

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Talasea

VOLUME No: 15

ACCESSION No: 496.

1965 - 1966

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

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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\$0-50

WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

TALASEA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
17 - 1965/1966	W. Speldewinde	Kombe Census Div.
20 - 1965/1966	G.C. Holden	Part Bola Census Div.
22 - 1965/1966	G.C. Holden	Pola Census Div.
23 - 1965/1966	M. Verram	Bali/ Witu Census Div.

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CAPE GLOUCESTER

2 - 1965/1966	K.R. Kelly	Bariai Census Div.
3 - 1965/1966	K.R. Kelly	Kaliai Census Div.
4 - 1965/1966	K.R. Kelly	Bibling Bridge- Kaliai Census Div,

67-5-19

ATC:JD:WNB

RABAU.

24th March, 1966.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua.

PATROL - TALASEA 17/65-66

My 67-5-19 of 11th March to Assistant District Commissioner, Talasea, copy minuted to you refers.

Attached find Mr. Holden's report which should have been forwarded with the above memorandum. This omission is regretted.

*WJK*  
(W. J. KELLY)  
A/District Commissioner

water for several of the islands was brought down from the mainland. It was to be presumed that the mainland had the only supply of fresh water available.

(4) Considering the size of the islands and the great over-crowding which is taking place, the condition of the villages was quite good. At the same time it could always be ascertained whether the villages as a whole were adherents to the S.P.A. or Catholic faith. The predominantly S.P.A. villages were almost very clean and spotless with well looked after houses and well kept and tidy grounds. The Catholic villages on the other hand

67-10-10

5th April, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 17/1965-66.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-5-19 of 24th March 1966, together with Mr. Holden's patrol report.

2. Your comments and Mr. McBride's patrol instructions have been noted.
3. According to Standing Instructions a diary is expected with every patrol report. In this report, only a reference was made to the field officer's journal.
4. I am sure Mr. Holden would have learned something about patrolling even though he spent only five days on this patrol in company with Mr. Speldewinde. He has written a fairly lengthy and informative report.
5. Please advise all field officers to check that native trade store owners are in possession of current licences.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

water for several of the islands since was brought over from the mainland, it was to be presumed that the island had the only supply of fresh water available.

(4) Considering the size of the islands and the great overcrowding which is taking place, the condition of the villages was quite good. But one definite point could always be ascertained; whether the villages as a whole were adherents to the S.D.A. or Catholic faith. The predominantly S.D.A. villages were without a doubt very clean and patients with well looked after houses, garden, clean and tidy grounds. The Catholic villages on the other hand



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.10.10

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-5-19  
If calling ask for ATC:JD:WNB  
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,  
RABAUL.

24th March, 1966.

The Director,  
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KONEDOBU, Papua.

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*W. Kelly* <sup>Asc</sup>  
(W. J. KELLY)  
A/District Commissioner

water for several of the islands which was brought over from the mainland, it was to be presumed that the mainland had the only supply of fresh water available.

(4) Considering the size of the islands and the great overcrowding which is taking place, the sanitation of the villages was quite good. But one definite point could always be ascertained; whether the villagers as a whole were adherents to the S.D.A. or Catholic faith. The predominantly S.D.A. villages were all clean & neat very clean and perfectly well maintained after hours of rain, clean and tidy grounds. The Catholic villages on the other hand

1 - - - 19

15  
16

67-5-19

RABAUL.

ATC:JD:WNB

24th March, 1966.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua.

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Attached find Mr. Holden's report which should have been forwarded with the above memorandum. This omission is regretted.

*WJK*  
(W. J. KELLY)  
A/District Commissioner

... supply was seen on any of the islands since the water for several of the islands was brought over from the mainland, it was to be assumed that the mainland had the only supply of fresh water available.

(4) Considering the size of the islands and the great overcrowding which is taking place, the condition of the villages was quite good. But one definite point would always be ascertained; whether the villagers as a whole were Catholics or the F.B.A. or Catholic faith. The predominantly F.B.A. villages were almost a total mess and filthy and looked very much worse than the Catholic and F.B.A. villages on the other hand.





TALASEA PATROL No. 17 of 1965/66.

KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION:

(1) This patrol was conducted with the view of carrying out the various duties laid out in the patrol instructions. The details of the education facilities provided by the missions were of importance though.

(2) The area patrolled, the Kombe Census Division, is situated to the west of the Willaumez Peninsula and is bounded roughly by the Aria River in the west and extending as far east as Reibeck Bay. The greater percentage of the population however live on small off shore islands with only a very few living on the mainland.

(3) Since the patrol was limited to one week only, an extensive cover off the whole division could not be undertaken.

DIARY:

See Field Officer's Journal  
Folio 7 paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,  
" 8 " 5 (continued)

*Diary should have been submitted*

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

On the whole, the reception of the patrol appeared to be quite friendly, with both Luluai and Tul tul from most villages down at the beach to greet the patrol. However, I feel that some comment must be made of the reception to the patrol at the village of Guhi, which I visited on my own. Most of the village was turned out to greet our arrival and a particularly fine display of singing was put on by the children of the local school, led by one of their teachers. Considering the reports I had received from various people on the attitude and friendliness of the villagers towards the Administration on previous patrols, I was quite pleased and surprised to find such a warm reception.

VILLAGES:

(1) Housing in the villages was on the whole of a good standard, and in most cases the houses were well looked after. However, orders were given by Mr. Speldewinde though, for the demolition and renewal, or the repair of old and delapidated houses.

(2) The choice as to where the villages were to be situated left little to the imaginations most of the mainland is mosquito infested swamplands. Therefore to live in this area, the people had little choice but to populate these small islands.

(3) No evidence of a permanent, or even temporary water supply was seen on any of the islands and since the water for several of the islands was brought over from the mainland, it was to be presumed that the mainland had the only supply of fresh water available.

(4) Considering the size of the islands and the great overcrowding which is taking place, the condition of the villages was quite good. But one definite point could always be ascertained; whether the villagers as a whole were adherents to the S.D.A. or Catholic faith. The predominantly S.D.A. villages were without a doubt very clean and spotless with well looked after houses and well kept, clean and tidy grounds. The Catholic villages on the other hand

were not untidy though, but there was a marked difference between the two, especially in the presence of pigs roaming around the villages.

**VILLAGE OFFICIALS:**

Being in each village for such a short length of time only, and also being the first time I have come in contact with village officials on a patrol I feel that any comments on my part would not be of the most constructive type. However I feel that while most villages had officials in their middle ages who would be old enough to hold the respect of the villagers but not too old to take an active part in the welfare of the community, it struck me that some villages did have Luluais and Tul tuis of such a relatively young age that they would not hold the respect of either the younger or older generations of their village.

**AGRICULTURE:**

No agriculture is undertaken on the islands what so ever, but it is carried out completely in the gardens adjacent to the islands on the mainlands. Owing once again to the extremely short nature of this patrol, time was not available for an inspection of these gardens.

However, a team from D.A.S.F. did accompany the patrol to Nutanavua and from there, they were to conduct a coconut census of the area.

**LIVESTOCK:**

The only livestock sighted at all during the whole patrol were the normal pigs and also poultry. However, very few pigs were kept in the villages, and as stated before in the predominantly S.D.A. villages no pigs were to be seen at all, and so it was to be presumed that all livestock was mainly kept on the mainland.

**COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:**

The only trade store inspected was at Nutanavua but it was learnt that most trade was carried on at Iboki Plantation. Apart from the occasional trade store, little commercial activity was carried on at all though.

**COMPLAINTS AND COURTS:**

Very few complaints were brought up with the patrol and what were, were only trivial, mainly relating to tribal and family matters which were all settled quite easily. No court cases were heard, but statements were taken by Mr. Speldewinde on the drowning of a contract labourer of Linga Linga Plantation during our stay there.

**REST HOUSES:**

Again due to the limited time made available for this patrol, only two rest houses were used - those at Nutanavua and Kapo. However rest houses were also seen at Ko and Nukakua. Mr Speldewinde did however see others when the patrol split up on 10/2/66. These rest houses were all in a very good condition, and the one at Nutanavua was a particularly large, spacious one. The one at Ko impressed me as it was situated away from the rest of the village and adjacent to a rather pleasant and clean swimming area.

Totals:

36 35 71

CANOES:

A canoe was used only once during the whole patrol and that was for the purpose of transporting me from Sumalani and Guhi and return. There was no difficulty in obtaining it as every one seemed quite willing to make the trip. In payment for their services and also for the canoe the men aboard and the Luluai who accompanied me were each given several sticks of tobacco.

HEALTH:

The people of these islands are particularly healthy as since they are separated from the mainland, they are free from the diseases carried by most insects, which were only found to be present on the occasional night when there was no breeze. However a native Medical Assistant did accompany the patrol for the duration. At each village visited, the villagers were lined up and he carried out a Medical check up on every man, woman and child. Nothing was to be reported from this check up what so ever.

EDUCATION:

This was one of the major aspects of this patrol. No education facilities at all have been provided by the Administration and so therefore, the whole of the education facilities have been provided by the Missions. There were 3 Catholic schools and 2 S.D.A. schools inspected and for which the attendance figures were collected. But on 10/2/66 Mr. Speldewinde did visit another 2 S.D.A. schools, whose figures he will provide.

The 3 Catholic schools were:

- St. Mary's - Kakasi
- St. John's - Kikiveai
- St. Conrad's - Sasruvu

At each of these schools at least the head teachers have their Education Dept. teaching certificates while the teachers under them have permits.

The 2 S.D.A. schools I visited were at Tarawa and Nukakau. Here the teachers have only mission permits to teach though.

The attendance figures for the schools are as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
<b>St. Mary's</b>			
prep.	35	33	68
Standard 1	11	12	23
2	11	3	14
3	11	4	15
<b>Total:</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>St. John's</b>			
prep.	21	17	38
Standard 1	12	3	15
2	7	8	15
3	6	9	15
<b>Total:</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>St. Conrad's</b>			
prep.	12	20	32
Standard 1	6	3	9
2	-	6	6
3	12	3	15
4	6	3	9
<b>Total:</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>71</b>

	Male	Female	Total
Tarawa. prep.	11	9	20
Nukakau prep.	12	7	19
Standard 1	3	-	3
Standard 2	3	-	3
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>

It was reported from all these schools that the attendances were quite good and that the children were quite regular in their attendance.

Though the S.D.A. schools are not really of a high standard they are keeping the children in school and what matters most is that they are teaching the children to read and to write and to speak English. The Catholic schools do however seem to have a more organised system of education and consequently are providing a much better service and naturally of a much higher standard.

All the same, it is pleasing to note that the Missions are providing such a necessary service for the community and it is hoped that the high standard attained will be kept up.

**ROADS AND BRIDGES:**

Apart from the service roads of Linga Linga Plantation, roads and bridges are non existant in the area. Naturally there is no need for roads in the area but if ever required, owing to the swampy nature of the mainland, they would be very difficult to construct.

**MISSIONS:**

There are only two missions in the area; Poi Catholic Mission, run by Father Berger, and the S.D.A. Mission at Siluvuti, which was visited separately by Mr. Speldewinde.

**AIRFIELDS:**

No airfields are at present located in the Kombe Census Division, and so therefore, the nearest are to be found at Talasea in the east and Cape Gloucester in the west.

We did however, learn that plans had been in the making for a strip at Linga Linga Plantation and work had been carried out to the extent of clearing the area. However, due to the high cost of development, and taking into account the very low output of the plantation at the moment, work has since ceased,

**LABOUR:**

At present the only labour requirements in the area come from Linga Linga Plantation which has at the moment contract labourers mainly from the New Guinea mainland.

Local labour is usually not greatly sought after owing to the attitudes of the Kombe to work. I was told though that when working on their own and in another area, the Kombe is quite a good worker, but once in his own area and with his own people his mind is usually on anything but his work.

**CONCLUSION:**

This area does not seem to have a very bright future in the way of economic or political development. There is no agriculture of any significance to warrant development and the land adjacent to their islands does not seem to be worth investigation for future development.

The Kombe themselves seem doomed never to advance too rapidly, as they are so remote and separated from each other on their little island domains and they do not even have the incentive to progress and help themselves.

Therefore I feel that from first impressions of the area, I am certain that very little change will be noticeable in the area for years to come, and the people will be quite content to live their lives as they have for years.

District Officer,  
Mr. G. G. Malden, District Patrol Officer.

Area Covered:

Kombe Census Division.

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Duration:

7/2/66 to 11/2/66

Number of Days:

5 days.

Personnel:

2 members of the R.P.A. H.Q.C.

Subjects of Patrol:

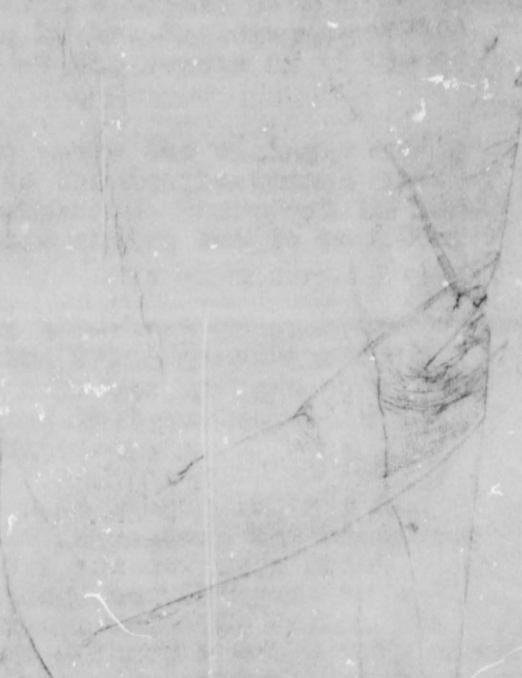
As laid down in Patrol Instructions.

Last Patrol Report:

D.P.A. - 6/9/66 to 10/1/66.

G. G. Malden,  
(District Patrol Officer)

*[Handwritten signature]*



KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(1) This patrol was conducted with the view of carrying out the various duties laid out in the patrol instructions. The details of the education facilities provided by the...

TALASEA PATROL No. 17 of 1965/66

(2) The area patrolled, the Kombe Census Division, is situated to the west of the Williams Peninsula and is bounded to the east by New York Bay. The population is however live on a very few living on the mainland.

**Officer Conducting:** Mr. W. Speldewinde, Assistant District Officer. Accompanied by Mr. G. C. Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer.

(3) Since the patrol was limited to one week only, an extensive cover off...

**Area Patrolled:** Kombe Census Division.

**Duration:** 7/2/66 to 11/2/66

**Number of Days:** 5 days.

**Personnel Accompanying:** 2 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

**Objects of Patrol:** As laid down in Patrol Instructions.

**Last Patrol in Area:** D.D.A. - 6/9/66 to 10/9/66.

*G. C. Holden*

G. C. Holden.  
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

(1) Housing in the villages was on the whole of a good standard, and in most cases the houses were well looked after. However, orders were given by Mr. Speldewinde through for the demolition of a house, or the repair of old and dilapidated houses.

(2) The choice as to where the villages were to be situated left little to the imaginative work of the mainland is mostly infested swamplands. Therefore to live in this area, the people had little choice but to populate these small islands.

(3) No evidence of a permanent or even temporary water supply was seen on any of the islands since the water for several of the islands was brought over from the mainland. It was to be presumed that the island had the only supply of fresh water available.

(4) Considering the size of the islands and the great overcrowding which is taking place, the condition of the villages was quite good. But one definite point could always be ascertained; whether the villagers as a whole were adherents to the S.D.A. or Catholic faith. The predominantly S.D.A. villages were without a doubt very clean and spotless with well looked after houses and well kept, clean and tidy grounds. The Catholic villages on the other hand

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DIARY:

See Field Officer's Journal  
Folio 7 paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;  
" 8 " 5 (continued)

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

On the whole the reception of the patrol appeared to be quite friendly, with both Luluai and Tul tul from most villages down at the beach to greet the patrol. However, I feel that some comment must be made of the reception to the patrol at the village of Guhi, which I visited on my own. Most of the village was turned out to greet our arrival and a particularly fine display of singing was put on by the children of the local school, led by one of their teachers. Considering the reports I have received from various people on the attitude and friendliness of the villagers towards the Administration on previous patrols, I was quite pleased and surprised to find such a warm reception.

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AGRICULTURE:

No agriculture is undertaken on the islands what so ever, but it is carried out completely in the gardens adjacent to the islands on the mainlands. Owing once again to the extremely short nature of this patrol, time was not available for an inspection of these gardens.

However, a team from D.A.S.F. did accompany the patrol to Nutanavua and from there they were to conduct a coconut census of the area.

LIVESTOCK:

The only livestock sighted at all during the whole patrol were the normal pigs and also poultry. However, very few pigs were kept in the villages, and as stated before in the predominantly S.D.A. villages no pigs were to be seen at all, and so it was to be presumed that all livestock was mainly kept on the mainland.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

The only trade store inspected was at Nutanavua but it was learnt that most trade was carried on at Iboki Plantation. Apart from the occasional trade store, little commercial activity was carried on at all though.

COMPLAINTS AND COURTS:

Very few complaints were brought up with the patrol and what were, were only trivial, mainly relating to tribal and family matters which were all settled quite easily. No court cases were heard, but statements were taken by Mr. Speldewinde on the drowning of a contract labourer of Linga Linga Plantation during our stay there.

REST HOUSES:

Again due to the limited time made available for this patrol, only two rest houses were used - those at Nutanavua and Kapo. However rest houses were also seen at Ko and Nukakua. Mr Speldewinde did however see others when the patrol split up on 10/2/66. These rest houses were all in a very good condition, and the one at Nutanavua was a particularly large, spacious one. The one at Ko impressed me as it was situated away from the rest of the village and adjacent to a rather pleasant and clean swimming area.

CANOES:

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HEALTH:

The people of these islands are particularly healthy as since they are separated from the mainland, they are free from the diseases carried by most insects, which were only found to be present on the occasional night when there was no breeze. However a native Medical Assistant did accompany the patrol for the duration. At each village visited, the villagers were lined up and he carried out a Medical check up on every man, woman and child. Nothing was to be reported from this check up what so ever.

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prep.	12	20	32
Standard 1	6	3	9
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3	6	3	9
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	Male	Female	Total
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Nuka'ano prep.	12	7	19
S. Standard 1	3	-	3
2	3	-	3
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>

It was reported from all these schools that the attendances were quite good and that the children were quite regular in their attendance.

Though the S.D.A. schools are not really of a high standard they are keeping the children in school and what matters most is that they are teaching the children to read and to write and to speak English. The Catholic schools do however seem to have a more organised system of education and consequently are providing a much better service and naturally of a much higher standard.

All the same, it is pleasing to note that the Missions are providing such a necessary service for the community and it is hoped that the high standard attained will be kept up.

**ROADS AND BRIDGES:**

Apart from the service roads of Linga Linga Plantation, roads and bridges are non existant in the area. Naturally there is no need for roads in the area but if ever required, owing to the swampy nature of the mainland, they would be very difficult to construct.

**MISSIONS:**

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**AIRFIELDS:**

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**LABOUR:**

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Local labour is usually not greatly sought after owing to the attitudes of the Kombe to work. I was told though that when working on their own and in another area, the Kombe is quite a good worker, but once in his own area and with his own people his mind is usually on anything but his work.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-3

Department of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
TALASEA.

3rd February, 1966.

Mr W. G. SPELDEWIRDE,  
Assistant District Officer,  
TALASEA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

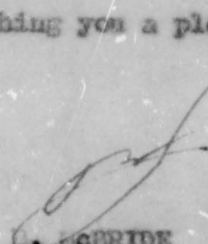
Please prepare to depart on patrol to the KOMBE Census Division on Monday, 7th February, 1966. The M.V. "AIMARA" has been assigned to you till the 12th February, 1966. Mr G. HOIDEN - Cadet Patrol Officer - and two members of the R.P.N.G.C. are to accompany you. Draw rations for one (1) week - the anticipated duration of the patrol.

The main objects of your patrol are:-

1. 26-2-1 Obtain details of education facilities provided by the Missions in the area.
2. 26-3-7 Check with the clerk and take out any NMTA's that need to be paid to residents of the KOMBE Census Division.
3. 34-3-2 Take out and read Final Order - HUTANAVUA.
4. 34-3-3 Take out and read Final Order - TARAWA-GAHO.
5. 34-3-4 Take out and read Final Order - GUEI.
6. 34-3-5 Take out and read Final Order - NUPARAKI.
7. 34-3-6 Take out and read Final Order - KAPO.
8. 37-4-1 Investigate and take statements from witnesses of the drowning of Contract Labourer (Mt Hagen 3842) KUKUM MWP of Iinga-Iinga Plantation.
9. 37-8-2 Investigate claim by Luluai of TALANGOMI Village re payment of debt by Mr Steven EPHOFF.
10. 37-8-4 Investigate claim of GANUMU and KEU of Rabaul that Luluai FRANIS of KAPO borrowed \$69 from them to start a Trade Store. Advise Luluai FRANIS that GANUMU and KEU would like their money to be returned.
11. 37-8-9 Investigate claim by Mr H. WETZEL re the theft of his wife's engagement ring.
12. 37-8-9 Investigate claim by Mr H. WETZEL re the theft of various building materials and household furniture from his residence at HUKAKAU.
13. 52-3-1 Pay NMTA to BAIMO TULAS of TARAWA Village. Advise her that it represents the balance held in her son's passbook when he was killed.
14. 77-1-3 Carry out an investigation as requested by the Welfare Officer (Rabaul) in his 76-7-20 dated 18th June, 1965.
15. 82-1-2 Take two radio sets out of the office and issue them to the Luluais of NATANAVUA and KAPO Villages. Instruct them in the method of operation and advise the villagers that the set is for their use and is not the personal property of the Luluai.

16. 92-2-4 Advise Lohai ULEWU and Tultui MELI of POI Village that confirmation of their appointments have been received.

May I take this opportunity of wishing you a pleasant patrol.



J. McBRIDE  
Assistant District Commissioner

# THE KOMBE CENSUS DIVISION

Route taken by Patrol. = = = =

Scale: 4 miles to the inch.

