NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: Hoskins

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1966 - 1967

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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No of folios 118

PATROL REPORT OF: Hoskins
ACCESSION No. 496
VOL. No: 1966-67 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 6

No of maps 3

(2)

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1-66/67	1-18	Holden G.C	CPO	Part West Nakanai C/S	1 map	15.8-17.9/66
[2] 2-66/67	19-47	"	"	Central Nakanai C/S	1 map	21.9-9.11/66
[3] 3-66/67	48-73	Jerem M	CPO	Part Central & West Nakanai	—	14.8-30.9/66
[4] 4-66/67	74-83	"	"	Part Central & East Nakanai	—	17.10-16.12/66
[5] 6-66/67	84-95	Holden G.C	"	East Nakanai C/S	—	8.11/66-23.4/67
[6] 10-66/67	96-118	Rillem R	CPO	Central Nakanai C/S	1 map	2.5-16.6/67
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6/88

PATROL REPORTS WEST NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1966-67

HOSKINS

Patrol No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled
1-66-67	G.C. Holden	Part West Nakanai Census Division
2-66-67	G.C. Holden	Central Nakanai Census Division
3-66-67	M, Jerram	Part Central Nakanai-part West Nakanai
4-66-67	M. Jerram	Part Central-Part East Nakanai
6-66-67	G.C. Holden	East Nakanai Census Div.
10-66-67	John R. Ellem	Central Nakanai Census Div.

(18)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of West New Britain Report No. 1 - 66/67

Patrol Conducted by Mr. G. C. Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Part West Nakanai Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Nil

Duration—From 15/8/1966 to 17/9/1966

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../2/1966

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol 1. Road maintenance

2. Routine administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/10/1966

K W Dyer
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 .....

(18)

67-17-7

31st October, 1966.

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

CAPE HOSKINS PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1966-67.

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Holden's report of his patrol to the West Nakanai Census Division and of the covering memoranda from yourself and the Officer-in-Charge, Cape Hoskins.

The covering memoranda deal fully with all matters raised in the report which was a creditable effort by Mr. Holden.

It is pleasing to note the progress made on the road development in the area. Economic development in such areas depends primarily on road communication and such development on roads as is being carried out will do much to further economic development in the area.

Your point that road development is a wonderful opportunity for young officers to get to know the people is well made and it is hoped that the Officer-in-Charge, Cape Hoskins and Mr. Holden will benefit by your advice.

A praiseworthy effort on Mr. Holden's part and a job well done. However, more attention could be given to routine matters whilst doing road supervision.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 17. 7 (17)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-1-3
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
HOSKINS, WEST NEW BRITAIN.
18th October 1966

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
HOSKINS.

HOSKINS PATROL No. 1 - 66/67

PORTION WEST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for Mr. Holden's report covering his work on the road from Hoskins to Moramora and for your covering comments.

I am now pleased with the progress being made on this section of road. I have watched the progress with interest. I believe Mr. Holden has learned much during this patrol but he still has quite a lot to learn. Work such as this is a wonderful opportunity to get to know the people - such contact is sorely needed in this area - I would like to see the most made of it.

The organisation of this particular work is entirely in your hands so long as it is effectively carried out. Whilst I think we should encourage the native people to contribute some voluntary effort towards this important project money can and should be made available to grease the wheels of industry and keep the people happy. You already have some money and you should confer with me if you need more. Where money payments are made however it is essential that there be adequate supervision to see that time, effort and money are not wasted.

My impression and that of at least some visitors are that the people do realise the value of this road and are greatful for our efforts to keep the dust down through villages. There is in fact a considerable amount of industry along this section of coast and the people should be commended for it. It compares more than favourably with agricultural development in other Districts.

Mr. Holden and others should realise that Hoskins is only temporary H.Q. - my point is that even if District HQ were not here that the work being done on this road is essential as far as industry in the area is concerned. My own observations on industry do not accord with the rather gloomy view expressed in paras 19 - 21.

Mr. Holden has not commented on the extent of scoria deposits in the area. This is one of the most important aspects of the work. If sufficient deposits can be proved then more trucks and a low loader is a distinct possibility for the area but it would be useless to get this equipment unless there is sufficient material to use them effectively. I wish to know the resources of scoria in the area and to be kept informed of additional deposits as they are located and proved. Please see that Mr. Leaf who is carrying on this work understands this clearly.

In view of specific instructions from the D.D.C., the nature of the job and the time spent with the people I had expected a much more significant contribution under the heading of "Anthropology".

In general I am pleased with the work done. Mr. Holden could be more enthusiastic in his approach to the work and the people. This in turn engenders enthusiasm among them. He should continually seek to find matters of common interest with the people thereby knowing them better, gaining their confidence and thereby influencing them to improve their own welfare.

Director, D.D.A. KONEDOBU.
For your information please.

(K.W.Dyer)
District Commissioner.

(16)

67 - 2 - 1

Patrol Post, Hoskins
West New Britain.

15th October, 1966

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

HOSKINS PATROL REPORT No. 1-66/67
PART WEST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

Attached are three copies of the above patrol report together with copies of patrol map, instructions and claim for camping allowance.

I have the following comments to make :-

para 5 Although we are indebted to Thompson and Wright for the standard of the roads in their logging area, the Administration was not completely without roads prior to the Company commencing operations. A road network linking all villages to the west of Hoskins was, and in the parts not upgraded by the Company, still is in use.

para 13 It must be remembered that all householders are not trained carpenters. The average village house with sawn timber walls as found in this area are equal to any I have seen and are a distinct improvement on traditional housing.

para 17 Mention may be made here of Luluais GALI and BAI of GAVAIVA and VOVOSI who currently rank on the second line of the Nakanai "Kivung" hierarchy and together with Tultul MAIGE of VOVOSI are in the forefront of leaders opposed to the Council system.

para 25 The Regional Works Engineer after inspecting the trial strip of pumice wash considered that the material was not suitable for road material. Although standing up quite well under dry conditions it is doubtful if this material will weather well.

para 26 I have personally been most impressed in the work achieved by the people. The task is not a thankful one and it cannot be expected that great enthusiasm will be generated. Nevertheless I feel the people have worked well on this project.

para 30 For present road operations a type of hard red pumice found near Mora Mora is being used. This material may well prove to be the most successful yet tried.

General Comments.

Work on resealing the road has progressed to a point about ¾ mile east of Valoka with all roads through the villages sealed. At the current rate of work it is anticipated that the road will be sealed from Malalia to Hoskins prior to the onset of the wet season.

This report has been discussed with Mr. Holden and he

has been advised to pay more attention to detail in later reports. For example under Anthropology - were the people in traditional dress? what type of canoe was used? - under villages - what was the standard of village hygeine and water supply - and similar points.

A good effort at his first large report and a job effectively done by Mr. Holden.

For your information and onforwarding, pleasea1

(R. Allmark)
Officer-in-Charge.

c.c. Mr. Holden
HOSKINS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67 - 2 - 1
If calling ask for
Mr.

Patrol Post, Cape Hoskins
West New Britain District

11th August, 1966

Mr. G. C. Holden
Patrol Post
CAPE HOSKINS

CAPE HOSKINS PATROL No. 1 - 66/67

PART WEST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

Please prepare to depart on a special patrol of part of the West Nakanai Census Division on the 15th August, 1966.

The objects of the patrol will be :-

1. Close supervision of roads maintenance with particular attention to surfacing from Mora Mora Technical School towards Cape Hoskins. The P.W.D tractor and trailer has been made available for this work and the P.W.D. truck from Talasea will be made available in the near future.

2. Routine duties as appropriate to the village,

Arrangements have already been made for the supply of labour with the village officials, and at the completion of each villages period of work each week, you will return to the station.

On completion of the patrol, please prepare a full report as detailed in the Standing Instructions.

(R. Allmark)
Officer-in-Charge

(13)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67 - 2 - 1
If calling ask for
Ph.

Patrol Post, Cape Hoskins
West New Britain District

9th October, 1966

Officer-in-Charge
Patrol Post
CAPE HOSKINS

CAPE HOSKINS PATROL REPORT No 1/66-67
PART WEST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

Officer Conducting; G.C.Holden
Cadet Patrol Officer

Personnel Accompanying; Nil

Duration of Patrol; 15/8/66 - 17/9/66
Not inclusive

Number of Days; 14 days

Last Patrol in Area; February 1966

Objects of Patrol; Supervision of Road Maintenance of the Cape Hoskins - Mora Mora Road.

Routine Administration duties.

(G.C.Holden)
Cadet Patrol Officer

CAPE HOSKINS PATROL No. 1/66-67
PART WEST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION:

1. For many years the section of the island of New Britain, now known as the West New Britain District has been a badly neglected and forgotten area. This situation has been chiefly brought about by the fact that the Administrative Headquarters was in Rabaul and so nearly all the attention of our previous Headquarters has been concentrated on the already developed and financial leader of the island, the Gazelle Peninsular.

2. However, the time has now come for a change, and with the setting up of the new district of West New Britain, and the establishing of the Headquarters at Hoskins, changes in previous policy can now be forseen.

3. First off, the communications in the immediate vicinity of Hoskins will have to be improved, and so for this specific reason, this patrol was undertaken. As it stands, the area of the West Nakanai Census Division is already blessed with a fairly complex system of roads and so the main task of this patrol was to consolidate the already good position.

4. The road situation at present consists of one main arterial road leading from the Kapiura to the Dagi Rivers, a distance of some 42 miles, and from this runs all the feeder roads leading to the various Government sponsored resettlement areas, several villages, and in particular the logging areas of the timber firm of Thompson and Wright of Kwalakessi and Buluma sawmills.

5. The region is certainly very lucky to have a logging firm, as without it a great percentage of the roads would not be under constant maintenance and repair, and more importantly, they would never have been constructed in the first place.

6. On the other hand, Hoskins was most privileged in deed to have for many months in the area a road gang from the Commonwealth Department of Works reconstructing the road from Hoskins in the direction of the Kapiura River for as long and as far as time permitted. In their time here, 10 miles of road from the station to Malalia Methodist Mission was reconstructed, while a further 6 miles to Galilo Primary "T" School was graded and formed.

7. Thus it was the job of the patrol to endeavour to consolidate the position which C.D.W. put us in, by sealing the road with the materials and gravels available in the immediate location.

DIARY:

Monday, 15th August;

Departed the station at 1000 with the tractor and after picking up the 15 labourers at Valoka village, deposited my cargo at Kavutu and continued on to Mora Mora, where work was immediately commenced.

Finished work 1700, returned to Kavutu. Conducted village inspection, and had discussion with the village elders during the night.

Tuesday, 16th August;

Commenced work again, 0730. The day spent mainly experimenting with pumice instead of the normal material.

Attended Suluko sing sing at Kololo village that night.

Wednesday, 17th August;

Returned to using the skoria deposit and inspected the sight and workings with OIC.

Thursday, 19th August;

Returned to station 0800.

Monday, 22nd August;

Departed station, picked up labourers from Kavutu village and continued supervision of the works.

Night spent at Kavutu.

Tuesday, 23rd August;

Continued work with the labourers from Kavutu.

Returned to station 1700

Monday, 29th August;

Departed station, picked up labourers from Gavaiva village and continued supervision of the road work.

Returned Gavaiva 1730.

Tuesday, 30th August;

Continued road work

Slept Gavaiva

Wednesday, 31st August;

Continued on the work with Gavaiva labourers.

Slept Gavaiva.

Thursday, 1st September;

Departed Gavaiva village, walked to Malalia Mission and started a search of Mt. Lollo for deposits of red pumice.

Not a highly successful search, returned Gavaiva 1800.

Friday, 2nd September;

Walked to Malalia again and this time spent the day cutting a road into the mountain to the area of the pumice deposits.

Returned Harring[illegible].

Monday, 5th September;

Departed station for Kololo village. Picked up labourers and started the work at Mora Mora. Then continued on to Malalia for what proved a succesful second search of Mt. Lollo.

Slept Kololo.

Tuesday, 6th September;

Continued road works.

Returned station 1700.

~~XXXXXXXX~~,
Monday, 12th September;

Departed station to continue work with labourers from Vovosi village

Slept Vovosi.

Tuesday, 13th September;

As above

Wednesday, 14th September;

As above

Thursday, 15th September;

Labourers changed over and work continued with line from Bora per[illegible] village

Slept Vovosi

Friday, 16th September;

As above.

Saturday,

Saturday, 17th September;

As above.

Returned station 1400.

Relevant Field Officer's Journals are;

Folio 31
paras 248, 249, 250

Folio 32
paras 256, 263

Folio 33
paras 264, 265

Folio 34
paras 266, 270

Folio 35
paras 277, 278, 279, 280, 281.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

8. For an area which has been under Administration influence for as long as this region has, what else could really be said under this heading than that my party was received in a casual and unexcited manner.

9. However, the nature of the patrol was such that it most definitely did not lend itself to any firing ~~in the~~ of enthusiasm in the hearts of the villagers.

10. The people are quite friendly and seemed most enthusiastic about the actual purpose of the patrol, but after a day's work, most of this enthusiasm and interest was lost and each preceding day saw the men heading off to their alotted tasks with a certain amount of disinterest.

11. During the nights spent in the villages, it was more definitely brought out that the presence of a kiap was certainly no longer the time for great excitement. In fact I feel that only ~~to~~ due to a feeling of necessity and responsibility did the Lulais and Tultuls of the village come around to the house for a bit of a talk. I was however quite pleased during my stay at Vovosi to be introduced to Boko, the old house boy of our director Mr. McCarthy, and discussing past times with him and the other elders was most enlightening. But I do believe that since the Tultul realised my position as a lowly cadet fresh up in the Territory, he certainly tried to pull the wool over my eyes as he related the numerous and hair raising exploits of his people as they fought side by side with the Allied forces during the war. (Knowing full well the background of these people during the war, I was not to be misled, but when I mentioned the stories I had heard about them, he was quite agasp)

VILLAGES:

12. On the whole the four villages at which I slept during the patrol were, in line with nearly every other village in the West Nakanai, nothing in particular, and certainly could not be classed as the show place of the district, which would most definitely have been desirable taking into consideration the fact that Hoskins has now moved from the position of a mere patrol post, to that of a District Headquarters.

13. Housing in the villages was mainly of sawn timber, put together solely to give shelter to its occupants. No pride could certainly be taken in most of the houses, but there was the occasional one which was of a very high standard and it could be seen that it was built by an artisan for a person who wanted to live in a state of reasonable comfort.

14. The four villages slept at, Kavutu, Kololo, Gavaiva

and Vovosi, are all coastal villages and are situated on the road itself. This in some cases is good and desirable, but it has one major draw-back. Throughout the dry season experienced in the area, the roads, after a period of a week to 10 days without rain deteriorate into dust bowls. Then with the passage of a car through the village, billowing clouds of dust rise and spread over the entire village. This situation is worsened by the fact that three of the villages are on the northern side of the road, and consequently, with the prevailing south easterlies, no section of the villages escaped a smothering.

15. Naturally this became one of the main tasks of the patrol; to seal the stretches of road through the villages in an effort to stop this plague upon the people, and needless to say that it did prove succesful to a reasonable extent.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

16. The village officials that I came in contact with during the patrol were certainly not the most impressive bunch that I have met in my short term in the Territory, and I hope that they do not typify the general run of hat men to be found.

17. True these men are certainly not typical of those to be experienced, mainly because they are active participants in the local cargo cult, one which has been active since 1930, and has strong anti-Administration and anti-European leanings and teachings. However, there is very little outward show of this feeling from these particular people and actually the impression that they give is one of friendliness and enthusiasm to the Administration. Their real attitude is easily brought out though when the mention of Local Government Councils is ever made to them.

18. But on the other hand not all of them have this attitude and in particular this could be seen in the Luluai of Valoka village who is a very active man and about the only one who has taken up a block on one of the local resettlement areas and is actually developing it. Though not quite as active as this, there are still more groups who are anti-cultists and who are trying to live a normal life, untroubled by the cult's regime. One particular group is the line of the Tultul of Kavutu who are active Methodists, and here a definite split exists in the village between these people and the followers of the Luluai, Mou.

AGRICULTURE:

19. Once again the power of the "Kivung" is brought to light in the agricultural life of the villagers. In their view, there is no place

in their life for cocoa, and so their whole economic existance rests solely on the returns from their copra production. Again the split and the trend away from the cult is evident and small pockets are springing up along the road where cocoa trees are flourishing.

20. Apart from these changes though, I can see very little signs of any significant agricultural development. But I think that changes are taking place and the Kivung to me seems to be losing some of its pull. In the end the people will realise the foolishness of their ways, and even now are showing more interest in their gardens and providing for their needs, rather than believing in the ridiculous preachings of the Kivung and simply waiting fir the arrival of their long overdue cargo. Still all the same, I do believe that in many cases which I saw, a great deal more interest could be shown in their gardens.

21. Apart from the age old subsistence crops of taro, kaukau and tapioca, very little variety has been brought into their menus. In fact I could find very little trace of crops like pineapples and tomatoes, and the people showed very little interest in these foods when I asked about them.

REST HOUSES:

22. No rest houses are provided in any of the villages in close proximity to the station, but a house is always made available for the duration of a visitors stay.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

23. As already stated, the main object of this patrol was the task of road maintenance, with the express view of sealing the road with a river gravel type material, skoria from the Mora Mora Junior Technical School back to the station, a distance of some 8 miles. The skoria deposit was to be found in a creek bed behind the school grounds, and this was quite easily obtainable. We then set about the task by spreading this skoria in sufficient quantities across the road, usually to a depth of about 2 inches for a width of about 10-12 feet, and by this method it was hoped that we could obtain a two fold result; namely to reduce the dust hazard along the road and more importantly to seal the road against the damage caused by the passage of a car following rain. For this reason it was particularly essential that note be made of those sections of road susceptible to rapid deterioration after rain, and greater care would then

be taken in those spots.

24. The extent of the deposit of skoria was by no means extensive and inexhausible, but it did at first glance appear that there was sufficient to complete a greater part of the job. This as we found was to prove wrong, and on the completion of my term on the road deposits had dwindled to next to nothing and a search was now begun for a further supply of suitable gravel. In fact it proved that less than half the job was completed with the original supply and this amounted to something in the vicinity of 700 cubic yards of ground. At times however, the deposit into merely patches of dirt, and it certainly proved most disheartening as it did very little if anything at all to relieve the dust situation. Then at other k times the high quality of the skoria was incredible and the succes we were having in reducing the dust was amazing.

25. However, with the supply of the skoria being in the amounts that it was, one day was used to experiment with pumice which was readily found along sections of the road. This proved highly succesfull as it compacted into a solid unit when placed on the road and undoubtedly formed a very suitable covering.

26. Actually this work on the road took the place of the Government road day, and so each week a number of men were used from each village. This therefore meant that instead of the people working once every week on the road, the people from each village were only required once evry 6-8 weeks for 2 or 3 days to do their share of the work. But like most workers who are instructed to work for no pay, I feel that their output was not nearly as high as what would be desired, and as expected after a day or so lost all interest in the work. Several times I was asked why each village did not work solely on their own section of road, but as I explained to them this would prove impractical as the smallest of the villages owned the longest stretch of road while some of the larger villages had small sections of road. Though it would most probably be true to say, that the people would show a little more interest and enthusiasm if they were working on their own road, it would be a little bit too much to ask for a village of 75 people to neglect their village chores while they were forced to work for weeks on end to surface several miles of road.

27. But all told, the greatest stumbling block of the job was the mere fact that all but two of the men spent all their time in the quarry shovelling skoria into the tractor, and never got to see the actual progress that was being made. This I feel severely handicapped the task of enstilling any enthusiasm into the workers who were not able to pride themselves at the end of the day by looking back and saying; " well we have actually covered allk that today."

28. It may have been true that some monetary incentive may have brought out some enthusiasm, but this was impossible as funds did not warrant it, and in actual fact it was us who were helping them to do their own work, by providing the tractor and equipment to facilitate the task. The thing is it is their road and we are just helping them to improve it.

29. Towards the end of my term, more equipment was brought in in the form of a 5 ton truck, which was to work in conjunction with the tractor. With the speed of the truck, we found it best to run it down to all the villages in order to surface the road running through them and so this certainly helped to reduce the dust hazard, while the tractor continued with its task os sealing the sections of road in between the villages. However the truck was brought in too late to be of any great use in the present deposits because they were diminishing so rapidly and the task of filling a 5 ton truck with what was left proved a great deal harder than what it took in comparison to fill a 3 ton trailer.

30. Finally with supplies threatening to run out any day, thoughts turned to the other known deposits.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

31. Due to a certain extent to my inability at present to communicate with the people at a reasonably high standard nothing of any startling significance or interest was discovered in the anthropological field.

32. However, during my stay in the villages, a small sing-sing was held and which I attended. Known as Suluko, the occasion was for the purpose of blessing a new canoe. The men from neighbouring villages gather around the canoe, singing songs of good wishes for it, as is the fashion of sailors the world over. Then with lighted bom-boms, the women of the village go around hitting the singers. As I was told, if a girl continued to hit the one man all the time, then it was meant as a sign of affection. But why the women took to everyone of the men, apart from the fact that they were showing their friendship, I was unable to ascertain, and though everyone would have realised the significance of the whole thing, know one was able to explain it to me.

