs. Village inspected, lined, and census checked. Coconut groves inspected. Discussion regarding Co-Op. monies. Departed for DAULI 1300 hrs. arriving 1330. Village inspected and census taken. Inspected new coconut groves and drier. Slept DAULI.

Saturday 25 August.

Departed DAULI 0830 hrs. per canoe for KARAI AI arriving 1100 hrs. Village inspected and census undertaken. New village site inspected - less exposed to N/W. On to TAMUNIAI - slept TAMUNIAI.

Sunday 26 August.

Observed.

Monday 27 August.

Departed 0745 hrs. per canoe for LAUPU at head of EIL river. 3 hrs. per canoe thence  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to village. Village inspected and census undertaken. One payment War Damage claim. Returned to TAMUNIAI at 1700 hrs. Village inspected and census undertaken. One payment War Damage claim. Complaints heard. Slept TAMUNIAI.

Tuesday 28 AUGUST.

Departed 0800 hrs. for BARIAI and KILENGI patrol. Slept KOKOPO.

Thursday 11 October.

Returned from BARIAI and KILENGI patrol - 5hrs. from KARAI AI to TAVILIAI per canoe. Slept TAVILIAI.

Friday 12 October.

To IBOKI Plantation and radio conversation with A.I.O.

(5).

Webb. Returned to TAVILIAI in after-noon and commenced paying rebate on Co-Op. monies. Slept TAVILIAI.

Saturday 13 October.

Continued payment of Co-op. monies - completed 1100 hrs. Departed per workboat for IBOKI Plantation thence to KOMBE. Slept NUKAKAU.

Sunday 14 October.

Departed 0500 hrs. for TALASEA via BULU Pt. arriving Government station at 2000 hrs. Completion of patrol.

(C) DECEASED NATIVE ESTATES, BANKING, N.M.T.A.

5. Two payments D.N.E. were made, both to the same woman AWAK of ROVOS, next of kin, according to native custom of ARTIRI of ROVOS and AKIRI BUSI of ROVOS. Details -£3.15.2 entered in N.M.T.A. on O/R f 9773 of 30 Sept.55 and £12.10.0 on O/R 13651 TALASEA.

6. One bank book (032400) was taken on patrol for presentation to KAKI of TAUALI (KOKOPO), a catechist teaching in the KALIAI area, the monies deposited representing his portion for the purchase of land by the name of BATUM in the WARENGOI. It was learnt that he had returned to his village in KOKOPO so the book will be forwarded to ADO KOKOPO for delivery.

(D) WAR DAMAGE.

7. Claims totalling £59.17.0 (V.121/56-57) were paid to claimants in the KALIAI-LAMONGAI and with these all claims have been finalized for the sub-divisions.

(E) PLANTATIONS AND ALIENATED LAND.

8. IBOKI Plantation (Portion 74 - LA 2619), Cape Neumayer, freehold land, is owned by Mr.C.Blake and managed at the present by Mr.B.Jacobsen. Area is 309.5 hectares of which over half is planted in coconuts. Cements on the western boundary were located on a previous visit and coconuts in this section have been planted to the boundary.

9. The Catholic Mission at TAVILIAI have a portion of land, 25 acres, of which cements are believed to be in position. At the moment the mission is not occupying this ground having temporary buildings on the beach. In the near future permanent buildings are to be erected, including a school and maternity hospital all of which will occupy the land originally bought for the purpose.

10. Rumour has it that a portion of land known as ARIMEGI west of KARAIAI had been bought by the Administration before the war but inquiries among the locals bought stout denials that this is so. In approximately 1936 a European, Mr.Patison, then manager of IBOKI Plantation, was relieved of his position



and replaced by a Mr. Thompson from NONGA. PATISON or 'Masta KURAKUM' as known by the natives because of his red hair and pugnacious attitude towards them, then went to ARIMEGI Is. and settled there. After a while he married a female native from TAMUNIAI, by the name of TAHE. He was meanwhile going ahead with the cleaning of bush on the mainland opposite ARIMEGI and began planting coconuts. He did not proceed far however as Mr. Mark Pitt ADO arrived on the scene and wanted to know the whys and wherefores. The upshot was that a year or so later KURAKUM departed for RABAU leaving his wife and children, a son and two daughters, who went back to TAMUNIAI. For the record his former wife now lives in RABAU and is married to a Madnag native. The sons whereabouts are unknown. One of the daughters has married a New Guinea policeman, now stationed in RABAU, whilst nothing is known of the remaining daughter. The KARAIAI natives, owners of the ground, state emphatically that the ground has never been bought and apart from the visit by Mr. Pitt, the Government has displayed no interest in the land. Nothing now remains of KURAKUM'S activities and the mainland has now reverted to bush. After the war the old luluai of KAPO settled on the island for a while but he has since gone back to his KOMBE Island.

11. The Catholic Mission have a small lease at KARAIAI (5 acres) but no knowledge of pegs is held.

(F) MISSIONS and EDUCATION.

12. Education is solely under the charge of the Missions which for all practical purposes is the Roman Catholic Mission stationed near TAVILIAI in the KALIAI. Two catechists of the C. of E. are stationed in the area, one at GAHO and the other at WALPU, a hamlet of GILAU. A former Government school operated at TAVILIAI, under one, LAPTEN, who after the closing of the school took over as a clerk of the now defunct KALIAI Co-Operative Society and who is now operating a small trade store under the auspices of Rev. Fr. Hayes of the KALIAI Mission.

13. The R. C. Mission has schools at BOLOM, ANGAL, BOLOGITNO, TALIWAGA, DENGGA, GILAU, TAVILIAI, and LAUPU but at TAVILIAI and TAMUNIAI only are the teachers capable of effective work. Attendance figures are given in appendix "C".

14. The C. of E. catechist at GAHO approached the patrol with a request that his flock be allowed to build a separate hamlet of their own. This was refused and village officials were told that under no circumstances would a village be split because of religious differences. Two notes, one from Bishop Hand and a later one from Rev. Fr. White, addressed to 'Whom It May Concern' had been placed in the GAHO village book. The first states that the villages of GAHO were listed as members of the C. of E. at their request in 1952. The latter note claims that they (the villagers) were received by the Roman Catholic faith in 1948 by Rev. Fr. White who is at present stationed in the KOMBE. Relations between the two missions within the village are amicable and the people were warned to keep them that way.

15. The R. C. Mission has found it hard to keep catechists in the hill villages and at the time of the patrol only four inland villages (no LAMONGAI) BOLO, ANGAL, BOLOGITNO, TALIWAGA had teachers. Native gossip has it that several years ago the Seventh Day Mission people were interested in putting a station up the ARIA river (where BOLOGITNO now stands) but apparently at a conference between the Pastor and the R. C. priest who had arrived poste haste the matter was amicably settled and the S. D. A.

(7).

mission stayed out.

16. The luluai of TAMUNIAI, MELUA, recently invited the S.D.A. people to place a teacher at TAMUNIAI but the opposition of the rest of the villagers was such that the move did not eventuate.

(G) WAR DISPOSALS.

17. All rights in the Talasea Sub-District are held by Crowdon and Viggers of RABAUL, their agent in the area, Mr. A. Pheeny being active in the collection of non-ferrous metals over the past eight months. A large Japanese ordnance dump was located at the ALULU river during the war and a quantity of brass has been collected and stored for movement in the future. A large quantity of medical stores were also left here by the Japanese but nothing of any value now remains. Natives have collected shells at TALIWAGA on the ARIA river, these being supplies the Japanese had placed there for use in withdrawal actions. The ABA river and LAMONGAI was the main escape route for the Japanese when the Americans landed at Cape Gloucester and began their push along the north coast. The people are being paid 3d. a lb. for carriage and have expressed satisfaction at the price.

(H) HEALTH.

18. The patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. MELIS of P.H.D. TALASEA and he performed all health inspections most capably and thoroughly in all villages. The KALIAI had only recently been patrolled by EMA KEYES (three weeks previously) but in the LAMONGAI medical dressings and treatment were most timely. Dirt and the unvaried diet of taro I consider to be the major contributing factors for the large number of yaws and tropical ulcers that were seen. Twelve cases were despatched to TALASEA for further treatment and those of a more serious minor nature were given dressings and penicillin injections.

19. The nearest aid post is in the bush KALIAI village of SALKI under the supervision of NMA MAKELE who has recently established the post. In my opinion the post has been poorly situated and not at all in a central position - it is only four hours from the post at KANDOKA whilst from the central LAMONGAI villages it is ten hours distant. The more central position would be either BOLOGITNO or KWARKO, both on the ARIA river. The Officer-in-Charge, P.H.D., TALASEA will be communicated with on this matter.

20. The other aid post in the area is at KANDOKA on an ideal site and NMO BEGO is in charge, having recently replaced NMO NANGILE. This post is in a good position and performs a useful function for the coastal KALIAI people.

(I) AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

21. Taro is the staple diet of all these people, augmented

(8).

on the coast, by yam, kaukau, aibika and tapioc. Fish, turtle and pig provide protein to the diet. In the inland villages taro is almost the sole food with a little sago, galip, and the occasional wild pig. There is a pronounced paucity throughout the whole area of either galip or tapiok trees.

22. Small quantities of vegetable seeds were distributed in villages where the interest was sufficient and the ground appeared suitable.

23. Pigs are in all villages, herds being usually built up and then splurged in a singsing and the whole process beginning again. No notice has been taken of previous officers instructions regarding separate enclosures set apart from the villages for pigs. At GAHO the luluai was instructed to invoke section 112(a) of the N.A.R. and see that pigs were removed from enclosures underneath houses.

24. Cattle inhabit the bush behind DENGA and IBOKI Plantations, being descendant from a pre-war herd held at IBOKI. None were sighted but according to reports the cattle have a certain amount of zebu strain and are reported to be free from tick.

25. Coconut groves or trees are present in every village in the two C.S.D. Large coconut groves are at BOLO (near mouth of BANU river) LAUBORE, KANDOKA, TAVELIAI, GILAU, KARAI AI and TAMUNIAI, (see appendix for approx. numbers.) All copra driers are of the smoke drier type with the exception of two at TAVELIAI which are hot air, and are situated at LAUBORE, KANDOKA (2), GILAU, KARAI AI and TAMUNIAI. The advantages of hot air driers were impressed on the people and an explanation given of the simple construction methods required. Warnings were issued that possibly within a year or so, there may be no market for smoke copra. The majority of copra is being sold through LAPTEN of TAVELIAI who is helped with his book work by Rev. Fr. Hayes, if required. The copra is being bought at approx. £2 a bag or 4d. a lb.

26. Trochus has been practically swum out and there is very little traffic in it at the moment. A small pinnace the "M.V. Albert Ross" owned by a Mr. Reinhardt of Rabaul and manned by Manus boatscrew were in KALIAI waters at the time of the patrol but appeared to be having little success.

(J) ECONOMIC PAST AND FUTURE.

27. There are approximately 15,666 coconuts in groves in the coastal villages and eminently suitable for economic exploitation. As mentioned earlier, smoke driers are present in these villages and every opportunity was taken to impress upon the people the advisability of replacing these with hot air driers. In 1954 the then KALIAI Native Co-Operative Society was wound up and remaining monies were placed in Trust Fund Suspense until some decision as to their distribution was made. The Society was formed in 1953 but, for various reasons, mainly lack of shipping, became defunct in 1954. On this patrol the share money that was left (£300.7.0) was withdrawn from T.F.S. by request of the people and paid back to the original share holders, each person losing six shillings in the £. The people have shown

unwillingness to be organized as far as economic activities go and future activity appears to rest on three people, - Mr. C. Blake of IBOKI plantation, Mr. S. Smith of LAE, and Fr. Hayes of the KALIAI Mission.

28. A Chinaman Cheung Thin has a trade store situated at TAVILIAI but does not intend to continue trading after the New Year. He also intends closing his stores at BARIAI and KILENGI.

29. Trochus is of very little economic importance at the moment due to reefs being overworked, and another recommendation, following that made in my KOMBE patrol report (TAL. 3/55-56), is made, that a survey be made by a qualified officer of the D.A.S.F. as to whether it is advisable that restrictions be placed on trochus fishing on all of the KOMBE or KALIAI offshore reefs or other reefs thought necessary.

30. There is no native grown cacao in the area although inquiries regarding such were made by the people. Cacao is being grown at IBOKI Plantation but appears to be doing well only on higher ground. Cacao planting was not stressed to the people mainly because of my belief that native grown cacao is not a success unless at least three monthly supervision be given to such by a qualified officer, which I cannot foresee happening in TALASEA Sub-District for some considerable time, unless a permanent posting of an officer of the D.A.S.F. is made. Secondly the energies of the people would be fully occupied in working and maintaining their cocconut groves if they want the economic returns to which they think they are entitled. Thirdly no aptitude or awareness of the amount of labour organization and supervision required for successful cacao growing has or is shown by the people which of course is a result of their present work systems, by which I mean, the time devoted for housing maintenance, gardening, fishing, trading, and though last but not least, time spent in social activities such, singsings, visiting and general gossiping.

31. To sum up, the present KALIAI economic future depends on copra and copra alone and every encouragement was given to this end.

(J) FORESTRY.

32. Though not plentiful some choice timbers were seen, some of the best being along the ARIA river which would also be useful for transportation if any development was ever considered. Kwila, bitum, cedar, taun, walnut and rosewood were observed and I consider that a survey generally by an officer of the Forestry Department would be worthwhile.

33. A wooden spear was obtained from the village of GIGINA and the polish on it is really worth seeing. The timber has a twisty grain, is a beautiful deep red colour, extremely hard, the native name for it being 'Birubira'.

(K) VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND VILLAGES.

34. Laubore. L: MARO - average. T.T: KAMARO - suffers from filaria. A coastal village, large grove of coconuts, one smoke drier.

Kandoke. L: PAGA - weak. T.T: GOLAI - good, is a brother of Sgt. BENGA of TALASEA R.P.N.G.C.. P.H.D. Aid Post in village with Paramount Luluai AIPAU in hamlet nearby. Housing excellent with adequate shade trees.

Gogola. L: GAGEI - good. No tultul. Village is a breakaway from BOLO further inland.

BOLO. L: ASERAGO - a provisional appointment. T.T: APALAS - above average. The small village of GELGELIAI is now combined with BOLO for census purposes. Village now on new site.

Salki. L: SALIPAUNI - a provisional appointment. T.T: NORLONGA - extremely good and very energetic - also a provisional appointment. Village originally a hamlet of AIKON, now larger and on a new site.

Aikon. L: NAILEI - a provisional appointment. T.T: a provisional appointment dating from KOMBE patrol 1955-56. Many migrations to Salki. Village on new site.

Angal. L: LAGALU - likeable but not strong. T.T: AMICKA - average. Village also on new site. Typical inland houses.

Gigina. L: ALOPOT - old and ineffective. T.T: KARTOM - average. Village population much more stable than previous villages. Near headwaters of ARIA river. ASL 1100'.

Benim. L: SIMEL - good. T.T: No.1 Benim - GOLONG average. No.2 Benim - POPAI excellent. No.2 Benim is a hamlet very close to the ARAWE border. ASL 2000'. View of both coasts - ARAWE to KANDRIAN and from KOMBE to WILLA+ UMEZ Peninsula.

Molua. L: GALIKI - below average. T.T: KULO an excellent man doing an excellent job. Twenty eight people absent from census - departed 1953 and present whereabouts unknown.

Rabos. L: RARENGIN - young, average. T.T: KAULI good, very helpful. Small grove of coconuts not cleaned and beyond hope.

Bologitno. L: RAMOS - a non pidgin speaker. T.T: BLESIM - provisional appointment - a migration in, young, appears sound, a migration in from KWARKO. On new village site at junction of ARIA and LEPNI rivers, known as BAGAI.

Kwarko. L: AKAT - old but very good. T.T: NANGURA a provisional appointment. Young, knows what is required and is best of a poor bunch.

Taliwaga. L: KELI - weak. T.T: AKAVAIO - provisional appointment - should provide backbone to village. Village on ARIA river and four new houses in course of construction.

Anaringaul. L: MATOLO - average. T.T: -. Village

on new site and still in course of construction. Coconuts not clean.

Upmadung. L: LAGO - average. T.T: NEIS - keen and enthusiastic. A LAMONGAI village opposite TALIWAGA on the ARIA river. An excellent village interplanted with coconut trees as shade.

Bulawatni. L: INVEBU - good. T.T: AKAIO - average. Village back on 1950 site, hot, dry, dusty, with many sores. There are a family of white skinned children in the village.

Tapeder. L: KARENGA - average. A small village now with Bulawatni again.

Angariwatni. L: KISAMO - average, a powerful influence. T.T: KAWOLO - a provisional appointment, excellent condition of village being due to him. (Migrations in from ARAWE. ASL 300').

Batoling. L: SAPARAP - average, non pidgin speaker. T.T: LOMO - good, wished to resign but persuaded not to. Many migrations to Makokli and reasonable amount of traffic with ARAWE. 26 hrs. walking from here to KANDRIAN.

Makokli. L: MADANG - absent from village and did not report for census. Recommended for dismissal. T.T: SASIO provisional appointment, should be able to hold job. Majority still live in garden houses, being still very primitive.

Gaho. L: SALI - very good. T.T: SANAP - in bush, seen and ordered to stay in village. C.of E. and R.C. denominations. Village on new site at junction of GAHO and GILE rivers. Half of the people are LAMONGAI, others are people of the ARIA river dialect.

Denga. L: SOROKI - weak. T.T: KALU - average. Village on new sites - two hamlets on the beach. Smoke drier in course of construction.

Taviliai. L: BAULI - average. T.T: MARON - average. Chinese trade store on village outskirts. Two hot air driers in use.

Ketenge. L: AREKAU - an excellent man. T.T: LAUPU not seen, at hospital TALASEA. Am.odel village.

Gilau. L: APOSE - average. T.T: KISA - average. C.of E. and R.C. denominations in village.

Dauli. L: KASI - old and weak. T.T: UKA - also old, average. Smoke drier in operation. Many migrations out to KARAIAI.

Karaiai. L: IWALU - average. T.T: - . Village to be shifted to less exposed site during n/w/. Location selected.

Tamunia. L: MELUA - crafty, but doing good job. T.T: AULO - average. A KOMBE village, some in hamlet at mouth of river EIL.

LAUPU. L: AULO - weak. T.T: MANE - below average. Inland and people still very primitive - allied to people from BENIM.

34. Village officials, on the whole, were satisfactory but quite a few positions had to be filled, most of them from the inland villages. The tultul of ANGARIWATNI and the luluai of KETENGE deserve the highest praise for the condition of their villages and the housing.

35. Housing was reasonable with two types predominant. The inland house built on the ground with either plank or log walls with leaf roofs, or the coastal house, on stilts, with either plank or plaited bamboo sides and morata roof. The Paramount Luluai AISAPU claims that he was responsible for introducing the idea of plank construction for housing. When he was stationed, as a policeman, at SIASSI before the war the style was introduced there from the FINSCHAFEN area where the people were instructed by the Lutheran Mission in this type of construction. The idea spread from SIASSI to KALIAI and may now be found in even some of the inland villages.

(L) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

36. There are no roads, other than IBOKI Plantation roads, within the two sub-divisions suitable for vehicular traffic. The coastal road from LAUBORE to DAULI would take very little work to put in such condition but the bridging or fording of the many streams that flow into the sea along this section would be necessary.

37. Inland the villages have maintained their sections of road in reasonable order. All were told that fallen logs must be removed even if it meant keeping a fire under them until this was accomplished. The longest stretch of walking is between MAKOKLI and GAHO (8 hrs.) in the LAMONGAI. More effort had been put into the LAMONGAI roads even though these people had not <sup>been</sup> visited since 1950. Two excellent bridges had been constructed by the people of BATOLING, the furthest inland LAMONGAI village, they receiving commendation for their efforts.

38. From BATOLING to KANDRIAN is 26 hrs. walking. Mr. Page in 1950, being the last officer to traverse the north-south road. He travelled from GAHO on the north coast via ANGARIWATNI, thence to KANDRIAN. Walking would be saved if the ARIA river was utilized as far as the new village site of BOLOGITNO (BAGAI), from there to the LAMONGAI village of BULAWATNI, there joining up with Mr. Page's return trip, thence from there across to the GASMATA S/D.

(M) CEMETRIES.

39. The majority were inspected and found to be clean and in good order.

(N) CENSUS.

40. As mentioned in the Introduction the LAMONGAI has not had a census check since 1950, the inland KALIAI since 1952, the coastal KALIAI since 1954, thus all figures quoted under 'census' have been calculated with this factor in mind.

41. In the 1950 census of MOLUA twenty-one new names were added to the village book, the people were present for the 1952 census but migrated out from the village in early 1953 and eventually contact was lost with them by the village officials.

It is thought that they have now been included in the GASMATA census but just in case, the names have been left in the MOLUA book and instructions left with the luluai to ascertain their whereabouts, once having done this to report to TALASEA with his village book. Correspondence with A.D.O. KANDRIAN will also be entered into with.

42. The odd migration out was not satisfactorily traced, there being being vague talk of people in the bush who have never been contacted, but when definite information is sought nothing concrete can be given. The tultul of BATOLING, LOMO, appears to be the most likely source of information. Instructions were left with all officials concerned, that every effort was to be made to contact the odd groups and to persuade them to present themselves for census on the next Government visit.

43. Seventeen new names were added on this patrol whilst two people, migrations out, remain unaccounted for. It is felt that possibly another ten to twenty individuals are still outside the Administration fold in this area.

44. Since the last inland KALIAI census (1952) many migrations and movements of population have occurred and SALKI, now between the villages of BOLO and AIKON is an example. Originally a hamlet of AIKON it has now become the more important centre. BOLO now incorporates GELGELIAI after losing half of its population in 1953 when the luluai GAGEI moved his line to the beach (GOGOLA) to look after the coconut grove. In the 1954 census which only covered the coastal villages these people were issued with a separate village book which means that my figures will show migrations out from BOLO but no corresponding migrations in to GOGOLA.

45. There has been a natural increase over the last six years for the two sub-divisions of 2% per annum. The increase has been mostly in the coastal villages, the bush people having remained relatively static. The birth rate has been reasonably high at approx. 42 births per 1000 of population per annum but this has been offset by the high infant mortality rate of 24% (recorded). 45% of all deaths were children.

(0) NATIVE AFFAIRS.

46. These people, the KALIAI in particular, are a more placid people than their neighbours the KOMBE, being much sought after by employers with the consequent danger of over-recruitment which has occurred in some of the inland KALIAI villages.

47. The coastal villages have a general air of prosperity about them, villages are well established and as few complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol I can only conclude also on an even tenor. Paramount Luluai AIPAU of KANDOKA though not a hereditary 'big man' in native society has proved an able official and has the respect and confidence of his people. He accompanied the patrol and proved most helpful and even a good companion on the long treks between some of the villages.

48. Routine advice given to all villages was (1) Maintain rest houses (11) Maintain roads (11) Continue planting of coconuts in groves and maintain those already established (1V) Plant shade trees where necessary in the village squares.



