

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Tufi

VOLUME No: 26

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NORTHERN PROVINCE

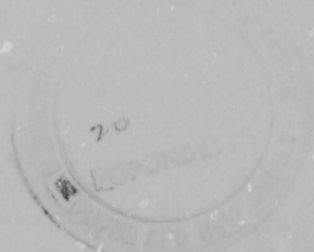
TUPI

1969/70.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER..... TUPF NO. 4/69-70

SUB DISTRICT..... TUPF DISTRICT..... NORTHERN

AREA PATROLLED.... COLLINGWOOD BAY AND CAPE NELSON  
CENSUS DIVISIONS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY..... J. DUFFIELD.

DESIGNATION..... A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING..... R. GANGAI/INTERPRETER  
B. KEGANA/ COUNCIL RULES  
INSPECTOR.  
NIL POLICE.

DURATION OF PATROL..... BROKEN PERIODS: 13/10/69 to 28/10/69  
1/12/69 to 12/12/69

28 days but only 21 camped out.

OBJECTS OF PATROL... CENSUS REVISION? POLITICAL EDUCATION,  
EXPLANATION OF PROSPECTING AUTHORITY,  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA..... 27/7/69 to 5/8/69 (Collingwood  
Bay)  
8/8/69 to 18/8/69 (Cape Nelson)

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED..... 7,130

SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Director of District Administration,  
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 ....

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

Division

XXXXXXX

Department of the Administrator:  
Pomondetta.....N.D.

41-2-7

31st December, 1969.

The President,  
Ilimo Local Government Council,  
KOKODA.

Dear Sir,

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Thank you for your Financial Statement for the period ending 19.12.1969.

Your Council should now pay its contributions to the Reserve Fund, the Local Government Association, Vanadidir and its donation to the District hospital.

I return herewith the original of the Financial Statement which should be retained in your records.

Yours faithfully,

W.J. Johnston.  
a/District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,  
Kokoda.

ical



DIARY OF PATROL TUFU NO. 4 69/70

- 13/10/69 Departed Tufi per Ubuna at 0730 and arrived Kewansasap at 1400. Slept Kewansasap.
- 14/10/69 Census Revision, Prospecting Authority explained, Political Education and general talks. Slept Kewansasap.
- 15/10/69 Census Revision Lako/Leaga. Prospecting Authority explained, Political Education talks and general discussions. Slept Lako.
- 16/10/69 To Ailala. Census Revision Ailala/Marua plus explanation Prospecting Authority, Political Education talks and re-Investigation of Ailala Point land. General discussions. Slept Ailala.
- 17/10/69 To Sinapa. Census Revision Sinapa/Sinipara plus explanation Prospecting Authority and Political Education talks. Good reception at this village.
- 18/10/69 To Uiaku. Census revised. Prospecting Authority explanations seriously questioned here. General discussions. Slept Uiaku.
- 19/10/69 No Census revised. Sunday Observed.
- 20/10/69 Census revision of Ganjiga and Inaiiu. Lengthy explanations of Prospecting Authority. Arrival of A.M. Bishop interrupted work somewhat. Slept Uiaku.
- 21/10/69 Census of half Wanigela villages. Very well received Political Education talk. Numerous matters to deal with here as usual. Slept Wanigela.
- 22/10/69 Other half of Wanigela villages Censused. Again, a well received Political Education talk and again many small matters to be attended to. Slept Wanigela.
- 23/10/69 To Uwe. Census revised Uwe, Gigori, Itoto. Well received Political Education talk. General disputes attended to. Slept Uwe.
- 24/10/69 To Marasa. Census of Ward 7 villages. Polit. Education talk. Local Court. Discussions on many matters.
- 25/10/69 Saturday to Tufi.
- 26/10/69 Sunday Tufi.
- 27/10/69 To Sinifara Aid Post Area for Census of Ward 8 villages. Polit Education talk plus general discussions. Slept Sinifara.
- 28/10/69 Anglican Mission Bishops arrival made carrying on work in this area for the time being impractical. Returned to Tufi.
- BREAK.
- 1/12/69 To Jebo by 'Ubuna'. Census Revision of Jebo and toaba. Commenced Political knowledge



DIARY OF PATROL TUFU NO.4 69/70 cont.

- survey. General discussions. Slept Jobo.
- 2/12/69 To Tainabuna. Census of this village and remaining villages in Ward 9. Political knowledge survey. In afternoon to Tufu station. Slept Tufu
- 3/12/69 To Angogogo by Ubuna then Ubuna continued to Oro Bay. Rest of patrol will be by canoe. Slept Angogogo.
- 4/12/69 Census Angorogo and Bambiti. Political Education Survey. General talks. Departed Angogogo at 1600 and arrived Berubona at 1800. Slept Berubona.
- 5/12/69 Census Berubona and surrounding villages. Political knowledge survey. General discussions. Slept Berubona.
- 6/12/69 Departed Berubona at 0700 and arrived Tumari at 0900. Census Revised and Political knowledge survey plus general discussions with various people. Slept Tumari.
- 7/12/69 Departed Tumari at 0800 and arrived Sinei at 10.45. Sunday observed Sinei.
- 8/12/69 Census revision of Sinei and surrounding villages. Political Knowledge survey. General discussions. During day Fr. Read arrived in speedboat from Sefoa. Slept Sinei.
- 9/12/69 Departed Sinei in company Fr. Read to Sefoa. Walked to Foduma. Census revised and Political Education talk delivered. Good discussions held here. Departed Foduma for Tufu station at 1600. Slept Tufu.
- 10/12/69 Day spent in Office.
- 11/12/69 Day trip to Iagirua where Census was revised for this and surrounding villages. Political Education talk and general discussions.
- 12/12/69 Day trip to Kabuni where Census was revised for this and surrounding villages. Very good reception here. Political Education talk delivered.

END OF PATROL

7th. January 1970

District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
Popondetta

TUFI PATROL NO. 4/69-70

INTRODUCTION

1. The purposes of this patrol were Census Revision, the explanation of an application for a Prospecting Authority to the people in the villages stretching from Iu'ai'iu to Kewansasap in the Collingwood Bay area, the delivering of Political Education Talks earlier on in the Patrol then later the conducting of a Political knowledge survey in the Cape Nelson area. Matters of General Administration were of course dealt with and in most places there were general discussions on topics brought up by the people.
2. The Patrol commenced at Kewansasap in the Collingwood Bay C.D. on 13/10/69 and temporarily came to an halt on 28/10/69 at the village of Jebo in the Cape Nelson C.D.. The Patrol recommenced on 1/12/69. The reason for the month's break was due to the fact of the Cape Nelson Council's November meeting and a trip I had to make to Port Moresby to attend a Political Education briefing. It was at this briefing that I was informed that myself and Mr.C.Day, A.D.C. Popondetta, would have to conduct a Political knowledge survey of the Northern District and have it completed by the end of February 1970.
3. The Patrol covered two Census Divisions, which was its intention, and so one report is submitted.

SITUATION REPORT

(a) Local Government.

1. The Cape Nelson Council is a Stage 0 Council and has been operating in the vicinity of seven years. It covers the whole of the Tufi Sub-District, has 19 wards and 20 Councillors. All the people resident in the council area live on the coast excepting the small inland population of the Lower Musa area in the Dyke Ackland Bay C.D. It is fortunate in having a competent President and an increasingly competent Vice President. The ranks of the Councillors number among them some competent men, but unfortunately there are still far too many who lack the necessary abilities required for a good Councillor. The Council Clerk is a willing young man who carries out most of his duties capably.
2. The Council has over the past years achieved a good deal in the field of providing services to its constituents and should be able to carry on doing so on an increasing scale. It is either a measure of the people's insularity or lack of information that time and time again they make it apparent that they have only the vaguest idea concerning the projects the council has completed or is working on in the area. Because they do not know they tend to feel at times that the Council is not doing enough to help them. If the Council builds a well in their village, all well and good, there stands concrete evidence of the (cont. next page)



Council's help to them, but by and large, the people would know little indeed concerning the Council's other projects and furthermore are apparently, in most cases, not informed by their Councillors. An idea then to press on the Councillors is for them to familiarise themselves with all the Council's projects and take this information to the people. I intend to work on this idea in this area and feel it may also be a good idea to distribute roneoed sheets entitled 'What Your Council is Doing in 1969/70'. Lack of information received on the village level concerning the functions of the Council is a tremendous block to the people acquiring a truly bivalent attitude towards the body. The situation may be alleviated somewhat now that the Council is roneoing minutes of all meetings and distributing them throughout the area. With this, at least people who are interested will be able to find out for themselves what went on at the Council meetings without having to rely on what the Councillor remembers if the Councillor is one of those who attempts to impart to his people information gathered at the meetings. By no means all of them do this. Recently too there have been a number of village committees and village leaders accompanying their Councillors to the meetings so that they may see and hear first hand what is going on. This has come about due mainly to my urgings of the people and councillors to do this. It is an idea native people like as in this area at least they are always willing to disbelieve the unsupported testimony of one man.