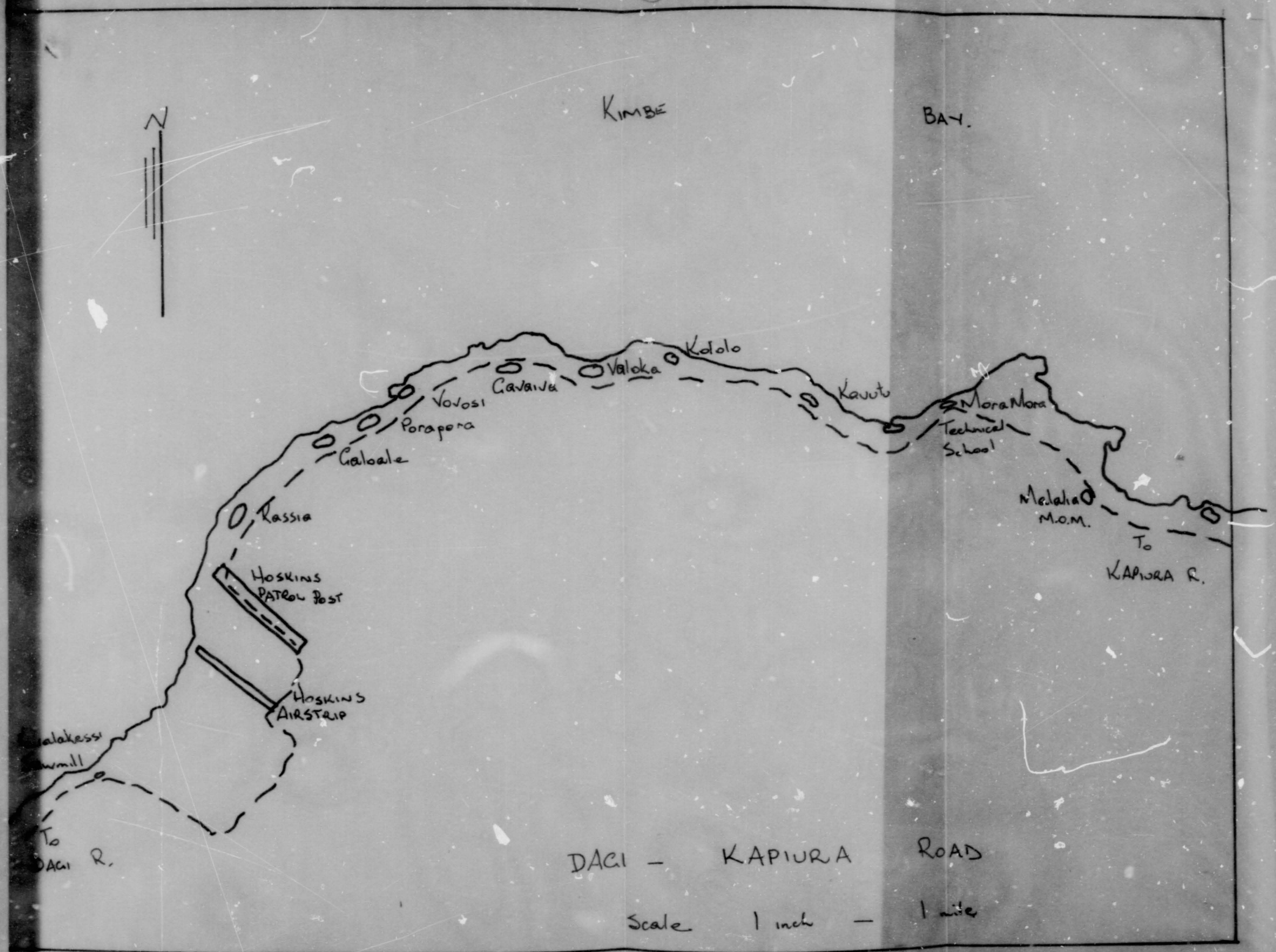
CONCLUSION:

33. The patrol on the whole proved highly succesful though at first, it was necessary to iron out the numerous bugs, which were discovered, to ensure the succesful running of the operation.

34. Now it appears that operations have reached there peak output, and with consisent hard work, the roads around Cape Hoskins should reach a ~~xx~~ reasonably high standard.

(G.C.Holden)
Cadet Patrol Officer

ooo 00000 ooo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KIMBE
BAY.
Kololo
Valoka
Cavaiva
Vovosi
Porapora
Galoale
Kavutu
Mora Mora
Technical School
Melalia
M.O.M.
To
KAPIURA R.
Rassia
HOSKINS PATROL POST
HOSKINS AIRSTRIP
Kalakessi
Sawmill
To
DACI R.
DACI - KAPIURA ROAD
Scale 1 inch - 1 mile

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of West New Britain Report No. 2 - 66/67

Patrol Conducted by G. C. Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Central Nakanai Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2

Natives 1 member of R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 21/ 9 /19 66 to 9/ 11 /19 66

Number of Days 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 8 /19 66

Medical / 8 /19 66

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol Tax-census, routine Administration.

Conducted jointly with Area Survey Patrol

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/12/19 66.

K W Dyer/ADC
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 ...

67-17-14

1st June, 1967.

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

HOSKINS PATROL NO. 2 OF 1966/67:

Your Patrol Report 2/66 of 9th December 1966, to O.I.C. Hoskins, refers.

You adequately cover most of the points raised by Mr. Holden in his very good report.

A short course of training, followed by numerous discussions with the people on the introduction of local government to this area, has apparently proved a valuable exercise for Mr. Holden and his comments support the later recommendations for establishment of the Nakanai Council.

The support given by the Luluai Ugo and Bishop Hoerner would undoubtedly assist in creating the right climate for acceptance of the proposal and the credit given to them would appear justified, without in any way detracting from the efforts of our own officers.

It is to be hoped that leaders such as Luluai Ugo will seek office in the forthcoming elections and that the formation of the Council will proceed quickly, as this will serve to dispel any doubts that further delays must inevitably occur.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 17. 14

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. Your comments on the [illegible] noted. An Expatriate Officer from T & I is anticipated to be posted within the District within the next month. This should allow for more supervision, and increased time for extension work in the Co-operative field. No chance should be lost to 'sell' the Co-operative approach, as in this area, this is the only avenue through which marketing can be channelled, and goods retailed.

North Coast Timber have a permit to operate in the Sale/Malasi area for one year, and also hold a permit over some 8,500 acres at Tarobi Point. Roading associated with timber getting has been, as far as possible, deliniated to co-incide with planned settleme-ent roads through the area. This will provide an advantage when later roadage is required.

GENERAL. A good report from Mr Holden, showing great improvement over earlier submissions. Camping Allowance claims have been funded and forwarded to Treasury for payment by cheque.

K.W. DYER
District Commissioner.

Director,
District Administration, KONEDOBU

Forwarded please. The patrol was of a routine Tax/Census nature. A second patrol is still in the area undertaking a Council Survey over the Central and East Nakanai C.D's. That report is expected shortly.

K.W. Dyer | Act.
K.W. DYER
District Commissioner.

HOSKINS P/R 2/66

Carey

District Headquarters,
West New Britain.
HOSKINS
9th December, 1966

The Officer in Charge
Patrol Post
HOSKINS.

PATROL REPORT - HOSKINS 2/66 - CENTRAL NAKANAI.

Receipt of the abovementioned report submitted by Mr Holden, together with your covering memorandum 67-2-3 is acknowledged.

Mr Holden has presented a very readable report, and has obviously looked beyond the surface in assessing both the potential of the area for development, and outlining possible dangers in respect of a mono crop form of development.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. I am pleased that the Officer found the course of value, and that it enabled him to better appreciate the reasons for promoting this form of local administration. I note that in his comments as to the reason for the change of attitude on the part of some villages he gives full marks to the influence of UGO and Bishop Hoerner. Has not increased administration activity in Local Government propaganda been overlooked? I await Mr Jerram's report on completion of the current survey. It is imperative that we utilize the present climate to get things moving. The remarks of MANEKE are pertinent and we must continue to move rapidly. I would hope too that Mr Holden contributed positively in leadership towards the goal of Area Administration.

AGRICULTURE Remarks on agriculture are endorsed. However problems exist infinding a suitable second crop to effect diversification of agriculture. Coffee is certainly not the answer. I will refer the matter again to D.A.S.F. though I realize that they are aware of the problem and Mr Jones of Salelubuhas been active in endeavouring to find additional alternative crops. Perhaps pepper may provide an additional crop.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. You will have received my 92-4-3 of 28th November in respect of the appointment of TulTuls replacing those deceased at Ligi and Sampantabil

BASE CAMP - CENTRAL NAKANAI. I have discussed the matter with you since receipt of Mr Holden's report. There is no reason why Mr Jerram should not utilize the first class facilities at Silanga. It is only a few minutes from Salelubu, and the funds made available from M.N.W (A) can be utilized to provide an iron roof for a kitchen, and necessary store space.

SETTLEMENT Mr Holden gives a complete picture of the potential being developed in the Uasilau and Silanga areas, but has largely neglected the large potential in the Mirapu area. As you are aware some 18,000 acres have been purchased in the Mirapu area, and it is probable that this area may later develop along lines already being planned for the Nahavio/Kapore area. I realize that the Uasilau/Silanga settlement has provided an estimable example, but other areas of equal potential should not be dismissed.

ROADS. The maintenance and upgrading of the Uasilau/Walo and Silanga/Lasibu roads will be under the direct supervision of Mr Jerram and I am pleased that progress has been made to raise the former to all weather standard. In respect of settlement roads mentioned at P.12 para 5, it is anticipated that subdivisional roads will be included in 1966/67 Works Programme.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Patrol Post,
HOSKINS.

23rd November 1966.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
HOSKINS.

Patrol Report No. 2 - 66/67 .Hoskins.

Central Nakanai - G. Holden.

Enclosed please find two copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report by Mr. G. Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer., together with Claim for Camping Allowance and relevant Field Officer's Journal Folios.

I have the following comments to add, please:-

Politi The cargo cult adherents as reported at paragraph 6 page 4 do not form a very large percentage of the area's people and further close Administratio contact should obviate any spreading or even further occurences of this nature.

Agriculture. The Agricultural Officer based at Salelubu, Mr.M.Jones, reports that the die-back in the cocoa (paragraph 4 page 8) is not serious. The disconcerting fact is that it is to be found there at all.

Commerce and Industry. The Co-operative Assistant based at Hoskins, Mr.A.Edo, advises that the major problem with the Central Nakanai Native Societies Association is under-capitalization, particularly with regard to the Silanga Society. Mr. Edo's last inspection patrol to the area was in September this year and the next is scheduled for January 1967. During the September visit a drive was made to influence further shareholders into joining and results will be surveyed in January.

Mr. Holden's reporting is improving.

Lyle Hanson
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67 - 1 - 2
If calling ask for
Mr.

Patrol Post, Hoskins.
West New Britain.

20th September, 1966

Mr. G. Holden
Cadet Patrol Officer
HOSKINS.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS
HOSKINS PATROL No. 2/66-67

Please prepare to depart from Hoskins on the morning of the 21st September for the Central Nakanai. The m.v. Moutuana has been made available for the purpose.

Your duties shall be :-

1. Completion of tax/census in the area.

2. Completion of all outstanding matters on the Central Nakanai Matters for Attention file.

3. Routine Administration as necessary.

I shall be accompanying you for the first part of the patrol to advise you on tax and census duties. We shall return to Hoskins on September 30th and proceed to Talasea to attend a Local Government Council Course.

You shall resume the patrol on the 17th September. Mr. M. Jerram, C.P.O, will accompany you and shall be able to advise you if necessary

On your return you will need to submit a full report as laid down in Chapter 1V Part 2 of the Departmental Standing Instructions. I advise you to observe carefully in the field all relevant topics so as to ensure a full coverage in your report.

(R. Allmark)
Officer-in-Charge

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Patrol Post, Hoskins.
West New Britain.

15th November, 1966

HOSKINS PATROL No. 2 - 66/67.
CENTRAL NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

Conducted by: Mr. G. C. Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer, accompanied in part by Mr. R. Allmark, Patrol Officer and Mr. M. Jerram, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Central Nakanai Census Division

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

Duration of Patrol: 21/9/66 to 9/11/66
30 days

Last Patrol in Area: D.D.A. 14/8/66 to 30/9/66
P.H.D. 10/8/66 to 21/8/66

Objects of Patrol: Tax-census
Routine Administration
Conducted jointly with Area Survey Patrol

Map Reference: Attached.

(G.C.Holden)
Cadet Patrol Officer

HOSKINS PATROL No. 2 - 66/67.

CENTRAL NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION:

Due to the fact that P.O. Allmark and myself had to attend a Local Government Council Course to be held at Talasea during the first week of October, it was necessary for the patrol to be broken, but this undoubtedly helped rather than handicapped our task.

Being a relatively advanced area in economic development, the Central Nakanai area is now earmarked as the next council region in the District. Therefore an Area Survey was started in the first part of the patrol in order to ascertain the needs and views of the people in relation to the establishment of a council. However, having no previous experience in the field of Local Government Councils, it was nearly a case of the blind leading the blind, and certainly the talks and discussions which Mr. Allmark and myself jointly conducted on the advantages and workings of councils were only of a very elementary standard.

The course though, was most enlightening and it did indeed increase my previously extremely limited knowledge of councils, to an extent where I feel I had sufficient understanding to be able to conduct my own talks. But this was not to be, as on the second leg of the patrol, C.P.O. Jerram accompanied, and it was his task to continue the survey, considering he was to man the new base camp at Salelubu, and run the affairs of the area.

On the whole, most of this area has only relatively recently been developed. Prior to the war, a great percentage of the present population lived in the extremely rugged Nakanai Mountains. But the people after the war began the exodus down to the coastal belt, particularly in the area of Uasilau and Silanga, where enormous concentrations have occurred due to the groupings of the people. Their original identity is still retained however, as the old village groups are still recorded as such in the Tax/Census Register, but the two main concentrations are known collectively as Uasilau and Silanga, both of which number close to 1,000 people (in the case of Silanga exceeding 1,000). This exodus down from the mountains, I believe, was due mainly to the realisation of the people that as they were situated then, they could develop very little beyond their present standard. The mission I was told also played a big part in originating the move. This was so with people of Silanga and I feel that this could have spurred on the others around Uasilau.

A most progressive, relatively advanced area has ensued and in not too distant a future, the people will be rewarded for their foresight and hard-work.

The area of the Central Nakanai Census Division covers an area of some 400 square miles, ranging from the Kapiura River in the west to the Ivule River

in the East. For the most part, the purely coastal villages are included in the East Nakanai Census Division, and so therefore the Central Nakanai has only a coastal frontage along the unpopulated section of coast to the west, but goes inland high up into the Nakanai Mountains, to the border with the Gasmata Sub-District. The census division originally encompassed 44 villages, of which 17 were in a rather isolated position and required a considerable amount of walking over very rugged country to reach each of them. For this reason, 5 of the villages;

Morawana
Pita
Pulepuna
Talalo
and Worali,

have now been handed over to the Gasmata Sub-District, from which a far easier access is obtainable, while a further 6 have been completely abandoned following the migrations down to the coast. Still this does not discount the fact that Tumula is only 14 miles from the south coast, while it is over 20 miles to the north coast, though it is in a reasonably accessable position.

The whole of the area of the Central Nakanai is a maze of large rivers, and this quite naturally makes travel at certain times of the year quite hazardous if not impossible. So therefore this is one patrol which out of sheer necessity must be performed at relatively the same time each year. But then on the other hand, a sufficient amount of unseasonable rain is enough to make most rivers impassable, and so for a patrol to be conducted with a minimum of delays, it is usually necessary for it to be blessed with reasonably good weather.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

A very contented and hard working people inhabit the area of the Central Nakanai, and to me this is the main reason for their great efforts towards advancement.

The Administration and its officers are held in a very high esteem by the greater percentage of the people, and the arrival of a patrol is looked on as a rather significant event. This is so particularly at Uasilau and Silanga, where I doubt whether you could find a keener, more go ahead people in the whole of the Territory. They have certainly advanced beyond recognition from the time of the Maiutu Patrol Post, now abandoned, and these people have now settled down and accepted the way of life which has been laid down for them by the Administration.

Without being asked, the people are always willing to bring fresh foods in for the patrol personnel, and like nothing better than sitting with you at night a discussing the relevant matters of the day. (On this occassion, the relevant matter was the establishment of a council).

However, when descriptions of the people are being given, you always tend to use examples from Uasilau and Silanga, as they stand out so much. But when this is done, there is always one great exception that comes to mind.

Though geographically situated in the Central Nakanai, the village of Ubai stands apart. To me, it is more closely related to its neighbours in the West Nakanai, and its people tend more towards the negative ways of thinking of some of the West Nakanai people rather than the progressive attitude of the people of its own census division. Being 4 hours walk from the next village, it is somewhat isolated, and for that reason, I believe it tends more towards the ways of its neighbours. In general they seem to be a very disinterested group, but with their change of opinion in regards to councils, which will be stated later on, I do believe a change could be on the way.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION:

This area is now ripe for a Local Government Council, and all haste should be taken to have one established in the very near future. The area survey is now being carried out, and in most cases, the sooner a council is got going the happier the people will be. On the whole, most of the people are extremely keen about the establishment of a council, and without a doubt none more so than the people of Silanga. Luluai Soa of Uasilau, one of the most powerful men in the district, and without a doubt the most powerful in this area is pushing whole heartedly for the council, while the people of Silanga, though under no particularly powerful leadership are being guided by a school teacher at the local Santa Maria mission, John Maneke. Being of local descent, he is a well educated young man, but one who can easily get carried away with his own ideas. It was his opinion that, instead of paying the taxes the following day the people would save their money and contribute it all to the council when it finally got moving. He considered that the way the Government went about its tasks, it could be easily 3 years before the council was established and so all the taxes for the next years until the council came into being could be paid into it thus giving it a solid financial backing. It must be granted that the enthusiasm was very well shown, and his ideas were very good, but with discussions, it did not take much to have him realise the folly of his ways.

However, it was a pity that not all villages showed the same drive and enthusiasm of the Silanga people. Several villages to name them, Bagella, Bibisi, Movai, Sisimi and Umoa came straight out and said they were not interested. These are only small out of the way, irrelevant villages though, who I dare sat, will soon change their minds once a council starts working and they discover the benefits to be

gained from it.

Several surprises were also in store for the patrol as it continued on its way, preaching the gospel of Local Government Councils.

Two places in particular, Kai and Ubai, who originally were quite adamont that they were against councils showed a complete about face in their attitudes. An extremely encouraging discussion was held with Luluai GALI of Ubai on the formation of a council in the Central -East Nakanai area, and most importantly the inclusion of Ubai in any plans for such. The results of the talks were indeed a great change from when the last officer was in the area giving talks on the subject in preparation for the area survey. At that time he was given no encouragement whatsoever, and in fact was even asked to exclude Ubai from any of his plans.

This change of attitude I feel, however was not one that was made on the spur of the moment, or one that was influenced in any unnecessary way, but has been pressing on the people's minds for some time and so the present decision reached after due consideration. There were though, two very important factors which helped bring about this decision:

the first which laid the seed and set the minds at work, and the second which could well have been the decider.

Firstly, the Bishop of Rabaul had toured the area preaching the virtues of councils, trying to persaude his many disbelieving parishioners that councils are indeed the solution, and that he personnally was whole heartedly behind the scheme. This was mainly carried out in the West Nakanai, but the word was heard by many, and included in these was Luluai Gali of Ubai. Thus with the villagers endeavouring to prove their strict allegiance to the church, I feel that the Bishop's words set many minds thinking, and had laid the foundations for the planning of councils in various area.

Secondly, and very importantly, thanks can go to Luluai UGO of Mirapu, who at a discussion he held with the hatmen from Ubai, Bereme, Umoa, Sampantabil and Tumula, finally convinced all that they would be left in the dark if they did not see the light and accept what the Administration was trying to give them. Indeed, many thanks must go to Ugo who played a very vital part in the conversion of these people.

A nasty cult did develop in the Uasilau area a few months ago, and naturally it came as a surprise to many that it should have originated in the centre of Uasilau itself. Generally speaking though, it was not followed to a great extent by the actual residents of the village, but mainly by those who have only in recent times migrated in from the mountains. Enough has been written on this subject however, and as it has most definitely been squashed now, I will not bother to pursue the subject any further.

One particular point worth mentioning on the attitude of the people is their strict religious

beliefs. In every house that was inspected in the Silanga settlement, everyone had its own small religious altar. No where have I seen such religious devotion as is shown by these people.

VILLAGES:

As I mentioned in the introduction, most of the villages in the area were originally located high in the Nakanai Mountains, but now most of them are to be found down on the coastal plains.

The village of Uasilau, with its population of 729 people contains quite an assortment but whereas with Silanga, the villages have retained their own separate identity, though collectively they have formed one group. Relatively speaking, the different groups at Uasilau, those from Mulusi, Yauyau, Movai, Lavugi, Kaiko, Ti, Bibisi and Bagella villages have lost their old identities, though they do tend to group in their own neighbourhoods, and form a more compact group than Silanga. Therefore I feel that this would lead to greater co-ordination and co-operation between the people.

On the whole, housing in the villages was of a fairly high standard, but naturally this standard tended to deteriorate the further up into the mountains you go. These last remaining villages in the mountains are mainly inhabited by the older people of the groups, who are rigidly clinging to their old ways of life. The tendency however is for these villages to decrease in population slowly as the elders pass away and their children move down to the coast. Naturally this decrease doesnt show in all villages, but it is particularly well brought out at Bibisi whose population now stands at 11 following a decrease in the past 12 mo months of 10.85%. Likewise at Bagella where 14 migrations out occurred and the decrease in the 12 months was 25.34%.

Surprisingly though, the population of Roko, still regarded as a mountain village had an annual increase of 71.25% brought about by 79 migrations in. This is an encouraging sign because these migrations were from Morawana and Pita, villages still higher up in the mountains, and so this naturally means that the move has begun and eventually even these people might get the urge to make the final move down altogether.

As it is now, these villages are only doing harm to themselves as long as they remain where they are. No possibility exists for any agricultural development in their present area and so it would be most definitely in their best interests if they moved down to the coast where all the activity is to be found.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

It is an extremely varied group of men who have been placed in the position of village officials in the Central Nakanai Census Division. They range from enthusiastic, influencial men down to just plain villages leaders who lack any incentive or drive.

Without a doubt the most powerful, influencial and enthusiastic official in the whole of t the area is Luluai Boa Ubia of Uasilau. A man of 46 years old, he is one who has has a reasonable education and a background through the years of pro-Administration thinking. He is a very active man with plenty of drive who has set his mind to the development of the area, and to that task he has stuck. He was the initiator of the Uasilau Native Society, and also an important force behind the resettlement area. In my opinion, he is the one factor that will always put Uasilau ahead of Silanga in the development field. Silanga lacks any one man who can call himself the overall leader of the community and so where as Uasilau is one closely knitted group, all of whom are striving for the one goal, Silanga is simply and purely a cluster of 9 villages all of whom are striving for the self-same goal as the people of Uasilau, but doing it in separate ways. The Silanga committee has been formed in an effort to unite the resources of a community of some 1262 people, but due mainly to the separate, distinct layout of each village, attempts at union are handicapped. Development of a council for the area however will greatly enhance the efforts at union of the Silanga villages, as I believe it will then become a case of banding together for the benefit of their community as a whole.