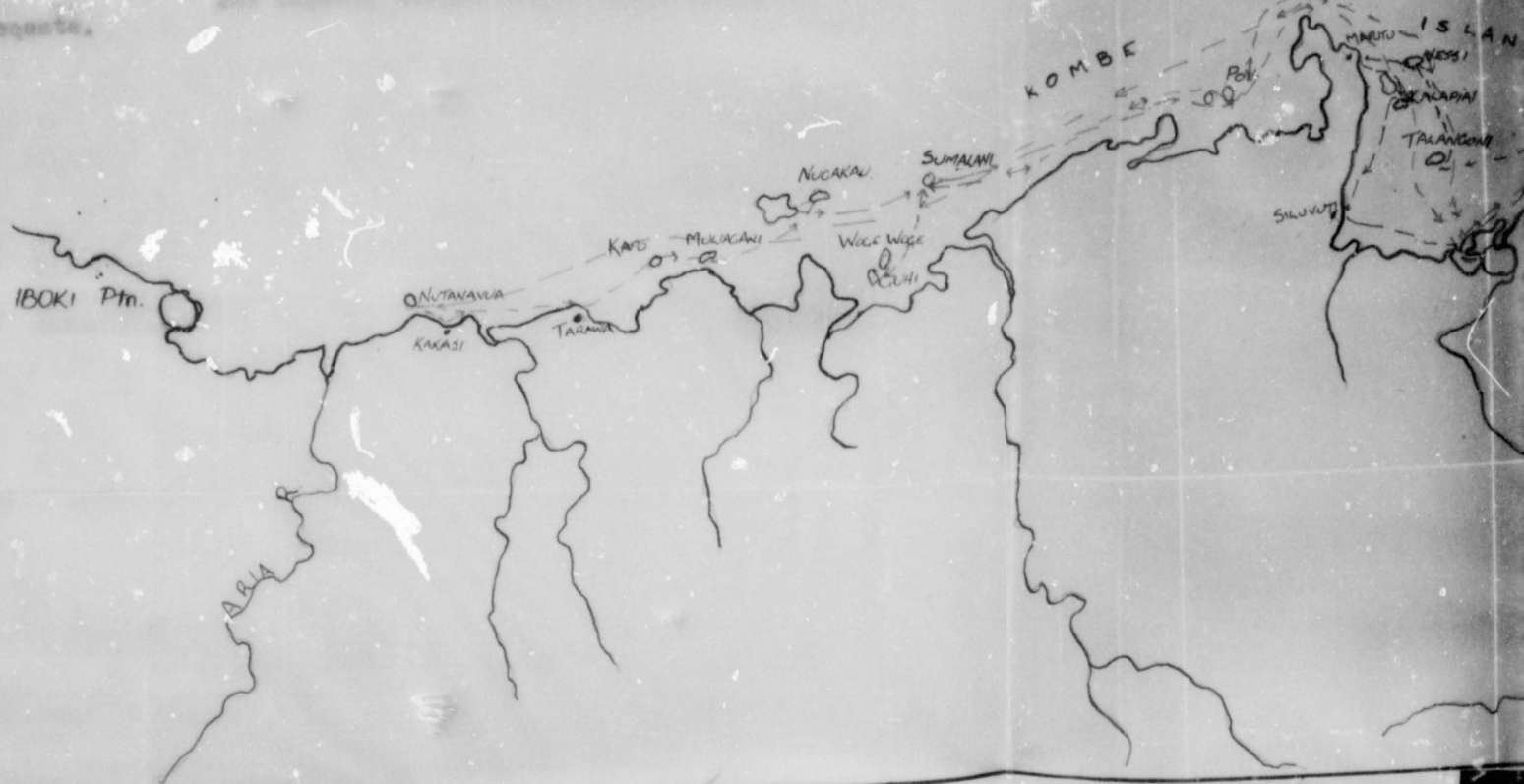


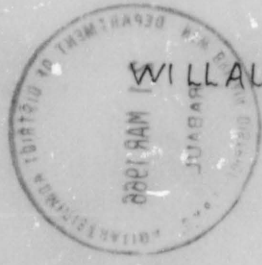
The District of Kombe  
See British District  
R. B. B. B.

2nd Day, visit to the

of the district

adequate.





WILLAUMEZ

PENINSULAR.

VOLUPAI.

TALASEA

BAY

RIEBECK

ISLANDS

MARITU  
KACAPAI  
TALANGONI  
SILUVUTI

LINGA LINGA Ptn.

KAPALUK R.

TALASEA PATROL N° 17 of 1965/66

TRACED BY G. HOLDEN C.P.O FEB 1966.



67-10-30

KARAIHI  
2nd May, 1966

6th June, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
KARAIHI.

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

Part of a brief patrol through portions of the Kola Division undertaken by G.P.O. Holden, is acknowledged. Camping allowance claims have been prepared and passed to Sub-Treasury for payment.

Talasea Patrol Report No.20/1965-66:

Thank you for your memorandum 67-5-19 of 2nd May, 1966 together with Mr. Holden's patrol report.

2. Please advise Mr. Holden to take notice of the advice given him both by yourself and Mr. McBride.

3. The report, though brief, seems to be adequate.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
A. McBride  
Assistant District Commissioner

Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KARAIHI.

(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR



67. 10. 30 (17)



67-5-19

RABAU  
2nd May, 1966

Assistant District Commissioner,  
TALASEA.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT 20/65-66

The report of a brief patrol through portion of the Bola Division undertaken by C.P.O. Holden, is acknowledged. Camping Allowance claims have been processed and passed to Sub-Treasury for payment.

The report, though brief, is adequate. You should point out to Mr. Holden that the objects for which the patrol was launched, received no mention in the body of the report. Although proceeded with on action file, he should have devoted a paragraph to ensure that officers reading his report noted what action he had taken.

Your comments in respect of English expression are endorsed.

*W. Kelly*  
(W. J. KELLY)  
A/District Commissioner

c.c. ✓  
Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TALASEA PATROL No. 20 of 1965/66.

67-2-3

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

Mr G. C. Holden, Cadet Patrol  
Officer,  
13th April, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

Part Bala Census Division

TALASEA PATROL NO.20 of 1965/66

Enclosed two copies of report, one map, original of F.O.J.  
and claim for camping allowance on the above please.

This was a special trip to action the following N.G.L.T.R.O.  
matters: KOMANGO and BAGEA.

I also had Mr. Holden submit a brief report on his observations  
for practice in reporting. Mr. Holden will submit full diary with  
future patrol reports. He has been advised to take more care in his  
English expression.

Carry out N.G.L.T.R.O. investigations  
on KOMANGO land at BAGUM

*[Signature]*  
(B. McBRIDE)

Assistant District Commissioner

*[Signature]*  
G. C. Holden  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

TALASEA PATROL No. 20 of 1965/66.



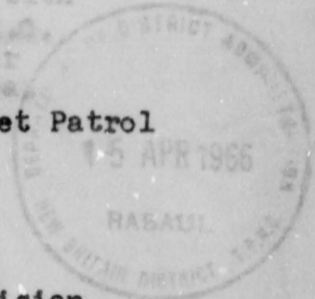
Part Bola Census Division.  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INTRODUCTION:

TALASEA PATROL No. 20 of 1965/66.

mainly with the purpose of carrying out the relevant N.G.L.T.R.O. investigations for the mission land of KOMANGO near BAGUM village, and a general inspection of the area.

Officer Conducting: Mr G. C. Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Work was also to be completed on the N.G.L.T.R.O. investigation of the mission.



DIARY:

Area Patrolled: Part Bola Census Division

Duration: 30/3/66 to 4/4/66

Number of Days: 6 days.

Personnel Accompanying: 1 member of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Objects of Patrol: Carry out N.G.L.T.R.O. investigations on KOMANGO land at BAGUM

Last Patrol in Area: D.D.A. - Nov-Dec 1965.

*G. C. Holden*

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

During the patrol... little contact was made with the officials... G. C. Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer. All the villages are members of the BOLA Council, and so I dare say the councillors all must have the respect of their people. I feel that more contact on my part would not be in order, because of the lack of opportunities which presented itself for a closer knowledge of these officials.

REMARKS:

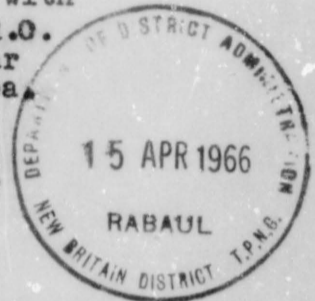
Agriculture is an important factor in the lives of most natives, and particularly with the natives of this region. They all have well developed and carefully looked after gardens from which they gain their livelihood. Cash cropping plays a major part in their agriculture as they all gather for the Saturday

Part Bola Census Division.

INTRODUCTION:

(1) This patrol was conducted mainly with the purpose of carrying out the relevant N.G.L.T.R.O. investigations for the mission land of KOMANGO near BAGUM village, and a general inspection of the area.

(2) Work was also to be completed on the N.G.L.T.R.O investigations at VOLUPAI mission.



DIARY:

See Field Officer's Journal  
Folio 12 paragraphs 108, 209, 110, 111, 112, 113.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

Naturally in this area the patrol was received with no signs of unfriendliness or none of great excitement. The people have now grown quite accustomed to the coming and going of patrols, particularly because of their nearness to the station.

However, as to be expected, great enthusiasm was to be shown towards the patrol because of the nature of its business. Their land is such an important factor in their lives that the discussion of land with a kiap is always of utmost importance.

VILLAGES:

During the course of the patrol, the only villages visited was BAGUM. But the patrol did pass through VOLUPAI, GANEMBOKU, GARU and NARUNAGERU. All of these villages had a forwarning of the coming of the patrol except for BAGUM and NARUNAGERU, and great activity could be seen in preparing the places. Apart from all this preparation, all the villages were on the whole clean and well looked after.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Little contact was made with the officials during the patrol except on the occasion of hiring canoes and obtaining carriers and also during the small informal chats which I had with several of them. All the villages are members of the BOLA Council, and so I dare say the councillors all must have the respect of their people. I feel that more comment on my part would not be in order, because of the lack of opportunities which presented itself for a closer knowledge of these officials.

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is an important factor in the lives of most natives, and particularly with the natives of this region. They all have well developed and carefully looked after gardens from which they gain their livelihood. Cash cropping plays a major part in their agriculture as they all gather for the Saturday

morning market at either Talasea or more recently the trend is for the surrounding villages to gather at the BAGUM saw-mill.

LIVESTOCK:

The absence of large numbers of pigs from the villages was good to see and it certainly improved the villages. Naturally the occasional pig was always to be seen wandering around but on the whole most of them remained in the garden regions.

FORESTS:

With the presence of a saw-mill in the region, it shows that the forests are of a worth while standard to bother to exploit them. The area contained in the timber lease is somewhere in the ~~vici~~ vicinity of 60 square miles and I was told that it would be a good 10 years before the resources were exhausted.

COMMERCE and INDUSTRY:

The only industry in the area apart from the saw-mill was the occasional trade store which was to ~~be~~ be found at BAGUM village and BAGUM saw-mill. The extent of business at BAGUM was unknown as it was not open at the time of the visit, but ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> one at the saw-mill was doing quite a lucrative business. Considering that Talasea is a good 3 hour walk away, the trade store is certainly an asset to the area, and really well patronised by not only the saw-mill employees, but also the local villagers.

REST HOUSES:

Two rest houses were sighted during the trip, namely at BAGUM and GARU. But there was no necessity for others as all other villages are within a reasonable distance of a nearby rest house or Talasea itself. On arrival at BAGUM, the rest house was in a state of great deterioration and neglect, but this was soon remedied. However both the rest house and the haus police were very old and their main frame works were riddled with white and borers, so I feel that a completely new structure will be needed in the very near future.

CARRIERS and CANOES:

Both carriers and canoes were used throughout the patrol, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining either. The canoes were hired from village to village at a rate of 1/- per man per hour. The canoes were from VOLUPAI village, BULAWARA, and MINDA. However, from BAGUM to the saw-mill, a trip which occupied about 4 hours, the one canoe was used.

Carriers were obtained from GARU and KAMBILI, who carried our gear over the 2 hour trip to GANEMBOKU. From there more were obtained for the trip to NARUNAGERU, but then a new batch had to be obtained for the very short walk down to the road way where a land rover was waiting.

EDUCATION:

Facilities for schools were seen at 3 places - VOLUPAI Catholic Mission, BAGUM village, and near KAMBILLI village. All were mission schools but the one at VOLUPAI was the best equipped for the job as it was situated in the mission grounds and catered for a much larger number than the smaller schools in the villages, which provided an essential service to the community but certainly not of the standard that a larger establishment could.

ROADS and BRIDGES:

A good walking track exists between GARU and Talasea via the saw-mill, and GANEMBOKU. However about 5 or 6 small watercourses have to be crossed. A few of these have a wooden plank, fallen tree or stones laid across the streams to facilitate crossing but in the most cases it is just a matter of wading through. Only one river of any size has to be crossed, with a width of about 40' and a depth varying from 4'6" to about 3', and here the word went around to "losim laplap". Down from NARUNAGERU the road starts and a landrover is able to make its way up as far as this.

CONCLUSION:

Through regular patrolling and its proximity to the station, the area on the whole is very stable and progressing under the guidance of the Bola Local Government Council. There is nothing significant to note from this area as it has been under the influence of the Administration for so many years and its people are adapting themselves to a life in keeping with this modern day world.

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G. J. Holden  
Cadet Patrol Officer

TALASEA PATROL No. 20 of 1965/66.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TALASEA PATROL No. 20 of 1965/66.

**Officer Conducting:** Mr G. C. Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer.

**Area Patrolled:** Part Bola Census Division

**Duration:** 30/3/66 to 4/4/66

**Number of Days:** 6 days.

**Personnel Accompanying:** 1 member of the R.P. & N.G.C.

**Objects of Patrol:** Carry out N.G.L.T.R.O. investigations on KOMANGO land at BAGUM

**Last Patrol in Area:** D.D.A. - Nov-Dec 1965.

*G. C. Holden*

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Cadet Patrol Officer.

Appreciation is expressed to the natives of this region, for all their help and assistance in their agriculture as they all gather for the Saturday

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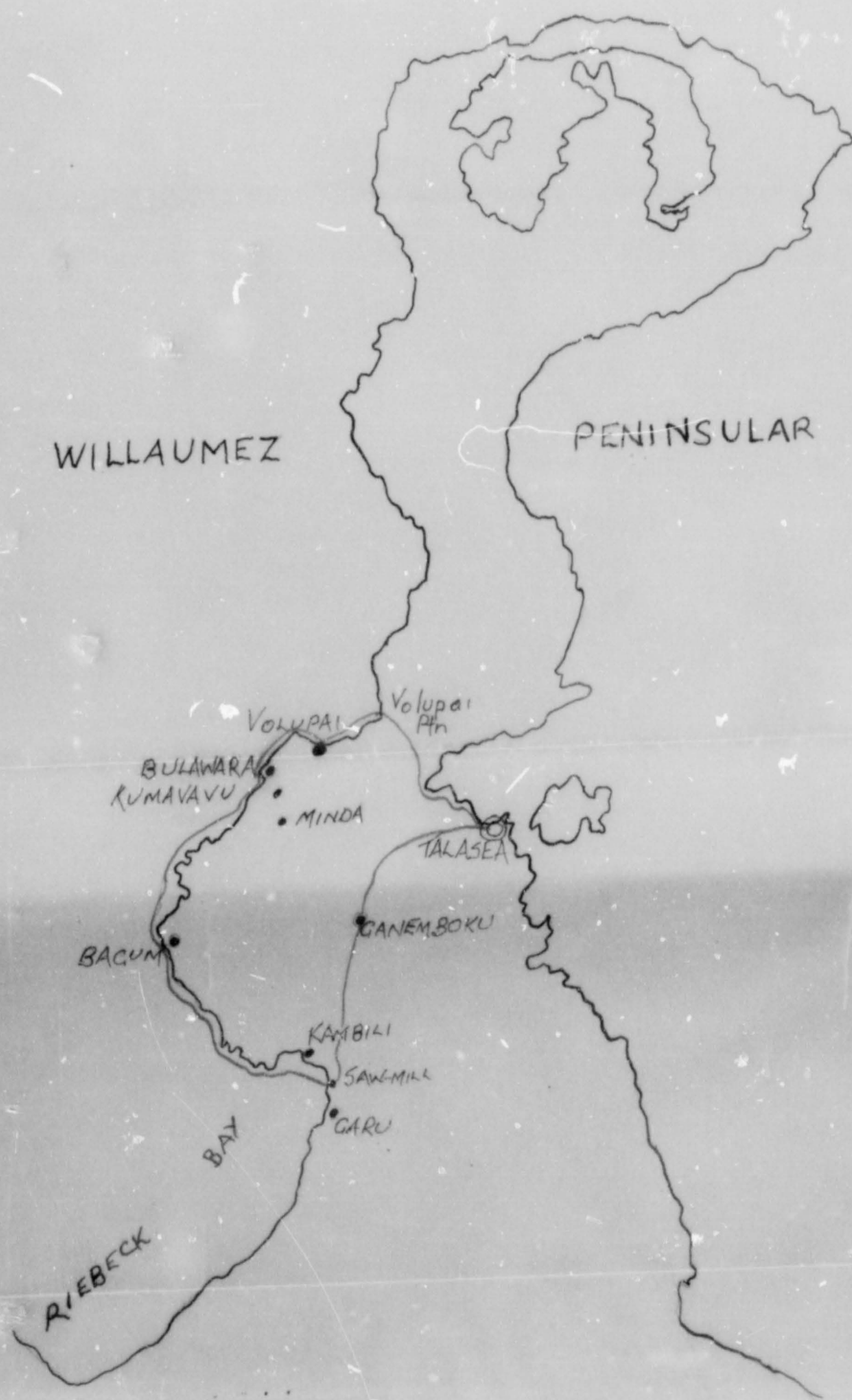
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0000000000



WILLAUMEZ

PENINSULAR



AREA COVERED BY  
 TALASEA PATROL N°20 - 1965/66.

67-5-19  
WNB/ATC/S

RABAUL.

12th May, 1966.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

TALASEA PATROL 22/65-66

.... Attached find a report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer, G. Holden, covering a special patrol into the Whiteman Ranges south of the Willaumez Peninsula.

The patrol was undertaken to -

- (a) Assist Conzinc Rio-Tinto of Australia in its initial investigation into possible copper deposits in the area,
- (b) To possibly contact some of the Kaulong population, - a nomadic small group who inhabit the area, and -
- (c) Mainly to allow Mr. Holden a taste of real patrolling which (like all young field officers fortunately) he was keen to attempt.

The patrol was not undertaken on request from C.R.A. but was offered in order to achieve (b) and (c) above.

Though a pad was, unfortunately, not completed by Mr. Holden, he achieved a large measure of experience which is likely to be of value to him on any future patrol involving factors not fully known - e.g. terrain variation from air and as it is walked, estimation of over the ground speed in rugged forest country, supply, reliance on indigenous foods, contact with unsophisticated peoples, et al.

The minor contact made with a few of the Kaulong peoples was friendly as it has been in the past. They are a quiet timid people who, assuredly, have no wish to alter their present mode of existence. They accept the Administration and have, when able to be contacted, come to the station at Talasea - for the wardens' Court in February - but have no present desire to join the "ratrace". Should C.R.A. develop the area on a large scale, their future will undoubtedly alter, albeit against their will.

Mr. Holden attempted a task against adverse conditions and under less expert advice than he could have expected.

A.D.C' Talasea's comments are endorsed.

Camping Allowance claims have been processed and forwarded to Treasury for payment.

*W. Kelly*  
(W.J. KELLY)  
A/District Commissioner  
New Britain District.

c.c. A.D.C. Talasea.

67-10-33

2nd June, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
RABAUL.  
New Britain District.

Talasea Patrol Report No. 22/1965-66:

Thank you for your memorandum 67-5-19 of 12th May, 1966 together with Mr. Holden's patrol report.

2. Although a helicopter pad was not completed in the Whiteman Range, yet Mr. Holden apparently gained a large measure of experience, which is likely to be of value to him later on.

3. The report is very brief. It could have been improved with a little more conscious effort.

(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 10. 33



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference..... 67-5-19  
If calling ask for WNE/ATC/S

Mr.....



Department of District Administration,  
RABAUL.

12th May, 1966.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUBU.

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*W. Kelly*  
(W.S. KELLY) Arc  
A/District Commissioner  
New Britain District.

c.c. A.D.C. Talasea.

67-2-3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND

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

3rd May, 1966.

TALASEA PATROL No. 22

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

TALASEA PATROL NO. 22-65/66 - C.P.O. HOLDEN  
TO CUT HELICOPTER PAD IN WHITEMAN RANGES.

Area Patrolled:

Two copies of above report, one may, claim for camping allowance  
and original of Field Officer's Journal are enclosed, please.

Personnel:

Mr. Holden transferred to Cape Hoskins this morning.

Remarks:

As a Cadet Patrol Officer he is to submit full diary in his  
report in future. Noted here for Mr. Holden's attention.

Remarks:

Prior to the patrol leaving, I discussed the project with C.R.A.  
representative and recommended 20 men to cut the helicopter pad. I also  
told Mr. Holden to take a minimum five days supply of food with him - the  
estimate, by C.R.A. representative, for the job was two days. The patrol  
was equipped by C.R.A. ex M.V. Crastar with tools, food etc. On return  
I was surprised to learn that Mr. Holden had been given only 10 bush knives  
and four axes for his party of 10 men. Under these circumstances I  
consider he made a good effort. I am please to note he was tenacious, continued  
the operation under trying circumstances. A good lesson in bush craft for  
Mr. Holden. I am sure he will take adequate food supplies when he next  
patrols areas such as the Whiteman Range.

Remarks:

A little more care with composition is required.

*G.P.O. Holden*  
(G.P.O. HOLDEN)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(B. McBride)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TALASEA PATROL No. 22 - 65/66.

**Officer Conducting:** Gregory Charles Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer.

**Area Patrolled:** Bola Census Division, Whiteman Ranges.

**Personnel Accompanying:** 1 member of the R.P. & N.G.C.

**Duration of Patrol:** 22/4/66 to 29/4/66.

**Number of Days:** 8 days.

**Last Patrol in Area:** D.D.A. - 1964.

**Objects of Patrol:** To construct a helicopter pad in the mountains for C.R.A.

*Greg Holden*  
 (G.C.HOLDEN.)  
 Cadet Patrol Officer.

Their... being purely... mainly... but still all the same... by the locals that we actually ever saw one.

All the supplies for the patrol were obtained from... and were all... and actually quite willing to go... but I was afraid that the... have slightly damaged their... trips in the near future.



INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was conducted for the task of constructing a helicopter pad in the Whiteman Ranges for the mining firm of Conzinc Rio-tinto of Australia. The area was to be cleared on a ridge in the mountains at approximately an altitude of 2500 feet, within the area of C.R.A.'s mining lease to enable preliminary investigations into the mineral potential in the area to begin.

DIARY:

Included in F.O.J. Folios 14 and 15  
Paras. 131 - 138.

OBSERVATIONS and COMMENTS:

On the first day of the patrol, all men and equipment were flown in by helicopter to the starting point at the junction of the Kulu and Simoku Rivers. The operation occupied a full 3½ hours but by doing so, it saved the patrol several days march in from the coast and facilitated movement on in such that ~~ix~~ the patrol was fresh and eager for the arduous march up the Simoku River.

The area in which the patrol was to be carried out in was practically uninhabited except for a very small group known as Kaulongs who on the whole are a relatively wild, uncensused band of subsistence gardeners who wander around the land farming their small garden plots. Very little contact was made with these people except for 3 occasions. At one time, one approached the camp and was recognised as one who had once been employed by a Talasea trade store. On the other two occasions the patrol was received in a friendly manner and both times, due to our lack of food, freely offered us food ~~and~~ including a pig and fish. We also discovered an unattended garden from which tapioca was taken, but this was subsequently paid for and the people were quite willing ~~for~~ to allow us to have all we needed. These people do not live in villages, but live in small groups, constructing temporary shelters for their stay at the gardens.

Their gardens are their main means of existence being purely subsistent and their main crops being mainly kaukau and tapioca. Wild pigs abound in the area but still all the same ~~are~~ <sup>our</sup> efforts to catch one proved fruitless and it was only when one was offered to us by the locals that we actually ever saw one.

All the carriers for the patrol were obtained from Kulungai village, and were all quite willing to help and actually quite willing to go again, but I am afraid that the food situation during this patrol may have slightly deterred their eagerness for any such trips in the near future.

The movement of the patrol was greatly hampered by the lack of roads and tracks and also the necessity to stick close to the river which soon ran into some very rough terrain. However on our return, we did find and follow several of the bush tracks formed by the locals, but since their route and termination were unknown to us we found it advisable to follow our own track of which we were sure would get us out.

Determination of the route to be followed was greatly facilitated by the preliminary aerial reconnaissance performed on the first day and the presence of aerial photographs which certainly helped at times in locating landmarks and plotting my position. But the dense jungle growth and the high wall of the valley on the second day of the march soon brought about the failing of these photographs and so the direction of travel was then purely by guesswork. But time was running out and the patrol was still far from its destination, so I made the decision to clear a small area so as to endeavour to signify to the helicopter as it flew over to make its planned rendezvous that more time and food was required. This attempt however was a failure so I then decided to move on regardless. Later on in the day a site was then discovered which seemed suitable and so clearing then took place. This site was then to be our final site but efforts to make it suitable for a helicopter to land on proved fruitless.

On the whole this patrol could only be classed as being 50% successful. The helicopter pad though not in the position that I would like to have put it was still in a suitable position and certainly well placed in regards to the future C.R.A. activities in the area - in the view of their representative, it was ideally situated. However this pad had only one failing, though most probably its major failing. Due to the severe limitations placed, at such an altitude - 2500 ft. on the type of machine to be used, a clear, horizontal approach and take-off area was required, since the helicopter would not have the required power to pull itself up over the surrounding trees in a reasonable distance. But this job of clearing I am afraid we were unable to perform. Through lack of man power, time and naturally food the patrol was forced to pull out, when success was within its grasp.