3. Thus far this year the Council has collected nearly its full estimated amount of tax and this in itself is a sign that the people have some reasonable amount of confidence in the Council body. There has been thus far no need for any prosecutions and the Tax Defaulters in the area are slowly paying their money as they acquire it. During the course of the Patrol I collected some defaulter's tax (\$4.00) on behalf of the Council and the money was readily forthcoming and often volunteered.

4. By and large the people's attitude to the Council, in spite of their doubts and lack of knowledge concerning its various functions, is a good one though not one which evinces any large amount of public spirited interest or co-operation in the tasks which face it. They like the idea of having their own body 'to look after them' as they put it, and often regard it as having more authority over them than the "Government". This is the case particularly in villages where the Councillor holds some ~~sw~~ sway and is energetic, or in other words, where the people have a good Councillor. Of course these good Councillors promulgate this concept as a means of maintaining their influence at its maximum strength. These Councillors most likely realise the limitations of their Council and also probably appreciate the fact that if they had to run the Council without Administration assistance and guidance they would find great difficulty indeed, but they have of course to maintain their standing in the wards they represent and must slant everything in the Council's favour if possible.

5. It would not be unfair to say that to most people the Council is their Councillor and the value of the Council lies in what it can do for them and be damned to the people living across the next fiord. There is no great sense yet of being a unified group of people administered by a representative body of their peers. The people's outlook is still very parochial.

6. In conclusion and in spite of problems of communications, insularity and lack of unity, the people are basically "on side" regarding their Council and as long as this is so they are open to further education regarding its functions and aims.



Political Education and the House of Assembly.

1. During the Course of the Patrol Political Education talks were delivered and in most places were received very well. After my trip to Port Moresby to attend a Political Education briefing I commenced the first part of a survey I shall have to do for half of the Northern District.

2. I have said it in previous reports, but it deserves saying once again, that the fact of the Ijivitari Open Electorate M.H.A. being from the Tufi Sub/Sub District has lead to a definite increase in interest and awareness concerning things Political by the people in the Tufi Sub/District. That it is due to him being one of their own kind is fairly apparent and again reflects a very parochial attitude, but nevertheless is valuable for all that. If this M.H.A. could find time to visit his area and patrol among the villages (Anglican Bishops do it so he should be able to) and talk to the people on subjects political, I am sure it would have an immense effect on the people's interest on what is going on in the House of Assembly and do him (the M.H.A.) a great amount of good. At present there are definite indications that the people are dissatisfied with the present position of never seeing the man they elected. Being native people they need to see their "leader" in the flesh in their environment speaking to them on their, and his in this case, home soil. D.B.A. and the Missions have been successful in Papua New Guinea for so long due to this going out to where the people are at and meeting them at their level. It is definitely about time someone whispered in the ears of M.H.A.'s who perhaps have become over-inflated with a sense of their own importance and cannot "find time" to visit their constituents that all they are doing is cutting their own throats. It is a lesson learned too late at the Polls. My primary concern with M.H.A.'s visiting villages is that it gives a tremendous push to the people's overall interest in things political and probably does more in this direction than no Political Education Patrols. The ones today is on acquiring an educated populace so that an eventual independent democratic government in this Territory will have a chance at functioning. The Administrator is apparently making this education of the masses a priority task and one must agree that it is a task which has to be tackled. I would like to suggest that the House of Assembly be approached and its Members asked to take part in the Education Programme as one presumes that they too would like to have an educated populace. The rather esoteric matters being joyfully discussed by the House of Assembly these days would be much better left alone until the bulk of T.P.N.G.'s populace are in a position to appreciate them or howl them down, whichever the case may be.

3. In the two Census Divisions patrolled, the level of knowledge among the males is not high but is also not negligible. They do not, by and large, understand such things as what a Speaker is, though a surprising number know his name, or what Ministerial Member's do. However they are developing a concept of what the House of Assembly is and what it is doing. "It is our Government" "It stands for the people of Papua and New Guinea" "It hears our talk and tries to help us" "It will look after us when independence comes" are some of the replies one receives when asking what it is. The prevailing idea of what their Member does is that he either visits them and hears their talk and takes it to the House of Assembly or the Local Government Council informs him of the people's talk and then he speaks about it in the House of Assembly. One definitely gets the impression that they think of him as an higher level type of Councillor whose main interest should be developing the electorate he represents. They have very little concept of him being not only their representative, but a person involved with the wider issues of the Government of all of Papua New Guinea. A goodly number of people thought that the Regional Electorate Member, Mr. W. Fielding had the overall job of looking after the Northern District, whereas Mr. Paulas Arek's task was to look after the problems of the people in the Ijivitari Electorate. By and large, the names of all of Northern District's members are known but very few others, except John Guise. The people then appreciate the fact that the House of Assembly is a body of representatives from various areas in T.P.N.G. but they have not yet appreciated

that even though they are from all different areas they have a duty of working as a body to govern T.P.N.G. as an whole and not merely involve themselves in matters effecting only their own elctorates. The concept of a unified Papua/ New Guinea is still a long way from their grasping.

4. The concept of voting for your member of the House of Assembly is reasonably well appreciated but the difference between Regional and Open Electorates is still a matter of deepest ignorance. A Sub-Inspector, a University Student and a Mission Teacher on leave were unable to tell me the difference between the two with any accuracy. A number of obviously educated people such as the aforesaid who were on leave in the villages were interviewed and in most cases did not distinguish themselves with the extent of their knowledge. Ignorance of matters political is apparently very widely spread.
5. Self Government or Independence is something most people seem to have heard of and generally give the answer that it means Papua/New Guinea will look after itself. The idea is still not an apparently popular one in the area due mainly, I think, to the fact that the people think of independence as a time when Australia will leave altogether and take everything which belongs to it with it. They equate wealth with Australia, poverty with themselves (in comparison) and are naturally rather appalled at what would be left were everything Australian to go. The concepts of independence require a great deal more explanation. A statement which has occurred a number of times and which I find interesting, goes like this: 'Australia should not leave us yet because we are not strong or rich enough and we have no factories to build guns so we can fight people who might like to fight us.' Is this memories of World War 2 and the Japanese and fear of the Indonesians or someone else doing the same? Probably.
6. One of the greatest bars to people attaining information concerning their Government and its work is of course the lack of mass communications media finding its way to the villages plus the low literacy level. One of the best ways for an illiterate, or anyone else for that matter, to keep abreast of developments in his country (providing it is democratic) is to listen to a radio. The person has to be interested, but given the interest he can learn a lot. In the Collingwood Bay C.D. there are 62 radios to a population of 3,201 and in the Cape Nelson C.D., 54 to a population of 3,929. (See Appendix B) The people would do well to acquire more radios and this was suggested to them.
7. In conclusion, considering isolation, lack of communications and the normal human trait of being more involved with things of everyday import than otherwise, there is a reasonable level of knowledge within the two Census Divisions and enough interest to make the task of further education a successful proposition.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. The Tufi Sub-District has long been backward in achieving any high degree of economic development. However, there are indications that the people are beginning to realise their backwardness and are attempting to improve on the existing situation/ Appendix D shows a Census of Cash Crops in the Cape Nelson and Collingwood Bay areas in 1967. However, since this time there have been extensive new plantings by the people, primarily of coconuts. Over half of the plantings of these are still immature and not bearing so any large increase in production in this line cannot be expected for some years to come.



There could, however, be a considerable increase in production from the trees owned by the people which are already mature. The following figures show scope for increase on this basis:

Copra Purchased 1968/69 by:

Co-ops:	56 tons.
Tufi Enterprises:	45 tons.
Private Numbers:	10 tons.
	<u>111 tons.</u>

2. There are three Co-operatives purchasing Copra from the people in the area patrolled. (2 in Collingwood Bay, the Maisin at Uiaku and the Wanigela at Wanigela. 1 in Cape Nelson, the Cape Nelson at Tufi) Mr. H. Milne of Tufi Enterprises also purchases copra, but since the sinking of his small ship the 'Canopus' this outlet for the people's copra has been somewhat curtailed, particularly those people who live in villages far removed from Co-operative Societies such as Kewansasap. A Mr. Derek Wolfe from Bekawa in the Baniara Sub-District carries out buying trips occasionally in the Collingwood Bay Area. There are two indigenous men, one John Tavone of Ailala (Collingwood) and the other Lucian Simati of Katokato (Cape Nelson) who purchase copra from the people. They both have Copra Marketing Board Numbers, both run Trade Stores and are something of entrepreneurs in their areas. They both have a great deal of difficulty in shipping out their purchased copra as passing ships are leary of calling into villages to pick up copra to find that there are only 5 or 6 bags to be picked up. A situation exists at Sinapa (Cape Nelson) where an employee of a Mr. A Robins of Rabaraba, Michael Geroto, purchases Copra from the people and ships it under Mr. Robin's Copra Marketing Board Number. There has also been a Trade Store set up by Robins and this, plus the number, Mr. Geroto believes will be eventually transferred to him in thanks for his long years of service for Mr. Robins. The store was not licenced at the time of the Patrol but this was soon rectified. Basically a situation exists where approximately half the Copra growers in the two Census Divisions deal with Co-operatives and the other half either deal with local indigenous entrepreneurs, Tufi Enterprises, or rely on the occasional European visiting the area on trading trips. The people within the Societies have by far the easiest time of it, but people without the Societies are not particularly eager to join them as they consider that the Societies pay a too low price. As stated before, shipping is a problem for people not within the societies, and now that the Tufi Enterprise vessel is no longer available, the lot of many of the people is much worse. The Anglican Mission Vessel the 'McKlaren King' helps out people in transporting their copra as much as possible but it is by no means a regular outlet.