49. Further acquaintance with the activities of one MORO of KAPO was made. MORO was mentioned in my KOMBE patrol report in connection with the gospel of coming American domination that had certain KOMBE adherents. He had passed through the KALIAI on his way to the BARIAI just prior to the coming of the patrol. MORO is quite sincere in his beliefs, almost a fanatic, but he appears to have had little success with his 'hot gospel' campaign being met with derision and scorn according to all accounts. He is an interesting personality and bears watching.

50. To sum up: the people are well settled with few disputes; health and housing are generally good, always excepting the LAMONGAI in any generalization, they having had little contact with the Administration, Missions, or even neighbouring tribes.

(P) ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

51. With the exception of TAMUNIAI ( a KOMBE village) there are four main dialects in the KALIAI and one in the LAMONGAI. The four KALIAI dialects are -  
(1) LUSI - consisting of the coastal villages of LAUBORE, KANDOKA, TAVILIAI, KETENGE and GILAU.  
(11) ANEM - consisting of the former hill villages just in from the coast and either migrated down or nearer than formerly, of BOLO, GOGOLA, DAULI and KARAI.  
(111) ARIA - those villages further inland and along the ARIA river being MOLA, ROVOS, KWARKO, ANARINGAUL, TALIWAGA, DENGGA, GELGELIAI (now with BOLC) and the LAMONGAI villages of UPADUNG and GAHO.  
(1V) MOK - inland villages also, consisting of SALKI, AIKON, ANGAL, GIGINA, BENIM No.1 and 2, and LAUPU.  
The seven LAMONGAI villages of UPADUNG, BULAWATNI, TAPEDER, ANGARIWATNI, BATOLING, MAKOKLI and GAHO speak LAMONGAI and are related to the GIMI-RAUMO people of the GASMATA Sub-District.

52. TAMUNIAI, a KOMBE PEOPLE, driven out before the coming of the European, migrated out to SAHE, in Borgen Bay, from there to their present abode at the head of Rottok Bay. They speak KOMBE, BARIAI dialect and the LUSI dialect of the KALIAI.

53. At BULAWATNI, in the LAMONGAI, there are a family of white skinned children, the mother and father being both dark skinned. There are a set of twins, a girl (born blind) and a boy (deceased). Several generations were traced back but no similar births had occurred.

54. Several stones hollowed out in the centre to form a bowl were observed but the people have no traditions at all concerning these. There is the belief that they were once used as mortars for the grinding of grain but of these uses the people were ignorant. They did say that the stones were once used as mirrors by their ancestors but I have seen these stones also and they are a different type altogether, being oval and much shallower in shape and size.

55. Land tenure and inheritance is patrilineal in common with the western half of New Britain. Formerly the custom was for a newly married woman to go to the village of her husband but now the practice is falling into disuse it now appearing that the partner who is the most obstinate and adamant usually winning out.

56. No specimens of anthropological interest were obtained.

(Q) RIVERS AND WATERWAYS.

57. The western half of the Sub-Divisions is extremely mountainous rising to elevations of 4000' while the eastern portion is generally low, flat, undulating country with limestone outcrops; the whole being well drained by five major rivers, four of which - the BANU, ILOLI, ARIA and GAHO are navigable by small shallow draft craft for some distance upstream.

GAHO. Approximately thirty four miles in length the river is navigable for about eight miles upstream only, to shallow draft vessels. The bed is clean and the width along the navigable portion varies from 100 to 50 yards. Sand bars at the mouth make entry feasible only during high tides. The river is utilized by the LAMOGAI people on their infrequent trips to the sea.

ARIA. Considered to be the second largest stream in the Sub-District the river drains a large expanse of territory and would be approximately sixty miles in length. The water is navigable to small craft as far as the village of BULOGITNO at the junction of the ARIA and LEPNI rivers, approximately 15 miles upstream. The river is used by the bush KALIAI people for intervillage communication and would be useful for rafting if any exploitation of the timber resources was ever made.

The mouth of the ILOLI only was seen but is used by the peoples of TALIWAGA and DENGA village for communication. The BANU is navigable for approximately three miles upstream and was utilized by the patrol when entering the bush KALIAI.

(R) WAR MEDALS AND GRATUITIES.

58. No war gratuities were paid on the patrol all having been finalized for this end of the Sub-District. Two boxes of war medals were distributed, one each to the following - NASAGAWAN, formerly of DENGA now of BOLO, and SOMOLONG, formerly of DENGA now of LAUPU. Several inquiries regarding non receipt of medals were made and investigations will once more be made regarding these.

59. A L.S.M. is held by AIPAU, Paramount Luluai. This was presented to him in 1954 by ADO Foley. Another L.S.M. inscribed ORAS has remained in Talasea office for the last six years the owner unable to be traced. It was learnt on the patrol that he is deceased and his N. of K. is residing at BOLO village, KALIAI. His mother is from KAPO (KOMBE), his father from BOLO. Presentation will be arranged by the next patrol. The medal was won for outstanding gallantry at the MARKHAM RIVER.

60. Sgt. BENGGE of R.P.N.G.C. Talasea is the holder of the Royal Humane Society of Australia medal. He was instrumental in saving lives of Europeans from a foundering ship near BAGUM in 1946.

*D. R. Goodger.*

(D. R. Goodger.).  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Kaliai - Lamongai Sub-Divisions - August '56.  
Report on Police - TALASEA Patrol Report 1/56-57 - KALIAI.

The four census sub-divisions in the TALASEA Sub-District at the western end of New Britain were patrolled in the months of August, September, and October. Two patrol reports have been written therefore comments hereunder shall suffice for TALASEA Patrol Report 2/56-57 also.

All policeman acquitted themselves well and after the first week all routine patrol matters were left with confidence in the hands of the police.

Sgt. BERGE No. 4064. Has a quiet manner but handled all matters requiring his attention most capably and efficiently. This man wields a tremendous amount of influence in the KALIAI and KILENGI areas being a hereditary 'big man' in native life.

Const. PENIS No. 7124. A young policeman who performed all duties cheerfully and to the best of his capabilities.

Const. UANBIS No. 5140. A Wewak policeman who required discipline on occasions. Satisfactory.

Const. KAMA No. 8244. A Ghimbu policeman, a little slow on the mental processes, but still a useful member of the patrol.

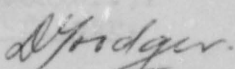
*D. R. Goodger*  
(D. R. Goodger.).  
Patrol Officer.

*D. R. Goodger*  
(D. R. Goodger.).  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX B.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Kaliai - Lamongai Sub-Divisions - August 56.

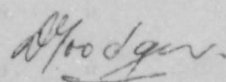
<u>KALIAI</u>	Village.	Luluai.	Tultul.
LAUBORE		Maro	Kamaro
KANDOKA		Paga	Golai
GOGOLA		Gagei	-
BOLO		Aserogo	Apalas
SALKI		Salipauni	Norlonga
AIKON		Nailei	Nasol
ANGAL		Lagalu	Amioka
GIGINA		Alopot	Kartom
BENIM		Simel	Golong Popai
MOLUA		Galiki	Kulo
RABOS		Rarengin	Kauli
BOLOGITNO		Ramos	Blesim
KWARKO		Akat	Nangura
TALIWAGA		Keli	Akavaio
ANARINGAUL		Matolo	-
DENGA		Soroki	Kalu
TAVILIAI		Pauli	Maron
KETENGE		Arekau	Laupu
GILAU		Apose	Kisa
DAULI		Kasi	Auka
KARAI		Iwalu	-
TAMUNIAI		Melua	Aulo
LAUPU		Aulo	Mane
<u>LAMONGAI. GAHO</u>		Sali	Sanap
UPMADUNG		Lago	Neis
BULAWATNI		Invezu	Akaio
TAPEDER		Karenga	-
ANARIWATNI		Kisamo	Kawolo
BATOLING		Saparap	Lomo
MUKUKLI		Madang	Sasie

  
 (D. R. Goodger.).  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX C.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Name of village.	Grade.	Denom.	Number of Pupils.	Population.
(BOLO { Salki { Aikon	St.1.11.	R.C.	18 boys 8 girls.	86 74 129
(ANGAL { Aikon	" "	" "	No roll book	117 129
(BOLOGITNO { Rovos { Kwarko	" "	" "	32 boys 9 girls	63 91 41
(TALIWAGA { Upmadung	" "	" "	9 girls	51 64
(DENGA { Anaringaul { Upmadung	" "	" "	32 boys 4 girls	45 33 64
(GILAU	"	C.of.E.	5 boys 4 girls	115
(GILAU { Dauli	" "	R.C.	23 boys 18 girls	115 91
(TAVILIAI { Ketenge	" "	.111. $\frac{1}{3}$	39 boys 26 girls	105 108
(TAMUNIAI	" "	R.C.	16 Boys 18 girls	149
(LAUPU	- -	"	20 boys 4 girls	56
			<hr/>	
			185 boys 100 girls	1766

  
 (D. R. Goodger.)  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX D.

NUMBER OF COCONUTS - KALIAI, LAMONGAI VILLAGES.

Laubore	1255 - in grove.
Kandoka	1845 - " "
Gogola	833 (with GOGOLA). BOLO.
Salki	20 - food purposes.
Aikon	313 - " "
Angal	70 - in a state of neglect.
Gigina	21 - food purposes.
Benim	30 - " "
Molua	92 - " "
Rovos	43 - " "
Bologitno	87 - " "
Kwarko	-
Taliwaga	350 - scattered.
Anaringaul	-
Upmadung	60 - food purposes.
BULAWATNI	86 - " "
Tapeder	11 - " "
Anariwatni	20 - " "
Batoling	14 - " "
Mukokli	17 - " "
Gaho	90 - " " grove also with TARAWA.
Denga	1230 - in groves.
Taviliai	1530 - " "
Ketenge	2000 - " "
Gilau	2200 - " "
Dauli	2000 - " "
Karaiiai	753 - " "
Tamuniaiai	800 - " "
Laupu	7 - food purposes.

15770

*D. R. Goodger*  
(D. R. Goodger.)  
Patrol Officer.

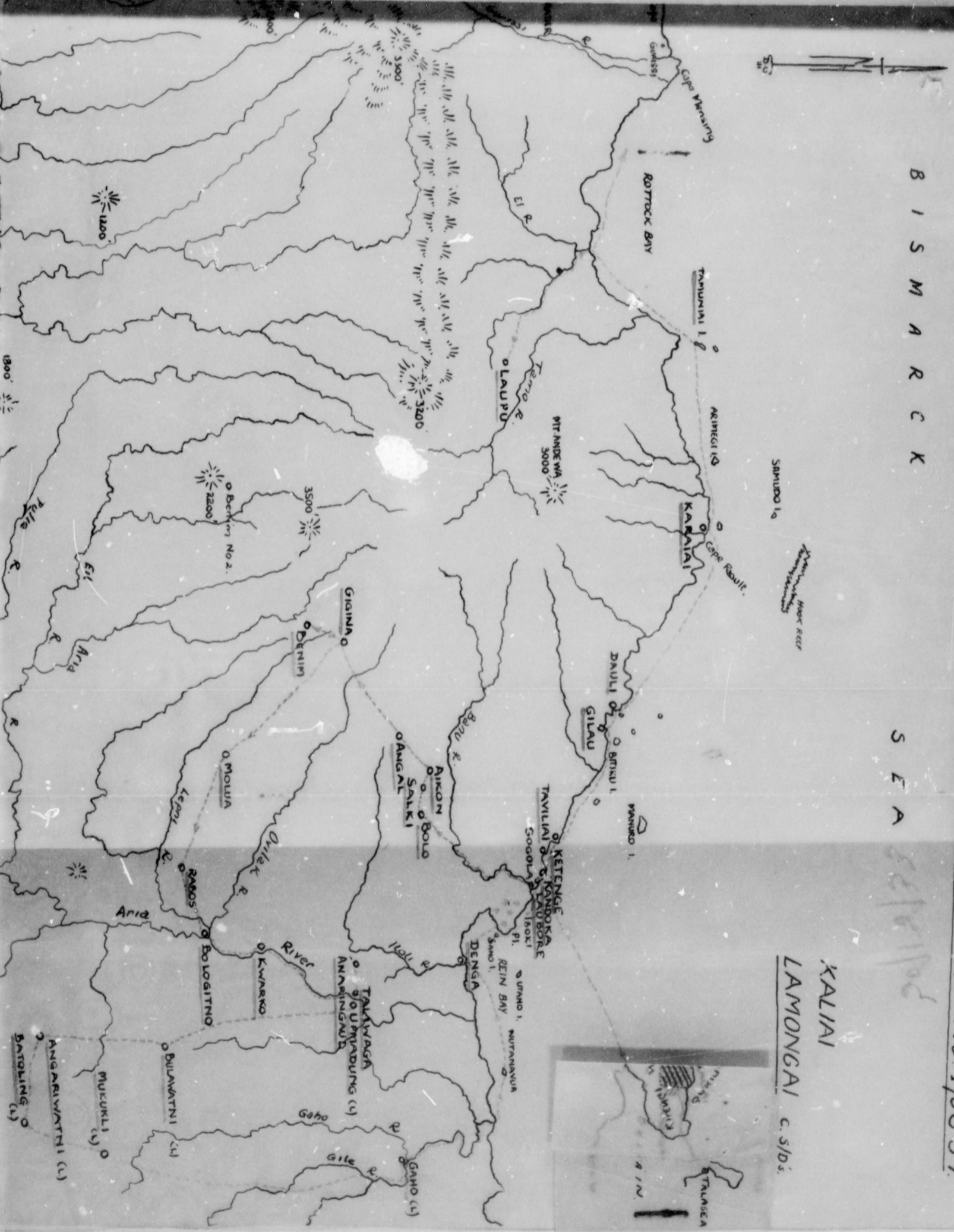
TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO 1/56-57.

B I S M A R C K

S E A

KALIAI

LAMONGAI c. s/d's







# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1956

*Karim Census Sub. Division (last census 1952. Census 1952)*

Govt. Print-3153/7/51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS										Deaths in Child	DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				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		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child	Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F							
KIPPURU	13.8.52	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	2	7	1	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	13	12	1	14	75	3	2	13	16	41					
ANBUNGAH	14/8	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	2	7	2	8	2.3	7	2	18	9	33					
SARKI	6.8.56	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	22	14	1	4	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	7	14	17	12	1.7	12	4	16	13	45					
DENGA	21.8.56	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	2	12	1	13	1.8	11	5	18	16	51					
TALWAGA	13.8.52	6	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	132	130	13	11	16	9	2	3	12	6	3	2	5	13	2	2	5	13	2	16	11	39	264						

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year: 1956 KANAGAWA Census Sub-Division

Govt. Print - 3553/751.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS						Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)		GRAND TOTAL									
		M	F	0-1 Mth.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13		In	Out	In/ice District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child	Adults		M+F								
IMBARING	14.8.56	6	7	1	3	2	1	.	.	1	5	3	3	1	2	6	.	.	.	.	8	23	3	13	1	11	18	9	11	23	15	54	
TAPAGER	15.8.56	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	2	2	2	3	5	2	4	6	5	16	
BURAHINI	15.8.56	9	7	3	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	19	4	5	.	5	2	6	13	9	20	17	62
MAHARAHINI	16.8.56	6	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	17	15	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	43	9	13	2	19	2	6	13	10	25	21	73
BATHANA	11.8.56	8	8	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	3	6	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	14	9	13	1	13	2	11	17	15	12	61	
MAHAKALI	7.8.56	8	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	19	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	21	9	16	.	15	19	11	15	18	19	69	
GAHA	18.8.56	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	17	3	12	.	14	15	8	6	17	14	45	
		40	42	6	8	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	21	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	114	35	77	4	49	5	2	3	69	74	108	391



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. TAL 2/56-57

Patrol Conducted by D R GOEDGER

Area Patrolled BARIMI - KILENGI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives SIX

Duration—From 29/8/1956 to 10/10/1956

Number of Days 43

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Aug/1954

Medical May/1955

Map Reference LANDS DEPARTMENT FOURMIL SERIES

Objects of Patrol (i) CENSUS (ii) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (iii) CIVIL LEASE APPLICATION KILENGI (iv) INSPECTION GLEUCKSTER AIRSTRIP (v) FINALIZE WAR DAMAGE.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

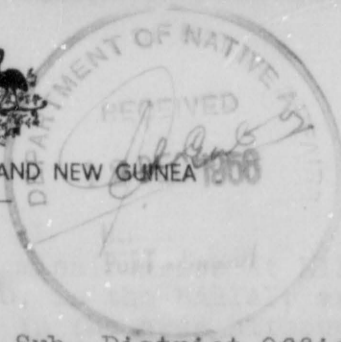
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ 2741.00

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30/10/56 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. Tal. - -

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

28 October 56.

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 2/56-57 . . . BARIAI, KILENGI C.S/D's.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

1. A full patrol of the BARIAI - KILENGI C.S/D's was last made in August 1954. The two census sub-divisions occupy the western end of New Britain, the BARIAI being a separate linguistic group allied to the KALIAI people and occupying that area on the north coast between Cape Mensing and Borgen Bay whilst the KILENGI C.S/D. extends from Borgen Bay around to the ITNI River on the south coast.

2. A range of mountains running north and south, with three prominent peaks - LANGA ( active ), TALIWE, and TANGIS, occupies the western tip of New Britain and divides the KILENGI C.S/D. into three (1) SAHE: known as the 'LOLLO bush', (2) SAGSAG or SOMATE: the south western corner, (3) KILENGI: the north western corner. Population trends, both in KILENGI and BARIAI, are relatively static. There has been little or any migration movements since the last patrol. The predicted movement to the coast, in 1950, of the villages of AUMO, PALILI, NAMOTOTO and GILNIT has not eventuated. Some of the SAGSAG villages, namely WALAWALAPUA, AISEGA, URA, SAGSAG, AIMOLA and LAUT, all originally hill people, have moved down to the coast in the last twenty years.

3. As a whole the people have a more placid temperament than some of their eastern neighbours but have made little real effort since the war to develop the potential economic resources that they possess. For that matter they have had little real supervision or assistance from the Government. If staff permitted, a posting here, even for six months of the year, would be invaluable as the people are intelligent, have the resources and would respond readily enough to guidance.

4. If a posting were made the most suitable site for a station, in my opinion, would be the anchorage north of Lagoon Pt., where the present village sites of AIMOLA - LAUT are now situated. The passage is the best of any in the KILENGI area, being well sheltered from the S/E but like the rest, exposed to the N/W. Spring water is available and the location places all population centres in KILENGI - BARIAI within 1-2 days distance. The coastline here is elevated and any housing site would give a good view of the SIASSI islands, which would be or should be included in the patrol area of any post situated at the western end of New Britain.

e Po	
Over 13	Females in Child
M	F

(2).

5. The group of Catholic missionaries at KILENGI and the Catholic priest at KOKOPO, in the BARIAI, are the only permanent European residents in the area although Mr. A. Pheeny and Mr. L. Walker of Croyden and Viggers, who have the salvage rights in the Sub-District, have been in temporary residence for the last eight months.

6. A day was set aside for viewing the active volcano LANELA, the ascent being made from AIPATI to a ridge named PU'U, but after much scrambling through the bush the view was disappointing because of low lying cloud. LANGLA is still smoking heavily but informants say there have been no disturbances now for some months. AIPATI is the most suitable base for any prolonged observations of the volcano and an ascent could be made to the rim from this side if necessary.

(B) DIARY.

Tuesday 28 August.

Departed 0800 from TAMUNIAI per canoe for new village of SIAMATAI. Lined and initial census undertaken. On to GURISSI, a small village, and census undertaken. Departed 1430 hrs. for KOKOPO, arrived 1600 hrs. Slept KOKOPO.

Wednesday 29 August.

Village of KOKOPO lined and census undertaken at 0900 hrs. Census undertaken at TAVENIAI (5 min. walk) at 1100 hrs. Afternoon discussing plans for erection of hot air driers at MAREKA and KOKOPO. Slept KOKOPO.

Thursday 30 August.

Departed KOKOPO 0900 per canoe for MAREKA arrived 1100 hrs. P.H.D. Aid Post inspected and village lined and census undertaken. Afternoon to BAMBAK and NAMURAMUNGA villages lined, inspected and census undertaken. Slept MAREKA.

Friday 31 August.

Departed per foot for AKONGA 0800 arrived 0845. Village inspected, lined and census undertaken. Back to MAREKA for lunch thence to ALAIDO in afternoon where village inspected and census undertaken. Returned to MAREKA and work on books. Slept MAREKA.

Saturday 1 September.

Meeting of all village officials in area to discuss erection of hot air drier and copra production. Departed 1200 hrs. for SAIE arriving 1445 hrs. at SILIMATI. Small hamlet of AILEILEI inspected enroute. Village of SILIMATI lined, inspected, and census undertaken. Slept SILIMATI.

Sunday 2 September.

Observed.

(3).

Monday 3 September.

Departed SILIMATI 0800 hrs. per foot for MANGAILAPUA - 1½ hrs. walking. Village inspected and census undertaken. On to NEKAROP 45 min. walk. Village inspected and census undertaken. Rest house at nearby NIAPUA (8 min. walk) where discussions held with officials of surrounding villages. Slept NIAPUA.

Tuesday 4 September.

Departed 0830 hrs. for GARIMATI where village inspected and census undertaken. Returned to NIAPUA at 1230 hrs., village inspected and census checked. Work on report late afternoon. Slept NIAPUA.

Wednesday 5 September.

Departed 0800 hrs. for ALIAPUA arrived 0900 hrs.. Village inspected, lined and census checked. Inspection of P.H.D Aid Post at OLONGAPUA (3 min. distant). On to ORELMO at 1130 hrs. - 10 min. from ALIAPUA. Village inspected and census undertaken at 1300 hrs. Discussions with people regarding their copra groves at Borgen Bay until 1500 hrs. Work on census figures. Slept ORELMO.

Thursday 6 September.

Departed 0815 hrs. for ROVATA arriving 0845 hrs. Village inspected, lined, and census checked. Inspection of C. of E. school nearby. On to AIRAGALPUA - 15 min.. Village lined and census checked. Inspection of R.C. school. Discussions on mundane matters with people during afternoon. Slept AIRAGALPUA.

Friday 7 September.

Departed 0800 hrs. for ARARAU arrived 0807 hrs. Village lined and census undertaken - cemetery to be put in order, work commenced. Departed for KUKUMO 1000 hrs. arrived 1130 hrs. Village lined and census checked. New book for NATAMU made out. Returned to AIRAGALPUA 1530 hrs. Work on census figures. Slept AIRAGALPUA.

Saturday 8 September.

Departed 0800 hrs. for AISALMAPUA - 1 hr. walking. Village inspected, lined, and census checked. One W/D claim paid. Returned to AIRAGALPUA 1230 hrs. Work on KALIAI patrol report afternoon. Slept AIRAGALPUA.

Sunday 9 September.

Observed. Slept AIRAGALPUA.

Monday 10 September.

Departed 0815 hrs. for RELMEN - 1.50 walking. Village lined and census checked. Five W/D claims paid. Complaints regarding movement of people to other villages heard. All parties gathered and matter settled amicably. Slept RELMEN.

Tuesday 11 September.