Apart from the one already mentioned, the only other official to stand out was the little known Luluai of Mirapu, Ugo Kimele. Having only received his position in the past few years, he is quite a keen leader of his people. However, ~~his~~ his greatest claim to fame in my opinion is that he is a tireless champaigner for the cause of councils. He personally accompanied the patrol to the villages of Roko, Paraga and Ubai and he himself had discussions with the respective village officials on councils. Personally I am convinced that his discussion with Luluai Gali of Ubai had a great deal to do with the latters sudden change of attitude towards councils and his talks with the officials of Tumula and Sampantabil certainly did not lessen their enthusiasm.

Several new officials were provisionally appointed during the patrol and recommendations for their appointments are to be made.

Appendix 2 has been compiled giving a l list of all village officials in the Central Nakanai Census Division.

AGRICULTURE:

Undoubtedly, this region of the district of West New Britain is by far the most advanced economically and agricultural wise in the whole district. But this advancement has not been gained separately. The two aspects have been linked together and have advanced together, though it must be agreed that the economic development has relied heavily on the agricultural. However, when thoughts turn to agriculture in the Central Nakanai, one does seldom go beyond the two most outstanding features - the Uasilau and Silanga resettlement areas.

Large tracks of land have been purchased by the Administration solely for the purpose of subdividing into blocks suitable for a family run agricultural economy. To date the four major purchases have been Sale-Malasi, Uasilau, Silanga and Mirapu, of which both Sale-Malasi and Mirapu are still on the drawing boards. But the other two are well advanced and well on the way to reaping the rewards for foresight and plain hardwork.

All blocks are designed purely for a cash crop of cacao and are not big enough to support and economy based on coconuts.

With a total area of some 2274 acres, the Uasilau resettlement has 112 blocks at an average 20.5 acres each, all of which have either been occupied or else in the process of being leased, while Silanga with 4996 acres has 246 blocks averaging out at 20.3 acres. Of these areas it is estimated that approximately 205 acres have been planted at Uasilau while from these some 70 are actually producing. At Silanga, the newer of the two areas, approximately 180 acres have been planted, with 60 at various stages of bearing.

However, as it can be seen from this, all emphasis is placed on a mono-crop system of cacao, which I feel is not an entirely satisfactory state of affairs. The market for cacao fluctuates so easily that the question will always remain - is it a suitable crop to base an economy solely upon? Originally, no thought was given whatsoever to a secondary crop, which would be sufficiently stable to provide a buffer in times of hardships. But now it is being realised that this is what will be required and so every attempt is being made to discover a suitable crop. At present, the only one which has been tried to a limited extent is coffee, but here this has not really been encouraged to any great extent simply because of the lack of markets. It has been estimated that some 5000 plants have been lined with shade, by only about 12 leasees, mainly from Silanga who are actually participating in the scheme, though many more have expressed their desire. Taking 3 years to produce, the eldest crops are only of 18 months standing, so it will still be awhile before any results can be seen from the people's efforts.

Market gardening has also been looked into with shipments of kau kau and taro having already been sent to local plantations. This once again is not proving highly successful, as costs of transporting and shipping are at present too high, and until better roads can be established in the area, it will also be awhile before the full results of this scheme can be gained.

Several other crops have been thought of for the area including coconuts and an oil palm industry, but as yet little has been done. Coconuts have not thrived in the area due to the prevalence of insect pests, and an oil palm industry would only be suitable in a very few areas.

For an oil palm industry to succeed, it requires flat, well drained land and this is only available around Malasi. Also a very efficient system of transport is required to get the crops to the factory within 2 hours of harvesting, which would naturally mean a large initial capital outlay which would be beyond the means of any of the natives in the area at present.

The cacao disease, dieback has been discovered in the settlement areas and though it is being fought with a considerable amount of success, unless it is fully controlled by the onset of the wet season it could well spell out disaster for the economy of the area.

The people are now, in the more advanced areas beginning to reap their rewards after many years of hardship, and if a disaster of this nature should befall them, it could well prove to be the last straw.

Without a doubt, the future would have been considerably brighter if a secondary crop had been introduced earlier, but it was not, and so until something else is devised, it will just have to be hoped that all goes well for the settlers.

Throughout the remainder of the region, the attitude of the people towards their agriculture is highly enlightening except for only one village. In all villages gardens, cacao plays a very important role and the high diversity of products produced was shown in the number of different kinds of food that were brought in for the patrol personnel. However, the position was somewhat different at Ubai. Cacao has bee tried here only once, but in the people's minds it was not a success, and so it has not been continued. The main reason for the failure of the crop was the mere fact that the people did not really want it to succeed, and so it was badly neglected. However, changes do seem to be in the air, and finally their barriers against cacao might even disappear.

REST HOUSES:

On the whole the area is reasonably well endowed with a good supply of rest houses, many of which are extremely large and well looked after. Appendix 3

gives a list of all rest houses and a short description.

By far, the new quarters at Silanga, I found are the best I have ever come across in my short term in the Territory. With 4 spacious bedrooms, a shower room and living area, together with a full length verandah, it was like a mansion and would almost be suitable to be used as a permanent house. However, it seems a great shame that in the meantime, plans are also being made for the establishment of a base camp at Salelubu, a mere 40 minutes walk away, and after all the time, effort and money put into the house, it will not be used to as great an extent as would be liked.

Other rest houses which bear mentioning both for their high standard and their low, are Uasilau's and Sule's, both of which are large structures in which the people have shown interest. The one at Uasilau though is about due for a few minor repairs, so letx us hope that the people are not too wrapped in their blocks to neglect the rest house. Here once again, though this one will also lose a great deal of its residents once the residence at Salelubu has been constructed.

Only one other however deserves special mention for its condition and that is the one at Ubai. It is a reasonably housed house as far as that goes, but in outward appearances, it looks very much like the people have built it and left it to look after itself. It is out of the village area and reasonably hidden, but this does not make up for the fact that it has fallen into a state of disrepair which if the people showed any pride in their village at all, they would look to immediately.

All told however, the state of rest houses in the area is rather good, and in fact it perfectly caps off a good day to know that you have a nice comfortable house to retire to when all the work is done.

Though full mention has been made of the condition of the rest houses, mention now will be made of those which for some special reason stand out in my mind. The one in particular is the one at Roko. At an altitude of some 2,500feet, on the edge of a deep ravine it has commanding views to the Willaumez Peninsular, Lolobau Island and further up into the ruggedly beautiful Nakanai Mountains. In my opinion, you would have to go a long way to find a house in a better position.

COMMERCE and INDUSTRY:

A considerable amount of commerce takes place in this area, which is to be expected considering the advanced economic level of these people.

Several native societies have been formed at Malasi, Uasilau and Silanga which all have then combined to form the overall Central Nakanai Native Societies Association with headquarters at Uasilau. The three societies all conduct their own trade stores together with their cacao trades. At the moment, times seem to be hard, and the co-operatives are struggling, however, continued guidance plus a little incentive from the Administration will see them through and ensure a successful future.

Trade stores are also run at Kai by Luluai Mara, though not on nearly the same scale as those belonging to the societies, and at Ubai, where two are functioning. The main trade in these stores is rice, tinned meat, smokes, biscuits, laplaps and various other essentials, while the three society stores have a much more varied stock. Naturally however, stocks are not always kept up, and you just have to take what is available at the time.

A basket-ware cottage type industry has been set up in the Silanga area, with full encouragement from the mission. This though is handicapped by the lack of nearby markets and the people's inability to get their goods to any reasonably sized markets, so very little activity was seen. Some examples were shown to me during the patrol and they do shown definite potential.

The only other industry located in the area, though concerning outside interests, is in timber. The firm of North Coast Timber has obtained a small logging permit and operations were due to commence during the time the patrol was in the area. The resources are fairly limited, and so the firm does not think it will be in the area for much more than one year.

HEALTH:

Only three Administration Aid Posts exist in the whole of the Central Nakanai, but still all the same, the people are extremely healthy and free of sickness.

The Aid Posts at Malasi, Uasilau and Kai, together with the mission hospital at Silanga therefore perform a reasonable task throughout the region.

There is nothing of any note-worthiness which should be mentioned, except for two kinds of diseases which did seem to be prevalent. The degree of Elaphantisis was considerable at Malasi, while at all other villages visited, very few other cases were noticed. Grille is also a rather prevalent disease, found mainly in the hill villages of Bagelli, Birisi, Movai, Roko, Paraga and surprisingly enough Ubai.

EDUCATION:

Education is of a reasonable standard in the region, but for one that is developing so rapidly, a greater expansion of school facilities will soon be required. The Administration, in conjunction with the Methodist Overseas Mission runs the Uasilau Primary "T" School, while the Methodist Mission itself runs two more schools at Malasi and Mirapu. The only other school then is the Catholic Mission school at Silanga, which caters for the needs of the Silanga people.

The Uasilau school run by two Administration

and one mission teacher, conducts classes from Standard 1 to Standard 4. Its attendance figures are:-

Std. 1.	52
Std. 2.	28
Std. 3.	36
Std. 4.	23
	139

The other two Methodist schools are both of a relatively smaller standard, but needless to say are still providing an essential service for the community.

The total attendances at Malasi for Std.1 to Std. 3 is 82, but the Mirapu figures were not available.

The Silanga school is of an extremely high standard for children from Prep. to Standard 5. It has a total attendance of 210 pupils.

At all schools, the attendances are regular and no real complaints were made by any of the teachers on non, or irregular attendances by the pupils.

ROADS and BRIDGES:

Only two trafficable roads exist in the area and these are in the resettlement area of Silanga and Uasilau. Both these of approximately 7 miles each lead to Lasibu and Walo respectively where it/proposed /is to establish anchorages for the transporting of local produce out to market. Both roads are in good condition though the going becomes a bit heavy during the wet. However, a great deal of re-construction work is being carried out on the Uasilau-Walo road by groups of extremely keen and enthusiastic volunteers from Uasilau village. Each group spends about 2 weeks on the road where they are constructing drains and surfacing the road to a depth of almost a foot with river gravel which appears to be quite plentiful in the area.

With the establishment of the base camp at Salelubu, this work will then be supervised. Funds are available for the work and a more organised system will then be able to be pursued.

Apart from these two roads already mentioned, only one other would be of sufficiently high standard to be classified as trafficable, and that is the section of road from Salelubu to Silanga. At present, it is for most of its length, a very well formed and well looked after road, and with a few minor works, it would be possible to drive a vehicle the full length of it. Now it is suitable for a motor bike, but two minor water courses at the Silanga end at present stops any chance of taking a vehicle the full length. In years to come, undoubtedly, Silanga and Uasilau will both be joined by a continual system of roads, but at present the large Ala River forms a barrier to progress. Until this is bridged, both settlements will retain their own separate identities and continue to progress without any co-ordination with one another.

Appendix 4 has been compiled to give a list of all other roads and their walking times between the villages. These roads, though mere tracks, are generally of a high standard, well kept and make for easy walking.

Bridges are something that are lacking in the area, especially on the larger rivers, and as stated in the introduction, crossings at certain times can prove quite hazardous. Felled trees serve as bridges for a greater part of the journey, but with several of them, it is safer to walk through the river than risk a complete dunking when your boots slip off the log.

All told there is really necessity for only one major bridge in the whole of the Central Nakanai and that would be constructed across the Ala River at Salelubu. But this would require a major constructional programme, and so I cannot see any such work going ahead in the near future.

The people seem to be carrying their responsibility quite well and the greater percentage of roads are all well looked after. However in some instances, where distances are rather great, the roads have deteriorated slightly but no action was taken against the people responsible, because generally they were doing their best to hold their own against the greater section of road.

Naturally with the establishment of two large sub-divisions, and two more on the way, an inter-connecting system of roads throughout the blocks has been planned. Most of these follow the already established native roads, while the rest are in general, undeveloped as yet. Some day it is hoped, in the not too distant future that the area will be a maze of roads, thus facilitating the transporting of crops to market. As of yet this has not been fully realised, but with further agricultural and political development this will most certainly be eagerly undertaken.

MISSIONS:

The religious life of the Central Nakanai is led by two equally powerful groups - the Roman Catholics and the Methodists, both of which would have relative;y equal following.

The Roman Catholic mission is the only one that actually has a mission establishment in the region, found at the Santa Maria mission at Silanga, and it is from here that it exerts its influence on the populace of the Silanga resettlement area and the nearby villages of Kai and Sisimi. The preachings of the Methodist mission is governed directly from their headquarters at Malalia in the West Nakanai.

The religious followings of the area are as follows:-

Methodists: Uasilau, Umu, Sipa, Sege, Sale, Korvasi Malasi group, Roko, Paraga, Mirapu and Sosoli.

Catholics: Silanga group, Kai Sisimi, Ubai, Sampantabil, Bereme, Umoa and Tumula.

The influence of the mission in the area, as stated in an earlier chapter is extremely strong, particularly that of the Catholics, and its adherents seem very keen.

At Silanga, we have a long established and well organised mission station run by one European father and two native sisters. It incorporates the Church, hospital and school.

Though the influence of the Methodist Church is not naturally as strong its adherents around Uasilau are just as enthusiastic. But once you move down to the Methodist stronghold around Mirapu-Roko, the influence seems to lag, which I feel could be due mainly to the waning of interest on the part of the mission brought about/the shortage of numbers as compares with /by the numbers in the Uasilau area.

PERSONAL TAX:

A total of $902.50 was collected in tax throughout the area for the year of 1966.

The tax of $1.00 is a reasonable one for the area, though it will not be long before these people are capable of paying a much higher amount. With the advent of a council though, this will be the case most probably and apart from the old villages in the mountains, a higher tax will be well within the capabilities of the people.

CENSUS:

Appendix 1 is attached to this report giving the full census figures for the Central Nakanai Census Division. However, due to the exclusion of the already mentioned villages, comparison with last year's figures would not give an accurate indication.

By deducting the totals of the villages which have now been excluded gives a figure for last year for the area corrisponding with that covered this year. This total is 3628, and all comparisons with this years figures are based on that figure.

CONCLUSION:

Though it was a very disjointed and broken patrol, it was eventually completed.

Conducted for most of the time with a patrol conducting an area survey in part of the census division, it was thus found necessary to spend most of the time with the accompanying officer as he gained all his required information. Therefore, no chapter has been devoted to an Anthropological study on my part, but in my opinion, it has not taken anything from the actual

results of the patrol. Personally, I believe that having helped to gain the relevant information for the area survey, I have gained a much greater wealth of information on the attitude and thinkings of the people than would have been possible otherwise.

For many years now the Department of Agriculture has had a station at Salelubu and for most of the part, the officers of that department have taken the place of the Kiap amongst the people. Development of this area has largely been left solely up to them, and they have indeed done a wonderful job. Mainly through the efforts of these men, this area has become one of the most important in the whole of West New Britain. Now with the establishment of the base camp at Salelubu our two departments will be able to pool their resources to work together in the overall development of the area.

A great future lies in store for the people of the Central Nakanai, and with continued surveillance and supervision their future will be ensured.

oooOOOooo

APPENDIX 2.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

MALASI:

Walalo Lego - Kaiva village
Saivuvu Luluga - Gorosi
Matakovo Mau'utuna - Aliu

SALE:

Tasila Pulolo -
Melamuli Pigomu

KORVASI:

Kaitale Kauvei - provisional
Mo Korakosa

SEGE:

Sisoka Pulou
Lava Miau'uge

ELOBE:

Lauta Ailu
Sautola Silanga

UASILAU:

Soa Ubia
Taviso Lutuvuvu

Kaba Matalesa - Mulusi
Taluka Sugalovo

Tauniaseng Avukolo - Yauyau
Pangalo Sauamoni

Veimuli Siola - Lavugi
Katateia Siola

Pagegi Isagu - Kaiko

Koi'ilo Ilu - Kukula
Mage Keusa

Muyu Kaikasi - Ti
Matanasa Punukea

UMU:

Lububu Uleo
Ligile Volalau

SIPA:

Talumai Tigile
Pilamo Pesia

BAGELIA:

Kokoso Matere

BIBISI:

Gogoti Liki

MOVAI:

Tasu'u Aribura

SILANGA:

Wulai Vasa - Gaikeke
Paimamu Mukuru

Oso Lovei - Luge
Saimuli Motema

Wuvumu Aukena - Loa
Pigisili Teki

Peru Pegei - Koto
Kateio Takuru

Lusibubu Rubi - Babata

Tenasa Litupuna - Kailona
Kabatalo Masa

Lugantenasa Iovuna - Kilolo
Piliguteni Iosangana

Ketamane Turungena - Kisiluvi
Karamate Ihau

Welingsa Kakalasa - provisional - Ligite
Kapundai Pupuna - prov.

KAI:

Mama Kaigala
Gagala Osolivo

SISIMI:

Vugi Sauali - provisional

MIRAPU:

Ugo Kimele
Golu Savura

SOSOLI:

Tovu Lakeme'uru
Riola Alititomu

ROKO:

Moiu Vilua
Soli Salegana - Morawapa group
Napalo Papate - Pita

PARAGA:

Kango Polti
Moi'iu Polti

UBAI:

Gali Tai
Ga Bitaro

BEREME:

Bua Lengi - provisional

UMOA:

Dumu Oporep
Sili Putangu

TUMULA:

Pilei Umsi

SAMPANTABILO:

Utalangi Liu
Alumeni Umsi - provisional

APPENDIX 3.

REST HOUSES

VILLAGE	No. of Rooms	CONDITION
MALASI	2	Reasonable
SALE	1	Good
SEGE	2	Good
UASILAU	5	Poor
BIBISI	1	Fair, small
SILANGA	5	Excellent
KAI	1	Reasonable
MIRAPU	2	Good
SOSOLI	2	Good, small
ROKO	1	Fair
PARAGA	1	Fair, small
UBAI	1	Poor
BEREME	-	-
UMOA	-	-
SAMPANTABIL	-	-
TUMULA	-	-

APPENDIX 4.

ROADS

ROAD	TIME	CONDITION
SULU - MALASI	40 mins	Good
MALASI - SALE	2½ hrs	Fair
SALE - SEGE	1½ hrs	Good, 2 rivers
SEGE - SALELUBU	2 hrs	Good
SALELUBU - UMU	1 hr	Fair, 1 river
UMU - SIPA	1½ hrs	Reasonable, 1 river
SIPA - UASILAU	20 mins	Easy, 1 river
UASILAU - SALELUBU	30 mins	Easy, 1 river
SALELUBU - SILANGA	40 mins	Easy
SILANGA - KAI	1 hr	Good
KAI - SISIMI	1¼ hrs	Good
KAI - MIRAPU	1¼ hrs	Good, 2 rivers
MIRAPU - SOSOLI	1½ hrs	Good, wet
MIRAPU - ROKO	4½ hrs	Solid
ROKO - PARAGA	2 hrs	Solid
MIRAPU - UBAI	4 hrs	Easy, 3 rivers.
UBAI - BEREME	2½ hrs	-
BEREME - UMOA	3 hrs	-
BEREME - SAMPANTABIL	1½ hrs	-
SAMPANTABIL - TUMULA	3½ hrs	-
UBAI - KAPIURA RIVER	20 mins	Easy

DIARY OF PATROL DAYS

Wednesday, 21st September.

Departed Hoskins 1300 per M.V. Moutuana in company with patrol led by D.O. Sanderson. Arrived Gusi 1700 off loaded Sanderson's patrol.
Anchored Gusi overnight.

Thursday, 22nd.

Departed Gusi 0600, arrived Sulu 0845. Proceeded to Malasi, arriving 0940. Inspection of village carried out and the villages of Gogosi and Kaiva taxed and censused that afternoon.
Slept Malasi.

Friday, 23rd.

Village of Aliu taxed and censused first thing in the morning. Talk had with village leaders re councils then departed for Sale 1015. Arrived Sale 1230. Village of Sale taxed and censused afternoon.
Slept Sale.

Saturday, 24th.

Taxed and censused Korvasi village morning.
Remained Sale.

Sunday, 25th.

Observed Sale.

Monday, 26th.

Departed Sale 0800 for Sege. Arrived 0915 , village taxed and censused.
Slept Sege.

Tuesday, 27th.

Departed Sege 0730 for Umu via Salelubu. Arrived Umu 1115. Village inspected, taxed and censused.
Slept Umu.

Wednesday, 28th.
Departed Umu 0630 for Sipa, arriving 0715. Taxed and censused, and immediately proceed to Uasilau. Discussions held with Luluai Soa of Uasilau re a recent out break of cargo cult activities in the area.
Slept Uasilau.

Thursday, 29th.

Further discussions held with village leaders re cult and various men questioned on their activities.
Slept Uasilau.

Friday, 30th.

Departed Uasilau 0730 for Walo. Returned Hoskins 1445 per M.V. Garnet.

Monday, 17th October.

Departed Hoskins for Malalia 0700, boarded M.V. Garnet for Walo. Arrived Walo 1130, proceeded to Salelubu.
Slept Salelubu.

Tuesday, 18th.

Departed Salelubu 0630, arrived Bibisi 1015. Taxed and censused villages of Bagela, Bibisi and Movai.
Slept Bibisi.

Wednesday, 19th.

Departed ~~Salelubu~~ Bibisi 0800 arriving Silanga via Salelubu 1400.
Slept Silanga.

Thursday, 20th.

Taxed and censused villages of Gaikeke, Loa and Luge.
Slept Silanga.

Friday, 21th.

Taxed and censused villages of Koto and Babata.
Slept Silanga.

Saturday, 22nd.

Taxed and censused villages of Kailona and Kilolo.
Slept Silanga.

Sunday, 23rd.

Sunday - observed Silanga.

Monday, 24th.

Taxed and censused villages of Kisiluvi and Ligite.
Slept Silanga.

Tuesday, 25th.

Departed Silanga 0800, arrived Kai 0900. Village taxed and censused during the morning. Visited Sisimi afternoon for taxing and censusing. Returned Kai 1800.
Slept Kai.

Wednesday, 26th.

Departed Kai 0900 for Mirapu 1015. Afternoon proceeded to Sosoli, village taxed and censused and returned to Mirapu 1800.
Slept Mirapu.

Thursday, 27th.

Departed Mirapu 0800, arrived Roko 1230. Village taxed and censused.
Slept Roko

Friday, 28th.

Departed Roko 0800, arrived Paraga 1015. Village of Paraga taxed and censused, returned Roko 1400.
Slept Roko.