3. Copra is the largest Cash Crop in the two Census Divisions but in the area around Berubona (Cape Nelson) there has been some considerable production of coffee and at Uiaku (Collingwood Bay) the people are producing some cocoa. During the 1969 coffee season Agriculture at Tufi has purchased 7,481 lbs. of coffee and the Agricultural Extension Centre at Wanigela now but previously at Uiaku has purchased 1,503 lbs of wet beans. Some of the coffee purchased comes from other Cape Nelson villages besides those in the Berubona vicinity, but only a small amount.

4. Other ways of



4. Other ways of making money are not plentiful, but Cape Nelson villages in the vicinity of Tufi station make some income from selling fresh foods at the Tufi Market, the people in the Wanigela villages, through working in various ways for Mr. and Mrs. A Cridland who have a tourist establishment there add to their income and villages from Sinapa to Kewansasap have a sometimes business of selling canoes to people in the Baniara Sub-District. A certain amount of money, as is usual, finds its way into villages from people working outside the area. Lastly, people in a good number of villages, particularly in the Collingwood Bay Area and in such villages as Wanigela, Uiaku, Ganjiga, Ailala, Marua Sinapa and Sinipara gain some reasonable income from the sale of Tapa Cloth. Mr. and Mrs. A.Cridland at Wanigela buy a good deal and apparently Mr.H.Milne of Tufi Enterprises will buy as much as they can produce. The price of a large well made Tapa can be up to \$7.00 The Cape Nelson Council is at present negotiating with a Madang based firm to\* in an attempt to provide a regular outlet for Tapa produce.

5. The importance of economic development is a topic which the Cape Nelson Local Government Council is strongly stressing in the area and this in itself is good to see. For years and years the D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. officer has talked himself hoarse regarding this topic and I feel it is now time for Councillors to talk themselves hoarse in our stead. They (the people) should have the message by now regarding economic development and I feel that they are beginning to realise the increasing commitments facing them in this country today. It is up to the Administration to lend technical assistance and the occasional push in the theoretically right direction.

6. Among the Native Population of the two Census Divisions patrolled there are 18 indigenous owned Trade Stores in the Collingwood Bay Area and 44 in the Cape Nelson area (See Appendix B) Most of these store owners do not run a business of any magnitude or one which is going to be very successful. There are, however, exceptions to the rule.

(a) Aidan Aroda of Naukwate, Wanigela, commenced his store in 1958. He is now quite an old man, but for the area, a very rich man. I have seen his bank accounts and they present evidence of shrewdness and ability above the norm. He has been wise enough to keep his business to himself and keep it away from the voracious hands of his wantoks.

(b) John Tavone of Ailala: Mentioned previously. This man is the instigator and controller of the Ailala Village Society Store which has been operating for three years. The people have just completed construction of a permanent materials building. A man by the name of Cecil Murray Aburin, an ex Postmaster Grade 1 assists in the running of the store and on my visit to the village presented me with a beautifully compiled ledger of the last three years operations which could not possibly bear any relation to fact. Mr. Aburin was sacked from Posts and Telegraphs for fiddling with registered mail. It is hard to really know how successful the venture is but it is obvious that Mr.Tavone holds a fair amount of sway and as yet there appears to be no obvious dissatisfaction on the part of the people. During the patrol Mr. Tavone and his followers enquired about attaining a Liquor Licence, but after discussions, decided against applying.

(c) Lucian Simati of Katakato: Mentioned before. He was an ex Government Storeman at Tufi, has his own store, a Peddlers Licence, buys Copra and has quite large plantings of coconuts. His greatest difficulty is getting ships to call in at his village to pick up the copra he has purchased from the people. I have suggested to him that he transport it to Tufi by canoe and leave it in the Gov.Store on the

~~wharf area.~~

wharf until a ship calls at Tufi. Lucian is a very direct fellow and appears to be reasonably successful.

(d) Michael Geroto of Sinapa: Mentioned before. This man is still working under the auspices of Mr. Robins of Rabaraba, but appears to have the ability to be a successful enough entrepreneur when or if the business at Sinapa is completely transferred to him.

(e) David Clark Furifuri of Kikita: An ex Agricultural Extension Officer sacked for misusing government and private money while stationed at Sila in the Managalase. He is said to have his finger in at least five stores around the Cape Nelson area and recently led his people to apply for a block of land on Tufi station for the construction of a store. Full particulars on this man may be found in Appendix G. With his educational qualifications and his wide knowledge, there is little doubt that he will increase his spheres of influence in the future.

7. There are no established Land Resettlement or Land Tenure Conversion Schemes within the two Census Divisions patrolled. However, there are surveyed Land Resettlement Blocks at Wanigela which have long been awaiting opening and to which the Cape Nelson Council with P.W.D. money has recently completed the construction of a road. Now that the road is completed, the people are anxious that the Blocks be thrown open as soon as possible and I agree that this should be the case. It was made plain to the people that the blocks would not be opened until the road was completed. I feel that when the blocks are opened the people who will take them will be from or in the vicinity of Wanigela. It was originally hoped that a good many Cape Nelson people whose land is poor would take up Blocks, but I feel there will be few people from this area who will do this. They do not appear interested in moving to Wanigela and in some cases are intent on commencing schemes of their own. The Wanigela people have exhibited little get up and go in the past but are showing a good deal of interest in the resettlement Blocks and also showing impatience at the time taken to open them up for development. The Cape Nelson Council has a tractor and trailer on order for the maintenance of the Wanigela Airstrip and this equipment will be useful when the blocks are opened. The Agriculture Department has recently moved its extension centre from Uiaku to Wanigela.

8. Adjacent to Uwe village in the Collingwood Bay area there are &? 7,502 acres of Crown Land on which primarily people from Uwe village have commenced coconut 'plantations' or 'blocks' as well as planting subsistence gardens. During A.D.C. Mr. Tierneys stay at Tufi an attempt was made to have people apply for blocks of land within the Crown land and to straighten out the boundaries between their plantings to facilitate this. Since my being at Tufi eight men have applied for blocks on the Crown Land which now makes a total of nine. There are at least another twelve men who are interested and have coconut plantings but who have not come forward. If a resettlement scheme could be commenced on this land I am sure there would be a good few Cape Nelson people interested as well as the Uwe people. There are a number of Cape Nelson men from villages such as Marasa who have plantings on the Crown Land. (See my 35/4/2 dated 1st December 1969 on this matter)

9. There is a definite move being made by the people in the villages of Wards 7 and 8 in the Cape Nelson area to settle on land adjacent to Itoto point in the Collingwood Bay area. A settlement has already been commenced and a good deal of Subsistence Gardening and Cash Crop planting is going on. The Councillors from the two Wards are solidly behind the people



making a move and are interested in a Land Tenure Conversion Scheme. At present they are endeavouring to get as many people interested as possible, for by no means all their people are, and also are attempting to define a boundary to the land they will require for 'blocks' as well as trying to encourage the people to not mix up their plantings higgeldy piggeldy throughout the area. The land in question is very fertile and would be excellent for an L.T.C. scheme. There has been some difficulty with the Wanigela people in establishing a boundary between the two groups' land but this problem should be overcome as the Councillors from both groups are working well together. Apparently the land in question belonged to the Cape Nelson people now settling there prior to the eruption of Mt. Victoria. The future of the scheme now depends on the Councillors being able to bring their people to an agreement concerning what they want.