Departed RELMEN 0830 hrs. for GILNIT - 4 hrs. walking and 1 hr. canoe. Arrived 1345 hrs. Village inspected, lined and census undertaken. School inspected. Native complaints heard. Slept GILNIT.

(4).

Wednesday 12 September.

Village lined and census undertaken 0815 hrs.  
Visit to mouth of ITNI and return in afternoon. Slept  
GILNIT.

Thursday 13 September.

Departed 0800 hrs. per canoe upstream ITNI river -  
1 hour, thence per foot to NAMATOTO 1½ hrs. One W/D Claim  
paid, village inspected. Lined and census undertaken in  
afternoon. Slept NAMATOTO.

Friday 14 September.

Departed after rain at 0830 hrs. for PALILI arriving  
1000 hrs. Village lined and census checked. Policeman  
despatched to RELMEN to apprehend female for not reporting  
census. On to AUMO 1100 hrs. Village lined and census  
undertaken at 1300 hrs. Discussions with village people  
and work on KALIAI report in afternoon. Slept AUMO.

Saturday 15 September.

Departed AUMO 0700 hrs. for AISEGA, 4 hrs. at low  
tide along beach. School inspected, village and coconut  
grove in afternoon. Slept AISEGA.

Sunday 16 September.

Observed.

Monday 17 September.

AISEGA lined and census undertaken 0800 hrs.  
Departed for WALAWALAPUA at 0930 arriving 1045 hrs. Work  
on AISEGA book - discussion with village officials future  
movements of patrol. War Damage paid in afternoon.  
Slept WALAWALAPUA.

Tuesday 18 September.

WALAWALAPUA lined and census undertaken 0830 hrs.  
New book issued, coconut grove, cemetery inspected. Work  
on KALIAI report in afternoon. Slept WALAWALAPUA.

Wednesday 19 September.

Departed 0830 along beach for SAGSAG. Picked  
up canoe at old village of URA 1030 hrs, arriving SAGSAG  
1215 hrs. Inspected coconut grove in afternoon and looked  
for cement pegs on mission lease - two found. Slept SAGSAG.

Thursday 20 September.

Inspected mission school, and supervised cleaning  
coconut grove in morning. Lined villages of URA and SAGSAG  
in afternoon. Slept SAGSAG.

Friday 21 September.

Departed for POTPOTPUA at 0900 hrs. arrived 0920  
hrs. To Aid Post at GIE 15 min. inspected and return to  
POTPOTPUA. Census checked. Coconuts and cemetery inspected.  
Return to SAGSAG 1200 hrs. KALIAI report in afternoon.  
Slept SAGSAG.

Saturday 22 September.

Departed 0800 to inspect new village site of AIMOLA

(5)

- LAUT returned 1130 after interviewing officials. Sports meeting in afternoon. Slept SAGSAG.

Sunday 23 September.

Observed.

Monday 24 September.

Departed 0800 hrs. for WITNARI arrived 0900 hrs. Village lined and census undertaken on new site. Departed 1100 hrs. for hamlet of Inspected cemetery, pigs and gardens. Discussions with officials. Returned to SAGSAG 1300 hrs. Slept SAGSAG.

Tuesday 25 September.

Departed 0815 hrs. for AIPATI - 40 min. to new village site of GIE, inspected, thence on to AIPATI - 1.20 min. Village inspected, lined and census checked. Discussions with Paramount Luluai AISAPU. Slept AIPATI.

Wednesday 26 September.

Departed 0800 hrs. for AIMAGA 15 min. Village inspected, lined and census checked. School inspected. Discussed future copra activities. Departed 1000 hrs. for new hamlet of SEKUL. Village lined and census checked. On to village site 1030 hrs - 25 min. Inspected and discussed future movement of village with officials. Departed for AIPATI 1230 hrs. arriving 1330 hrs. Work on census figures and report in afternoon. Slept AIPATI.

Thursday 27 September.

Departed 0815 hrs. to view active volcano LANGLA.  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. walk along main track to NIAPUA thence  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. walk along bush track to ridge PU'U. View obtained disappointing. Returned to AIPATI 1400 hrs. Slept AIPATI.

Friday 28 September.

Departed 0800 hrs. for GIE arrived 0905. Rain in morning, village lined and census checked in afternoon. Two smoke driers inspected. Discussions regarding future economic enterprises. Slept GIE.

Saturday 29 September.

Departed 0800 hrs. for SAGSAG arrived 0845. Spent morning inspecting pig fence that villagers were asked to erect and coconut groves of AIPATI, AIMOLA, GIE and WITNARI that were cleaned during absence among SAMOTE villages. Slept SAGSAG.

Sunday 30 September.

Observed. Discussions with Bishop Hand. Slept SAGSAG.

Monday 1 October.

Departed 0800 hrs. for AIMOLA - LAUT per canoe - 1 hr. Villages inspected then census checked. Coconut line inspected and intended new site for village AIMOLA. Rest house site chosen. Afternoon on hearing complaint by TAMUTI of GIE, T.A.L. inspected. Slept LAUT.



(6)

Tuesday 2 October.

Departed 0845 hrs. Cemetery inspected - village lined and census checked. New tultul appointed - discussions with people until lunch. Work on report in afternoon. Slept TAVALI.

Wednesday 3 October.

Departed 0745 hrs. for ONGAIA per canoe arrived 0945 hrs. Met officials of all KILENGI villages, visited Catholic mission in morning. Village of ONGAIA inspected, and census checked. Discussions with Paramount Lului AISAPU. Slept ONGAIA.

Thursday 4 October.

Catholic Mission lease surveyed compass and chain. Village of POTNI census undertaken late afternoon. Slept ONGAIA.

Friday 5 October.

Mission schools inspected in morning, departed 1100 hrs. for inspection of Gloucester airstrip, returned ONGAIA 1700 hrs. Slept ONGAIA.

Saturday 6 October.

Villages of URAMAINGI and WARIMO lined and census checked in morning. Work on census figures afternoon, attended large singsing late afternoon. Slept ONGAIA.

Sunday 7 October.

Observed.

Monday 8 October.

Departed KILENGI per canoe for Borgen Bay at 1000 hrs. arrived 1600 hrs. Slept SILIMATI.

Tuesday 9 October.

Discussion with officials of LOLLO bush on future economic activities. Departed at 0900 per canoe for KOKOPO arriving 1400 hrs. Work on report. Slept KOKOPO.

Wednesday 10 October.

Departed per canoe for TAMUNIAI at 0745 hrs. Canoes swamped crossing ROTTOCK Bay after heavy wind had destroyed sails. Loss of cargo narrowly averted after KOMBE canoes from TAMUNIAI came to the rescue. Arrived TAMUNIAI, 1600 hrs. Slept TAMUNIAI. Completion of patrol.

(7).

(C) WAR DAMAGE.

7. Claims for the BARIAI - KILENGI have now been finalized a total of £ 234.1.0 being paid out on V.124/56-57. ✓

(D) WAR MEDALS AND GRATUITIES.

8. All war gratuities for this end of the Sub-District have been finalized. One box of war medals (BALIMA of NAMURAMUNGA) was presented to the tultul of that village he being next of kin of BALIMA (Deceased). To the best of my knowledge this also finalizes medals for this area. ✓

(E) N.M.T.A AND BANKING.

9. No N.M.T.A. payments were made on the patrol. Inquiries were made regarding one, LONGE, of TALIWE who was formerly employed by Mr.C.Blake at LOLOBAU and who met his death in the course of his employment. £50, as compensation, had been entered into Trust Fund Suspense on O/R 26526 of the 8 September 55 under an order for payment made in the District Court by stipendary magistrate Mr.S.M.Foley. Inquiries were of no avail and next of kin were not traced. The name LONGE is not a KILENGI or BARIAI name and TALIWE (which was thought to refer to the mountain) does not exist as a village. That leaves the extended Mengen Col, on the mainland opposite LOLOBAU as the next spot for investigation.

10. One bank book was returned to TALANIA of KAILUNGPUA (GILNIT) after insertion of interest, the book being originally collected on the patrol in 1952. When war damage payments were made a large number were entered into bank accounts ( register numbers 1200-1249 Talasea refer) but the holders, to the best of my knowledge, have never presented a book at Talasea for withdrawal of monies or insertion of interest, over the last fifteen months. On this patrol several inquiries were made about the possibilities of withdrawals but the people concerned were told that they would have to appear at the agency at Talasea - quite an effort considering the distances involved and then the wait for the book to be cleared through RABAUL if closing of the account is considered.

*can be done on patrol*

(F) PLANTATIONS AND ALIENATED LAND.

11. There are no plantations in either of the Sub-Divisions, which is rather a pity as the presence of a station in the area would ensure a regular shipping service and a place for employment, situated in the area.

12. Mission leases are numerous but with the exception of KOKOPO, MAREKA, and SAGSAG are not occupied. For the BARIAI area a list of leases was obtained from the Father in charge who inturn had obtained them from the lands list held by the Catholic Mission at VUNAPOPE.

(8).

These areas of land are: (1) GURISSI - name of land Kakassi, 5 acres, purchased 1929.  
(11) SILIMATI - name of land Silimati, 5 acres, purchased 1929, cement pegs located.  
(111) ALAIDO - 5 acres, purchased 1929.  
(1V) Silimate, purchased 1929.  
(V) MAREKA - purchased 1931, church and mission buildings on site.  
(V1) KOKOPO - purchased 1931.  
(V1) SOLUPIO - at KOKOPO - purchased 1937. Mission station on site.

13. Alienated land at KILENGI is situated at  
(1) AISEGA - 300 yds. north of village, not occupied.  
(11) SAGSAG - 28 acres, cements in position.  
(111) NIAPUA - two blocks - not seen and exact whereabouts unknown.  
(1V) KILENGI - probably two hectares, prewar mission site, not now occupied. Talasea file 34-4-1 refers to application for new area occupied since the war. There is also a small portion of freehold land between the villages of ONGAIA and ULAMAINGI, KILENGI. This is held by the mission.

(G) MISSIONS, AND EDUCATION.

14. There are two mission bodies in the area, the Church of England stationed at SAGSAG and the Roman Catholic Mission stationed at KILENGI. The SAGSAG Mission is, at the moment, under the supervision of a native Father, Father Japhet Kabua. The Roman Catholic Mission at KILENGI is under the care of Rev. Fr. McSweeney who is departing on leave early next year. The BARIAI Mission at KOKOPO is then to be closed and the German Father now in charge, Father Rose, will look after both parishes.

15. Bishop Hand of the Anglican Mission was encountered on the patrol and he informed me that in the very near future a European priest, nursing sister and possibly a European teacher, would be stationed at SAGSAG. Permanent buildings may not be possible immediately but provision is to be made for such at a later date.

16. Relations between the two bodies are amicable.

17. The only really effective schooling is being carried out at SAGSAG and KILENGI and to a lesser degree at KOKOPO. This is admitted by the Missions concerned, the main emphasis in the village schools being on religion. This is hardly the fault of the teachers as they are not literate enough themselves to be able to teach others. At SAGSAG teaching at present is wholly entrusted to native staff but unfortunately the older the age group the greater the proportion of girls to boys, as pupils. For example, Standard 1 has five girls and one boy, Standard 2 seven girls and one boy, Standard 3 three girls and one boy. Equipment in the Anglican school is very poor; there were no school registers, no attendance roll (Education Department), no readers. The Roman Catholic school at Kilengi is under the charge of an Australian sister with reasonable equipment and good school buildings. Attendance figures for all schools are given in appendix C.

(H) WAR DISPOSALS.

18. All war disposals in the area are in the hands of Crodon and Viggers, RABAUL. Their representatives in the area, Messrs. Pheeney and Walker have been particularly active in the Cape Gloucester area, having collected over 120 tons of non-ferrous metals in the last nine months. They predict that the majority of metals will be collected by the end of the year and see little possibility of their activities extending into the New Year. The local people are being paid 3d. a lb. for carriage and have expressed satisfaction at the price. The Paramount Luluai, AISAPU, has been instrumental in ensuring that the natives provide full co-operation in the collection of metals, realizing that here is a source of relatively good economic returns.

(I) HEALTH.

19. The last medical patrol was in May 1955. During the course of this patrol health throughout was found to be fairly good. One case of framboesia was at the Aid Post at GIE, the man in the past spending much time at P.H.D., TALASEA. The disease has now reached the crippling stage and it was felt that little could be done by sending the case to TALASEA. Filariasis was noticed in quite a few of the coastal villages but none had reached the really grotesque stage. Tinea imbricata, as usual, was to be found in every village. A T.B. case at POTPOTPUA, isolated from the rest of the village in 1949 by EMA Bell, is still in isolation but now unable to walk.

20. The patrol was accompanied by NMA MELIS, a local from the LOLLO Bush. He, at all times, performed his duties cheerfully and efficiently. The two C.S/D's are well staffed with Aid Posts and personnel with the exception of the NMA at AISEGA, were found to be conscientious and diligent, in patrolling their respective areas.

P.H.D. Aid Post at MAREKA.

NMA BUBU, who is in charge, has been stationed here for the last four weeks. Twenty patients were in attendance at the time of the patrol most of them suffering from sores or infected swellings. The post was formerly at KOKOPO but the present set up is better as Fr. Rose of the Catholic Mission can handle any necessary case there.

P.H.D. Aid Post at OLONGAPUA.

NMA AICALEN is in charge. The post, on a new site, is situated between the villages of ALIAPUA and ORELMO. There were fifteen patients at the time of the visit, being either sores or T.U's with the exception of one scabies. The post was formerly at SAHE on the beach, then between the two villages of NIAPUA and ALIAPUA then to the present site which is considered the most suitable of the three. AICALEN has a good bearing and possesses the confidence of the people. He patrols his area approx. every two months.

P.H.D. Aid Post at AISEGA.

Under charge of NMA KILIPO who has proved lax in the performance of his duties. Villages which are serviced by his aid post are AISEGA, WALAWALAPUA, RELMEN, AUMO, PALILI, NAMOTOTO, and GILNIT. AUMO is the only village he has

(10).

visited in the last nine months and many of the numerous sores at NAMOTOTO could have been avoided if this man had shown a little interest and diligence in his work. The matter will be referred to the Officer-in-Charge, P.H.D., TALASEA. Hospital buildings at AISEGA are adequate, eight patients being in attendance on my arrival.

P.H.D. Aid Post at GIE.

Under charge of NMA VELEI. Five patients were present on inspection, buildings were found to be reasonable. Last patrol to the inland villages by the orderly was in July. Supplies of medicines appeared adequate. Plans are in progress for the building to be shifted to the other side of the GIMA River. The new site will be most suitable. The present post serves the villages of AIMOLA, LAUT, AIPATI, AIMAGA, SEKUL, VITNARI, URA, SAGSAG, POTPOTUA and GIE.

21. The mission station at KILENGI provides medical facilities for the four KILENGI villages of POTNI, ONGAIA, ULIMAINGI and WARIMO. An Aid Post here is therefore unnecessary.

(J) AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

22. Taro is the staple diet of the people supplemented by kaukau, yam, pumpkin, corn, breadfruit and galip. Protein is provided by fish, turtle, pig and the occasional crocodile. In the southeastern SAHE villages new planting of taro had been completed and old taro was being supplemented with quantities of breadfruit and galip.

23. Pigs, in common with the rest of the Sub-District, play a very important part in the village structure, they being most numerous in the coastal villages. Fowls are found in most villages but play no part in the social or economic life except perhaps as a source of feathers for singing headgear.

Copra, Trochus, Cacao.

No accurate estimation can be given of present copra production but as no concerted effort is being made by the native communities it is thought to be relatively low. There are four areas within the two Sub-Divisions which have large groves, where the potential exists and where, I hope, interest has been kindled. These areas are (1) the BARIAI area with two complexes of villages (a) GURISSI, KOKOPO and TAVENIAI (b) AKONGA, BAMBAK, NAMURAMUNGA, MAREKA and ALAIDO. Population is almost 600 and coconut trees in the vicinity of 11,000. Marketing is done through either the Catholic Mission or S. Smith of IAB. These people collected £30 during the stay of the patrol and arrangements have been made for Fr. Rose of the C.M. to purchase wire for them on his coming trip to RABAU. The priest excels in carpentering and has agreed to assist and supervise in the erection of two hot air driers - one at KOKOPO and one at MAREKA. The storage shed is to be erected at KOKOPO this anchorage being the only suitable one in the area. (11) The Borgen Bay area where about 6000 palms have been planted by inland villages of the LOLLO Bush namely, SILIMATI, NEKARCP, MANGAILAPUA, NIAPUA, GARIMATI, ALIAPUA ORBLMO, ROVATA, AIRAGALPUA, ARARAU, AISALMAPUA, and KUKUMO. Planting was commenced in the time of ADC ELLIS and was carried out under the supervision of police. The groves are clean but at the moment very little copra is being produced.

(about five bags a month). Five smoke driers are in operation along the foreshore but those inspected were inefficient. See under 'Economic Development' for further remarks regarding this matter. Village populations total 689. The only marketing outlet is with S. Smith of LAE.

(111) the SAGSAG villages, who have groves on the beach at SAGSAG and the inland villages with another grove on the GIMA river. Villages are URA, VITNARI, SAGSAG, POTPOTPUA, GIE, AIPATI, AIMAGA, SEKUL, AIMOLA, and LAUT. Village populations total 666 and marketing is done through S. Smith of LAE or the Anglican Mission at SAGSAG. There are approx. 3500 palms in a state of neglect with exception of GIE, AIMOLA, AIPATI groves. The state of neglect has since been remedied.

(1V) the KILEMNI villages with a population of 659 and palms in the vicinity of 2000. It is here that the people were urged to continue planting and clearing of ground. A smoke drier is in existence at each village, all marketing being done through the Catholic Mission, S. Smith of LAE, or Cheung Thin of KALIAI.

24. Trochus fishing by the natives is almost at a standstill they claiming that the reefs have either been fished out or shells are undersized. Bonnie Nakamura (half caste Japanese), employed by Leo Hong Kam of Nakanai arrived in the area during the stay of the patrol and a months fishing yielded eleven bags.

25. An interest in copra was expressed by the peoples of Borgen Bay but I feel that unless the staff position improves and adequate supervision can be given to cacao the success of any scheme is a forlorn hope. Any development here, particularly in economic crops by natives, must take into account the tremendous distances involved and the comparative isolation of the communities.

26. The hill people behind SAGSAG expressed an interest in rice cultivation saying that before the war they grew it quite successfully. It is hoped that upon the next visit of an agricultural officer to TALASEA a supply of seed can be obtained for these people.

#### Economic Development.

27. Village officials of NEKAROP, NIAPUA, GARIMATI, MANGALAPUA, SILIMATI, ALIAPUA, KURUMO, NATEMU, OREMO, ARARAU, ROVATA, ASAILMAPUA, AIRALGALPUA gathered at SILIMATI (9 October 56) and expressed their desire for co-operatives and wanted to bank \$40 (only) as initial capital. These villages have over 4000 palms on the beach at Borgen Bay and have agreed to erect two hot air driers at GARINGI and AKIWAI (on Borgen Bay). A concentrated effort is to be made on copra production and they have appointed NATU of NEKAROP to supervise production. They intend to market their copra through S. Smith of LAE. A consumer store is envisaged in the future. The people were advised in regards to the money (1-) Collections of monies were not desired and to desist until more concrete proposals were forthcoming (1) Savings accounts facilities were available at TALASEA if they desired to save present monies. In regards to co-operatives they were advised (1) No move would be made to form a Society (a) until regular shipping was ensured - of which there is a possibility in the near future. (b) until they could prove they are capable of sufficient and sustained copra production. (1) That later on the matter may be investigated further by a co-operative Officer. TANDUA of SILIMATI has had six months schooling (1954) in co-operative principles and

elementary book-keeping. The people were told that Co-operatives were not something that could be giving to them like a lump sum of cash but that work, integrity, a willingness to work with one another, were basic essentials that must be adhered to with a singular resolution of mind. Matters will be discussed, particular copra production, with Mr. Smith, when he visits TALASEA. The whole matter should be proceeded with with a great deal of caution.

28. Peoples of SAGSAG area also wished to discuss co-operative activities but they were bluntly told that until they showed a little more organization in their approach to economic pursuits no consideration would be given to the matter. It was learnt for the first time that these people have already collected £100 which is at the moment in a savings account at KANDRIAN. Monies were collected from SAGSAG, AIMOLA, some of LAUT, GIE, some of AIPATI, POTPOTPUA, some of VITNARI, URA, WALMALAPUA, AISEGA, AUMO, FALLI, RELMEN, some of NAMOTOTO, some of ROVATA, luluai of ORELMO, some of ALIAPUA, and from a hamlet of GILAU, in the KALIAI. A list of subscribers is held by AIGILO of AISEGA. The bank book is held co-jointly by AIKOL of AIMOLA, SARI of SAGSAG, AIGILO of AISEGA. The scheme is formed entirely of people of the Anglican faith. A Trader's Licence has been bought by the people and they intend to commence a small store in the future. Bishop Hand has agreed to co-operate with transport facilities and will transport their copra and cargo. The people expressed their intention of buying corrugated iron from their copra proceeds and commence work on their church. They were informed that this was entirely up to them, they being perfectly free to spend their money as they liked.

(K) VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND VILLAGES.

29. Officials were found to be good and excelled themselves at window dressing for the patrol which is as it should be. AISAPU, the Paramount Luluai, met the patrol at SAGSAG. He is a strong man in his own right, his voice having a tremendous amount of authority among all the KILENGI peoples. ASCPA, luluai of AIPATI also impressed as being a capable and efficient official as also did AVASASE (tultul) of NIAFAUA but who, it must be admitted, is also extremely ambitious. The luluais of the SAHE villages did not impress.

30. Housing throughout was fair with mainly kunai thatched roofs and rough hewn plank walls. The coastal KILENGI people also use plaited bamboo to advantage and also have utilized much salvage material from the wartime Gloucester strip.

31. Village officials, villages, are listed below with pertinent details.

BARIAI.

Ciamatai. L: - . A new village formed by migrations out from TAVENJAI (BARIAI). No officials appointed until housing constructed and village settled in.

Gurissi. L: - T.T: KAVUI. N/S, in hospital. Village of four houses with three under construction. Copra sold to Smith of LAE at average £2.5.0 per bag. Two smoke ovens, 2000 coconuts.

Kokopo. L: KUAMBU - one of the old school and very good.  
T.T: NAROMA - keen. 3500 coconuts. Hot air drier to be  
erected in village. Catholic Mission station nearby

Taviniai. L: - T.T: GAMA - wanted to spend more time in  
village. 1200 coconuts scattered. 5 min. walk from KOKOPO.

Akonga. L: AGARA - average. T.T: AVIL - at work R.C.  
Mission, recommended for dismissal. 350 coconuts.

Bambak. L: MOTA - average. T.T: SOWARA - weak.  
Smoke drier 1600 coconuts.

Namuramunga. L: - T.T: MELI - strong - village actually a  
hamlet of MAREKA. Smoke drier shared with MAREKA. 700  
coconuts.

Mareka. L: PAKUKU - a 'big man' and a strong one.  
Rest house for village of AKONGA, BAMBAK, NAMURAMUNGA, ALAIDO.  
1200 coconuts.