Saturday, 29th.

Departed Roko 0630, arrived Mirapu 1100. Departed Mirapu 1230 arrived Kapiura River 1715. Returned Hoskins 1930

Thursday, 3rd November.

Departed Hoskins 1000 by car, arrived Ubai 1200.
Slept Ubai.

Friday, 4th.

Departed Ubai 0630, arrived Mirapu 1030. Village taxed and censused. Returned Ubai 1700
Slept Ubai.

Saturday, 5th.

Taxed and censused Ubai village.
Slept Ubai.

Sunday, 6th.

Sunday - observed Ubai.

Monday, 7th.

Taxed and censused Umoa, Bereme, Sampantabil and Tumula villages at Ubai.
Slept Ubai.

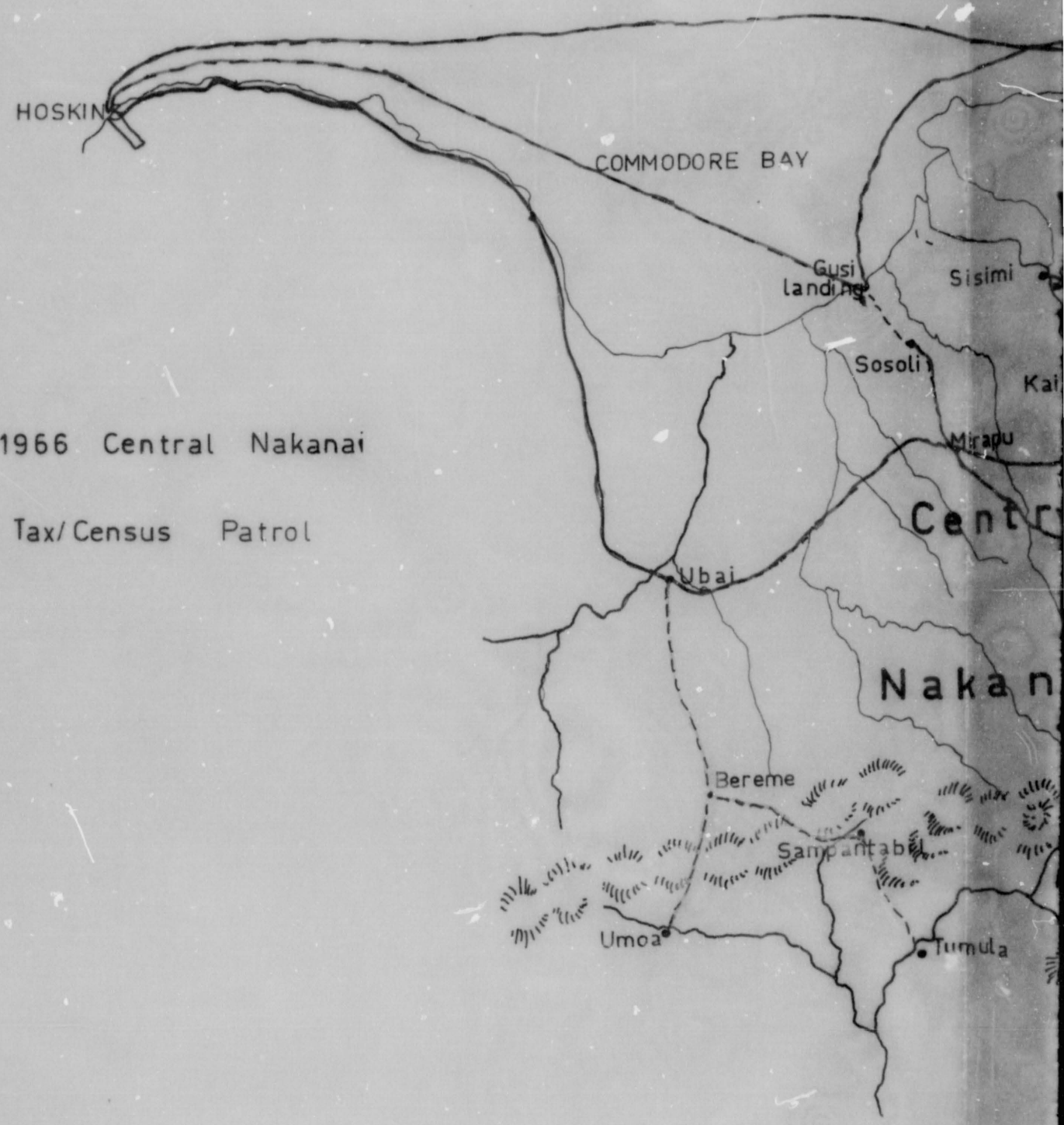
Tuesday, 8th.

Brought all figures and books up to date. Began patrol report.
Slept Ubai.

Wednesday, 9th.

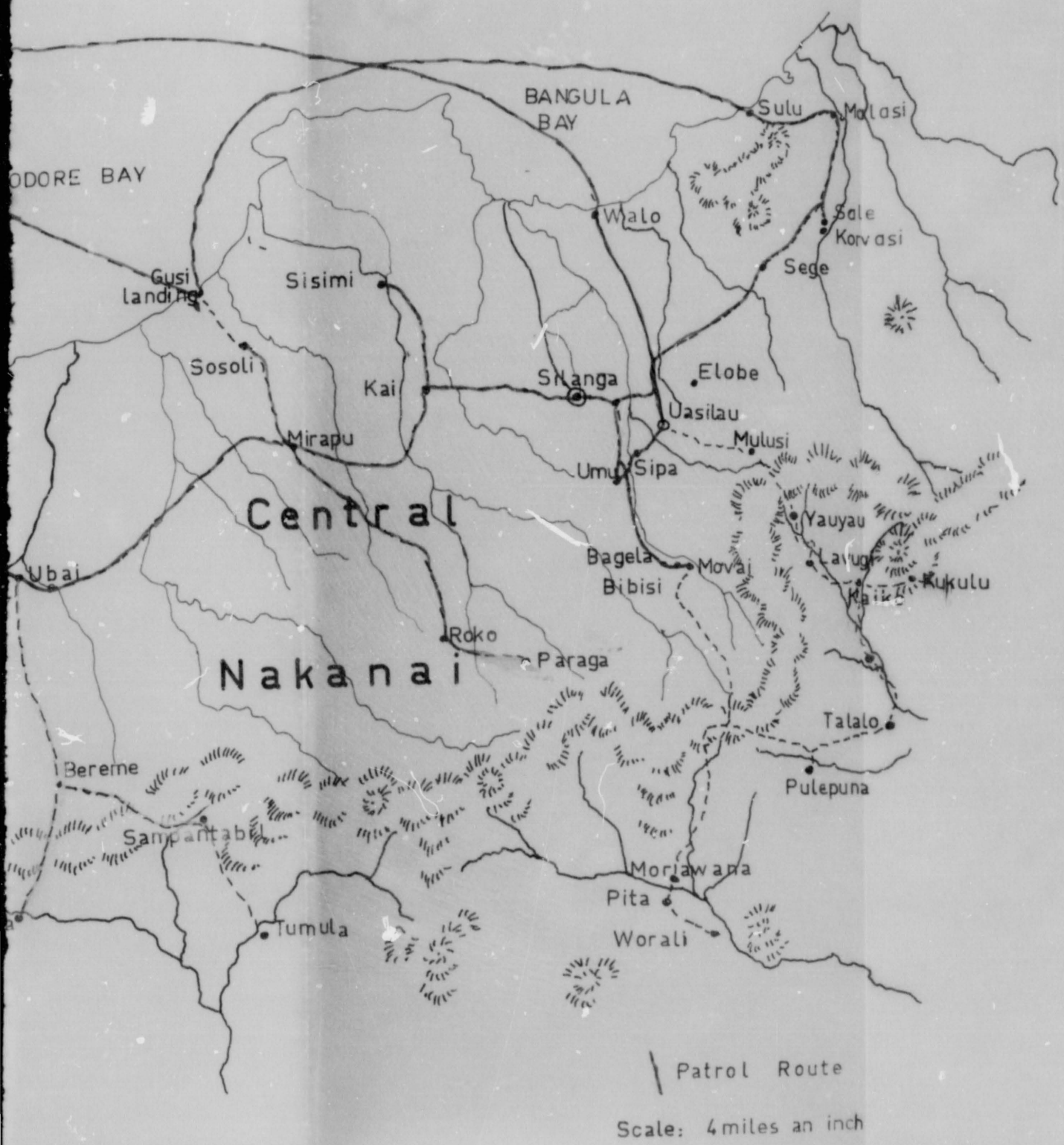
Departed Ubai 0900, arrived Kapiura River 0920 returned Hoskins, 1100.

Patrol concluded.



1966 Central Nakanai

Tax/Census Patrol


BANGULA BAY
ODORE BAY
Sulu
Malasi
Walo
Sole
Korvasi
Sege
Gusi landing
Sisimi
Sosoli
Kai
Silanga
Elobe
Uasilau
Mulusi
Mirapu
Umu
Sipa
Central
Yauyau
Bagela
Movai
Bibisi
Ubai
Kukulu
Roko
Paraga
Nakanai
Talalo
Bereme
Pulepuna
Sampantabil
Moriawana
Pita
Tumula
Worali
Patrol Route
Scale: 4 miles an inch

(21)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. 3 - 66/67

Patrol Conducted by CPO M. JERRAM ACC^D BY DDC. MC CREGH CPO A LEAF

Area Patrolled PART CENTRAL NAKANAI - PART WEST NAKANAI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives 2 MEMBERS R.P. & NGC + EXTENSION S. FILM UNIT.

Duration—From 14/8/1966 to 30/9/1966

Number of Days 58

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 29/9/1966

Medical 10/8/1966

Map Reference ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol AS IN PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

67-17-11/39-9-0

9th March, 1967.

The Director,
Department of Information & Extension Services,
K O N E D O B U.

FILMS AS VISUAL AIDS IN COUNCIL EDUCATION:

Your 10/1/7 of the 3rd March, 1967, refers.

1. Thank you for your interest in this proposal. I am nominating the Principal Officer (Local Government) Mr. K.R. Williamson who will be contacting Mr. Dekker.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(24)

Telegrams—
Telephone—
Our Reference 10/1/7.
If calling ask for JAD:VA.
Mr.

Department of Information and Extension Services.

3rd March, 1967.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

FILMS AS VISUAL AIDS IN COUNCIL EDUCATION.

Your 67-17-11 of 14th December, 1966, 22/23 refers.

2. The suggestion by Mr. Jerram regarding a film on Local Government Councils showing not only administrative detail but also positive action in the field is most interesting to this Department. see folio 11

3. Although such a film could not be commenced immediately it is felt that preliminary discussions at this stage could result in a draft treatment of such a film for shooting later this year.

4. Would you please nominate an officer of your Department to discuss this initial stage with Mr. Dekker, Chief of Division of this Department (Phone 4398).

L. R. Newby.
(L.R. NEWBY)
DIRECTOR.

Mr. Williamson,
Would you please advise D.I.E.S. that you will be the nominated officer and contact Mr. Dekker.
AAP 6/3

The comments by the Commissioner for Local Government are concurred with. In special cases such as this the important thing is to get the unit established. There is no need to wait until we get the optimum grouping. Your views and contemplated action would be appreciated.

No copy of the map was forwarded with the report. Could one be forwarded please? A copy of a map should accompany each patrol of this nature as it assists the reader in following the patrol's route and assessing the area.

A pleasing effort by Mr. Jerram showing a searching, inquisitive mind, which should develop with experience.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

(22)

67-17-11

14th December, 1966.

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

HOSKINS PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1966/67:

Receipt of Mr. Jerram's report of a patrol to part of the Central and West Nakanai Census Subdivisions is acknowledged. The comments made by yourself and the O.I.C. Hoskins have also been received and noted.

This is a well written report giving a good picture of the area, but Mr. Jerram needs to be a little more careful to ensure the accuracy of his observations; first impressions need checking wherever the opportunity can be made.

The wide differences between points made by Mr. Jerram under the heading "Political Development" and those made by Mr. Allmark should be examined and explained. Either someone has badly misinterpreted things or the cult is not organised to the extent of having a clear cut doctrine universal to its adherents and is more a group of individuals each making his own interpretation of what causes his dissatisfaction. We should know what this is; further investigation appears warranted.

His comments concerning the need for a particular type of film are valid; impact of visual aids such as this is small unless people can relate what they see to their every day lives. The Department of Information and Extension Services will be contacted on this matter.

What were LOMEGA and MOU charged and convicted of? I hope the prosecutions were handled in such a way that the people were able to clearly relate the convictions to a specific act which they could recognise as thoroughly illegal. Further, of what were the unconvicted Mamusi men accused?

The Commissioner for Local Government comments as follows:

"The need for local government is so urgent that I would strongly recommend a Council be established for the pro-group without delay and not waste time persuading peripheral fence-sitters and overt anti-groups on the need for forming a Council. Even if the unit is in the low income category, for a start it would be eligible for grants in aid. With special attention given to it, it would quickly demonstrate to anti-groups the benefits to be obtained."

.../2

Henry 1.

(21)

A well written report giving a good picture of the area, but Mr Jerram needs to be a little more careful to ensure the accuracy his observations - first impressions always need checking if the opportunity can be made.

The wide difference between the points made by Mr Jerram under the heading 'Political Development' and those made by Mr allmark should be examined further & explained. Either someone has badly misinterpreted things or the cult is not organised to the extent of having a clear cut doctrine universal to its adherents and is more a group of individuals each making ~~his~~ own interpretation of ~~the~~ what causes his dissatisfaction. We should know which it is.

His comments concerning need for a particular type of film are valid - impact is small unless people can relate what they see to their own every-day ~~lives~~. Extract to D.I.E.S.

Of what were Lomega & Moo convicted? I hope the prosecutions were handled in such a way that the people were able to clearly relate the convictions to a specific act which they could recognise as thoroughly illegal. Of what were the unconvicted Namusi men accused?

We did not get a copy of the map - One should be forwarded now. Maps should accompany the report.

Refer to Mr Williamson for information & comment.

S.P.O.
2.12.66.

The need for local government in this area is so urgent that I would strongly recommend a council be established for the pro-group without delay. Do not waste time persuading peripheral fence sitters out and groups. Even if the unit is in the low income category for a start it would be eligible for grants in aid with special attention given so it quickly demonstrate to anti-group the benefits to be obtained.

... include comment from ... for L.G. ... say DSA ... ers. In ... cial cases ... has this important thing ... get the unit ... blished. There is ... need to wait till we ... the optimum grouping

2/12

~~67-16-5~~ (20)

67. 17. 11

K.W. Dyer/atc
K.W. DYER
District Commissioner

67-1-3

ATC

West New Britain,
HOSKINS.

7th November, 1967

Were these wonders after the patrol was over?

The O.i.C
Patrol Post,
HOSKINS.

PATROL REPORT - HOSKINS 3/66-67

The above report, and your covering comments are acknowledged.

1. Mr Jerram has submitted a quite readable report, but I have noted the inconsistencies and errors pointed out in your covering memorandum. I note your instructions are dated October - Should this not have been August?

2. Mr Jerram should be informed that, though the Uasilau and Silanga area can be held up as an excellent example of concerted and individual effort, the efforts of other villages should not be denegrated offhand. They have in fact developed to some degree, and should be encouraged by the enterprise of the Uasilau peoples, and our enthusiasm to accelerate their development.

3. Central Nakanai Society. Your comments as to the reasons for losses on trading have been noted. This should not be allowed to occur, though I realize the problems of Co-operative staffing and adequate inspections. The posting of an Expatriate Officer to this area in the near future should go far towards alleviating the problem. Has a request for an investigation into losses through manipulation or unauthorized credit giving been received from the Co-operative Inspector? Mr Jerram, who is now posted to the sector, should be instructed to take an active interest in the Society.

4. The situation with the cult at Uasilau, and in the home hamlet of KAIKO will require watching - especially after the return home of the leaders on completion of their sentences. Please ask Mr Jerram to submit a brief report regularly as to the situation there. It appears that the Cult has come to a standstill with the absence of Lomegu.

5. Road Survey. The information gained will be important in planning expansion of existing roadage Eastwards into areas of future major development - viz Bilomi area. I note that the patrol crossed both the Bilomi and Luvi Rivers below the confluence of two streams. Investigations should have been made to ascertain whether these may have been more easily bridged with shorter spans. The next patrol should look at this aspect. The information regarding availability of surfacing materials is important and is noted.

6. Village Officials. Mr Jerram's comments on T.T GA of UBAI are also noted. If this is the case, on a confirmatory report from you, I would authorize his dismissal. It is hardly in the Administration's best interest to have as its representative, one who has a reported attitu such as this. Is there any reason he should not be dismissed and replaced? Have you any background on the person concerned?

7. A satisfactory report of a patrol which has covered several facets of Administration, and should prove of benefit to Mr Jerram. In reporting he should be encouraged to factual, objective reporting whilst retaining his personal literary style.

You might point out that one map only is required with reports - additional copies can be arranged through HQ if required.

Camping Allowance claims have been forwarded to Treasury for payment.

of rivers etc will assist in submission of major patrol reports
to the Bilomi area, and connection to the Uasilau/
Silanga settlement. Mr Jerram is currently undertaking a L.G. Survey of the Central/East
Nakanai.

KONEDOBU

(19)

67-2-3

Department of District Administration,
HOSKINS,
West New Britain.

26th. October, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain,
HOSKINS.

HOSKINS PATROL NO.3/66-67.
CENTRAL/WEST NAKANAI.

Attached is ~~the~~ three copies of the above report, together with copies of patrol map, instructions and claim for camping allowance.

I have the following Comments to make:-

INTRODUCTION.

a)4. The losses in the Uasilau trade store are apparently notdue to a low cocoa flush. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives is more of the opinion that the losses are due to inefficient management and non- recovered debts.

b)1. An area of approximately 5,400 acres has been set aside for iol palm development at Nahavio not 60 acres. A further area of approximately 116 acres has been set aside for use by D.A.S.F. as an extension centre. Mr. Jerram is probably confusing the 60 acres or so already cleared by D.A.S.F.

2 A point to note here is that only two pipe moulds are being used. Provided the labour force is not extended the cost of pipes lessons in proportion to the number of moulds used. This has proved to be a most inexpensive method of putting in permanent, Cement pipe culverts.

OBSERVATIONS-COMMENTS.

a)Villages. Here reference is made to LEIA and not LOA. LEIA is the traditional leader of the Uasilau people with considerable influence in regard to land and custom. LOA is one of the villages comprising the Silanga complex.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

a) Mr. Jerram appears to have misunderstood a number of points in regard to the cargo cult.

Para.3,4,& 5. Although the cult had a religious bias religion did not enter in to the cultists interpretation of the one dolar note.

Basically the people sitting on the left hand of the reverse side are awaiting cargo but will not receive it as they have killed the sacred animals. Cultists were not allowed to kill any of the animals depicted on the reverse. The watermark is interpreted as a symbal of Europeans in general. The watermark is supposed to be a European hiding in the note to ensure that the native people do not gain, any monetary wealth. The Coat of Arms is interpreted as a cemetery with the South Australian enblem being the key to the wealth of the ancestors. If the people can open this grave the wealth will come to them-hence the desecration of some graves in the area. The Kangaroo and Cassowary (sic.) are guardians of the cemetery and should be killed when ever possible.

Para.7 During the first visit by Mr. Carey and Mr. Jerram the 'spirit stone' was not in evidence. This stone was brought back from the Mamusi by Lomegu after this visit. The stone has since been destroyed.

Para.10 The flag was a plain piece of red cloth. This was meant to represent the blood of Lomegu and his brother Mou and would not be taken down until one or the other died.

Para.12 Both men were given a sentence of three months each under Reg 83 (b) of the N.A.R. and not six months each.

On a return visit I was extremely pleased at the manner in which the settlement had returned to normal living. I am confident that the powerful anti-cult leaders will be able to successfully deal with any remnants.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

People of the Silanga settlement also make baskets, some of quite good quality. Officers of D.A.S.F., Salelubu, are currently making enquiries in to market possibilities.

MISSIONS.

The Uasilau school is a jointly run venture administered by the Administration and the Methodist Overseas Mission. It has many inherant problems. It is staffed at present by two Administration and one mission teacher.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Jerram is currently conducting a Local Government survey, in conjunction with other duties, of an area including all villages from Mirapu to BUBU in thr East Nakanai.

(17)

The report was not discussed with Mr. Jerram as it was not submitted until after he had left on his current patrol. A report well written and presented but unfortunately marred by the lateness of submission and a number of inaccuracies.

For your comment and onforwarding, please, Sir.

(R. Allmark.)
Officer-in-Charge

(16)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Hoskins Patrol Post,
West New Britain District.

11 th. October 1966.

Mr. M. Jerram,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Hoskins.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CENTRAL NAKANAI PATROL
NO.3 of 1967

You will prepare to depart for the Central Nakanai on Sunday 14 th. August on the M.V. AIMARA from Malalia anchorage.

You will be accompanied by the Deputy District Commissioner West New Britain, Mr. Carey and Cadet Patrol Officer Mr. A. Leaf.

Objects of the patrol willbe:-

1. To conduct a thorough investigation of Cargo Cult activities in the Uasilau area.

2. To give explanatory talks on council formation and its desirability at the villages of UASILAU, SILANGA, KAI, SISIMI, and UBAI. Stress in these talks that councils are being demanded of the Central Government by many communities in the Territory and that if the Central Government decides to put a council in West New Britain this will be a priviledge not to be taken lightly.

3. To assess the condition of existing roads and bridle paths in the Uasilau - Silanga area.

4. To conduct a feasibility survey for a possible future road from Uasilau to the Kapiuru river.

5. To take compass bearings of the villages of KAI, SISIMI, MIRAPU and UBAI so that these villages can be fixed reasonably accurately on existing detail location maps of Wset New Britain.

6. To supervise road maintenance of a section of road from the GAUNGO village turn-off to NAHAVIO agricultural development area in the West Nakanai. (First settlers to arrive on NAHAVIO blocks in November-December of this year.)

7. Routine Administration.

The first section of the patrol (objects 1 to 5) should take about 9 days and the remainder (object 6) should be completed or well under way by mid September.

(R.Allmark)
Officer in Charge

(15)

67-2-3

Hoskins Patrol Post,
West New Britain District.

11 th. October 1966.