10. The people of the villages of Kabuni, Baga, Tufi, Lilioa, Karikari and Kurarika have defined the boundaries of their clan land and wish for it to be surveyed. The people of Katokato village adjacent to Tumari have set aside Maia point as a communal Coconut plantation and wish for it to be surveyed and a title issued. They have large amounts of plantings on the land. (see my 35-1-2 dated 17th. Dec. 1969) Some people from Foduna are apparently interested in making 'blocks' on land belonging to them adjacent to Foru village in the Dyke Ackland Bay C.D. (All villages in para ten are in Cape Nelson C.D.)
11. The overall picture then regarding Land Settlement etc. in the two Census Divisions is one of awakening interest. When this is taken into consideration with the hoped for Land Tenure Conversion Scheme at Gobe in the Dyke Ackland Bay C.D. (see my 35-1-2 dated 8th. October 1969) I would say that the Administration should seriously consider the posting of some Land's personnel to commence work in the Tufi area.
12. The Tufi people are not used to expending a great deal of effort on increasing their economic development level but there are definite indications that their attitude is changing as they more fully realise that they must change with the times or be hopelessly left behind by more energetic people in other areas.

## SOCIAL

### Education

1. Appendix A shows clearly the situation regarding school attendance within the Tufi Sub-District. There are obviously far too many schools run by the Anglican Mission which do not teach to an high enough standard and also it should be noted that over half of these schools have unqualified teachers in charge. There is a need for more schools in the Tufi Sub-District, schools with qualified teachers.
2. The attitude of the people towards educating their children is a good one. The number of people working away from their villages in very good jobs is impressive when the general level of schools in the area are taken into consideration. Imposition of school fees has taken some toll on children attending school, particularly those attending the exempt or village schools. The parents in these cases tend to feel that the level of teaching their children are likely to get in an exempt school does not warrant the outlay of cash. It will be interesting to see, with the imposition of the \$30 High School Boarding School Fee



in 1970, the number of Tufi area children who will be able to attend High School. This fee could be looked upon in one way as being nearly outrightly discriminatory towards people outside town areas. However, due to the value that the majority of Tufi S.D. people put on education I think they will rise fairly well to the occasion.

### Health

3. Generally, the health of the people throughout the area patrolled is good. A glance at Appendix E. will show the distribution of health facilities and these are quite adequate. Appendix E also shows existing Water Wells built by the Cape Nelson Council as well as proposed wells. A good water supply is one of the biggest problems facing most people in the two Census Divisions patrolled, especially in the dry season. Infant Welfare Clinics are carried out throughout the Cape Nelson area by a Tufi based Infant Welfare sister, and an Anglican Mission sister and her staff conduct clinics in a good portion of the Collingwood Bay area. Wanigela Anglican Mission Hospital with its European sister is well run and has the trust of the people. Tufi Hospital has an indigenous Medical Assistant in charge and is, unfortunately, less well run.
4. In the field of health services, then, the two Census Divisions patrolled are well catered for and the Cape Nelson Council's activities in this field, particularly in the supply of water, will improve the situation yet further.

### Missions.

5. The Anglican Mission is the only one in the two Census Divisions patrolled. It has supplied education and other services to the people for many years and is very firmly established. Village churches, pastors, deacons and evangelists are spread thickly throughout the area. The people have been firmly indoctrinated with the Anglican Religion but they are by no means religious fanatics nor do they let their religion spoil all the pleasures inherent in their traditionally free and easy life. They like their religion, even respect it, pay more than lip service to it, but they have firmly put it in a certain niche of their existence and do not allow it to intrude, except sometimes on the surface, into other areas of their existence. All in all, their attitude is a healthy one, but one feels that if the Anglican Mission in the area was a more virile, muscle flexing religion, the people would possibly exhibit a more get up and go attitude towards their development in other fields of endeavour. As it is, the Mission here has been long established, is secure and rather complacent, much like a successful businessman who knows his future is assured.

### Womens Clubs

6. The Cape Nelson Council employs a Welfare Assistant who visits villages with Women's Clubs with reasonable regularity. However, she is a young woman and often finds difficulty in influencing women in many of the villages and also strikes trouble with the males of many villages who are against women's clubs as being frivolous time wasters. She has trouble as well with many villages due to internal squabbles between women when they have eventually commenced a club. The picture is one of many off and on clubs with an half dozen good ones which operate successfully. Two of the good clubs have Trade Stores and derive some income from this venture. All clubs which do operate well have one thing in common and that is a President or Chairman or Secretary who has leadership qualities and is a person the other women can follow. This quality is not widely found among the women of the area.

Cult and Unrest.

7. There are no indications of any evidence of the above in the two Census Divisions patrolled. There was a rumour that the people at Wanigela and Uwe in the Collingwood Bay area were involved in a 'money' cult in connection with the tourists who visit the tourist lodge operated by Mr. and Mrs. A. Gridland of Wanigela. Some people were supposedly believing that the tourists were the spirits of their ancestors come to visit them, and on their return to the spirit world were to send them money but perfidious Europeans were intercepting it and putting it to their own uses. There was no verity found in this rumour.

MISCELLANEOUSReception of Patrol

1. The patrol was well received in all villages visited.

Census.

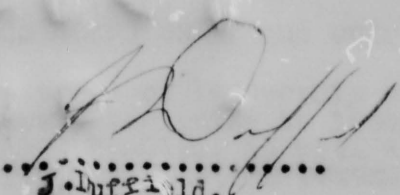
2. Census figures for Cape Nelson and Collingwood Bay Census Divisions are attached as an Appendix to this report. The absentee rate is not abnormal and rarely creates hardships in any villages.
3. I would like to state that I feel it is high time D.D.A. officers were relieved of this duty of taking Census in areas at a level of sophistication such as the Tufi Sub-District. As no doubt many other officers have stated, it is my contention that Councils should do Census at the same time as they collect tax. They have a standard book now, and already record marriages, births and deaths. Any D.D.A. officer worth his salt can find enough work to fill his day in a village without carrying out the onerous task of Census. Reasonably sophisticated people do not regard turning up for Census as being a joyful occasion and the D.D.A. officer taking Census regards the process even less joyfully. If we have to carry on taking Census, let it be done every four years or soe

Explanation of Prospecting Authority

4. Minerals Exploration P.A. 66(P) was explained to the people in the Collingwood Bay area from the village of Kewansasap to Iu'ai'iu. The reception was generally good with a fairly heated discussion at Uiaku village breaking the trend. See my 35.20.1 dated 27th. November 1969 for full details.

Conclusion.

The patrol was carried out in a liesurely manner and accomplished its aims. The people's reception of the patrol was good and their feelings towards the Administration are amicable.

  
 J. Luffield.  
 a/Assistant District Commissioner.



TUFI PATROL REPORT NO. 4/69-70

AREA STUDY

(A) Introduction.

Patrol Officer Mr. G.R. Medaris in his Tufi Patrol Report No. 3 of 68/69 carried out a very detailed Area Study Report. A great amount of it stands as well this as when it was written. I do not intend in this report to repeat, where repetition is unnecessary, various basic facts. This being the case, please refer to Mr. Medaris' report for the full introduction as required in the Departmental Standing Instructions handbook Chapter XVII 'Area Studies' Section A Introduction.

(B) (a) Population Distribution and Trends

- (a) Population statistics for the two Census Divisions are attached. The natural increase over the year in the Collingwood Bay C.D. is 2.7 per 100 and in the Cape Nelson C.D. 2.2 per 100.
- (b) Refer (J) Communications.
- (c) The degree of absenteeism in the areas patrolled is not abnormal.

(C) Social Groupings.

- (a) Once again, please refer to Mr. Medaris' Tufi Report No. 3 68-69 in which he has given a very detailed and accurate break up of the Social Groupings throughout the Tufi Sub-District. My Appendix C gives a general break up of which villages in the two Census Divisions patrolled belong to which Social Groups.

(b) (c) (d) (e)

I have no grounds for disagreement with the comments of Mr. Medaris in his report

Leadership

- (a) (b) Again refer to Mr. Medaris' Patrol Report No. 3 of 68/69. His Appendix 12 'Social Groupings' is very detailed. His list of leaders contained in the body of the report still stands today, though one is always unsure of how much real authority these seeming leaders possess. I would add the following:

Collingwood Bay

Gladstone Nad of Oreresan: Councillor and Vice President, Cape Nelson L.G.C.  
Platon Emani of Sinipara: Councillor, Cape Nelson L.G.C.  
John Tavone of Ailala : Trade Store owner and instigator of Ailala village society.

Cape Nelson

Mark Toua of Natukwafu: Councillor, Cape Nelson l.g.c.  
Richard Aito of Gebara: " " " "  
Lucian Simati of Katokate: Trade Store owner and entrepreneur.

- (c) The traditional patterns of leadership are changing, but gradually. The people are slowly beginning to look for younger and more educated men for guidance. However, as yet, the traditional leaders still carry the greatest power.

(E) Land Tenure and Use

Refer again to Mr. Medaris' report. In my Situation Report under Economic Development the situation regarding changing concepts on Land Tenure is adequately explained.