Alaido. L: GORMAN - at work IBOKI, recommended for  
dismissal. T.T: ALEVA - average. wo smoke driers, 1200  
coconuts.

KILENGI.

Silimati. L: MAKIS - former NMA, extremely good. T.T: -  
Village dirty. New rest house to be built. Village on  
Mission lease.

Mangailapua. L: URANG - old. T.T: SINKEL - smart and  
efficient. Coconuts on beach. ASL 400', on new site.

Nekarop. L: NARAU - average. T.T: KAIBOGE - old  
but good. A very clean village.

Niapaua. L: PAGOLI - no personality. T.T: AVASASE  
does a very good job. Roads and rest house a credit to him.  
Rest house used for the three villages of MUNGAILAPUA,  
NEKAROP, NIAPAU.

Garimati. L: BOSAI - quiet, average. T.T: ASUA -  
more drive than luluai. Village closely allied to NIAPAU.  
Off main road. No rest house.

Aliapua. L: SAPIEN - average. T.T: NAKI - average.  
C. of E. village. P.H.D Aid Post 3 min. walk.

Orelmo. L: NAMONGO - the best so far of a poor bunch.  
T.T: KATAKA - below average. ASL 1100'. Luluai C. of E.  
rest R.C. 100 coconuts in village.

Rovata. L: AU'UNA - m/i REIMEN. People request that  
he stay as luluai. Convicted 20 September 56 for adultery.  
T.T: VAGARI - a strong man. A small C. of E. community with  
school nearby.

Airagalpua. L: NAKOVI - below average. T.T: KATAU - good.  
Large R.C. school and church at village.

Ararau. L: VOGET - prov. appointment. T.T: AIGILO -  
excellent. 7 min. from AIRAGALPUA.

Kukuno. L: NABUS - average. T.T: AVIAK - above average.  
Many migrations out to NATAMU.

Natamu. L: A new village - no officials appointed yet.



Airilmapua. L: GAMO - not very effective. T.T: BURUNGAI below average. M.T.T. intends migrating to old village site near GILNIT.

Relmen. L: AKIM - provisional appointment, AU'UMO has migrated to ROVATA and holds the position of luluai there. AKIM is one of the strongest personalities met so far, young and energetic. T.T: TAI'ILO - average. Village formerly migrated to PALILI on beach but now half of them are back at RELMEN. A C.of E. village with no teacher for some time.

Gilnit. L: AVINI - average. Goaled 1945 for non attendance medical inspection. T.T: NAMO - quiet and ineffective. Back at old site at junction ITNI and AMENEI rivers. Coconut grove not in production.

Namototo. L: AGARA - average. T.T: KOUP - average. Village on beach 1950 - now back on old site. A clean village with an unusual number of sores among children (see remarks Health Aid Post AISEGA).

Palili. L: - T.T: LANGU - former policeman, excellent. Village formed through migrations out from RELMEN in 1950.

Aumo. L: AISAU - average. T.T: MAKELI - old, average. A strong C.of E. village  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from beach.

Aisega. L: LUGAS - weak. T.T: TARAU - average. Coconuts not clean. A coastal people with no large canoes. Village on knoll above beach.

Walawalapua. L: NUEL - young and keen. T.T: AIPUU - average. Village now with SAGSAG, reasons (1) Schooling (11) Coconut grove shared with SAGSAG. Tultul still on old village site. Walawalapua Village to be shifted from present site because of erosion.

Sagsag. L: URANG - above average. T.T: AIGILO - migration in from SEKUL. Village hot, dry, and dusty. Anglican Mission station in close vicinity.

Potpotpua. L: TOGOT - average. T.T: TALANIA - paralysed one leg, still effective. Name means 'Origin of the stones'. Pleasant village site.

Witnari. L: ULING - does not speak pidgin. T.T: MAIA - average, has separate hamlet. Village has moved since last census. Tultul stopped on old site, luluai (Catholic) moved to new site.

Aipati. L: ASOPA - talkative, strong, and effective. T.T: LAUPU - average. Rest house for villages of AIPATI, AIMAGA, and SEKUL. Villages have grove of coconuts on GIMA river and also at SAGSAG. ASL 1200'. Poor water supply during S/E season. Obtained from water holes.

AIMAGA. L: BELUM - old and sick. T.T: AISIPEL - above average. R.C. for three villages of AIMAGA, AIPATI, SEKUL. New school house to be built.

Sekul. L: ALISSA - below average. T.T: GELI - below average. Have formed a new hamlet 15 min. from AIMAGA. Majority still on old village site.

Gie. L: BALIS - not very impressive. T.T: AULING-  
average. Village on new site on GIMA river. Aid Post  
on opposite side of river also to be shifted.

Aimola. L: MAKELI - intelligent and doing useful job.  
T.T: NUOE - also above average. Two smoke driers in  
village. Village on new site near beach.

Laut. L: KAIWAKA - above average. T.T: KATAKA -  
Provisional appointment. Coconut grove with AIMOLA.  
Village on new site.

TAUALI. L: MULIGI - provisional, former tultul,  
attentive and leader of people. T.T: MALI - provisional,  
not strong but best prospect. Small coconut grove at  
SUMIL. People not very enterprising.

Potni. L: NAVOGI - old but influential. T.T: NAUSUNG -  
also old and also influential. First group of four  
KILENGI villages ( total population 659), large majority  
of housing constructed from old war materials - weatherproof  
but not very aesthetic.

Ongaia. P.L: AISAPU - quiet and very effective wielding  
tremendous influence from the ITNI river to the ARIA  
river. L: TULI - old but useful. T.T: AVIL - average.  
Rest house for four KILENGI villages on ONGAIA grounds.

Ulimaingi. L: KAIGMATA - very good with excellent war  
record. T.T: AGARA - not assertive. Village combined  
with WARIMO.

Warimo. L: KALOGA - very good, provisional. T.T:  
GAVIA, provisional appointment, former luluais son.  
With ULIMAINGI. The four KILENGI villages present a  
half mile of houses.

(L) REST HOUSES.

32. There are six key rest houses in the BARIAI and  
KILENGI from which almost half of the villages can be and  
are more conveniently worked from ( see map). Neverthe-  
less all villages were sighted and inspected. The rest  
houses are : (1) MAREKA (BARIAI) - in average condition.  
(11) NIAPUA (SAHE) in a central position and an excellent  
three roomed dwelling. (111) AIRAGALPUA (SAHE) to be  
moved to a more central position between ARARAU and AIRAGALFUA.  
(1V) SAGSAG (SAGSAG) an average dwelling with improvements  
to be made. (V) AIPATI (SAGSAG) in a central position and  
useful for a base camp for any work connected with the  
volcano LANGLA. (V1) ONGAIA (KILENGI) an excellent  
building erected by a DDS Officer in 1946 from war salvage  
from the Gloucester strip and with sawn timber floor and  
corrugated iron roof.

33. Rest houses exist in most of the other villages  
and all were in reasonable repair. URA intend erecting  
a new rest house on their old village site which will be  
convenient if a person is caught by a sudden storm on the  
long drag between WALAWALAPUA and SAGSAG.

(M) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

34. There are no vehicular roads in the two sub-divisions except the former wartime roads in the vicinity of the Gloucester airstrip. During the war the Japanese built a road from Borgen Bay to the SAHE villages on the north eastern slopes of Mt. LANGLA. They could travel from Gloucester along the coastal road thence go in-land from a point close to SILIMATI. Later on the Americans developed the road further to the present village of NIAPAU. The road is not now trafficable, most parts being overgrown with bush and the former bridges non-existent. The Japanese continued their road with a well graded foottrack across to the ITNI river where they had a large base camp established. Parts of this are still utilized by the locals for their inter-village tracks.

35. All native tracks were in excellent order with the exception of that portion between the ITNI and the village of NAMOTOTO. The transisland track from SILIMATI to GILNIT has no steep climbs and if necessary a crossing can be made in one day. From NIAPAU an excellent track leads down to the SAGSAG villages along the Dampier Straits.

36. Canoe travel was seldom used, except in the BARIAI, because of the strong S/E winds which produce heavy seas as far as Grass Pt. near the old village site of URA. Beach walking, from AUMO to SAGSAG, was done at low tide thus not only avoiding the understandably poor tracks through the mangrove swamps inland but also preventing a soaking to the skin if caught by the heavy S/E swell during high tide.

(N) GEMETRIES.

37. Those inspected were clean and in good order. The majority are also pig proof. Those that were not have since been remedied.

(O) CENSUS.

38. The last census was in June-July 1954. In the BARIAI, a coastal people, the population increase has been maintained at a steady two percent per annum. The increase for KILENGI stands at 1.8% per annum with the inland people relatively static. There was one case of census evasion, a woman of RELMEN who went bush with her illicit lover - both are now in the corrective institution at TALASEA.

39. A not very heartening aspect was the high number of deaths of children under the age of five - in the KILENGI Sub-Division a total of 34, almost 30% of the total. It means that those who survive must be reasonably healthy.

(P). NATIVE AFFAIRS.

40. The people are a law abiding community and very few complaints were brought before the patrol. MORO of KAPO (KOMBE) mentioned in my KOMBE and KALIAI patrol reports had

paid a visit to the Borgen Bay area previous to the patrol and preached his ideas on what would be the ideal politico-religious set up in the Territory. The man is a fanatic and obsessed with the idea that American domination is the panacea for all ills - a hangover from the war years when American equipment and wealth was displayed so lavishly. The news of MORO's visit was heard through devious channels and it was not until the people were prompted that any information was forthcoming. I do not think a deep impression was made on the natives but the man's presence should be kept in mind by future patrols when in this end of the Sub-District.

41. Considering the distance from the seat of Government and the frequency of patrolling ( an average of once every two years since the end of the war) the people are extremely stable and loyal to the Government.

(Q) ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

42. The BARIAI people are a distinct linguistic group from the KILENGI people, speaking a very similar dialect to the coastal KALIAI people (Lusi). The KILENGI people from Borgen Bay to the ITNI R. to SAGSAG speak the LOLLO dialect with the KILENGI group in the north-west corner speaking a slight variation of this dialect. KALIAI influence is noticed in those villages on the eastern slopes of Mt. LANGLA there having been many migrations between the two areas in earlier times. Those villages near or on the ITNI River are influenced by their ARAWA neighbours and the practice of headbinding is still in vogue although for the patrol all apputenances were removed. The binding is kept on for the first twelve months or so and results in a high forehead with an elongated skull.

43. The villages in the S/W corner namely SAGSAG, URA, AISEGA, and WALAWALAPUA have all moved down to the beach within the last twenty years or so having had a traditional history of garden houses dating back to the explosion at RITTER IS. (KULKUL), in the Dampier Straits between New Britain and Siassi, and the subsequent tidal waves which followed in 1838. The New Guinea Handbook mentions this catastrophe giving the height of Ritter as 2600' in 1827. All that remains now is a low charred island and the native accounts. Following the explosion three successive tidal waves swept the western end of New Britain creating havoc and chaos as far as Borgen Bay on the North Coast. Villages, gardens, crops and all those symbols of mans habitation were swept into oblivion, lives lost being in the vicinity of 3000 (" as many people were killed as there are now in all KILENGI"). Hence the migrations into the hills, of the villages mentioned earlier.

44. Right of inheritance passes to the first born be it a man or woman. In all matters, land, fishing rights, rights of way, village sites etc. this person must be consulted.

45. Where once the woman used to go to the village of her husband upon marriage (patrilocal) the practice is now falling into disuse the choice of village largely depending on conciliation. Bride price is reasonable and after the man has expressed his intentions to the parents of the girl payment is made in the form of native pots, plates, bracelets, pigs, and occasionally 'tambu'. Children take the clan name of the mother.

46. The KILENGI people are renowned for their trading, in nearly all cases acting as middlemen. All trade in the form of cooking pots ( from the New Guinea mainland ), wooden dishes, bracelets ( from trochus ), pandanus rain cloaks from SIASS I, are channelled through KILENGI for tambu shell, dogs, pigs, wicker baskets and logs for canoes, from the KOMBE, BARIAI, and KILENGI regions. Tobacco is a KILENGI speciality and large quantities are grown in the area.

47. In the villages around the ITNI River where ARAWA influence is felt, beating of drums or dancing is forbidden for a month or so ( shades of N.A.R.?) upon the death of anyone of importance in the village. The custom was once for the woman in mourning to blacken her skin - face, limbs, and breast, adorn herself with bracelets and work clay into her hair but the Mission (C.of E.) has objected to this, why I don't know, and only the practice of working clay into the hair is followed. The people expressed regret at this restriction and appear to accept it as inevitable with the acceptance of the Mission.

(R) WATERWAYS.

48. Although the KILENGI has numerous streams, mostly rising from the slopes of TALIWE or TANGIS, none of these are of any use as waterways, with the exception of the ITNI River, the boundary between Talasea and Gasmata Sub-Districts. Its headquarters rise on the south eastern slopes of TALIWE. The stream is navigable for about twelve miles inland. The Japanese had a large base camp established about ten miles inland during the war, using shallow draft barges on the river for transportation. Entrance to the river would be an extremely sticky operation during the S/E season due to the offshore reefs and the heavy swell. The BARIAI has no streams suitable for navigation.

(S) CAPE GLOUCESTER AIRSTRIP.

49. In response to a District Office request the wartime strip was inspected and found to be in serviceable condition. There was a pre-war strip close to Gloucester on ground known as NANGENGI, bearing 330 magnetic, and used on flights between LAE and RABAUL. The river GARI separates this old strip from the present one at Gloucester. The strip was cleaned at the time of the patrol labourers being drawn from the KILENGI villages and being paid on 'B' funds, £19.4.0. Arrangements have been made for regular three monthly cleaning or or sooner if growth is prolific.

50. The Japanese first commenced work on the Gloucester site with picks and shovels. When the Americans landed and took over they constructed, fundamentally, a trench 100 yds. wide by approx. 1500 yds. with the aid of much heavy machinery. Metals strips were then laid on the surface but at the cessation of hostilities these were removed to MANUS. This main strip has been cleared for a width of 300' x 2500', the surface is still in excellent order with a slow deterioration commencing on the eastern approaches. The main strip bears 77 magnetic. The assembly runways were constructed on both sides of the main strip and are surfaced with asphalt. Only the southern



APPENDIX 'B' - Report on Village Officials BARIAI - KILENGI  
 Census Sub-Divisions - September-October 1956 - Tal.P/R.2/56-57.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Luluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>
<u>BARIAI.</u>		
<u>Siamatai.</u>	New village - no officials appointed yet.	
<u>Gurisi.</u>	-	KAVUI - n/s, in hospital.
<u>Kokopo.</u>	KUAMBU - old school.	NAROMA - keen.
<u>Taviniai.</u>	-	GAMA - to stay in village.
<u>Akonga.</u>	AGARA - average	AVIL - recommended dismissal.
<u>Bambak.</u>	MOTA - average	SOWARA - weak.
<u>Namuramunga.</u>	-	MELI - strong.
<u>Mareka.</u>	PAKUKU - 'big man'	-
<u>Alaido.</u>	GORMAN - recommended dismissal.	ALEVA - average.
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<u>KILENGI.</u>		
<u>Silimati.</u>	MAKIS - former NMA.	-
<u>Mangailapua.</u>	URANG - old	SINKEL - efficient.
<u>Nekarop.</u>	NARUA - average	KAIBOGE - old but good.
<u>Niapua.</u>	PAGOLI - lifeless.	AVASASE - excellent.
<u>Garimati.</u>	BOSAI - quiet	ASUA - has drive.
<u>Ahapua.</u>	SAPIEN - average	NAKI - average.
<u>Orelmo.</u>	NAMONGO - above rest	KATAKA - below average.
<u>Rovata.</u>	AU'UNA - m/i RELMEN	VAGARI - a strong man.
<u>Airagalpua.</u>	NAKOVI - below average.	KATAU - good.
<u>Ararau.</u>	VOGET - prov. appoint.	AIGILO - excellent.
<u>Kukumo.</u>	NABUS - average	AVIAK - above average.
<u>Natamu.</u>	New village - no officials appointed yet.	
<u>Aisilmapua.</u>	GAMO - ineffective	BURUNGAI - below average.
<u>Relmen.</u>	AKIM - head and shoulders.	TAI'ILO - average.
<u>Gilnit.</u>	AVINI - average	NAMO - quiet & ineffective.
<u>Namototo.</u>	AGARA - average	KOUP - average.
<u>Palili.</u>	-	LANGU - former P/B.
<u>Aumo.</u>	AISAU - average	MAKELI - old.
<u>Aisega.</u>	LUGAS - weak	TARAU - average.
<u>Walawalapua.</u>	NUEL - young, keen.	AIVALI - average.
<u>Sagsag.</u>	URANG - above average.	AIGILO - from SEKUL.
<u>Ura.</u>	ATIU - above average	AIPUU - average.
<u>Potpctpua.</u>	TOGOT - average	TALANIA - paralysed.
<u>Witnari.</u>	ULING - non-pdgin	MAIA - average.
<u>Aipati.</u>	ASOPA - strong	LAUPU - average.
<u>Aimage.</u>	BULUM - sick	AISIPEL - above average.
<u>Sekul.</u>	ALISSA - below average.	GELI - below average.
<u>Gie.</u>	BALIS - unimpressed	AULING - average.

Aimola.           MAKELI - intelligent. NUOR - above average.  
Laut.             KATWAKA - above average. KATAKA - prov. appoint.  
Tauali.           MULIGI - promoted. MALI - prov. appoint.  
Potni.            NAVOGI - influential. NAUSUNG - the same.  
Ongaia.           P.L. AISAPU - powerful. TULI - useful  
                     AVIL - average.  
Ulimaingi.       KAIGMATA - v. good. AGARA - not assertive.  
Warimo.           Kaloga - prov. appoint. GAVIA - prov. appoint.

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*D. R. Goodger*  
 (D. R. Goodger.)  
Patrol Officer.

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MAKELI           20           5           25  
 NUOR            15           10           25  
 KATWAKA        10           5           15  
 KATAKA         10           5           15  
 MULIGI          10           5           15  
 MALI            10           5           15  
 NAVOGI          10           5           15  
 NAUSUNG        10           5           15  
 P.L. AISAPU    10           5           15  
 TULI            10           5           15  
 AVIL            10           5           15  
 KAIGMATA       10           5           15  
 AGARA          10           5           15  
 Kaloga         10           5           15  
 GAVIA          10           5           15



APPENDIX C.SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

With the exception of the schools at SAGSAG and KILENGI the standard does not go beyond Standard 2.

Name of village.	Denom.	Number of Pupils.		Population.
		Boys.	Girls.	
<u>BARAI.</u>				
KOKOFO	R.C.	22	18	104
Taveniai				33
MAREKA	"	24	33	38
Akonga				124
Bambak				75
Namuramunga				40
Alaido				94
<u>KILENGI.</u>				
NEKAROP	"	15	12	49
Mangailapua				40
Niapua				37
Garimati				42
ASALMAPUA	"	10	6	68
Kakumo				62
ARAGALPUA	"	16	15	78
Ararau				70
ORELMO	"	Teacher absent.		
Aliapua				
Rovata				
<del>ALIPUA</del>	C. of E.	5	4	83
Aliapua				42
GILNIT	R.C.	13	17	120
NAMOTOTO	"	9	11	65
AUMO	C. of E.	11	12	97
AISEGA	"	19	17	125
Walawalapua				68
SAGSAG	"	28	35	54
Ura				36
Vitnari		3 girls 1 boy at Stand. 3.		86
Potpotpua				58
Aimola				70
Gie				60
Laut				71
WITNARI	R.C.	9	8	86
AIMAGA	"	32	31	78
Aipati				99
Sekul				54

(23).

Name of village. Denom. Number of Pupils. Population.

KILENGI villages.

		Boys.	Girls.	
ONGAIA		Kinder. 16	12	177
POTNI		Class 2. 17	10	199
ULIMAINGI	R.C.	Class 1. 9	11	109
WARIMO				154
		Stand. 1. 9	3	
		Standard 2. 3	14	
		" 3. 4	4	

European sister in charge. Permanent school buildings  
situated at Catholic Mission, KILENGI.

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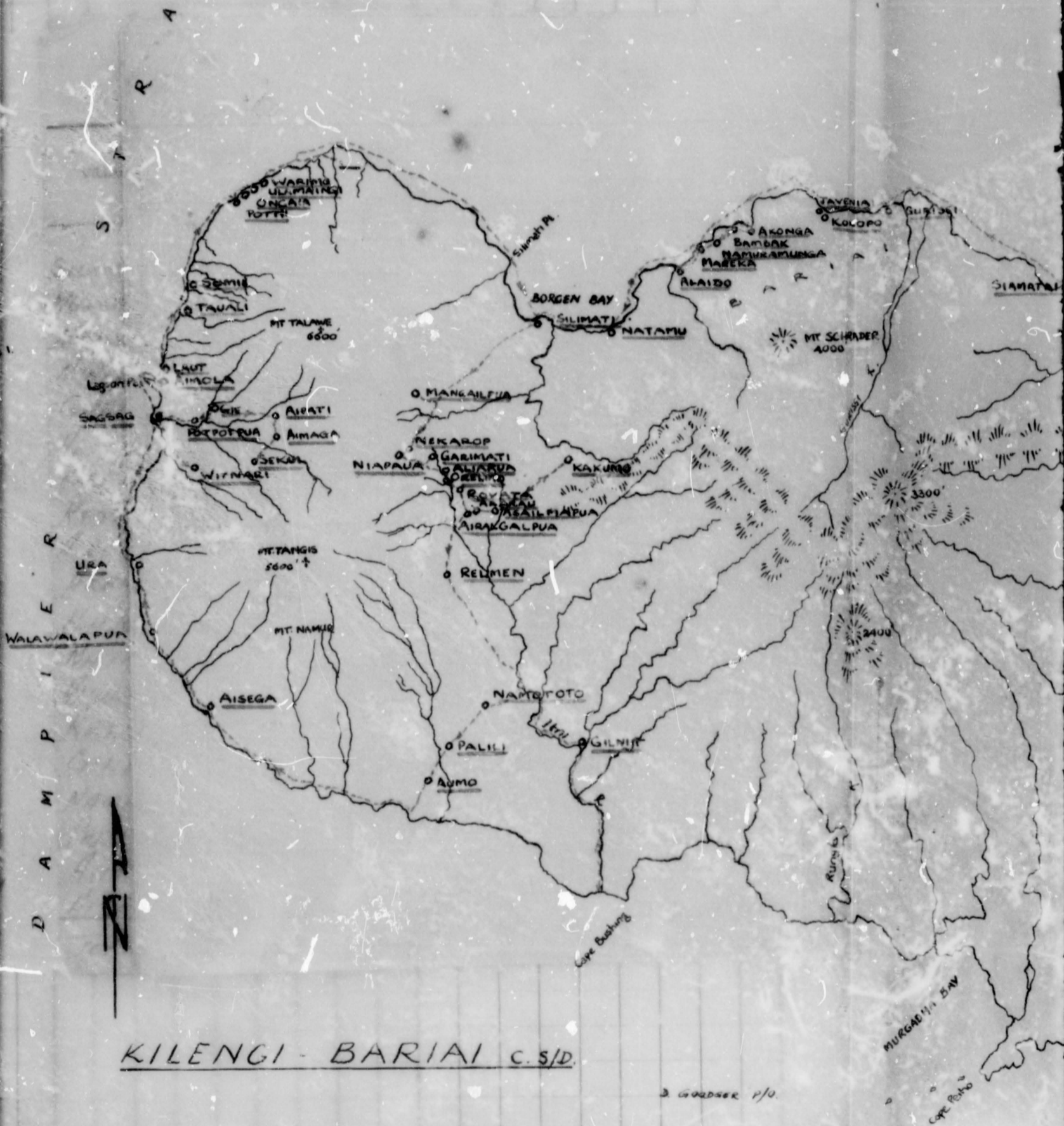
Totals - P. 22, 23. 270 273 1945

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*D. R. Goodger.*

(D. R. Goodger.).  
Patrol Officer.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT No 2/56-57



KILENGI - BARIAI C.S/D.