Mr. M. Jerram,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Hoskins.

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(R.Allmark)
Officer in Charge

(14)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Hoskins Patrol Post,
West New Britain.

11 th. October 1966.

CAPE HOSKINS PATROL NO. 3 66/67
CENTRAL NAKANAI PART - WEST NAKANAI PART (ROADS)

Patrol Conducted by: M.Jerram C.P.O. ; Accompanied by DDC West New Britain Mr. Carey and Mr. A. Leaf C.P.O.

Area Patrolled: Central Nakanai (Part); West Nakanai road maintenance Dagi River Area.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: 1 member of the R.P.&N.G.C. Extension services film unit and projectionist.

Duration of Patrol: 14/8/66 to 30/9/66 - 58 days.

Last Patrol to the area:

D.D.A. 29/9/66 - 30/9/66. Cargo Cult activity investigation and Police action.

P.H.D. 10/8/66 - 21/8/66.

Objects of the Patrol: As in Patrol Instructions.

Map Reference: Attached.

HOSKINS PATROL NO.3 66/67

CENTRAL NAKANAI (PART) AND ROAD MAINTENANCE WEST NAKANAI

INTRODUCTION:

(a) Central Nakanai:

The Central Nakanai had an overall population of 4186 in 1965. Between seven and eight hundred of this total have joined the Uasilau community and the Silanga community nearby has a population of twelve to thirteen hundred. These two closely knit groups, plus the small Malasi unit, are the focal point of attention in the entire Nakanai because their leaders and the majority of the populace want, and are willing to work for, development in their area. Such a situation occurs so infrequently in the Nakanai that it could be imagined that the Uasilau-Silanga people were from another planet. Fortunately, this is not the case - marriage and other ties bind the people who make up the Uasilau-Silanga complex with villages removed from it. It is therefore possible that any successful project got under way and returning dividends to these people may act as a lever which may help to prise the numerous recalcitrant Nakanai villages from the sitting position in their villages and integrate them in future development.

Development in the Uasilau-Silanga areas is based on an agricultural economy. The Uasilau and Silanga people have leased blocks of twenty to thirty acres from the Administration and payment for the blocks will be made over 15 years. There are about 100 blocks in the Uasilau section of the leasings and the majority of these blocks have been planted with cocoa. There is an experimental plot of coffee which is being closely watched by the Agricultural Officer stationed permanently at Salelubu. The area should be in full production in about 4 years (a substantial number of trees are from 2 - 8 years old). The department of Agriculture is hopeful that next years cocoa flush will give the people financial realization that their labours to date have not been invain. This should induce the people to even more rapid activity and help them to forget any pessimistic thoughts they may entertain at present as to their future as an agricultural community.

Silanga blocks allocated and under development number 227 and although plantings on these blocks are recent, the Silanga people have the benefit of the Mission-sponsored cocoa plantings which are at bearing age.

Produce from Uasilau is fed into the Uasilau Society's drier at Uasilau. The Society's well-run trade store, whose finances are tied up with ~~the~~ its cocoa production, operated at an $800.00 loss over the period 29/3/66 to 5/9/66 due to poor returns from this year's flush. It is to be hoped that given a good flush next year the ensuing profit from the store and the cocoa will produce an even more solid and confident cooperative society.

As was stated in the June Annual report for the Talasea Sub-District, completion of a cocoa drier of good design and materials at Silanga was being held up because rafter pipes for its sliding roof had not yet arrived on the building site from Rabaul. These pipes had not yet arrived at the time of this patrol. In the mean time Silanga's cocoa produce is treated in three ancient native material driers which must give the fireman-on-duty a headache if he wants to produce beans of the correct moisture content.

Obviously the urgent need in the Central Nakanai is for a council. This need is commented on fully in the section of this report dealing with Political

Development.

Good roads and wharfing facilities are urgently needed in the Uasilau - Silanga area. Roads could eventually link Silanga with Hoskins. Contract work on this road system could ultimately provide a considerable source of revenue for the use of a growing Central Nakanai council.

(b) Road maintenance West Nakanai:

Impending development of Oil Palm blocks in the 60 acre Nahavio purchase necessitated the reconditioning of a section of road, about 3 miles long, from the Gaungo village turnoff to the Dagi river.

Last year this road was formed by Thompson & Wright so that access could be had to its logging areas in the vicinity of the Dagi. However, after heavy rains, a timber jinker became bogged and then, in succession, whilst trying to free the jinker, a bulldozer, another timber jinker, a grader and a fork lift all became bogged in an extended line from the Hoskins corner of the Nahavio purchase block. Thompson & Wright then closed the road to logging activity.

When the road maintenance patrol arrived on the scene, the road was partially under water and, in some sections was almost impassable by land rover.

Fortunately excellent weather prevailed for most of the time spent on draining, resurfacing and eventual grading operations. Final touches are still being implemented along this section of road by the team of nine foreign labour. The road, when completed by this competant, hard working team on or about 22nd October, will have six concrete formed cement pipe culverts and should withstand the coming ravages of the wet season.

A team of two labourers plus their concrete pipe-making moulds, on loan from P.W.D. Talasea are producing the cement pipes used in this operation at an approximate cost per pipe (including labour) of $3.00. To date 43 four foot by two foot dia. pipes have been produced and 36 of these have been installed or are destined for the Dagi. Six of these pipes are used for one culvert.

The Department of Agriculture is assisting, where possible, with cartage of pipes gravel and sand in their 3 ton tractor-trailer.

DIARY:

See F.O.J. folios 120 to 128.

Folio	120	paragraphs	44 to 46
"	121	"	47 to 50
"	122	"	51 to 55
"	123	"	56 to 61
"	124	"	62 to 71
"	125	"	72 to 76
"	126	"	76 to 77
"	127	"	78 to 82
"	128	"	83 to 93

(11)

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS:

(a) Reception of Patrol:

Silanga

Since Uasilau/encompasses the most progressive and pro-Administration group of people not only in the Central Nakanai but in New Britain, it is not surprising that talks given to these villages by the Deputy District Commissioner West New Britain, Mr. Carey, were listened to attentively. It was realized, however, that any amount of talking could not take the place of a more positive form of instruction which will be utilized at a later date. Talks given were directed mainly toward influencing the people so that they would be in a better position to see the advisability of future establishment of a councilin the area by limelighting the benefits which could be derived from this action. The benefits made clear to the people were:-

1. The concept of a council as a unifying body which would have the effect of encouraging the people in their endeavours to establish a sound economic future.
2. The sway that a unified body of people can have on central government policy and decisions.
3. The numerous beneficial side effects of a channelled, uniform thinking - especially that of curbing the harmful effects of any unsound radical beliefs or thought processes by minor pressure groups within the community.

In the 'Kivung' influenced villages of UBAI, SISIMI and KAI the patrol was treated, as was expected, with indifference as far as talks given on councils were concerned. At UBAI, after a long talk which involved the explanation of the workings and benefits of a council, the old retired Luluai of the village summed up the thoughts of most of the listeners with a characteristic 'MI NO LAIK'. Further reference is made to the talks given in these villages under the heading Political Development.

The patrol was accompanied by an Extension Services film unit. The film programme was reasonable but could have been a great deal more relevant to the Nakanai scene. If a film is to be shown on councils, for example, it is not sufficient to show a couple of frames of Port Moresby, a glimpse of a council chamber and the council members walking outside for a morning tea break. The film must be comprehensive and its detail must be such that, by merely looking at the picture in front of them, the general/village person can follow a story in which a council is formed through perserverence of the villagers to realize a foreign idea. It would show a council working not only with administrative details but also positive action in the field. If such a film is not yet in existance then it would be an excellent idea to make one. The Central Nakanai story would be an exceedingly/base for an instructive film.of this type.

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DIES

Council formation in any area is the first step of the people of that area towards the responsibility of eventual self-government, and if it was proved that such a film would initiate interest in councils in backward areas, any expense incurred in this direction would be justified. Proof of the matter lies in the following points:-

1. Film is recognized as one of the leading instruments of propaganda of any kind - this as long as the film equates the life and environment of its subject people with its audience.
2. and could save the Administration time and money in the promulgation of an active understanding of councils.

2. The West New Britain District as a whole is more backward than most as far as effects of Administration propaganda are concerned and such a film would have beneficial effects on other more sophisticated coastal people because through it they could see just how far they have progressed and how much further they have to go before they are functioning efficiently in the realm of self help.

(b) Villages - standard and type of housing:

Houses in the Uasilau settlement have been laid out according to an original Town Plan. Provision in this plan has been made for a town road system. The village is therefore neat and because of the commendable activity of its leaders, LOA and his brother SOA, surrounds are clean and pleasant. The uniformity forced on the people by the fixing of house block sites, besides producing a geometric layout of houses, has also lead to conformity in house
/s design. This design is adequate for the people's needs and unconventional type houses are not greatly missed.

Silanga settlement is more widespread
/s and fragmentary and a few house designs are unconventional, though not radically so. Mission trained carpenters have been putting their skills to the test and their success lies in the fact that they have sufficient individuality to want something a little different from others.

Kai village contains probably the oldest collection of houses seen. The Luluai states that the village has too small an adult male population to carry out a rebuilding programme and whilst this reason is valid to a certain extent - there are 15 male adults - none of the population, with the exception of the luluai and two others, are engaged in any profitable business. The 3 exceptions have taken blocks in the Silanga subdivision.

Sisimi is small and out of the way. It was therefore surprising that its 10 or so houses were of sound construction and that the village surrounds were reasonably clean. Very few Administration patrols appear to call at this village judging from the records in the village book.

Mirapu villagers have carried out faithfully all orders given for renovations. Replaced houses all have walls of stepped nipa palm planking. This is undoubtably an excellent idea as repairs necessary will now be cut to a minimum.

Ubai has a reasonably high housing standard. Most houses are new and two large houses are in the course of construction. The Luluai's house is of unusual design; since it is built on a slope its designer has seen fit to give the house a split level. Latrines in the village are poorly allocated - in most cases 3 houses use one latrine.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

See appendix A.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Cult beginnings at Uasilau:

In June of this year the Patrol Officer on duty at SALELUBU, Mr. Allmark, who was engaged in Territory Census work in the Central Nakanai at this time, and the Department of Agriculture staff at Salelubu both reported that SOA of

Uasilau was worried about Cargo Cult activities in Uasilau. The following facts were then known:-

1. Alledged traders from Mamusi in the Kandrian Sub-District were responsible for the Cult beginnings.
2. Only about 11 people in Uasilau itself had been 'converted'.
3. Two ringleaders of the fifth column in the village were the brothers LOMEGU and MOU originally of KAIKO.
4. Execration of graves was necessary to obtain certain benefits from the Cult. Skulls and arm bones were supposed to have been disinterred.
5. Koriam and the House of Assembly were being involved in the Cult propaganda.
6. LOMEGU had been given the power to make ten and twenty cent pieces appear from nowhere and was using his parlour trick to influence Uasilau people.
7. The dollar note was one of the pillars of the Cult as explanations given of its design were adequate to prove that it was possible to channel all money into the purses of the native people.

These points were followed up this patrol but the patrol was handicapped to a certain extent because LOMEGU was not present in the village at the time and no Mamusi people werecin the area. In discussions with Soa, Loa and Mou it was learnt that village subscriptions for membership of the Cult had been paid by more than 11 people and amounted to about $16.00. LOMEGU had taken the booty with him on his present trip to his old village site of KAIKO. Explanations for most of the facts given above lie in the design of the dollar note so a brief description of items and their meanings follow.

On the back of the note the human figures on the left hand side are representative of the native people but the lying figure represents Jesus who was killed by the Europeans. The kangaroo, lizard and snake are the ancestral animals of the people of the Territory and are representativesof Jesus. If these animals are killed then Jesus, who now resides in Australia and makes money available to the Australians, will have to come to New Guinea with his pecuniary powers.

The water mark of Captain Cook is Jesus imprisoned by the Australians in the note. If notes are collected by Lomegu and conveyed to the Koriam committee at Kandrian and thence, per Koriam, to the House of Assembly and if the House of Assembly then sends the note on to the Pope in Rome, then good laws will be made by the House of Assembly and passed on to the people.

The Australian Coat of Arms represents a door through which the money will come. The South Australian emblem is the key hole. The key is to be supplied by God.

Long dead ancestors are also tied up with the present money shortage. The reason for this punishment is that present day villagers have not been keeping graves clean of undergrowth. Providing this condition is fulfilled the descendants of the occupier of the grave are permitted to take, in return for services rendered, skulls and arm bones from the grave. More intimate contact will then have been established between past and present generations.

The parlour trick which Lomegu practised could achieve realization only three times a day early morning, lunch time and late afternoon. An altar was constructed in the believer's house and on this altar was placed an offering of sweet potatoe, cigarettes, tobacco and decorative bushes. A stone supplied by the Mamusi's was also placed on the table. This stone was supposed to contain ancestral spirits. At the appropriate time Lomegu did the rounds of the altars and in

his presence 10 cents(in the morning), 20 cents(at midday), and 30 cents(at dusk) clattered to the table.

The trick was a tangible evidence of the sound thinking of the Mamuais and the two brothers Lomegu and Mou, and was instrumental in obtaining supporters for the other widely advertised operations of these ringleaders.

It was the opinion of the patrol that, at this stage, no prosecutions should be made but that the further operations of Lomegu and Mou should be watched carefully. Uasilau villagers were told at a general meeting that they should concentrate on development of their blocks to the exclusion of the erroneous thought processes of the two KAIKO brothers. The hope held was that the anti Lomegu faction of the village would prove sufficiently strong to crush radical ideas of this nature. Administration action against the leaders of the Cult could do more harm than good because it could make martyrs of them in their supporters eyes. At the present time , with the small numbers of supporters of the cult, it was consid--ered that a martydom would result if action was taken.along police lines.

On a second visit to Uasilau on the 29th and 30th of September I accompanied Mr. Allmark, who was going to the village at the insistance of Soa, Cultist activities had considerably increased and a considerable amount of ill feeling was being generated in the village. The Cult now had over a hundred supporters and Lomegu had decided to mark his success by beginning a new state-within-a-state and lending officialdom by using a red flag. The flag could not be lowered until Jesus arrived on the scene.

Lomegu himself and his brother Mou were also bedecked in the finery of their important office. They were swaithed in black togas with red cumerbunds at the midrift. Colourful baseball caps adorned their balding heads. Part of their ritual, used whilst in their houses, was to tremble uncontrollably. In fact the writer thought that the two gentlemen were affecting the symptoms of Parkinson's disease.with remarkable accuracy.

Also in Uasilau at this time were five Mamusi 'traders'. The time was now ripe for police action. Mr. Allmark had all the male and female adherents to Lomegu witness the lowering of the Blue Ensign and then began Court ~~xxxxxxxx~~ proceedings against Lomegu and Mou. Both these men were sentenced to six month's imprisonment at Hoskins. Unfortunately, none of the Uasilau people could backup complaints against the Mamusis. Mr. Allmark cautioned the Mamusi men present at the Court Hearing about future subversive activities in Uasilau. Legitimate trading visits were acceptable to the Administration, but if other business which was detrimental to the good of the Uasilau people came to the attention of Assistant Magistrate Soa, he was to report immediately to the Administration. It is to be hoped that the absence of the Mamusis and the imprisonment of the brothers two will give the people time to change their attitudes.

(b) Reception of Council propaganda:

Besides the well received talks given in Uasilau-Silanga, talks given at KAI, SISIMI and UBAI went in one ear and out the other. At MIRAPU, KUKULA and ~~xxx~~ ROKO villagers were present and these members of the Central Nakanai Association were in favour of councils. The talk at UBAI was given to villagers from SAMPANTABIL, BEREME, UMOA and BEREME. These villages appeared to think along the same lines as the UBAI'S and were reticent to express their thoughts. Perhaps it would be possible to

bring them into councils at a later date, if this was desired.

AGRICULTURE:

All agricultural problems the people in the Central Nakanai may have from time to time are ironed out by the Agricultural Officer on the spot at Salelubu. At the time of arrival of the patrol, lease arrangements for Silanga blocks were being finalised and the policy of the Department of Agriculture in the area is clear; Rapid development of blocks leased up to date.

COMMERCE &INDUSTRY:

The outlook in this field is understandably optimistic. The young Central Nakanai Society must keep pace with Agricultural development which will 'skyrocket' over the next few years as well as preparing itself for the ~~xxxxxxx~~ parallel increase in the marketing of consumer goods. With sound backing from the future council to be established in the Central Nakanai such an expansion ~~of~~ present activities will be ~~xxxxxxxx~~ taken in stride by the Society.

Ubai village obtains a substantial income from the sale of basket ~~xx~~ ware to West Nakanai villages. If these people are not willing to join in councils, they should increase this trade so that they can, at least, have some form of income when they have spent their land payment monies.

REST HOUSES:

See appendix B.

HEALTH:

At Ubai the Aid Post Orderly has resigned. This is a good sign as his patrols to Central Nakanai villages were infrequent. His usual practice was to summon villagers from SAMPANTABIL, TUMULA, UMOA and BEREME TO Ubai for treatment. According to the Luluai of Mirapu, VITOLO has never visited MIRAPU in his 19 years duty. VITOLO has excused himself by saying that the MIRAPU people are quite capable of walking into SILANGA mission hospital for treatment.

The SILANGA mission conducts frequent infant welfare patrols to all villages and the standard of its nursing sisters - Tolai girls - is assurance that this work is carried out with the utmost efficiency.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Appendix C contains a list of creeks, swamps and rivers to be negotiated between Silanga and Ubai. The list also details the river system of which the water is a part and the approximate widths and depths.

A road linking Silanga with the Kapiuru would definitely be feasible from the point of view of road making materials and flatness of terrain, but the 23 bridges and culverts required on the direct route may prove a financial barrier.

Gravel deposits were found in the Luvi river - this deposit extends for some miles and would be easy to extract - and also in a feeder creek of the Kapiuru river system, the MATABALI, near KAI. Another creek near KAI, the GAU, also contains gravel in appreciable quantities.

MISSIONS:

The Silanga based Roman Catholic mission as well as the Methodist mission operate in the area. Uasilau and Mirapu, of the villages visited, are Methodist and the remainder are Catholic.

The Catholic mission has the greater influence on the people as they are the more active church of the two. The Methodist population is guided from MALALIA and welfare activities in the area are not as numerous as those of the Catholic mission.

Father Wagner is the only european missionary at Silanga. Assisting him he has 3 Tolai nurses, and 4 teachers who all have B or A teaching certificates. A european mission teacher was stationed at Silanga at the beginning of the year and she taught standards 5 & 6 however, after 6 months in the field she found that the field work was too lonely and returned to Rabaul.

The Methodist school at Uasilau has on its staff 3 Administration A and B certificated teachers but inspection of this school was not possible at the time of the patrol as teachers and students were at a Methodist choir competition at Ewasse.

CONCLUSION:

The Central Nakanai will be assured of a bright future when council surveys for the area are completed and a council is established. The role of the council will be to integrate development and to cooperate fully with the Administration in its attempts to give the Central Nakanai the financial stability it deserves. Once this is achieved, the Central Nakanai will be the show place of the Nakanai and will assuredly stimulate a hive of activity in the East and West Nakanai, a result which can be achieved only through positive Administration activity.

APPENDIX A

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	LENGTH OF SERVICE LULUAI	LENGTH OF SERVICE TULTUL	COMMENTS LULUAI	COMMENTS TULTUL
UASILAU	SOA	TAVISO	1953	1931	Appointed SHARP. Tultul 1951 Intelli--gent & an excell-ent leader	Appointed McCarthy Quiet not active.
MULUSI	KABA	TALUKU	1936	1953	WRIGHT	SHARP
YAUYAU	TAUMA--SENG	PANGA--LO	1936	1958	WRIGHT	GOODGER
LAVUGI	UEIMULI	KATATEIA	1935	German times. (PEN?)	McCarthy	
KAIKO	PAGEGI		1958		Goodger	
KUKULU	KOI'ILO	MAGE	1958	1958	Carson?	Carson?
TI	MUYU	MATANA-NASA	1936 App. Tultul 1953 App. Luluai	1953	SHARP Sharp	Sharp
GAIKEKE	VOLAI	VAIMA-NA	1945	1950	McClean	Sharp
LUGE	OSO	SIMOLI	1948	1948	Wright	Wright
KAILONA	VALUNGA	KABATA-LO	1936	1958	McCarthy	Goodger
KISILUVI	KETAMAN	KARAMAT--ING	1956	1956	Goodger	Goodger
LOA	VOVONE	PIGISELE	Prewar	1956		Goodger
KOTO	VELU	KATEI'O	1944	1963	Wright	Goodger
BABATA	OLIBUBU (died 1965)	LUSIBUBU		1956		Goodger
LINGITE	KAMULE (died May 66)	VALINISA		1950		Sharp
KILOLO	LONGETEN-ESA	PELENGUTEN	Prewar	1956		Goodger

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	LENGTH OF SERVICE LULUAI	TULTUL	COMMENTS LULUAI	TULTUL
SISIMI	UGE		1966			
ZAI			1946	1946	McCarthy	Williams
MIRAPU	UNGO		1965	1965	Butler	Butler
CAMPANT-ABIL	UTLANG		1962		Butler	
BEREMU	VUL		Popular choice of villagers not yet appointd.			
UMOA	DUMU	SILI	1963	1963	Goodger	Goodger
TUMJLA	PLEI'I		1963		Goodger	
UBAI	GALI	GA	1958	1935	Goodger No fool but so shrewd as to be repulsive	McCarthy Vigorously anti Government even though his life was recently saved through a recent operation at Nonga.

APPENDIX B

VILLAGE	COMMENTS ON REST HOUSES
UASILAU	2 separate bedrooms, a showerroom and a sitting room as well as a verandah - good condition.
6666	
SALELUBU	2 separate bedrooms, a kitchen, a cookhouse and ample verandah space. Good condition.
SILANGA	3 seperate bedrooms, a wash room and a sitting room-kitchen separate - replacement due.
KAI	Very small, but adequate for a two man patrol (one bedroom, one sitting room)
MIRAPU	The best rest house visited. Plank walls, one large bedroom (sufficient for three bed sails) a wash room and a large sitting room.
UBAI	One bedroom, one sitting room, one bathroom. Roof in good condition. Sufficient space for 3 bed sails but inadequate living space for a 3 man patrol.