In conclusion therefore, the failure of this patrol was due mainly to lack of preparation. Insufficient men and equipment were taken for the task of clearing and carrying, insufficient time was allowed for the march in and the task of clearing the area and most importantly insufficient food was taken. Suggestions were made by the geologist in charge of the C.R.A. operations in the area, and so, going on his word, our preparations were based for men, food and time.

However, many lessons were to be learned from this patrol and a great amount of experience was to be gained by myself, while at the same time I was assured by the people of C.R.A. that it has been a very valuable lesson for them.

In regards <sup>to</sup> the pad, efforts may be made to fly a team straight in with a chain-saw to enable the job to be completed which could prove to be a mistake if the helicopter and team were for some reason stranded up there. Then on the other hand their plans may be changed and so instead of using the pad and commencing their investigations from the top of the mountains, they are now thinking of starting in the foothills and working their way up.

(G.C.HOLDEN.)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

67-2-3

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

3rd May, 1966.

# PATROL REPORT

The District Commissioner,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

*New Britain 23/5-66*  
TALASEA PATROL NO.22-65/66 - C.P.O. HOLDEN  
TO CUT HELICOPTER PAD IN WHITEMAN RANGES. *Field Officer*

Two copies of above report, one map, claim for camping allowance and original of Field Officer's Journal are enclosed, please.

Mr. Holden transferred to Cape Hoskins this morning.

As a Cadet Patrol Officer he is to submit full diary in his report in future. Noted here for Mr. Holden's attention.

Prior to the patrol leaving, I discussed the project with C.R.A. representative and recommended 20 men to cut the helicopter pad. I also told Mr. Holden to take a minimum five days supply of food with him - the estimate, by C.R.A. representative, for the job was two days. The patrol was equipped by C.R.A. ex M.V. Crastar with tools, food etc. On return I was surprised to learn that Mr. Holden had been given only 10 bush knives and four axes for his party of 10 men. Under these circumstances I consider he made a good effort. I am pleased to note he was tenacious, continued the operation under trying circumstances. A good lesson in bush craft for Mr. Holden. I am sure he will take adequate food supplies when he next patrols areas such as the Whiteman Range.

A little more care with composition is required.

(B. McBride)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DDA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. 23 / 65-66

Patrol Conducted by MARK JERRAM Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled BALI-WITU CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 2 MEMBERS OF RP+NCC

Duration—From 6 / 5 / 19 66 to 16 / 6 / 19 66

Number of Days 41

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7 / 2 / 19 66

Medical 17 / 4 / 19 66

Map Reference ENCLOSED.

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION CENSUS TAKES

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22 / 8 / 19 66

[Signature]  
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 Females in Child

67-17-2

11th October, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
West New Britain District,  
HOSKINS.

TALASEA PATROL REPORT NO. 23/65-66:

Receipt of Mr. Jerram's Patrol Report covered by your memorandum 67-1-1 of 22nd August 1966 and Mr. McBride's memorandum 67-2-3 of 1st August 1966, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Jerram has accomplished a worthwhile patrol and is to be commended for the lengthy and informative report submitted.

3. The Commissioner for Local Government comments :-

"The Bali-Witu situation appears to be in many ways similar to those existing in the Mussau-Emira group, Navuneram-Tavuiliu, Raluana and in West Nakanai, where disaffection to Local Government exists due to the activities of demagogues with vested interests in maintaining the status quo.

Appeals to reason, need for community development etc. have been to no avail and if not resolved, leads to development of an anti-Council ideology, the enlargement of the leading dissenters and disillusionment of the co-operative majority.

The same ingredients exist in the Bali-Witu problem as in the others mentioned.

Unfortunately the officers who will be called upon to educate the Bali-Witus in the processes of Local Government cannot, in the eyes of the villagers, completely shed their police function and therefore their efforts may be viewed with suspicion.

The best way to learn about local government is to practise it and for the Bali-Witus this calls for an early and decisive recommendation."

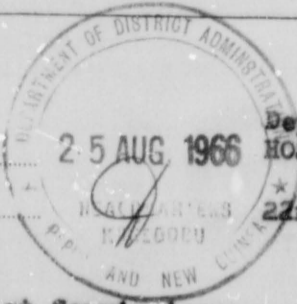
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-17-2 (61)

Telegrams 67-1-1  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.



Department of District Administration,  
HOSKINS, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

22nd August 1966

Assistant District Commissioner,  
TALASEA

TALASEA PATROL No. 23 of 1965/66

BALI-WITU CENSUS DIVISION - M. JERRAM, C.P.O.

Thank you for the report submitted by Mr. Jerram on the above patrol and your covering comments under memorandum 67-2-3 dated 1st August 1966. These comments have dealt adequately with the report which is a good one from a junior officer. Please commend Mr. Jerram accordingly.

As indicated over the radio I intend to discuss Bali/Witu, the possible setting up of a Council and staffing with you when you visit Hoskins later this week. I am also preparing a memorandum for the guidance of officers in developing an approach to Councils in this District. It seems to me that the people have not a good idea of Councils or their need for them. The visit to Karkar does not appear to have been as productive as hoped. I would have liked them to visit a primitive area such as Southern Highlands (Western Highlands en route). This may impress them that they are relatively speaking falling behind.

Rather than break continuity of officers in forming any Council in this area I believe Mr. Hanson should take this in hand from the start. This will be further discussed.

I would like to see this area for myself and will do so as soon as this is possible. The activities of DAKOA of NIGILAN should continue to be watched and every effort made to channel his activities into useful and productive channels. I will write to the Director of Trade and Industry to see what, if any, staff is contemplated for this District.

Claim for camping allowance will be forwarded to Sub-treasury for payment after signature by Mr. Jerram.

*K. W. Dyer*

(K. W. Dyer)  
District Commissioner.

cc. Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

A copy of the report is forwarded herewith. I hope it will be possible to do something constructive with Councils and steps have already been made in this direction. I shall keep you advised.

*K. W. Dyer*  
(K. W. Dyer)

District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

59

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference..... 67-2-3

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration.  
TALASEA.  
West New Britain.

1st. August, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
West New Britain District.  
CAPE HOSKINS.

Talasea Patrol No. 25/65-66 Bali Witu  
by Mr. M.V.Jerram - Cadet Patrol Officer.

Enclosed please find two sets of patrol instructions, two copies of patrol report, maps, original of F.O.J. and claim for camping allowance in respect of the above patrol. Appendix "H" of the report lists correspondence dealt with on action file by Mr. Jerram. Report on patrol instruction No. 19, Rural Health Centre Witu Island, was forwarded under minute 49-5-2 of 30th. May to the District Commissioner, Rabaul; All other correspondence is enclosed with this report.

Three days after return from patrol Mr. Jerram was put on census duties. The report was tabled ten days ago but I have not been able to go through it with Mr. Jerram until late last week. Further correspondence had to be typed; hence the delay in submission. Copies of report have been forwarded to the Medical Officer and the District Agricultural Officer for their comment.

Diary;

Par. 356

Maperepere Ground Inspection - Maperepere<sup>R4</sup> is a second name for Bokona (dealt with on N.G.L.T.R.O.). Mr. Jerram has been advised to keep to correct names in reporting. e.g. The village of "Widu" has been throughout the report spelt alternatively as "Pidu" and "Widu".

357

The Luluai and Tultul of Widu work full time on Langu plantation and pay little attention to routine village affairs. This is one of the complaints of Pius, reports Mr. Jerram. If the officials continue to neglect village duties new appointees should be made. The village pinnace was purchased for \$1600 in 1961 from the Manager., Langu Plantation. It has been unserviceable for about a year. There is no copper sheeting under the craft and the engine is now U/S, after four years of service. Mr. Doyle, Manager Langu, has offered to fix the engine at spares cost price \$14.00 for piston rings.

368

Alleged rape cases. One allegedly by a Highland labourer on a deaf and dumb village girl. Denied and insufficient evidence to press charges.

The second, a village youth aged about eighteen admitted to indecently dealing with a village girl aged about five. Man sentenced to six months I.H.L.

382/384

Discussion on disputed ground near Navugenda. Settlement of boundaries. The people themselves settled this dispute at a general meeting.



393 Banking of money at Bali Plantation agency. The money belonging to those who withdrew their shares from Dakoas account.

Introduction: D.A.S.F. reports 1.86 acres land per head population Bali Island. Garove is alienated to the extent of nearly 71% of the island, being in freehold title. I cannot see what feasible industry could be established on the island group; the solution is resettlement of population on New Britain mainland and this has started in a small way. Mr. Jerram's letter on 25-5-1 (applicants for land Nakanai and Talasea) indicates that more people are showing interest in resettlement undoubtedly interest in resettlement will increase with increase in population pressure.

Village Officials: Mr. Jerram has been advised that Tultuls are appointed by the District Commissioner and Luluais by the Director.

Outline Political Situation: Activities Pius commented on under file reference 51-2-1. In brief Balangori 2 Officials state they heard Pius at Balangori 2 talk of removing official hats; other allegations made are heresay reports by Balangori 2 villagers. There is much traditional jealousy between Widu (Pius' village) and Balangori 2. Pius denied all allegations.

The Bali island people were demanding co-operatives years ago, but they could not be introduced due co-operative staff position. In my opinion hence the rise to power of Dakoa to fill the vacuum. Dakoa's control of village finances certainly makes him a powerful person on the island. He has at least 35% of the population shipping copra through him. Dakoas visit to Karkar Council area has not changed his thinking; obviously he is against councils with only 35% of the people on the island behind him he thinks he would not retain the power and prestige he now holds.

As it stands the Anti-council segment would have as much cash on hand as council taxes would amount to in a year - assuming council taxes at "head tax" rate.

Council survey completed and select representatives, including anti-council men have been taken on a conducted tour of Kar Kar Local Government Council area. The important thing now is to get a council established immediately. Mr. Speldewinde has been programmed to inaugurate a council in the Bali/Witu on return from work as Census Enumerator. Dependant on staff movements Mr. Hanson should be programmed to continue on council work in the Bali/Witu when Mr. Speldewinde proceeds on leave in next November; i.e. an Officer will be required full time in the Bali/Witu for up to six months to get a council functioning; particularly in view of the anti-council segment on Bali island.

I am of the opinion that the council should be declared to encompass all villages in the island group. Tactful handling; progressive explanation and a council tax rate at "Head Tax" level, the people would most probably accept the situation. If village groups are left out of the council then I consider they should be allocated minimum Administration assistance; one example, cut off preposed P.H.D. assistance to supply water facilities to "anti-council" villages, or in other words channel Administration assistance only through the Council. If we do not operate this way we are defeating the purpose of making councils an arm of the Central Administration.

I do not consider that the two factors attributed to making anti-council feelings are entirely controllable. Ignorance and mistrust will only be overcome when a council is established and the people can see for themselves what a council does and what its functions are.

Myself I consider that the whole island group should be declared as under the control of one council. Policy direction is required please.

The control of large sums of village funds by Dakoa is most undesirable and open to abuse. To ascertain the reason for the accumulation under Dakoa's control is the crux to ascertaining just what is going on. Mr. Jerram advises withdrawals amount to over \$1000 in the last six months; to payments shipments copra, distributing rice to people without food; trips to Rabaul for himself and numerous villagers - 30 alone from 5 villages early this year. However Dakoa could reasonably account

10/2

for all expenditures. Further endeavour must be made to get the people to plant their money in preferably individual accounts; or at least village accounts; the people could perhaps be persuaded to do this if we knew why they let Dakoa handle their cash.

Agriculture: Mr. Jerram is to take the matter of shares in the Palnirrandaka Co. Ltd. up in action file.

Commerce & Industry: All officers have been shown 25-2-0 of 3/6/66 from the Director on Trade Stores Licenses. Unless minimum cash requirements to operate can be met license should not be granted.

Mr. Jerram reports the bakery not particularly clean. He advised them to clean it up and has reported to the medical officer the situation.

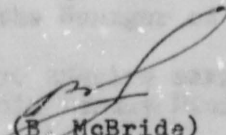
Communally owned village stores; they are not run by co-operatives.

Appendices: Detailed and useful information and opinion. However, too much use of "slang" expression in an official report. The phrase "A 7 day" in particular of note.

The story of the carved stones is of particular significance. The Priest at Makiri Mission has indicated that he will supply copies of photographs and correspondence and Mr. Jerram is writing to Fr. Rose to obtain same. The people stated to Mr. Jerram that some of the carvings were taken after the war but they cannot remember the names of the person (s) who took them; this will be followed up on next visit in an endeavour to reclaim the carved stones as cultural monuments.

A long and detailed submission which gives a good picture of matters for follow up action.

Mr. Jerram has made good use of his time in the Bali/Witu group and submitted another good report.

  
(B. McBride)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

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- 12. 34-4-31 - Take and read Provisional Order WAKALAKI, Tawiti Island
- 13. 67-2-3 - Take and read Provisional Order
- 14. 34-4-34 - Manager, Note File. as to plantation. Investigate alleged Property Grievances
- 15. 34-4-35 - Investigate reported stealing of 100 lbs. long Plantations. Letter dated 5/2/66 from Manager, Lunge, before.

Dept. of District Administration,  
 TALASEA,  
 West New Britain.  
 5th May, 1966.

Mr. M. Jerram, - The manager from Manager, Lunge, on activities of 11th Cadet Patrol Officer, as a report thereon. At this stage I do not consider place court action. Advise people in all villages on the island to remove their property from the island as soon as possible.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PATROL NO.23/65-66**  
**BALI-WITU CENSUS DIVISION**

As discussed please prepare to leave on M.V. Motuana from Volupai on Saturday, 7th May for a patrol of the Bali-Witu Island Group. Const. let Class Daruan and Const. Kendreli are to accompany you. Draw rations for one month, the estimated duration of your patrol. Take a patrol advance of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) as you will either have to hire local vessels or utilise coastal shipping for inter-island movement. If you cannot arrange suitable inter-island movement contact me by radio and I will arrange movement by Administration vessel when possible.

The objects of your patrol are:

1. 34-4-16 - Take and read Final Order - Iliia (Portion 394) Witu Island. Note Encumberance Fishing Reserve and access road from BedoBodo. This Final should be shown to Manager and read to the people preferably in the presence of the Manager of the Plantation.
2. 76-1-5 - See letter dated 27/1/66 re enquiry marriage payment SIVI (GAMBI) MANS, Buludava, Bola Censur Division.
3. 49-3-2 - Re TANGA ARUWA of Lambe M/29 C/R 523  
 RAI GATGAT of PotPot M/29 C/R 87  
 Failure to appear medical examination. To be notified that they are to appear before Court when I arrive in a few weeks time to hear court cases etc.
4. 37-3-5 - Check and see if MOYA KOULATA returned to the island. There is a warrant for his arrest for unlawfully wounding. See file. If found you are to charge, warn and arrest him.
5. 11-2-4 - See District Commissioner's minute 11-2-1 of 14/2/66 and action accordingly.
6. 28-4-1 - See District Commissioner's 28-2-6 of 24/2/66. Extract names, endeavour to locate people concerned to have C. S.B. books collected and sent in for audit.
7. 34-4-34 - Take and read Provisional Order, Bokona
8. 34-4-36 - Take and read Provisional Order DARA
9. 34-4-38 - Take and read Provisional Order POTUNSAVO
10. 34-4-37 - Take and read Provisional Order NAGUNDENGA

11. 34-4-29 - Take and read Provisional Order KUPA or BUME
12. 34-4-33 - Take and read Provisional Order WUNAPAL AE, Makiri Mission on Unea Island
13. 34-4-30 - Take and read Provisional Order PENOPO
14. 35-19-1 - Manager, Meto Pltn., letter of 17/3/66 re encroachment on to plantation. Investigate and ~~advise~~ warn natives re trespass Enclosed Properties Ordinance etc. if warranted.
15. 35-7-1 - Investigate reported stealing of \$60 to \$80 from Langu Plantation. Letter dated 5/3/66 from Manager, Langu, refers.
16. 51-2-1 - See radiogram from Manager, Langu, on activities of PIUS. Investigate and report thereon. At this stage I do not contemplate court action. Advise people in all villages no one can remove Luluai and Tuitul hats except the Administration. Advise everyone that no taxes are to be collected for Local Government Council until properly constituted council is formed.
17. Take N.A.T.A. 56909 for \$8.00 pay to Kantaure Takaili of Malanga Village, Bali Island.
18. 25-2-5 - See District Commissioner's 25-1-7 of 23/3/66. Take cheque Reserve Bank A19151 for £9.8.0 and hand to Siaken Komboli of Penatabotong Village, Bali. He is to pay it into his account immediately.
19. 49-5-2 - Rural Health Centre, Witu Island. Read file. Take notes, particularly take notes on Dr. Wiebe's letter of 27/4/66. Please put Dr. Wiebe's proposals to people in all villages on the island and ascertain their reactions to his suggestion of siting of Rural Health Centre at Widu Village. Dr. Wiebe's arguments appear sound to me.
20. 14-1-1 - Take a copy of Census Form 8 and explain points in sample villages of:
 

Balangori 1	Kumburi 2
Balangori 2	Matapurpur
Lambe	Penatakitineravi
Widu	Rukasbaruku
	Tamongoni

Take sufficient Birth Date Cards for distribution to Mission with request assistance to fill them in and hand them to people on or about 20th June, 1966.

Take care to explain census will be carried out in sample villages only.
21. Take an official receipt book with you in case it is needed.
22. Police members are to wear work dress whilst moving between villages. Full uniforms are to be taken for the ceremony of lowering the flag at sunset each day. Village officials are to be invited to participate in this ceremony.
23. Takes copies of: Native Administration Regulations  
District Court Ordinance & Regulations  
Police Offences Ordinance  
Local Courts Ordinance  
Criminal Code  
so that you may familiarise yourself with them.
24. Inspection of all villages to be carried out.
25. Take portable typewriter and complete land reports etc as you proceed.
26. Your patrol report is to be submitted in standard form no later than five days after you return from patrol. The report should be in

Our Files News Subject Matter: accordance with Standing Instructions. Attach an appendix listing all correspondence submitted on action files. 23-8-5 16/7/65 Sicker Koppell (NBA Gha no 229103 att.)

27. 34-1-5 - KULAGANITU PENATA No. of Lease L2137 on which there are/were Church 70' x 30' saksak roof, native Material School 40' x 20' saksak roof, native material Teacher's house saksak roof, native material Try and locate this property and draw locality and sketch map.

34-4-21 I wish you a pleasant patrol. N.G.L.T.R.O. and Provisional Order NUNAPARATAT-KAKIPI (map attached)

34-4-23 Director's 34-3-1 N.G.L.T.R.O. and Provisional Order SUPA (map attached) 23/2/66

34-4-37 (B. McEride) RAGUNUENGA (map attached) ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

34-4-38 - - - - - DARA (map attached)

c.c. District Commissioner, RABAUL. N.G.L.T.R.O. and Provisional Order KOKOMA (map attached) 23/2/66

34-4-34 - - - - - map Dali/Vika showing various leases

37-3-5 Inspector's R187/66 8/2/66 Warrant in the First Instance for the arrest of MOYA KOUJATA of Dali Island Talsoba for Felonious Wounding (photos)

34-4-16 DG's 34-5-1 N.G.L.T.R.O. ILEA, Nix Island, Por. 394 1/2/66

Director's 34-5-130 Land Titles Commission 3/11/65

34-4-1 - - - - - Map showing reef map on Nix Is.

34-4-1 - - - - - Map Showing Fluviations

34-4-16 - - - - - Final Order (1st) Nix Is. Por. 394 (map reviewed) and for release of Title A countermanded

34-1-0 - - - - - N.G.L.T.R.O. and Provisional Order for Council (map attached) Nix Is.

28-3-7 - - - - - N.G.L.T.R.O. and Provisional Order for Council (map attached) Nix Is.

14-1-1 Inspector's 14-1-7 28/4/66 Nix Is.

I acknowledge receipt of the correspondence...

COMPASS NO 6 4 574  
TAPE NO 52

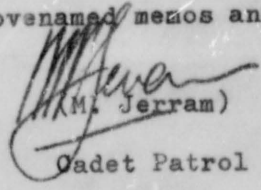
*[Handwritten signature]*

List of memos and articles taken from the office:

62-2-3 53  
Patrol No. 23/65-66

Cur File:	Memo:	Subject Matter:
25-2-5	DC's 25-107 16/7/65	Siaken Komboli (RBA Cheque A19151 att.)
37-7-1	Mgr. Langu's 5/3/66	Note re theft \$60-\$80 from trade store
34-4-30	Director's 34-5-1 23/2/66	N.G.L.T.R.O. and Provisional Order PENPO (map attached)
34-4-33	Director's 34-5-1 23/2/66	N.G.L.T.R.O. and Provisional Order VUNAPARATAE-MAKIRI (map attached)
34-4-29	Director's 34-5-1 23/2/66	N.G.L.T.R.O. and Provisional Order KUPA or BUNE (map attached)
34-4-37	-	Provisional Order NAGUNDENGA (map att.)
34-4-38	-	" " POTUNEAVA (maps att)
34-4-36	"	" " DARA (maps att.)
34-4-34	Director's 34-5-1 23/2/66	N.G.L.T.R.O. and Provisional Order BOKONA (map maps attached)
34-4-34	-	map Bali/Witu showing mission leases
37-3-5	Inspector's R187/66 8/2/66	Warrant in the First Instance for the arrest of MOYA KOULATA - of Bali Island Talasea for Malicious Wounding (photo)
34-4-16	DC's 34-5-1 1/2/66	N.G.L.T.R.O. ILIA, Witu Island, Por.394
	Director's 34-5-130 8/11/65	Land Titles Commission:
34-4-1	-	Map showing reserves on Witu Is.
34-4-1	-	Map Shewing Plantations
34-4-16	-	Final Order ILIA, Witu Is. Por.394 (map attached) and Certificate of Title & encumbrances referred to
34-1-0	-	N.G.L.T.R.O. Investigation of Native Customary rights claims - Information for Counsel representing Native Claimants
28-3-7	-	N.M.T.A. 56909 for the amount of \$8.00 From Const. Bagis to Kantaure Takaili of Malangai.
14-1-1	Enumerator's 14-1-7 28/4/66	Educational Patrols (Census form 8 att)

I acknowledge receipt of the abovenamed memos and ~~maps~~ articles.

  
(M. Jerram)

Cadet Patrol Officer

COMPASS NO. B 111379  
TAPE NO 530





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference..... 67-2-3  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Sub-District Office,  
TALASEA.

15 th July 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
TALASEA.

PATROL REPORT - PATROL No 23 65/66 - BALI WITU  
CENSUS DIVISION

District: West New Britain.

Patrol conducted by: Cadet Patrol Officer M.V.Jerram

Personnel Accompanying the patrol:

2 members of the R.P.&N.G.C.

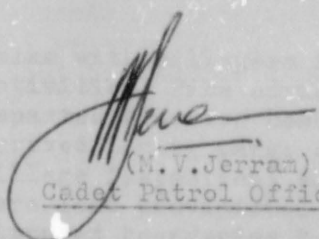
Duration of the patrol: 6/5/66 to 16/6/66 - 41 days.

Patrol to the area:

D.D.A. 7/2/66 to 11/2/66 - 5 days  
P.H.D. 17/4/66 to 22/4/66 - 5 days  
D.A.S.F. 64/65

Objects of the patrol: Routine administration, news talks.  
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS ATTACHED

Map Reference: Attached.