3 GAARDNER P/O.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

*KILNENI SUBDIVISION*

Govt. Print.—7402/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		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			
SILIMATI	1.9.56	1	3																2	1					11	9	9	2.0	5	12	8	10	38				
MUNGAILAPA	3.9.56	1	1											1	1	1			1	1			4	9	1	12	1	13	1.5	10	5	10	13	40			
NEKAROU	4.9.56	1												1	2	3	1		6	1			1	7	14	4	11	1	12	1.9	7	7	13	11	49		
NIAPAVA	4.9.56		1																4				1	5	16	1	7		7	1.5	5	4	11	9	37		
GARIMATI	4.9.56	1	1											2	1					1	1			3	13	4	14	13	1.0	6	6	12	15	42			
ALIAPUA	5.9.56	1												2	1					2	3			5	14	3	11	13	1.8	9	5	10	11	42			
DRELMO	5.9.56	2	1											2	6				1	4				3	2	3	19	4	19	1	21	2.1	7	11	11	21	62
REVATA	6.9.56	1	4											1	4	2		2	2	3				3	19	8	22	2	24	2.1	18	13	22	29	93		
HIRAGALUA	6.9.56	3												1			1	2	3	7				9	19	6	17	2	17	2.3	17	10	21	23	78		
HRARAU	7.9.56	3												2					1	4				3	22	4	15	10	1.6	12	9	11	21	70			
KUKUKU	7.9.56	2	3											2				2	12	7	8			7	18	7	14	1	14	2.0	9	14	13	15	62		
NATAMU	7.9.56																	11	7					3	5	4	3	1.8	4	3	6	4	18				
HISILMAPUA	8.9.56	1	4																	3	3			5	17	3	20	12	2.6	13	12	17	23	68			
RELIMEN	10.9.56	4	5											1				1	6	5	1			10	19	7	14	14	2.5	22	14	26	21	84			
GILNIT	12.9.56	4	2											1	1	1	3	1	4	6					11	31	8	27	21	2.2	25	16	34	39	120		
NAMATOTO	13.9.56	3	1											1	1					1	4	4		3	16	6	15	1	12	2.1	15	12	16	18	65		
PALILI	14.9.56	1												1				7	6					5	11	3	10	1	8	2.6	9	8	11	12	43		
AUNO	14.9.56	2	4	1										2	1	1				6				2	16	23	10	15	1	14	2.2	17	21	28	23	97	
HISEGA	17.9.56	7	4											2	1					3		5		1	4	25	11	25	1	25	2.5	33	27	24	32	125	
TOTAL		38	34	1	1			5	2			1	1	21	19	1	27	30	33	62	16			9	2	116	321	90	251	12	262	2.3	243	209	323	359	1223

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

KILKENNI SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		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				
WALANALANUA	19.9.56	2	3					1						1	3									1	5	16	4	13	1	14	19	15	11	18	64			
SAGSAG	20.9.56	4	1											1	3	4	3	6	1					2		6	20	3	13	9	18	11	6	14	54			
URA	20.9.56	1												1	1			1								4	8	5	9	8	19	10	5	7	36			
POTPOTUA	21.9.56	1	4		1									3												7	15	6	13	12	17	13	7	20	58			
WITNARI	23.9.56	2	3											1	2					1	1					13	20	9	16	1	16	18	21	15	25	23	86	
HIPATI	25.9.56	1	5											2												12	24	8	24	16	19	13	21	26	99			
AIMAGH	26.9.56		6					1						1	1					5						5	21	6	17	14	16	12	17	18	25	78		
SEKUH	26.9.56	1	1															2	4					2		5	16	4	11	10	23	10	10	11	15	54		
GIE	28.9.56	3	4																					1		2	17	3	12	1	11	16	10	12	15	17	60	
AIMOLA	1.10.56	2	6		1		1																			8	15	8	15	13	19	10	19	16	18	70		
LAUT	1.10.56	2	2																					1		8	18	6	14	1	17	18	14	5	20	27	71	
TAUAKI	2.10.56	6	2					1						2	1											13	39	8	29	4	26	17	25	21	42	36	131	
POTNI	4.10.56	11	5					2						3	1									1	2	21	50	16	40	2	30	20	39	32	63	55	199	
ONGAIA	3.10.56	11	10					2	2	1	1															14	47	10	34	1	30	23	40	29	53	45	177	
ULIMANGI	6.10.56	7	6					1						4	4									1		12	29	6	24	25	18	21	16	33	32	109		
WARIMO	6.10.56	5	7					2	1					1	3											9	40	12	33	1	30	19	27	34	42	42	154	
TOTAL		59	65	2		1	4	8	1	2				15	19									8	4	144	395	114	317	12	75	1	13	291	262	425	1504	
		38	34	1	1		5	2		1	1			21	19									9	2	110	321	90	281	12	267	2	3	243	209	323	359	1723
GRANT TOTAL		97	99	1	3		1	9	10	1	3			39	38									17	6	260	716	124	598	24	543	18	534	47	745	755	2727	

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

BARIAI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Go. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)		GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearers, age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F	M	F			
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
SIAMATAI	23.8.56	2	4												14	14											1	7	1	7	7	17	6	8	8	28					
GURISSI	28.8.56	3	2												2	2	2	3	4	1							2	15	10	10	2.0	13	7	12	9	46					
TAYINIPI	29.8.56	1	1									1			2	2	9	6	5	1	1						6	13	1	4	6	2.0	7	3	11	33					
KOKORO	19.8.56	2	4				1	2	1	1				1	1		2	1	5							13	26	8	22	3	27	2.2	25	14	29	30	104				
AKONGA	31.8.56	4	6			1						1			1	2	1	10							16	33	11	26	1	33	2.2	18	29	31	27	124					
BAMBAR	30.8.56	2	5		2											1	2	2							11	17	7	16	19	2.2	17	13	23	20	75						
NAMURAMUNGA	30.8.56		3									1			1		2								1	10	3	10	11	2.0	7	10	13	10	40						
MAREKA	30.8.56	2	2															2							1	9	1	11	12	2.1	9	6	9	12	39						
ALPIDO	31.8.56	2	5					2	1					1	1		1	5	6							8	24	7	24	1	28	1.8	13	19	25	31	94				
		18	32		2	1	1	4	3	3				2	4	2	20	23	4	20	34	2	1			59	153	39	130	6.153	2.0	115	97	161	162	582					



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... N.E.W. B.R.I.T.A.I.N. Report No. 4/56-57.

Patrol Conducted by... G. A. Cumming C.P.O.

Area Patrolled... East Nakanai.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... A.D.O. Mr. Sebire 5/12/56 to 8/12/56.

Natives... 2 R.P. & N.G.C.  
1 N.M.O.

Duration—From... 5./12./1956 to... 24./12./1956.

Number of Days... 20 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 7./12./1954.

Medical ... June 1956.

Map Reference... Provisional Maps Central New Britain and Gazelle Peninsula

Objects of Patrol... 1. Census and General Administration.

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 ... £.....

e Po

Over 13

M F

NA. 90-13-40

6th March, 1957.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABUL.

TALASKA PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1956/57

Three (3) prints of the map accompanying the above  
report go forward to you.

The report is a good first effort.

*AA*  
(A. A. Roberts)  
Director

*PM*





30/1/40 ✓

30/1/4

District Office,  
Rabaul.

21st January, 1957

Assistant District Officer,  
TALASEA.

Patrol Report No. 4/56-57 -  
Cadet Patrol Officer G.A. Cummings.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned patrol report. I have the following comments to offer:-

Native Affairs:

This particular portion of the Talasea Sub District seems to be peaceful and settled. The intricacies of the tambu trade between the Nakanais and Tolais have been the subject of correspondence for many years. It has been the experience of all officers that it is wise not to attempt to over-regulate this trade, and for the native peoples themselves to settle, in their traditional way, any litigation arising out of the trade. Up to date this policy appears to have worked very satisfactorily.

Villages and Village Officials:

I note in the diary entry of the 18th December, that a new Luluai has been provisionally appointed for the village of MATAURURU. Please make this arrangement the subject of a separate memorandum which will be forwarded to the Director of Native Affairs for his decision.

Plantations:

Mr McDougall is a most enterprising man, and I would be pleased to receive progress reports of his timber-milling venture.

Census:

It is at least satisfactory to note that there has been an increase of births over deaths.

General:

Please refer to Circular Instruction No. 221 of the 14th November, 1955 in which detailed records of alienated land are required as an appendix to patrol reports.

For a first solo patrol Mr Cummings has submitted an interesting and concise report and a neat map.

*M. B. B. Orken*  
(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

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

31 - 1  
Sub District Officer,  
Talasea,  
New Britain.  
8th Jan. 1957.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District.  
RABAU.

Patrol Report - TAL 4/56-57

Herewith 5 copies of the above report.

This is Mr Gummings first solo patrol and although he makes no comment about it, was carried out under adverse weather conditions.

The Tambu trade with the Tolai people does not appear to affect their agriculture to the extent contained in a previous agricultural report of the area. An interesting sidelight to the Tambu trade is that a number of East Nakanais, especially round BIALLA, import wives from the Tolai and other people because the payment for the local girls is too high.

Sgd. P.F. Sebire  
(P. F. Sebire)  
Assistant District Officer.

Sub-District Office,  
TALASEA.  
New Britain.

24th Jan. 56.

District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT TALASEA 4/56-57... EAST NAKAWAI C. S/D.

(1) INTRODUCTION.

1. The East Nakawai Sub-Division covers the coastline from BAIJA on RANGOMBOL Pt. to TARORI on the western side of BANGULA Bay.

The deepest penetration of the Sub-Division does not extend more than eight miles inland, but in no other Sub-Division are the extremities divided by a comparable stretch of coastline.

Apart from the isolated village of GIGIPUNA there are approximately 88 square miles of uninhabited coastline between UBILI and BUEU. This vast area is drained by numerous rivers and although previously occupied, these villages are now extinct, and the inhabitants have migrated to established villages at BUEU, UBILI and NUAU.

An area of 100,000 acres, which includes a large proportion of this uninhabited coastline is to be purchased by the Administration as a Timber Reserve in the BALINA RIVER ULANONA - PANDI RIVER area.

Forty thousand acres of the Reserve are to be used for milling operations, the balance of sixty thousand acres is intended for silvicultural purposes.

This is a sparsely populated area, unsuited to agriculture. The Reserve will afford local natives large scale employment as sawyers and labourers. The money they earn in the sawmill will enable them to raise their standard of living, while maintaining their community life.

The A.D.O. Mr. Sebire accompanied the patrol to ULANONA to purchase timber for the native hospital at Talasea which was damaged during a recent storm, and to repair the wharf at Talasea which is being constantly used by Commercial shipping companies.

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(2) DIARY.Wednesday 5th December.

Departed Talasea 7.15 am per M.V. GARNET, A.D.O. Mr. Sebire accompanying. Arrived UBILI 5.40pm - largest village in the Sub-Division.

Thursday 6th December.

8.30am. Proceeded ULAMONA C.M. for purchase of timber for Native Hospital Talasea. Departed ULAMONA 9.30am, arrived BAIA 2.30 pm.

Friday 7th December.

Village lined and census revised. New hamlet of BAVO BAVO included in census. Proceeded NAMTAMBU 8.15am, arrived 10.05am. Village inspected and census revised.

Saturday 8th December.

Departed NAMTAMBU 6.50am for UBILI, arrived 9.25am. Village lined and census revised. A.D.O. departed 12.30pm enroute to Talasea. Proceeded NUAU 1.00 pm arrived 3.00 pm village inspected and census revised. Returned UBILI.

Sunday 9th December.

Observed.

Monday 10th December.

Departed UBILI 8.30am for LOLOBAU Is. Arrived new village of TOGO TOGO 2.66pm. Inhabitants formerly of AU-AULU, (Lolobau Is.) Village lined and census revised.

Tuesday 11th December.

Proceeded POTO 7.66am, arrived 11.05am. Village inspected and census amended. Luluai BOI on charge of ADULTERY and all concerned accompanying patrol to Talasea for court proceedings.

Wednesday 12th December.

Tour of inspection on LOLOBAU Pltn. Clean and in good order.

Thursday 13th December.

Proceeded BUBU 7.30am, arrived 4.35pm. Village inspected.

Friday 14th December.

BUBU lined and census amended. 7.30am proceeded new village of KAHEI, an incorporation of the former villages of GARA-CARASOULO and BAEKAKIA. Arrived 8.35am. Owing to lack of adult females, large numbers of single male adults noted. Returned BUBU and proceeded APAPULU. Arrived 2.25pm, village inspected and census revised.

Saturday 15th December.

Departed 7.30am for GOUMU, arrived 8.00am. Village lined and census amended. URAMAILI now included in hamlet of GOUMU. Proceeded new village of GIGIPUNA, formerly of MENGEN S. D., arrived 1.00pm. Returned APAPULU 2.30pm.

Sunday 16th December.

Proceeded 8.30am, for EWASSE, arrived 9.40am.

Monday 17th December.

Village inspected and census revised. Proceeded MATALILIU 10.00am and arrived 10.50am. An 18ft. boat with sail forwarded to BIALLA Pltn. for return to COLYER WATSONS, RABAU. Vessel abandoned at MATALILIU by Tolai entrepreneur TAMBOKA of RAMALF, RABAU.

Tuesday 18th December.

Departed MATALILIU 8.15am, arrived MATAURURU 10.00am. Village lined and census revised. New Luluai provisionally appointed as former official now deceased.

Wednesday 19th December.

Proceeded SULU 7.00am, arrived 8.50am. Village inspected and census amended. Departed SULU 9.45 for KIAMU, arrived 10.40am. Village lined and census revised. Luluai instructed to build rest house. Proceeded PASUSU per M.V. BIALLA, arrived 2.45pm.

Thursday 20th December.

TAROBI and PASUSU lined, and census amended. Former site of TAROBI village on swampland to be abandoned. The new site being 1/4 mile further inland on elevated ground.

Friday 21st December.

Departed TAROBI 8.00am, to SANTA MARIA C.M. for buying of Mission Lease at SILANGA. Arrived 10.05am.

Saturday 22nd - Sunday 23rd December.

Awaiting transport back to Talasea.

Monday 24th December.

Departed TAROBI 7.00 am for Talasea per M.V. GARNET. Arrived 4.10 pm.

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(3) WAR DAMAGE.

Claims for the East Nakanai have now been finalized .

(4) NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The East Nakanai is a major source of the Tolai shell money, tambu, which is the main source of income for the people near BIALLA.

Previously the annual visits to the Nakanai was part of the training of the young Tolai male native. On reaching manhood he was expected to make a visit to the area and return with tambu.

The young men today look on tambu in another way, and are eager to possess it in order to obtain European money, and make a quick profit. In order to ensure that the NAKANAI people will continue to swim for tambu, the Tolai will give him presents to put

him in debt. The NAKANAI sometimes try to return the presents but the Tolai will not take them back. TAMBOKA of RAMALE, in the REIMBER Council area presented an 18ft sailing boat to MATALILIU village, requesting that the value be returned in tambu. MATALILIU refused to accept the boat, as it was too small to be of any use. TAMBOKA abandoned the boat, which had originally been bought on credit from COLYER WATSONS by Mr. I. McDougall of BIALLA Pltn.

The coral reefs which cover the coastline from BAIA to TAROBI provide trochus shell in varying quantities. The most successful caches being at BAIA, POTO, TOGOTOGO, BUBU, KIAMU and TAROBI.

The trochus is sold to the local plantation managers of LOLOBAU and BIALLA for £10 a bag. The trochus fishing is not intensive, but if encouraged, could provide a satisfactory source of income to an area where commercial trade is limited to the Tolai demand for the cowrie shell known as tambu.

#### (5) AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK and FORESTRY.

The migration of the streams and the deposition of water borne material, in the area between BUBU and BAIA, does not permit the development of true soils on even the lower slopes of the volcanoes. Generally it is merely physically decomposed pumice of sandy material.

In the narrow coastal strip, not subject to this frequent deposition of fresh material, shallow sandy loam soils have formed from the decomposed basalt. These are usually very porous, and judging from the native gardens are rich in the essential plant nutrients. However their area is not extensive and their shallowness would probably preclude any intensive agricultural development.

However, between BIALLA and TAROBI, there are vast areas of rich black soil eminently suited to intensive agriculture.

The staple is taro, which is supplemented by a variety of kaukau, tapioc, cassava, sweet corn and bananas. Although essentially a coastal people, the only method observed of catching fish was the multi-pronged spear. Fish traps, of even primitive design were universally absent. Protein is provided by the large number of pigs found in almost every village.

Kamerere is found on the pumice like slopes of MT. ULAWAN, (the Father), up to 4500 ft. Kamerere regenerates in the deserted river beds of the creeks which drain the Father and on the apparently infertile pumice slopes.

Pure stands of Kamerere also occur along the PANDI and MALIMA rivers. Changes in the course of these streams exposes fertile soil in river banks and sometimes gravel beds. On both these riverine exposures Kamerere seems to regenerate readily.

Isolated stands of TAUN, BITUN, and WALNUT were noted at NATAURURU, SULU, KIAMU, and TAROBI.

#### (6) MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There are two missions operating in the area. The Catholic Mission which has its headquarters at ULAMONA, and the Methodist Overseas Mission at MALALIA in the West Nakanai.

The Sacred Heart Mission operates a large sawmill at ULAMONA. Power is supplied by a boiler using waste timber

fuel. The timber, mainly Kamerere, but also includes other building materials, is hauled to the mill by a small diesel locomotive. The mill produces an average of 300 tons of sawn timber a month, and possess a variety of saws, including one six foot Gang saw. Labour for the mill is recruited locally from JBILI, NUAU, AND TOGOTOGO.

There are no Administration schools in the area and Village Schools deal only in elementary subjects. Promising students, receive further education at Vunapope and Vunamairita Missions, Rabaul. The Catholic Mission is supported by NUAU, BAIA, NAMTAMBU, UBILI, POTO and TOGOTOGO. The village of PASUSU and TAROBI are attached to the R.C. Mission under Father Wagner at SANTA MARIA, in the CENTRAL NAKANAI.

The Methodist Mission at MALALIA depends mainly upon Native Mission Teachers to spread mission influence in the Sub-Division. A European Nursing Sister is in charge of the Child Welfare Clinic, and graduates from village schools may continue their studies at MALALIA, where there is a Village Higher School,

Mission influence extends from BUBU to KIAMU, and has the largest following in the Sub-Division.

Three natives, WULAI, SILOLO and MOSI of GAIKEKE, in the CENTRAL NAKANAI, were paid £3 for 5.5 acres of land which is sought by the R.C. Mission of SANTA MARIA, as a Mission Lease. Authority to pay was L45890 (7700) of the 2nd November 1956 from the Director of Lands.

#### (7) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Apart from the road connecting BANGULA BAY and the SANTA MARIA Mission, the only existing roads are those connecting villages separated by short distances, and those radiating from BIALLA Pt. HALLA plantation, and the surrounding villages, are situated on flat country, ideal for mechanized transport and hauling of heavy timber.

Canoes are used extensively and are the only means of transport between many of the coastal villages. Bridges are non-existent.

#### (8) VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The new hamlet of BAUBAUO is now included in the BAIA Village Register. Formerly a mountain people of the KOL Sub-Division, they were invited to settle on BAIA ground. This movement is indicative of the large scale migrations of NAKANAI hill people towards the coast. The recent migration of former MENGEN hill people to GIGIPUNA, and nine villages from the central cordillera to SILANGA, six miles from BANGULA BAY and 250ft above sea level, are a few examples of this tendency.

NUAU - Although a relatively new village, having been formed in 1947 from the elements of the now extinct villages of SOI and SULE and the present village of NAMTAMBU, coconut palms are numerous. This is the result of former gardens of extinct villages being utilized by the present inhabitants.

TOGOTOGO - A new village consisting of the former inhabitants of AU-AULU (Lolobau Is.). The gardens at AU-AULU proved insufficient, but are still being cultivated until the new gardens at TOGOTOGO are capable of supporting village requirements. The gardens at TOGOTOGO appear sufficiently productive to promise future stability.

KAHEI - A new composite village incorporating the former villages of BAEKAKIA and GARAGARASOLO. The smaller of the two, BAEKAKIA (pop. 24) possessed few adult females, these being outnumbered 2:1 by the adult male population. As BAEKAKIA was being absorbed by the larger village, both decided to unite and join the composite site, KAHEI.

GOUMU - URAMAILI has now become a hamlet of GOUMU. Similar circumstances as those which influenced GARAGARASOLO and BAEKAKIA to unite has resulted in the village of URAMAILI becoming a hamlet of GOUMU.

GIGIPUNA - The inhabitants were formerly of MENGEN Sub-Division but have now migrated into the East Nakanai settling on their ancestors ground. This was considered necessary as a large area surrounding the MENGEN site is sought by the Administration as a timber reserve - (PANDI RIVER - ULAMONA - BALIMA RIVER Forest Reserve).

The new settlement is near the now extinct site of SOI village, which was decimated by an outbreak of dysentery towards the end of the War. Those who survived the epidemic have now settled at UBILI, NUAU, and BUBU. The former gardens and coconut groves of SOI are being utilized and expanded.

Village Officials.

- Paramount Luluais - Nil
- Luluais - 18
- Tul Tuls - 19
- Med Tul Tuls - 4

Village officials were generally very helpful. Instructions and advice were rarely necessary, as all were eager to overcome the setback in 1955 caused by a prolonged "dry" season. Drought resistant crops were evident in all villages.

(9) CLIMATE.

The important annual variation is the seasonal influence of the North West Monsoon, and the South East Trade Winds.

The South East season starts about May and winds blow steadily from the South and South East until October. It reaches its maximum constancy and force in July and August. This is the "dry" season.

The North West Monsoon period extends from December to March. It usually occurs as a strong blow lasting from a few hours to several days. During this season the coast is subject to heavy seas and surf. This is the "wet" season.

(10) PLANTATIONS.

There are two plantations in the Sub-Division, Lolobau and Bialla.

Lolobau Plantation on LOLORAU ISLAND, produces 25 tons of copra per month, and half a ton of cocoa. Mr. C.W. Blake, owner and manager, has gone to considerable expense in the building of prefabricated native quarters. Mr. Blake possesses a 62 ft converted trawler, the "Two Brothers" which is capable of carrying 25 tons. All labour on the plantation is under contract.