(F) Literacy

- (a) See my Appendix A. Some of the exempt Anglican Mission Schools still use vernacular to a degree.
- (b) There would "approximately 250 to 300 adults in each of both Collingwood Bay and Cape Nelson C.D.s who are literate or semi-literate in vernacular, lingua franca or english.
- (c) Please refer to my Appendix G which lists people resident in villages (or rather as many as I could gather) who have skills derived from outside occupations. In some cases their standard of education is not known but their occupation before coming to live in the village gives a good indication of what their standard would be.
- (d) The following students are absent receiving higher education (beyond Territory High School level). Numerous young adults from the two Census Divisions are attending Popondetta H.S. or Martyrs Anglican H.S. in the Popondetta area and a few High School students are absent in Port Moresby.

Collingwood Bay

Davidson Stewart Awaitea of Kewansasap: Attending Geelong Grammar School Australia.

Giraf Arian of Komabun: University T.P.N.G.

Festus Matua Pauwa of Ailala: University of T.P.N.G.

Arthur Kerorova of Uiaku: University of T.P.N.G.

Cape Nelson

Oswald Timothy of Tumari: University of T.P.N.G.

Anthony Pambo of Sinei: " " "

Michael Bejiga of Kwave: Attending Grammar School, Melbourne.

Bernard Sakora of Rabade: Doing Matriculation in Ipswich, Qld.

Michael Undaba of Koje: University of T.P.N.G.

- (e) Appendix B lists the number of radios in each village in both Census Divisions. The interest in radios is a slowly growing one as the people's horizons of knowledge expand. They have little access to newspapers or bulletins but in the coming years it is expected there will be an increasing amount of informational material given to the Council to distribute throughout the area.

(G) Standard of Living.

The standard of housing in the two Census Divisions is quite good and the people have been well indoctrinated in constructing Pit Latrines and digging rubbish holes. The houses the people construct these days are more and more taking on a European concept, having kitchens, verandhas, windows etc. European cooking utensils are gradually taking over from the traditional clay pots, though a great many of these are still in use. Saws, shovels, hammers and other such like tools are beginning to be seen frequently in the



villages. European clothing is becoming the standard of dress rather than apparel to be put on at certain times.

- (b) The staple food is taro, complimented by sweet potato, sago, pumpkins and bananas. Coconuts of course also form a large part of the people's diet. Fruit such as pineapples and watermelons are common and sweet corn is widely grown. Sugar Cane is grown in most places. Since all villages are coastal fish takes a place in the peoples diet, and wild pigs, cassowary, wallabys and pigeons are shot for their meat. Food is reasonably plentiful. European foodstuffs such as rice, flour, tin meat and fish, tea, sugar, salt etc are taking a bigger and bigger place in the people's diet and there is no dearth of Trade Stores from which to buy these items when the stores are stocked.

- (c) The Cape Nelson Council has a Community Centre at which Women's Club courses and occasionally Community Education courses are carried out

There are no real functioning organisations such as Red Cross or Boy Scouts in the area patrolled.

Sport is played throughout the area and though it is not organised a great deal of enjoyment is derived from it. Soccer is the favourite sport with a fair amount of basketball being played among the women.

#### (H) Missions

- (a) All villages in the two Census Divisions patrolled belong to the Anglican Mission which has been long established in the area. (See my comments under Missions in my Situation Report)

- (b) Appendix A shows the location and enrollment of all schools operated by the Anglican Mission. Apart from schools the Mission operates a good hospital under the charge of a European Sister at Wanigela and also carries out Infant Welfare Clinics in the Collingwood Bay Census Division. Besides Wanigela, which is staffed by a European Father and two European and two European Sisters, there is an establishment at Sefoa in Cape Nelson which normally has a married European Father in charge. There would be approximately 50 indigenous people employed by the Mission in various capacities.

- (c) See my comments under Missions in the Situation Report.

#### NON INDIGENES.

- (a) (b) 1. Mr. H.G. Milne operates a Trade Store and Guest House with a capacity of 10 to 12 visitors or tourists on Tufi Station. Over the past 6 months I would estimate he has had in the vicinity of 120 guests staying at his lodge. Most tourists come merely for the weekend. He also buys copra, tapa cloth and sometimes crocodile skins. He has an indigenous work force of 8 to 10 depending on conditions and requirements. Most of his employees are local people. Until recently Mr. Milne operated a small boat around the Tufi area on Trading Trips. Unfortunately this boat was wrecked and these trips have been discontinued. His other small boat is not entirely operative and not to be trusted for lengthy trips.

2. Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Cridland of Wanigela operate a Tourist Guest House at Waijug. They cater mainly for American tourists.

4.

The Cridland's intake of Tourists is increasing and during 1970 they expect to take 30 tourist every two weeks for ten months of the year. The Cridlands also have a Trade Store, small boat (used very infrequently) and a Nissan Pickup. Their establishment is built primarily of native materials and they have their own electric reticulation. Their indigenous staff would be around eight at any one time with employment of other local people as required. They purchase nearly all their building materials from the local people and various of them are paid for construction and repair work. Considering the age of the Cridlands (elderly) their achievement at Waijug is amazing.

3. Utan Plantation at Wanigela has a European manager and employs a labour line of 30 to 40 men, primarily from the Baniara Sub District. The plantation belongs to the United Church and produces rubber plus some Cocoa.

4. Mr. D.L. Wolfe, a planter and trader from Menapi near Baniara has a Trade Store at Ailala in the Collingwood Bay C.D. and employs one storekeeper.

(J) Communications.

Roads The amount of road in the area patrolled is negligible consisting of four miles at Tufi station and approx 15 miles at Wanigela. The Cape Nelson Council recently constructed 6 miles of road to the Wanigela resettlement blocks. This is included in the 15 miles mentioned. There is little need for roads as the people all live on the coast.

Sea. The only wharf in the two Census Divisions is situated at Tufi. Shipping services to Tufi are erratic and untrustworthy. Cape Nelson, with its many fiords offers plenty of safe anchorages to shipping. The Collingwood Bay area is both open to the S.E. winds and fragmented with reef outcrops. The best anchorages in this area are at Sinapa, Ailala and Leaga, with a poorer and more difficult one adjacent to Ufaku.

Air. The airstrip at Tufi is category C and has dimensions of 2,100 ft by 150 ft. It is maintained jointly by P.W.D. Tufi and the Cape Nelson Council. There is no possibility of extending the strip.

The airstrip at Wanigela which has made dimensions of 3,236 ft by 200 ft is now open to D.C. 3 aircraft since extra 20 ft clearances have been made on each side of the strip. A further 2,000 ft extension to this airstrip has recently been purchased and when this is cleared and levelled the strip will be a truly excellent one. The United Church at Utan plantation has had the contract for the maintenance of this strip, but on the arrival of its tractor the Cape Nelson Council will carry out this service.

The two airstrips are sufficient for the area.

(K) Technical and Clerical Skills.

See Appendix G.



Stage of Political Development

See my Situation Report sections on 'Local Government' and 'Political Education and the House of Assembly'. This says most of what needs to be said on the above topic.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration is good and there are no signs of hidden agitations or discontent. The Local Government Council is well accepted. For example of its acceptance the Council has been operating about 7 years and yet there is no falling off or reluctance on the part of the people to pay their tax.

The Area has only one Mission so that there are no frictions caused among the people by numerous Missions competing for converts. The Anglican Mission is long established and respected by the people. The relations between the indigenous people of the area and Europeans is amicable and causes no frictions.

The people are at the stage of Political Development where they are beginning to conceive of the changes going on in their country and when asked their ideas on certain political topics are able to speak them, even if they are distorted or wrong. They think the idea of the House of Assembly to be a good one but shy away from the idea of independence and the House of Assembly being totally in charge of the Government. Their stage of development is reasonable considering their isolation and increased Political Education efforts in this area should fall on reasonably fertile ground.

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA

- (a) See Appendix D. This is unfortunately out of date. There have been quite large new plantings of coconuts since the time of the last cash crop census.
- (b) See Economic Development section in the Situation report. These are the only figures available. See para 1 and 3 particularly.
- (c) It is estimated that the production of copra could nearly be trebled on its present production. Coffee and Cocoa cannot be estimated yet as they are both new crops to the area.
- (d) There are no market gardening enterprises carried on in the area. People adjacent to Tufi station sell fresh foods at the Tufi Market but the amount they receive for this is not gaugeable.
- (e) There are approximately ~~1000 to 1200~~ 80 indigenous people from the two area patrolled employed within the Tufi Sub District by various bodies as labourers. Their wage earnings for a year would be in the vicinity of \$6,000
- (f) There are three Co-operatives operating in the area patrolled and are at present operating with reasonable efficiency. Many people not members of Co-operatives do not like the concept and are not eager to join or have new ones created. Due to the absence of the Tufi Co-operative's Officer I am unable to quote figures on share capital invested in the societies. There are no other Marketing Societies in the area patrolled.
- (g) See Economic Development section of Situation Report para 6.
- (h) See Appendix F. Difficulty was experienced in sighting all passbooks at many villages. True totals would probably be half as much again.

of the Area (cont)

On the whole there has been no difficulty on the part of the people in meeting their tax obligations.