  
(M.V.Jerram)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

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<u>Date.</u>	<u>Para. No.</u>		
Saturday 6/5	353	0800-1200 1245 1830	Preparations for Bali/Witu patrol. Departed Volupai per M.V. Moutuana for Bali/Witu's. Arrived Balangori - Witu Island.
Sunday 7/5	354	0630	Unloaded M.V. Moutuana proceeded to Balangori 2 village. All day spent Balangori Village No.2
Monday 8/5	355	0700-1100 1200-1400 1400-1500 1500-1700	Talks with all villagers on land problems and provisional order plus P/O investigation; village inspection. Further talks - answers to questions raised from mornings discussions. Village book. Talks with Fr. Lindenbaum.
Tuesday 9/5	356	0730-0930 0930-1130 1300-1400 1400-1630	Broke camp Balangori 2, proceeded Balangori 1. carriers from Balangori 2. Inspection of Maperepere ground. Discussions with villagers on general topics; coming census etc. Provisional order Bonavo ground read and investigation carried out. Statements from claimants Maperepere ground. Village inspection Balangori 1. remarks to villagers. Spent night Balangori 1.
Wednesday 10/5	357	0700-1000 1000 1000-1200 1300-1600 2000-2330	Departed Balangori 1 for Widu village via Langu Plantation. Arrived Widu village. Carriers from Balangori 1. Village inspection - talks with a few villagers. Looked over Langu plantation as all villagers from Widu including Lulusi and Tultal were in the plantation work force. Discussions with all villagers re Territory Census, Rural Health Centre, Bank books, village pinnace, mornings village inspection. Spent night Widu village.
Thursday 11/5	358	0800-1030 1030 1330 1430-1930	Talks with villagers re Council and Pius's activities, Pius advised how to behave. Departed Widu for Lambe Arrived Lambe, cargo canoes from Widu. Village inspection; comments on inspection. Dara land provisional order read (undisputed). Disputed boundaries B.P. - native reserve blocks discussed and villagers advised to remove all gardens from B.P.'s ground. Rural Health Centre location discussed. Spent night Lambe village.
Friday 12/5	359	0800-1000 1000-1200 1330-1630	Talk with Meto Plantation manager. Walked to boundary of native reserve adjoining B.P.'s ground with manager, Meto. Located cement marker pegs on map bearings - boundary pegs unmoved. All villagers with gardens inside B.P.'s ground shown boundary. Friday night spent Lambe village.



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<u>Date.</u>	<u>Para.No.</u>		
Saturday 13/5	360	0630-1000	Bank books, writing village book. Breaking camp.
		1000-1130	Lambe - Potpot per Meto plantation tractor.
		1130-1530	Village inspection Potpot. Final order read for Uvi land and encumbrance, over fishing reserve of 2.5 acres explained. Comments on village inspection. Site for Rural Health Centre discussed. People told to meet on Uvi ground boundary next morning. P.M. and night spent Ilia Plantation.
Sunday 14/5	361	1000-1200	Marked out approx. boundaries of Uvi ground in company with Manager Ilia and Potpot land owners. Explained encumbrance again. Advised Potpot's their rights to coconuts and cocoa in Manager's presence.
Monday 15/5	362	0800	Ilia Plantation tractor to Meto harbour. Truant medical examinees Meto advised to be ready for coming court proceedings.
		1030-1115	Arrived N'Dolly - Village inspection. R.H.C. talk given. Comments on village inspection given.
		1330-1430	By canoe to Lama pltn. Complaint heard Lama Cargo via Lama Plantation tractor.
		1630-1700	By tractor to Lama village.
		1700-1900	Village inspection. Comments on inspection to villagers. Read provisional order Bone Kupa ground. investigation report made discussions on R.H.C. location. Night spent Lama village.
Tuesday 16/5	363	0730	Writing village book. Talk with Tutul re Copra Marketing Board No. Break camp.
		1000	Departed Lama village for Balangori 2 on Fr. Lindenbaum's pinnacle.
		1100	Arrived Balangori 2. Talks with Father.
		1210-1330	Tour of school rooms
		1400-1430	Checked that orders were being carried out Balangori 2.
		1430-1530	Father's pinnacle to Widu village.
		1530-1600	Set up camp Widu. Spent night Widu village.
		Wednesday 17/5	364
		1330-1600	Continuation of mornings work.
Thursday 18/5	365	0800-1030	Continuation of Wednesday's work
		1030-1100	Broke camp. Cargo to Langu Plantation.
		1200-1400	Departed Langu for Ningau on M.V. Ningau.
		1400-1530	All cargo to Rangu village
		1530-1700	Village inspection Rangu
		1800-2100	Taking evidence for court case Contra Reg.83(a)
Friday 19/5	366	0800-0845	Talk with villagers re Rural Health Centre a village inspection.
		0845-0930	Inspection pig fences fixed previous day and mornings work on new latrines.
		0930-1000	By canoe to Goru village.
		1000-1130	Village inspection.
		1200-1400	Village inspection.

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Date	Para.No.		
Friday 19/5 (cont)	366	1400-1630	Collection details and stories.
		1630-1700	To Silenge village by canoe.
		1700-1800	Set up camp Silenge. Spent night Silenge.
Saturday 20/5	367	0630-0800	Village inspection. Details from Luluai and Tultul.
		0800-0830	Talk with all villagers.
		0900-1200	By canoe Silenge to Kore village. Paddlers from Silenge.
		1230-1400	Village inspection Kore.
		1400-1500	Talk with villagers. P.M. spent Kore.
Sunday 21/5	368	1000-1100	Kore to Koravu village.
		1100-1230	Village inspection Koravu
		1230-1530	Taking information for two <sup>rape</sup> cases from witnesses.
		1700-2030	Talks with villagers. Spent night Koravu.
Monday 22/5	369	0600	Broke camp Korave.
		0730	Departed Korave for Langu Plantation, Witu on Ningau pinnacle. Met halfway by Aimara. Transferred Aimara. Back to Kore.
	370	0930	Arrived Kore.
		1000-1100	By speedboat to Goru to pick up patient for Talasea.
		1100-1400	Hearing of all courts Ningau by A.D.C. Mr. McBride.
		1400-1600	Departed Kore for Balangori harbour per M.V. Aimara. P.M. spent Balangori
Tuesday 23/5	371	0630-0730	Departed Balangori for Meto Harbour.
		0730-0930	Court case heard Meto. Mr. A.D.C. McBride talked with Lambe villagers.
		0930-1300	Departed Meto for Bali Island.
		1300-1600	At Bali Plantation. By car to Makiri to meet Aimara anchored in bay Vunaparatae. Spent night Makiri village.
Wednesday 24/5	372	0500-0600	Departed Makiri for Bali Plantation by Aimara.
		0600-0830	Organizing Penono villagers for Nigilan land purchase.
		0830-0845	Purchase made and talk given by A.D.C.
		0900-1200	Walked Bali Plantation to Makiri village.
		1500-1800	Walked to Kumbu and Rukamburuku villages - talked with villagers - stories told. Spent night Makiri.
Thursday 25/5	373	0700	Departed Makiri for Malangai
		0830-0915	Visited Nindoka village - breakaway group Rukumburuka - story collected. Villagers talked to.
		1030	Arrived Tamangoni village. Talked to villagers. Collected a story. General talk on census, councils; blocks available Nakanai and Talasea. Asked all villagers to think about blocks and say yes or no on my next visit.
		1330	Arrived Malangai. Talked with all villagers as at Tamangoni. Collected stories concerning rock formations and carvings.

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Date	Para No.		
Thursday 25/5 (cont.)	373	1500 1630 1800	Departed Malangai for Makiri. Arrived Nindcka. Another talk with villagers. Arrived Makiri Spent P.M. Makiri.
Friday 26/5	374	0700  1600 1800 1930-2100	Departed Makiri for Kumburi 1. Visited Penatakitineravi and Matapupar and Kumburi 2 enroute. Talks given in all villages on councils, census, blocks available. Departed Kumburi 1 for Makiri by canoe, paddlers from Kumburi 1. Arrived Makiri. Talks with villagers from Nindoko, Rukumburuka, and Makiri re Dakoa who was present at the talks.
Saturday 27/5	375	0800-1000 1000-1100 1100-1300	Village inspection Makiri. Talks with Makiri villagers. Story collected Makiri. P.M. spent Bali.
Sunday 28/5	376	Spent at Bali 1700-1830	Story collected Makiri - talks with villagers re blocks.
Monday 29/5	377	0800  1500 9 1700-1930	Land investigation Vunaparatoe. Makiri mission. Collection of story from Makiri villagers. Visit Father at mission to issue Census cards. Departed mission for Kumbu village. Arrived Kumbu. Set up camp Kumbu. Paid carriers Makiri. Talks with Kumbu villagers i.e. Councils, Resettlement scheme.
Tuesday 30/5	378	0600-0930 1030-1130 1230-1430 1430-1700 1800-2030	Chaining of distance village-water source, Investigation. Village inspection. Talk with Luluai and Tultul, writing of village book. Departed Kumbu for Rukamburoku village carriers from Kumbu. Set up camp Rukamburoku. Village inspection. Talks with villagers re council, resettlement, dispute settled.
Wednesday 31/5	379	0800-1030 1030-1115 1115 1145 1145-1200 1330-1415 1415-1600 2000-2230	Talks with villagers from Nindoko and Rukamburoku re coconut division and Dakoa's passbook division of \$5700. Talk with villagers Rukamburoku re census details. Departed Rukamburoku for Tamangoni village carriers from Rukamburoku. Arrived Tamangoni. Set up camp Tamangoni. Village inspection. Talks with Luluai and Tultul and storeman. Talk to all villagers about resettlement, council activities, census.

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Date.	Para No.		
Thursday 2/6	380	0700-0800 0800-0900 1000 1030	Making price list for store. Village book. Departed Tamangoni for Penatakitineravi Carriers Tamangoni Arrived Penatakitineravi
Wednesday 3/6	386	1030-1200 1330-1530 1530-1730 2000-2230	Set up camp Penatakitineravi Village inspection Complaints from villagers. Talk with all villagers, census, resettlement, Councils. Spent night Penatakitineravi.
Friday 3/6	381	0800-0900 0900-1000 1000-1230	Breaking Camp, village book. Penatakitineravi to Matapupur. Carriers from Penatakitineravi. Set up camp Matapupur. Investigations into Navugenda ground.
Thursday 3/6	387	1330-1430 1430-1730 2000-2230	Visit to ground. Provisional order read Navugenda. Collection of stories from villagers. Village inspection. Talk with all villagers, Census, resettlement, councils.
Saturday 4/6	382	0830 0930 0930-1130	Departed Matapupu for Kumburi 2. Carriers from Matapupur. Arrived Kumburi 2 and set up camp. Village inspection Kumburi 1 and Kumburi 2.
Friday 4/6	388	1130-1430 2000-2230	Discussions on disputed ground near Navugenda. Talks with villagers. Census, councils, resettlement. To Kumburi 1 and Kumburi 2. Spent night Kumburi 2.
Sunday 5/6	383	1600-1830 2000-2330	All day spent Kumburi 2. Talks with Lulusai and Tultul of Kumburi 2 Further discussion of disputed ground. Collection of stories from villagers, Kumburi 2.
Monday 6/6	384	0800-0830 1130-1330 1330-1500	Breaking camp Kumburi 2. Cargo to Malangai, carriers from Kumburi 2. Visit to disputed ground to settle boundaries. Arrived Malangai, set up camp. Village inspection - Photographs taken of stones.
Tuesday 7/6	385	1500-1700 2000-2230	Inspection water source. Talk to all villagers, Council formation, resettlement, Complaints heard. Spent night Malangai.
Tuesday 7/6	385	0630-0830 0930-1030 1030 1100 1100-1200 1330-1500	Chaining of distance from water source to village. Village book and discussions with Lulusai and Tultul. Broke camp Malangai. Carriers from Malangai. Arrived Paliangakumbu. Set up camp Paliangakumbu. Village inspection.

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Date.	Para.No.		
Tuesday 7/6	385	1500-1700	Talks with Luluai and Tultul.
		2000-2230	Talk to all villagers on councils, resettlement.
		2230	Further talks with individuals.
Wednesday 8/6	386	0800-0845	Broke camp Paliangakumbu. Carriers from Paliangakumbu to Penatabotong. Inspection A/P on way.
		0845-0915	Set up camp Penatabotong.
		0915-1200	Village inspection.
		1330-1500	Talk with Luluai and Tultul.
		1500-1600	Complaints heard.
		2000-2230	Talk to all villagers. Council formation resettlement.
		2230	Talks with individuals. Spent night Penatabotong.
Thursday 9/6	387	0800-0830	Village book.
		0830-0900	Broke camp Penatabotong.
		0900-0950	Penatabotong - Penata. Carriers from Penatabotong.
		0950-1000	Set up camp Penata.
		1000-1215	Survey of <sup>CASE</sup> base L2137 Kulaganitu.
		1230-1600	Continuation of mornings work.
		1630-1830	Walking boundary of Nigilan mission lease.
		2000-2230	Talk with all villagers.
		2230-2400	Evidence taken for court hearing. Spent night Penata.
Friday 10/6	388	0800-1030	Straightening the bookwork of Dakoa's copra business so that the sum in Dakoa's bank book could be split between all participants and all break away groups.
		1030-1330	Walked to Penatabotong to investigate and make payment for damage done to a village garden by a pig.
		1345-1700	To Manopo village. Village inspection. Talk to all villagers about councils and resettlement.
		2000-2200	Work on books of Dakoa's "company". Spent night Penata.
Saturday 11/6	389	0800-1000	Completion of bookwork for Dakoa's business enterprise.
		1000-1200	Talks with Luluai and Tultul from Manopo and Luluai from Penata. P.M. spent Bali.
Sunday 12/6	390	Observed.	
Monday 13/6	391		Awaiting Aimara at Bali. Report writing.
Tuesday 14/6	392		Awaiting Aimara at Bali. Report writing.

Date	Para No.	Notes
Wednesday 15/6	393	Banking break away villages money. Awaiting Aimara at Bali. Report writing.
Thursday 16/6	394	0730 Departed Bali plantation per M.V. Aimara for Talasea. 1830 Arrived Talasea.

The possible solutions to this problem of over-population are:

1. The economy of the area can be boosted by the introduction of some feasible industries on a large scale. This must be done either from external interests or from a full realization of internal potential and the organization of extramural villages and individuals.
2. The population can be reduced by emigration and resettlement on adequate and suitable ground.

Ideally, both of these possible solutions would be adopted simultaneously; the first would give the people remaining on the island a more secure program for development as well as a better basis for the necessary for emigration was understood.

The District Commissioner's office at Bali has been unable to understand the problems they will face to face on the island if they remain on their own ground. They have a very limited view of their own ground because they have no little of the island in their own hands for an individual to cut all their own and others, as far as his own people are concerned, a group of some.

In order to develop internal interest in a well-aimed scheme to boost economy, the people must first be given a single goal to attain so that they can develop the necessary unity to undertake larger schemes. The village people require a council of some kind, groups of people in Bali are more ready than the other for a council - yet, even on Bali island, five villages out of the thirteen are wary of council work. Some tropical island council is being formed for the other villages with the other and, when the obvious benefits of a council are observed, the five or more villages may decide to merge their minds.

Anti-council facilities on Bali island are, I feel, the result of the controlled nature of the island. The first of these is the widespread ignorance of the village people and the second is when these are the primary with the village people. The second factor in the existence of a hard core of anti-council propagandists, led by one DAKO/... of ... The first of the propagandists is that ... The second factor in the existence of a hard core of anti-council propagandists, led by one DAKO/... of ... The first of the propagandists is that ... The second factor in the existence of a hard core of anti-council propagandists, led by one DAKO/... of ...

INTRODUCTION:

An area of about 12,000 acres of available ground with an overall population of over 5,000 obviously raises interesting problems as far as land availability is concerned. A distribution of the available ground on BALI and WITU islands gives each man, woman and child about 2.4 acres for his future development. If agriculturally unsuitable ground is eliminated and the present phenomenal birth rate of 3.8% per year is considered, the lack of ground available for individual use in the future is frightening.

The two possible solutions to this problem of over population are:-

1. The economy of the area can be boosted by the introduction of some feasible industry on a large scale. The industry can result either from external interests or from a full realization of internal potential and the organization of enthusiastic villages and individuals.
2. The population can be reduced by emigration and resettlement on adequate and suitable ground.

Ideally, both of these possible solutions would be adopted simultaneously; the first would give the people remaining on the islands a sound future programme for development as well as insuring that the necessity for emigration was understood.

As is mentioned in the District Commissioner's 66-6-4/35-1-13 of the 11 th March 1965 paragraphs 7&8, the Island people cannot quickly be made to understand the problems they will have to face in the future if they remain on their clan ground. They have a deep interest in their clan ground because they have so little of it and it is a large step indeed for an individual to cut all ties and become, as far as his own people are concerned, a gypsy of sorts.

In order to develop internal interest in a self aid scheme to boost economy, the people must first be given a single goal to attain so that they can develop the necessary unity to undertake larger schemes. The BALI-WITU people require a council. Of the two groups of people the BALIS are more ready than the WITUS for a council-yet, even on BALI island, five villages out of the thirteen are wary of councils, and may cause trouble if a council is begun for the enthusiastic villages - on the other hand, when the obvious benefits of a council are observed, the five uncertain villages may decide to change their minds.

Anti-council feelings on BALI island are, I feel, the result of two controllable factors; The first of these is the widespread ignorance of the functions and benefits of councils when these are run properly with 100% support from islanders. The second factor is the existence of a hard core of anti council propagandists, lead by one DAKOA/TAKAILI of NIGILAN village. The basis of the propaganda is that DAKOA has established a large, poorly run organization which buys copra from villages outside its web as well as selling copra from its five member villages - the anti council villages - of RUKIMBOROKU, MALANGAI, KUMBU, PALLIANGAKUMBU and PENATA. DAKOA is afraid that the establishment of a council will curtail his activities - especially the trade stores he has built in each of the member villages. DAKOA/TAKAILI is a persuasive man.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

Reception of patrol: People in all villages proved most cooperative.

Villages: (i) Standard and type of housing in the BALI-WITUS. A complete summary of impressions gained in villages is attached as appendix "C". Generally the housing standard was excellent considering the scarcity of suitable building materials. Housing problems have been solved in many areas, in so far as framework and flooring materials are concerned, by the use of a bamboo of a species foreign to the islands. This bamboo was introduced shortly after the second world war by a Roman Catholic missionary.

(ii) Whilst all village sites are picturesque - few have the basic essentials necessary for future development. The basic need is for more ground and this problem can only be solved by emigration of the people to the mainland. All villages, except PENATA, find fresh water supply a difficult and time-consuming task. This section is summarized for each village in appendix "C".

(iii) See appendix "C" for a complete description of the water supply problems in each village. Water supply for the two villages of KUMBU and MALANGAI is discussed fully in the attached correspondence 11-2-4.

Village Officials: See appendix "B".

At PENATA village GIMA/KOLE was provisionally appointed Tultul - subject to the Director's approval. The Luluai, RAVE, is a Seventh Day Adventist and lives in the S.D.A. section of the village, NIGILAN, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs walk from PENATA. Although the Luluai is perhaps the most efficient man in the BALI-WITUS, he cannot manage both sections of this village as they ought to be managed.

The previous Tultul was killed two years ago by a falling tree.

OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION:

(a) Witu and Ningau Islands: The visit paid to KANGAR by both MATIAS/BAMBAL from LAMBE village and PIUS from PIDU village seems to have had an effect on both gentlemen which is far removed from the effect intended. PIUS is reported by various villagers (and by the manager of LANGU plantation) to have been telling people attending "action" meetings he called at BALANGORI I and II and PIDU villages that:-

1. He is taking over as KIAP.
2. He will now be collecting tax money - males \$8.00 and females \$4.00.
3. He will now collect all Luluai and Tultul's hats.

PIUS is also reported to have fined four women for not wearing blouses and to have dressed his wife in European clothes and instructed the villagers to call him 'sir' and his wife 'madame'.

Whilst it seems that some, if not all, of these reports are true it is impossible to prove any as both PIUS and his subjects will not complain - all pretend that nothing has happened.

PIUS is a shrewd man and appears quite genuine in his attempts to help his people, but it is my opinion that he justifies his actions by thinking mainly of himself. He is a man who could prove dangerous on WITU as far as the establishment of councils is concerned. He was advised that he should refrain from trying to become the 'leading light' in the development of councils at this stage. If he merely talks to his friends



about the advantages and activities of councils day after day he can gradually win the people over to his way of thinking so that eventually they may think the idea of a council on WITU their own.

MATIAS/BAMBAL of LAMBE does not impress me in the least. Young men cannot be respected by the older men of the village (the important section of the community in this case) unless they can learn to speak discreetly when they speak at all. MATIAS/BAMBAL talks only to hear his own voice. He does not seem to me to be a suitable man for the formidable task of influencing anti-council thinkers.

MATIAS was the instigator of the dissention over Burns Philp's right of ownership of land adjoining LAMBE native reserve. (see correspondence 35-19-1) and has also made obvious his future intentions to be apathetic towards the Government.

Overall, WITU certainly does not seem as ready as does BALI for the growth of councils, although there are a few villages, notably LAMA, which are as ready as any for council propaganda.

(b) Bali Island: Eight of the thirteen villages on BALI Island are pro-council but will only stay that way if a council is very soon established on the island. The villages which are in the 'anti' group are PENATA, RUKUMBURUKU, KUMBU, MALANGAI and PALIANGAKUMBU. The reason these villages are anti council is not because all villagers appreciate the benefits a council will bring but feel that they have all these benefits already from some other system they have operating. The functions of a council can be explained an infinite number of times to them if the patience of the teacher allows and an infinite number of same nodes will result - but until these people actually begin to operate their own show they will never understand.

It is not mere stubbornness that is making decisions for these people. Decisions are affected by one man - DAKOA/TAKAILI of PENATA village (another KARKAR visitor). DAKOA has been building his sphere of influence over these five villages over a number of years and has ambitions of eventually overcoming all resistance of other villages to his 'helping hand'.

On the surface his methods appear entirely commendable. But his system involves a large amount of guesswork with other people's money. The juggle results in a general jumble. Each of the five villages and the man KABILI of PENATABOTONG is part of a joint concern which sacks and sells copra to the Copra Marketing Board. DAKOA is the grand vizier of the scheme. Since all copra marketed through DAKOA has the PENATA CMB No., all cheques are forwarded to DAKOA who puts them in his personal bankbook. If any villager in the contributing group is short of money or food (eg no tax money) DAKOA will help him out, but there is no share system operative in this organization. No one receives regular income for his labours or bonuses for excess production. Overheads in the production of the sacked copra are the women of PENATA who sack and weigh the copra and additional purchases of copra from non-member villages to tide over deficiencies in production.

The reasons DAKOA'S methods were looked into were that this man was advising villagers not to support councils because he reasoned that if they did so the stores and the copra selling business he had begun would promptly be curtailed by the council. Further he stated that in any event the council concept was only another hoax the Government had thought up so that it could send more money to Australia from the luckless villagers of BALI. Groups from the two break-away groups of the five contributing villages decided that they had had enough of this unfair distribution of money earned and complained to the patrol that they wanted their money back. These break-away groups consisted of a faction of 10 men and their families from RUKUMBURUKO village and the S.D.A.

section of the village of PALIANGAKUMBU.

The balance in DAKOA'S bank book is \$5421.17 and almost all of it is other people's money. This money was divided, on paper only at this stage, between the contributing villages /the division was based on the return from copra produced by each village whilst a member of the scheme when money returned to that village had been deducted and when shipping and labour costs at DAKOA'S end were taken into account.

The following sums were arrived upon for each village and it was suggested to the villagers that they divide DAKOA'S account accordingly and put the money in their own village society account. This way they would still be free to ship their copra through DAKOA but instead of the C.M.B. forwarding all cheques to DAKOA, each village would have its own C.M.B. No. and the cheque would be forwarded directly to that village - thus eliminating any need for arithmetic on DAKOA'S part. Up to date DAKOA has been doing no bookwork at all.