Bialla Plantation produces 35 tons of copra per month, and although cocoa has been planted it is not of sufficient maturity to warrant the installing of dryers and a fermentary.



Mr. I. McDougall has a 15 year lease, and intends to take full advantage of the plantation's resources. He is under contract to supply an American company with Walnut, and is also milling Taun, Bitum, and Pacific Maple. Production from the mill is expected to exceed 100,000 super feet a month by May 1957. Plantation labour is recruited mainly from New Guinea, but recruiting does occur inside the Sub-District.

(11) CENSUS.

The nineteen villages censused show a total population of 1635. An increase of 116 since the last census revision in 1954. The ratio of births over deaths has increased from 1.6 to 2.2. This indicates a steady increase, but one which can be improved upon, as child mortality figures remain excessive when compared to the total population.

As indicated by the above figures, child mortality has decreased. This is due almost entirely to the strengthening of natural resistance through improved diet, and an adequate supply of food during the "dry" season.

(12) MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The standard of health was generally good. Complications arising from an outbreak of Whooping Cough at TAROBI, accounted for 5 deaths. However, this was the only serious outbreak in the Sub-Division since the last patrol in December 1954. The antipathy of parents towards Aid Posts and Mission Hospitals was responsible for deaths which might have been avoided. Only by improved education can this difficulty be overcome.

A Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and was able to treat all minor ailments. Several natives with Tropical Ulcers, which had advanced to the stage where prolonged medical treatment was necessary, returned with the patrol to Talasea. A small child suffering from pneumonia was taken to Malalia Mission, as immediate treatment appeared necessary.

There are Village Aid Posts at POTO on LOLOBAU ISLAND, and APAPULU. Medical treatment is also provided by the ULAMONA C.M., Malalia M.M., and the Aid Posts at SILANGA in the Central Nakanai. Both A.P.O.'s patrolled their districts regularly and Aid Posts were clean and in good order.

(13) COMPLAINTS AND COURTS.

Complaints consisted mainly of minor debts which had remained outstanding, and tardy "bride price" payments.

The Luluai of POTO was charged with adultery, court witnesses and all concerned returned to Talasea with the patrol. He was later convicted and sentenced to four months imprisonment.

(14) GENERAL.

There are two active volcanoes in the Sub-Division - ULEWAN (the Father) and BAMUSI (the Son). Although traces of steam and vapour were noticed, there has been no variation from normal.

The third volcanic cone, LIRURUANGA (North Son) is not active, and the last recorded eruption is not known. Mount Lolobau on LOLOBAU ISLAND was the most recent eruption in the area. This occurred about 1908 and the natives from the island were forced to migrate to the mainland until the volcano subsided.

(15) ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

- (a) No data.
- (b) No specimens collected.

*G. A. Cumming*  
 G. A. Cumming.  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

SCALE  $\frac{1}{253440}$

1 INCH EQUALS 4 MILES

# EAST NAKANAI



GIGIPUN

CAPE KORS

BUBU

KANEI

APAJU

GOUMU

BIKALI PLIN

KWASSE

MATAJILU

MATUKUKU

LAKE BIKESI

FROM TAASEA

TAASEA

KIRAU

TAKUBI

PESUSU

DANGULA BAY

SULU RANGE

RE BAY



# EAST NAKANAI





# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....1956.....

*EAST NAKANAI SUB-DIVISION*

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL												
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		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														
BA IA (including BAUO BAJO)	7-12-	2	3		1											2	2	1	1					3	21	4	20	2	20	2	9	13	23	24	71													
NAMTAMBU	7-12		5											3			1							3	11	3	9	3	9	2	7	12	19	15	53													
UBILI	8-12	8	7		1		1					1	1	3		1	2	10		1		2		2	2	14	48	9	45	4	45	3	46	48	50	52	211											
NUAU	8-12	9	8				2									2	1		5						9	29	4	22	3	22	3	33	23	30	25	116												
TOGOTOGO	10-12	1	1											2		2	3	4							9	18	7	11	2	12	2	19	11	19	17	70												
POTO	11-12	3	5										1	2	1	4	1	3							5	21	3	19	2	19	2	17	17	38	36	111												
BUBU	14-12	4	5				2							1			1								5	15	3	14	1	14	3	25	14	22	20	82												
KAHEI	14-12	1	2																5						6	23	4	12	2	12	2	10	16	27	17	75												
APAPULU	14-12	6	1																1		2				5	18	4	15	2	15	2	20	16	22	15	75												
GIGIPUNA	15-12	1																				1		1	1	1	15	4	11	2	11	2	4	8	16	12	42											
GOMU	15-12	8	3												2	1	10								6	27	5	26	3	26	3	32	24	25	37	131												
EWASSE	17-12	6	2											1	2		8					1		3	9	43	7	31	2	31	3	35	34	40	37	158												
MATALILIU	17-12	3	5				2							1	5		7								7	33	2	20	2	20	3	15	18	33	23	98												
MATAURURU	23-6	1													1	2	4	2					1			4	19	1	14		15	1	5	7	17	16	48											
KIAVA	23-6	2													1			1								5	13		6		6	1	5		15		27											
SULU	19-12	1					1							1			2								2	9	2	6	1	6	2	8	3	9	7	29												
KIAMU	19-12	1	3														2								9	13	1	14	2	14	2	17	13	14	16	65												
TAROBI	20-12	5	6											9	3		6								4	2	7	29	5	29	2	28	22	28	35	125												
PASUSU	20-12	1	1													4	1	5							3	7	13	1	10	1	10	3	10	8	10	12	48											
		63	57				2		1		2		2	3			3								24	19	17	14	73	1	2		4	1	21	2	116	418	60	334	36	336	2	345	307	459	422	1635

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

*EAST NAKANAI SUB-DIVISION* Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females			Child	Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F							
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
BA IA (including BAUO BAUO)	7-12	2	3		1											2	2	1	1		1					3	21	4	20	2	20	2	9	13	23	24	71		
NAMTAMBU	7-12		5											3			1									3	11	3	9	3	9	2	7	12	19	15	53		
UBILI	8-12	8	7		1		1							3		1	2	10		1		2		2		14	48	9	45	4	45	3	46	48	50	52	211		
NUAU	8-12	9	6				2						1	2		2	1	5								9	29	4	22	3	22	3	33	23	30	25	116		
TOGOTOGO	10-12	1	1		1									1		2	2	3	4							9	18	7	11	2	12	2	19	11	19	17	70		
POTO	11-12	3	5						1					1		2	1	4	1	3						5	21	3	19	2	19	2	17	17	38	36	111		
SUBU	14-12	4	5				2							2	3	1		1								5	15	3	14	1	14	3	25	14	22	20	82		
KAHBI	14-12	1	2											1				5								6	23	4	12	2	12	2	10	16	27	17	75		
APAPULU	14-12	6	1											1	2			1	2							5	18	4	15	2	15	2	20	16	22	15	75		
GIGIPUNA	15-12	1																		1		1				1	15	4	11	2	11	2	4	8	16	12	42		
GOMU	15-12	8	3											3		1	2	1	10					3		6	27	5	26	3	26	3	32	24	25	37	131		
EWASSE	17-12	6	2											4	1	1	2	8				1		3		9	43	7	31	2	31	3	35	34	40	37	158		
MATALILIU	17-12	3	5				2							1		5		7						2		7	33	2	20	2	20	3	15	18	33	23	98		
MATAURURU	23-6	1												3				2				1				4	19	1	14		15	1	5	7	17	16	48		
KIAVA	23-6	2									1					1		1								5	13	6			6	1	5		15	6	27		
SULU	19-12	1			1											1		2								2	9	2	6	1	6	2	8	3	9	7	29		
KIAMU	19-12	1	3						1									2				3				9	13	1	14	2	14	2	17	13	14	16	65		
TAROBI	20-12	5	6				3	1	2					1	2	9	3	6						4	2	7	29	5	29	2	29	2	28	22	28	35	125		
PASUSU	20-12	1	1				1							1	1			4	1	5				3		7	13	1	10	1	10	3	10	8	10	12	48		
		63	57			2	1	12	2	3		1	1	18	15	24	19	17	14	73	1	2		4	1	21	2	116	418	69	334	36	336	2	245	307	451	423	1635

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

R.S. Form 1

THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
SUB-HEADQUARTERS,

TALASEA SUB-DISTRICT

.....7/ January.....1957..

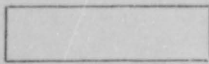
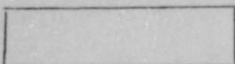
SUBJECT: No. 3841 Name Cpl. KINSIM

I CERTIFY that the entry made hereunder is a true facsimile of an original entry made by me in the Record of Service of the abovementioned under the authority conferred on me as an Officer of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary and that the content thereof is true and correct.

1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.	5/12/56	20 days	TALASEA	E. NAKANAI	Good
10.					
11.					
12.					
Issues					

On lines hereunder insert any comments thought necessary re entries made or other personal data (e.g. increase in member's dependants).

Solid and reliable



*Kamm / C.P.*  
.....  
Officer of R.P. and N.G. Constabulary



THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
SUB-HEADQUARTERS,

TALASEA SUB-DISTRICT

7/ January 1957.

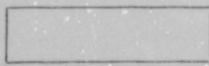
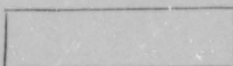
SUBJECT: No. 7274 Name Const. PELIS.

I CERTIFY that the entry made hereunder is a true facsimile of an original entry made by me in the Record of Service of the abovementioned under the authority conferred on me as an Officer of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary and that the content thereof is true and correct.

1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.	5/12/56	20 days	TALASEA	EAST NAKANAI	Good
10.					
11.					
12.					
Issues					

On lines hereunder insert any comments thought necessary re entries made or other personal data (e.g. increase in member's dependants).

Efficient and dependable. Has a thorough knowledge of the  
TALASEA Sub-District, and is a definite asset on any patrol



*[Signature]*  
Officer of R.P. and N.G. Constabulary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. TAL 6 of 56/57

Patrol Conducted by P.F. Sebire ADO

Area Patrolled WEST NAKANAI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives THREE

Duration—From 1/3/1957 to 29/3/1957 29/4/57 - 12/5/57 14/5/57-17/5/57

Number of Days 38 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NMO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/1955

Medical 2/1957

Map Reference Talasea Patrol Maps

Objects of Patrol Census and General Administration

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 ... £.....

e Pop

Over 13		Females in Child Birth
M	F	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

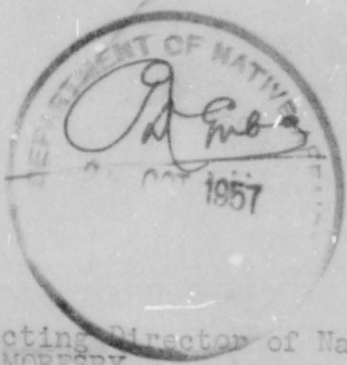
30/13/57

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-14A

Department of Education,  
Port Moresby.

Memorandum for—



18th October, 1957.

The Acting Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT: EDUCATION - WEST NAKANAI.

Reference: Your memorandum 30-13-51 of 3/10/57.

Information is still awaited from the District Education Officer of the New Britain District and as this officer is at present in Sydney and there is no officer available to relieve him, it is expected that some time will elapse before any advice is received in this matter.

However, as soon as a communication is received I will advise you with a view to discussing the whole position of Education in the Talasea Sub-District.

*G. T. Roscoe*

(G.T. ROSCOE)  
A/Director of Education.

*Noted*  
*mb*  
*R/S 20/11 ✓ mb*  
*2/5 11/12 ✓ mb*  
*2/5 18/12 ✓ mb*  
*2/5 11/58 ✓ mb*  
*2/5 14/58 ✓ mb*

*Mr. D. Goady, P.O.,*  
*is now posted to Misaki*  
*+ is going to take up all*  
*aspects of the W. Nakanai*  
*situation. *mb**  
*11/58 ✓ mb*  
*14/58 ✓ mb*  
*PA.*

e Pop

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

30/10/57

AN 2/3-14-A

30-13-51

29th July, 1957

8th October, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

The Director,  
Department of Education,  
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT: EDUCATION - WEST NAKAHAI

REFERENCE: YOUR D/3-14-A of 29.7.57

I note your letter of 29.7.57, and  
However, to date no communication has been received  
the District Education Officer at Rabaul, but when his  
report and/or advice are received I will advise you  
with a view to discussing the matter at a  
mutually convenient time.

It would be appreciated if you could  
advise whether you have as yet received any  
information from the District Education Officer,  
Rabaul.

(1)  
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director

*Handwritten notes:*  
Note  
mid  
R  
2/5-95-44

e Pop

RCR:MN

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/13/51 ✓

Memorandum for —



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. D/3-14-A

Department of Education,  
Port Moresby.

29th July, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: Education - West Nakanai,  
Talasea Sub-District.  
Reference. N.A. 30-13-51 of 11th July, 1957.

Receipt of your memorandum is acknowledged, and I note your readiness to discuss the position. However, to date no communication has been had from the District Education Officer at Rabaul, but when his report and/or advice are received I will advise you with a view to discussing the whole position at a mutually convenient time to be arranged.

*W.C. Groves*  
(W.C. Groves)  
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

*W.C. Groves*  
*1/8*

*R/S 8/8. W.C.*

N.A. 30-13-51

11th July, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Education,  
PORT NORESBY.

Subject: EDUCATION - WEST NAKANAI,  
TALASEA SUB-DISTRICT.

The following is extracted from a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. P.F. SEBIRE, Assistant District Officer, Talasea, in relation to a patrol by him to the West Nakanai area :

"All education in the area is in the hands of the two Missions, although a few students attend the Administration School at Talasea.

The Catholic Mission does not have any village education from KOIMUMU to GALAWALI, all pupils being brought into either VAVUA or VALOKA. From KASSIA to MAI there are village schools. The Methodists have a Central School at MALALIA and Village Schools for younger pupils in most villages where they have a following.

During the patrol I was approached by Village Officials, from both "Co-operative" and "Company" factions, and they wanted the Administration to start a school at MORA MORA Patrol Post (Cape Hoskins). As this is very close to the main Mission Schools at MALALIA and VALOKA, it did not seem a very satisfactory arrangement. Investigation revealed that it was to be a school for older boys, not the more advanced pupils but those who had been culled from the Mission establishments as starting too late to absorb knowledge. A number of these boys have tried to join the School at Talasea as soon as they were discharged from the Mission Schools."

2. In his covering comment on the Patrol Report, the District Officer, Rabaul, has stated :

"Your comments have been passed to the District Education Officer for his information. I think we should view any intention to start an Administration School at MORA MORA with the greatest of caution. The Administration School at Talasea has not proved the success it was hoped to be, and I do not favour starting a school at MORA MORA until the people can convince the District Education Officer that they will support the School through thick and thin".

3. The District Education Officer will probably be referring the matter to you for consideration, but this advice is passed to you with the purpose of providing some background information. The area in question is one where Mission influence, particularly that exerted by the Catholic Mission, is particularly strong, and the people have been looking to the Mission rather than to the Administration for guidance and assistance. There are elements of "cargo cult" thinking in the area as well and the people whilst seeking outlets for development, are uncertain what they want and are confused by dissension between the adherents of the two Missions active in the area. The reference to "Co-operatives" and "Company" is related to that dissension, as the Co-operative movement has been accepted by the Methodist element, whilst the "Company" is an Association sponsored by the Catholic Mission with economic development and village

34

improvement aims.

4. I am not aware of the standard of the two schools at MALALIA and VALOKA or whether there may be scope for the Administration to enter into the field at a higher level of attainment than those schools can provide for. The District Officer considers that the guarantee of the people's support should be a pre-requisite to action to establish an Administration School and the people seem to be concerned only at this stage with a particular section which cannot be catered for by the Mission Schools but which has not achieved any particular standard of attainment.

5. The situation in the area is such that the people should be led to look to the Administration for guidance to a greater extent than has been the case in the past. This Department intends to concentrate on the area with that aim in mind, particularly in connection with the possibility of establishing a Native Local Government Council. The establishment of an Administration School, provided it could be assured of support and would not clash with existing Mission establishments, would be a positive means of furthering the Administration's cause. The failure of such a move, on the other hand, would have the reverse effect.

6. Your consideration of the matter would be appreciated, please. You will no doubt desire to consider in the first instance any advice the District Education Officer may forward. I would be pleased to discuss the matter with you when convenient to you.

*A.A. Roberts*  
 (A.A. Roberts),  
 Director. *μB*

23

NA.30-13-51

4th July, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,  
PORT MORESBY.

ALIENATED LAND - TALASEA - NEW BRITAIN.

The following extract from Patrol Report Talasea  
No.6 - 1956/57 is passed to you for information, please.

"Both Missions have large numbers of  
strips of land in the area, many of them  
freehold. The great majority are vacant  
and undeveloped."

A.A.R.

plu (A.A. Roberts)  
Director.



4th July, 1957.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

Patrol Report No. 6 - 56/57 - Talases.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

NATIVE LABOUR. I feel that some action might be taken now with a view to keeping man power in the villages. This is necessary if we are to have villages with necessary labour for economic development.

MISSIONS. It appears to me from other correspondence that Father Berger has a great deal of influence in temporal as well as spiritual matters.

Should the Administration not make a drive to guide these people in their material well being?

EDUCATION. I feel that the demand for education to be provided by the Administration should not be ignored.

The people in most parts of the Territory appear to believe they can receive a better training in attending Administration schools, where as a rule, a higher standard of education is provided.

This matter should be further pursued with the Education Officer.

HEALTH. Noted you had taken up with the District Medical Officer.

AGRICULTURE. Are the people carrying out the instructions of the Agricultural Officer to collect and destroy Rhinoceros beetles? The demonstration in laying out a coconut grove will be beneficial. Demonstration is worth a million words.

The Chief of Division (Extension) of Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries agrees that coffee is a much more suitable crop than cocoa, under the circumstances prevailing in the area.

What immediate action is proposed to ensure the production of first grade copra?

LIVESTOCK. The destruction of the pigs whilst permanent cash crops are immature is at least one method of coping with pig nuisance: it is noted that the people will have adequate supplies of sea food available.

VILLAGES. The fact that the people are reverting to native material construction in their housing indicates discomfort is overcoming lethargy.

I believe this might become a Territory wide trend. Will you please inform me of further instances of this trend?

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It is obvious that the people are seeking a means of satisfying their material desires and a means of self-expression. These means are being, to a degree only, supplied by the Missions and Co-operative Societies.

It appears necessary that the Cape Hoskin Post remain.

An experienced officer should spend a period of six months with the objectives of :

- (i) planning economic development on a sound basis throughout the whole area;
- (ii) laying the foundation of Native Local Government with the object of blending all factions into a cohesive group for the purpose of area administration.
- (iii) Establishing a greater degree of confidence in the Administration as the governing authority.

Means of staffing the post are being investigated at this Headquarters.

Positive action must now be taken to settle the LAVEGE and MOSA people's land problem. It has no doubt already been obvious to you that landless individuals are unstable and initiate "cults".

CONCLUSION.

Has action been taken to arrange for the training of young men in copra drying and coffee culture?

We cannot hope to retain the confidence of the people whilst lacking in close and frequent contact with them.

Mr. Sebire has presented a particularly interesting patrol report indicating a fine appreciation of a complex situation. It is one of the best patrol reports it has been my pleasure to read.

*A. A. R.*  
p.c. (A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

MR. DISHON

## MINUTE

File No. PR. 6-56/57

Govt. Print.—8017/4.55.

SUBJECT

WEST NAKANAI.

MR. DISHON,

With reference to Patrol Report No. 6 of 1956/57 Talasea. This Report is comprehensive and conveys an up-to-date outline of the situation in West Nakanai as late as May, 1957.

The following are outstanding factors disclosed:

- (a) The people are seeking an outlet which at present is obtainable through local Mission organizations and, to a limited degree, through Co-operatives already established but apparently with limited opportunity for expansion whilst Mission dissension continues;
- (b) An examination by the Government Anthropologist is required soon after his forthcoming Moveave visit has been completed as is possible. This should not take place until after the departure of Father Berger, who is about to proceed on prolonged leave. My reason for desiring this is that the Government Anthropologist's visit could be misunderstood by the Native community following upon the recent visit to the area by the Valentines during their anthropological research which led to outright dissension between the Anthropologist and Father Berger which must have been apparent to the Native community;
- (c) The District Officer proposes to examine the area with a view to the expansion of Native Local Government. It is noted by the Assistant District Officer that a break away portion of the "Company" community in the Bola Sub Division are in favour of Native Local Government, but he expresses a doubt whether this should be introduced until the West Nakanai community are more closely welded which is certainly not the case at the present. The District Officer's report should be brought to my notice as soon as received;
- (d) Economic development is not progressing mainly due to the divided interests in the area. This draws attention to the necessity for closer administration guidance applicable generally throughout the area. The Registrar of Co-operatives reports that existing Societies are progressive and the general situation in the West Nakanai is improving. It is apparent that now is the right time to build on this foundation.
- (e) I am not in favour of abandoning the Government Post at Cape Haskin, but would favour an experienced officer spending a period of at least six months there with the ~~main~~ objectives of -
- (i) Endeavouring to plan economic development on a sound basis throughout the whole area;
  - (ii) Laying the foundation of Native Local Government with the object of binding all factions into a cohesive group for the purpose of area administration;

*Handwritten notes in left margin:*  
 included in favour  
 of this study  
 and as BANGKOK  
 at priority.

*Handwritten notes in left margin:*  
 Mr. Williams  
 had primary  
 interest again  
 in West Nakanai  
 in Stage 1 & 2  
 for good.

MINUTE

Govt. Print - 8917/4.55

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT

- 2 -

*Mr. McLarty personally briefing DG*

(iii) Establishing a greater degree of confidence in the Administration as the governing authority. It will be necessary to select an officer suitable for this work and to advise the District Officer concerning his proposed duties.

*Mr. A.L. Ford. see release Sept 1957.*

The Chief of Division should investigate possibilities of selecting the right type of officer for this task.

*Mr. Hodgson*

In view of the remarks by the District Officer regarding the practicability and desirability of establishing a school in the area, this matter should be discussed with the Director of Education.

*(Signature)*

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director,  
Department of Native Affairs.

3rd July, 1957.

30/1/57 ✓ 28

See p. 10 ?  
para 2.

Native Situation (cont'd):

what steps we can take. However I have heard that Father Berger is shortly leaving the area for an extended spell of leave, and it is to be hoped that this change of Pastors might lead to a change of attitude on the part of the native peoples.

Your claims for camping allowance have been recommended and forwarded to the Director of Native Affairs for approval.



*M. B. B. Orken*

(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

15/1/57

30/1/4.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information, original copy of Patrol Report, together with claims for camping allowance and map of area, herewith. This report should be read in conjunction with my 14/1/28 of 8th June.

30/1/4  
25th June, 1957  
Rabaul.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*M. B. B. Orken*  
(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

30/1/4

District Office,  
Mabaul.

25th June, 1957

Assistant District Officer,  
TALASEA.