APPENDIX C

	RIVER, CREEK OR SWAMP	FLOWS INTO	APPROX WIDTH DEPTH WHERE NECESSARY	COMMENTS
LANGA	MAITO		10' W	
I	GAU	GUSI	40' W	
	MAMALALAU		10' W	
	MATABALI	GAVUVU	10' W	
	GAVUVU		30' W	
	LUVI		300'W	Waist deep 15' flood.
	APUPULU	LUVI	10' W	
	MAMANA	KAGO	10' W	
APU	KAGO	GUSI	20' W	
	AGAUR	BILOMI	10' W	
	LALUPAT	BILOMI	10' W	
	PUPUTUA	"	10' W	
	BULASO	"	20' W	40-50' span between creek sides
	LAWWA	"		Swamp and small crk. large in
	KALAPLAPA	"	20' W	Dry in sun. (flood
	VOLO	"	10' W	Swamp.
	KUREMO	"	50' W	
	LUGAI	"	10' W	
	BILOMI		200'W	Waist deep 15' flood.
	GRITI	KAPIURU	70' W	40' deep flood.
AI	O'O	"	30' W	Knee deep.

COMPASS BEARINGS TAKEN:

None of these bearings is accurate as heavy cloud obscured any possible landmarks. Bearings taken were in the general direction indicated by the villagers.

KAI - SILANGA 80°
KAI - LASIBU 30°

MIRAPU-SILANGA 80°

MIRAPU-UASILAU 100°

H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. 4 - 66/67

Patrol Conducted by: M. JERRAM CPO

Area Patrolled: PART CENTRAL - PART EAST NAKANAI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans:

Natives: 1 MEMBER R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 17/10/1966 to 16/12/1966

Number of Days: 60

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 17/10/1966 + JANUARY 1966

Medical ..../..../1966

Map Reference: ACCOMPANYING AREA SURVEY

Objects of Patrol: AS PER PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Director of ~~Native Affairs~~ District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/1/1967

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 ....

(10)

67-17-17

1st February, 1967.

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-1966/67 - HOSKINS.

Receipt of the above report and your 67-1-3 of 11th January 1967, is acknowledged with thanks.

The interest shown by the people in having a Local Government authority established, is encouraging. It is noted that an area survey will be completed in the near future.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-17-17
(9)

67-1-3

Department of District Administration,
HOSKINS, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

11th January 1967

Assistant District Commissioner,
HOSKINS.

HOSKINS PATROL No. 4 - 66/67

PART CENTRAL AND PART EAST NAKANAI.

Thank you for Mr. Jerram's report on his activities in the above area together with your covering memorandum.

Patrol Instructions were not forwarded with the report. However I recently saw these instructions and as discussed with you they were quite contrary to what I expressly wanted done in this area. This however was no fault of yours and I note that you have already taken steps to have the local government survey completed to cover the whole East Nakanai census division.

For a 60 day patrol the submission is a meagre one. However I realise most detail is in the Area Survey which I expect to receive from you together with the supplementary survey, covering the additional area and the multi-racial aspects in particular, before the 24th January.

I regret that Mr. Nolan has not returned from leave to carry on the work of development in the East and Central Nakanai. You will have to get by with the staff you now have. I particularly want a vigorous and positive approach to our task in this area and the early formation of a Local Government Council.

Mr. Jerram's claim for camping allowance will be processed and a cheque forwarded to him at his leave address.

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

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

For your information please. Most of Mr. Jerram's work had to do with an area survey. This will be forwarded in due course. I have been somewhat critical of what has been achieved in the area but a possible lack of direction to Mr. Jerram's work can be attributed to a series of staff changes, lack of staff and accomodation at Hoskins which matters have now virtually been resolved. The completed survey together with Ward boundaries etc I expect to be ready by the 24th January. Mr. Worcester, Regional Local Govt. officer is visiting Hoskins that day and shortly thereafter you should have the survey together with my recommendation for setting up this Council.

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

24/1
will submit
Nominee.

(8)

67-2-2

Patrol Post,
Hoskins.

6th January 1967.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
HOSKINS.

PATROL REPORT No. 4-66/67.

To . East/Central Nakanai (Part).

Enclosed please find 3 copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report by Cadet Patrol Officer M.Jerram, together with relevant F.O.J. Folios and Claim for Camping Allowance.

Political Situation.

Paragraph 3 of Mr. Jerram's Patrol Instructions states that Local Government discussions were to be held along the lines mentioned in the recent Local Government Course at Talasea. In this course the 'multi-racial' aspect of Councils was brought up as a point to be considered in all Council discussions with the people. It appears that Mr. Jerram has misunderstood this particular section. The multi-racial angle should be brought out from the beginning. An officer is scheduled to complete the area survey for the East Nakanai this month and then continue pre-Council work in the Central Nakanai. This multiracial aspect will be discussed with him in detail before commencement.

Paragraph 2 of the Patrol Instructions limits the size of Mr Jerram's survey to 'Paraga to Bubu'. Again the officer to complete the survey will be required to treat the whole of the area of Central and East Nakanai as a unit for the eventual establishment, with the exception of villages west of Paraga. Mr. Jerram, at paragraph two of the 'Political Situation' indicates that this should not prove difficult.

Commerce and Industry. The system adopted by the Catholic Mission at Ulamona with regard to the paying off of materials used by villagers at Ubili has been quite successful. A magnificent village has evolved over the years and all parties concerned are justifiably satisfied with results to date.

Land. The feasibility of the purchase of the land as described by Mr. Jerram will be further looked into by the following patrol mentioned above.

(7)

Complaints. The complaint by the luluai of Aliu re the establishment of the camp by Timber and General Exporting Co. will be attended to as soon as possible. No details have been supplied by Mr. Jerram.

Roads and Bridges. The siting of the Government camp in the Central Nakanai has been discussed with yourself, sir, and the officer to proceed there will be made au fait with the situation.

Area Survey. Mr Jerram's Area Survey is being held pending the completion of the remaining section of the East Nakanai.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

Lyle Hanson.
District Officer.

(6)

Patrol Post,
HOSKINS
18 th December 1966

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
HOSKINS

PATROL REPORT No. 4-66/67
EAST AND CENTRAL NAKANAIS

Patrol Conducted by: M. JERRAM CPO.
AREA Patrolled: Part Central & Part East Nakanais.

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

Duration of patrol: Commenced 17/10/66
Completed 16/12/66 60 days duration.

Last Patrol to the Area: DDA: January 1966 to East Nakanai
October 1966 to Central Nakanai

Objects of the patrol: Routine administration and collection of area survey information.
Erection of base camp at Salelubu; siteing of proposed wharf at Lasibu; assistance with technicalities on construction of Walo-Uasilau road.

Map Reference: Attached to Area Survey report.

(Mark Jerram)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,
HOSKINS WNBD

18/12/66

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
HOSKINS

PATROL No. 4 66/67 HOSKINS
CENTRAL AND EAST NAKANAIS

Reference patrol instructions of 14 th October 1966.

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol visited most of the villages in the East and Central Nakanai in the process of gathering relavent information required for the Area Survey. This report has been submitted separately. Routine Administrative problems were dealt with in most of these villages. N.G.L.T.R.O. investigations were carried out at MATALILIU, EWASSE and APUPULU and these reports have also been submitted under the relavent file number. Work was begun on items 1, 5 and 6 detailed for attention in the accompanying patrol instructions. Further details of this work are given in the body of this report.

DIARY:

See FOJ folios 131 to 143.

Folio	131	paragraphs	109 - 112
"	132	"	113 - 118
"	133	"	119 - 123
"	134	"	124 - 126
"	135	"	127 - 128
"	136	"	129 - 132
"	137	"	133 - 137
"	138	"	138 - 141
"	139	"	142 - 146
"	140	"	147 - 153
"	141	"	154 - 160
"	142	"	161 - 167
"	143	"	168 - 170

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS:

Villagers as a whole were impatient for development. In some villages this feeling was expressed directly in words and in others the attitude was not difficult to sense. When the patrol arrived at UBILI village in the East Nakanai and the Luluai of the village was greeted, his first words were 'Has this patrol come to collect tax or to talk about councils?'. It was the indignant manner in which these words were spoken which was disturbing. As a result of the Luluai's initial approach to the patrol it was decided merely to conduct a brief anthropological survey and await further developments. These were not long in coming. Villagers approached the patrol and asked to be given a talk on councils. They realised that an area survey for councils had been conducted by the patrol in part of the East Nakanai, and some villagers wanted to know why they were not included in this survey.

Both the Luluai and the

(4)

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL:

The patrol arrived in some of the more widely separated villages quite unexpected and, though this approach was not aimed at, it reaped some benefits as queries made did not seem in the least guarded and some very thought-provoking points were raised, especially on the subject of councils. These points are listed in the format of the Area Survey

VILLAGES:

The overall housing standard of the area is excellent. No comments regarding deteriorated housing were made in village books.

Villagers resident in the Mission sponsored housing settlement at UBILI have become extremely house conscious. At the instigation of a previous officer visiting the village, all houses have elaborate plaques over the front door giving the owner's name and the number of the house in the village street. Numerous women have purchased scrubbing brushes and houses are relatively clean inside. In one of the houses the owner had decorated his dining room wall with a large pendulum wall clock which he had purchased from the Mission for $30.00.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

See Appendix A.

'What will happen to Village Officials when councils are functioning in the area?' This question was asked in EWASSE village by the Ordained Methodist Minister resident there - a native of New IRELAND. It was interesting to see the results on Village Officials of an explanation of this question. Very few Village Officials asked for replacements for their battered peaked hats. Most of them acted like tired old men who were jubilant that there was every possibility that the younger generations would assume leadership through council elections.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION:

The idea of a multiracial council was not introduced in any talks given on councils. There are only two European managed enterprises at present in the area. It was felt that an explanation of the multiracial aspect of councils would only serve to confuse the people at present.

Numerous villages outside the Survey area wished to be included in the council. These villages include SAMPANTABIL, TUNULA, BEREME, GIGIPUNA and UBILI. It was explained to representatives of these villages that although they could not be included in the present survey, they would eventually be amalgamated with any Central-East Nakanai councils established in the future. The fact that these villages asked to be included inany future council is indeed an excellent sign. It also came to the notice of the patrol that members of UBAI village wished to join the council. This information proved to be very definitely false.

Bride prices in the area generally are exorbitant. In the course of explanations of the type of laws a council can make this particular topic was brought up. Close supervision of current bride prices by the council would be very acceptable to the majority of villagers.

AGRICULTURE:

The only widespread disease was that found currently in most villages this officer has visited in West New Britain, a TARO mould. Villagers were advised to plant SINGAPOR. SINGAPOR does not seem susceptable to this mould.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

3

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY:

A full coverage of commercial activities in the area has been dealt with in the Area Survey report.

At UBILI village two new driers have been built for copra. One of these is of excellent design and was built by the native carpenter who has supervised construction of all settlement houses. The drier has cost the villagers approximately $160. The job was undertaken on the same basis as village housing has been undertaken in the past. Villagers state what sort of a job they would like done then the Mission provides materials and does any ordering necessary. When the job is completed the Mission submits a bill to the villagers who then pay it over a period through deductions from their fortnightly salaries as labourers at the Missions sawmill at ULAMONA.

~~XXXXX~~

LAND:

The Luluai of MATARURU, MATAIMI, says that he and his villagers wish to sell a large portion of their ground on the western banks of the TIORU river. The name of this ground is HO'U. They were also willing to sell another large tract of ground on the shores of lake HAGI.

COMPLAINTS: [1]

These were mostly of a sexual and a marriage nature, and were solved through discussion of the problem in the various villages. Four such complaints were made to the patrol.

There was one complaint made by a contracted painter working on Mr. M. King's new house at BIALLA plantation. This complaint was made known to ~~the~~ Mr. King and an explanation was given to the painter. The painter has since been reimbursed by his employer in Rabaul.

A complaint was laid by the Manager of BIALLA plantation against one of his contract labour who admitted to having cut green coconuts instead of gathering DRIES. This complaint lead to court proceedings when Mr. Hanson DO. arrived at BIALLA.

COURTS:

Two men were sent to HOSKINS under police guard during the course of the patrol. One of these men, a UASILAU villager, was put under restraint and was sent to TALASEA for medical attention. Court action will await medical findings. The second of the men appeared in the Local Court at HOSKINS charged with an offence under Section 83 (a) of the NARs.

HEALTH:

It was learnt whilst in ALIU village that the Luluai's son had died of what was believed to be cerebral malaria two weeks before the arrival of the patrol. European employees of the logging company stated that the child had been ill for about three days before its father took it to the aid post for treatment. As the time factor was difficult to prove, no court action was brought against the Luluai but all villagers, including the APO resident in the village, were given a long talk on the necessity for bringing sick people to the Aid Post for immediate attention.

---

1 A complaint was made by the Luluai of ALIU village that the TIMBER & GENERAL EXPORTING CO., RABAUL had built their camp on native land. The manager of the company in the area was not present when the patrol arrived at ALIU. The boundaries of the company's permit area should be clarified with the villagers.

(7)

ROADS & BRIDGES:

A total of $199 was spent on erection of base camp facilities at SALELUBU Government station.

A total of $65 was spent on labour used for collection of suitable posts for the wharf to be installed at a later date at LASIBU anchorage.

Work has almost been completed on a new bridge on the WALO-UASILAU road. The bridge is of concrete construction and is some 30 feet long and 12 feet wide. When completed this bridge will allow all weather tractor access to the beach at WALO.

CONCLUSION:

A council is required now in the Central and East Nakanais.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST NEW BRITAIN Report No. 6- 66/67

Patrol Conducted by G. C. HOLDEN, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled EAST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 member R.P.&N.G.C

Duration—From 8/1/1967 to 23/1/1967

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Dec/1966

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

Map Reference Attached.

Objects of Patrol 1. Completion of Area Survey
2 Census Revision.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/3/1967

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 ....

67-17-19

25th May, 1967.

District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

EAST NAKANAI PATROL NO. 6 OF 1966/67.

Your memo P.R. Hosk 6/66-7 of 13th March, 1967, refers.

Your comments seem to cover most points raised by Mr. Holden quite adequately.

The complete survey report on the Nakanai area was dealt with when final recommendations were received for the establishment of the Nakanai Council; the Administrator's Council approving its formation on the 11th May.

It is to be hoped that the younger officials, who already display keenness and energy in their positions, will seek office in the forthcoming elections. This council will undoubtedly require the services of such men if it is to become a real influence for cohesive and progressive development in the area.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 17. 19

(11)

P.R. Hosk 6/66-7

Carey

District Headquarters,
West New Britain,
HOSKINS.
13th March, 1967

Ass't District Commissioner,
HOSKINS.

PATROL REPORT - EAST NAKANAI - HOSK 6/66-7

Receipt of the abovementioned report submitted by Mr Holden is acknowledged. The delay in covering the report is regretted, and is also the lack of opportunity to discuss the report with him - he having proceeded to Australia.

I have the following comments to make, which may be pertinent in so far as other junior Officer's will be operating in the area concerned.

1. Reception of Patrol: These people are pro Administration, friendly and progressive in so far as circumstances permit. There has been considerably more Administrative contact through the area during the past year than previously, by most field Departments. I agree that people are generally more happy to see Officer's occasionally to talk of matters generally and this should be a feature of at least one visit annually.

2. Villages. Ubili is an excellent example of co-operation between village people and a Mission organization. Though Mr Holden mentions this he gives no indication as to how many houses are now complete - how many to go. HQ knows of the project. What I require is to be kept abreast of developments.

3. Village Officials. I agree with Mr Hanson's comments. It is our duty to educate and guide them at all times, up to the stage where, with the implementation of area machinery, their role ceases in its present form

4. Land. As Mr Holden puts it at page 4, it sounds like a large scale land steal. This is not so. A total of land investigated for purchase and finalized is something over 80,000 acres. Apart from the fact that locals will be elegible to apply for blocks when made available, they have more than adequate lands remaining to them. Mr Holden, or other Junior Officers should check facts before reporting such as this. It can give quite a misleading picture. For whatever reasons, there is and will be no pressure for the Ulamona people to sell land. It is anticipated that eventual settlement development through the East Nakanai will inevitably lead to increased local participation. Currently much of the labour resources of this sector is taken up in labour for the local mills

5. Agriculture. With the considerable amount of development in the area mostly being channelled through the Co-operatives there, the matter of movement of produce to Rabaul will become more important. With the withdrawal of the MV Chinampa, you should check that other shipping is filling the gap. If not, your advice through here is requested so that I may take the matter up through the other shipping Companies in Rabaul.

6. General. Quite a fair effort for a Cadet. The map is excellent and should be used shortly as the basis for the compilation of an up to date District map. The Survey has already been processed, and it is hoped that Council administrati is installed in the next couple of months.

7. Camping Claims have been approved and forwarded to Treasury Rabaul for payment by cheque to Mr Holden at A.S.O.P.A.

K.W. Dyer

K.W. DYER
District Commissioner

cc. District Administration
KONEDOBU

67-2-2

Patrol Post,
HOSKINS.
10th February 1967.

The District Commissioner,
HOSKINS.

PATROL REPORT No.6-66/67.

EAST NAKANAI - MR.HOLDEN C.P.O

Enclosed please find two copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report, together with Claim for Camping Allowance and relevant F.O.J. Folios. The area survey report for the area is forwarded under separate covering memorandum.

The main purposes of the Patrol were
a) Complete the Area Survey for the proposed East Nakanai Council and
b) Bring up to date Census figures for the East Nakanai Census Division. As a deadline (22.1.67) had to be met the time alloted for the Patrol was limited to 16 days.

Introduction. The eruption of Mt. Ulawun on the 22nd January had previously been reported and currently there are observation teams in the area.

Villages. Mr. Holden advises that village housing advice and instructions were given as necessary and recorded in village books.

Village Officials. Village Officials in the past have served a very useful though limited Administrative purpose. Now with the accent on development in all spheres, mainly through councils, some of the 'old school' officials are foundering - I do feel though that Mr. Holden's description ' a most unimpressive mob' is somewhat harsh.

Concerning the replacement of the Tarobi tultul, it is expected that the Nakanai Council will soon be in operation and accordingly there is no immediate need to appoint a new official.

Agriculture. At paragraph 6. The market for Gigipuna cocoa is the Maututu Co-operative Society based at Apapulu.

Comment. Mr. Holden departed Hoskins station on 7th February on transfer to the Department of Education. He will be attending A.S.O.P.A. for two years as from next week.

Lyle Hanson.
Officer-in-Charge.

6741-2

Patrol Post,
Hoskins,
West New Britain.
7th January, 1967

C.P.O. Gregory Holden.
HOSKINS.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

EAST NAKANAI PATROL No. 6 - 66/67

Please prepare to depart on patrol to the East Nakanai Census Division on Sunday, 8th January, 1967. You will leave with me from the airstrip anchorage per AIMARA at 0800. The Aimara will take you as far as BAIA, from where you will proceed back along the coast by road and canoe as suitable to arrive at TAROBI in time to be picked up by ship on Sunday, 22nd January.

Take 1 police and a patrol advance of $200.
Your duties will be:

1. Complete Area Survey Bubu-Baia, as discussed.
2. Do a complete census revision of the East Nakanai.
3. Explain new Income Tax Laws.
4. Inform people of proposed visit of Select Committee to Talasea on the 19th February, and its purposes.

Before you depart, check Matters for Attention file, including N.M.T.A's and through previous Patrol Reports, make yourself as au fait with the area as possible.

Lyle Hanson.
Officer-in-Charge.

67-2-2

Patrol Post,
Hoskins,
West New Britain.

28th January, 1967.

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
HOSKINS.

PATROL REPORT No. 6 - 66/67.
EAST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Conducted by:	Mr. G. C. Holden, Cadet Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled:	East Nakanai Censts Division.
Personnel Accompanying:	1 member of the R.P.& N.G.C.
Duration of the Patrol:	8-1-67 to 23-1-67 16 days
Last Patrol to the Area:	December, 1966
Objects of the Patrol:	Completion of Area Survey - Gigipuna to Baia. Census Revision.
Map Reference:	Attached to Area Survey Report.

(G.C.Holden)
Cadet Patrol Officer

PATROL REPORT No. 6 - 66/67.

EAST NAKANAI CENSUS DIVISION

INTRODUCTION:

The East Nakanai Census Division, situated in the extreme eastern section of the West New Britain District is a narrow coastal strip never exceeding 15 miles wide, which extends from a point some 30 miles east of Hoskins, eastwards for a distance of 60 miles.

Generally, the area is a coastal plain ranging from rich fertile soils in one part, to poor sandy and swampy soils in another. Proceeding inland from the coast though, the topography changes very quickly as the land begins to rise up the ragged mountain barrier of the Nakanai Mountains. In this Census Division, or more correctly, on its boundary, are to be found the two highest mountains on New Britain - Mt Ulawun, The Father (7546') and Mt Bamus, The South Son (7376'), both being of volcanic origin. Both are presumed to be still active, and on the night of Sunday, 22nd January, during the period of the patrol, The Father erupted violently, covering a wide area of countryside with dust and ash, luckily with no loss of life or great loss of property.

The population is very sparsely scattered throughout, with the greatest concentrations to the eastern end, and the western end, with very little to be found in a 20 mile stretch in the middle of the division.

Great tracks of land lie unuse and uninhabited, of which the Administration is endeavouring to purchase to establish resettlement schemes in the area, thereby bolstering a rather poor economy.

The region has a normal Equatorial climate of the N.W. monsoon variety, with an average rainfall most probably in the vicinity of 180" - 200" per year. However, no actualk figures have ever been recorded for any length of time, and so an actual average is not possible.

The main duty of the patrol was to complete an area survey over the area from Gigipuna village to Baia village at the extreme eastern end of the Census Division, including Lolobau Island. It is proposed that a Local Govt. Council be set up in the combined Central-East Nakanai Census Divisions in the very near future, /and to complete the picture for the already concluded Central Nakanai Area Survey, this patrol was dispatched post haste to the area to gain a full understanding of the people's views. Time was a vital factor, as a period of only two weeks was available. Naturally this did not permit time for long discussions with the people; [redacted]

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL:

Being such a great distance from the station, and therefore out of contact with the Administration for most of the year, the people are generally quite pleased to have a visit from an officer of the Administration who will always bring them up to date with the activities going on around them. The visit provides the opportunity for all small village troubles to be straightened out if necessary, and advice sought and received when required. They people are a very friendly

group, and a patrol is always warmly received.