VILLAGE	SUM TO BE RECEIVED FROM DAKOA'S PASSBOOK
PENATA	\$4091.57
RUKUMBJROKU	\$ 519.10
NINDOKO	\$ 89.00 (The breakaway group)
MALANGAI	\$2845.00
KUMBU	\$ 118.00
PALIANGAKUMBU	\$ 432.91
PALIANGAKUMBU	\$ 86.59 (The breakaway group)
KABIKI	\$ 239.00
	\$5421.17

DAKOA permitted the money earned by the breakaway groups to be transferred to their respective accounts but would not consider further division. This decision was supported by all member villages.

The attitude of all villagers to europeans and missionaries is as usual one of cooperation.

Inter-village relationships are friendly and this fact is surprising considering general ground shortage. The only inter-village complaint heard was at MATAPUPUR on Bali island, when the Luluai presented the patrol with the names of people from KUMBURI II who were caught redhanded stealing coconuts from what was allegedly MATAPUPUR ground. The Luluais of the two villages solved the problem themselves by discussion with and examination of actual clan owners of the ground. An old man HATAIO of KUMBURI 2 was the actual clan owner of the ground he had allegedly trespassed on.

AGRICULTURE:

See appendix "D" for complete coverage of cash cropping and marketing and effect of cash cropping on land tenure. Also included in this appendix are totals of cash crop trees in villages on the islands.

All villages in the BALI-MITUS have diseased plants in their village gardens. A worm, which later becomes a small white moth, eats the sugar cane and a small black insect eats the roots of TARO. Another variety of worm feeds on ALIPIKA. The result of these attacks is a withering of the plant followed by eventual death. Specimens of the insects have been collected and will be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture TALASEA.

++ All member villages of this group have bought 50 shares each (worth \$100.00) through DAKOA in a Rabaul furniture company, PALMARRADAKA Co Ltd. All villages have received receipts for their money but none have been told the interest they will be getting for their investment.

AGRICULTURE (Cont'd)

Luluai GIMA of KARRIATTA INFORMED the patrol that on Mr. Alcorn's last visit to the village he had told the villagers some good pigs would be supplied for breeding purposes. These pigs have not, as yet, arrived.

Production of fresh foods in the islands is sufficient only to feed the inhabitants of the various villages.

Cash crops are cocoa and copra. Villagers wanting assistance as far as verbal help and supply of seed cocoa for their plantings can obtain it freely from all plantations, the managers of which are only too ready to advise those with the 'gumption' enough to ask.

A mixture of communal and individual planting of cash crops is used in most villages (for exceptions refer to appendix "D".)

Cocoa and copra are sold to plantations and plantations, C.M.B., Roman Catholic Mission respectively. Very little cocoa is produced at present (what is produced is produced on BALI island) as all cocoa plantings are recent.

All problems related to cash crops seem to have been solved by Agricultural patrols in the area.

LIVESTOCK:

There are large numbers of pigs in ~~xxx~~ most villages have ducks and all have fowls. The Roman Catholic mission at BALANGORI has 5 Zebu bulls and 2 cows and LAMBE village has 1 Jersey bull, 1 Zebu bull and 3 Zebu cows. PENATABOTONG village on Bali island has 2 male goats. These were imported from BALANGORI mission on Witu island.

Local prices for poultry are generally \$1.00 for roosters and \$1.50 for hens. Pigs sell from \$2.00 to \$50.00 Pigs and dogs are traded with Kombe traders for paddles, drums, TAVILA (wooden mixing bowl) and TIKA (cane basket). The Kombe's occasionally buy for cash.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

Generally there are too many trade stores to each village. There are as many as seven stores competing for customers in PENATABOTONG village. Father Lindenbaum of BALANGORI mission is assisting in the building of trade stores at WIDU and LAMA villages. Neither of these stores is yet complete but prices paid for the store at LAMA by its owner - GOLUPAU/BULU - are as follows:-

- \$120.00 - cement and timber
- \$ 40.00 - roofing iron
- \$ 40.00 - flatiron walls and nails
- \$ 14.00 - wire
- \$214.00

*/the women* Village women weave baskets - of the simple leaf design - and these baskets are sold to other villagers or to visiting KOMBES. In most villages/weave ropes - which are used by villagers to climb coconut trees (tied between the legs) and these sell for 1/- for 15 ft. The women also select and sharpen KILANGU (sticks used to break open coconut husks) and these are also sold or bartered.

YALELO/GONGO of MAKINI village on BALI island has ~~xxx~~ a stove (bought by the villagers from copra proceeds) and has a licence to bake and sell bread.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (Cont'd)

A store of G.I. and cement has been constructed at PENATAKITINERAVI village. It measures about 36' by 18', was begun in 1962, is not yet complete and has cost the villagers \$1100.00.

It was noticed that a large number of cooperative village stores send their storemen (at least) into Rabaul to do the buying when they want a new order, and inso doing spend any profit they would be likely to make on their merchandise. It was explained to the villages concerned that it is a simple and inexpensive business to order by mail.

There are 41 native owned stores in the Bali Witus.

LAND:

MGLPRO investigations were carried out on both Witu and Bali islands. The Final Order for ILIA portion 394 was read in the presence of the manager of ILIA plantation VITU and the native clan owners from POTPOT village. Encumbrances were explained to all. The section of ground gained by the natives from POTPOT is about nine acres in area and the area (UVI) is lined with coconuts and interplanted with year old cocoa trees of good quality. Since boundaries were not at all clear from the map supplied with the final order and since the survey was by compass and chain (and by its very nature inaccurate), it seems certain that B.P.'s will ask for an injunction in the Supreme Court. The manager said that he intended to see the matter followed up.

COMPLAINTS:

The majority of complaints made were over land. Usually they involved the trespass of one villager on land belonging to another either of the same village or of the neighbouring villages. All these complaints were solved on the spot after discussion with the parties involved.

Other complaints made concerned debts and these complaints were dealt with when the village of the complainants debtor was reached by the patrol.

COURTS: (Defendants and witnesses were collected - Courts were heard by Mr. A.D.C. McBride and Mr. P.O. Kelly)

(a) Witu island:

Contra 88A (2) TANGA/ARUWA of LAMBE village  
RAI/GATGAT of POTPOT village  
Each ordered to pay a fine of ~~\$1.00~~ \$1.00

(b) Ningau island:

Contra 30 (a) KURA/DIVOKU of KORE village  
Sentenced to six months I.H.L.  
Contra 30(1) KALAGO/TUNGEBA of KARRAMATTA  
Sentenced to two months I.H.L.

(c) Bali island:

Contra 84(2) DAKOA/PAKAILI of PENATA village  
Sentenced to two months I.H.L.

REST HOUSES:

All were fair see appendix "F".

CARRIERS, CANOES:

All villages willingly supplied canoers and carriers

and were paid at the usual rate of 10c per hour or one stick of tobacco - plus the hire price of the canoe when used.

HEALTH:

General health excellent. For detailed information each village see appendix "G".

EDUCATION:

See appendix "E" for lists of mission schools, numbers of pupils and teachers. This list is incomplete for Bali island.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

All roads on Witu island and Ningau island can be negotiated ~~by~~ a motorbike or tractor. On Witu island the managers of METO and LAMA plantation are supervising the construction of a road around METO harbour. They are having trouble with rock formations and I believe that the manager of METO has an permit enabling him to use explosives. He will ask for recognition of this permit (obtained in South Africa) and then apply for explosives. Total length of road on WITU is about 9 miles and on Ningau, about 5 miles.

Length of road on Bali island is approx. 3 miles. This road has been built between BALI plantation manager's home and the plantation's assistant's home at BRUKETI and lies entirely within the boundaries of the plantation. The remainder of Bali island is linked with inter-village tracks.

MISSIONS:

(a) Balanori Roman Catholic mission, WITU island:

The mission staff are one European Father plus mission teachers (listed in the appendix "E") and catechists in each of the seven villages on the island. The mission also has a church at CORU on the island and has a catechist stationed there plus school teachers. There are catechist-schoolteachers in each of the Roman Catholic villages on the island of which there are 5.

The H.M. of KORAWU village on NINGAU island is Seventh Day Adventist but has no resident missionary. Periodic boat visits are paid on all S.D.A. villages in the islands by S.D.A. missionaries.

The R.C. mission has by far the greater sphere of influence on WITU but the S.D.A. villages are the better looked after, by the people themselves.

(b) MAKIRI mission (R.C.) on BALI island.

Mission staff is one Father (European) and three European sisters. The mission supervises a good school and hospital. The school has native teachers under the supervision of a European sister and the hospital has three mission trained nurses under the supervision of a European sister. There are catechists in each of the R.C. villages (13).

The villages of PALIANGARUMBU and PENATABOTONG are half Roman Catholic and half Seventh Day Adventist. As in the WITU-NINGAU group, the S.D.A. mission villagers are the cleaner of the two with the lesser supervision.

AIRFIELDS:

BALI island has a 5000' grass landing strip. There have been nine inward flights so far this year - most of these have been for medical emergencies. The strip is open to Cat. B

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

See appendix "A".

Over the last few months there has been a trained anthropologist on BALI island. She has been working under a field scholarship from Sydney University. Her research has been into 'string figures'. The study is apparently of sociological interest. String figures are constructed by manipulating a looped string with the fingers - resulting in the "cat's whiskers" or "baby's cradle" made by children in the European society. "Apparently this form of expression of idea is used by people the world over and is not dependant on colour of skin. Certainly the women of BALI island can make traditional string figures. The older the woman, the better, apparently, can she make string figures. The anthropologist has been recording the movements made by the fingers to obtain various figures using a complex coding arrangement and the older women have been working their figures so rapidly it has been impossible for her to keep up with them, so she has had the older women showing the younger women what to do, and then the younger women doing the figure slowly. Figures the women produce range from sailing canoes to tortoises.

LABOUR:

Contract labour is used on WITU and NINGAU islands on plantations. However these plantations use locals for labour overseers. From time to time locals are employed en mass to harvest cocoa. At the present time cocoa production is excessive (due mainly to the recent rain after drought) and local labour is being used.

BALI plantation employs local labour only.

CONCLUSION:

It is to be hoped that these people soon realize that it is essential for their future development that they should leave their present village sites and land and migrate to the excellent subdivisions on the mainland. Fourteen applications were received for blocks in the Nakanai and Talasea areas. This number represents about 0.7% of the islands' fit male adults.

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APPENDIX A

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECTION Short stories and histories related to the BALI-WITUS.

"MATAGIUGIU"

(The story of MATAI/RAVE'S clan's beginning)

"My ancestor, BARU, lived at MATAGIUGIU at the time of the 'big tide' + This big tide flattened all the sago palms in the area. When the saltwater receded a spirit emerged from his hiding place and looked around. He called his name. He said, 'My name is MATAGIUGIU - all the sago palms must grow straight again then I will make my home here and all the dogs and the pigs will be named after me!' So saying he made his home in the swamp. He was a creature half snake and half man. Eventually the spirit bore a pig and the pig bore a man and a woman. The man's name was PAKAU and the woman's name was BARU. These two were married and had children. One of the children was named KAVULIO, a male, and his sister's name was KWENDE. These two children were married and bore two children. A male child was called BAGEVA and BAGEVA had children one of whose names was BAI. BAI also married and had a child NGATE. NGATE was father to GOROPO and GOROPO bore my mother - BARU."

Unfortunately I did not obtain a copy for you of MATAGIUGIU is an area of land between MAKIRI mission and PENATAKITINERAVI most of which is sago swamp.

SPIRIT

- The following family tree was given: 60 years
- 1. PAKAU and BARU 30 years
- 2. KAVULIO and KWENDE 30 years
- 3. BAGEVA 30 years
- 4. BAI 30 years
- 5. NGATE 30 years
- 6. GOROPO 30 years
- 7. BARU 30 years
- 8. MATAI/RAVE 270 years

COMMENTS

It would only be guess work if anything was deduced from this story, but it certainly seems that the 'big tide' referred to in the story was the result of volcanic eruptions in the BALI area. If this is so the family line shown above could give an approximate time of eruption. If a generation of about 30 years is allowed the eruption could have taken place about 300 years ago.

They then had the first and when this was over everyone helped GOROPO carry their things on a number of poles. When they finished carrying the things all the things were left on the top of the poles and...

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECTION

THE STORY OF THE CARVED STONES AT  
MALANGAI VILLAGE, BALI ISLAND.

## INTRODUCTION

Mr. Skinner, ADO notes in village book MALANGAI 25-5-51.....

".....Stone carvings this area most interesting...."

Mr. R. Willis, PO notes in village book 19-9-64.....

".....Re the carvings around the house KIAP, the only information that is unanimously agreed upon seems to be that they were carved by one or more persons while waiting for a fight with other villagers - no other stories have been put forward by the old men, though other officers may be able to get more information. Several carvings are reported to have been taken by various officers - apparently there were a number of portable works which could easily be carried away.....Will make enquiries whether the Moresby museum knows of the carving's existence. One other carving exists at PENATABOTONG! "

Fr. Rose of the Catholic Mission MAKIRI has photographed some of the carvings - there are 5 separate pieces - and has sent the photographs to the Australian National University school of Anthropology.

Unfortunately I did not obtain a word for word copy of the reply to the Father's letter and photographs but amongst other things this letter stated the following -

Quoting from memory: '.....The carvings are most interesting and are indeed a find in Melanesia. Similar carvings have however been found in Micronesia.....'

The following further questions were asked:-

1. What was the cause of the indentations over the head. Similar indentations in other carvings found have been caused by years of galip nut cracking.
2. What is the history of the carvings as far as villagers can remember and by whom were they first found?
3. Are there a number of similar carvings in the area?

Enquiries from natives yielded the following information:

The first European to have seen the stones around the rest house at MALANGAI was a MADANG based German Administration Officer by the name of BAHER ( this is only an approximation to the name) about 60 years ago.

The indentations are the result of years of galip nut cracking.

The story as told by one of the old villagers is as follows:-

" My ancestors had had a pay-back killing. The killing completed, all villagers returned to MALANGAI.<sup>1</sup> Upon their return a man, BITO, talked to everyone. He said, 'Everyone stay here and hear what I have to say. You can't go back straight away to your respective villages. I have decided to stay and I will induce you to stay by giving you a feast. Everyone stop work and sit down. Which ones of you know how to carve stone?' A man KOLOKOLO admitted he could carve stones and started to fashion the nearest one. 'You carve a pig along with other carvings! said BITO.

They then had the feast and when this was over everyone helped KOLOKOLO carve men's faces on a number of stones.<sup>2</sup> When they finished carving the faces and figures of pigs they killed all the pigs of the village and cooked them in a pit.



The MALANGAI villagers said to the others, 'You people wait and eat here.' Everyone came to buy their dinner with their ancestral shell money. Everyone ate their dinner. Then all the TAMANGONI people got up and went with their left-overs from the dinner. And so in turn did the villagers from the villages of KUMBU, PENATABOTONG, KUMBURI, MATAPUPUR, PENATAKITINERAVI, RUKUMBUROKO and PENATA AND THEY ALL took with them their left overs from dinner.

BITO then said after everyone had gone, 'We have now payed homage to our ancestors!'

+1 MALANGAI was then situated about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south-east of its present site.

+2 These were the faces of the men from the 8 friendly villages - names above - killed in the fight.

#### "LUANGE"

" This man LUANGE had an upper part of the body in the normal human form but his lower half was in the form of a snake. His father's name was PORURUELI and his mother, GILIME - they came from NIPARAGAGA. -The mother and father sent their child to TANIKULU - near BRUKEI on BALI island - He stayed in TANIKULU for some considerable time and everyone knew his name but noone had actually seen him. LUANGE had a house and the villagers used to send a number of village women, along with their guardian, to clean LUANGE'S garden. When the women wanted to return to the house they had to sound the hollow trunk of a tree in the garden (MAGAI). When the women went into the garden LUANGE had to venture outside and dry in the sun. As soon as the bell sounded he had to go back into the house and once inside he changed into a full man and could talk. He invited the women into his house to cook his meals for him because he had no wife to wait on him - his mother alone could cook and give him his food whatever the occasion.

For a long time however it had been in LUANGE'S mind to leave TANIKULU because all the village women had noticed the attentions his mother paid on LUANGE and also that LUANGE had not yet asked any of them to sleep with him or become his wife, 'We all live in our houses and he lives with his mother in his what kind of a man is this?' This was true they all agreed and when they had finished talking they went back again to the garden. One of the young women was determined to find an answer so she hid near the house to see what would happen. She saw LUANGE come out of the house and proceeded to dry himself in the sun.

LUANGE sensed that someone had seen everything. He was a snake. His mother brought him food but he said that he did not want it as he felt sick. 'Give the food to the pigs; he said. The next morning all the young women with their guardian went back again into the garden. LUANGE prepared himself to get up and go outside. He painted and preened himself and put decorative bands around his leg and arm. He killed his pig and fowls and cut some leaves to chew his betelnut. He then left his yams and bamboo (VE'E) and curled himself around mount KUMBU. The mountain was not large enough in circumference for LUANGE - he overlapped. He then curled himself around MALANGAI - it wasn't large enough either. He then wrapped himself around TAMANGONE but again he was too long to be comfortable. At last he moved onto KUMBURI and this mountain proved large enough for him. He lifted his head and looked over to mount LOLO (near KILENGE in the GLOUCESTER area). He straightened and levered himself up on his tail which he had fixed around the top of KUMBURI and then he arched and bridged the distance between KUMBURI and LOLO. He wrapped his head around LOLO and pulled his tail after him. His tail dragged across a stone (near KUMBURI II village) and broke it. He wound around LOLO and LOLO was just right for him. He said, 'Now I will live here - this will be my

home'. (the KILENGI people call this monster MORO)

The female guardian and all the young women went back to TANIKULU. They found that LUANGE was no longer there. They asked, 'Where could LUANGE have gone?' His pigs, fowls were dead and his DAKA had been cut.

Now the old guardian mother with one of the young women - her cousin PIRI - did not give up the search for LUANGE. They followed him up to KUMBU. They asked all the KUMBU people, 'Has LUANGE been up here?' They answered, 'He has already left.' The two women then went to MADANGAI and were told that LUANGE had just left MADANGAI. They then went to KUMBURI and were told that LUANGE had had also left KUMBURI. 'Look', they said, 'the mark from his tail remains, and his VELO (a small variety of PITPIT) and bamboo are still there!' The two women then went back to TANIKULU. PIRI asked the KUMBURIS that when they next decided to go to the mainland to let her know so she could inform her guardian, and, perhaps, go too.

All the young women - with the exception of PEMBURUBURU - and her guardian had run away. LUANGE'S cousin told the two women that they should not grieve because soon he was going to begin to look for LUANGE himself. Shortly afterwards he left KUMBURI in a canoe. He took PIRI.

The men had paddled a long way out to sea and then they began to sing a song which they called after LUANGE'S mother. LUANGE heard the song and was very angry. He reared his head up from LOLO and looked to see who was singing. 'Ha!' all those men are calling my mother's name.' He arched down and plucked one of the men from the canoe, killed him, and brought him back to LOLO. When he had finished, LUANGE had killed all the canoers except his KUMBURI cousins. When the survivors in the canoe started paddling, the spirits of the dead crew helped them to paddle. They came to the shore and one of the cousins walked up to LUANGE'S house and took up LUANGE'S bamboo and began to fashion it. LUANGE saw someone using his bamboo and cried out, 'Who is that man working with my bamboo?' The cousin took not the slightest notice of LUANGE'S talk and his silence as well as the fact that the man was in his house made LUANGE very angry. LUANGE was determined to have revenge. He sent a spirit disguised as an ant and the ant gathered other ants and they all began to eat the man. They crawled all over his skin, up his nose, inside his mouth, in his ears - but the cousin took no notice of them. Seeing his plot fail LUANGE decided to send instead some white ants to eat the bamboo - but even then the cousin took not the slightest notice. LUANGE then appeared on the scene - he was entirely snake - and he pushed his tail into the cousins nose. The cousin took no notice. LUANGE gave up he changed into a man and brought shell powder betelnut and DAKA and asked the cousin, 'Look, where do you come from?' 'I came with all the KUMBURI people in the canoe and then walked up here to LUANGE'S house.' LUANGE gave the cousin shell powder, betelnut and DAKA and both of the men began chewing. Suddenly LUANGE asked, 'Is my mother alright - she isn't sick is she? Is my father alright too?' The cousin answered, 'Yes both of them are well.' 'And RAVE and UVA? - are they still here?' 'Yes both are still here; the cousin answered. 'PIRI still here to?' 'Yes I'm here' answered PIRI. 'Oh, I'm sorry. You didn't try to stop all the ants annoying you before?' 'No, I didn't-I didn't mind them,' answered the cousin. 'I thought you were another person and all the time you were my cousin we both come from the same place.' said LUANGE. 'When do you intend going back to KUMBURI?' 'I haven't a canoe to go back in; said the cousin thinking of the ruined canoe they had arrived at LOLO in. 'Oh, but it is not difficult to make a suitable canoe!' So saying LUANGE cut down a tree (MARUAI) for the canoe and sharpened it. He cut a suitable outrigger and fastened it to the hull then pushed the completed canoe into the water. The canoe was very small. LUANGE named the canoe WANGAI LUANGE. He said to PIRI, 'Your canoe is finished now when are you going?' PIRI said, 'Oh tomorrow or the next day.' LUANGE said, 'No you go tomorrow and I will see you off.' The next morning they both went down to the beach very early. PIRI had betelnut and DAKA and a dipping bowl.

APPENDIX A

LUANGE was with them too and he said, 'You are taking something to eat aren't you?' PIRI said, 'This is not a large canoe we can't put very much food in it.' LUANGE said 'Oh it's a large canoe - you see!' They crammed everything into the canoe and LUANGE went off and hid. He pulled out one of his ribs. He gave this rib to PIRI and said, 'Take this little banana and plant it in your village.' PIRI said, 'If we go on this overcrowded canoe - is it likely to sink?' LUANGE said, 'No the canoe will not sink.' He went up on the canoe which immediately became much larger. Then LUANGE sang a song of dedication of the bone then broke it in two. He put one half in front of the canoe on the bow and the other half behind on the stern. Then he said to the two travellers, 'You go ahead and fix things up for the time I return. Whenever you are short of food all you have to do is to pile some stones together and I will see them and come to bring you food.' PIRI eventually arrived at BRUKEI and began clearing her garden. She planted the bones and they grew into bananas as LUANGE had said. She told her immediate family that they could not eat the bananas from these trees. She told them that if any relative of hers ate a banana they would become covered in sores. She also told the villagers of LUANGE'S conversation with her. She said, 'When the sea is calm LUANGE will come to bring us food if we are short of food. LUANGE must then return to LOLO. He will always work this way.'

I myself have seen these things."

COMMENTS:

This story is widely known on BALI island and apparently the same story is told in the Cape Gloucester area. The content is, of course, mythical. The people of MAKIRI will not touch bananas from the trees in the BRUKEI area.

As the story was narrated by a young man with an old man sitting beside him to help him with some of the smaller details, it is clear that younger generations still maintain the superstitions and fears of their forebears in certain instances. BALI island is alive with myths and peculiar stories and most of the younger generation can narrate these tales to the minutiae.

+1 This stone is now lying by the water's edge at Kumbur II village. It has a deep furrow up its centre.

"UREKUKUNG"  
(The rat)

The rat was sitting down sewing his fishing net. He was twisting the twine for the net. Then he used a small former to get uniformly sized holes in the net. (see diagram of former included) He finished his fishing net. He went off to find a beach tree and he stripped the bark off it and chewed it ~~it~~ then he laid it out to dry in the sun. When he had finished laying it all out he began to turn it over to dry the other side. He went down to the beach and began to collect oyster shells and shells of various varieties presumably to weigh down the base of his net. This completed, he began to carve wood floats (which are small and practical charms usually representing fish) and when these were finished he attached them to the net. The method used in attaching these floats is to fasten one then count four loops of the net and fasten the next float to the fifth loop. Now in the middle of the net a rattle (KAMBILI - a gourd in which stones were suspended) was fixed. Preparations complete, UREKUKUNG took the net to a good fishing ground. He put it in a good fish channel and began to chase the fish into it. But UREKUKUNG had not tied the shells he had collected to the base of the net to weigh it down - instead he had fixed them to the supporting poles of the net and all the fish swam underneath the net and got away. Later, when he came to look for his catch he found he didn't have a catch, so he pulled his net back to the shore and took the floats off it. When he took it back into the water and placed it carefully in the channel it sank. He pulled the net up again and tied on the shells then dropped it in the channel again. He chased the fish into the net but all the fish swam on over the top of the net.