Patrol Report TAL 6 of 56/57 -  
West Nakanai Census

Receipt is acknowledged of your 30/1/1 of the  
31st May and 12th June.

You have submitted a concise and informative report  
which is of particular topical interest in view of the  
recent inquiries about the West Nakanai area.

I have the following comments to offer:-

Native Labour: It would be as well to keep close watch on  
the number of able bodied males absent from their  
village and if necessary prepare a recommendation  
for the closing of certain areas if the proportion  
of able bodied males rises any higher.

Education: Your comments have been passed to the District  
Education Officer for his information. I think  
we should view any intention to start an Adminis-  
tration school at Mora Mora with the greatest of  
caution. The Administration school at Talasea  
has not proved the success it was hoped to be, and  
I do not favour starting a school at Mora Mora  
until the people can convince the District Educa-  
tion Officer that they will support the school  
through thick and thin.

Health: It is gratifying to know that the general  
standard of health is quite good. Your comments  
in this regard have been forwarded to the District  
Medical Officer.

Agriculture: With the posting of an Agricultural officer  
to Cape Hoskins interest should be intensified in  
cash cropping. Your comments re the planting of  
coffee are very interesting, and I have asked the  
Regional Agriculture Officer to advise you in this  
regard.

Roads & Bridges: It is hoped in the coming financial year  
to provide additional funds for the maintenance of  
roads and bridges in this area. I am afraid that  
during the wet season one must expect temporary  
bridges and punts to be washed away, and I am also  
afraid that for many years to come we can not  
reasonably ask for the huge sums necessary in order  
to build permanent bridges.

Aerodromes: Chee Tin Shee of Magigi appears to be carry-  
ing out his part of the contract very satisfactorily  
with regard to the maintenance of Hoskins airfield.

Native Situation: I have already written at length in my 14/1/28  
of the 8th June to the Director of Native Affairs,  
copy of which was forwarded to you. Like you  
I am quite certain that the native company will  
sooner or later collapse, but in view of the intransi-  
gence of the people and their refusal to seek  
Administration aid in these matters, I do not know



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1/1

Sub District Office  
TALASEA N.B.  
11th June 1957.


The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT TAL 6 of 56/57.

Herewith three copies of the above report. I have delayed writing this letter until plane day because I had hoped to be able to include some information from LIMA or RAPA re finances of the West Nakanai Advancement Society and earlier projects. I take it that the Statutory Declarations you mentioned in our radio conversation were in connection with these finances. So far I have been unable to locate these papers and if Mr. Webb knows nothing of them perhaps they were taken in Mr. Foley's time.

I have had a talk with LIMA, RAPA and some other officials ~~was~~, both members and ex members of the 'Company', this morning but have failed so far to find where there has been any sharp practice. Mr. Foley carried out an investigation of the Matavulu trading affairs and these appear to have been straightened out. Quite large sums of money have been paid by most villages of the Hoskins peninsula and of East Bola over a period and for various purposes; sums for the purchase of corrugated iron and copra dryer wire and these seem to have been straight purchases; sums paid by each village for improvements to Valeka Mission; sums paid by villages to purchase a landrover for the Mission to be used for transport of sick etc to Valeka Mission; sums for the Fathers birthday.

If it is not the financial side of the 'Company' that the Valentines were troubled about could you please let me know.

  
P.F. Sebire ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1/1

Sub District Office  
TALASEA N.B.  
12th June 1957.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

Herewith please find copy of map of Patrol No TAL 6/56-57 that should have been enclosed with Patrol Report sent yesterday. It would be greatly appreciated if photostat copies of this map could be obtained to complete our set of Patrol maps of this sub district.

To continue my covering letter of yesterday I wish to report that I had further discussions with LEMA, RAPA, members and office holders of the West Nakanai Advancement Society and also some contributors to the funds of the old 'Company'. Some of the latter, MORAKIA, RUANGO and KULUNGI have been agitating about return of funds that they contributed to the 'Company' on the assumption that this was share money and as they had now left the 'Company' they were eligible for reimbursement. It was revealed that this money had been collected for the purpose of buying corrugated iron for village buildings and this money, aided by copra sent to Mr. Maynard of Matavulu, had been used to buy iron. Later foodstuffs for a modest feast by all shareholders was supplied. This is stated by Mr Maynard to have cost £24/12/2 per village. All this phase of the 'Company's' finances was investigated by Mr Foley (Ref TAL 14/1 of 27/10/54). Contributions were MORAKIA £63. RUANGO £50 and KULUNGI £50. They also contributed copra but do not remember how much. All money was held by Father Berger and passed to Mr Maynard as it was required. There does not seem to have been any set system by which iron was distributed to villages and it does not seem to have had any bearing on how much money or copra was contributed. Foodstuffs were distributed equally to all villages irrespective of population or contribution. Although the Rabaul finances of the Advancement Society are now in the care of Mr James the home end of the book-keeping is very poor, nothing except total copra proceeds, total cash contributions and total payments for food being recorded.

I also report with regret that the move for village marketing of copra under separate village marks has lost a number of adherents due mainly to a number of officials approving of the system without discussing it with their people.

*P. H. H.*







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/1/1

Sub District Office,  
TALASEA N.B.  
31st May 1957.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT TAL 6286-57.  
West Nakanai Census Division.

Officer Conducting Patrol:- P.F. Sebire, ADO.

Area Patrolled:- West Nakanai.

Objects of Patrol:- Census, General Administration.

Date Commenced:- 1/3/57 - 19/3/57  
29/4/57 - 12/5/57  
14/5/57 - 17/5/57.

Date Completed:- 17/5/57.

Duration:- 38 days.

Personnel Accompanying:-  
R.F.&N.G.C Sgt. KANGUWEAN  
Const:- WURIAMBU  
P.H.G. NMO KASU

Last DNA Patrol :- April 1955.

Last Medical Patrol:- February 1957 (Anti TB)

INTRODUCTION

The West Nakanai Census Division comprises the land usually known as the Hoskins Peninsular and lies between the Kapiura River and Commodore Bay in the East and the Dagi River and Stettin Bay in the West. All but five of the villages are situated on the coastal strip.

The people actually comprise four language groups; From the Dagi River to KAWALIKESSI there is a mixture of hill and coastal dialects, half of KAWALIKESSI through KASSIA and round to KOIMUMU speak one language with the whole of the Nakanai Coastal villages up to NANTAMBU and BAIA (East Nakanai). LAVEGE are ex-hill people and speak another language.

On the whole they are a contradictory people; quick, intelligent and lazy; they are always discussing great schemes for the future but are too indolent to plant enough drought resisting crops to avoid seasonal shortages; although spending a lot of time in and on the sea they are indifferent, almost timid, sailors and their canoe gear is pathetic. Very conceited they will not learn from other people's successes or failures (When I suggested pig minding areas to stop the deprivations on their crops and new plantations they answered "The Kowlongs do that" and this was reason enough to ignore it. In spite of all likable people, spoilt by the very fertility of their soil, and with sufficient incentive for cash earning (Village Councils etc) their progress should be rapid.

The West Nakanai is the most progressive area in the Sub District and although they have not had a census patrol for two years they have not been neglected; in the last six months they have received a number of visits from DNA officers in connection with the road to the Kapiura and the Hoskins Airstrip; there was an anti T.B. patrol through the area last February and a DASF patrol last January.

It is also the seat of the main Native Movement in the Sub District, the 'Company' or 'Kivung' (Now officially constituted as the East Nakanai Advancement Society with finances handled by Mr. James, Solicitor of Rabaul) led by LEMA of RAPURI village. The two American anthropologists Dr. and Mrs Valentine finished their second six monthly visit to the area in November 1956 and I am afraid they were greatly disappointed that a full scale cargo cult did not break out during their stay.

The whole Hoskins Peninsular appears to have been built up by comparatively recent volcanic activity and a more recent eruption of Mt BWANGO (or PAGO) has filled all the old water-courses on the eastern side, mainly with pumice. The old courses are still visible but do not flow even in the wet season. Evidently the water flows under the surface and all water supplies are drawn from springs near the mouths of these old streams.

The volcanoes do not appear to have thrown out much stone suitable for road or concrete work. There is one good seam on the RIKAU-KAVOTO road and another in KALAE Creek near

KAWALIKESSI village. This seam of stone and gravel has diverted the stream along the softer course of the main road to flood KAWALIKESSI village.

On the South easterly slope of Mt Bwango there is a large thermal area- hot lakes, boiling mud geysers and sulphur springs. Adjacent to this is an area where the sandy soil is warmed by the volcanic activity and here the wild fowl nest. Time did not permit an extensive examination of the area but there must be a number of acres and the ground is riddled with the nest holes. I am informed that as many as 30 eggs may be found in a nest. Much of the Nakanai history is bound up with this easy food supply, and banding together to hold it against invaders provided a bond between those who would normally have been fighting each other. The people from Koimumu through to Gavuvu village joined to resist the people of Ubai area (Central Nakanai) and the people of Kawalikessi and Mai villages used to come right across the peninsula, skirting the hostile factions of KASSIA to KEVOTO to assist KOIMUMU-GAVUVU in the fight and share the eggs. Present day village friendships roughly follow these lines, moderated now by religious differences. Today inland villages of GULE, RIKAU and LAVEGE have joined the egg gatherers (in the case of LAVEGE it was the main bait that drew them down towards the coast and the sale of eggs at four for one shilling is their only source of cash income at present). All the villages joining in the egg gathering have an agreement to keep the long road from KOIMUMU to the hot springs clear as long as they are entitled to join in the harvest. Gatherers camp at the springs where the fumes keep the mosquitos at bay and the hot water cooks the eggs. The fowls are rigidly protected and the American Surveyors made themselves very unpopular by killing a copra sack of them.

DIARY.

1/3/57 Departed TALASEA per MV GARNET 10.45 am; to MALALIA Mission delivering medical supplies; to GALILO Rest House at 5.15 pm. Interviewed number of officials to rough out patrol programme.

2/3/57 MV GARNET departed for TAROBI AND NANTAMBU. Patrol to KOIMUMU; census, medical and village inspection; to RAPURI and VAVUA villages. Census medical and village inspection in each. Returned to GALILO Rest House.

3/3/57 Sunday observed. Discussion with number of people re litigation, most of it so old as to be defunct. Visit by Father

3/3/57 (cont) Berger of Valoka Mission in the PM.

4/3/57 Departed GALILO via wild fowl nests and thermal area to LAVEGE (4½ hours walk). Census and medical inspection. Number of absentees due to village official not sending out word in time. Returned to GALILO.

5/3/57 To GALILO village; census and medical inspection. Inspection of the village and hot air copra dryer recently completed. To MAKASILI village. Census, medical and village inspection. Returned to GALILO.

6/3/57 To VAVNA mission to visit Father Munslinger. Discussion of affairs in area. To border of MAKASILI and KERAPI village land for settlement of ownership dispute. On to KERAPI village. Census, medical and village inspection. Discussion re appointment of new Luluai. Returned to Galilo.

7/3/57. Departed GALILO for GAVUVU; census, medical and village inspection. On to MALALIA; heard vague reports of wreckage washed up on TAROBI-KAPIURA coast and decided to investigate.

8/3/57. Morning rain delayed start. PM departed Malalia in Mission powered canoe for Tarobi-Kapiura. Camped Kapiura. Reported planks turned out to be only small scraps of wood. Some fishing floats.

9/3/57. Returned to Malalia. PM to GULE; census, medical and village inspection. Hearing minor complaints. On to RIKAU where rain stopped census.

10/3/57. Sunday Observed. By arrangement with Mission teacher and people census and medical inspection held after morning service.

11/3/57. Departed RIKAU for KEVOTO and KOLOLO ~~WHERE~~ census, medical and village inspections carried out in both villages. Minor complaints heard in each. To Mora Mora Patrol Post.

12/3/57. Departed Mora Mora to VALOKA; census etc. Number of minor complaints. Inspection of 'Company' copra store and copra. Visit to Father Berger and Sisters at Valoka Mission. To GAV-AIVA; census etc. To VAVOSI but rain prevented census. Visited Hon Kam Trader at Vavosi. To PORA PORA Rest House.

13/3/57. From PORA PORA to WAISISSI; (2 hours); census, medical and village inspection; hearing complaints; returned to PORA PORA.

14/3/57. Visited VAVOSI village and returned to PORA PORA; census etc in each.

15/3/57. Departed PORA PORA for GALAWALI and on to KASSIA. Census etc in each. Hearing complaints. Inspection of disputed boundary of KASSIA land and MAGIGI Plantation. Inspection of Hoskins Airstrip with Tin Shee of Magigi. Discussion re disputed boundary. On via Matavulu Plantation to KAWALIKESSI Rest House.

16/3/57. At KAWALIKESSI; heavy rain delayed start of census; long discussion with people and officials of adjacent villages re Copra production and marketing. Visit by Jones Fong, Trader, of Matavulu. Census etc in PM.

17/3/57. Rain delayed start of patrol until midday. To BANAULI; census etc; to BULUMA who thought census following day. Inspection of BULUMA Aid Post. To MAI rest house, en route sustained fall injuring leg and hip.

18/3/57. Considerable pain during convinced me that patrol could not continue. Message sent to San Remo Plantation to radio Talasea for work boat. Census of BULUMA and MAI villages at Mai Rest House. Hearing complaints and one Court for Native Affairs.

19/3/57. Work boat arrived and patrol, prisoners and patients embarked for Talasea. On arrival Medical Assistant advised bed for week and very restricted activity for another week.

Special patrol to the KOMBE area in connection Mission disturbances.

29/4/57. Patrol departed Talasea by work boat for MAI; camped. Interview with officials of adjacent villages. Found that by a mistake the people of MOSA village had been brought down to GAUNGO village for the census.

30/4/57. Departed by canoe for GAUNGO. census and medical inspection of GAUNGO and MOSA. Health poorer than other villages. Inspection of coconut plantations and new plantings of Mosa, Gaungo and Mai. Returned to Mai Rest House.

1/5/57. Discussion with Father Berger at Mai Mission. Due to number of deaths recently from some complaint that begins with a sore throat decided to inspect all available people in Mai, Buluma and Banauli villages. Inspection of Mai and Buluma. On to Banauli.

2/5/57. Throat inspection of Banauli. One woman for evacuation to Talasea Hospital. Area badly dis-organised due to number of people absent mourning recently dead, all elderly people. Discussion with number of people re copra marketing and coffee planting. Very enthusiastic.

- 3/5/57. By road to KAWALIKESSI; discussion of copra marketing and on coffee; enthusiastic. By road to Magigi and via villages to Mora Mora Patrol Post.
- 4/5/57. Work boat arrived with Cooperative stores for Malalia and news of intended arrival of DC3 aircraft at noon. Collecting hospital patients at Valoka embarked for Hoskins Strip. Water pump break down on way. On arrival of DC3 passengers and cargo shipped with hospital patients to Talasea. Returned by road to MORA MORA.
- 5/5/57. Sunday observed. Visit by number of people and officials in afternoon.
- 6/5/57. To Malalia and discussion with Sister Murray re recent sicknesses in area. News that work boat U/S at Talasea. On to GALILO Rest House. Inspection of Galilo cacao plantings and copra dryer.
- 7/5/57. By road to KOIMUMU Village and embarked on canoe for KAPIURA for rendezvous with Rev. J. Flentje of Malalia Mission who was operating in the Tarobi area. He arrived 4.30; camped.
- 8/5/57. By double hulled power canoe up the Kapiura River to LAVEGE village for arrange for collection and planting of seed coconuts brought from Talasea. Returned to Malalia, via GALILO.
- 9/5/57. By canoe from Malalia to Pora Pora; camped. CNA.
- 10/5/57. By canoe to Magigi; District Court; to Kawalikessi; Court for Native Affairs; to Banauli where rain and adverse winds halted patrol.
- 11/5/57. Departed Banauli 4am by canoe for San Remo arriving 1 pm. Visited villages of MORAKIA and RUANGO. Discussion with officials and representatives of these two villages and KULUNGI re copra production and marketing; also discussed finances of the 'Private Company these people have with Banauli-Kawalikessi.
- 12/5/57. By road to Talasea.
- 14/5/57. By work boat to San Remo to pick up officials of Ruango, Morakia and Kulungi. To Pora Pora Rest House.
- 15/5/57. By boat to Magigi for discussion with Tin Shee re airstrip; ~~for~~ to Valoka for discussion with Father Berger and Sister Custodia re evacuation of sick.

15/5/57. (cont) To Mora Mora patrol Post. Talks with officials.

16/5/57. Embarking with sick from Mora Moram on workboat to Kawalikessi; long discussion with officials and representatives of adjacent and East Bola villages re copra marketing and the breaking up of their old 'Private Company'. Inspection of such accounts as they possessed. Investigation of 'share' payments made into Lima's 'Company'. To San Remo; ~~via~~ workboat to Talasea with sick; to Uveni River for inspection of bridge <sup>site</sup> ~~right~~ en route Dagi River; Returned San Remo.

17/5/57. Labour and Plantation inspection of San Remo. Returned to Talasea by work boat pm.

End of Diary

#### PAYMENTS:

Deceased Native Estates, War Damage, War Gratitudes, N.M.T.A. and Banking.

No payments held under these headings. The West Nakanai frequently visit Talasea by canoe and fix up all office business then.

#### PLANTATIONS:

There are two non-Native plantations in the area; Matavulu and Magigi.

Unfortunately Mr. F. Maynard, who operated Matavulu, was in Rabaul at the time of the Patrol's visit. From what little I saw of the plantation passing through it seemed to be in very good condition and the cacao and coconuts developing nicely. Mr. Maynard has handed over his trade store interests to Mr. Jones Fong who buys copra and trocus from the Natives who are outside Lema's 'Company'. Unfortunately he was also absent in Rabaul when I wished to discuss with him the financial affairs of the Banauli 'Private Company'.

Magigi plantation was bought <sup>from</sup> ~~by~~ the widow of Mr. H McKenzie, the latter having obtained a 99 year lease of it in 1936, by Chee Tin Shee. There was a total area of 219 hectares but 30 hectares have been resumed for the airstrip leaving 189 hec. At that time there were 220 Tin Shee took over in November 1955.



old coconuts. Since then he has planted 6,000 new nuts and interplanted with ~~about~~ 3,000 cacao trees. Work appears to be going ahead well.

Tin Shee also runs a trade store and buys copra from some of the local villages.

The only map of the place is a Civil Aviation chart of Hoskins airstrip and surrounds and does not give the Northern boundary. There is a dispute about this boundary and a search is at present going on for the cements. If the northern line continues along the line of the cements so far discovered Tin Shee is still planting in his own area.

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#### LABOUR:

According to census figures 'Labour Absent at Work' figures are a bit high but these figures have to include all wives and children absent with their husbands and most of them are employed locally, either at Magigi, Matavulu, San Remo or Numondo plantations. Some live in the village and go to work every day. There does not seem to be any shortage of man power in the villages for development schemes and I imagine a lot will return to their villages when the new plantings of coconut begin to yield a fair profit.

Frequently labourers who were reported to have been absent from their villages for some time were found to be 'refugees' from the anti polygamy ban in the villages and had taken their No2 wife and her family with them. No.1 wife and family are left in the village and all seemed to be well looked after and there were no complaints of non-support.

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#### MISSIONS:

Two Missions operate in the area the Roman Catholic and the Methodist.

The Methodists were the first to arrive and the Catholics some time later. Malalia is the only Methodist station with a European staff. The Rev. Jack Flentje is in charge of the area and his parish extends from Malalia through the Central and East Nakanai areas as far as Nantambu, but his main villages in the West Nakanai are Galilo, Rikau and Guli.

Valoka is the main Catholic Mission station and Father Berger is Priest in Charge. There are four Sisters who run a school and a hospital. The parish extends from Mai Village to Kevoto. Vavua is the other station and Father Munslinger is in charge. His parish extends from Gavuvu round into Central Nakanai. He operates a small school and regrets he has no sisters to do the teaching as at Valoka.

Although there is some friction between the villagers of the two religions it is mainly on a 'Co-operative' versus 'Company' basis and the fact that the majority of the former are Methodists and the latter Catholics is not mentioned. The European Missionaries give little evidence of strife and the Rev Flentje is on very good terms with both Father Munslinger and Father Wagner in the Central Nakanai. It is hoped that whoever replaces the Rev Flentje, who goes south in November, will get along as well with his neighbours.

Father Berger is overdue for leave and hopes to go as soon as the Mission can get a replacement. I fear that the return of the Valentines to the area last year caused him to postpone his leave.

Both Missions have a large number strips of land in the area, many of them freehold. Practically every village has at least one and some have two. The great majority are vacant and undeveloped.

#### EDUCATION:

All education in the area is in the hands of the two missions although a few students attend the Administration school at Malasea.

The Catholic Mission does not have any village education from Koimumu to Galawali, all pupils being brought in to either Vavua or Valoka. From Kassia to Mai there are village schools. The Methodists have a central school at Malalia and village schools for younger pupils in most villages where they have a following.

During the patrol I was approached by Village officials, from both 'Cooperative' and 'Company' factions, and they wanted the Administration to start a school at Mora Mora Patrol Post. As this is very close to the main Mission schools at Malalia and Valoka it did not seem a very satisfactory arrangement. Investigation revealed that it was to be a school for older boys, not the more advanced pupils but these who had been culled from the Mission establishments as starting too late to absorb knowledge.

Education(cont)

A number of these boys have tried to join the school at Talasea as soon as they were discharged from the Mission schools.

HEALTH:

The West Nakanai is relatively well catered for with medical facilities. There are European supervised hospitals at both Valoka and Malalia, the former under Sister Custodia the latter under Sister Murray. There are Administration Aid Posts at Galilo, Mora Mora and Buluma. I am informed that the Mora Mora post is to be removed as it is surplus to requirements.

During a medical examination carried out by NMO KASU, at the same time as the census, the small amount of sores and sickness in the majority of villages bore testimony to the good work being carried out by these various establishments. There is less 'grilli' to be seen in this area than any other I have visited. Generally poorer health in Lavege and Mosa, villages further removed from the aid posts, indicate that a 3-4 hour walk is considered to far to come to seek medical attention. The NMAs visit these areas.

An anti T.B. Survey patrol was carried out through the area last February by Dr. Umpich and Mr. Keys EMA.

AGRICULTURE:

COPRA: Both the 'Company' and the 'Cooperative factions and the newly formed 'Private Company' are doing a lot of talking about increasing their copra production and a large number of new plantings have been made in all villages within the last two years but there is very little real activity. The new plantings have been made too close together and despite repeated urging by both DASF and DNA officers very little thinning out has been done. One reason that the 'Company' faction make no move to thin out is that a pernicious story that they can make no change in their coconut numbers as the totals have been sent to Mr. James (Solicitor for the Advancement Society). All copra produced at present is from pre war trees, and it will be some time before the others come into bearing.

On my revisits I saw evidence of efforts to keep the plantations cleared. Mr. Herman, DASF, visited the area last January and found a large number of Rhinoceros Beetle. He instructed a member of each village in the control of this pest.