- (j) I would say that the average per capita income figure per year would be around the \$10 mark. This is a very hard thing to calculate.

(N) Possibilities of Expanding the Income.

- (a) There is sufficient land for the people in the two Census Divisions to expand their cash crop plantings. The Cape Nelson area is admittedly not very fertile but coconut palms tend to grow reasonably well. The population of both Census Divisions is small and does not utilise by any means all the arable land available to it. Please see My Situation report under the heading Economic Development.
- (b) N/A.
- (c) There is little hope of employers in this area employing more people from the two Census Divisions as the situation stands at present. A multi million dollar tourist industry or the finding of minerals is the only chance of the situation changing.
- (d) The Cape Nelson area is primarily suitable for coconuts but the Collingwood Bay area could grow coffee and cocoa with little trouble and if the the Wanigela Blocks are opened (See situation report) cocoa anyhow, will no doubt be grown. There would be little point in introducing new cash crops or industries as the people have not yet fully utilised the crops they possess.
- (e) The people in the areas patrolled have no great record of hard endeavour in the line of economic development but appear to be making efforts to improve their lot. They realise that hard work will be necessary for improved development but have yet to prove that they have the capacity for this.

Please read the Economic Development Section of my situation report for a full outline of the position in the two Census Divisions as it stands today.

(O) Attitude Towards Local Government

See my Situation Report and Section L.

(P) ACCOMADATION? SERVICES, AND FACILITIES.

See section (I) Non Indigenes for information on Accomadation facilities.

Tufi station has two flights by Patair a week and this is adequate. A similiar situation exists at Wanigela. Shipping to Tufi and Wanigela is erratic and unreliable and causes much delays in various projects taken on by private people and the Local Government Council. If machinery breaks down one must either fix it oneself or send it away for repairs. There are no workshop facilities and few other facilities in the area.



INDEX  
A.

SCHOOL AND ATTENDANCE FIGURES, ANGLICAN MISSION AND ADMINISTRATION, FOR 1969 TUEI SUB DISTRICT.

SCHOOL.	PREP.		STD. 1.		STD. 2.		STD. 3.		STD. 4.		STD. 5.		STD. 6.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Administration	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	158
TUEI P.T.S.	-	-	24	20	-	-	12	15	12	11	19	15	19	11.	158
Sinei 2	-	-	17	21	-	-	28	12	18	14	17	9	17	12	158
Anglican Miss.															299
WANIGELA.	11	3	16	9	21	13	46	32	36	15	27	22	36	12	98
UIAKU	-	-	13	12	16	9	13	14	10	11	-	-	-	-	98
NANIU	19	12	15	13	5	9	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
TAINABUNA	-	-	7	4	15	12	23	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
SEFOA	-	-	15	6	7	5	10	7	9	13	12	6	-	-	67
AKO	-	-	-	-	15	10	12	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	15
KEWANSASAP	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
LAKO	8	7	6	11	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
AILALA	2	7	8	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
SINIPARA	7	7	7	5	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
UWE	9	3	7	5	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
SEBAGA	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS	62 / 42		145 / 116		97 / 90		159 / 110		105 / 64		75 / 52		72 / 35		1,224.

APPENDIX B.

RADIOS, SHOTGUNS, TRADE STORES, SEWING MACHINES  
IN CAPE NELSON AND COLLINGWOOD BAY CENSUS DIVISIONS.

VILLAGE	SHOTGUNS	RADIOS	SEWING MACHINES	T/STORES.
<u>COLLINGWOOD BAY.</u>				
KEWANSASAP	6	1	4	2
LAKO	7	4	2	-
LEAGA	3	1	-	-
AILALA	3	4	2	1
MARUA	3	1	-	-
SINAPA	2	1	-	1
SINIPARA	3	2	1	1 <sup>Cape</sup>
UIAKU	16	7	3	1.C/Store
GANJIGA	3	2	1	-
IU'AI'IU	5	3	-	-
ORERESAN	15	6	1	4.Plus, W <sup>Wairiki</sup> C/Store
RAINU	15	6	3	1
KOMABUN	14	9	1	3
KOREAF	7	3	2	2
NAUKWATE	4	4	1	2
UWE	8	8	1	1
GIGORI	3	-	-	-
ITOTO	3	-	-	-
<hr/>				
<u>CAPE NELSON C/D.</u>	Total. 122	62	20	19
MARASA	3	1	-	-
BAI'IATA	1	-	-	-
GEBARA	1	-	-	-
SIMUMU	-	-	-	-
GIRIWA	1	-	-	-
ITONAMATA	1	-	-	-
FONIBARU	2	-	-	-
KABUBU	5	1	-	2
MANAGA	2	2	1	1
JIKUATAIA	1	1	-	1
UTUKWAFU	3	2	-	2
IUBADE	-	1	1	-
SIU	-	1	-	-
JEBO	3	2	1	-
OROTOABA	3	2	1	-
TAINABUNA	4	4	2	2
BAUWAME	1	2	1	1
BARABARA	4	2	-	-
AMUIOAN	1	1	-	1
BAGA	2	2	1	2
KURIRIKA	-	-	1	1
KONABU	1	1	1	1
KARIKARI	2	1	1	1
LELIOA	2	1	-	-
TUFI	1	-	-	-
KABUNI	1	1	2	-
KWAVE	4	-	-	-
KONEDOBU	2	-	-	-
RUKAPA	1	1	-	-
RABADI	1	1	1	1
LAGIRUA	1	4	1	1
KOJE	2	1	1	1
FODUMA	3	-	1	3
BEKOIANA	3	-	3	1
KIKITA	1	1	-	1
KASIAWA	1	-	-	1
KANAWE'O	1	1	1	-
SINEI	3	-	-	1
KWAPULINA	2	1	1	1
TENIARU	2	1	1	1



APPENDIX B. Cont.

VILLAGE	SHOTGUNS	RADIOS	SEWING MACHINES	T/STORE.
<u>CAPE NELSON C/D.</u>				
GAVIDA	1	1	-	1
KORUWE	5	4	-	1
TUMARI	5	3	-	2
KATOKATO	2	-	-	3
BERUBONA	7	2	2	3
FOUNA	4	1	-	4
NATUKWABA	1	<del>1</del>	-	2
ILAMARORO	3	1	-	1
KAPARURU	2	1	1	1
FOFOMA	6	1	1	1
ANGOROGO	3	1	-	-
BAMBITI	2	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14.</b>

APPENDIX C.

SOCIAL GROUPS - COLLINGWOOD BAY C/D.  
COLLINGWOOD BAY C/D. CAPE NELSON C/D.

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<u>VILLAGES INVOLVED.</u>	<u>NAME OF GROUP.</u>
1. KEWANSASAP	KUBIRI.
2. LAKO, LEAGA, GIGORI & ITOTO	MINIAFIA.
3. AYLALA, MARUA, SINAPA, SINIPARA, GANJIGA, UIAKU, IU'AI'IU & UWE.	MAISIN.
4. KOMABUN, ORERESAN, RAINU	WANIGELA (UBIRI).
5. NAUKWATE	AISO.
6. KOREAF	ONJOB.

---

CAPE NELSON C/D.

1. UTUKWAFU, JIKUATAIA, IUBADI, MANAGA, KABUBU, GEBARA, SIMUMU, MARASA, FONIBARU, ITONAMATA, GIRIWA, BAI'IATA.	MINIAFIA.
2. KOJE, FODUMA, BEKOIANA, KIKITA, KANAWETU, IAGIRUA, RABADE, KONEDOBUN, RUKAPA, KWAVE, KABUNI, BAGA, KURIRIKA, KARIKARI, LELIOA, KONABU, TUFI, BAUWAME, TAINABUNA, BARABARA, JEBU, OROTOABA & KATOKATO.	KORAFE.
3. BERUBONA, TUMARI, FOUNA, NATUKWABA, AMUIOAN.	ARIPAMA.
4. KWAPULINA, KASIWA.	KOREBE.
5. KANAWETO, ANGOROGO, BAMBITI, FOFOMA, KAPARURU, ILAMARORO, KORUWE, SINEI, TENIARU, GAVIDA, SIU.	MCKORUA (or YEGA)

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## APPENDIX D. (Folio I)

CASH CROP CENSUS FIGURES FOR THE VILLAGES IN  
COLLINGWOOD BAY (PART ONLY).