The rat investigated his haul of fish to find that there was nothing there. 'What's wrong with this net that it won't catch fish?' he asked himself aloud. He pulled his net into his canoe. One of his clan members standing on the beach, GIGILI, laughed at the rat. The rat could not help hearing the laugh and said, 'Why are you laughing?' GIGILI said, 'Friend, I always laugh.' 'No you don't, friend, I think you are laughing at me,' ~~XXXXXX~~ said the rat, 'I don't believe you.' 'You heard me laugh - you thought I was mocking you - but, in fact I was simply laughing to myself at something I had thought of,' answered GIGILI. The man GIGILI then walked off as far as the point then walked back. 'What are you doing with that fishing net?' asked GIGILI as he came up to the rat. 'You come and have a look,' said the rat. They put the net over a horizontal pole belonging to GIGILI. GIGILI began to examine the net. GIGILI fastened the rattle in the middle of the net (the most important part) and attached the floats to the top of the net from end to end. He tied the shells at the base of the net in the same way. When this was completed the rat and his friend took the net into the water and chased fish into it. When the rat looked into the net this time it was full of fish. The rat took the corners of the net in his hands and pulled the fish up into the canoe where he emptied them. The canoe was full of fish. GIGILI said to the rat, 'Take a look - how's your net now?' The rat answered, 'Oh friend the net is excellent look at the fish it caught, but we had better put all these fish back again or we will finish all the fish in one go.' They kept sufficient fish to eat and tipped the rest back in the water. When they got to the shore the rat and GIGILI put all the fish on a stick and carried them to the rat's house where they threw them down on a table. The rat called out to his wife to come and cook the fish. He called out for MATAIO, MANGURI, VULEVU and told them to take the net out the next day for some more fish in the same spot (MATAKENATIVULU). Then the rat paid his friend with shell money. He said, 'Here is shell money sufficient to buy two baskets and two pigs.' GIGILI said, 'Why are you paying me so much?' The rat replied that the money was not excessive as GIGILI had shown him how to make a fine net where his own attempts had been fruitless. The rat then said that he would like very much to go out again in his canoe to take his children for a swim. They hadn't been out at sea very long when the sky began to cloud over and a strong wind sprang up. It began to rain. The rat and his children made for a small island (~~near the~~) near BALI plantation and they arrived at the island safely and took shelter. The rat sent one of his children outside to find his mother's brother. MATAIO found his uncle and said, 'Uncle, my father sent me to ask you if these clouds were your doing or not.' His Uncle answered, 'No MATAIO I did not cause the clouds to come.' Now ANIBANGU - the Uncle's relative - was with the Uncle at the time and MATAIO asked him if the clouds were his doing. ANIBANGU answered that he wasn't responsible.

MATAIO picked the leaf of a wild taro and scratched a post he had stood up in the ground with a sharp piece of obsidian. He was determined to find who was lying about being responsible for the clouds. Then MATAIO returned to his father. He said, 'Father, my uncle says that he was not responsible for the clouds.' KUREKUKUNG saw the wild taro leaf in the boy's hand and asked for it. As soon as the rat took hold of the leaf the sky began to clear. KUREKUKUNG then made a fire and covered it with the taro leaf. Immediately he did so ANIBANGU'S stomach split open. The rat said to his son, 'Go back now and have a look at ANIBANGU.' MATAIO saw ANIBANGU'S plight and said to him 'Oh ANIBANGU, you told me that you did not cause the clouds to come and now you have a split stomach.' MATAIO went back and told his father what he had seen. He said to his father, 'Why has ANIBANGU died?' His father told him that what had come to pass was ANIBANGU'S just desert for lying. KUREKUKUNG and his children returned to their village and put the fishing net out to dry over the horizontal stick they had used before. Then KUREKUKUNG told his wife what had happened. His wife was heartbroken at the loss of her brother and to spite KUREKUKUNG she threw his fishing net on the fire. The net was impregnated with the blood of fish from the morning's catch and it burnt with such a pleasant smell that the rat could not resist eating it.

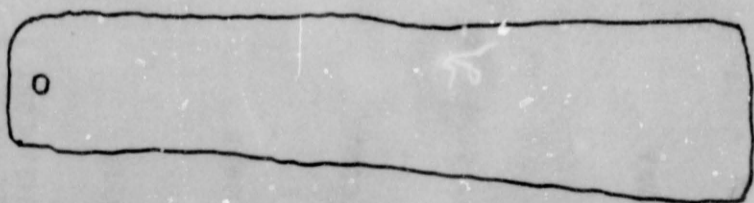
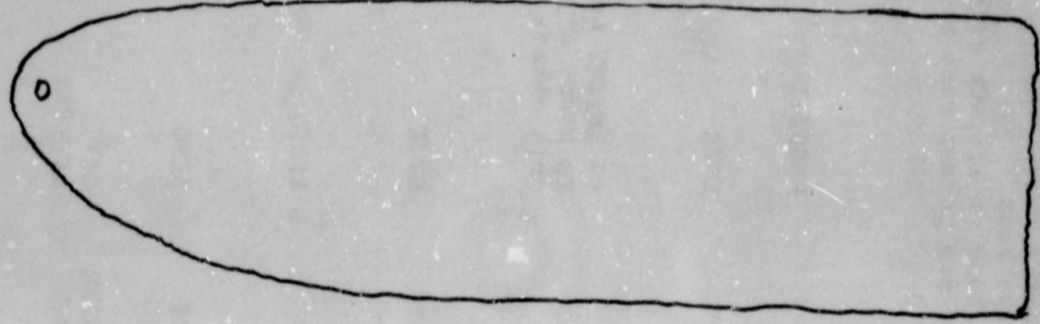
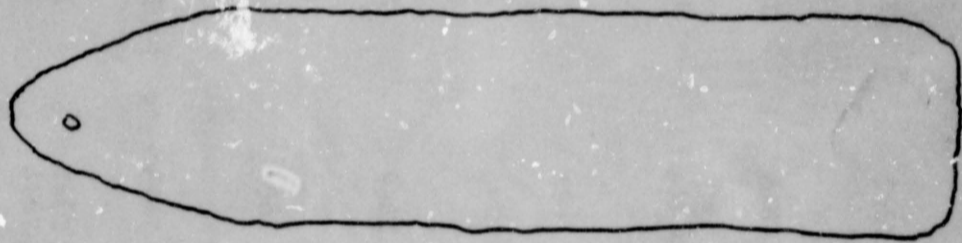
COMMENTS ON THE STORY OF UREKUKUNG:

The story here was taken verbatim from an old villager from KUMBURI No 1 village on BALI island. The theme of the story is not the same at the start as it is at the finish, unless it is first understood that the storm, rain and clouds were brought upon UREKUKUNG by his relatives-in-law because he had found a way of catching fish so simply and in such large numbers that if everyone took to netting their fish there would soon be no fish for anyone. However the relatives had been unjust in their accusation of UREKUKUNG because he had realized the dangers of catching more fish than he could eat and quickly fishing the area out of fish. He had thrown most of his catch back.

Although all villages along the coast in the BALI-WITUS have numerous nets they seldom use a net. If a net is used the catch is always divided amongst the entire village.

+ Compared with the number of hours the people spend hand fishing the number of hours spent fishing with the net are few indeed.

THESE ARE THE OUTLINES OF THE TORTOISE SHELL FORMERS USED FOR FISHING NETS OF VARIOUS SIZED MESH. THEY ARE CALLED "KOMBOKO".



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APPENDIX "B"

WITU VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	LENGTH OF SERVICE	COMMENTS
VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	LULUAI TULTUL	COMMENTS
BALANGORI 2	LIEWERE	TAKALAM	1948 1957	McCarthy LULUAI Gentleman, efficient
BALANGORI 1	KANDAURE	UVA	1941	McCarthy TULTUL Efficient.
WIDU	KALOGA	VINO	1959 1959	Fair. McCarthy Gentleman but not much influence with villagers.
LAMBE	KIVIA	KENDA	1964	As a personality fair, but not pulling his weight.
POTPOT	KALIGE	BAGE	1964	As a personality fair, but not pulling his weight.
N'DOLLI	E'ATO	Only approx 10 house village no Tultul required.	1964	was appointed Tultul 1940 Bull - conscientious but a talker.
EAMA	SKATUA	BULU	1957	Tultul 1940 Bull O.K. but some villagers do not heed his talk.
KARRAMATTA	GIMA	KUROI'I	1957	Tultul 1949 Skinner. Weak but seems to be taken note of.
GORU	KAVULIO	MAKALO	1946	Excellent, Sharp and a gentleman, though young.
				Not often in the picture does not really seem with it.
				Is taken notice of in village judging by the work done
				Young, quiet, but could be O.K.
				Luluai has Elephantiasis and is at present at Bali Promoted Bull 1946
				Village a credit to Tultul and committee Promoted Bull 1946

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VILLAGE	LENGTH OF SERVICE OFFICIALS.		COMMENTS			
	LULUAI	TULTUL	LULUAI	TULTUL		
SILENGE	KUMBAKA	BERA	1938	1938	McCarthy. Gentleman, efficient	McCarthy. Gentleman Efficient.
KORE	LUMBOLUMBO	KOROI	1949	1965	Does not really seem with it	Fair seems with it.
KORAVU (Catholic Portion)	VAGELO	KOROI	1955 1964 for skullduggery	1962	Neither Officials backed by Villagers.	Fair
Committee man; KWAGE/RAVE " " KAURE/DAU		seems very good O.K.				
TANANGONI	KOROI	DUMBE	1958	1961	McCarthy. Seems reasonable not a personality	Behr. O.K.
PERATAKITINERAVE	VURA	KANDUM	1961	1961	Behr. A gentleman and conscientious	Behr. Luluai runs village lawlike.
(VUNGA/LINGE Committeeman for TANANGONI C.K. & MATAPUPUR C.K.)						
MATAPUPUR	TUPI	KOROI	1960	1951	Stevens. A bit <sup>obuse</sup> <del>stuck</del> but basically O.K.	Skinner. The silent partner.
KUMBURI	UMBURAI	BITO	1932	1961	Mark Pitt. Conscientious & Co-operative Good	Butler. A solid man with strong personality.
		(seen to Australia Melbourne. by ship shown around by ex Capt.)				



SITFENGE KOMBVKV BEKV 1938 1938 WCCCLAPA  
 AITVGE TAFRVE JOLLAT 1938 1938 WCCCLAPA

BALI VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	LENGTH OF SERVICE		COMMENTS
	LULUAI	TULTUL	
MAKIRI	(BAMBALA) RUKU	GIMA 1960	By Ruku 1962 Excellent Outshone by Luluai, and very reticent.
KUMBU	TALANGAPUA	DAKOA 1956	Efficient Not with it.
KUKUMBARUKU	VAGELO	1951	Skinner appointed; O.K! but a bit muddled about councils. Feels he would quickly assist if a plot scheme was got going. A Co-op man is required here to organise what could well be the start of a Society. No one here is capable of doing office work.
TAMANGONI	KOROI	DUMBE 1938	1961 McCarthy. Seems reasonable not a personality
PENATAKITINERAVE	VURA (VUNGA/LINGE Committeeman for TAMANGONI O.K. & MATAPUPUR O.K.)	KANDUM 1961	1961 Behr. A gentleman and conscientious
MATAPUPUR	TUPI	KONO 1960	1951 Stevens. A bit <sup>obtuse</sup> <del>thick</del> but basically O.K.
KUMBURI 2	UMBIURAI (been to Australia Melbourne. by ship shown around by an ex Capt.)	BITO 1932	1961 Mark Pitt. Conscientious & Co-operative Good Both men are well liked in village.

(2)

BALI VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	LENGTH OF SERVICE		LULUAI	COMMENTS	TULTUL
			LULUAI	TULTUL			
KUMBURI 1.	KANDAURE	ARO (been to Aust. stranded in ship Melbourne - shown around by Capt. ship.	1962	1962	Behr. Seems O!K. but does not have much of a pull on his villagers. Will deteriorate with age.	Behr. More active than the Luluai. Younger and co-operative. Will improve with age.	
MANGAI	KANTAURE	LAU'UPU	1962	1962	Behr. Not the best but a trier.	Behr. Conscious that he is a Tultul. but not sure what else he is conscious of. May improve with age.	
PALIANGAKUMBU	GALAGAU	TALINGAPUA	1964	1964	Seems enthusiastic and hard worker. A 7-day, who is certainly improving the village.	Backs up the Luluai. Seems to have improved judging by previous years V/Bcomments.	
PENATABOTONG	MANGAI	LAVINI	16/9/65	16/9/65	Speldewinde. Village seems behind him - both sections (7 day Luluai)	Speldewinde. Tultul seems serious and conscientious (Catholic Tultul)	
MANOPO	RUKU	LAU'UPU	15/9/60	15/9/60	Stevens. People like him. Is co-operative & a reasonable man.	Stevens. Seems sound. Both officials are pro Councils.	
PENATA	RAVE	GIMA/KOLE	McCarthy 1936 Exdellent		Excellent. A man both in personality and will liked in his village		

VILLAGE	STANDARD AND TYPE OF BUILDING MATERIALS	WATER SUPPLY	GENERAL COMMENTS
KUMBU	Reasonable, considering shortage of building materials.	1 x 1000 gal. concrete tank 1966. P.M.D.	Good, but no gardens. No pigs in village.
KUMBU	Excellent, considering the shortage of building materials.	See water supply Kumbaroko. No water.	Very good, but no gardens - no pigs. Grass in village green.
KUMBAROKO and MINDOKO	Mindoko is breakaway village 2/2/66 from Kumbaroko. In both villages the housing standard is excellent. Seven-day house style.	Plenty of water in both villages. The water supply of Kumbaroko dried up in the dry season, require a tank and catchment on roof. Willing to pay \$100.	Good. No pigs grassed playing centre of village.
TARANGCHI	Fair. One two-storied house in the village, which is rather a novelty.	Have a spring nearby but this only fails in the dry season after rain. Get water from Mindoko at Makiri. There is a good mountain source but it is too far removed from the village to make piping practicable.	Few pigs in village. Village clean and tidy, well kept grass centre to village.
KUMBAROKO	Very good	1 x 1000 gal. concrete tank. Also struck nearby.	Good.
KUMBAROKO	Fair	1 x 1000 gal. concrete tank. Get water from a partly salt spring on the beach, and also from the sea source at Papatukitineave. Not readily available, but no possibility of using piping.	Good.
KUMBAROKO 2	Fair. Difficult country to build - all houses over the water on stilts. Hard to find good building materials. Saw oak available near village, but bamboo for construction must come from Kumbaroko. Liked to be had near village but oak, plus young trees are usually used for flooring.	Spring at the beach available at low water. 1 x 1000 gal. tank adjoining village steps.	Fair - salt, erosion and population issues. Grass growing in village square etc.

APPENDIX

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BALI VILLAGES GENERAL.

VILLAGES	STANDARD AND TYPE OF HOUSING HAMLETS.	WATER SUPPLY	GENERAL CLEANLINESS.
MAKIRI	Reasonable, considering shortage of building materials.	1 x 1000 gall. concrete tank 1966. P.H.D.	Good, but no gardens. No pigs in village.
KUMBU	Excellent, considering the shortage of building materials.	See water supply Kumbu. No water.	Very good, but no gardens - no pigs. Grass in village green.
RUKUMBAROKO and NINDOKO	Nindoko is breakaway village 2/2/66 from Rukumbaroko. In both villages the housing standard is excellent. Seven-day house style.	Plenty of water in both villages. The water supply of Rukumbaroko dries up in the dry season, require a tank and catchment roof. Willing to pay \$100.	Good. No pigs grassed playing centre of village.
TAMANGONI	Fair. One two-storied house in the village, which is rather a novelty.	Have a spring handy but this only functions in the wet season after rain. Get water from Mission at Makiri. There is a good mountain source but it is too far removed from the village to make piping practicable.	Few pigs in village. Village clean and tidy, well kept grass centre to village.
PENATAKITINERAVE	Very good	1 x 1000 gall. concrete tank. Also stream nearby.	Good.
MATAPUPUR	Fair	1 x 1000 gall. concrete tank. Get water from a partly salt spring on the beach, and also from the same source as Penatakitinerave. Not readily available, but no possibility of using piping.	Good.
KUMBURI 2	Fair - difficult country to build - all houses over the water on stilts. Hard to find good building materials. Sak sak available near village, but bamboo for construction must come from Rukumbaroko. Limbom to be had near village, but saksak. (the young trees are usually used for flooring).	Spring at the beach available at low water. 1 x 1000 gal. tank adjoining village store.	Fair - salt, erosion and population makes grass growing in village square difficult.

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BALI VILLAGES GENERAL.

VILLAGE	STANDARD & TYPE OF HOUSING	WATER SUPPLY	GENERAL CLEANLINESS
KUMBURI 1.	Dirty when visited - a surprise visit - Luluai absent.	5 water sources/ one on top Kumburi, too far for piping 2 hours walk. One spring which dries up in the dry season after prolonged sun, the other three sources are on the beach and are continuous.	A number of pigs in village confines, fair but certainly could be better.
MALANGOKI 1.	Good. Some houses decoratively painted. Houses in generally good repair, but building timber	See paper "Water supply Malangai"	Pigs in village confines, gardens in front of houses, a good deal of well kept grass.
MALANGAI	Housing poor. Nipa Palm in large quantities - used instead of sago palm for walls. Sago burnt in recent drought. Bamboo in quantity.	One concrete 1000 gallon tank. Cost villagers 360, plus materials. Bali pltn. built.	Village square a pleasure to look at, village clean and tidy. Pigs in village confines. Excellent site for pig pen on promontory "Wihet". House borders decorated with pulpal etc. Wall
PALIANGAKUMBU	Generally fair, a number of renewals were ordered. Seventh Day section of village especially good.	Use source at Bali. Too far to warrant measuring for pipes. Have told villagers that if and when pipe is connected to Malangai they could add their own extension pipe to this. 1 x 50 gall. tank in Seventh Day section of village.	Grass centre of village good, general cleanliness good. Three pigs in village. Most pigs have been killed. Some houses have decorative borders of flowers and shrub bushes. Grass belt at Western end of village.
MANOPO	Excellent	Two springs. One gives ample all water not handy, but have 1000 gallon concrete tank. This tank is not sufficient for the 387 people in the village. Water source at beach dries up in Summer, most walk to Penopo School lease ground to get water. with special collecting roof.	Village not too hot. No ornamentation. Clean, grass cut. House, even though grass and flowers would obviously grow. No pigs in village, but the village has pigs, none of which are kept in a sty.
PENATA	Excellent in both sections of village	The best water supply of all villages in Bali.	Village site only clear. No pigs - no house. Very clean, grass well cut. plenty of cemetery.
LAMA	Excellent, though some houses have galvanized walls etc., which have been handed down from father to son since German times. Some houses have stairwell entrances - which add to the compactness and neatness of the house.	One spring at the beach. One 1000 gallon tank.	Garden surrounds.

WITU

STANDARD & TYPE OF HOUSING, HAMLETS.

WITU

WITU VILLAGES GENERAL

WITU VILLAGES GENERAL

WITU VILLAGES GENERAL

VILLAGE	STANDARD & TYPE OF HOUSING, HAMLETS.	WATER SUPPLY	GENERAL CLEANLINESS
BALANGORI 2	Fair: Some houses decoratively painted (haus boi only) and some of capsular design - small & squat or ship shaped.	Two tanks. One cement, one galvanised iron rotted. Drink coconuts.	A number of pigs in village confines, fair but certainly could be better.
BALANGORI 1.	Good. Some houses decoratively painted. Houses in generally good repair, but building timber not readily available.	Two Tanks. One cement, one rotted galvanised iron. Water from cement tank only.	Pigs in village confines, gardens to most houses, a good deal of well kept grass.
WIDU	Good. Building materials not readily available.	One concrete 1000 gallon tank. Cost villagers \$60, plus materials but well worth it. P.H.D. built.	Pigs in village confines. Excellent site for pig pen on promontary "bike". House borders decorated with pulpul etc. Well kept grass green in centre of village.
LAMBE	Good. Building materials not readily available. Some houses have stairwell entrance and circular walls.	One spring with tin drain, water all year round.	Three pigs in village. Most pigs have been killed. Some houses have decorative borders of flowers and show bushes. Grass belt at Western end of village.
POTPOT	Not the best. Most houses of tin sheet which must have been around since the war.	Two springs. One gives ample all year round supply, the other only good during the rainy season.	Village not too hot. No ornamentation except around Rest house, even though grass and flowers would obviously grow. No pigs in village, but the village has pigs, none of which are kept in a sty.
N'DOLLI	Houses neat and new, but again a number constructed of wartime galvanised iron sheeting.	One 1000 gallon concrete tank, with special collecting roof.	Village site only clear. No pigs - <sup>have</sup> no house boy with paintings. Neat gardens and plenty of colourful flowers. Good cemetery.
LAMA	Excellent, though some houses have galvanised walls etc., which have been handed down from father to son since German times. Some houses have stairwell entrances - which add to the compactness and neatness of the house.	One spring at the beach. One 1000 gallon tank.	Garden surrounds.

WITU VILLAGES GENERAL

VILLAGE	STANDARD & TYPE OF HOUSING, HAMLETS.	WATER SUPPLY	GENERAL CLEANLINESS.
KARRAMATTA	Housing good, all work asked for by last Patrol completed except that the Aid Post is not yet satisfactory. No unusual house designs, but some houses elaborately built - much as a haus Tambaran.	10 x 44 gallon drums situated around. There is a small spring available but not often used at low tide.	New only, and not yet attractively bordered.
GORU	Housing mostly excellent & village environs scrupulously clean. One house in the village built by Seventh Day missionary adherents with unusual ridgework on roof. Other houses use slits of bamboo in a sort of network. Strangely enough one of the houses in the village was painted according to custom. The house was one in which a pig feast was held.	One 1000 gallon galvanised iron tank at mission. No other water source. Coconuts drunk. Ought to be a concrete tank. Villagers are willing to contribute \$60 towards a concrete tank.	Excellent. No grass because of proximity to salt water.
SILENGE	Excellent. No comments on housing.	Very poor. One dilapidated pump recently installed in village by business magnate Roka/Varungu, but at high tide water is salty. This for personal use. General water from Wambu Is. as in 1949.	Grass in village play area not cut, but otherwise village surrounds very clean.
KORE	No comment housing fair	Nil. From 44 gallon drums.	Pigs in village.
KORAVU (Catholic Portion)	No complaints	1 x 1000 gall. galvanised tank outside store but tap frozen through disuse. All other supply via 44 gal. drums.	Surrounds clean but not decorated. Pigs in pig enclosures.

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GENERAL STEWARDSHIP

GENERAL STEWARDSHIP

APPENDIX "D"

GENERAL STEWARDSHIP

GENERAL STEWARDSHIP



AGRICULTURE.

Witu Island.

Village

Comments - Food situation: Diseases.

Balangori 2.

Yam, Mami, Taro, Potato, Tapiok, Banana, Sugarcane Oranges (in village), Galip trees (bush).

Although these people have not any Taro planted in their gardens their abstinence is not because they don't like Taro, but because, when planted, a small black night flying insect eats their roots and the taro never has a chance to grow. Sustenance farming only.

Balangori 1.

Tapiok, Kaukau, Taro (Singapore), Yam, Mami, Banana, Aipika, Sugar, Pitpit, Kurakua.

No Taro - Insects eat roots, also a small black insect which eats sugar cane (inside cane turns black) and Aipika.