An effort is being made to anchor the nomadically inclined people of Lavege by increasing the number of their coco-

Agriculture (cont)

nuts, above bare subsistence level. With the assistance of a few of the young men of the 'Cooperative' faction the plantation area was lined and some nuts delivered from Talasea planted. A further 150 shot nuts were taken in on my second trip. If these plantings could be continued it might give the Havege a cash income other than that received from the sale of wild fowl eggs. Evidently some previous DASF officer fired them with cacao planting and they have 30 trees. As they are a very small community and about four hours walk from the nearest cacao growing village I do not foresee much of a future with cacao.

Copra produced is generally poor in quality most of it being smoked. They are all being encouraged to use hot air and some villages have obtained drums and their dryers are turning out a much improved product. They were also advised that a few villages should group together to build one good, centrally situated dryer, days being set aside for the drying of the various village's produce. Unfortunately the splitting into factions of some of the villages has resulted in duplication of the dryers.

CACAO: This is a crop that only has a small following as yet. The 'Company' are practically all against it mainly because they connect Cacao Registration with the Administration and therefore with the dread 'Cooperative'. Some of the 'Cooperative' villages are planting cacao but not in sufficient numbers or concentrations to provide for effective fermentations in the future. The GULI and RIKAU groves give a good impression at first sight but investigation reveals a few rows of cacao and shade running parallel with, and on each side of the road. In a conversation with Father Berger at the end of the patrol he stated that he had advised some of the 'Company' to plant Cacao so it will be interesting to see what happens.

COFFEE: Although I know that I have a number of critics in this I still consider Coffee to be the ideal cash crop for smaller villages (approx 200 total) as are usual in the West Nakanai if soil, climate etc are suitable.

(1) It lends itself to the indigenous system of clearing, planting, cultivating, harvesting and processing by the family as a group. All processes can be carried out by hand if necessary employing most members of the family from the young to the very old.

(2) It is a seasonal crop and does not entail the day after day work so distasteful to most Native communities.

(3) It is evidently a crop that can be neglected

Agriculture (cont)

for long periods then quickly be brought back into bearing, by clearing and pruning, if there is a re-awakening of interest. The revitalizing of the old coffee groves in the Mt Lamington area; neglected after the war; damaged by, and abandoned after, the 1951 eruption; were brought into bearing with very little effort in 1954 and proceeds from these groves are the foundation of the finances of their present Native Council.

(4) Diseases and pests do not seem to be much of a problem even with neglected coffee.

(5) There is no Coffee Registration and therefore no Administration 'regimentation' to gill the 'Company'.

*Who is to be  
the "regimentation"?*

I do not know how coffee would grow in the West Nakanai. Soil is reported as excellent for cacao and I should think that coffee, such as Robusta, would flourish either on the coastal strip or on the slopes of the small mountains.

The idea has been discussed with visiting DASF officers and in a recent communication from the District Agricultural officer he stated that a DASF officer would be coming to take up residence at Mora Mora patrol post in the near future and intended to plant pilot plots of coffee at Mora Mora and Talassea.

On the re-visit to the area I sounded some of the people out on the subject of coffee and those in the Banauli Kawalikessi area were very enthusiastic.

Such inland villages as Lavege and Mosa would be far better advised to plant coffee.

GARDENS: The area suffers periodic food shortages in the dry season, mainly due to the indolence of the people. Drought affects their staple taro and over the years they have been encouraged to plant supplementary crops, such as sweet potato, cassava, corn etc. This has had some result and there is an increase in these crops. One of the avowed objects of the various money getting Companies they have formed is to buy rice and meat to tide them over the lean periods but so far such stores have been used mainly for feasts.

LIVESTOCK: There are some good pigs in the area showing traces of Berkshire and Middle White blood. A number of the villages, especially on the eastern and northern coast have killed all their pigs to protect their new plantings of cacao and coconuts, and have decided to remain pigless until such time as the plantations are advanced enough to be pig resistant. Northern villages tried keeping pigs on Wulai Island but the crocodiles took all of them.

FISHERIES:

Most of the coastal villages bring in a bit of trocus shell which is sold to either the Cooperative at Malalia or to Chinese traders. They complain about vessels from outside fishing their reefs but it appears that they have no protection.

Tambu shell is also fished round the northern and western coasts and traded locally or to the Tolai Natives. Price ranges from 10/- to £1 per 14 ounce fish tin of the polished shell.

These people spend a lot of their time on the fringing reefs, ~~and~~ fish and shell fish providing a large part of their protein diet.

VILLAGES:

Houses were a bit delapidated but as they were still experiencing the tail of a severe North West season this was not surprising. Roofing with iron, once such a feature of the 'Company', has been suspended, partly due to lack of funds but mostly due to the acute discomfort of the houses, inhabitants suffering extremes of heat and cold.

Villages were clean but the latrine systems were usually inefficient. The water table of the coastal villages is about 2 feet and deep pit latrines an impossibility. In these cases tidal waters take care of both rubbish and faecal material. Latrines built out over the water are impractical due to exposed nature of the beaches.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

These include a number of outstanding personalities highlighted now by their position as leaders of the various factions. Luluais LIMA OF Rapuri and RAPA of KASSIA are the leaders of the 'Company and there is quite a bit of friction between these two at present mainly due to Rapa wishing to take control and centre all activities round the copra store at Valoka. Rapa is not as clever as Lima, who is now a sick amn, and will most likely succeed in splitting the Company up completely. Ex Sgt TOMUGA, younger brother of Lima is as yet an unknown quantity in the set up. One of the smoothest operators I have encountered since our old friend Paliau of Baluan Tomuga is at present overshadowed by Lima but it looks as if he may be making a tentative try on of the crown, either as Luluai, head of the 'Company' or both. Another able young man in the 'Company' line up is MO, Luluai of Koimumu. Still going along with them he is well outside the lunatic fringe. Mo has intelligently travelled outside his own area and appears to have been well

Village Officials(cont)

schooled in his duties by both his uncle, MO Luluai of KEVOTO ex 'Besman' turncoat from the 'Company' and BOAS Luluai of Galilo. MO of KOIMUMU could be very good Village Council material at a later date.

Of the 'Cooperative' faction BOAS of GALILO is definitely outstanding. Although he usually has an axe of his own to grind he is very attentive to patrols and can be very useful. Unfortunately his position as leader of the Cooperative and opponent of the Company has not only branded him a being pro-Administration but a number also regard him as the mouthpiece of the Administration. Naturally BOAS has done nothing to discourage this idea. I am afraid that a number of his orders are well outside the scope of his duties but when such things are revealed BOAS can usually explain them away as reasonable mistakes. In all he has done a lot of good and is one of the few men that Lima has never tried to contest. The uneasy peace between these two has done a lot to keep the opposing factions quiet.

The breakaway faction from the 'Company', and called here the 'Private Company', consists of Kawalikessi, Banauli, part Buluma and the villages of the eastern side of the Bola Division, is under the leadership of SOLUMA Tultul of Banauli. He has some very sound ideas and this group is in favour of the Village Councils.

Recommendations for a new Luluai for Kerapi and replacement Tultuls for Rapuri, Vavua and Lavege sent by separate memo.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The main development in the area is the cracking in the previously solid front of the 'Company'. I suspect that much of this front was maintained due to the presence of the openly anti-'Company' Valentines in the area until last November. Since their departure the rift between the RAPA and LIMA factions has become very evident. While things were still unsettled by RAPA trying to shift all the Company interests to Valoka RAPA drove a further wedge. He is only No2 in the five members on the board of the West Nakanai Advancement Society and without consulting any of the others he sent a large order for meat and rice to Rabaul. The others were very wrathful when they heard of this order and more so when they found that the full order was beyond their finances.

RAPA has been very active in drumming up new member

Native Situation(cont)

villages for the 'Company') and places as far afield as BULUMURI, at the Northern tip of Willsuwez Peninsular, have canoed copra to the Valoka store, a distance of over 40 miles of open sea. Many other Bola villages were also in the scheme but they have joined the breakaway 'Private Company'.

The Private Company originally sold their copra to Jones Fong of Matavulu, still a long way for villages such as Garili to ship. Funds were pooled and when enough had accumulated stores were bought and distributed equally to each village, no distinction being made for size of village, amount of copra contributed or the quality of the copra. Through lack of a good bookkeeper their finances have become somewhat chaotic and, in the last stage of the patrol, officials of all villages were drawn together and it was decided to abandon the old system and divide any money held. Unfortunately Fong was absent in Rabaul during the patrol and we could not check up the copra transactions. All were in favour of a system whereby each village would receive a copra bag number from the Copra Marketing Board and then be able to ship their ~~own~~ own copra from the nearest shipping point. Cheques for produce could be paid into a village account. News of this proposed arrangement has spread and I have received applications from villages as far afield as BULUMURI and the East Nakanai. It is a system that I have seen work very satisfactorily before and it has the advantage that each village can see how much it receives from each copra shipment and realize that they are paid according to the quality of the copra. The incentive for producing more of improved grade is more easily generated. The village also learns, even if by bitter experience, to handle its own money.

Villages with their own ready cash appear to be a more likely proposition to build into the Village Council system with their own elected representative than a 'Kivung' group dominated by one or two powerful men and under strong European persuasion. It was noticed that the group who wish to sell their own copra showed great interest in any talk of Councils. I fear that in Lima's 'Company' and Boas's 'Cooperative' factions the leaders see too much threat to their positions in a free election.

While the 'Company' so dominates the West Nakanai scene I do not think the time yet ripe for the introduction of the Village Council system. Further splits in the 'Company' appear to be inevitable and if more villages change to the system of individual marketing I can see such young men as MO of Koimumu ceasing to be a blind follower of the vague 'Company' doctrine and recognizing the chance for self expression in the Council.



Native Situation (cont)

I do not like to see the collapse of any Native economic venture but I fear that the 'Company' is basically unsound; copra, originally of only poor quality, has lain det<sup>er</sup>iorating in the Valoka store for periods of up to six months waiting shipment; the charter of the MV VENUS to take in a small shipment of low grade copra wasted a lot of money; more money was wasted on un-livable iron houses when it could have been used to purchase materials for a few, centrally situated and efficient copra dryers. Another odd aspect of the 'Company' that I did not hear about till near the end of the patrol was the earlier collection of approx. £60 per village as a type of share money. This must have amounted to quite a large sum of money and I could see no mention of it in the rough balance sheet of the West Nakanai Advancement Society and it looks as if this amount did not go into those funds. The break-away group of Bolo villages were the first to let me know of this subscription and as they have now left the 'Company' both they and the Banauli-Kawalikessi groups want their share money refunded. RAPA seems to have been most active in the collection of these amounts and could explain his zeal in recruiting more villages to the "Company". Unfortunately RAPA was absent in Rabaul, where he has gone with eight others to watch over a shipment of 40 bags of copra shipped on the MV BELL BIRN; and I was unable to question him about the money. Some villages state that they paid the money directly to Father Berger. I have left word for ~~XXXX~~ RAPA to come and see me as soon as he returns and this report has been delayed while waiting for him. After the interview I will send a report of this and any other findings as an appendix to this report.

I wish it to be clearly understood that the private marketing of copra is in no way aimed as a body blow at the Cooperative Society in the area. I have discussed the system with Mr. Mc Auley of the Cooperative Section, who recently visited the area and he agrees that difficulties of transport and lack of suitable collection centres make the Cooperative impractical for a large number of these villages. Without detracting from the good work of the Cooperative at Malahia I do not think that the Cooperative has much future in the West Nakanai. The main reason is pseudo-religious: The 'Cooperative' faction is mainly Methodist and the 'Company' Catholic. A group may break away from the 'Company' but they would consider joining the Cooperative as denouncing their faith.

While on the subject of religion there is another element causing friction within the 'Company'. The religious revival that came with the rise of the 'Company and Kivung' was against polygamy and recently pressure has been brought to bear on offenders, mainly by forces in the village (Father Berger tells me that he only forbids them the Sacrament), to expel them from the 'Company'. The aim is to re-unite original marriage partners

at a  
level?



Native Situation(cont)

and in some cases this means going back quite a number of years and is a bit hard on some of the older people but no complaints were made against the system. (The hierarch of the movement do no seem to be subject to the ruling- Lema has a few wives and the Luluai of Vavua two.) The younger men with two wives usually leave the first wife and her family in the village and take No2 and children away with them to a neighbouring plantation and find work. In other cases the polygamous family has removed to a Methodist or a less rabid village until such time as one wife conveniently dies or gets a divorce. Repayment of the necessary bride price is stirring up quite a bit of ill feeling. In many cases I think only lip service is paid to the system and the number of unmarried mothers recorded in the Village Book (oddly enough this still appears to be the final authority) are, in actual fact, the No2 wives of their official seducers. These women and their children looked well cared for and there were no claims for maintenance.

The younger element of the 'Company' claim that ~~it~~ they are supporting a move for reduction of the exorbitant bride price but the older men are in favour of this form of Social Security and see no reason why it should not increase as the prosperity of the village increases. The latter attitude appears to be the danger in any increased prosperity where surplus cannot be diverted into something useful, such as material for hot air dryers as mentioned above. They prefer to use old rusty drums found in the bush or begged from other sources.

With the growing interest in cash crops land problems are also starting to grow. The main problem seems to be men who leave their village on marriage. Laws of inheritance, land use marriage locality etc are in such a chaotic state that it is very hard to get a definite ruling. After long and involved discussion with a number of the older men the following rough pattern emerged:- Land belongs to the village and if a man leaves his village on marriage he receives rights to ground in his wife's village area and waives all right to ground in his old village. If he decides to return to his original village he once again takes up ground rights there. A land dispute between the villages of KERAPI and MAKASILI, that developed into quite a fight in February 1956 was settled along these lines during the patrol. Evidently the Tultul of Makasili laid claim to ground that had been indicated to him by his father as their garden right. It was discovered that at that time both the Tultul and his father were resident in Kerapi.

The villages of LAVEGE and MOSA provide two unfortunate but typical examples of inland people who are invited down to live

Native Situation(cont)

rearer to coast by some philanthropist who gives them land to work, in exchange no doubt for a few minor services. Later due to the death of their benefactor, a quarrel between themselves or their neighbours or the yearning for the ancestral ground splits up the village and family groups become semi nomadic. MOSA is particularly bad in this respect a good half of the recorded population seem to spend the majority of their time wandering about the upper waters of the Kapiura and Dagi Rivers. I heartily agree with Mr. Foley, ADO, that it would be well worth while, if staff became available, to have an officer there for some time and see if these people could be settled in some definite locality, possibly accomplished by establishing some plantation project. They are only a small group but, as he points out, it was just such a breakaway band who killed the recruiter Robinson at Pasis Manawa in 1948.

LAND:

DELETE

DUPLICATION

With the increased interest in cash cropping land ownership is becoming more important in the community. Their rules of inheritance, land usage and marriage locality are in such a chaotic state that it is very definite to obtain a definite ruling. After long discussions with the old men the following sketchy pattern appeared:- Land belongs to the village group and if a man leaves his village on marriage he receives rights to land in his wife's village and waives all rights to his old village ground. A later return to his original village carries residential rights to ground there and both husband and wife drop all rights to her original village area. This is no hard and fast rule but appears to be the only method in case of dispute. A land dispute between KERAPI and MAKASILI, that developed into quite a fight in February 1956, was settled by the patrol along these lines. It appeared that the Tultul of MAKASILI had laid claim to ground that his father had long before indicated as their garden right. It was discovered that, at that time, both the tultul and his father were resident in KERAPI, AND on change of residence to MAKASILI had lost the right.

CENSUS:

Most villages cooperated very well in the census and there were very few absentees in villages other than LAVEGE and MOSA, (due to stupidity of a Tultul in the former and chronic nomadism in the latter) and I think a few prosecutions for failing to cooperate with the Anti TB patrol may have influenced attendances.



Census(cont)

Census figures too revealed some encouraging trends. Admittedly it was the first census for two years but the figure of 330 births over 120 deaths in a population of 4082 are pretty good figures for any community. Of these deaths only 62 were children under 13 years of age, 31 children under one year. The large number of living twins in the area are a good indication of the work of the two mission hospitals and the three Administration Aid Posts ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

All roads and tracks had received their pre-patrol clean up and were in general excellent. A few bridges had been swept away by recent flooding and were to be replaced as soon as the dry season was firmly established. The KAPIURA-KOINUMU stretch of the jeep road to TALASEA was improved and completed during the patrol and a side road made to LAVEGE. Constant encroaching by wild fowl nests in the hot spring area will make maintenance of this section difficult.

Due to flood conditions ~~existing~~ at the time and the unreliability of our only jeep the patrol travelled the road mostly on foot. The whole peninsular, possessing only one large permanent stream, the GAVUVU, lends itself to road construction. The road runs roughly parallel with the coastline usually 500 to 1000 yards inside avoiding the frequent strips of swamp behind the beach. Unfortunately there is little stone available in the area for laying and surfacing most of this work being done with pumice pebbles.

The GAVUVU is a wide stream in the wet and in the dry, although shallow, is not fordable due to a soft silt bottom. It would require a long steel span with deeply sunk concrete approaches. Fortunately one of the few seams of volcanic gravel is situated very near. At present there is a low log bridge that will be lost in the first heavy rain and there are no stands of long hardwood in the vicinity.

The vehicle punt across the DAGI River (linking to the TALASEA road was washed away by the recent floods but was recovered and refloated during the patrol.

Small vehicular roads could be extended into GULI, RIKAU and WAISISSI with very little effort.

The large number possessing bicycles in the area lead to better road maintenance.

AERODROMES:

Only one aerodrome is maintained and is situated at MAGIGI. It is a war time (Japanese) strip and is grass surfaced. Although there is a swamp close by the aerodrome is in good condition even in wet weather. There were some complaints early in the year but in this case a DC3 landed after a few days of heavy rain. The re-routing of the main road round the seaward end of the strip has greatly improved the strip surface. The aerodrome is maintained by Chee Tin Shee of Magigi who uses a gang mower drawn behind his jeep on the surface and the approaches and lateral clearing is done by hand.

WATERWAYS:

Both the DAGI and KAPIURA Rivers are navigable by double canoes, powered with outboards, for some distance but for a large part of the year their mouths are blocked by shifting sand bars which stop even small launches. I am informed that at the end of the dry season, before the sand build up by the North West starts, the bars scour out to admit small boats.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

No specimens collected.

No data collected. The report of the work carried out by Dr. and Mrs. Valentine, who spent two six month periods in the West Nakanai, should be available soon and I hope it will prove as useful as Dr. Valentine's large scale map of the area, showing old village sites and watercourses (many of the latter land boundaries) did to my patrol.

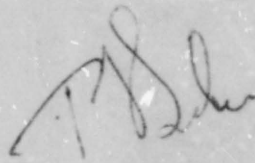
CONCLUSION:

It was unfortunate that the patrol was broken up, first by my accident and then by a necessary visit to the KOMBE but the original intention was to pay a quick revisit to all villages at the end of the patrol to check on how various schemes had been put into effect. The fact that a lot of valuable information was not received until late in the trip shews that closer association is necessary to win their confidence, generate and sustain interest in the various schemes and make them realize that we have other than punitive interests in their affairs. Repeated short visits but not to the point of persecution are essential for the development of the West Nakanai.

It is noticed in village books and in reports that

Conclusion(cont)

the West Nakanai have frequently been advised to improve the standard of their copra' and 'advised to construct hot air dryers' by officers of various departments but there seems to have been little effort to show them how to do it. The DASF took some young men in and schooled them in cacao cultivation- lining, planting, of shade etc and they have been very useful in the planting out of the small amount of cacao now growing there. If similar young men, drawn from the three factions, could be similarly schooled in the finer points of copra production, including instruction on the construction and operation of hot air or Ceylon dryers, they would on return become assets to the community. The Nakanai are not a modest people and consider that they have plenty of men with plantation experience who know copra production. Usually the men in question saw little of plantation work except from the end of the grass knife.



P.F. Sebire,  
ADO.

*as of the last  
part of report. it  
has been my  
pleasure to read.*

*(1. 17. 57)*

YEAR 1956-57

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

WEST NAKANAI

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS							MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT YEAR		LABOR FORCE		POPULATION		TOTALS (including absent)		M+F		
		M	F	0-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	Females in Obsd Births	In	Out	Male District	Female District	Genr.	Miss.	Male	Female	M	F	M	F			
LAVEGE	4/3/57	4	2	1	1	1	1			3	2	1	1	2	2	2	15	15	2	2	8	15	52
NOTUMU	2/	5	3				1						4			1	9	20	16	32	7	32	147
RAPURI	2/	6	5	1						2	2			4		1	9	22	3	20	1	20	88
VAVUA	2/	13	6							8	6	1	15	7			11	8	23	12	4	5	191
GALILO	5/	14	12								1	5	8	1	8	13	2	23	55	6	48	61	284
MAKASILLI	5/	8	3			1						4	4			1	1	3	28	4	21	30	96
KERAPI	6/	10	16	1								8	8	2	2	1	1	16	53	19	55	8	261
GAVUVU	7/	10	10			2					1	4	6	2	2	1	1	10	34	6	31	4	151
GULLI	9/	6	7			1				6	2		13	9	3	1	1	4	14	15	7	21	133
RIKAU	10/	4	8							5	7	1	11	5	1	9	9	23	5	28	4	29	79
KAVUTO	11/	4	6			1				2	2	4	8	5	1	5	7	1	16	11	1	11	71
KALALO	11/	2	2							3	1		4	3	1	5	1	16		11	1	11	214
VALOKA	12/	11	7							1			6	1	1	9	7	26	3	27	2	28	180
GAVAIYA	12/	6	4										19	3	4	9	7	26	8	13	2	17	106
MAISSISSI	13/	6	2			2				3	4		15	4	1	17	9	15		20	23	23	113
VAVOSI	14/	5	5		1					1	1		8	2	1	15	7	4	28	3	27	2	162
POBA FORA	14/	6	5										20	6		15	7	4	28	3	27	2	162

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR...1956-57..... WEST NAKANAI

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

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	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									
GALIWALI	15/3	7	11		1									2				1	1	1	25	12			25	19	25	<del>27</del> 27	1	27	3	16	24	30	36	187					
KASSIA	15/	9	12				1				1			2				2	3	1	26	3	2			6	6	8	28	3	46	7	46	3	39	50	30	52	214		
KWALIKESSI	16/	4	7				1		1					2					3	7	24	5			1		4	22	8	28	4	28	3	227	26	28	38	149			
BENAU LI	17/	1	9		1		1							3	2			3	4	1	2	13	5	1			1		6	47	5	45	8	44	3	44	41	41	51	49	202
BULUMA	18/	9	12				3		1		2			3				1	3	3	4	6	25					17	51	11	50	4	48	2	66	9	57	59	303		
MAI	18/	8	5				1		2		1		1	2					1		5	3	14			2		18	35	14	58	7	57	3	64	65	40	66	304		
GAUNGO	30/4/57	4	2											1	3				1		7	7					4	14	2	13	2	12	2	11	9	14	16	64			
MOSA	30/	6	1				3		2		2			2	5						17	3							36	11	36	12	36	3	38	37	42	47	192		
TOTALS		168	162	3	4	18	6	10	10	1	3	2	1	34	28			39	37	34	36	364	130	13	1	12	128	115	182	<del>180</del> 155	138	110	754	804	770	824	824	921	4082		
																												716						804	770						