The great distances between most villages though, made advance warning of the patrol's progress impossible, and so on many occassions, half the villagers were usually out in their gardens. But, once the word did go out however, the people were all very prompt in returning home.

VILLAGES:

Apart from the village of Gigipuna, all villages in this census division are situated on the beach. All villages except for Ubili xxx have their Houses constructed out of sago palm, but in most cases are very poorly looked after, This of course is due to the fact that for most villages, the distance required to be travelled to obtain their materials is quite considerable, and so naturally the people arent always over keen to go and collect them. There did appear to be quite a deal of activity in most of the villages as the sago palms are being collected and readied for major repair and reconstruction work before the onset of the wet season. The people might however have left it just a little too late, and will be extremely sorry after a few good showers.

Ubili village is indeed a sight worth seeing and the people can be justifiably proud of their efforts. Being only 6 or 7 miles from the summit of Mt. Ulawan, the people were very lucky that no damage was caused during the eruption, and it is hoped that they will be as lucky in any further eruptions. The houses are extremely well looked after, and the owners themselves show great pride in them. No actual count was taken of the completed houses, but on touring the village area, at least 5 new buildings were seen in various stages of construction. Very few people are left in the old section of the village, but included in these is the Luluai. It seems a pity that he has taken so long to make the move, but I believe that he is preparing to move.

None of the villages seem to hold any great positional advantage over one another, as all are located directly on the beach, usually near a water supply.

Several of the villages have water pumps ideally situated near the village, and this certainly facilitates the daily chore of water carrying. Being situated on the beach, a fresh water spring is sldom far away, though the people of Baia have some distance to travel to get their water, as most of the area immediately surrounding the village is swampy.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

On the whole the officials of the region are a most unimpressive mob. This is more so the case as the villages get further and further away from the station, because in these places, new ideas are slow reaching, and old ways die very hard. That is to say, the old men of the pre-war vintage still rules the village in their traditional old ways.

But as one moves west along the coast towards the more populated and developed areas, the change in ways are very noticeable, and the young people are beginning to come to the fore in village life.

In particular this point was most noticeable in the Maututu villages around Bialla Plantation - Bubu, Kahei Apupulu, Gomu, Bwasse and Matalliliu. These are very active villages, and the officials are young, keen men, though the traditional old leaders have not been completely replaced.

No official really stood out as being something out of the ordinary, so none of them actually require special mention. Tultul GAMBU of Nuau is still an active follower of the Nakanai KIVUNG, but eventhough he showed the natural antipathy towards councils, I dow not feel that he is a major force in the area.

No changes have taken place in the village officials appointments throughout the Census Division, but the next patrol will most probably be approached by the people of Tarobi to replace their ageing, and sick Tultul. He is an old man now with a very bad case of elaphantisis, and would like to be relieve of his position as he feels that he cannot satisfactorily carry out the duties requiredoof him. The people could not decide upon suitable candidates, and time did not permit to wait for them to decide.

AGRICULTURE:

The agriculture of the area,or more particular its potential played a major part in assessing the area's capabilities of supporting a Local Government Council. For this reason it has been discussed to great extent in the Area Survey Report Pages 9 - 12 under Chapters on the Economy.

Here I will only briefly comment on the subject.

The Census Division could possibly be divided into 2 sectors - the Eastern and the Western sectors, with the dividing line draw at the eastern end of the Maututu area - east of Bubu village. The eastern sector would then be classed as the least developed, but having the most potential for developing, whereas the western sector would be just the opposite, with it being on a reasonably high level of development, but without the great potential for further advancement as is the case in the east.

Cash cropping on a village level is almost non-existant in the east, where, for the most part, the soils are poor and swampy and do not provide any incentive for much activity on the people's part. However, the people seem to have except this as their excuse for no effort whatsoever, and they have certainly shown no attempts to try. Even on Lolobau Is. where the soil has be proved ideal for cacao and coconuts the people have shown very little interest, but this of course is the result of the influence of the Nakanai Kivung.

The people of Ubili have shown interest in their agricultural development, but they are pre-occupied with their positions at Ulamona Sawmill, and at present are paying very little attention to cash cropping.

The people of Gigipuna, though situated in my imaginary eastern sector are making great efforts to develop their economy, and just now, their first returns are being received for their earlier cacao plantings.

The western sector of the Census Division, located mainly around Bialla Plantation has a relatively highly developed economy - compared with that of the east sector - supported almost entirely by the Maututu villages from Bubu to

Matalilia. Cacao is the main commercial crop, though copra is not neglected completely.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

Trade stores are fairly numerous in this area, both European and native, and they are usually well supported.

Three European owned trade stores operate in the Census Division - at Mauga Plantation, owned and operated by the manager; at Ulamona Mission operated by the mission staff; and at Bialla Plantation, owned and operated by the manager. By far, the Bialla trade store is the most successful of the three, gaining most of its business as a result of the recent large land purchases made by the Administration. The store caters for all the needs of the local people, and its stocks range from food to speedboats etc. The Ulamona and Mauga stores are not quite on the same level, but do cater for the more limited needs of the people.

Employment for the local population is at the moment fairly good for those who require it, as local labour to limitted degrees is used on the three non-indigenous plantations - Bialla, Lolobau and Mauga; and also at the logging camp on Lolobau, and the sawmill at Ulamona. With the land purchases being made in the region, numerous positions are available from time to time with the survey parties operating. At present though, the normal labour requirements for the local industries would not exceed 70 men.

LAND:

To date, seven areas of land, totaling several hundred thousand acres have been either purchased or considered for purchasing in the East Nakanai Census Division. Proceeding east along the coast, these areas are;

Mara
Bialla
Sci
Wilelo
Navo
Madedua
and Kaboku

With the purchase of all of this land, a large percentage of the land in the Census Division will then be owned by the Admin. Portions of land will still remain, but most of that will fall into two categories;
1) land belonging to the Ulamonas who steadfastly refuse to sell any land whatsoever to the Administration, and
2) swampy land east of Ubili village, to the boundary with East New Britain along the coast.

The reasons of the Ulamonas, of Ubili village, not to sell land are understandable, but somehow I feel there is more to it than meets the eye. Their reason is that they want to have land which they can give to their children when they grow up, but it is my belief that their is some outside influences, particularly from the mission, which brought about their decision.

However, as it stands now, I would say that apart from a few small areas, the Administration has bought just about all the land the people can afford to sell.

REST HOUSES:

The majority of the rest houses in the area are sufficient, and well looked after, though there was always the one or two which spoilt the high standard of the others.

Ubili has by far the finest rest house one could ever wish to see, bettering even the mansion just recently constructed at Silanga. The Ubili rest house is of sawn timber, purchased from the local Ulamona sawmill, and is extremely well built, and better still well maintained.

The rest house at Togotogo and Poto were sufficient for the one man patrol, but would be inadequate for a larger patrol which would be required to spend some time in the place.

Sulu was the only village in the entire Census Division which did not have rest house facilities, but a large house was provided for the visit.

CARRIERS AND CANOES:

The patrol is almost entirely covered in canoes and these are quite easy to hire. The following canoe times are for the convenience of all following officers;

Baia - Nantambu	4	hours.
Nantambu - Nuau	2	"
Nuau - Ubili	2	"
Ubili - Soi landing	4	"
Soi - Bubu	3	"
Sulu - Kaiamu	1½	"
Kaiamu - Tarobi	3	"

Carriers were only used from Bubu - Kahei - Apupulu - Nuau - Biella - Bwasse - Matalliliu - Mataruru, which are all within about 4 hours walk, at most and at the most 1 hour between each one. Here, it is easiest to send the cargo by canoe and walk from village, to village.

The only other walk is from Soi landing up to Gigipuna, a matter of only 1½ hours.

No difficulty is found at all in acquiring carriers or paddlers, as all are quite willing to earn a few extra shillings.

Several native owned speedboats and outboard motors are to be found scattered throughout the area, and the hiring of these certainly facilitates movement.

HEALTH:

With an annual death rate of under 1% per, it just goes to show what a reasonable standard of health these people have. No signs were seen of any diseases existing in great proportions, and compared with the Central Nakanai, only one case of Elephantiasis was seen.

The area is well looked after in the way of health services, with facilities provided by both the missions and the Administration. The Catholic mission has a well equipped

hospital at Ulamona, and the Methodist mission has provided an Aid Post at Nuau. Administration Aid Posts are found at Poto village on Lolobau Is, and Gomu village near Bialla. A hospital is also provided by the Catholic Mission at Silarga and by the Administration at Uasilau in the Central Nakanai, which is close handy for some of the western villages in the East Nakanai. Also medical attention is never refused by the managers of the three local plantations.

CONCLUSION:

This patrol was conducted mainly for the purpose of conducting an Area Survey in the eastern half of the East Nakanai Census Division, and so this Patrol Report has been written with the express purpose of its being read in conjunction with the Area Survey Report.

Most subjects have only been touched on lightly in order to give a more complete picture of the overall Census Division when the Area Survey only covered its specific area.

G.C.Holden
Cadet Patrol Officer.

DIRECTOR D.D.A
KONEDOBU

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of West New Britain. Report No. 10 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by John Reginald Ellem.

Area Patrolled Central Nakanai Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Member R,P.N.G.C
1 Local Government Assistant.
4 trainees from Vunadidir

Duration—From 2/5/1967 to 16/6/1967

Number of Days ~~46~~ 47

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 23/11/1966

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

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol Local Government Council Elections and Supervising road Work

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

67-17-22

29th September, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
West New Britain District,
HOSKINS.

HOSKINS PATROL NO. 10 OF 1966/67.

Thank you for the above Patrol Report and your covering memorandum 67-1-3 of the 24th July, 1967.

Mr. Ellem appears to have carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner but it is unfortunate that he has not gone into greater detail. For example, under the heading of Political Situation, he has made two broad statements but has not followed them up with any reasons or opinions. The Assistant District Commissioner seems to have covered this point in his memorandum but this is part of the duties of the Reporting Officer.

It is pleasing to note that the people are making use of the Aid Posts and are bringing their sick to them.

With regard to Local Government it appears to be a peculiar situation where Mr. Ellem has reported that "many villagers were not interested in voting but were keen to have a council". Surely one of the main aspects of a newly formed council, apart from the material benefits that will accrue, is that the people play an active part in choosing their own leaders. I feel that the present situation will change if every opportunity is taken to carefully explain the functions of a council to the people, stressing that by electing their own leaders they can actively participate in their own affairs.

Mr. Ellem appears keen and has put in some good work during his patrol. He should now concentrate on getting his ideas, opinions and observations down in a clear and concise manner.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 17. 22

(22)

It is most essential that Mr. Ellem know the people he is working with and "gets with them". Once a sound friendly relation is established such important matters as political education should fall naturally into place.

There is no excuse for poor spelling. Mr. Ellem is to be instructed to make full use of his dictionary.

I realise that the election patrol was divided into two sections and that Mr. Ellem did not cover all villages, however he has been in this area some considerable time now and I expect him to submit more detailed reports.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
16 AUG 1967
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(K.W. DYER)

District Commissioner.

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

A copy of A.D.C.'s covering memorandum 67-2-3 of 18/7/67 and patrol map enclosed please.

There is little on Co-Operatives. Mr. Ellem should take an active interest in these and report in more detail on Co-Operative activities, organisation, plans and the degree of support they receive from the people. What exactly have Co-Operatives now established in the area; how many people are involved; what is the turnover of the Societies; have any dividends been paid? Much of this information can be obtained directly from the Co-Operatives Officer. Mr. Ellem must ascertain what is in the area, discuss with the people and record what is going on.

Mr. Ellem should record more factual information on land. He should know what areas have been alienated, their size, usage (current or proposed), reaction of people to alienation of any further land etc. The main point being that the patrolling officer should know (or ascertain) what is going on in the area he patrols and as a junior officer most certainly record the facts and his observations in full.

REST HOUSES.

The Council Adviser will be based at Ewasse. Salelubu is well away from the population centre of Uasilau. Do you agree with the abandonment of the rest house at Uasilau. In my opinion the patrolling officer must maintain close contact with the people; he can only do this by camping where the people are at Uasilau. Please advise what you propose.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

I feel sure that starting from the beach at sea level a level for a drain could be found with relatively little effort; at any rate it should be tried. Please see that Mr. Ellem is instructed in use of Abney Level or Boning Rods and that he endeavours to get drains in from the sea and in the first instance advise me of the results.

Advice from Department of Agriculture indicates that current estimated production of 80 tons cocoa this year from the Uasilau/Silanga area will rise to 350 tons in 1969. The need fro the development of good access roads is self-evident.

The District Co-Ordinating Committee has advised you that $35,000 MAY be available to assist development of these roads this financial year and requested you in conjunction with the District Works Engineer to investigate and ascertain how this money could best be spent. Have your arranged for inspection with the District Works Engineer? Your proposals should be submitted as soon as possible.

Interest the Nakanai Council in the Lasibu wharf project. See what they can do to assist. Let me know as soon as possible what further assistance is required for the Lasibu wharf project. Ensure that any logs cut are not stacked on the beach where they will be washed away - this obviously disheartens the efforts of the people.

The importance of the Lasibu wharf and road access is well known to you. Please ensure that the Nakanai Council is kept fully informed of what is being done and continue to emphasise that more can be achieved for the people with their own willing co-operation.

GENERAL.

I agree with your comments that Mr. Ellem should record more information underthe Anthropological section. Working as he is in close daily contact with the people he must establish close friendly relations with them; one of the best ways to do this is to show interest in their customs, traditions and family backgrounds. I recommend you set Mr. Ellem some specific tasks in this regard andhave him record in detailz his findings, e.g. land tenure and inheritance customs, marriage and divorce customs, a genealogy on a clan group, a history of the people and their migration from the mountains, their folklore and traditions.

(20)

67-1-3

HOSKINS, WEST NEW BRITAIN.

24th July, 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
HOSKINS.

HOSKINS PATROL NO.10 of 66/67 - CENTRAL NAKANAI
BY MR. J.R. ELLEM, C.P.O.

Receipt of above report together with your covering memorandum 67-2-3 of 18th July, 1967 is acknowledged.

The report was submitted to you on 22nd June but was not received at District Headquarters until 20th July. Reports must be onforwarded immediately; at most I expect them within a week. If you or a senior officer is absent and cannot comment then reports must be forwarded direct to me; your comments can be submitted later. Only two copies of the report are required at District Headquarters - one for onforwarding to the Director, one for DHQ records. Only one map is required here to accompany the report to the Director.

INTRODUCTION.

The District Co-Ordinating Committee has requested you (and the O.I.C. Lands, Hoskins) to investigate the possibility of acquiring more land in the area between Silanga and Mamota Mirapu land purchases. If the Talalo people wish to resettle, this would appear and ideal location for them. Please keep this in mind.

POLITICAL SITUATION/LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS.

No mention is made of political education. This is one of our main tasks. Was a pre-election campaign for the council elections conducted. I understand it was.

Is Mr. Ellem making good use of his time during his daily contact with the people in the Uasilau/Silanga area to discuss and emphasise the importance of political knowledge and awareness? Is Mr. Ellem making use of the pamphlets on Government being distributed and explaining carefully the contents to the people?

Political education of the people is a prime task. What is being done and what interest and reaction is shown must be recorded.

AGRICULTURE.

I query that "within ten years the two resettlement areas Silanga and Uasilau are expected to be producing 30% of the Gazelle Peninsular total native cocoa production". Can figures be produced to indicate this. I would like to see them.

FORESTS/COMMERCE & INDUSTRY/LAND.

No mention is made of what Mr. McDougall is doing in his Permit Area. What has he achieved? Is he employing any local people; are there any favourable (or unfavourable) reactions from the local people to this enterprise?

(19)

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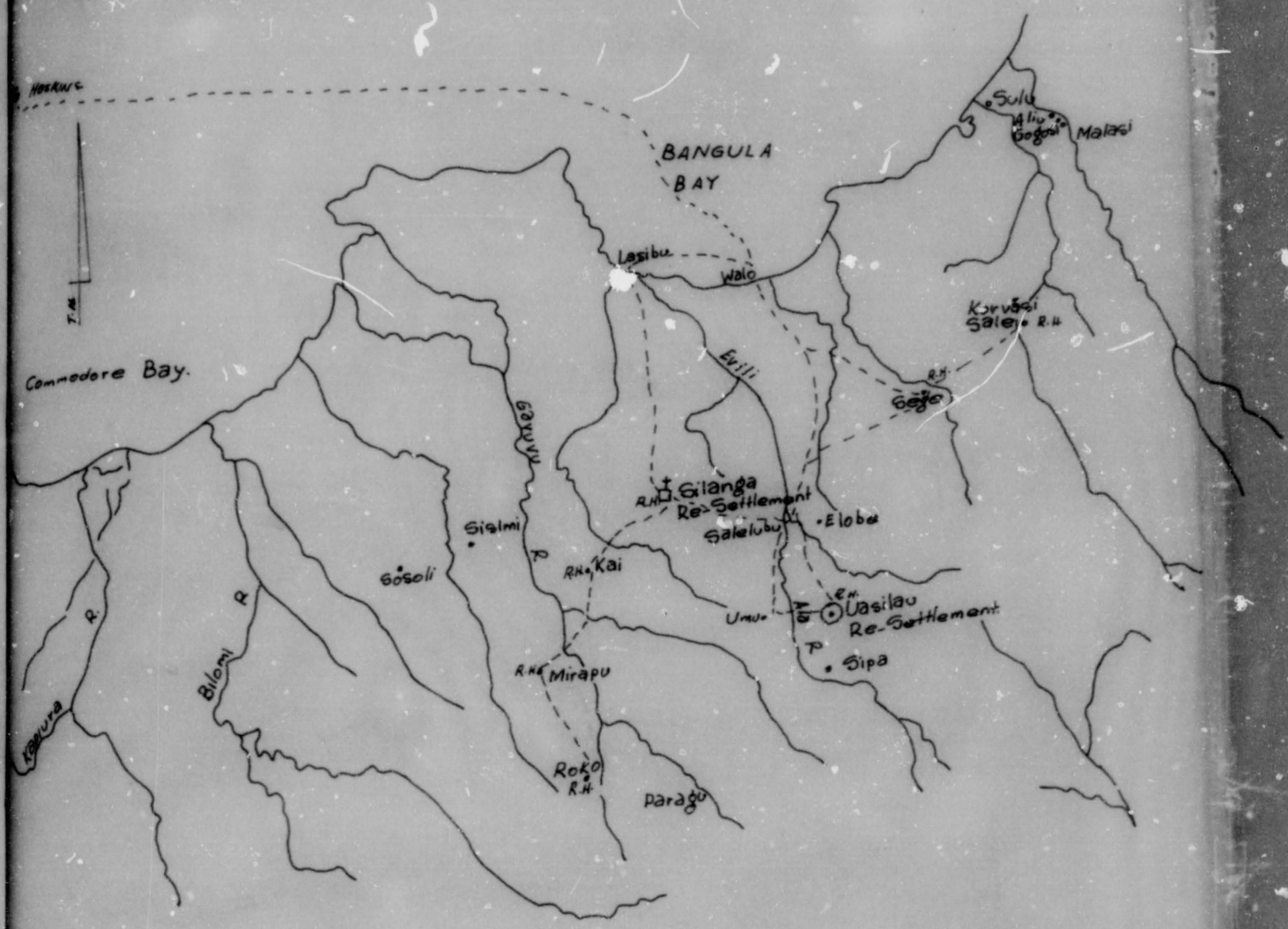
(K.W. DYER)

District Commissioner.

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

A copy of A.D.C.'s covering memorandum 67-2-3 of 18/7/67 and patrol map enclosed please.

CENTRAL NAKANAI



Patrol Route.
R. H. - Rest House.

Drawn by C.P.O. J.R. Ellem
23rd June 1967.

Scale: 4 miles to an Inch.

67-2-3

(15)

Sub-District Office,
HOSKINS,
West New Britain.

18th July, 1967.

District Commissioner,
HOSKINS,
West New Britain.

PATROL No.10 - CENTRAL NAKANAI

I attach three copies of Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Ellem's Patrol Report covering road works and local government election work. Original F.O.J. and maps are attached. Claim for Camping Allowance has been retained for completion of certification. R.P. & N.G.C. Forms 1 have been forwarded.

2. On the report itself I have the following points to make:-

i) There are far too many spelling errors and examples of poor grammar. I have spoken to Mr. Ellem already on this point and will expect a better standard in his next report.

ii) Page 5 'Political Situation' ; Rather than being 'against the Government', these people are seeking material advancement through their 'tina kivung' system, rather than through the Administration co-operatives system. There have been 'cargo cult' overtones from time to time associated with this movement, however basically the system consists of contributions from members of the 'kivung' to enable the leaders to travel to Rabaul and purchase goods for the 'kivung' stores. Because of lack of any business training and hence poor costing and the like, the amount of money retained from trading diminishes and inevitably new collections are made to find sufficient cash to restock the stores. I am actively encouraging the leaders of this movement to embrace the co-operatives system. Some were previously members of co-operatives, but as has been the case in so many other areas, they become disillusioned when dividends were promised and then not available, and have attempted to follow their own ideas. In any event, this group comprises a very small section of the Central Nakanai area.

iii) Page 9 'Roads & Bridges', para. 6: the John Maneke mentioned is a leader of this Settlement.

iv) Page 10 'Drainage', para 2: There is further investigation required into the situation here. I am writing under separate cover regarding helicopter usage for the District Engineer. Mr. Ellem has been instructed to spend time searching the area for a possible solution.

../

v) Page 10, para. 6: the tools mentioned here are still on order through Public Works. I understand that the requested items were not available last financial year. This is being followed up under separate cover.

vi) Page 11, para. 2: the work is still under way on the roads in this area and Mr. Ellem is now organising work as follows:-

WALO - UASILAU	2 days per week
SALELUBU - SILANGA	1 day per week
SILANGA - LASIBU	2 days per week.

vii) Page 11, para. 3: once the roads in this area are in reasonable condition, this wharf project will be taken up again. I consider that this could well be a council project.

viii) Page 11 'Anthropological'. As collection of notes of anthropological interest are an essential part of training for Cadet Patrol Officers I have informed Mr. Ellem that I expect far more material under this head in future reports.