Widu

Kaukau, Tapiok, Banana, Mami, Taro (Singapore), Yam, Aipika, Pitpit, Sugar, Kurakua.

Taro Insects eat roots  
Sugar Worm  
Aipika Worm  
Kaukau Rats

Lambe

Mami, Yam, Banana, Tapiok, Taro (Singapore) Kaukau, Aipika, Sugar, Kapiak, Aila

Taro Small black insect eats roots  
Sugar Worm  
Aipika Worm

Potpot

Mami, Yam, Tapiok, Taro, Kaukau, Sugar, Banana, Aipika, Oupa, Kapiak, Aila.

Taro Small Black insect eats roots  
Sugar Worm  
Aipika Worm

N'Dolli

Yam, Mami, Kaukau, Tapiok, Aipika, Banana, Taro (Singapore) two varieties, Sago,

Taro Small Black insect eats roots  
Sugar Worm  
Aipika Worm

Lana

Yam, Mami, Kaukau, Taro, Tapiok, Sugar.

No food diseases.

Village Island.

Comments - Food Situation: Diseases

Karramatta Mami, Taro, Kaukau, Tapiok, Banana, Yam, Kapiak, Mango, Aila, Sugar.

Makiri Taro Small black insect eats roots. Tapiok, Sugar Worm Aipika Worm Insect

Goru Kaukau, Taro, Yam, Tapiok, Mami, Banana, Sugar. (in order of growth).

Kambo Taro Worm, Insect, Kaukau, Banana, Sugar. Sugar Black insect and worm. Mami Black insect and worm

Silenge Mami, Yam, Tapiok, Kaukau (newly planted), Sugar, Aipika, Banana, Taro (Singapore) Tapiok Worm eats leaf.

All gardens except for Mami crop are on Wambu Island.

Kore Taro (Singapore and other), Tapiok, Mami, Yam, Kaukau, Sugar, Aipika, Banana. Kaukau leaf worm.

Koravu Mami, Yam, Tapiok, Taro (Singapore) and other variety, Banana, Aipika, Kapiak, Aila, Mango, Sugar, Pineapple, Pumpkin, Water Melon, Sweet Corn.

No sickness. Tapiok Worm eats root, kills plant. Kaukau Large plants not in ground. Yam black insect and rots Mami as well.

Fenatekitinawara Yam, Mami, Taro (Singapore), Kaukau, Tapiok, Banana, Corn, Potato, Onion, Cabbage, Aipika, Sugar, Kapiak, Mango, Galip, Aila, Taka, Ton (Banana) Doko, Magai Beruka (like an orange). Natural not planted, orange.

Tapiok White fungus, worm eats root. Taro Black insect. Yam Black insect. Sugar Worm.

Matapour Yam, Mami, Kaukau, Taro (Singapore and ordinary), Kapiak, Mango, Ton, Aila, Tapiok, Galip, Magai, Doko, Pumpkin, Taka, Banana, Sugar, Pumpkin, Pineapple, Orange, Tusho, Kachula, Corn. Sugar Taro Tapiok Black insect.

AGRICULTURE

Village

Bali Island.

Village

- Gardens of this village are very inaccessible, because of the general shortage of clean ground belonging to these people - the gardens are on top of Mt. Kumbur.
- Comments - Food Situation: Diseases.
- Makiri**  
 Yam, Mami, Taro (Singapore red & white), Tapiok, Kaukau, Banana, Sugar (Aila, Kapiak, Galip.)  
 Yam - Black Insect  
 Mami Skin peels and breaks off at root through rot. white insect.  
 Taro  
 Sugar Worms.
- Kumbu**  
 Gardens are inaccessible - on Mt. Kumbur.  
 Yam, Mami, Taro, Limbom, Kaukau, Banana, Sugar, Aila, Kapiak, Galip, Mango, Tapiok.  
 Taro Black and white insects eat roots. - a small insect, eats the leaves.  
 Tapiok a white fungus, grows on the roots, kills the plants.  
 Taro  
 Kaukau Black insects.  
 Sugar Worm.
- Malangai**  
 Yam, Mami, Taro Singapore, Tapiok, Banana.
- Rukamburuku**  
 Yam, Mami, Taro, Kaukau (Singapore) Tapiok, Banana, Aipika, Sugar.  
 Taro Black insect again - also small insect eats leaves and root rots.  
 Yam Worm  
 Sugar Worm. plus Onions, Tomatoes, Cabbage etc.
- Tamangoni**  
 Yam, Mami, Taro (Singapore and ordinary), Kaukau, Tapiok, Sugar, and other food trees not planted.  
 Taro Black insect  
 Tapiok Worm eats sap, kills plant.  
 Kaukau Large plants rot in ground.  
 Yam ) black insect and rots  
 Mami) as well. also above, but not says onions, cabbage or cucumber
- Penatakitinerave**  
 Yam, Mami, Taro (Singapore), Kaukau, Tapiok, Banana, Corn, Tomato, Onion, Cabbage, Aipika, Sugar. Kapiak, Mango, Galip, Aila, Talis, Ton (Tavanga) Deko, Magai Buruke (like an orange). Natural not planted, orange.  
 Tapiok White fungus, worm eats sap.  
 Taro Black insect  
 Yam Black insect  
 Sugar Worm
- Matapupur**  
 (Not) Yam, Mami, Kaukau, Taro (Singapore and ordinary), Kapiak, Mango, ton, Aila, Tapiok, Galip, Magai, Deko, Buruke, Talis, Banana, Sugar, Pumpkin, Pineapple, Orange, Tuabo, Kambule, Corn.  
 As above.  
 Sugar Worm  
 Taro Black insect.

Village

Comments - Food Situation, Diseases.

Kumburi 2.

Gardens of this village are very inaccessible, because of the general shortage of clan ground belonging to these people - the gardens are on top of Mt. Kumburi.

Yam, Mami, Tapiok, Singapura Taro, Kaukau etc.  
Corn and Pumpkin.

Mami Rots  
Sugar Worm  
Taro Black insect, white insect.

Kumburi 1.

Gardens are inaccessible, - on Mt. Kumburi, as are Kumburi 2's. Gardens also near the village on the beach, but these are only minor, most gardens are on the mountain. Shortage of ground.

As Matapupur  
Sugar Worm  
Taro Insects.

Malangai

Yam, Mami, Taro Singapura, Tapiok, Banana.

As Matapupur  
Mami Rots  
Sugar Worm  
Taro Black insect.

Paliangakumbu

As in Matapupur, plus Onions, Tomatoes, Cabbage Tote.

Mami Rots  
Sugar Worm  
Taro Black insect  
Aipika Insect eats.

Penatabotong

As in Matapupur, and above, but do not have onions, cabbage or cucumber

Mami Rots  
Sugar Worm  
Taro Black insect  
Aipika Insect eats

Manopo

As in Matapupur, plus Onions and tomatoes and Sak sak.

Mami Rots  
Sugar Worm  
Taro  
(Not Singapura) Black insect  
Aipika Insect eats.

Penata

As above.

WITU AGRICULTURE - CASH CROPS

VILLAGE	TYPE OF CROPS	CASH CROPS & LAND TENURE	MARKETING PROBLEMS.
BALANGORI 2	Coconuts	Coconuts Communal planting	Copra untreated. Sold to Catholic Miss on Balangori, which dries and sells Native as well as its own copra.
BALANGORI 1	Coconuts	Individually owned trees.	Copra dried in six firehouses belonging to:- 1. Kandaure 2. Lunga 3. Nambito 4. Keluku 5. Laure 6. Uva Dried copra sold to Mission and Langu (green and dry).
WIDU	Coconuts	Individually owned	Copra dried, 5 firehouses 1. Pius 2. Marugu 3. Mauka 4. Kaloa 5. Nauke Some copra dried and sold Langu, some wet copra sold Langu.
LAMBE	Cocoa (not yet 3 years) Coconuts	Communally owned Individually owned	Babai/ini Kapo/Lumbolumbo Kaki/Turuk M/O Tomora/Vunga Paulus/Kogotang Ovata/Kavulio Fr. Lindenbaum. } copra driers sell to Fr.
POTPOT	Coconuts	Individually owned	Copra driers. Marim/Koali Moga/Pakaga Both sell processed copra to Fr. at \$4 per bag.
N'DOLLI	Coconuts	Individually owned	Copra driers. Tambakua/Baira Roku/Lairya (CMB. T601) Both at present sell unpacked copra to Fr. for \$4 per well packed bag.
LAMA	Coconuts	Individually owned	Copra drier. Buam/Gulupa Skatua/ Koni/Kamoneko te Taga/Balarea Pia/Soni Bagelo/Valege Golupo/Bubu Sell to Father \$4 per bag Bulu sends direct Rabaul via Lama Pltn.

WITU AGRICULTURE - CASH CROPS.

VILLAGE	TYPE OF CROPS	CASH CROPS & LAND TENURE	MARKETING PROBLEMS
KARRAMATTA	Coconuts	Individually owned	<p>Copra driers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kuroi'i/Tanauatete</li> <li>2. Turukia/Mareua</li> <li>3. Mataio/Pita</li> <li>4. Dau/Makua</li> <li>5. Tisika/Umburoi</li> <li>6. Gima/Maiem</li> <li>7. Poandani/Maiem</li> </ol> <p>T217, X325 CMB Nos.  sell copra to Rabaul  "C.M.B." photo Fr. Lindenbaum  for a good bag. C.M.B.  buys for \$7 whole nuts  only from Father \$2-3  sacked from Father \$6.</p>
GORU	Coconuts	Individually owned	<p>Copra driers;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kea/Matana</li> <li>2. Pais/Naga</li> <li>3. Tamuto/Linge CMB.T661</li> <li>4. Krai/Love</li> <li>5. Kenda/Pcke'i CMB.T381?</li> </ol> <p>sells to Achun, Rabaul  \$6 per bag. If no ship,  sells to Father. All  others except Tamuto sell  to Father. Tamuto sells  to "C.M.B." when there  are ships available.</p>
SILENGE	Coconuts	Individually owned	<p>Copra driers: (Smoke houses  Silenge: 1. Roka/Varungu  CMB No. T381  2. Bera/Pandia  Roka sells to Achun and  to Father.  Bera sells to Father.  Wambu: 3. Dau/Gima  4. Kumbara/  Kantaure  5. Pandia/Maruki  all sell to Father.  6. Laupu/Kokoi</p>
KORE	Coconuts	Individually owned	<p>Copra driers:  Tangan/Guave CMB. T.381  Sells to Father and to  Achun, Rabaul.  Sio/Kantaure  Kai'um/Kantaire  Baroi/Viuviu  Tokaiu/Mangite  All sell to Father.  Tomi/Sangakavi  Fulenanga/Kongo  Putaliu/Viuviu</p>
KORAVU (Catholic)	Coconuts	Individual and group ownership	<p>T.452 - Kila/Labua  Talasea. } copra  Kaule/Dau } driers  Kave/Pate  CMB. buys.</p>

BALI AGRICULTURE (Cash Crops)

(5)

Village	Type of Crops	Cash Crops and Land Tenure	Marketing Problems
MAKIRI	Cocoa Coconuts	approx. No. 611 1474 individually owned	belonging to Luluai Bambala (the only cocoa owner) C.M.B. No. 7365 sells to Bali Pt. at present. A new storage house is being constructed at Damanitun, a point near Makiri. This storage will be used by Makiri, Tamangoni Penataketineravi, Matapupur, Manopo, Nindoko, Kumburi 1 & 2 villages. Suggested in the meantime that Makiri's and other pro council villages put their copra with Dakoa's at Bali for easy counting and handling.
KUMBU	Coconuts Cocoa	700 old 500 new 800 old 700 new communally owned.	Give all produce to Dakoa of Penata who ships to Rabaul.
RUKAMBUROKO and NINDOKO	Coconuts Cocoa	In two villages 1012 coconuts + 62 lines. Coconuts split between two villages - 174 1/2 lines, Nindoko - 281 single coconuts Rukamburoko	Rukamburoko to Dakoa Nindoko's to Bali
TAMANGONI	COCONUTS Cocoa	Individually owned and four communal govt. instigated plots coconuts, some newly planted. Cocoa has died	Sell now to Bali (Inside the new storage shed). Have a smoke house on the lower plot belongs to all villagers.
	Coconuts	through the drought in four plots old and new cocoa and cocconut plantings total Cocoa 8310 Coconuts 2635	89 members of the village ship copra to Dakoa. The others (10) sell direct to Rabaul
Penatakitineravi	Coconuts & Cocoa	Some new plantings of cocoa have been dying during the recent drought. Total cocoa 4350 Coconuts 6854	Communal smoke house C.M.B. No. T477. Not sufficient coconuts to sell direct Rabaul - sell to Bali. Only of villagers are the area complex. Eleven only in Dakoa's group.
	Coconuts & Cocoa	Communal & individual 2 proved as elsewhere & number of cocoa plantings died during recent drought. Cocoa 55 Coconuts 614	C.M.B. No. 1915 every year, 1 village with direct to Rabaul

(11)

Village	Type of Crops	Cash Crops and Land Tenure	Marketing Problems
HATAPUPUR	Coconuts & Cocoa	2 communal lines and individual. A great deal of cocoa died during the recent drought Cocoa 2689 Coconuts 2424	2 communal smokes C.M.B. NO.T639 as above to Bali  Communally owned
KUMBURI 2	Coconuts & Cocoa	Communal and individual. Three communal plantings. All newly planted cocoa has died. The cocoa remaining is negligible. Nos. Cocoa -- Coconuts 2828	C.M.B. No. T621. Sell to Bali at present as have not much copra., otherwise to C.M.B. Not members of the new storage shed on the Penatakitineravi point.
KUMBURI 1	Coconuts	Joint owners with Kumburi 2, have a small coconut plot but due to poor ground this does not produce a satisfactory yield. Instructed by previous DDA officers to work on land jointly owned. Coconuts 887 (individually owned)	
MALANGAI	Cocoa & Coconuts	Communal 3 groves. One entire grove new although some cocoa died in the recent drought ground doesn't seem the best for cocoa growers stated.	C.M.B. No. as Dakoa's Coconut: 3568 Cocoa: 312
PALIANGAKUMBU	Cocoa & Coconuts	Communal & individual Cocoa 923 Coconuts 1545 A number of young cocoa trees died during the recent drought.	89 members of the village ship copra to Dakoa. The others (10) sell direct to Rabaul
PENATABOTONG	Cocoa & Coconuts	Communal & Individual 2 sections of the community look after the groves. Other villagers have individual holdings Cocoa 231 Coconuts 2650	Gima/Linge: T258 Saeken/Komboli: The majority of villagers are in the Gima complex. Eleven men only in Saeken's group.  Belongs Gima Belongs Gima & Saeken.
KANOPO	Coconuts & Cocoa	Communal & individual 2 groves as elsewhere a number of cocoa plantings died during recent drought. Cocoa 55 Coconuts 644	C.M.B. No. T616 2 Firehouses - 1 belongs to everyone, 1 belongs to Lau'upu, sell direct to Rabaul.



Village

Type of Crops Cash Crops and Land Tenure

Marketing Problems

PENATA

Cocoa & Coconuts

/plants

2 blocks, communally owned and other trees individually owned. Cocoa bought from Bali - some died in recent sun.

1 block of coconuts on top of the two above, but this has not been worked for some time as the recent drought produced a very poor yield.

Coconuts bearing: 2984

Coconuts not bearing: 325

Cocoa non bearing: 982

See attached paper. 'Political Situation' Bali Island.



EDUCATION BALI

VILLAGE	LOCATION OF SCHOOL	NO. CHILD. ATTENDING	TOTAL	TEACHERS NAME	QUALIFICATION	COMMENTS	
		MALE	FEMALE				
TAMANGONI	TAMANGONI	School building but no pupils or teachers since early May 1966.					
St. Mary's	Vatakele						
C.M. school	nr. Paliangakumbu	25	21	Sowang			
	Stand. 1	23	22	Iekio			
	Stand. 2	14	13	Kembu			
	Stand. 3	9	21	Baimbai			
	Stand. 4	29	29	Davvi			
	Prep.						
S.D.A. school	Penatabotong	3	13				
Penatabotong	Stand. 1	2	2				
	Stand. 2						
	Prep.						
S.D.A. school	Paliangakumbu	6	4	Faita			
Paliangakumu	Stand. 1	4	2	"			
	Stand. 2	7	3	"			
	Prep.						
C.M. school	Penopo	21	24	Tamba	Permit		
Penopo	Prep.	16	13	Kalogo	A Certificate		
	Stand. 1	19	7	Tatau	B Certificate		
	Stand. 2	13	22	Tulu	Permit		
	Stand. 3	25	19	Tatau	B Certificate		
	Stand. 4						
C.M. school	Kumburi 1	26	13	Panda			
Kumburi 1	Prep.	25	18	Panda			
(all pupils	Stand. 1	12	13	Moia			
Kumburi 1 & 2)	Stand. 2	16	13	Tanga			
	Stand. 3	12	10	Tokarai			
	Stand. 4						

EDUCATION WITH

VILLAGE	LOCATION OF SCHOOL	NO. CHILD. ATTENDING		TOTAL	TEACHERS NAMES	QUALIFICATIONS	COMMENTS
		MALE	FEMALE				
C.M. school Balangori 1	Balangori 1	17	24	41	Laupu	Certified Permit	Failed A Certificate 1 yr training Cert. A
	Prep.	13	17	30	Marcos		
	Stand. 2	29	19	39	Baldwin		
C.M. school Balangori 2 (Schoolchild. from entire Is, including 2 villagers from Goru, Ningau)	Mission site Balangori	7	15	22	Zachoveta	A Certificate	1 yr training
	Prep.	4	4	8	"	"	
	Stand. 1	13	8	21	Mova	A Cert.	
	Stand. 2	9	14	23	Matana	A Cert.	
Stand. 3		24	17	41	Kantaure	B Cert.	
	Stand. 4						
Lambe, Potyot, Nidoli (These 3 villages are schooled at C.M. school Lambe)	Lambe	15	15	30	Waik	Permit	Permit Permit Cert. A.
	Prep.	14	16	30	Ambu		
	Stand. 1	18	5	23	Baule		
C.M. school Goru.	Goru	11	22	33	Ereliu	Cert. A	Would like a schoolteacher stationed at Lama as Fr's pinnacle does not always go over to Lama to pick children up.
	Prep.	11	6	17	Tometin	Permit	
	Stand. 1	7	15	22	Tovakai	Permit	
Stand. 2		12	6	18	Ereliu	Cert. A	
	Stand. 3						

LAMA VILLAGE

1944

MISSOURI 2

MISSOURI 3

MISSOURI 4

MISSOURI 5

MISSOURI 6

MISSOURI 7

APPENDIX "F"

MISSOURI 8

MISSOURI 9

MISSOURI 10

MISSOURI 11

MISSOURI 12

MISSOURI 13

Very faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be organized in a list or table format, corresponding to the labels on the left margin.

ALLIANCE  
 NEWBORN CL. SCHOOL  
 MC. CAHILL  
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 MISSOURI 100

REST HOUSES - WITU

⑦

<u>Village</u>	<u>Comments</u>
BALANGORI 2	Two large rooms and verandah - verandah facing into south westerly which rides over Kariva - point protecting rest house. House in good repair though floor weak, large enough to accommodate adequately a two man patrol.
BALANGORI 1.	One large room - one verandah - kitchen attached. Fair condition.
WIDU	Four rooms, one bed and adjoining bathroom, one eating, one cargo, one kitchen. Latrine to be deepened.
LAMBE	Three rooms and a kitchen. Two bedrooms. Good condition and of reasonable size.
POTFOT	Two rooms, altogether. In good repair and of reasonable size.
N'DOLLI	Two bedrooms, one sitting room and kitchen fairly new, but not very spacious. No gardens.
LAMA	Excellent Rest house, 2 rooms, 1 sitting room and attached kitchen. Reasonably new and in good repair.
KARRAMATTA	Small two roomed rest house, but in good condition.
GORU	Excellent order but quite small. Nevertheless considering the scarcity of building materials on this island not a bad effort.
SILENGE	Clean, well kept - small two rooms and verandah.
KORE	Rest house new and 2 bedroomed - adequate for two man patrol.
KORAVU	Rest house O.K. new - since last patrol's instructions only.

REST HOUSES - BALI

Village

Comments

MAKIRI	Two roomed and only fair, but in good position.
KUMBU	Two roomed - sufficient for one man patrol
RUKAMBUROKO	New and reasonable - one man patrol only - one bedroom.
TAMANGONI	A large, well kept house - suitable for a two man patrol.
PENATAKITINERAWI	Very spacious. Sufficient for a two man patrol.
MATAPUPUR	Under construction. - Lived in a new house in the village.
KUMBURI 2	A small rest house, but the best on the island, as far as view is concerned.
KUMBURI 1.	An old rest house, but O.K. at the moment.
MALANGAI	Living in another house in village. Rest house decrepit.
PALIANGAKUMBU	Small - very small. One man only, but In good condition.
NANOPO	Excellent. Large and in good condition (built 1965).
PENATA	Very good and roomy. In good condition.

APPENDIX "G"

Comments - (General conditions)

One case of malaria reported. ... in a child.

One case of malaria reported. ... (diarrhoea) ...

No complaints, doctor by ... in good health.

Doctor by ... in good health after the ...

Six latrines in good condition, ...

APPENDIX "G"

To ... health good.

Sick people to ... Health good.

Three women with Elephantiasis. ...

One case of malaria reported. ...

Generally good. ...

One woman has elephantiasis. ...

All get treated at ... One man with elephantiasis.

Vertical text on the left margin, including names like 'IRIRI', 'UWU', 'AMBUKOKO', 'ANGONY', 'KATIKI', 'MURU', 'S. I.', 'I. I.', 'ANGAI', 'ANGAMBU', 'AMFO', 'ATA', 'ATATU', 'ANGA', 'ANGA', 'ANGA', 'ANGA'.



(4)

WITU ISLAND = HEALTH

Village	Comments - (general condition - Aid posts, hospital etc)
Balangori 2.	Some cases of chicken pox noted. Some sores, all treated by Mission aid post, Fr. Lindenbaum. One eye infection in a child.
Balangori 1.	Aid Post dirty. Doctor boy still not returned from Rabaul and Talasea after health course. Apparently when present does rounds every month or so. Two wings of a rough hospital attached to dispensary. Some latrines needed repairing, but in most conditions were satisfactory (disinfectant was used in these.) One case of Elephantiasis sighted - a middle aged woman, Buloi. Pigs in village all got rid of for the time being.
Widu	No complaints, doctor boy Balangori 1. A lot of minor cases treated at Langu Plantation. All villagers in good health.
Lambe	Doctor boy absent in Rabaul. Aman Kutu looks after the hospital in his absence. Latrines mostly in good condition.
Potpot	Six latrines in good condition. Use Ilia and Lambe for sickness. All villagers in good health.
N'dolli	To Lama plantation and also to Aid post at Lambe. General health good.
Lama	Sick people to mission. Sores etc. to Plantation. Health good.
Marzagatta	Three women with Elephantiasis. General health fair, but children seen often sick. This sickness is probably due to the unsatisfactory sanitation methods used in the village. The male latrines are in a swamp, and the swamp stinks, must be riddled with lurking disease - water in swamp mostly fresh - cleanout only occurs when there is a big storm or when a southerly gale is blowing at high tide.
Goru	One woman and Luluai with elephantiasis. Latrines in swamps but are reasonably clean.
Silenge	Generally good. Two villagers - one man and one woman have elephantiasis. Latrines O.K.
Kore	One woman has elephantiasis, also 1 man. Health amongst younger children poor. Catechist complains that numerous children at his school, which caters only for Korave and Kore have T.B. and general small ailments.
Koravu	All get treated at Plantation. General health good. One woman with elephantiasis.

HEALTH - BALI

①

Village

Comments

General Condition, Aid Posts, Hospitals etc.

MAKIRI

All health needs are looked after by the Catholic Mission Sisters at Makiri. There are at present no sick people in the hospital but there are a number of post natal cases. The hospital does a good job and conducts patrols to other villages on the island. Sufficient Latrines.