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>COCONUT</u>		<u>COFFEE</u>		<u>COCOA</u>		<u>STICK.</u>		
	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Coffee.</u>	<u>Cocoa.</u>
ORERESAN	1546	1193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAKWATE	1050	1114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVUWAN (Near KOMABUN)	920	2162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KCREAF	2054	1940	-	-	2640	-	-	-	-
RAINU	410	746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IU'AI'IU	2118	1630	-	-	477	-	-	-	-
TEKAWAKAWAN (Near ORERESAN)	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOMABUN	1591	788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIGORI	2901	752	-	-	470	-	-	-	-
PENARI	282	465	-	-	803	-	-	-	-
MARAKOUWAF (Near Uwe)	744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>13,859</u>	<u>10,790</u>	-	-	<u>4,390</u>	-	-	-	-

N.B. This Census was done in 1967 and since then another one has not been carried out. There have been quite large Coconut plantings carried out since this time.

APPENDIX D. (Folio 2).

CASH CROP CENSUS FIGURES - COLLINGWOOD BAY.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>COCONUT</u>		<u>COFFEE</u>		<u>COCOA</u>		<u>STICE.</u>		
	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Coffee.</u>	<u>Cocoa.</u>
KEWANSASAP	5025	829	389	-					
LAKO	541	974	354	145	-				
LEAGA	103	431	-						
MARUA	70	1175	137	-					
AILALA	-	1329	-	354	394	-			
SINAPA	150	1754	299	305	-				
UIAKU	700	4247	-	657	1768	2789	-	-	-
GANJIGA	66	1716	-	249	-				
FOLIO I.	<u>13,859</u>	<u>10,790</u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>4,390</u>	<u>          </u>			
TOTAL	20,514	13,245	1,042	1,710	6,689	2,789			



## APPENDIX D. (Folio I)

CASH CROP CENSUS FIGURES FOR THE VILLAGES IN THE  
CAPE NELSON CENSUS DIVISION.

VILLAGE	COCONUT		COFFEE		COCOA		STICK		
	Nature	Immature	Mature	Immature	Mature	Immature	Coc.	Coffee	Cocoa.
KIKITA	260	404	1830	89	-	-	-	-	-
TAINABUNA	1417	4804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JEBO	10	3631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAUWAME	300	2963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KABUNI	3000	14704	1343	303	-	-	-	-	-
KOJE	-	1586	678	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOFUMA	40	2388	725	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUNA	984	490	1245	931	-	-	-	-	-
ILAMARORO	-	-	33	1340	-	-	-	413	-
FOFOMA	-	-	394	704	-	-	-	403	-
BAMBITI	378	1345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERUBONA	675	-	3130	2210	-	-	-	21	-
KATOKATO	299	2611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUMARI	6696	1456	1104	871	-	-	-	-	-
KORUWE	418	3084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SINEI	2276	1468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>16,753</u>	<u>40,994</u>	<u>10,442</u>	<u>6,448</u>	-	-	-	<u>837</u>	-

N.B This Census was taken in 1967. Since then there has been no new Census taken. There have been very considerable plantings of Coconuts since that time and also of coffee in the area where interest is high in this area.

APPENDIX D. (Folio 2.)

CASH CROP CENSUS FIGURES FOR THE VILLAGES IN THE  
CAPE NELSON CENSUS DIVISION.

VILLAGE.	COCONUT		COFFEE		COCOA		STICK		
	Mature	Immature	Mature	Immature	Mature	Immature	Coc.	Coffee.	Cocoa.
KWAPULINA	206	1589	2217	2267	-	-	-	-	-
REFUME	654	914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAVIDA	511	2303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KASIAWA	3375	2987	689	204	-	-	-	-	-
KANAWETO	339	1370	158	10	-	-	-	-	-
RAUFUTINA (Near Rabade)	30	2289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RABADE	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARABARA	20	3066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OROTOABA	26	2202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUFI	25	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIU	39	1282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITONOMATA	1531	1173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTUKWAFU	1690	2568	44	52	-	-	-	-	-
MARASA	3652	2147	1254	1305	-	-	-	-	-
NANIU MISSION	-	2604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JIKUATAIA	837	3249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FANABARA (Fonibaru)	399	789	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>13,544</u>	<u>29,800</u>	<u>4,387</u>	<u>3,838</u>	-	-	-	-	-



## APPENDIX D. (Folio 3)

CASH CROP CENSUS FIGURES FOR THE VILLAGES IN THE  
CAPE NELSON CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>COCONUT</u>		<u>COFFEE</u>		<u>COCOA</u>		<u>STISK.</u>		
	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Coffee.</u>	<u>Cocoa.</u>
IUBADI	243	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SINIPARA	692	1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAI'IATA	99	966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIMUMU	120	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEBARA	257	748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIRIWA	52	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANAGA	344	1205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KABUBU	477	2043	72						
	<u>2,284</u>	<u>7,592</u>	<u>72</u>						
Folio 1	16,753	40,994	10,442	6,448	-	-	-	837	-
Folio 2.	13,544	28,800	4,387	3,838	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>2,284</u>	<u>7,592</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,581</b>	<b>77,386</b>	<b>14,901</b>	<b>10,286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>-</b>

APPENDIX E.

HOSPITALS      AIDPOSTS      WATERWELLS.

TUFI Administration Hospital

WANIGELA Anglican Mission Hospital.

COLLINGWOOD BAY CENSUS DIVISION.

Kewansasap Aid Post      Native Materials Orderly Paid by L.G.C.

UIAKU Aid Post      Permanent and Native Materials Orderly Paid by  
L.G.C.

SINIPARA (Igubadi) Aid Post      Permanent Materials      Orderly Paid by  
Built by L.G.C.      Administration.

C      CAPE NELSON C/D.

TUMARI Aid Post      Permanent Materials      Orderly Paid by L.G.C.  
Built by L.G.C.

Cape Nelson Council Plans to build a permanent materials  
Aid Post at Ailala in the Collingwood Bay Area and move the Orderly  
from Kewansasap to the new Aid Post.

WATER WELLS CONSTRUCTED BY L.G.C.

Collingwood Bay C/D.

LAKO WELL.      Has recently been deepened.

WANIGELA WELLS.      One situated near coast. Other situated at  
Mission Station. Both have recently been  
deepened.

CAPE NELSON C/D.

NIL

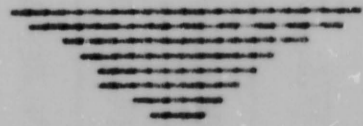
To be Constructed 1969/70.

Collingwood Bay C/D.

- 1 Well at Kewansasap.      Site inspected and O.K.
- 1 Well at Sinapa :      No suitable site available. Well will have to  
built elsewhere, yet to be decided.
- 1 Well at IU'AI'IU:      Site inspected O.K.

Cape Nelson C/D.

- 1 Well at Tainabuna :      Site O.K. but long way from village.  
Councillor attempting to find another site.
- 1 Well at Koje :      Site O.K.





## APPENDIX F.

## APPENDIX F.

## MONEY HELD IN SAVINGS BANK BOOKS.

P. I.

## CAPE NELSON C/D.

VILLAGE/VILLAGES	NO. ACCOUNTS	SIGHTED.	AMOUNT HELD C.S.B.	AMOUNT HELD N.S.W.	TOTAL.
MARASA, GIRIWA, GEBARA, MOMAOABILA, BAIATA, ST. MI, PONIBARU, ITONAMATA	6	CS.B. 2 N.S.W.	\$33.12	\$128.07	\$161.19
MANAGA, BABUBU, JIKUATAIA, UTUKWAFU, SIU, IUBADI.	17.	C.S.B. 2. N.S.W.	\$852.31	\$58.62	\$910.93
JEBO/OROTOABA.	4.	C.S.B. 0. N.S.W.	\$5.00	--	\$5.00
TAINABUNA, BAUMAME, BARABARA, AMUION.	NO	BANK BOOKS BROUGHT FORWARD.			
KABUNI, TUFI, KARIKARI LILIOA, KONABU, BAGA, KURIRIKA.	9.	C.S.B. 1. N.S.W.	\$185.20	\$ 122.71	\$307.91
KMAVE, KONEDOBU, RUKAPA, RABADI, IAGIRUA, KOJE.	33.	C.S.B. 0. N.S.W.	\$1,158.11	-	\$1,158.11
FODUMA, BEKOIANA, KIKITA, KASIAWA, KANAWETO.	41.	C.S.B. 2 N.S.W.	\$2,510.83	\$ 123.22	\$2,634.05
SINEI, KWAPULINA, CAVIDA, TEWIAHU, KORUWE.	9.	" 0 "	\$ 511.67	-	\$ 511.67
BERI BONA, FOFOMA, FOUNA, NATUKWABA, KAMARORO?KAPARURU.	23.	" 3 "	\$ 435.18	\$63.68	\$ 498.86
TUMARI/KATOKATO.	19.	" - -	\$1,193.77	-	\$1193.77
ANGOROGO, BAMBITI.		NO BOOKS BROUGHT FORWARD.			
TOTAL	161	C.S.B. 10. N.S.W.	\$6,925.19	\$ 496.30	\$7,421.49