3. In general, the report covers the specific tasks quite well, but is marred by spelling and grammatical errors. The work accomplished in road re-construction is creditable. I have inspected the result and am satisfied that Mr. Ellem is going about the task in a workmanlike fashion.

4. Forwarded for your action, please.

Campbell

(C. T. CAMPBELL)

a/Assistant District Commissioner.

Sub- District Office,
HOSKINS.
West New Britain.
22/6/67

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
Hoskins.

HOSKINS PATROL NO. 10. of 1966/67.

Central Nakanai Census Division.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was conducted for two purposes,
1/Supervising road re-construction
2/Conducting Elections for the Nakanai Local Government Council.

Three of the six weeks were allocated to road work and the remainder to the Nakanai Local Government Council Elections.

For the duration of the patrol I remained within the Central Nakanai census division,which lies between the East and West Nakanai census divisions. Its southern boundary lies miles inland on the Whiteman ranges,the coast line marks its northern boundary.

A large percentage of the population of this census division have participated in resettlement schemes. Several years ago many villagers lived miles inland in the rugged Whiteman ranges. During the past several years these villagers have migrated down to the fertile undulating land a few miles in from the coast. This land was purchased by the government and surveyed into blocks for this resettlement. These blocks contain an average of thirty acres. Each adult male villager has been given rights to a block of this land.

The villagers of Talalo who still live in the inland region,have observed the advantages of living in the resettlement area and are now becoming interested in migrating down.

The division consists of undulating rich ground near the coast line.This fertile ground extends for several miles inland. The remainder of the area is extremely rough and rugged. In the area which lies very close to the coast Sago swamps can be found.

The climatic conditions of this division are seasonal with wet and dry conditions being experienced each year.The wet season (North west monsoonal) comes in the months of December to April. During this wet season the swamp country which lies adjacent to the coast and extending inland for one to two miles,becomes covered with flood water. This water varies in depth up to four feet. As result of this,all produce being shipped to and from the area,has to be carried for several miles by men and women before machinery can be used. This costs the area over ~~over~~ five hundred man days each month of the wet season.

The dry season (South east monsoonal) comes in the months of May to October. Although it is considered as a dry season, rain falls over the majority of the division every day of the year. This continuous rain which falls almost every day provides a reliable water supply for these villages.

This census division is covered with two distinct

types of natural vegetation.

1/ Adjacent to the coast line and extending for a few miles inland, Sago swamp country is found in which thousands of sago palms grow. With the exception of this area supplying housing materials and numerous suitable milling timber this area has no economic value.

2/On the remainder of the area dense tropical rain forest is found.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol was received into all villages with a friendly atmosphere but without much enthusiasm. Water and fire wood were made available when requested. Fresh food was offered for sale to the patrol at most villages. Those offered consisted of Pineapples. Pawpawa, Bananas, Suger cane, Tomatoes, Onions, Taro and Beans. In four of the ten wards allocated to this patrol cooked Taro was given to the Local Officers accompanying the patrol.

VILLAGES.

There are thirty-three villages in the Central Nakanai census division of which ten are in the Uasilau resettlement area and nine in the Silanga resettlement area.

This patrol did not visit every village, only those where the elections were held; Sale, Uasilau resettlement, Umu, Silanga Resettlement, Mirapu and Roko. In these villages the following was noted.

1/ Housing.

In all villages the houses were in a satisfactory state with none requiring immediate attention. The houses are rectangular in shape with the majority being built upon stilts.

As most of these villagers have changed their village ~~sight~~ site from the mountains to the coastal region they have adjusted themselves to a new form of house construction. This is connected with the different housing materials used. Whilst living in the mountains these villagers used cane leaves for roofing materials, they now use sago leaves and have adapted themselves to this material.

The houses consist of bush timber or sago walls, Sago roofs (at Roko and Kopi villages which are several miles inland, cane leaves are still being used) Black palm or bush timber for flooring materials. The majority of the houses contain two or more rooms with windows constructed in all.

2/Water supply.

All villages with the exception of Umu and Roko are situated near a good water supply. Umu and Roko villagers carry water from creeks up to their village These two villages are situated on top of hills several hundred feet above sea level.

3/ Hygiene.

The general cleanliness and tidiness of the villages was very good. There was no sign of rubbish or food waste carelessly disposed of. It was noted that the villagers take care in obtaining drinking and cooking water above all washing ~~sights~~ sites.

11

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Many of the officials in this division have been in office for over twenty years and state that for the first few weeks that they are out of office ~~that~~ they will feel lost but realize the importance of a council to their people and are willing to step down for advancement The following is a list of all village officials for both East and Central Nakanai for the preparation of their certificates of service.

East Nakanai.

Village	Name	Rank	Years in service.
Tarobi	Tovili/Taumos	Luluai	9
"	Moi/Gaiuru	Tultul	30
Pasusu	Toho/Irevi	Luluai	9
Sulu	Tavis/Ogola	Luluai	25
Aliu	Molia/Mauturu	Luluai	19
Gogosi	Sai'erubu/Luluga	Tultul	19
Kaiva	Walolo/Lege	Tultul	19
Kaiamu	Wagolu/Kua	Luluai	8
"	Tilomu/Gama	Tultul	8
Mataruru	Mataime/Kukea	Luluai	15
"	Sioras/Ga	Tultul	15
Matalilu	Labiti/Kalu	Luluai	30
"	Taiaba/Kakara	Tultul	30
Ewasse	Peni/Kaulave	Luluai	9
"	Lare/Iahia	Tultul	8
Gomu	Ga/Kavu	Luluai	14
"	Ute/Uvi	Tultul	8
Apapulu	Bera/Tomeleko	Luluai	8
"	Toboga/Malai	Tultul	8
Bubu	Kaipa/Koloi	Luluai	32
Gigipuna	Babage/Patagoli	Luluai	8
Kahei	Ubi/Peimumu	Luluai	30
"	Kemo/Malila	Tultul	30
Poto	Boi/Tavulo	Luluai	23
"	Taupili/Molom	Tultul	1
Togotogo	Dia/Teiga	Luluai	30
"	Taubuso/Vetata	Tultul	2
Ubili	Subui/Polele	Luluai	30
"	Sa'ea/Moite	Tultul	3
Nuau	Balele/Ulia	Luluai	30
"	Gabu/Galia	Tultul	14
Nantambu	Loko/Lau'o	Luluai	7
Baia	Lobau'o/U'uba	Luluai	30
"	Galia/Labiti	Tultul	7

Central Nakanai.

Elobe	Lauta/Ailu	Luluai	30
"	Sautola/Silanga	Tultul	25
Sale	Tasila/Pulolo	Luluai	15
"	Melamuli/Pigomo	Tultul	17
Sege	Sesoka/Pulou	Luluai	30
"	Lava/Miau'oe	Tultul	8
Korvasi	Ketale/Arona	Luluai	2
Uasilau	Soa/Ubia	Luluai	11
"	Taviso/Utuvuvu	Tultul	24
Movai	Taso/Alibula	Tultul	15
Bibisi	Gogoti/Liki	Luluai	22
"	Luku/Loi	Tultul	10
Ti	Mui/Kaikas	Luluai	27
"	Matalasa/Unukia	Tultul	22

Village	Name	Rank	Term
Bagela	Kokoso/Matele	Luluai	23
"	Bosi/Siloe	Tultul	9
Kaikou	Pagege/Isagu	Luluai	9
Mulusi	Kaba/Matalesa	Luluai	I8
"	Taluk/Sugologo	Tultul	8
Yauyau	Taumaseng/Avukolo	Luluai	30
"	Pangalo/Sakanoni	Tultul	25
Lavugi	Veimuli/Siola	Luluai	25
"	Ratateia/Siola	Tultul	33
Kukulu	Kiolo/Ilu	Luluai	I9
"	Mage/Keusa	Tultul	I9
Umu	Lububu/uleo	Luluai	2I
"	Tigile/Valolau	Tultul	8
Sipa	Elumai/Tigile	Luluai	23
"	Pilamo/Pesia	Tultul	30
Kilolo	Keilo/Yupuna	Luluai	22
"	Pegutena/Yelosana	Tultul	8
Koto	Velu/Puve	Luluai	25
"	Kateu/Takulu	Tultul	8
Kailona	Tenasa/Litupuna	Luluai	25
"	Patatalu/Mausa	Tultul	I3
Gaikeke	Vulai/Vasa	Luluai	I7
"	Vamama/Mukulu	Tultul	24
Loa	Ovonu/Aukena	Luluai	26
"Pigisele	Pigisele/Teki	Tultul	7
Luge	Oso/Olovi	Luluai	26
"	Simon/Mautena	Tultul	I5
Babata/	Lusibubu/Ulubi	Luluai	I5
Kisiluvi	Ketaman/Trugen	Luluai	I3
"	Kelematin/Isagu	Tultul	9
Ligite	Welinsa/Kakalasa	Luluai	30
"	Kopultai/Pupuna	Tultul	9
Mirapu	Ungo/Kimele	Luluai	3
"	Golu/Savura	Tultul	3
Sosoli	Tovu/Lakemeuru	Luluai	I3
"	Piola/Matasae	Tultul	I3
Kai	Mama/Kauala	Luluai	I0
"	Gagara/Mauaga	Tultul	I0
Sisimi	Vugi/Sauali	Luluai	2
Roko	Moiyu/Valua	Luluai	24
"	Sasea/Lopolo	Tultul	22
Paraga	Kankou/Polti	Luluai	24
"	Nuyu/Polti	Tultul	24

(9)

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Through this census division there are two different attitudes towards the administration.

1/ In favour of the administration and seeking advancement through Local Government Councils.

2/ Against the administration and not seeking advancement through Local Government councils but seeking advancement through cargo cults.

There are two missions in this census division, Catholic and Methodist. The attitude of these villagers towards these two missions are very strong. They are in favour of the Missions and the mission work.

Although care is given to aged and infirm persons it was noted that this was none too generous.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS.

One of the two purposes for this patrol was to conduct the Local Government Council Elections for the Nakanai Council. The writer accompanied by Andrew Vinoko a Local Government Assistant and four trainees from Vunadidir, conducted the elections for wards;

No.1	Containing Roko and Paraga Villages
No. 2	Mirapu, Kai, Sisimi and Sosoli Villagers.
No. 4	Umu and Sipa Villagers
No. 6	Sale Sege, Elobe and Korvasi Villages.
No.13	Uasilau, Movai, Bibisi, Begella and Ti Villages.
No.14	Mumusi, Yauyau, Lavugi, Kaiko and Kukulu Villages.
No. 15	Koto, Kailona and Kilolo Villagers.
No.16	Babata Village.
No.17	Gaikeke, Loa and Luge Villages.
No. 18	Ligiti, Kisiluvi, Silanga and Salelubu Villages.

The elections took place from the 25/5/67 to the 2/6/67.

Although a polling place was set up in each ward many villagers were not interested in voting but were keen to have a council.

At the present time it is thought that these villagers do not understand the benefits of secret voting and are still inclined to vote for whom they are told.

In four of the ten wards only one nomination was made, thus no elections were held in these wards.

WARDS.	THE NOMINATED CANDIDATE.
No. 13 Uasilau	Soa/Ubia
No. 16 Babata	Pius/Neboi
No. 18 Kisiluvi	Paul/Taluana
No. 2 Mirapu	Keli/Sising.

In the remaining wards the voting was as follows.

Ward	Candidates	Votes.
No. 6 Sale	Lu'u/Mageveve	1
	Yeisi/Kulusina	5
	Melamuli/Tovili	127
	Informal	1
		134
No. 14 Uasilau	Pagege/Isagu	160
	Teitei/Kegeni	22
	Informal	12
		194

Ward	Candidates	Votes 1st	2nd	total
Umu No. 4	Lububu/Uleo	39	24 =	63
	Umali/Laguvuvu	53	2 =	55
	Bosi/Sileo	26		
	Informal (2)			
		120 (118)		
No. 15 Kilolo	Manke/Luana	19		
	Paga/Sobubu	86		
	Mimbuna/Elopatele	40		
	Informal	2		
		147		
No. 17 Gaikeke	Vulai/Vasa	24		
	Sukena/Tiu	61	6 =	67
	Wavi/Abili	36	17 =	53
	Informal	1		
		122		
No. 1 Roko	Patiai/Patu	94		
	Palo/Kalilipai	Nil		
		94		

As only a very small percentage of these villagers ~~have~~ has been taught to read and write, much assistance had to be given to them whilst voting.

AGRICULTURE.

These people have large gardens and thus there is no shortage of food in this division. There are several introduced crops being grown in this area, they are:- Tomatoes Onions, Beans and Peanuts. At the present time these are only being grown on a relatively small but increasing scale. Their main source of food is Taro, SweetPotato, Tapioca and Pawpaws.

With the exception of Kai and Sisimi villages all village members are involved in the production of Cocoa. The majority of these people ~~have~~ has been given rights to a resettlement block of approximately thirty acres, on which they grow their own food on a small portion and the remainder has been or is being prepared for the planting of cocoa.

Within ten years the two resettlement areas- Silanga and Uasilau are expected to be producing 30% of the Gazelle Peninsula total Native Cocoa production.

At the present time Cocoa is the only form of income for these people in Central Nakanai.

LIVESTOCK.

Livestock within this census division consists of Fowls, Pigs and Dogs. The people of Silange resettlement are interested in buying good breeding European Pigs to improve their own breed of pigs. They are also giving thought to the purchase of cattle.

Several cats have been distributed through this census division. As there are hundreds of rats in these villages it is good to see an increasing number of cats. The owners of such cats are giving reasonable care to them.

Forests.

The majority of this census division is covered with dense rain forest, in which numerous suitable milling timber can be found.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

There are two trade stores within this census division, both being Society Stores. One is at Uasilau and the other is at Silanga. The people at Silanga are considering building a second store at Kisiluvi village.

These people are keen to establish something for them-selves instead of always letting Europeans or Chinese do it.

A few villagers within the division are attempting to make baskets and sell them. At this stage these villagers still have a lot to learn about making such baskets but when considering the length of time which these people have spent on making baskets, one must give them credit for their effort. Those baskets which were sighted were of a good quality and most of the women are keen to buy them. At this stage they are only making the dish style basket, but several men are preparing to attempt making handbag style baskets.

LAND.

Many thousands of acres have been bought by the administration for resettlement purposes. After these land purchases there is no shortage of land in this census division.

COMPLAINTS.

No. complaints were brought before this patrol.

Courts.

Nil.

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REST HOUSES.

As stated above not all villagers were visited by this patrol, Those visited provided good large rest houses. The rest house at Silanga is the largest and is most frequently used. With the completion of the small permanent material administration house at Salelubu, the rest house at Uasilau will be demolished.

CARRIERS AND CANOES.

Only a little hesitation was offered by the villagers when a request for carriers was made. They were paid at the rate of 10¢ per hour. A total of $80-80 was paid to carriers for this patrol.

HEALTH.

There are three aid posts (Government) in this census division and a good Catholic mission aid post and hospital at Silanga. The aid posts (Government) are situated at Ubai. Malasi and Uasilau. The Ubai and Malasi aid posts were not sighted, the aid post at Uasilau was in a hygenic state.

These people are very healthy and have little sickness. If ill health should fall upon any member of their community there is no hesitation shown in bringing the patient to the aid post.

EDUCATION.

The standard of education in this area is reasonable, but with such a rapidly developing area a greater school expansion will soon be required. There are two large schools in the area handling children from prep. to standard five. One is at Silanga, a Roman Catholic mission school which is of a high standard and has a very good attendance. The second is at Uasilau which is half Government and half Methodist Mission. A few small mission schools can be found in various other villagers in the area.

There is no school at Roko or Kopi (Paraga) villages. The children from these villages do not attend school.

5

Roads and Bridges.

The second purpose for this patrol was to supervise the reconstruction of the Silanga to Lasibu road.

On the 3/5/67 I arrived at Lasibu and proceeded to the Silanga Resettlement along this Road. On arrival at Silanga all village officials were requested to attend a meeting.

On arrival of the Officials I was informed that the Silanga resettlement contained nine villages which were expected to contain a labour force of 150 men capable of working on the road. The officials were informed that the road work was to commence the following day, with all men capable and all women willing, were/come down to the Tera creek, which is a small creek one mile from Silanga. They were to equip themselves with bush knives and axes. The officials informed me that the villagers were very keen to commence work.

The following morning I spoke to the men and women who were willing to work on the road. One hundred and eleven men and sixty nine women were present. They were informed of the plans that were made for the road work.

For the remainder of this week (Three Days) the entire labour force worked on cutting the grass on the road and in the drains, also cleaning the drains.

The following day accompanied by John Maneke I walked along the road noting all areas where flood water covered the road during the wet season. During this day the majority of the grass cutting was completed, so I ~~informed~~ told the men to bring their spades down the following day and the women would continue with the grass cutting.

The following day we commenced rebuilding the road, The men were arranged into two lines and each line given portion of the road to rebuild.

We commenced rebuilding the three miles closest to the beach as this section of the road was almost unserviceable. Previously these villagers had laid logs along the wheel tracks, we commenced work by removing all these logs. Then all the men with spades commenced opening the drains and making them deeper. The soil removed from the drains was placed upon the road in such a manner to give the surface a camber at the same time raising the surface or six inches.

The majority of the drains contained up to nine inches of water before digging. This hampered progress ~~as~~ especially as most of the spades being used were old ones and many only five or six inches long. Thus we decided to concentrate on the road surface and leave the drains until the water table became considerably lower.

At this stage it was noted that for one mile of these three miles a pumice gravel could be obtained two to three feet below the ground. This material will provide a good all season surface. Over the remaining two miles only a decayed pumice could be found and a further surfacing material will have to be carried to this area.

These villagers are showing much keeness towards this road work. They had stated that with the road in its present condition they lost from five to ten days each month carrying cocoa to the beach and supplies from the beach to Silanga.

During the following days these two lines continued with the surface raising and a few men commenced ~~brushing~~ clearing the bush and felling all the trees along the side of the road. During this week I examined the small streams and the Ala river for gravel and stones. The Ala river was found to have gravel in two places, one was at least two miles away from the road and to obtain it two small streams have to be crossed. This would make it uneconomical to use this gravel for the road. The second spot is within one mile and there is only one small stream to be crossed to obtain it but this gravel is not very suitable. The small streams will provide a small amount of fine gravel but not sufficient to cover the road surface.

With this problem of obtaining a suitable surfacing material I decided that if we made a good curved surface, then placed thsi gravel along the wheel tracks only, we should end up with a goog solid surface, This will mean that this gravel will have to be placed along the entire three miles of rebuilt road and the creek gravel placed upon it.

DRAINAGE.

The greatest problem connected with this road is drainage.Two of the six miles of the road run through a sago swamp. During the wet season the Ala river breaks its banks, and spills out over this area. This flood water which is up to three feet deep just lies in this swamp until such a time when the Ala river falls below its banks again. During the dry season much water still lies on top of the ground or in the drains.

The possibilty of draining this swamp water away was considered but could not find any solution as ones eyes are not sufficient to notice if there is any fall in the swamp ground from the road to the Ala river.

If an engineer is working in the district at any time, it would be of much assistance if he could examine this area and advise us if it were possible to construct a successful drainage system.

As stated above this area receives rain almost every day of the dry season. This has hampered progress in two ways ,

1/ approximately seven days to date have been lost as a result of this rain.

2/ The rain keeps the water table at a high level.

As all these villagers have a cocoa block it is nesessary for a five day week to be arranged. The villagers met and decided that between Monday an Friday of each week each village would have one day off. For the six weeks that have passed this has proved to be satisfactory. The women work threedays each week on cutting grass.

There will be a need for ten small culverts and two larger ones along this road. Cement and construction equipment has been ordered for the construction of these culverts. Also forty spades,ten shovels,six mattocks and ten wheelbarrows, have been ordered but have not yet been received. This has caused a delay with this work because village equipment which is being used is old and worn out.

Progress on this road to date has been very pleasing and now over one and a half miles have been completed to the stage where gravel can be laid along the wheel tracks. At the completion of the road surfacing all trees and shrubs will be cut and felled for at least two chains on either side of the road.

The Catholic mission tractor has been made available to hire for the road work,but at the present time the bearings in the trailor have broken and difficulty is being experienced in obtaining another. When opperational there will be much work for it. The tractor is being hired at the rate of $10-00 per day.

Owing to the fact that the work is being done near the beach most of the men have decided to sleep on the beach, as this saves them one and a half hours walking time each morning and afternoon. This has helped progress to a small degree.

Roads and Bridges Cont.

(3)

The pathways used by this patrol were in a satisfactory condition. The presence of bridges along such pathways were very few, these being felled logs which can be dangerous to an officer wearing boots.

The people of Uasilau resettlement have observed the road work that has been done on the Silanga road, and are now considering doing likewise on the road from Uasilau to Walo. This road is in a good condition for over five miles and improvements would be required on the swampy stretch near the beach. This area is without good surfacing material, but gravel and other suitable surfacing materials can be obtained from the Ala river or at regular stretches along the road.

At Lasibu a very good anchorage is available, previously logs had been cut and transported to the beach front. During the last wet season many of them were washed away. The villagers of Silanga are becoming concerned about this as they spent much time cutting and carrying these logs to Lasibu to build a wharf. These villagers are keen to have this wharf built, so that the remainder of these logs are not washed away.

CEMETRIES.

Each village has its own cemetery which is situated close to the village. These cemetries, which are usually arranged and designed to mission request, are being cared for.

MISSIONS.

There are two Missions established in this census division, Roman Catholic and Methodist. The Roman Catholic headquarters for this area is at Silanga and the Methodists headquarters is at Malalia in the West Nakanai Census division. Both these missions have much influence over the villagers. The villagers show enthusiasm towards the missions and mission work.

AIRFIELDS.

There are no airfields within this census division.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Nothing of much interest was revealed. It is interesting to note that these people were never cannibals, but when having killed an enemy in war, the enemies' blood was always licked off the spear. This was said to give the warrier extra courage. Also years age, when a young man married he showed his strength by not having any children for two years.

APPENDICES.

These people are now assisting with the development of this Territory. As more of their cocoa blocks come into production they will be playing an even more important part towards the development of this Territory.

These people areekeen to see the area develop and to develop if themselves.

With the exception of a few villagers from Kai and Sisimi villages, all are wager to get their Local Government Coumcil underway.

J.R. Ellem

(J.R. ELLEM.)
Cadet Patrol Officer.