KUMBU

All health needs looked after Makiri Mission.

RUKAMBUROKO  
and  
NINDOKO

All health needs Mission.

Tamangoni

All health needs Mission.

PENATAKITINEPAVI

No visit from dental assistant recorded at any villages.

MATAPUPUR  
3/6/66

No dental visits. Overall health appears good.

Kumburi 2

No dental visits - dental inspection by Medical assistant only - two elephantiasis victims, an old woman half blind - but not sick.

KUMBURI 1.

Aid post at Penatabotong.

MALANGAI

Use Mission hospital Makiri.

PALIANGAKUMBU

Aid post orderly still absent. Orderly's wife gives out medicine. Use Bali Plantation in case of emergency. The absence of the Doctor-boy has left numerous villagers with sores etc.

PENATABOTONG

Aid post orderly as above. A Galvanised Iron and cement building about 30' x 18' houses the medicines etc. Hospital itself is not satisfactory, patients put their beds on the floor so that they can be near a fire. The building is old and dark. A new hospital is required. Any sick people now go to Bali Plantation.

MANOPO

Use Makiri Mission. Station labourers use plantation.

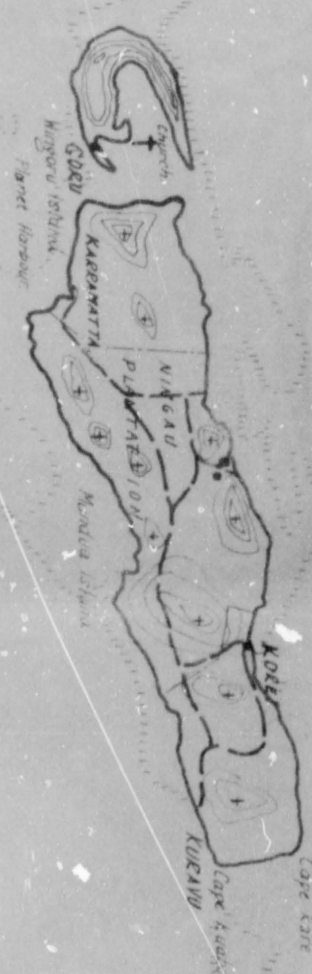
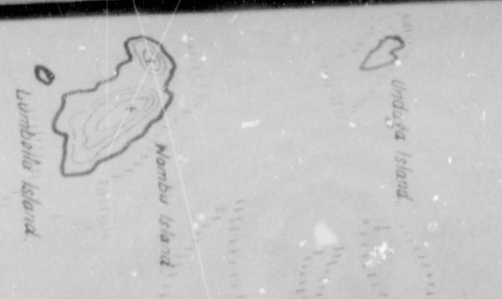
PENATA

As above.

APPENDIX "H"

ATTACHED CORRESPONDENCE:

FILE NO	ADDRESSEE	SUBJECT
34-4-34	A.D.C. TALASEA	N.G.L.F.R.O, BOKONA
34-4-36	A.D.C. TALASEA	" , DARA
34-4-38	A.D.C. TALASEA	" , POTUNEAVO
34-4-37	A.D.C. TALASEA	" , NAGUNDENGA
34-4-29	A.D.C. TALASEA	" , KUPA
34-4-33	A.D.C. TALASEA	" , VUMAPARATAE
34-4-30	A.D.C. TALASEA	" , PENOPO
35-19-1	A.D.C. TALASEA	ENCROUCHMENT METO PLNT.
35-7-1	A.D.C. TALASEA	REPORT INVESTIGATION STEALING LANGU PLTN. WITU ISLAND.
51-2-1	A.D.C. TALASEA	ACTIVITIES OF PIUS
49-5-2	A.D.C. TALASEA	RURAL HEALTH CENTER, WITU IS.
34-4-16	A.D.C. TALASEA	FINAL ORDER ILLA
76-1-5	A.D.C. TALASEA	ENQUIRY MARRIAGE PAYMENT SIVI/MANE.
28-4-1	A.D.C. TALASEA	C.S.B. PASSBOOKS WITU IS.
37-3-5	A.D.C. TALASEA	MOYA KOULATA
11-2-4	A.D.C. TALASEA	WATER SUPPLY MALANGAI + KUMBU VILLAGES
25-5-1	A.D.C. TALASEA	LAND APPLICATIONS NAKAWAI AND TALASEA.
37-8-2	A.D.C. TALASEA	DEBT - CAMO VS MR IAN McLEAN
92-2-4	A.D.C. TALASEA	APPOINTMENTS JULIUL
34-1-5	A.D.C. TALASEA	KULAGANITU PENATA L2137
67-2-3	A.D.C. TALASEA	GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AETIONED.
14-1-1	A.D.C. TALASEA	EXPLANATION CENSUS FORM 8 IN SAMPLE VILLAGES
25-2-5 } 28-3-1 }	A.D.C. TALASEA	N.M.T.A. PAYMENT - PAYMENT OF RESERVE BANK CHEQUE.
49-5-2	A.D.C. TALASEA	MONEY RECEIVED FOR RURAL HEALTH CENTRE BANI WITUS.



MUNDUA (NINGAU) ISLAND

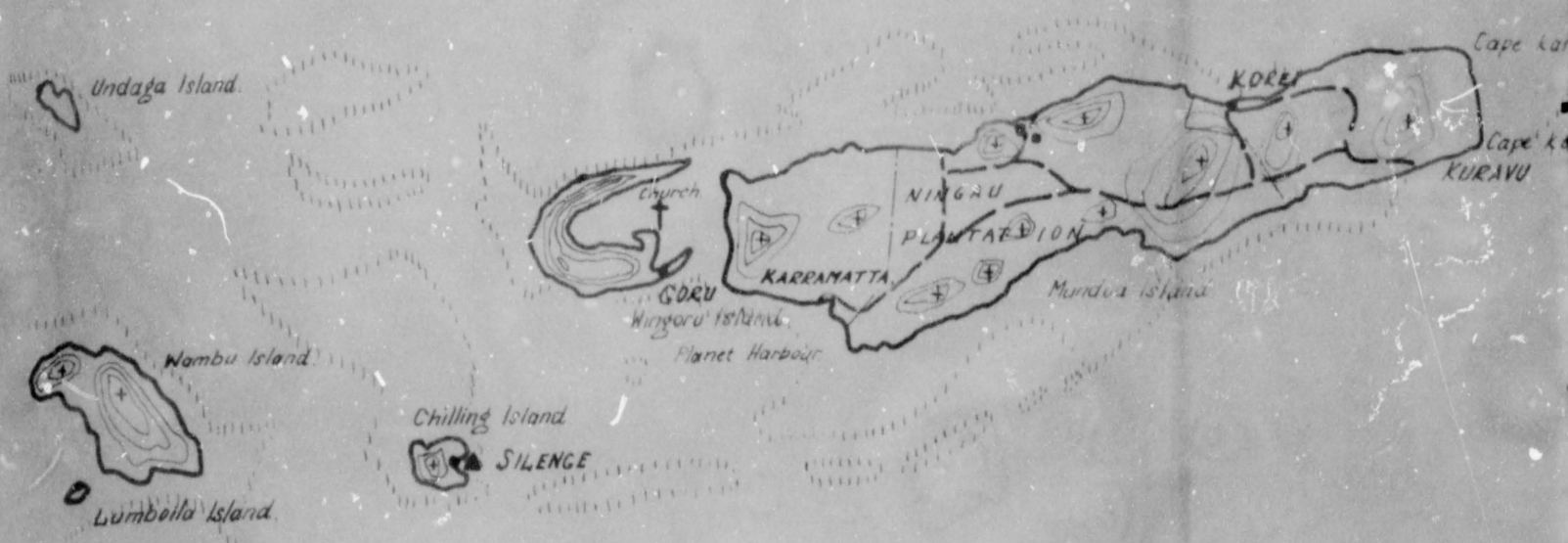


GAROVE (WITU) ISLAND

NAKEGA ISLAND

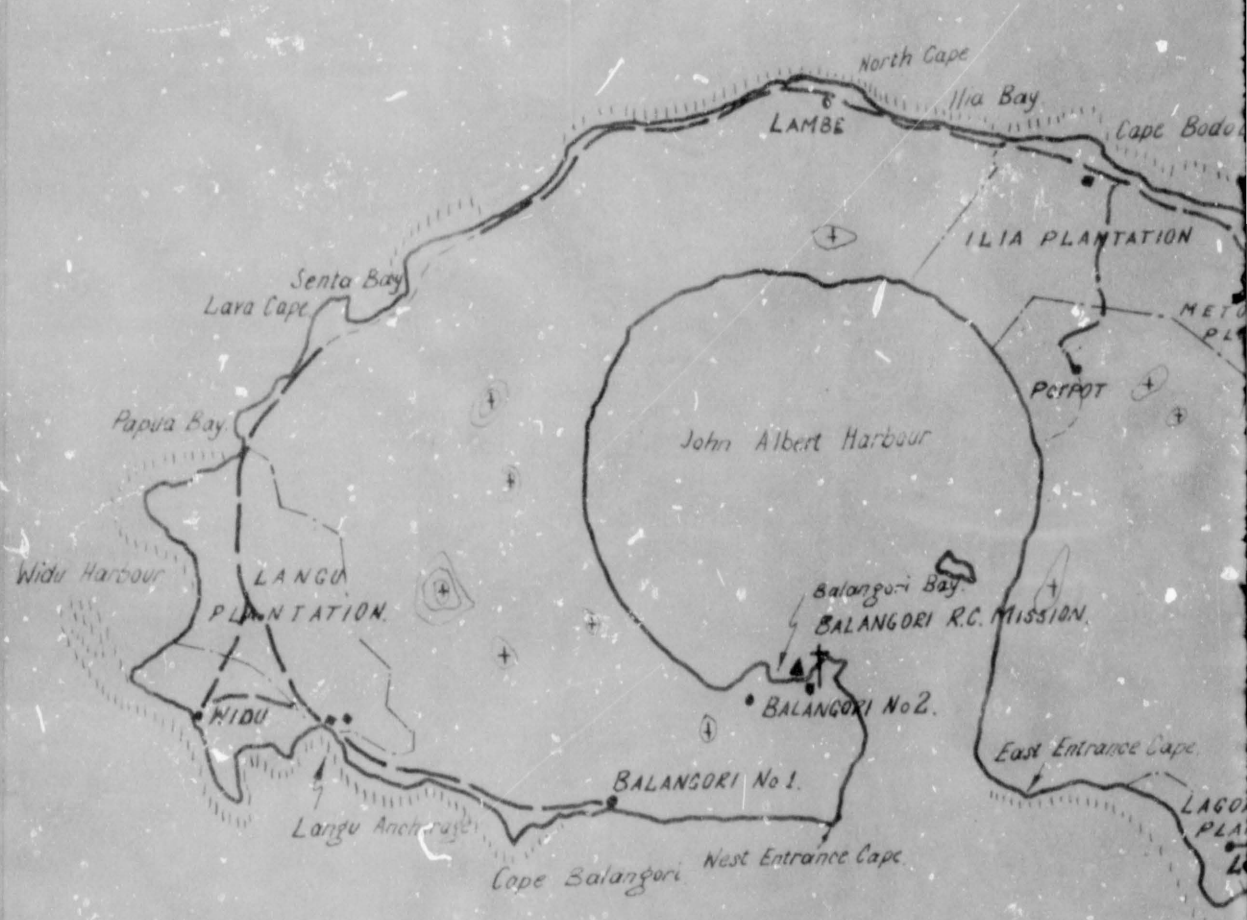
UNDAKI ISLAND

Papua Bay  
PENAKITINERAWI



MUNDUA (NINGAU) ISLAND



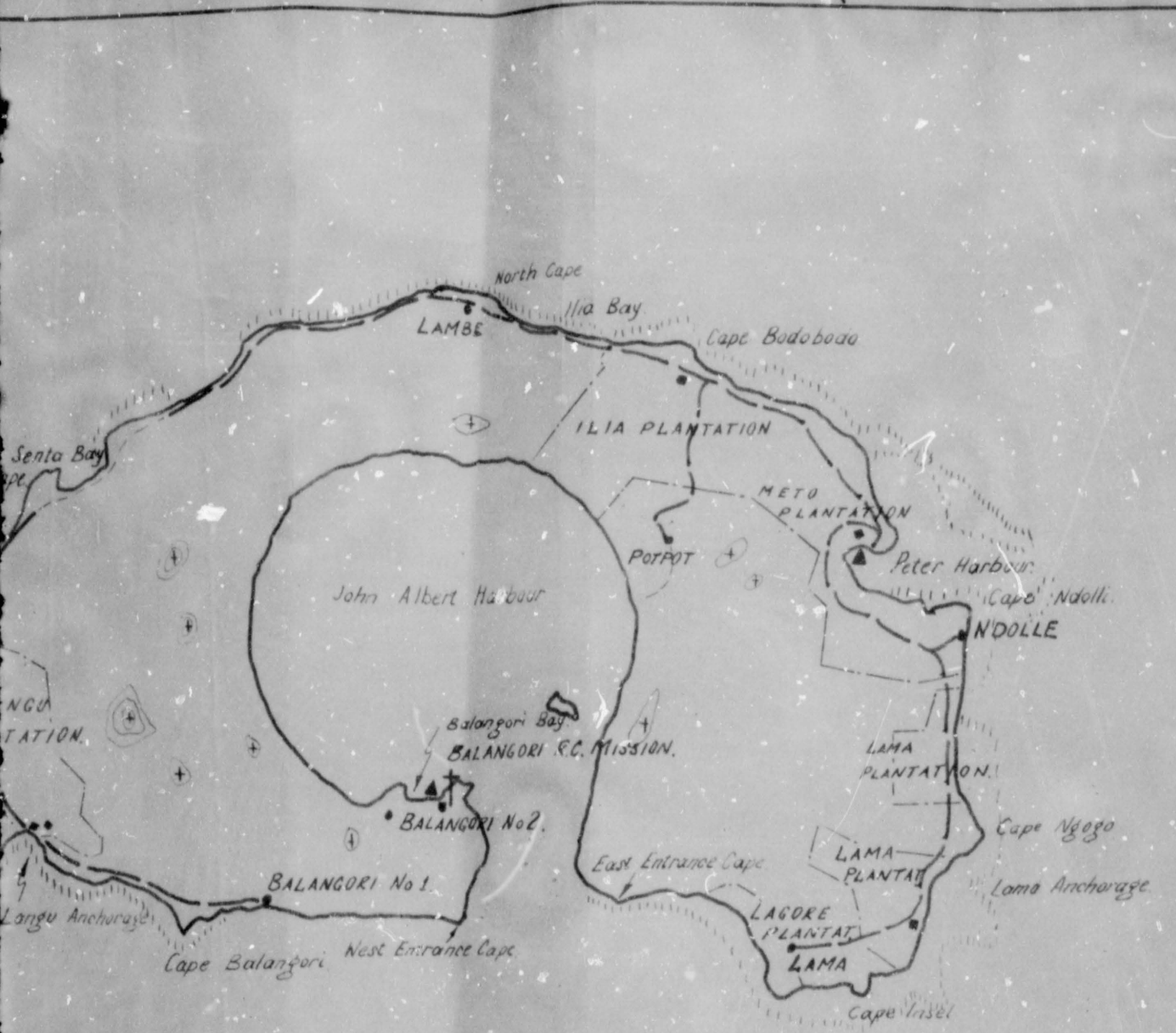


GAROVE (WITU) ISLAND

o NACEGA ISLAND

UNDARI ISLAND

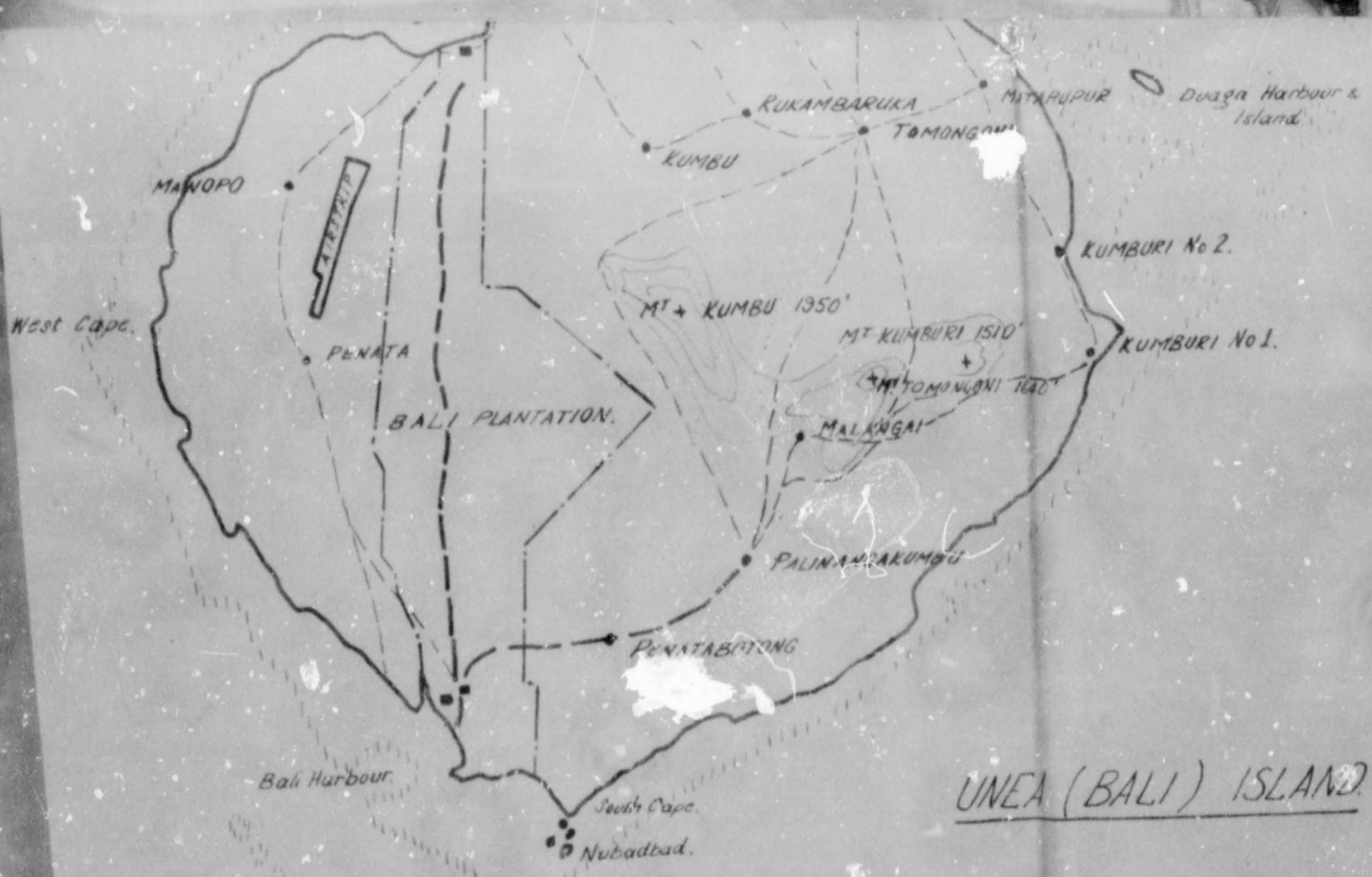
MORUVA (MORUVA) ISLAND



SLAND

UNDAKI ISLAND

MINDUA (MINDAU) ISLAND



UNEA (BALI) ISLAND



Waga Harbour & Island

No 2.

No 1.

ISLAND

WAMBU ISLAND

WINGORU ISLAND  
CHILLING ISLAND  
LUMBOLA ISLAND

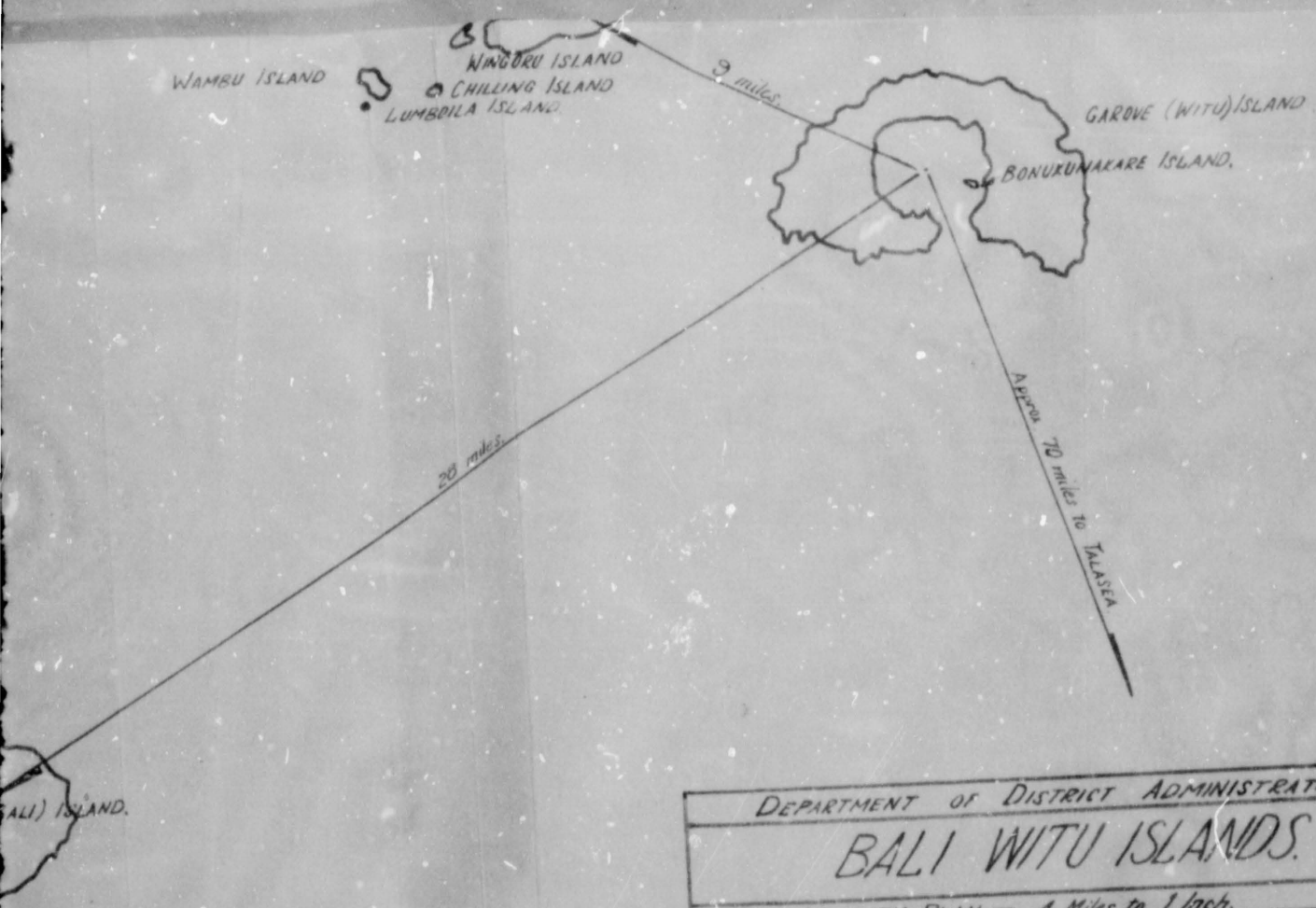
9 miles

20 miles



LOCALITY PLAN

DEF
Scale: 1:100,000
Scale: 1:50,000
GRID REF
DRAWN BY



BALI ISLAND.

Y PLAN

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.
<b>BALI WITU ISLANDS.</b>
Scale: LOCALITY PLAN - 4 Miles to 1 Inch.
Scale: ENLARGEMENT PLANS - 1 Mile to 1 Inch.
GRID REFERENCE: Fourmil: WITU.
Milinch: BALI & GAROVE.
DRAWN by R.E.V 28/10/65/C.P.O.