## COLLINGWOOD BAY C/D.

VILLAGE/VILLAGES.	NO.	ACCOUNTS	SIGHTED	AMOUNT HELD C.S.B.	AMOUNT HELD N.S.W.	TOTAL.
KEWANSASAP	7	C.S.B.	1 N.S.W.	£ 125.31	£3.49	£128.80
LAKO/LEAGA	4	"	3 "	£ 86.33	£9.40	95.73
AILALA/MARUA	3	"	3 "	£ 126.97	£325.90	£452.87
SINAPA/SINIPARA	5	"	13 "	£ 120.02	£25.44	£145.46
UIAKU	4	"	0 "	£1395.28	-	£1395.28
GANJIGA/IU'AI'IU	8	"	1 "	£ 135.98	£40.89	£ 176.87
RAINU ORERESAN	11	"	5 "	£ 746.83	£55.00	£ 801.83
KOMABUN/NAUKWATE/KOREAF	17	"	9 "	£2798.52	£215.17	£3,013.69.
UWE/GIGORI/ITOTO.	6	"	1 "	£ 160.30	£ 4.29	£ 164.59.
TOTALS :	105	"	36 "	£5,695.54	£679.58	£6,375.12

N.B. In both Collingwood Bay and Cape Nelson C/Ds it is certain that not all books were brought for checking. It is estimated that only somewhat more than half but not three quarters were sighted.



## APPENDIX G.

PEOPLE WITH ACQUIRED SKILLS LIVING  
IN VARIOUS VILLAGES.

## COLLINGWOOD BAY.

VILLAGE	PARTICULARS.
Kewansasap.	1 ex Driver Admin. Port Moresby. 1 ex Power House Operator Tufi.
LAKO/LEAGA.	2 ex Policemen. One is village committee.
AILALA	JOHN TAVIONE : Was Admin. Driver. Now organiser behind Village Society (Not Co-ops) Store.  ALBERT KING : ex Driver for D.A.S.F. 8 mile P/M.  CECK MURRAY ABURIN: ex Post Master Grade I at Kainantu. Form IV Education. Dismissed from P&T.
SINIPARA	SILAS BAURE: ex Medical Assistant. Papuan Medical College. Graduate.  NORMAN EMANI: ex Diesel Mechanic, P.M.F. P/M 8 years. St 4. Education.  LIONEL EMANI: ex Anglican Mission Medical Orderly for 2 years St. 5. Education.
SINAPA. B	MATHEW DAWARI : ex Anglican Medical Orderly for 4 1/2 years at Eroro. St. 3. Education.
UIAKU	ERNEST KIVIVI : ex worker at Cocoa fermentary for D.A.S.F. Rabaul. Now looks after village fermentary  Rebecca Gegeiyo: ex Admin. Welfare Assistant. worked 6 years in this capacity.  JOHN HUNT SIKO : ex Trade Storeman 7 years at Bakiwa. Now Councillor , Chairman Maisin Co-ops Society, Member D.C.C.  MICHAEL JOHN ARIMA : ex Police 7 years, Now Village Committee.
GANJIGA.	EUSTACE BOBORA: ex Admin. Medical Orderly 5 years.  CECIL KERIBE : ex Admin. Medical Orderly 9 years.  KEVIN KIBOBO : ex Clerk B.P'S Samarai 1 1/2 years Form 2. at Martyrs A.M.S.
IU'AI'IU	JOHN AEWOS : ex Dozer Operator Papuan Transport  SERAGAN KAJIWO: Builder of Council Wells. Worked 5 years Pop. in this sort of work.
RAINU	DONALD ARUK : St. 7 Martyrs A.M.S. Mission Medical Orderly 8 years. graduated as Hospital Assistant then left the mission now in Village.  Jude Ogai : ex Scout Leader in Samarai.
ORERESAN	JOSEPH Moromoro: ex Small Boats Captain.  Allan Painabib : " " " "

APPENDIX 6. Cont.

VILLAGE.	PARTICULARS.
KOMABUN.	RAYMEND Kokot : ex P.I.R. Corporal in Army 9 yrs. KENNETA Awui : ex Engineer on A.M. Ship MeKing.
UWE	PATRICK Konoga: ex Admin. Driver Moresby & Lae.
CAPE NELSON C/D.	
GEBARA.	PHANUEL Gadebo: ex Artisan Tufi Station.
MARASA	CHRISTIAN Javevi: ex "rough" Carpenter at Utan Plantation Wanigela. RICHARD AITO : ex Clerk A.P.C. P/M for 2 years Storekeeper for Buntings, Samarai 1 yr. Pupil Teacher, A.M., 1 yr. Has St.7 from Martys A.M.'s Present Councillor Ward 7.
JIKUATAIA.	MARK TOUA : No real work outside village. However, has Form IV. education gained at Martys A.M.S. Is present Councillor for Ward 8.
MANAGA.	AMBROSE Waimani : ex Driver at Samarai for 2 years.
BAUWAME.	NEWTON JAU : ex X-ray Technician Embogo T.B. Hospital. 3 years Secondary School at Martys A.M.S. Present Councillor Ward 9.
BAGA.	HOBART TAIWA : ex Clerk (old breed) S.D.O. Tufi 6 years in this work. St. +. at Anglican Mission. KENNET MOTA : ex R... & N.G.C. 8 years. AMBROSE GOFIO : " " 8 "
LELIOA.	ELIZAH AIBO : ex Admin. Medical Orderly for 13 years. St.3. A.M.S. MOSES MUSANA : ex Clerk P.H.D. Tufi 3 years St. 6. at Popondetta.
KABUNI.	KIPAS MUKAWA : ex Power House Operator at Popondetta and Tufi for 7 years St. 3. A.M.S. JUSTUS JAKIMINDARI: ex A.P.O. for 11 years Tufi Sub/District. ex Councillor 4 years. BENSTED KEGANA : Form IV. Sogeri High School ex Assistant Patrol Officer. ex Traffic Officer T.A.A. (2 years) ex Health Inspector Cape Nelson Council.
KARIKARI.	ROBERT Ikirima : ex A.P.O. 11 years Tufi Sub/District. St.3 A.M.S..
TUFI.	BARTHOLOMEW PUDA: ex Clerk S.D.O. Tufi (Old breed) Std.4. A.M.S.
RABADI.	EDWARD RAGUSA : ex Crewman Admin. Small ships 6yr. MILTON " : ex Govt. Storeman 5½ years at Tufi, Std 6. Wanigela A.M.S. FRANK MUKAU : ex Medical Orderly 10 years.



APP

VILLAG

PARTICULARS

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FODUMA/BEKOIANA/KIKITA.

Stevenson Tapota : Std.8 at Martys A.M.S. ex Assistant Pathologist under Dr. Biggs at Embogo.

BARNABUS DAIWO : Std.6 Pop. worke. Agric.asst. D.A.S.F. 3 years.

DAVIDSON BUNGA : Std.7 Martys A.M.S. Did Co-ops Storeman Course P/M. re Storeman Tufi Co-ops. Society 7 years. Member Anglican Mission Finance Committee.

MAIST SOKIU(f) : Married Stevenson Tapota. St.5 Wanigela. ex Nurse for 2 years at that location. Later Embi T.B. Hospital.

DAVID CLARK Furifuri: St.9 Martys A.M.S. 2 years Sogeri H/S. Brisbane 1 year to Matriculate. 2 years Vudal Ag. College. Twounits up in an Economics Degree. ex Agricultural Officer D.A.S.F. Pop.

NELSON ISAGE : ex RPNGC 25 years. Left as Const. 1st class.

JOSHUA GEVOTOJA : ex Carpenter's Labourer 3 years Lae.

SINEI.

NELSON TEBORA : Form IV. Sogeri ex Treasury Clerk 4 years. ex P.I.R. attaining rank Corporal 3 years ex DA.S.F. 6 months.

SAMUEL LAVE : Acquired Form I by correspondence. ex Medical Orderly 3 years ex Power House Operator 1 year ex Store Asst. Samarai 3 years.

KATOKATO.

GEDRICK MCGARA. : ex Hospital Orderly Gr.2 worked P.H.D. 15 years, st.3 A.M.S.

LUCIAN SIMATI. : ex Gov. Storeman Tufi 6 years. Now Local enterprises. Has Peddlers Licence.

BERUBONA.

LANCELCT SAGADI.: ex Registered A.M. Teacher for 7 years. St. 9 at Martys.

MIGRATIONS

Out

F